

# HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

COMPRISING THE HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY, THE STORY OF THE LOUISIANA  
PURCHASE AND A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION, EMBRACING  
THE PARTICIPATION OF THE STATES AND NATIONS OF THE  
WORLD, AND OTHER EVENTS OF THE

## ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR OF 1904

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES BY

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## ILLUSTRATED

UNDER DIRECTION OF EDGAR M. DILLEY  
WITH MORE THAN

## FOUR THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS

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## PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

The *History of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition* is the result of an effort, extending over more than two years, to prepare a volume that should adequately describe and illustrate the greatest of all great Universal Expositions. Nothing exactly similar had been attempted in connection with previous World's Fairs. There were no rules or precedents to guide the publishers of the History. Only a deep-rooted faith that the Saint Louis Exposition would prove to be greater than any of its predecessors, and that public interest in its lessons and achievements would not wane at once, justified the undertaking. That this faith was well-founded was demonstrated by the support and encouragement which the project received from Foreign and State Commissioners, Exhibitors, Concessionaires, Exposition Officials and the general public, as soon as it was laid before them. To those whose moral and financial support have made the publication of the History possible, the thanks of the publishers are hereby extended.

The publishers desire also to express here publicly their cordial appreciation of the earnest endeavors of some whose names could not properly be included on the title-volume, but whose labors and their results were of supreme importance in the preparation and production of the History. First among these should be mentioned the members of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company of Saint Louis, and the heads of the various departments of their establishment, into whose hands was committed the entire mechanical production of the largest book ever published west of the Mississippi River and, as the publishers believe, the most profusely illustrated volume ever

published anywhere. Only a perfectly-equipped and perfectly-organized house could have accomplished the gigantic task of making the engravings, setting the type, printing and binding so large a book, and doing all in the highest possible style of the printer's art, within the brief space of four months, the time actually occupied in the printing of the History. Without the most enthusiastic co-operation from such a source, the work of the many months of collecting and preparing material would have gone for naught. Among others whose efforts proved invaluable, the publishers desire especially to express their appreciation of the work of Mr. Eugene Elkins, Mr. Arthur Buchanan, Mr.

Otto A. Sontag and Mr. Thomas B. Sturges, to whose efforts are due much of the interest in and support of the enterprise by Foreign and State Commissioners and others.

The result of these labors is offered to those who visited the World's Fair as something more than a mere memento of a pleasant holiday. To the less fortunate, who failed to see the Exposition, it is offered as something besides

a reminder of a lost opportunity. In the belief that the Universal Exposition of 1904 was something more than a nine-days' wonder; that it was an education and an inspiration, the effects and influences of which will be permanent, far-reaching and ever-increasing; that it was an embodiment of ideas and ideals worthy of preservation and perpetuation; an epoch-marking incident in the forward march of mankind and, as such, entitled to record in the archives of humanity, the *History of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition* is offered to the public as a brief epitome of the world's progress and achievement, by the publishers, the

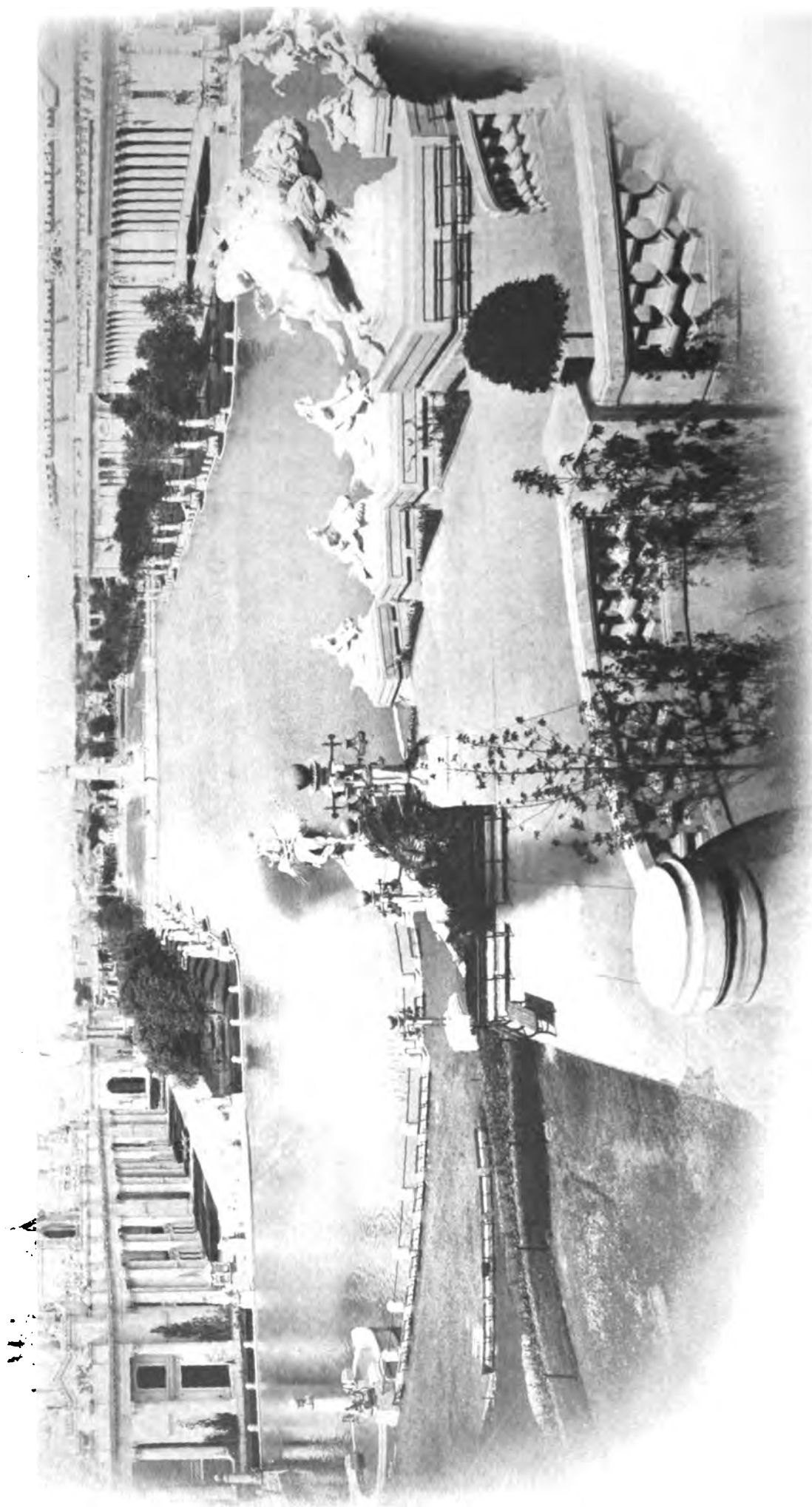


FLAG OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION PUBLISHING COMPANY,

FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE,  
General Manager.

Saint Louis, May 1, 1905.



GRAND BASIN AND PLAZA OF SAINT LOUIS, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

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# INTRODUCTION.

By WALTER B. STEVENS,  
SECRETARY OF THE EXPOSITION AND DIRECTOR OF EXPLOITATION.  
WITH PERSONAL SKETCHES BY SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

CAN a Universal Exposition be measured before the palaces of plaster have begun to crumble? A generation was necessary to see the impetus to manufacturing industries in America given by the Centennial Exposition. In the last half of the decade following the Columbian Exposition came the earliest realization of what stimulus to the artistic sense in the Middle West that Exposition had been. Before the substance fades, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is being judged.

It was great—in length and width of area twice that of the World's Fair of 1893.

It had fifty per cent more acreage under roof. It cost twice as much.

Expansion of the United States found expression in participation by forty-three States, five Territories and all the territorial possessions save Hawaii. This participation cost \$9,346,677. Ten years ago forty-one States and two Territories expended on a World's Fair \$5,539,428, and the United States was proud of the showing.

Respect for a world power showed itself in the presence at this Exposition of sixty-two foreign nations and colonies and in the expenditure of \$8,134,500. This expenditure does not take into consideration that of private exhibitors from foreign countries, but only the amounts expended by the foreign governments. At Chicago, in 1893, were represented forty-five foreign nations and colonies by expenditures aggregating \$5,982,894. Paris in 1900 had no approach to this degree of universality. Foreign participation there was limited to fifty countries.

Financial results of this Universal Exposition were satisfactory. It has come to be the accepted condition of these enterprises that they do not return dividends in cash. Expositions are "time-keepers of progress," "milestones of civilization," not money-makers. The capital invested looks to indirect, but not to inadequate, returns. If an exposition pays its way in operation, makes to the greatest good of the greatest number, then the individual, the corporation, the government, the municipality, consider the trial balance satisfactory. So judged, the Universal Exposition of 1904 passes into history as having been eminently successful.

The capital was \$15,000,000, contributed in thirds by the United States Government, by the municipality of Saint Louis and by individual and corporation stockholders forming the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. This capital was invested permanently. It was the endowment of a great institution for the public benefit.

The revenue from various sources amounted to \$11,500,000, the chief of these yielding as follows:

Admission collections . . . . .	\$6,250,000
Concession collections . . . . .	3,000,000
Intramural railroad fares . . . . .	627,473
Service, power and light receipts . . . . .	600,000

Interest on deposits . . . . .	\$ 125,000
Transportation Department collections . . . . .	165,000
Music Department receipts . . . . .	82,871
Premiums on souvenir coins . . . . .	67,000

The expenditures of the management to the close of the Exposition aggregated \$25,000,000, leaving a surplus sufficient to meet the necessities of the post-exposition period, economically administered. The principal disbursements were classified as follows:

Construction, grounds and buildings . . . . .	\$17,177,864
Maintenance and rents . . . . .	1,729,249
Division of Exhibits . . . . .	2,086,580
Division of Exploitation . . . . .	1,305,792
Protection, police, fire, insurance . . . . .	1,014,220
Division Concessions and Admissions . . . . .	544,650
Executive and Administrative . . . . .	402,441
Division of Transportation . . . . .	260,446

Four-fifths of the expenditure of the Exposition was for the buildings and grounds. Of the \$11,500,000 earned the sum of \$9,250,000 was from admissions and concessions. The cost of the collection of this revenue barely exceeded \$500,000. The handling of the revenues was a model in methods of economy and exactness for all expositions to come.

This financial showing does not take into consideration one of the largest items of receipts and of corresponding outgo. To the investment should be added a loan of \$4,600,000 by the United States Government, advanced in addition to the original \$5,000,000 appropriated. To the disbursements must be added the return of this exact amount to the Government from the revenues of the Exposition period in strict compliance with the letter and spirit of the Act of Congress. No previous World's Fair has shown such faultless financial conduct.

The years will tell how deeply have been made the impressions of the Universal Exposition of 1904. There are some surface conclusions and deductions which can be drawn now. A second time in a generation the world has come into the interior of this country, a thousand miles from the seaboard, to a Universal Exposition. It has come with skepticism; it has remained to marvel; it has gone away to praise.

In the early spring a writer came across the water to send back to the Old World belittling accounts of what he saw. He wrote of Saint Louis and of the opening of the World's Fair as one might who had remained at the Atlantic seaboard feeding his imagination with "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit." This was one discordant note. There came afterwards the representatives of newspapers in every capital of Europe. From leading cities on both hemispheres flocked the members of the press.

The treatment of the Exposition by fifty-two thousand seven hundred and six writers who came and saw has been that which will inure to its lasting glory. It neither boomed nor



discredited. It was fair, discriminating, just. It came tardily for effect upon attendance. The Exposition was three months old before it was accepted three hundred miles away at face value. The heart of the Mississippi Valley was not exactly Nazareth out of which no good thing could come, but it was an unknown land, and the ability of its people to produce such an Exposition was doubted long after the gates were opened. The ripples from this center of interest grew larger, spread farther and farther, gradually shocking apathy and overwhelming incredulity. It was not until the waning days of late autumn that wise ones journeyed numerous from the Far East to exclaim that the half had not been told them. The Exposition grew upon the world as a discovery, a matter of marvel. It passed into history with a practically unanimous verdict by writers as the greatest of Expositions, as better entitled to be called a Universal Exposition than was any of its predecessors.

Under far-spreading roofs of the Palaces of Manufactures and Varied Industries nine hundred industries found expression. Miles of aisles were bordered by exhibits utilitarian and exhibits artistic. The House Beautiful, the Home Comfortable, the Thing Useful and the Person Adorned were exemplified. Two lessons were taught to the thousands of visitors who daily wandered over the twenty-eight acres embraced within these two buildings. The luxuries of life for the few in the Nineteenth Century may become the utilities of life for the many in the Twentieth. The artistic and the beautiful are no longer beyond the reach of those moderately circumstanced.

New wants were born in millions of minds as the means to meet them passed in countless review. Discriminating judges considered the displays in the two hundred and thirty classes of exhibits of this department. When their work was completed more than seven thousand grand prizes and medals had been awarded for the superior excellence of things which contribute to comfort of body and to pleasure of

eye. Not merely progress in industrial art since the World's Fair of 1893 was marked, but advance since 1900 was shown in comparisons with the Palace of Industries at Paris.

From "Old Ironsides" to "Saint Louis," the history of the steam locomotive in this country was told in the exhibits of the Transportation Department. Its first successful chapter was the crude and clumsy product of 1831. This was strikingly similar to the Planet which George Stephenson invented in England a year or two earlier, a model of which was shown. In the group of earlier inventions was a model of the locomotive which Napoleon's engineer, Cugnot, fashioned in 1792, and which

upon its initial trial on the streets of Paris became unmanageable, butted into the church La Madeleine and was condemned as a device of Satan. "The Spirit of the Twentieth Century," weighing two hundred thousand pounds, turning slowly upon a great steel turntable, with drivewheels revolving, with electric headlight penetrating the remotest recesses of the great building, with mechanism running noiselessly, completed the history. But the record was not without forecast. Week after week, month after month, from the opening to the closing of the Exposition, the latest products of the locomotive builders of this and other countries were submitted to tests, scientific and practical. Coal was weighed. Ash was measured. Steam was gauged. Speed and power were recorded. The iron horse has reached his maximum growth. His future development is the refining and perfecting process. The locomotive tests of the Universal Exposition, conducted under the most perfect conditions and under the closest technical supervision, will be the standards to guide the builders for years to come.

Wherein will this Exposition stand for lasting influence and practical benefit? In the tests and competitions of various kinds conducted publicly and by unbiased experts. In the Mining Gulch were carried on throughout the Exposition tests of coal. The products of the fields North and South, East and West



WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Twenty-fifth President of the United States. Born January 29, 1843. Died September 14, 1901.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, notice has been given me by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, 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 Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri," that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses provided for in the said Act of Congress:

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

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

Done at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

were brought in carload lots. Day and night the fire burned. Under the supervision of the United States Government the progress of consumption was studied in all of its stages and bearings. Results of the coal tests will constitute a record of permanent value for many years to come.

Six months before the Exposition opened model dairy barns built upon the most approved plans for such construction and with the latest improved devices were occupied. Besides them were silos filled with milk-producing forage crops. The dairy tests, according to closely defined conditions and under rigid rules, began in December, 1903. They continued through many months. Food was measured. Temperature and appearance of the cows were noted day by day. Milk product was weighed. Cream, butter and cheese came under critical examination by experts as to quantity and quality. Successively the barns were occupied by representative animals of various breeds. The findings were based upon perhaps the most elaborate dairy tests ever conducted in this country.

Under scientific auspices balloons containing delicate instruments were sent up to obtain records of temperature, of currents and of other upper air conditions which will add to the knowledge of ærostatics. Associated with these ascensions were kiteflying experiments and æroplane trials. While no navigator of the air was able to meet the conditions for the \$100,000 airship prize, a new world's record, well in advance of what had been done, was made in dirigible ballooning.

Processes rather than products, which it was proclaimed should distinguish the plan and scope of this Universal Exposition, were conspicuous in every department. Wireless telegraphy was illustrated by daily operation of the mechanism in the Department of Electricity. Under the observation of judges officially appointed messages were transmitted three hundred miles. The successful sending of ærograms short distances, from one to ten miles, was demonstrated in countless instances. Transmission of sound without wire was shown to be possible. Rays of light for medicinal purposes were produced in several forms.

It was this policy of processes which filled to overflowing the great palaces and which demanded such an assembling

of power-makers. The heaviest single exhibit required one hundred cars, hauled by three engines. It weighed three thousand three hundred and twenty-five tons. In the sixteen boilers of this exhibit were fourteen miles of four-inch tubes, presenting two acres of heating surface. Yet this exhibit was only one and a small part of the power plant required to make the innumerable wheels go round. Steam was generated in a building of fireproof material about three hundred feet square. It reached the engines, occupying a space six hundred feet long in another building, being carried in great pipes through a tunnel. The power created represented the combined strength

of forty thousand horses. It was needed. A single process in the Department of Manufactures was a complete cotton mill, eighty-one feet long and sixty-nine feet wide. Marvelous performances of the machinery were shown in weaving, in shoemaking and in scores of mechanisms. Twice the power provided at Paris in 1900 and three times that required at Chicago, 1893, proved to be none too much in the Universal Exposition of 1904. The value of the exhibits in the Department of Machinery exceeded \$8,000,000. They demonstrated the wonderful progress in creation of power. The prime movers of half a dozen countries worked side by side in competition.

If travel is educational how shall be estimated the benefits afforded the almost twenty millions of visitors by the Philippine Exposition, occupying thirty-five acres and including in epitome, the resources, the industries, the government and the life of the Archipelago; by Jerusalem with its reproduction of the sacred and historic structures of the Holy City; by the Tyrol with its Alpine scenery; by the Kraal from South Africa; by the Cliff Dwelling community; by the Bazaars of Stamboul; by the Streets

of Cairo; by India; by Fair Japan; by the Chinese Village!

If the proper study of mankind is man what shall be said of the opportunities afforded by object lessons such as the Pygmies of Central Africa; the massive Patagonians; the polite Ainus, original people of Japan; the Vancouver Islanders with their wealth of folk lore; the Igorrotes; the Negritos; the Visayans; the Moros; the Esquimaux; the Cliff Dwellers; the representatives of seventy tribes of Indians!



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

From the death of President McKinley, September 14, 1901, his successor, President Roosevelt, was as pronounced and earnest as President McKinley had been in commending the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to public favor, and in lending all proper official aid to insure its success. He improved every opportunity in his messages to Congress to aid the enterprise and, by executive measures and diplomatic efforts, to manifest to other countries the great interest taken by the United States Government in making this Exposition the greatest of World's Fairs. This unflagging interest was shown in the Government's great and splendid participation—in adding a loan of \$4,600,000 to a gift of \$5,000,000; in the liberal rules adopted to facilitate the use of this money, and in President Roosevelt's personal participation in the dedication exercises. His dedication address was worthy of the occasion and of a Chief Magistrate of the Great Republic. He sent his children and afterwards came with Mrs. Roosevelt to see the Exposition, and every word from his lips during these visits evinced his appreciation of the great public service rendered by the men who made it.

If there is satisfaction in close acquaintance with historic and typical national architecture, among the benefits of the Exposition must be taken into account the Castle of Charlottenberg, reproduced by Germany; the Grand Trianon, reconstructed in the midst of a French Garden; the palace of a prince of the royal family of China; the Orangery with its quaint surroundings after the landscape methods of two centuries ago; the Villa of Italy; the Town Hall of Belgium; the temple of Ceylon; the chalet of Switzerland; the Imperial structures of Japan; the home of Holland; the country mansion of Sweden; the sacred edifice of Siam; the characteristic structures of Spanish America. If there is inspiration in the lowly homes of some of the world's greatest men, then among the cherished memories of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be the cottage of Robert Burns; the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln, a boy of ten, lived; the log house erected by General Grant, built in his earlier manhood; the ranch cabin of Theodore Roosevelt during his wild western health-seeking experiences.

If historic sentiment is worthy of cultivation in these later days, let it be recalled that the Exposition included in its construction many buildings which helped to familiarize this generation with the past. Notable were the New Jersey tavern where Washington had his headquarters during one of the memorable campaigns of the Revolution; the home of Swedenborg, founder of a religious philosophy; the Hermitage, associated with Jackson; Monticello, the pride of Thomas Jefferson; the Beauvoir, of Jefferson Davis; the colonial mansions of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

During the one hundred and eighty-four days of the Exposition's existence there passed through the turnstiles and were counted nineteen million six hundred and ninety-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-five persons. These figures do not comprise the census of the Exposition's population. A site far exceeding any preceding World's Fair encouraged conditions which were without precedent. A hotel within the

grounds having hundreds of employes and thousands of guests was one of the unusual features. The collection of Filipino villages and camps housed a permanent community equal to a small city. The colonies of primitive people spread over many acres and numbered several hundreds of persons. Within their camps the British and Boers dwelt in harmony by night as well as by day. The Jefferson Guard and the Fire Department were intramural contingents, having no occasion to pass the gates when off duty. Military camps and barracks accommodated visiting bodies numbering, at times, several thousand uniformed men. The Pike was an

avenue of a mile on which communities from all parts of the world had their abiding places for the Exposition period. There were other elements of this permanent population. Many of the buildings erected by Foreign Governments, States and Territories, had their sleeping and living rooms as well as the public accommodations. Commissioners, officers and employes seldom left the grounds.

When the music ceased, when the lights went out, when the Forest City rested, it was still a community of souls; many thousands remained within the gates. The functions of a municipality did not lapse.

During the official hours of the Exposition the population averaged much more than one hundred thousand persons daily. When the gates were closed the population rarely fell below twenty thousand. This resident population is to be taken into consideration for more than its relation to the aggregate of attendance. The presence gave to this Exposition a character of its own. The two square miles of territory for seven months was a city of one hundred thousand and more by day and of twenty thousand after midnight. Some wonderful facts of this World's Fair community are to be recorded. Not a case of contagious disease of serious character was reported, notwithstanding the residents

came from the four quarters of the globe. No universal exposition has passed with so few casualties. It remains to be added that a minimum criminal record was made. An



DAVID ROWLAND FRANCIS.

The President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company was born at Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky, October 1, 1850, son of John B. and Eliza Caldwell (Rowland) Francis. His father was descended from the early Kentucky settlers and his mother from David Irvine, one of the Scottish colonists of Virginia. His grandfather, Thomas Francis, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He received his early education in the Richmond Academy, and after removing to Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1866, entered Washington University, where he was graduated in 1870. He entered commercial life as a clerk in the commission and wholesale grocery house of Shryock & Rowland, the junior partner being his uncle, and gradually ascended until he was given an interest in the business. In 1877 he established an independent commission business, and seven years later founded the firm of D. R. Francis & Brother, entering into the exportation of grain. Though one of the youngest members of the Saint Louis Merchants' Exchange, Mr. Francis was made President of that body in 1884. He is identified with many important business institutions of Saint Louis, being a Director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, and Vice-President of the Merchants' Laclede National Bank. With many charities he is also closely identified. In 1885, Mr. Francis was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Saint Louis, and in spite of an adverse majority of fourteen thousand at the preceding election, he was successfully seated by a majority of twelve hundred. In 1888, he was elected by the Democratic party as Governor of Missouri. In 1896, he was called to the Cabinet of President Cleveland, as Secretary of the Interior, and discharged the duties of that position with the same energy and thoughtfulness previously displayed. When the Saint Louis World's Fair was first considered, Governor Francis was called by common consent and absolute unanimity to head this gigantic enterprise. Entirely without compensation, he devoted a very large part of his time to the work of the Saint Louis Exposition; and so thoroughly and systematically organized it that success was assured from the beginning. Governor Francis was married at Saint Louis, January, 1876, to Jennie, daughter of John D. Perry, of Saint Louis, and has six sons.



intramural railroad of fifteen miles transported nearly six million seven hundred and fifty thousand passengers without serious accident to one of them. The utilities for a great gathering never failed. The provisions for safety as well as for comfort were adequate.

The morale of this World's Fair community is worthy of mention. On a balmy spring day, the last of April, the invocation of the opening ceremonies ended with The Lord's Prayer while one hundred and eighty-seven thousand people stood reverent with bowed heads. At midnight of the first day of December the lights died away for the last time while a vast dark mass of humanity in expressive silence filled the Plaza of Saint Louis. From the first to the last of those scenes one reads the history of this Universal Exposition in vain if he seeks for unworthy demonstrations. There have been great Expositions where fences were torn down to gain entrance, where riotous acts characterized the closing hours; where panics led to much suffering; where a holocaust or a shocking crime has cast gloom over all. The Universal Exposition of 1904 was exceptionally, remarkably free from disorders and untoward incidents. The seasons favored. Periods of ideal weather with bright skies and moderate temperature prevailed far beyond the average duration.

Analysis of the attendance justifies several conclusions. Two elements were especially notable. No other exposition, universal, technical or local drew such a large proportion of its attendance from students, school children and teachers. No other Exposition has been studied as this by bodies of students, by schools and by classes in company with instructors. From the middle of June to the Thanksgiving holidays the presence of the student and of the teacher was a marked feature of the attendance. Next to schools of all kinds, the element in attendance was notably the agricultural. The farmers and planters became a distinguishable feature about midsummer. In September and October they were present in great numbers.

Perhaps a study of causes is not profitable, but the fact may be stated that the rule of the radius in exposition attendance was not borne out in this Exposition. The usual division between the local and distant attendance was

not sustained at Saint Louis. A larger proportion of the attendance than experience promised came from a considerable distance. A canvass by railroads and by communities showed that many cities, towns and localities about the same distance from Saint Louis and Chicago sent much larger numbers of visitors to this Exposition than they did to the Columbian. Attendance from other countries was much greater at Saint Louis than at Chicago. Pacific slope States sent to this Exposition perhaps three times as many visitors as they did to Chicago. New York attendance was better at Chicago. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana attendance was better at Saint Louis.

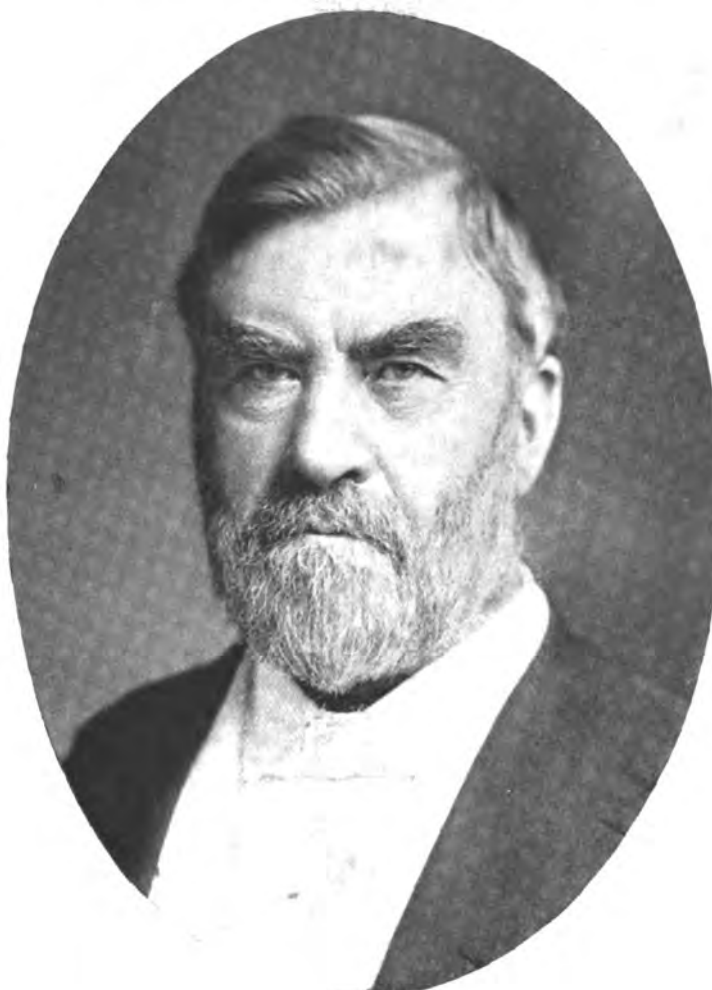
Of the twenty-seven million visitors to the Chicago Exposition it was estimated that sixty-five per cent was local.

Of the twenty million visitors at Saint Louis, the railroad statistics showed that about forty per cent was local. That is to say, Chicago furnished more than seventeen million five hundred thousand visitors to the Columbian Exposition, while Saint Louis gave but eight millions to her Exposition. It is not improbable that the percentages of local attendance at the two expositions were even wider apart than the estimates given.

The rules of Exposition attendance were broken at Saint Louis in other respects than on local percentages. In May and the first half of June, the attendance, which was almost wholly local, fell short of what it should have been when compared with August and September figures. The October attendance was not what it should have been, applying exposition experience to September attendance. But November was a most gratifying surprise.

The Exposition was immense. It was grand as a whole. It was beautiful in detail. This verdict the visiting millions rendered with enthusiastic unanimity. The architectural picture first amazed and then charmed.

The scene southward from the Louisiana Monument, embracing the Grand Basin, the classic facades of Education and Electricity, the Cascades in motion, the majestic Colonnade of States, with the gem of all—Festival Hall—in this setting, will live as long as memory abides in those who saw it. The music of the famous bands, of the orchestra swayed by Komzak, of the greatest of organs responsive to Guilman, will be recalled in years to come. The stately maples, the



WILLIAM H. THOMPSON.

Mr. W. H. Thompson, President of the National Bank of Commerce, a man of long established reputation and personal influence in Saint Louis business circles, was the Samson of the preliminary work of raising \$5,000,000 by popular subscription and securing a municipal subscription of \$5,000,000 more. The further prosecution of the Exposition enterprise depended absolutely on the raising of a responsible local subscription of \$10,000,000, which most Saint Louisans considered impossible until it was done. Thenceforward to the end, as Treasurer of the Company, Chairman of its Grounds and Buildings Committee and Vice-Chairman of its Executive Committee, Mr. Thompson continued to be a power in its councils, with a comprehensive grasp of the details and trend of its affairs, a clear-sighted, broad-minded and trusted adviser in all emergencies. He drove the center stake at the ceremonial beginning of the grounds and buildings operations, September 3, 1901, and when the Exposition was brought to a grandly triumphant closing on December 1, 1904, President Francis and his other colleagues seemed eager to accord a giant's share of the credit to him. Mr. Thompson was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1830, and began as a plumber in Saint Louis in 1853. He established a lead pipe and sheet lead manufactory in 1864, organized the Missouri Lead and Oil Company in 1871, and became President of the Bank of Commerce in 1883. He was President of the Saint Louis Gas Company, and is still officially connected with scores of financial and business concerns.

# HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

xiv



FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF.

The Director of Exhibits selected by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, Frederick J. V. Skiff, was born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, in 1851. From 1870 until 1877 he was in the newspaper business at Lawrence, Kansas, and afterwards was manager of the *Denver Tribune*. As State Commissioner of Immigration for Colorado and manager of Colorado exhibits at expositions in 1890, he was named by President Harrison as one of the National Commissioners to the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago. This position he resigned when his aptitude for exposition work brought about his appointment as Chief of the Mines and Mining Department at that exposition. Before its close he was made Deputy Director-General, and later was made Director-in-Chief of the Field Columbian Museum, which, under his charge, has become one of the foremost museums of Natural Science and Anthropology in the world. With the consent of its trustees he was made Director-in-Chief of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and it was under leave of absence from the same trustees that he served as Director of Exhibits at Saint Louis. He was named for the position as the best qualified man in sight, and his work has largely increased his previously great reputation as a master of World's Fair science. For his services at Paris in 1900 Mr. Skiff was decorated by the French Government with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He had previously received a bronze medal from France and a gold medal from Germany. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the National Geographical Society, and the International Museums Association of England.

Sunken Garden, the flowers, the lagoons, and, above all, the myriads of lights will be fond recollections.

To those participating actively or as lookers-on, the ceremonies and the social events will furnish food for pleasing reminiscences. In millions of lives the Universal Exposition will be an experience treasured to the end.

But what shall the Universal Exposition inspire? In magnitude, in participation, in number and character of exhibits it was far in advance of its predecessors. The competition of the world was passed upon by a jury system superior to any yet devised. The forty thousand awards of the exhibitors stand for excellence and superiority which cannot be questioned.

Justification for an exposition is, in part, the measure of progress established from the preceding milestone. Since 1893 the United States has moved up to a new relative position among the nations in naval and military strength. Two

years hence, with the continuance of the present rate of progress, the United States will rank third in naval power. Of the \$1,473,000 expended on the exhibits of the United States Government at Saint Louis no portion was better employed than that which illustrated the growth of the navy. The War Department exhibit emphasized the progress of the decade by an elaborate illustration of seacoast defense. In 1803 hardly a beginning had been made in that direction. The War Department exhibit at the Universal Exposition of 1904 showed a sixteen-inch coast defense gun recently erected at Sandy Hook. With a weight of one hundred and thirty tons this gun throws a shell of two thousand four hundred pounds a distance of twenty-one miles, with a muzzle velocity of twenty-three thousand feet per second.

Ten years ago rural mail delivery was almost unknown in



WALTER R. STEVENS.

The election of Walter B. Stevens as Secretary at the organization of the Exposition Company was a recognition of eminent fitness and also of effective services rendered by him as the most influential member of the corps of press correspondents at Washington City. Modest and shy of publicity for himself, the multifarious duties of Secretary made him not only the Director of the Publicity Department but the trusted assistant and representative of President Francis in all Exposition affairs, and especially in directing and pushing the world-wide work of exploitation, which eventually devolved on him to such an extent that he was elected Director of Exploitation as well as Secretary. How he went through it all without breaking down was a mystery to those aware of the constant strain of the onerous details in his dealings with the army of World's Fair officials, committees and commissioners; dictating directions and essays for publication on all sorts of matters; explaining or facilitating things for the ever-present newspaper people, and appearing with graceful and effective addresses at official functions and banquets, daily and nightly. But he filled all his assignments without a single failure, even when suddenly called on to take the place of a missing orator; addressing press associations and commercial conventions; accompanying Saint Louis delegations on speaking excursions to all points of the compass, and yet keeping in constant touch with the minutest interior working of the Exposition machinery. Mr. Stevens was born in Connecticut and passed his school-boy days in Peoria, Illinois, where his father was pastor of a church. Immediately after his graduation from Michigan University, his long connection with Saint Louis journalism began with his employment on the *Saint Louis Daily Times* in 1870. As the Washington correspondent of the *Saint Louis Globe-Democrat* during the nineties, he made a reputation for character and talents as high among statesmen and representatives of the metropolitan press as among his professional confreres of Saint Louis.

the United States, and had no place to speak of in the exhibit of the Postoffice Department at Chicago. It was illustrated at Saint Louis as one of the most notable features of postal development.

The bureaus of plant industry, of animal industry, of other scientific investigation by the Department of Agriculture illustrated the methods by which that department has increased the value of American farm crops by over \$100,000,000 annually.

For the first time in exposition history a building was devoted entirely to education. The Department of Education was placed first in the classification, emphasizing a notable departure in exposition practice which formerly gave chief recognition to commercial and manufacturing interests. Perhaps the advancement most marked as compared with educational exhibits of 1893 was in the attention given to economic conditions of industry and labor.

Civic improvement, organized charity, public hygiene—



NORRIS B. GREGG.

Norris B. Gregg, the Exposition's Director of Concessions and Admissions, was born in Saint Louis, November 8, 1856, and was educated at Wyman Academy and Washington University. He began his business career in 1876 with the Southern White Lead Company, of which his father was president. In 1880 he became Secretary of the Mound City Paint and Color Company, and since 1887 has been its President. As a member of the Mercantile Club, the Business Men's League, the Noonday Club, the Country Club and the Merchants' Exchange, he was one of the great workers in the beginning of the World's Fair movement. His work as a group chairman in the raising of the \$10,000,000 was productive of magnificent results. Elected as a Director of the Exposition Company, he served first as Chairman of its Committee of Supplies, and afterwards as a member of the Executive Committee. When the position of Director of Concessions and Admissions was first offered to him in February, 1902, he agreed to serve in that capacity for a time and study the requirements of the place, reserving his acceptance of its responsibilities until satisfied that he might successfully discharge them. In August, 1902, after he had made a thorough study of the work of the same department at other expositions, he was elected as its Director and served to the satisfaction of the Company until the gates were finally closed.

these were illustrated by many exhibits, the most notable being a model street with model paving, model fountains, model lighting, model buildings. Forestry exhibits at Saint Louis were notable as emphasizing the recognition now being given by the General Government and by the States to the economical development of these natural resources.



ISAAC S. TAYLOR.

Isaac S. Taylor, Organizer and Chairman of the Commission of Architects that designed the grounds and buildings scheme of the Exposition, was its Director of Works, the man who presided over the planning of all the buildings and landscape works; the organizer and director of all the professional and executive forces; the expert upon whom the Grounds and Buildings Committee relied in the preparation, letting and execution of contracts, and in making provision for light, power, water supplies, fire protection, sewerage, intramural transportation, and sanitary conditions generally. It was a gigantic task, requiring not only a man of superior all-around professional skill and experience, but a man of exceptional executive ability, decision and firmness. Director Taylor was in every respect equal to the task, and his completed work, if it could have been permanent, would long have remained one of the greatest architectural wonders of the world, an achievement overshadowing the fabled labors of Hercules. Though born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1851, he was essentially a Saint Louis product. He was graduated from Saint Louis University in 1868, and studied his profession under a leading Saint Louis architect, the late George I. Barnett, who took him as a partner. Since going into business by himself in 1870, Mr. Taylor has planned and erected scores of immense factory and office buildings, hotels and banks, club buildings and newspaper offices, public structures and residences that are recognized as distinguishing features of New Saint Louis. Incidentally, he has made a great reputation for the strictest professional rectitude and for getting big work done well and in the shortest possible time.

When the plan and scope of this Exposition was laid before one of the crowned heads of Europe he listened without much comment until was reached the proposal to bring together in a Universal Congress of Arts and Science the wise men of all the world. Thereupon the Emperor gave—more than his assent to participation—his hearty approval. The new thing of this Exposition was the harmonizing, the unification of all knowledge to the uplifting of humanity, to the betterment of mankind. That was the great lesson attempted. That was to be the distinguishing note of progress in this Universal Exposition. Time only can demonstrate the fulfillment of the high purpose.



LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT.  
Emmanuel L. Masqueray, Designer; Karl Bitter, Sculptor.

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## CHAPTER I.

### THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—NARVAEZ'S ILL-FATED EXPEDITION—CABEZA DE VACA'S NARRATIVE—CORONADO'S OVERLAND TRIP—DE SOTO'S EXPLORATIONS—PERE MARQUETTE AND LOUIS JOLIET DISCOVER THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI—LA SALLE CLAIMS LOUISIANA IN THE NAME OF FRANCE—IBERVILLE AND BIENVILLE TAKE POSSESSION—STRUGGLES OF THE EARLY COLONISTS—CROZAT'S MONOPOLY OF COMMERCE—JOHN LAW AND "THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE"—CAPITAL ESTABLISHED AT NEW ORLEANS—LACLEDE FOUNDS THE CITY OF SAINT LOUIS—PONTIAC'S WAR—CESSION OF LOUISIANA TO SPAIN—RISING OF FRENCH COLONISTS AGAINST THEIR NEW MASTERS—LOUISIANA IN THE REVOLUTION—EXPLOITS OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK—GOVERNOR GALVEZ AIDS THE YOUNG REPUBLIC—CLAIMS OF RIVAL NATIONS TO LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

THE cession of the Louisiana Territory by France to the United States in 1803 more than doubled the area of the young Republic. It more than doubled the strength of the Union. The work of forming "a more perfect Union" under the Constitution of 1789 remained incomplete, and its success still doubtful, until this acquisition provided the broader foundation needed for future harmonious growth, and provided also a great central bond of union in the mighty Mississippi River system, binding East and West and North and South together in an indissoluble community of interest.

Its stupendous results in the course of a hundred years have made this the most remarkable international transaction recorded in history. Those results have far outrun the hopes of the men who approved the treaty. They fill Americans with pride and gratitude, and all nations with admiration and wonder. All the American States, therefore, and all the great and enlightened nations, took part in the centennial celebration of this great event.

Such a world-wide commemoration awakens a new interest in the romantic history of the Territory—its partial exploration by both Spain and France, its colonization and uncontested occupation by France for more than half a century, the subsequent contention of France, Spain and England for its possession, and its final transfer to the United States for a few millions, the result of these contentions.

The new islands and vast extent of continental coast-discovered by Columbus and Cabot in the last decade of the fifteenth century fired the adventurous spirits of maritime Europe with dreams of easily acquired wealth and power. The ease with which Spanish adventurers robbed and enslaved the mild and harmless Caribs of Hayti and Cuba, and the exaggerated accounts of the discoveries and acquisitions of Cortes in Mexico and of Pizarro in Peru, gave currency and credit to all sorts of fables about rich cities and priceless mines of gems and precious metals awaiting seizure in mythical El Dorados of the New World. While these visions excited the worshipers of Mammon, the salvation of numberless heathen souls strongly invited the missionaries of religion also. And this strange combination of impelling forces directed and characterized the first European explorations of the Mississippi Valley.

The first movements toward exploration came from the South, from the direction of Florida. Juan Ponce de Leon in his search for the fabulous fountain of youth in the fabulous island of Bimini, discovered the east coast of Florida on Easter Sunday (Pascua Florida), March 3, 1512. He spent several months exploring the coast and country after taking possession in the name of the Spanish Monarch and

naming the country Florida. The following year he was appointed, by Ferdinand, governor of "the Island of Florida," with permission to colonize it, but did not succeed in planting a colony.

In 1519 the Spanish navigator Alonzo Alvarez de Piñeda, returning from the Mexican Coast, where he had met Cortes, entered a "very large and deep river," which he ascended a distance of six leagues and named it "Rio del Espiritu Santo." He found "an extensive town" at the mouth of the river, where he remained forty days, repairing his ships. Within the six leagues of his voyage up the river he counted forty villages on the banks, and reported that the people wore gold ornaments. Piñeda's account of this voyage along the Gulf Coast leaves little room to doubt that he was the first discoverer of the Mississippi River, although his narrative attracted but little attention and only vague accounts of his discovery have been handed down.

In 1518 Francisco de Garay, who had been with Columbus in his second voyage, made further explorations of Florida, and in 1528 arrived the ill-fated Narvaez expedition.

Pamfilo de Narvaez, second in command under Governor Velasquez in Cuba, had been sent with a military force to supersede Cortes in Mexico. Cortes had surprised and defeated Narvaez, who soon found himself a prisoner with only one eye left, and his command incorporated with that of Cortes. Returning to Spain, Narvaez obtained from Charles V. a grant of Florida as far as "the River of Palms," now called the Rio Grande. Before setting out upon his expedition, Narvaez promulgated his famous "Proclamation to and Requirements to be made of the Inhabitants of the Countries and Provinces that there are from Rio de Palmas to the Cape of Florida," the perusal of which conveys a very clear idea of the spirit in which the Spaniards entered upon the exploitation of the newly discovered lands in America:

In behalf of the Catholic Caesarean Majesty of Don Carlos, King of the Romans and Emperor, ever Augustus, and Dona Juana his mother, Sovereigns of Leon and Castilla, Defenders of the Church, ever victors never vanquished, and rulers of barbarous nations, I, Pamfilo de Narvaez, his servant, messenger and captain, notify and cause you to know in the best manner I can, that God our Lord, one and eternal, created the heaven and the earth, and one man and one woman of whom we and you and all men in the world have come, are descendants and the generation, as well as those who shall come after us; but because of the infinity of offspring that followed in the five thousand years and more since the world was created, it has become necessary that some men should go in one direction and others in another, dividing into many kingdoms and provinces, since in a single one they could not be subsisted nor kept.

All these nations God our Lord gave in charge to one person, called Saint Peter, that he might be Master and Superior over mankind, to be



obeyed and be head of all the human race, wheresoever they might live and be, of whatever law, sect or belief, giving him the whole world for his kingdom, lordship and jurisdiction.

And he commanded him to place his seat in Rome, as a point most suited whence to rule the world; so he likewise permitted him to have and place his seat on any part of the earth, to judge and govern all people, Christians, Moors, Jews, Gentiles, and of whatever creed beside they might be; him they call Pope, which means admirable, greatest father and preserver, since he is father and governor of all men.

This Saint Peter was obeyed and taken for King, Lord and Superior of the Universe by those who lived at that time, and so likewise have all the rest been held who to the Pontificate were afterward elected, and thus has it continued until now, and will continue to the end of things.

One of the Popes who succeeded him to that seat and dignity of which I spake as Lord of the world made a gift of these islands and main of the ocean sea, to the said Emperor and Queen and their successors, our Lords, in these kingdoms, with all that is in them, as is contained in certain writings that thereupon took place, which may be seen if you desire. Thus are their Highnesses King and Queen of these islands and continents, by virtue of said gift; and as Sovereigns and Masters, some other islands, and nearly all where they have been proclaimed have received their Majesties, obeyed and served, and do serve them as subjects should, with good will and no resistance, and immediately without delay, directly as they were informed, obeying the religious men whom their Highnesses sent to preach to them and teach our Holy Faith, of their entire free will and pleasure, without regard or condition whatsoever, becoming Christians which they are; and their Highnesses received them joyfully and benignly, ordering them to be treated as their subjects and vassals were, and you are held and obliged to act likewise.

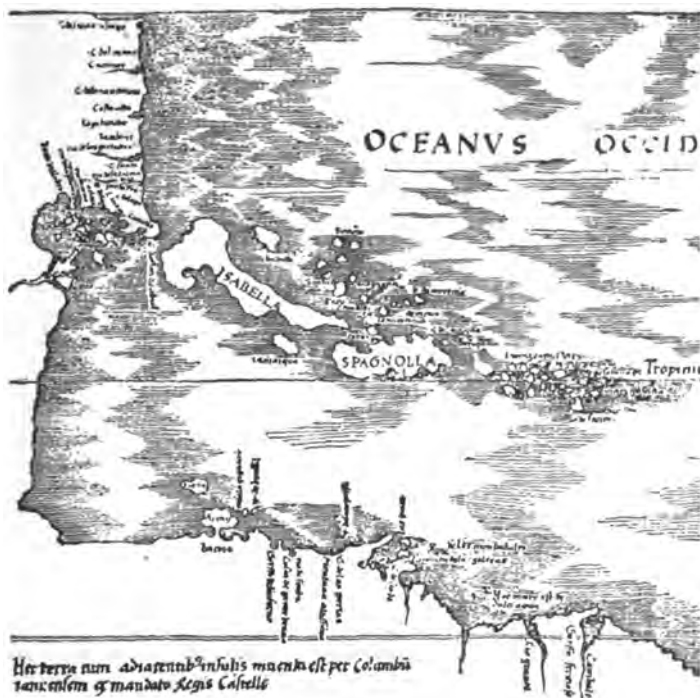
Wherefore, as best I can, I entreat and require you to understand this well that I have told you, taking the time for it that is just you should, to comprehend and reflect, and that you recognize the Church

charity, relinquishing in freedom your women, children and estates without service, that with them and yourselves you may do with perfect liberty all you wish and may deem well; you shall not be required to become Christians, except when, informed of the truth, you desire to be converted to our Holy Catholic Faith, as nearly all the inhabitants of the other islands have done, and when His Highness will confer on you numerous privileges and instructions, with many favors.

If you do not this, and of malice you be dilatory, I declare to you that, with the help of Our Lord, I will enter with force, making war upon you from all directions and in every manner that I may be able, when I will subject you to obedience to the Church and the yoke of their Majesties; and I will take the persons of yourselves, your wives and your children to make slaves, sell and dispose of you as their Majesties shall think fit; and I will take your goods, doing you all the evil and injury that I may be able, as to vassals who do not obey but reject their master, resist and deny him; and I declare to you that the deaths and damage that arise therefrom will be your fault and not that of His Majesty, nor mine, nor of these cavaliers who come with us.

And so as I proclaim and require this, I ask of the Notary here that he give me a certificate; and those present I beseech that they will hereof be the witnesses.

AUTOGRAPH OF PAMFILO DE NARVAEZ.



EARLIEST MAP SHOWING THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

This, the first map known to have been published showing the mouth of a river at approximately where the Mississippi empties into the Gulf of Mexico, was published in Venice, in the year 1513, less than twenty-one years after the discovery of America by Columbus. From what sources the information regarding the river was obtained there is now no clue. The map appeared in a geographical work by Ptolemy, under the title of "The Admiral's Map." As "The Admiral" at that time was an expression never used except in connection with Columbus, there is some ground for the belief that the great discoverer himself had, in one of his later voyages, obtained information of the existence of the Mississippi, and had communicated it to the royal cartographers. The existing records and reports of Columbus's voyages have been searched in vain, however, for any proof that he ever visited that portion of the Gulf coast.

as Mistress and Superior of the Universe and the High Pontiff, called Pope, in its name; the Queen and King, our masters; in their place as Lords, Superiors and Sovereigns of these islands and the main by virtue of said gift, and you consent and give opportunity that these fathers and religious men declare and preach to you as stated; if you shall do so you will do well in what you are held and obliged; and their Majesties, and I, in their royal name, will receive you with love and

In April, 1523, Narvaez landed with four hundred men and eighty horses on the west coast of Florida, probably at or near Tampa Bay. He proceeded northward into the continent, but met with so many difficulties and discouragements that he returned to the coast, in the vicinity of Saint Marks, in July. There he built five boats or rafts, and in September began a coasting voyage toward Mexico. Two of these vessels went down in a storm near the mouth of the Mississippi. Narvaez and all on board were drowned. The others landed and perished on the Texas coast, all but four, who, after wandering for eight years in Texas and New Mexico, part of the time being held as prisoners by Indians, appeared at Culiacan on the Gulf of California, in 1536. Those four were Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, the treasurer and historian of the Narvaez expedition, two other white men, and a negro named Stephen.

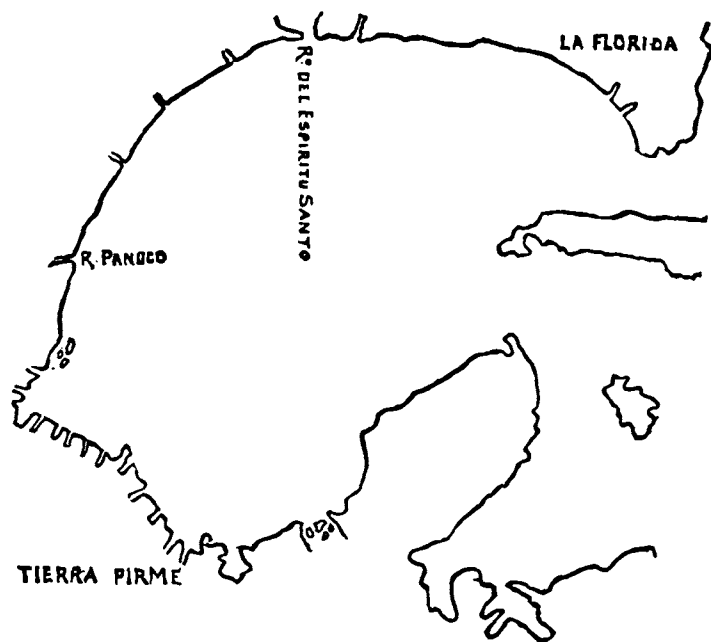
Cabeza's oral accounts of the "Rio del Oro" and the city of "Cibola," and other "cities" and "fixed habitations" he had seen, were responsible for the Coronado exploration. Although his written narrative, which is preserved in Madrid, was less calculated to inspire the avarice of the Spaniards than were his oral relations, yet as the record of the wanderings of the first white men to cross the North American continent from sea to sea, it is of great historical value and loses no interest after nearly four centuries, as the extracts which follow prove:

On the seventeenth day of June, in the year fifteen hundred and twenty-seven, the Governor, Pamphilo de Narvaez, left the town of San Lucar de Borromeda, authorized and commanded by your Majesty to conquer and govern the territories that extend from the River Palmas to the Cape of Florida, which are on the mainland. The fleet he took was five ships in which went six hundred men, a few more or less. The

officers he took (for we shall have to speak of them), were these, and here are their names: Cabeza de Vaca, treasurer and high sheriff; Alonso Enriquez, distributor to your Majesty, and assessor; and Juan Suarez, a friar of the Order of Saint Francis, commissary, and four friars besides, of the same Order. \* \* \* \*

The second day after the arrival, the Governor set sail with four hundred men and eighty horses, in four ships and a brig. The pilot, who had again been taken on board, put the vessel among the shoals they call Cunarro, so that on the day following we struck, and thus we were fifteen days, the keels of our vessels frequently touching on the bottom. At the end of this time a tempest from the south threw so much water upon the shoals that we could get off, although not without much peril. Having left this and arrived at Guaniguanico, another storm overtook us, in which we were at one time near being lost. At Cape Corrientes we had another which detained us three days. These places being passed, we doubled Cape San Anton and sailed within twelve leagues of Havana. Standing in the next day to enter the harbor there came a wind from the south which drove us from the land and toward the coast of Florida. We came in sight of it on Tuesday, the twelfth day of April, and sailed along the coast. On Holy Thursday we anchored near the shore in the mouth of a bay, at the head of which we saw some houses or habitations of Indians.

On the same day the Controller, Alonso Enriquez, landed on an island in the bay. He called to the Indians, who came, and were with him some time; and, in the way of exchange, gave him some fish and several pieces of venison. The day following, which was Good Friday, the Governor debarked with as many of the people as the boats he brought with him could contain. As we came to the bee hives, or houses, that we had seen, we found them vacant and abandoned, for the inhabitants had fled that night in their canoes. One of the bee hives was very large; it could hold more than three hundred persons. The rest were smaller. We found a little bell of gold among some fish nets.

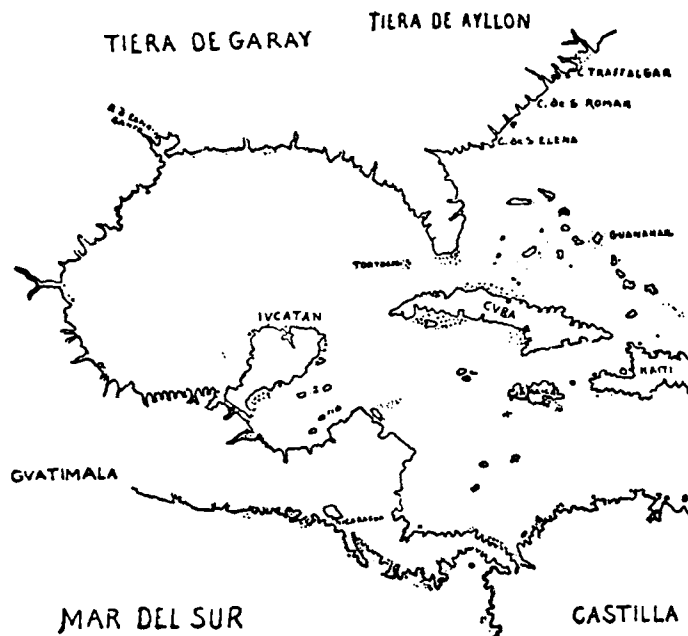


EARLIEST MAP NAMING THE MISSISSIPPI.

A copy of a map found by Navarette in the Spanish Archives, bearing the date of 1520. While there is no record of the name of the cartographer nor of the sources from which he obtained his information, the consensus of opinion among scholars is that it probably embodies the results of Piñeda's expedition to the north shore of the Gulf of Mexico in 1519. This belief is borne out by the fact that the river bears the name which Piñeda gave it, "Rio del Espiritu Santo." In his report of this voyage he stated that he had ascended the river a distance of six leagues, and had remained for forty days at its mouth, repairing his ships. The map here published was sent to Spain by Garay, the Governor of Jamaica.

The next day the Governor raised ensigns for your Majesty, and took possession of the country in your royal name. He made known his authority, and was obeyed as Governor, as your Majesty had commanded. At the same time, we laid our commissions before him, and he acknowledged them according to their tenor. Then he commanded that the rest of the people should debark, and the horses. Of these there were no more than forty-two; the rest, by reason of the great

storms and the length of time that had been passed at sea, were dead, and the few remaining were so lean and fatigued that for the time we could have little use for them. The next day the Indians of the town came and, although they spoke to us, yet, as we had no interpreter, we did not understand them. They made us many signs and menaces, and they appeared to say that we should go away from the country. With this they left us, offering no interpretation, and went away.



FIRST MAP INDICATING EXPLORATIONS IN LOUISIANA.

The expedition of Francisco de Garay in 1518 is the earliest recorded land exploration of any part of what is now known as the Louisiana Territory. Credit to Garay for his discoveries was given in 1521, when the arbitrator appointed by the Spanish Crown to decide between the claims of rival discoverers concluded that the Rio del Espiritu Santo was included in the "Tierra de Garay," as is indicated on the map. The map, from which the accompanying plate is taken, was drawn by Diego Ribero, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, who was appointed Royal Cosmographer in 1523. He published this map in 1529. Two early copies of it, printed on parchment, are known to be in existence, one of them being preserved at Weimar, Saxony, and the other in the Archives of the College of the Propaganda at Rome.

The day following, the Governor resolved to make an incursion to explore the country, and see what it might contain. There went with him the commissary, the assessor, and I with forty men, and among them six cavalry, of which we could little avail ourselves. We took our way toward the north till the hour of vespers, when we arrived at a very large bay that appeared to enter far into the land. We remained there that night, and the next day we returned to where the ships and people lay. The Governor ordered that the brig should coast along the shore of Florida, and search for the harbor that Miruelo, the pilot, had said he knew (but as yet he had failed to find it, and knew not in what parts we were nor where was the port); that, if they did not find it, she should sail for Havana, and seek the ship of which Alvaro de la Cerda was in command, and, taking some provisions, they should come to look for us.

The brig having left, the same party, with some persons more, returned to enter the land. We kept along the shores of the bay we had found, and, having gone four leagues, we captured four Indians. We showed them maize, to see if they would know it, for up to that time we had found no identification of any. They told us they could take us to where there was some, and so they brought us to their town near there at the head of the bay, and in it they showed us a little corn, which was not yet fit for gathering. There we found many cases, such as are used to contain the merchandise of Castile, in each of which was a dead man, and the bodies were covered with painted deer skins. This appeared to the commissary as a kind of idolatry, and he burned the cases with the bodies. We also found pieces of linen and of woolen cloth, and bunches of feathers, which appeared to be those of New Spain. We also found some samples of gold. By signs we asked the Indians whence these things had come; they signified to us that very far from there was a province called Apalache, where there was much gold, and an abundance of everything that was greatly valued.

Taking these Indians for guides, we departed, and, traveling ten or twelve leagues, we found another town of fifteen houses where there was a large piece of ground planted with corn, which was ripe, and we also found some that was already dry. After staying there two days, we

returned to where the controller with the men and ships were, and related to him and the pilots what we had seen, and the information the Indians had given us. \* \* \* \*

The Governor called them all to him, and of each by himself he asked his advice what to do to get out of a country so miserable, and seek elsewhere that remedy which could not here be found, a third part of the people being very sick, and the number increasing every hour; for we regarded it as certain that we all should become so, and out of it we could pass only through death, which from its coming in such a place was to us only the more terrible. These and many other embarrassments considered, and entertaining many plans, we coincided in one great project, extremely difficult to put in operation, and that was to build vessels in which we might go away. This to all appeared impossible, for we knew not how to build, nor were there tools, nor iron, nor forge, nor tow, nor resin, nor rigging; finally, no one thing of so many that are necessary, nor any man who had a knowledge of their manufacture, and above all there was nothing to eat the while they were making, nor any knowledge in those who would have to perform the labor. Reflecting on all this, we agreed to think of the subject with more deliberation, and the discourse dropped for that day, each going his way, commending our course to God, our Lord, that he should direct it as would best serve Him.

The next day it was His will that one of the company should come, saying that he could make some pipes out of wood which with deer skins might be made into a bellows; and as we lived in a time when anything that had the semblance of relief appeared well, we told him to set himself to work. We assented to the making of nails, saws, axes, and other tools of which there was such need, from the stirrups, spurs, cross-bows, and the other things of iron that there were; and we said that for support while the work was going on, we would make four entries in Ante, with all the horses and men that were able to go, and that ever third day a horse should be killed, which should be divided among those that had labored on the work of the boats, and those that were sick. The forays were made with the people and horses that were of any use, and in them were brought back as many as four hanegas of maize, but these were not got out without quarrels and conflicts with the Indians. We caused to be collected many palmettos for the benefit of the woof or covering, twisting and preparing it for use in the place of tow for the boats.

We commenced to build on the fourth, with the one only carpenter in the company, and we proceeded with so great diligence that on the twentieth day of September five boats were finished of twenty-two cubits in length, each calked with the fibre of the palmetto. We pitched them with a certain resin, which was made from pine trees by a Greek named Don Theodoro; and from the husk of the palmettos, and from the tails and manes of the horses we made ropes and rigging, and from our shirts sails, and from the savins that grew there we made the oars that appeared to us to be requisite. And such was the country in which our sins had cast us that with very great trouble we could find stone for ballast and anchors to the boats, since in all of it we had not seen one. We flayed the horses and took off the skins of their legs entire, and tanned them to make bottles in which we might carry water.

During this time some went gathering shell fish in the coves and creeks of the sea, at which the Indians twice attacked them, and killed ten of our men, in sight of the camp, without our being able to afford them succor. We found them traversed from side to side by the arrows, and although some had on good armor, it did not afford sufficient protection against the nice and powerful archery, of which I have spoken before. According to the declaration and oath of our pilots, from the bay to which we gave the name de la Cruz, of the cross, to this place, we had traveled two hundred and eighty leagues, or thereabout. In all this region we had seen no mountains, and had no information whatever of any.

Before we embarked, there died, without enumerating those destroyed by the Indians, more than forty men, of disease and hunger. By the twenty-second of the month of September the horses had been consumed, one only remaining; and on that day we embarked in the following order: In the boat of the Governor there went forty-nine men; in another which he gave to the controller and commissary, went others as many. The third he gave to Captain Alonso del Castillo and Andres Dorantes, with forty-eight men; and another he gave to two captains, Fellez and Penalosa, with forty-seven men. The last he gave to the assessor and me, with forty-nine men. After the provisions and clothes had been taken in, there remained not over a span of the gun-wales above the water; and, more than this, we went so crowded that

we could not move; so much can necessity do, which drove us to hazard our lives in this manner, running into a sea so turbulent, with not a single one that went there having a knowledge of navigation. \* \* \* \*

The next day at sunrise, the time the Indians had appointed, they came as they had promised, and brought us a large quantity of fish, and certain roots that are eaten by them, of the size of walnuts, some a little larger, others a little smaller, the greater part of them got from under the water, and with much labor. In the evening they returned and brought more fish, and some of the roots. They sent their women and children to look at us, who returned rich with the hawk-bells and beads that we gave them, and they came afterwards on other days in the same way. As we found that we had been provisioned with fish, roots, water and other things for which we asked, we determined to embark again and pursue our course. We dug out our boat from the sand in which it was buried; and it became necessary that we should all strip ourselves, and go through great exertion to launch her, for we were in such state that things very much lighter sufficed to make us much labor.

Thus embarked, at the distance of two cross-bow shots in the sea we shipped a wave that wet us all. As we were naked, and the cold was very great, the oars loosened in our hands, and the next blow the sea struck us capsized the boat. The assessor and two others held fast to her for preservation, but it happened to be for far otherwise, as the boat carried them over, and they drowned under her. As the surf near the shore was very high, a single roll of the sea threw the remainder into the waves and half drowned on the shore of the island, without our losing any more than those the boat had taken under. Those of us who survived escaped naked as we were born, losing all that we had, and although the whole was of little value, at that time it was worth much. As it was then in the month of November, the cold severe, and our bodies so emaciated that the bones might have been counted with little difficulty, we had become perfect figures of death. For myself, I can say that from the month of May past I had not eaten other thing than maize, and sometimes I found myself obliged to eat it unparched; for although the horses were slaughtered while the boats were being built, I never could eat of them, and I did not eat fish ten times. I state this to avoid giving excuses, and that every one may judge in what condition we were. After all these misfortunes there came a north wind upon us, from which we were nearer to death than life. Thanks be to our Lord, that, looking among the brands that we had used there we found sparks, from which we made great fires. And thus we were asking mercy of Him, and pardon for our transgressions, shedding many tears, and each regretting not his own fate alone, but that of his comrades about him.

At sunset the Indians, thinking that we had not gone, came to seek us and bring us food, but when they saw us thus, in a plight so different from what it was formerly and so extraordinary, they were alarmed and turned back. I went toward them and called to them, and they returned much frightened. I gave them to understand by signs how that our boat had sunk, and three of our number been drowned. There, before them, they saw two of the departed, and those that remained were near joining them. The Indians, at sight of the disaster that had befallen us, and our state of suffering and melancholy destitution, sat down amongst us, and from the sorrow and pity they felt for us they all began to lament, and so earnestly that they might have been heard at a distance, and they continued so doing more than half an hour. It was strange to see these men, so wild and untaught, howling like brutes over our misfortunes. It caused, in me, as in others, an increase of feeling and a livelier sense of our calamity. Their cries having ceased, I talked with the Christians, and said that if it appeared well to them, I would beg these Indians to take us to their houses. Some, who had been in New Spain, said that we ought not to think of it, for if we should do so they would sacrifice us to their idols. But seeing no better course, and that any other led to nearer and more certain death, I disregarded what was said, and besought the Indians to take us to their dwellings. They signified that it would give them great delight, and that we should tarry a little that they might do what we asked. Presently, thirty of them loaded themselves with wood and started for their houses, which were far off, and we remained with the others until near night, when, holding us up, they carried us with all haste. Because of extreme coldness of the weather, lest any one should die or fall by the way, they caused four or five large fires to be placed at intervals, and at each one of them they warmed us, and when they saw that we had regained some strength and warmth, they took us to the next so swiftly that they hardly permitted us to put our feet to the ground. In this manner we went as far as their habitations, where we found that they had made a house for us with many fires in it. An



hour after our arrival they began to dance and hold great rejoicing, which lasted all night, although for us there was no joy, appetite or sleep, awaiting the time they should make us victims. In the morning, they again gave us fish and roots, and showed us such hospitality that we were reassured, and lost somewhat the fear of the sacrifice.

This day I saw an Indian with an article of traffic, which I knew was not one we had presented, and asking whence it had come, I was answered by signs that it had been given by men like ourselves, who were behind. Hearing this I sent two Christians, and with them two Indians, to show them those men. They met near by, as the others were coming to look after us; for the Indians of the place they left had given them information of us. They were the Captains Andres Dorantes and Castillo, with all the men of their boat. Having come up to us, they were surprised at seeing us in the condition we were,

and very much pained at having nothing to give us, for they had no other clothes than what they wore. Being thus with us, they related how that on the fifth day of that month their boat had capsized a league and a half from there, and they had escaped without losing anything. We all of us together agreed to refit their boat, and that those of us should go in her who might have vigor sufficient and disposition to do so. The rest should remain until they became well enough to go as they best might along the coast, and be there until God, our Lord, should be pleased to lead us together into a land of Christians. Directly as we planned it, we put ourselves to work. Before we threw the boat into the water, Tavera, a gentleman of our company, died, and the boat which we thought to use came to its end, for not being able to float it went down. As we were in the condition I have mentioned, the weather boisterous to travel in and to cross rivers and bays by swimming, and we being without provisions or the means of a sufficient supply, yielded an obedience to what necessity required, which was to winter where we were. We also agreed that four men of the most robust should go to Panuco, which we believed to be near, and if by Divine favor they should arrive there they could give information of how we remained out on that island, and of our sorrows and destitution. These men were excellent swimmers. They took with them an Indian of the island. \* \* \* \*

After Dorantes and Castillo had returned to the island they brought together the Christians, who were somewhat separated, and found them in all to be fourteen. I, as I have said, was on the opposite shore where my Indians had taken me, and where so great sickness had come upon me, that, if anything before had given me hopes of life, this were enough to have entirely bereft me of them. \* \* \* \*

When the Christians heard of my condition they gave an Indian the cloak of marten skins we had taken from the cacique, as before related, to pass them over to where I was that they might visit me. Twelve of them crossed, for there were two so feeble that their comrades could not venture to bring them. The names of those who

came were Alonso del Castillo, Andres Dorantes, Diego Dorantes, Valdevieso, Estrada, Fostado, Chaves, Gutierrez, Esturiano a clergyman, Diego de Huelva, Estevanico a black, and Benitez; and when they reached the land they found another, who was one of our company, named Francisco de Leon. The thirteen together followed the coast along. So soon as they had crossed over my Indians told me of it, and that there remained on the island Hieronymo de Alouez and Lope de Oviedo.

But sickness prevented me from following my companions, nor did I see them. I was obliged to remain with the people of the island more than a year, and because of the hard work they put upon me and their harsh treatment I determined to flee from them and go to those of Charruco, who inhabit the forests and country of the main, for the life I led was insupportable. Beside much other labor I had to get out roots

from below the water and among the cane where it grew in the ground. From this employment I had my fingers so worn that did a straw but touch them it would draw blood. Many of the canes are broken, so that they often tore my flesh, and I had to go in the midst of them with only the clothing on me I have mentioned.

Accordingly, I put myself to work to get over to the other Indians, and afterward, while I was with them, affairs changed for me somewhat more favorably. I set myself to traffick- ing, and strove to turn my employment to profit in the ways I could best contrive, and by this means I got from the Indians food and good treatment. They would beg me to go from one part to another for things of which they have need; for, in consequence of continual hostilities, they cannot travel the country nor make many exchanges. With my merchandise and trade I went into the interior as far as I pleased, and I traveled along the coast forty or fifty leagues. The chief of my wares was pieces of sea-snails and their cones, conches that are used for cutting, and a fruit like a bean, of the highest value among them, which they use as a medicine and employ in their dances and festivities. There are sea-beads also, and other articles. Such were what I carried into the interior; and in barter for them I brought back skins, ochre with which they rub and color their faces, and flint for arrow points, cement and hard canes of which to make arrows, and tassels that are made of the hair of deer, ornamented and dyed red. This

occupation suited me well, for the travel gave me liberty to go where I wished. I was not obliged to work and was not a slave. Wherever I went I received fair treatment and the Indians gave me to eat for the sake of my commodities. My leading object, while journeying in this business, was to find out the way by which I should have to go forward, and I became well known to the inhabitants. They were pleased when they saw me, and I have brought for them what they wanted; and those that did not know me sought and desired my acquaintance for my reputation. The hardships that I underwent in this it were long to tell, as well of peril and privation as of storms and cold. Many of them found me



STATUE OF PAMFILO NARVAEZ.

In depicting Narvaez, the leader of the first expedition which sought to penetrate the wilds of Louisiana, Herbert Adams, the sculptor, has followed closely the descriptions given by contemporary chroniclers, who speak of Narvaez as having a piercing eye, a firm and determined carriage and a pointed red beard. There is an atmosphere about this statue, which stood on the west approach to Festival Hall at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, that gives one an impression of the indomitable courage and steadfast purpose that led the explorer on the journey which resulted so disastrously for himself and his men.

in the wilderness and alone, but I came forth from them all by the great mercy of God, our Lord. Because of them I ceased to pursue the business in winter, for it is a season in which the natives themselves retire to their villages and huts, sluggish and incapable of exertion. I was in this country nearly six years, alone among the Indians, and naked like them. The reason why I remained so long was that I might take with me from the island the Christian Lope de Oviedo. De Alouez, his companion, who had been left with him by Alonso del Castillo, Andres Dorantes and the rest, died soon after their departure; and to get the survivor out from there, I went over to the island every year, and entreated him that we should go in the way we could best contrive in quest of Christians. He put me off every year, saying that in the next coming we would go. At last I got him off, crossing him over the bay, and over four rivers there are on the coast, as he could not swim. In this way we went on with some Indians, until coming to a bay a league in width and everywhere deep. From its appearance we supposed it to be that which they called Espiritu Santo. We met some Indians on the other side of it, who came to visit ours; and they told us that beyond them there were three men like us, and gave their names; and we asked them for the others, and they told us that they were all dead of cold and hunger; that the Indians further on, of whom they were, had for their diversion killed Diego Dorantes, Valdeviese, and Diego de Huelva, because they left one house for another; and that other Indians, their neighbors, with whom Captain Dorantes now was, had, in consequence of a dream, killed Esquirel and Mendez. We asked them how the living were situated, and they answered us that they were very ill-used, for that the boys and some of the Indian men were very idle, and of cruelty gave them severe kicks, cuffs, and blows with sticks; and that such was the life they led among them. \* \* \*

When the six months had expired which I had to spend with the Christians, to put in execution the plan we had concerted, the Indians went after pears, the place at which they were to be had being more than twenty leagues off. Now when we were at the point of flight, the Indians among whom we were quarreled about a woman; and they struck, beat, and bruised each other, and in consequence of their anger each took his lodge and went his way; whence it became necessary that the Christians there should also separate, and in no way could we come together until another year.

In this time I passed a very hard life, caused as much by hunger as the treatment I received, which was such that three times I was obliged to run from the masters I had, and each time they went in pursuit and endeavored to kill me: but God, our Lord, in His mercy chose to preserve and protect me from them; and when the season of ripe pears returned we again came together in the same place. After we had arranged our escape, and appointed a time, that same day the Indians separated us, and all went back. I told my comrades that I would wait for them among the pear plants until the moon should be full. This day was the first of September, and the first of the moon; and I said to them that if in this time they did not come, I would leave them and go alone. So we parted, and each went with his Indians. I remained with mine until the thirteenth day of the moon, having determined to flee to others when it should be full.

At this time Andres Dorantes arrived with Estevanico, and informed me that they had left Castillo with other Indians near by, called Anagados; and that they had encountered great obstacles, and had wandered about lost; that the next day the Indians among whom we were would move to where Castillo was, and were going to unite with those who held him, and become friends; for until this time they had been at war, and that in this way we should recover Castillo.

We had thirst all the time we ate the pears, and to quench this we drank their juice. We caught it in a hole we made in the earth, and when it was full we drank of it until satisfied. It is sweet, of the color of must, and they collect it in this manner for lack of vessels. There are many kinds of pears, and among them are some very good, although they all appeared to me to be so, for hunger never gave me leisure to choose them, nor to reflect upon which were best.

Almost all these people drink rain water, which lies about in spots; for although there are rivers, as the Indians never have fixed habitations they have no familiar or noted places for getting water. Throughout the country are very extensive and beautiful plains, having good pasturage for animals; and I think it would be a very fruitful country if it were worked and inhabited by civilized men. We saw no mountains in any part of it.

These Indians told us that there was another people next in advance of us, called Camones, living toward the coast, and that they had killed

all the people that came in the boat of Penalosa and Tellez, who had arrived so feeble that even while killing them they could offer no resistance, and were all destroyed. We were shown clothes and arms that had been theirs, and were told that the boat lay there stranded. This, the fifth boat, had remained till then unaccounted for. We have already stated how the boat of the Governor had been carried out to sea, and that of the Controller and the friars had been cast away on the coast, of which Esquirel had narrated the fate of the men. We have once told how the two boats in which Castillo, I, and Dorantes came, foundered near the island of Malhado. \* \* \*

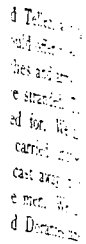
Five days after our arrival all the Indians went off, taking us with them, to gather more pears, at a place where there were other nations, speaking different tongues. Having walked five days in great hunger, since on the way there were no pears or other fruit, we arrived at a river, where we put up our houses. This done, we went to seek the fruit of certain trees which is like a pea. As there are no paths in the country, I was detained some time in the search. The others returned and left me by myself, and I, coming to look for them in the dark, got lost. I thank God that I found a burning tree, and in the warmth of it I passed through the cold of that night. In the morning I loaded myself with sticks and returned to seek them. In this manner I wandered five days, ever with my torch and load, for if the wood had failed me where none could have been found, as many parts are without any, I should have had to seek for sticks elsewhere, and had no fire to kindle them. This was the only protection I had against the cold, while walking, for I was naked as I was born. I prepared myself for the night by going to the low woods near the rivers, and stopping in them before sunset. I there made a hole and threw in the wood, which the trees abundantly afforded, and collected it for fuel in good quantity from the dry and fallen. About the hole I made four fires in the form of a cross, which I watched and made up from time to time. I also collected some bundles of the coarse straw that there abounds, with which I covered me in the hole. In this manner I protected myself from the cold at night. On one of these occasions while I slept, the fire fell upon the straw in which I was, and it had begun to blaze so rapidly that notwithstanding the haste I made to get out, I carried some marks on my hair of the danger to which I had been exposed. All this while I tasted not a mouthful, nor did I find anything that I could eat. As my feet were bare, I bled a great deal. Through the mercy of God to me, the wind in all this time did not blow from the north, otherwise I should have died.

At the end of the fifth day I arrived at the margin of a river where I found the Indians who, with the Christians, had considered me dead, and had supposed I had been stung by a viper. All were rejoiced to see me, but the most so were my companions. They said that up to that time they had struggled with great hunger, which was the reason of their not having sought me. That night they all gave me of the pears they had, and the next morning we set out for where we found a large quantity, with which we all satisfied our great necessity, the Christians rendering thanks to our Lord that He had ever given us His assistance.

We passed through many and dissimilar tongues. Our Lord granted us favor with the people that spoke them, for they always understood us, and we them. We questioned them and received their answers by signs, just as if they spoke our language and we theirs; for although we knew six languages, we could not everywhere avail ourselves of them, there being a thousand differences.

Throughout all these countries the people who were at war immediately made friends, that they might come to meet us, and bring us all they possessed. In this way we left all the land at peace, and we taught all the inhabitants, by signs which they understood, that in heaven there was a man whom we called God; that He had created the sky and the earth, and Him we worshiped and had for our Master; that we did what He commanded, and from His hand came all good things, and if they would do as we did all would be well with them. So ready of apprehension did we find them, that if we had had the use of language by which to make ourselves perfectly understood, we should have left them all Christians. Thus much we gave them to understand the best we could; and afterward, when the sun rose, they opened their hands together with loud shouting toward the heavens, and then drew them down all over their bodies. They did the same again when the sun went down. They are a people of good condition and substance, and capable in any pursuit. \* \* \*

In the town where they gave us the emeralds they gave Dorantes over five hundred split hearts of deer, of which they ever keep a great abundance for their consumption, and in consequence we gave that



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place the name of El Pueblo de los Corazones—the Town of Hearts. It is the entrance into many provinces that are on the South Sea; and whoever go to seek it and do not enter there, they will be lost; for there is no maize on the coast; the inhabitants eat the powder of corn and of straw, and fish caught in the sea from rafts, as they have no canoes. The women conceal their nudity with grass and straw. They are a melancholy and emaciated people.

We think that near the coast, by way of the towns through which we came, there are more than a thousand leagues of inhabited country. It is plentiful of subsistence, for thrice a year it is planted in beans and maize. There are three kinds of deer, one of them the size of the young steer of Castile. There are immovable houses, which the inhabitants call bee hives. They have poison, which is from a certain tree the size of the apple. No more is necessary for effect than to pluck the fruit and moisten the arrow with it, or if there be no fruit, to break a twig, and with the milk from it do the same. This tree is abundant, and so deadly that if the leaves are bruised and steeped in some neighboring water, all the deer and other animals that drink of it soon burst.

We were in this town three days. A day's journey farther there was another town, at which the rain fell so heavily while we were there that the river became so swollen we could not cross it, and we were detained fifteen days. In this time Castillo saw on the neck of an Indian the buckle of a sword-belt, and tied to it a nail for a horse shoe. He received them, and we asked the native what they were, and he answered that they came from heaven. We questioned him farther as to who had brought them thence, and they all responded that certain men, who wore beards like us, had come from heaven and arrived at that river, and that they brought horses, and lances and swords, and that they had lanced two Indians. In manner of the utmost indif-



AUTOGRAPH OF FRANCESCO VAZQUEZ DE CORONADO.

ference that we could feign, we then asked them what had become of those men, and they answered us that they had gone to sea, had put their lances beneath the water, and went themselves under the water, and that afterward they were seen on the surface going toward the sunset. We gave many thanks to God, our Lord, for that which we heard, for we had despaired of ever hearing more news of Christians. But now oppositely were we left in great doubt and gloom, thinking how that people were no more than some who had come by sea on discoveries. However, as we had such exact information of them, we made greater speed on our way, and as we advanced the news of the Christians continually grew. We told the natives we were going in search of this people, to tell them not to kill them, nor to make them slaves, nor to take them from their country, nor do them other injustice, and of this they were very glad. \* \* \* \*

After we saw sure signs of Christians, and heard how near we were to them, we gave thanks to God our Lord for having chosen to bring us out of a captivity so melancholy and wretched. The delight that we felt let each one conjecture, when he shall remember the length of time we were in that country, and the pains and perils we underwent. That night I entreated one of my companions to return three days' journey after the Christians, who were moving about over the country, to which we had given assurance of protection. They received this proposal badly, excusing themselves because of weariness and exhaustion; and although either of them might have done it better than I, being younger and more athletic, yet seeing their unwillingness, the next morning I took the negro and eleven Indians with me, and, following the Christians by the trail they left, I traveled ten leagues and passed three villages, at which they had slept. The next day I overtook four of them on horseback, who were astonished at the sight of me, so strangely habited as

I was, and in the company of Indians. They stood staring at me a length of time so confounded, that they neither hailed me nor drew near to make any inquiry. I told them to take me to their chief; and accordingly we went together for half a league to where Diego de Alcaraz, their Captain, was. After we had conversed he stated to me that he was completely lost there, for he had been unable in many days to take any Indians; he knew not which way to go, and they had already begun to experience hunger and privation. I told him how Castillo and Dorantes remained behind ten leagues off with a multitude that conducted us. He thereupon sent to them three cavalry, with fifty of the Indians that accompanied him. The negro went back to guide them, and I remained. I asked the Christians to give me a certificate of the year, month and day that I had arrived there, and of the manner of my coming, and they accordingly did so. From this river to the town of the Christians, which is named San Miguel, within the government of the province they call New Galicia there are thirty leagues.

Francesco Vazquez de Coronado, Governor of "New Galicia," sent the negro Stephen with Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan friar, to reconnoiter Cibola, the Zuñi city. They found it and Stephen was killed there in 1539. Marcos returned with marvelous stories of what he had seen.

The next year, on Easter Monday in 1540, Coronado left Culiacan, in the present State of Sonora on the California Gulf, with three hundred Spanish soldiers and eight hundred Indians, conquered "the seven cities of Cibola" and other Pueblo villages, crossed the Rio Grande and the Arkansas into the Platte Valley, and before turning back reached the Missouri River, probably somewhere about the fortieth parallel, after passing through Indian towns and undulating grassy plains covered with herds of buffalo; a country he named Quivira. Two years had elapsed before this expedition got back to Mexico. It is probable that Coronado was crossing the prairies on his return toward Mexico in 1541, when De Soto was making rafts to cross the Mississippi not more than three hundred miles away. It has been asserted that an Indian woman, frightened by Coronado's party, fled to the eastward, and nine days later fell in with De Soto's men. Castañeda's narrative of the Coronado expedition refers to this woman, the writer evidently accepting the statement as a true one:

The guides said that this river joined that of Tigeux more than twenty days from here, and that its course turned towards the east. It is believed that it flows into the mighty River of the Holy Spirit, which the men with Don Hernando de Soto discovered in Florida. A painted Indian woman ran away from Don Juan de Saldibar and hid in the ravines about this time, because she recognized the country of Tigeux, where she had been a slave. She fell into the hands of some Spaniards who had entered the country from Florida to explore it in this direction. After I got back to New Spain I heard them say that the Indian told them she had run away from other men like them nine days, and that she gave the names of some captains; from which we ought to believe that we were not far from the region they discovered, although they said they were more than two hundred leagues inland. I believe that the land at this point is more than six hundred leagues across from sea to sea.

Biedma's narrative of the De Soto expedition does not mention this incident, but the account of the "Gentleman of Elvas" gives a version of it which, while the writer attempts to throw doubt on the truth of the Indian woman's statements, does not greatly lessen the probability that the two expeditions were very close to each other:

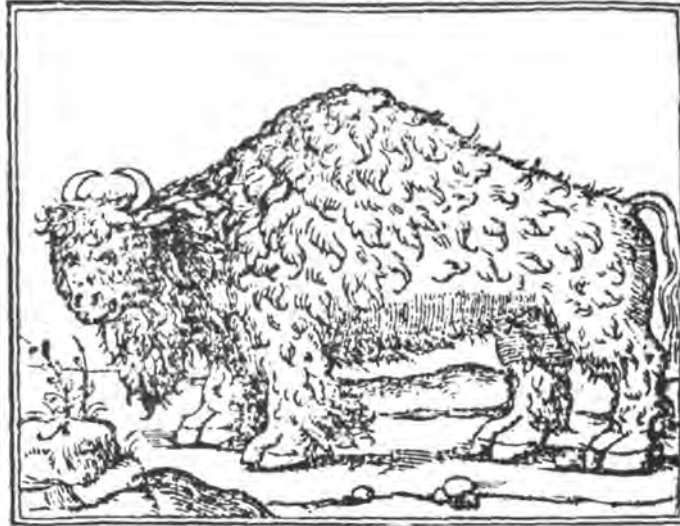
The Governor came in two days to Nazacahoz. Some women were taken there; among them there was one which said that she had seen Christians and had been taken by them and had run away. The Governor sent a captain with fifteen horsemen to the place where the woman said she had seen them, to see if there was any sign of horses, or any token of them being there. After they had gone three or four leagues, the woman that guided them said that all she had told them was untrue. And so they held all the rest that the Indians had said of seeing Christians in the land of Florida.



The narrative of the Coronado Expedition, as related by Pedro de Castañeda of Najera, from which extracts are given here, is the only detailed account now extant of the first journey by white men into the vast territory now comprising Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona:

In the year 1530, Nuño de Guzman, who was President of New Spain, had in his possession an Indian, a native of the valley or valleys of Oxitipar, who was called Tejo by the Spaniards. This Indian said he was the son of a trader who was dead, but that when he was a little boy his father had gone into the back country with fine feathers to trade for ornaments, and that when he came back he brought a large amount of gold and silver, of which there is a good deal in that country. He went with him once or twice, and saw some very large villages, which he compared to Mexico and its environs. He had seen seven very large towns which had streets of silver workers. It took forty days to go there from his country, through a wilderness in which nothing grew, except some very small plants about a span high. The way they went was up through the country between the two seas, following the northerly direction. Acting on this information, Nuño de Guzman got together nearly four hundred Spaniards and twenty thousand friendly Indians of New Spain, and, as he happened to be in Mexico, he crossed Tarasca, which is in the province of Michoacan, so as to get into the region which the Indians said was to be crossed towards the North Sea, in this way getting to the country which they were looking for, which was already named the "Seven Cities." He thought, from the forty days of which the Tejo had spoken, that it would be found to be about two hundred leagues, and that they would easily be able to cross the country. Omitting several things which occurred on this journey, as soon as they had reached the province of Culiacan, where his government ended, and where the new kingdom of Galicia is now, they tried to cross the country, but found the difficulties very great, because the mountain chains which are near that sea are so rough that it was impossible, after great labor, to find a passageway in that region. His whole army had to stay in the district of Culiacan for so long on this account that some rich men who were with him, who had possessions in Mexico, changed their minds and every day became more anxious to return. Besides this, Nuño de Guzman received word that the Marquis of the Valley, Don Fernando Cortes, had come from Spain with his new title, and with great favors and estates, and as Nuño de Guzman had been a great rival of his at the time he was President, and had done much damage to his property and to that of his friends, he feared that Don Fernando Cortes would want to pay him back in the same way, or worse. So he decided to establish the town of Culiacan there and go back with the other men without doing anything more. After his return from this expedition he settled

Salamanca, who had married a lady in the city of Mexico, the daughter of Alonzo de Estrada, the Treasurer and at one time Governor of Mexico, and the son, most people said, of His Catholic Majesty Don Ferdinand, and many stated it as certain. \* \* \* It happened that just at this time three Spaniards, named Cabeza de Vaca, Dorantes and Castillo Maldonado, and a negro, who had been lost on the expedition which Pamfilo de Narvaez led into Florida, reached Mexico. They came out through Culiacan, having crossed the country from sea to sea, as anyone who wishes may find out for himself by an account which this same Cabeza de Vaca wrote and dedicated to Prince Don Philip, who is now King of Spain and our sovereign. They gave the good Don Antonio de Mendoza an account of some large and powerful villages, four and



EARLIEST KNOWN PICTURE OF A BUFFALO.

No animal or bird found in the new world so interested and amazed the early explorers as the buffalo, which then roamed in countless herds over the prairies, being found as far east as Florida, and westward to the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains. The earliest efforts to sketch these beasts were hampered somewhat by the terror which they inspired in the would-be artists, and the lack of draughtsmanship on the part of the sturdy warriors who made the effort. Of the sketches sent back to Europe, most were mere caricatures, and few have been preserved. In 1553 Francisco Lopez de Gomara, in his "Historia General de las Indias" published the accompanying picture, which is a fairly accurate representation of the American Bison, as early efforts in that direction go.

five stories high, of which they had heard a great deal in the countries they had crossed, and other things very different from what turned out to be the truth. The noble Viceroy communicated this to the new Governor, who gave up the visits he had in hand, on account of this, and hurried his departure for his government, taking with him the negro who had come with the three friars of the Order of Saint Francis, one of whom was named Friar Marcos of Nice, a regular priest, and another Friar Daniel, a lay brother, and the other Friar Antonio de Santa Maria. When he reached the province of Culiacan he sent the friars just mentioned and the negro, who was named Stephen, off in search of that country, because Friar Marcos offered to go and see it, because he had been in Peru at the time Don Pedro de Alvarado went there overland. It seems that, after the friars I have mentioned and the negro had started they did not get on well with the friars, because he took the women that were given him and collected turquoises, and got together a stock of everything. Besides, the Indians in those places through which they went got along with the negro better, because they had seen him before. This was the reason he was sent on ahead to open up the way and pacify the Indians, so that when the others came along they had nothing to do except to keep an account of the things for which they were looking.

After Stephen had left the friars, he thought he could get all the reputation and honor himself, and that if he should discover those settlements with such famous high houses, alone, he would be considered bold and courageous. So he proceeded with the people who had followed him, and succeeded in crossing the wilderness which lies between the country he had passed through and Cibola. He was so far ahead of the friars that, when these reached Chichilticalli, which is on the edge of the wilderness, he was already at Cibola, which is eighty leagues beyond. It is two hundred and twenty leagues from Culiacan to the edge of the wilderness, and eighty across the desert, which makes three hundred, or perhaps ten more or less. As I said, Stephen reached Cibola loaded with the large quantity of turquoises they had given him and several pretty women who had been given him.



EARLY ATTEMPT AT PICTURING THE BUFFALO.

The illustration is taken from a tracing made by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., from an old Spanish manuscript. The original drawing was made about 1599 by order of Oñate and by his Sergeant-Major, Vincente de Galdivia Mendoza.

at Xalisco, where the city of Compostela is situated, and at Tonala, which is called Guadalupe, and now this is the new kingdom of Galicia. The guide they had, who was called Tejo, died about this time, and thus the name of these Seven Cities and the search for them remains until now, since they have not been discovered.

Eight years after Nuño de Guzman made this expedition the good Don Antonio de Mendoza, Viceroy of New Spain, appointed as Governor of that province Francisco Vazquez de Coronado, a gentleman from

The Indians who had accompanied him carried his things. These had followed him from all the settlements he had passed, believing that under his protection they could traverse the whole world without any danger. But as the people in this country were more intelligent than those who followed Stephen, they lodged him in a little hut they had outside their village, and the older men and the governors heard his story and took steps to find out the reason he had come to that country. For three days they made inquiries about him and held a council. The account which the negro gave them of two white men who were following him, sent by a great lord, who knew about the things in the sky, and how these were coming to instruct them in divine matters, made them think that he must be a spy or a guide from some nations who wished to come and conquer them, because it seemed to them unreasonable to say that the people were white in the country from which he came and that he was sent by them, he being black. Besides these other reasons, they thought it hard of him to ask for turquoises and women, and so they decided to kill him. They did this, but they did not kill any of those who went with him, although they kept some young fellows and let the others, about sixty persons, return freely to their own country. As these, who were badly scared, were returning in flight, they happened to come upon the friars in the desert sixty leagues from Cibola, and told them the sad news, which frightened them so much that they would not even trust these folks who had been with the negro, but opened the packs they were carrying and gave away everything they had except the holy vestments for saying mass. They returned from here by double marches, prepared for anything, without seeing any more of the country except what the Indians told them.

After Francisco Vazquez Coronado had sent Friar Marcos, of Nice, and his party on the search already related, he heard an account of a province called Topira. He started to explore this region with several of the conquerors, but he did not get very far. When he got back, he found the friars who had just arrived, and who told such great things about what the negro Stephen had discovered and what they had heard from the Indians, that, without stopping for anything, the Governor set off at once for the City of Mexico, taking Friar Marcos with him, to tell the Viceroy about it. He made the things seem more important by not talking about them to anyone except his particular friends, under promise of the greatest secrecy, until after he had reached Mexico and seen Don Antonio de Mendoza. Then he began to announce that they had really found the Seven Cities, which Nuño de Guzman had tried to find. The noble Viceroy arranged with the friars of the Order of Saint Francis so that Friar Marcos was made Father Provincial, as a result

of which the pulpits of that Order were filled with such accounts of marvels and wonders that more than three hundred Spaniards and about eight hundred natives of New Spain collected in a few days. There were so many men of such high quality among the Spaniards that such a noble body was never collected in the Indies, nor so many men of quality in such a small body, there being three hundred men. Francisco Vazquez Coronado, Governor of New Galicia, was Captain-General, because he was the author of it all. The good Viceroy Don Antonio did this because at this time Francisco Vazquez was his closest and most intimate friend, and because he considered him to be wise, skillful and intelligent, besides

being a gentleman. Had he paid more attention and regard to the position in which he was placed, and the charge over which he was placed, and less to the estates which he left behind in New Spain, or, at least, more to the honor he had and might secure from having such gentlemen under his command, things would not have turned out as they did.

When the Viceroy Don Antonio de Mendoza had fixed and arranged everything he advanced a part of their salaries from the chest of His Majesty to those in the army who were in greatest need. They all finally assembled at Compostela by Shrove-tide, in the year forty-one. [The correct date is 1540. Castañeda carries the error through his narrative]. The army started off with its colors flying. The Viceroy, Don Antonio, went with them for two days, and there he took leave of them, returning to New Spain.

After the Viceroy Don Antonio left them, the army continued its march. As each one was obliged to transport his own baggage, and all did not know how to fasten the packs, and as the horses started off fat and plump, they had a good deal of difficulty and labor during the first few days, and left many valuable things, giving them to anyone who wanted them, in order to get rid of carrying them. In the end, necessity, which is all-powerful, made them skillful, so that one could see

many gentlemen become carriers, and anybody who despised this work was not considered a man. During this time the army-master, Lope de Samaniego, went off with some soldiers to find food, and at one village they shot him through the eye, and it passed through his brain, so that he died on the spot. They hanged those who seemed to belong to the district where the army-master was killed. From there the army marched to Culiacan.

The next day they entered the settled country in good order, and when they saw the first village, which was Cibola, such were the curses that some of them hurled at Friar Marcos that I pray God may protect him from them. It is a little, unattractive village, looking as if it had been crumpled all up together. There are mansions in New Spain which make a better appearance at a distance. The people of the whole province had collected there, for there are seven villages in the district, and some of the others are even larger and stronger than Cibola. The Spaniards attacked the village, which was taken with not a little difficulty. They discovered food there, which was the thing they were most in need of. After this the whole province was at peace.

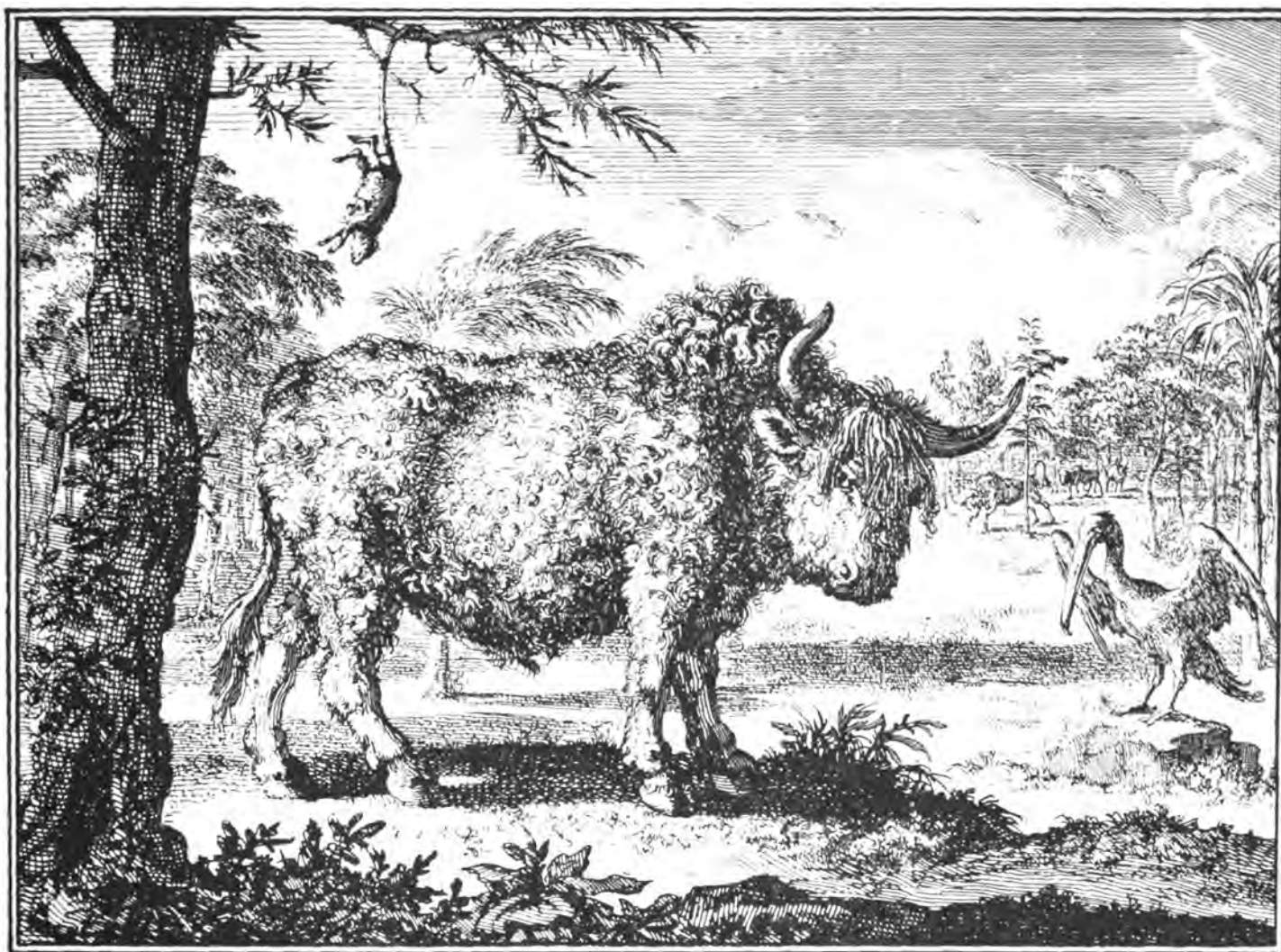
After Melchior Diaz and Juan Gallego had arrived in the town of Señora, it was announced that the army was to depart for Cibola; that Melchior Diaz was to remain in charge of the town with eighty men; that Juan Gallego was going back to New Spain with messages for the

Viceroy and that Friar Marcos was going with him, because he did not think it was safe for him to stay in Cibola, seeing that his report had turned out to be entirely false, because the kingdoms that he had told about had not been found, nor the populous cities, nor the wealth of gold, nor the precious stones which he had reported, nor the fine clothes, nor other things that had been proclaimed from the pulpits. When this had been announced, those who were to remain were selected and the rest loaded their provisions and set off in good order, about the middle of September, on the way to Cibola, following their General. Everything went along in good shape. They continued their march until they



FRIAR JUAN DE PADILLA'S BELL.

Exhibited in the New Mexico pavilion at the World's Fair was the bell which is believed to have hung in the mission established at Cibola, by Friar Juan de Padilla, one of the Franciscan monks who accompanied the Coronado expedition. The bell weighs exactly one hundred and ninety-eight pounds. It was cast in Spain, in the year 1355, and bears the inscription "Maria Josefa Año D 1355," the name being in accordance with the custom of the early church in baptizing its bells with the names of the saints. In all probability the bell contains a considerable quantity of gold and silver, as it was the custom in the Middle Ages for devoted Christians to cast their jewels and ornaments into the crucible when a new church bell was being made. The bell was brought to New Spain by some of the early missionary fathers and taken along by the priests who accompanied Coronado in 1540. After Friar Juan was killed by the Indians at Cibola the bell was taken by later missionaries to Gran Quivira, where it hung in an early church, the ruins of which are still visible. Thence it was taken to Algodones, where it hung in the parish church until it was sent to the World's Fair through the efforts of Governor Otero of New Mexico. The data regarding the bell's history were unearthed by the Reverend Father Coudert of Bernalillo, New Mexico.



FATHER HENNEPIN'S DRAWING OF THE AMERICAN BISON.

Of all the early explorers of Louisiana, the Reverend Louis Hennepin, S. J., displayed the greatest artistic talent, and the drawings and sketches with which he embellished the printed reports of his explorations are of peculiar interest. To Father Hennepin, as to the early Spaniards, the American Bison appeared one of the most wonderful and interesting features of the new land. The illustration is a photographic reproduction from a copy of the first edition of Father Hennepin's "Description de la Louisiane," published at Paris, in 1693, now in the possession of the Missouri Historical Society, and exhibited by them at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Not only is the picture of the buffalo more life-like than any other of the early representations of this beast, but the opossum and the flamingo in the picture are the first pictures of those creatures known to have been published in Europe.

reached Chichilticalli. The men in the advance guard saw a flock of sheep one day after leaving this place. I myself saw and followed them. They had extremely long bodies and long wool; their horns were very thick and large and when they run they throw back their heads and put their horns on the ridge of their back. Three days after we entered the wilderness we found a horn on the bank of a river that flows in the bottom of a very steep, deep gully, which the General had noticed and left there for his army to see, for it was six feet long and as thick at the base as a man's thigh. It seemed to be more like the horn of a goat than of any other animal. It was something worth seeing. The army proceeded and was about a day's march from Cibola when a very cold tornado came up in the afternoon, followed by a great fall of snow, which was a bad combination for the carriers.

While the things already described were taking place, Cibola being at peace, the General, Francisco Vazquez, found out from the people of the province about the provinces that lay around it, and got them to tell their friends and neighbors that Christians had come into the country, whose only idea was to be their friends, and to find out about good lands to live in, and for them to come to see the strangers and talk to them. They informed him about a province with seven villages of the same sort as theirs, although somewhat different. This province is called Tusayan. It is twenty-five leagues from Cibola. The villages are high and the people are warlike.

The General sent Don Pedro de Tovar to these villages with seventeen horsemen and three or four foot soldiers. Juan de Padilla, a Franciscan friar, who had been a fighting man in his youth, went with them. When they reached the region they entered the country so quietly that nobody observed them, because there were no settlements or farms between

one village and another and the people do not leave the villages except to go to their farms, especially at this time, when they had heard that Cibola had been captured by very fierce people, who traveled on animals which ate people. This information was generally believed by those who had never seen horses, although it was so strange as to cause much wonder. This was where they obtained information about a large river. After they had gone twenty days they came to the banks of the river, which seemed to be three or four leagues above the stream that flowed between them.

While they were making these discoveries, some Indians came to Cibola from a village which was seventy leagues east of this province, called Cicuye. Among them was a Captain who was called Whiskers by our men, because he wore a long mustache. They described some cows which, from a picture that one of them had painted on his skin, seemed to be cows, although from the hides this did not seem possible, because the hair was woolly and so snarled that we could not tell what kind of skins they had. The General ordered Hernando de Alvarado to take twenty companions and go with them. Captain Alvarado started on this journey and in five days reached a village which was on a rock called Acuco. From here they went to a province called Tigex, three days distant. The people came out peacefully, seeing that Whiskers was with them. Five days from here he came to Cicuye, a very strong village four stories high. The Spaniards enjoyed themselves here for several days, and talked with an Indian slave, a native of the country towards Florida, which is the region Don Hernando de Soto discovered. This fellow said there were large settlements in the further part of that country. Hernando de Alvarado took him to guide them to the cows, but he told them so many and such great things about the wealth of gold

and silver in his country that they did not care about looking for cows, but returned after they had seen some few, to report the rich news to the General. They called the Indian "Turk" because he looked like one. Information was obtained about many towns up towards the north, and I believe it would have been much better to have followed this direction than that of the Turk, who was the cause of all the misfortunes which followed.

The General felt no slight joy at such good news, because the Turk said that in his country there was a river in the level country which was two leagues wide, in which there were fishes as big as horses, and large numbers of very big canoes, with more than twenty rowers on a side, and that they carried sails, and that their lords sat on the poop under awnings, and on the prow they had a great golden eagle. He said also that the lord of that country took his afternoon nap under a great tree on which were hung a great number of little gold bells, which put him to sleep as they swung in the air. He said also that everyone had their ordinary dishes made of wrought plate, and the jugs and bowls were of gold. He called gold *acochis*. For the present he was believed, on account of the ease with which he told it, and because they showed him metal ornaments and he recognized them and said they were not gold, and he knew gold and silver very well and did not care anything about other metals.

The General sent Hernando de Alvarado back to Cicuye to demand some gold bracelets which this Turk said they had taken from him at the time they captured him. Alvarado went and was received as a friend at the village, and when he demanded the bracelets they said they knew nothing at all about them, saying the Turk was deceiving him and was lying. Captain Alvarado, seeing that there were no other means, got the Captain, Whiskers, and the Governor, to come to his tent, and when they had come he put them in chains. The villagers prepared to fight and let fly their arrows, denouncing Hernando de Alvarado, and saying that he was a man who had no respect for peace and friendship. Hernando de Alvarado started back to Tigaux, where the General kept them prisoners more than six months. This began the want of confidence in the word of the Spaniards, whenever there was talk of peace, from this time on.

When the river, which for almost four months had been frozen over so that they crossed the ice on horseback, had thawed out, orders were given for the start to Quivira, where the Turk said there was some gold and silver, although not so much as in Arche and the Guaes. There were already some in the army who suspected the Turk. The army left Tigaux on the fifth of May and returned to Cicuye, taking Whiskers with them. The village was very glad to see him, and the people were peaceful and offered food. The Governor and Whiskers gave the General a young fellow named Xabe, a native of Quivira, who could give them information about the country. This fellow said that there was gold and silver, but not so much of it as the Turk had said. He went as guide, and thus the army started off from there.

After four days' journey they came to a river with a large, deep current, which flowed down toward Cicuye, and they named this the Cicuye river. [Pecos] After ten days more they came to some settlements of people who lived like Arabs, and are called Querechos in that region. They had seen the cows for two days. These folks live in tents made of the tanned skins of the cows. They travel around near the cows, killing them for food. They did nothing unusual when they saw our army, except to come out of their tents and look at us, after which they came to talk with the advance guard, and asked who we were. The General talked with them, but as they had already talked with the Turk, who was with the advance guard, they agreed with what he had said. That they were very intelligent is evident from the fact that, although they conversed by means of signs, they made themselves understood so well there was no need of an interpreter. They said that there was a very large river over where the sun came from, and that one could go along this river through an inhabited region for ninety days without a break from settlement to settlement. They said that the first of these settlements was called Haxa, and that the river was more than a league wide, and that there were many canoes on it. These folks started off from here the next day with a lot of dogs which dragged their possessions. For two days, during which the army marched in the same direction as that in which they had come from the settlements—that is, between north and east but more to the north—they saw other roaming Querechos and such great numbers of cows that it already seemed something incredible. These people gave a great deal of information about settlements, all towards the east from where we were. The Turk said it was one or two days to Haxa. The General sent Captain Diego Lopez with ten companions lightly equipped and a guide to

go at full speed toward the sunrise for two days and discover Haxa, and then return to meet the army, which set out in the same direction the next day. They came across so many animals that those who were on the advance guard killed a large number of bulls. As these fled they trampled one another in their haste until they came to a ravine. So many of the animals fell into this that they filled it up, and the rest went across on top of them. The men who were chasing them on horseback fell in among the animals without noticing where they were going. Three of the horses that fell in among the cows, all saddled and bridled, were lost sight of completely.

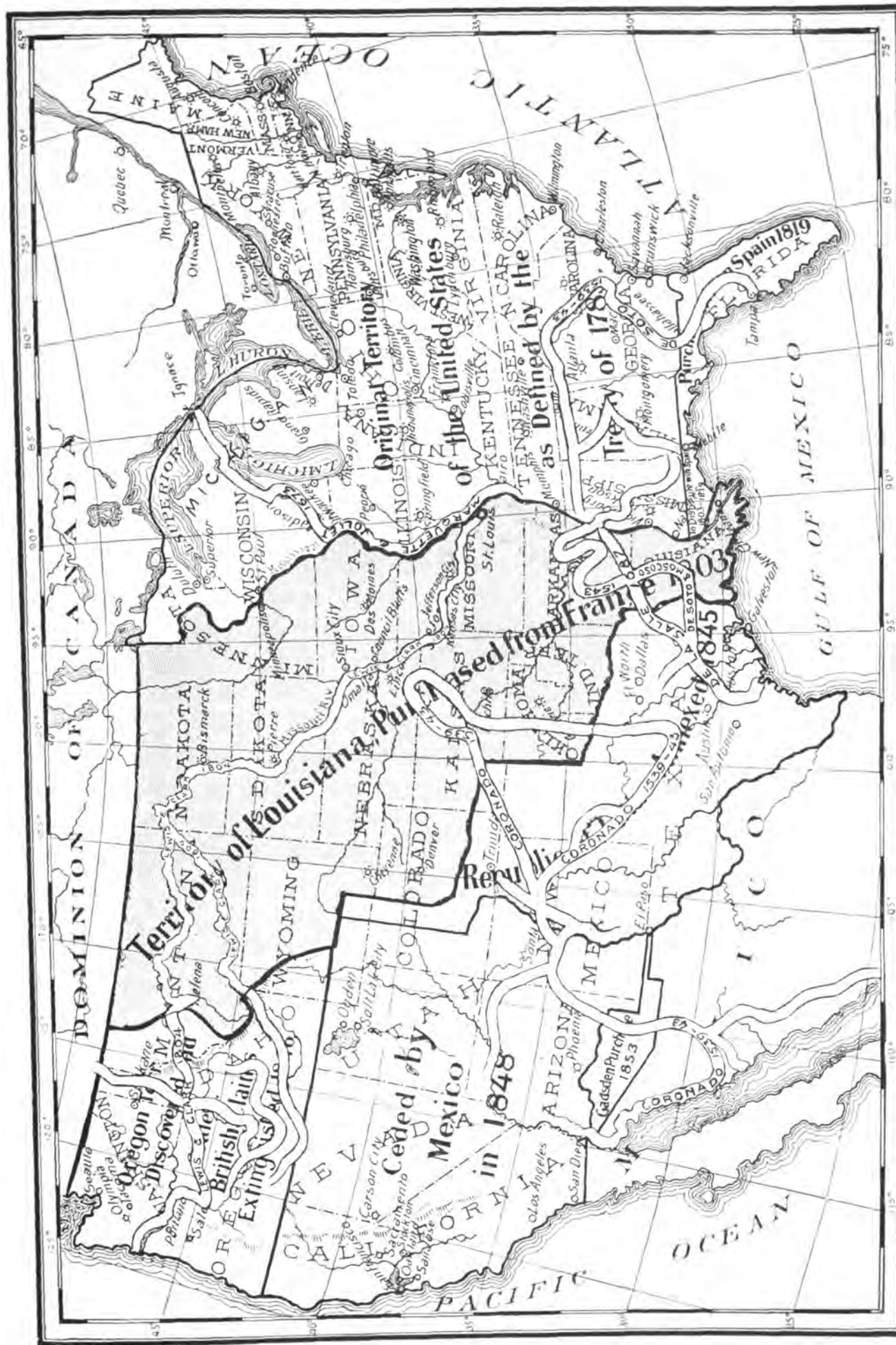
They followed the river down to the camp and told the General that in the twenty leagues they had been over they had seen nothing but the cows and the sky. There was another native of Quivira with the army, a painted Indian named Ysopete. This Indian had always declared that the Turk was lying, and on account of this the army paid no attention to him, and even now, although he said that the Querechos had consulted with him, Ysopete was not believed.

The General sent Don Rodriguo Maldonado with his company forward from here. He traveled four days and reached a large ravine, in the bottom of which he found a large settlement of people. Cabeza de Vaca and Dorantes had passed through this place, so that they presented Don Rodriguo with a pile of tanned skins and other things, and a tent as big as a house, which he directed them to keep until the army came up. When the General came up with the army, the men made a rush for the skins and in less than a quarter of an hour nothing was left but the empty ground. The natives who happened to see this also took a hand in it. The women and some others were left crying, because they thought the strangers were not going to take anything, but would bless them as Cabeza de Vaca and Dorantes had done when they passed through here. They found an Indian girl who was as white as a Castilian lady, except that she had her chin painted like a Moorish woman. In general they all paint themselves in this way here, and decorate their eyes.

They do not make gourds, nor sow corn, nor eat bread, but instead raw meat—or only half cooked—and fruit. From here the General set out to explore the country and they found another settlement four days from here. The country was well inhabited and they had plenty of kidney beans and prunes like those of Castile, and tall vineyards. These village settlements extended for three days. This was called Cona. Some Teyas, as these people are called, went with the army from here and traveled as far as the end of the other settlements with their packs of dogs and women and children, and then they gave them guides to proceed to a large ravine where the army was. They did not let these guides speak with the Turk and did not receive the same statements from these as they had from the others. These said that Quivira was towards the north and that we would not find any good road thither. After this they began to believe Ysopete. During this journey a Teya was seen to shoot a bull right through both shoulders with an arrow, which would be a good shot for a musket. These people are very intelligent. They wear shoes and buskins made of tanned skin.

Up to this point they had made thirty-seven days' marches, traveling six or seven leagues a day. It had been the duty of one man to measure and count his steps. They found it was 250 leagues to the settlements. When the General, Francisco Vazquez, realized this, and saw that they had been deceived by the Turk heretofore, he called the captains and ensigns together to decide on what they thought ought to be done. They all agreed that the General should go in search of Quivira with thirty horsemen and half a dozen foot soldiers, and that Don Tristan de Arellano should go back to Tigaux with the army. When the men in the army learned of this decision, they begged their General not to leave them to conduct the further search, but declared that they all wanted to die with him and did not want to go back. This did not do any good, and the General set off with the guides he had and with Ysopete. The Turk was taken along in chains. He appointed the Alderman Diego Lopez his army master and took with him the men who seemed to him to be most efficient, and the best horses. The guides ran away during the first few days and Diego Lopez had to return to the army for guides. The army spent a fortnight here, preparing jerked beef to take with them. It was estimated that during this fortnight they killed five hundred bulls. The number of these that were there without any cows was something incredible. Many fellows were lost at this time who went out hunting and did not get back to the army for two or three days. The country there is so level that at midday, after one has wandered about in one direction and another in pursuit of game, the only thing to do is to stay near the game quietly until sunset, so as to see where it goes down, and even then they have to be men who are practiced to do it.





MAP SHOWING THE ROUTES OF FIRST EXPLORERS OF THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

On the map of the United States have been drawn lines indicating the routes taken by the expeditions of Coronado and De Soto as nearly as they can be ascertained from the imperfect and inaccurate memoranda now available, the routes of Marquette and Joliet on their voyage down the Mississippi, the routes of La Salle on his two excursions into Louisiana, and the route of Lewis and Clark in their ascent of the Missouri and western progress across the Rockies to the Pacific Coast. The map also shows the various acquisitions of territory to the original thirteen States, beginning at the southeast with Florida, Louisiana, Texas, California and the Gadsden Purchase to Oregon Territory in the extreme northwest.

The General followed his guides until he reached Quivira, which took forty-eight days' marching, on account of the great detour they had made towards Florida. He was received peacefully on account of the guides he had. They asked the Turk why he had lied and guided them so far out of their way. He said that his country was in that direction, and that, besides this, the people at Cicuye had asked him to lead them off on the plains and lose them, so that the horses would die when the provisions gave out and they would be so weak if they ever returned that they could be killed without any trouble, and thus they could take revenge for what had been done to them. This was the reason why he had led them astray, supposing that they did not know how to hunt or to live without corn, while as for gold, he did not know where there was any of it. He said this like one who had given up hope and who found that he was being persecuted since they had begun to believe Ysopete, who had guided them better than he had, and fearing lest those who were there might give him some advice by which some harm would come to him. They garroted him, which pleased Ysopete very much, because he had always said that Ysopete was a rascal, and that he did not know what he was talking about and had always hindered his talking with anybody. Neither gold nor silver nor any trace of either was found among these people. Their lord wore a copper plate on his neck and prized it highly.

The army left the ravine and returned to the Teyas, where they took guides who led them back by a more direct road. They readily furnished these, because the people are always roaming over this country in pursuit of the animals and know it so thoroughly. They keep their road in this way: In the morning they notice where the sun rises and observe the direction they are going to take and then shoot an arrow in this direction. Before reaching this they shoot another over it, and in this way they go all day towards the water where they are to end the day. In this way the army covered in twenty-five days what had taken them thirty-seven days going, besides stopping to hunt cows on the way. They found many salt lakes on this road, and there was a large quantity of salt. All over these plains there were a large number of animals like squirrels and a great number of their holes. On the return the army reached the Cicuye river more than thirty leagues below the bridge they had made when they crossed it, and they followed it up to that place.

As the time had arrived which the General had set for his return from Quivira, Don Tristan selected forty companions and started with them in search of the General. When he reached Cicuye the people came out of the village to fight, which detained him there four days while he punished them, which he did by firing some volleys into the village. Everybody welcomed the General on his arrival with great joy. The Indian Xabe, who was the young fellow who had been given to the General at Cicuye when he started off in search of Quivira, was with Don Tristan de Arellano, and when he learned that the General was coming he acted as if he was greatly pleased and said: "Now when the General comes you will see that there is gold and silver in Quivira, although not so much as the Turk said." When the General arrived and Xabe saw that they had not found anything, he was sad and silent, and kept declaring that there was some. He made many believe that it was so, because the General had not dared to enter into the country on account of its being thickly settled and his force not very strong, and that he had returned to lead his army there after the rains, because it had begun to rain already, as it was early in August [1541] when he left. It took him forty days to return, traveling lightly equipped. The Turk had said when they left Tigeux that they ought not to load the horses with too much provisions, which would tire them so that they could not afterwards carry the gold and silver, from which it is very evident that he was deceiving them.

The General reached Cicuye with his force and at once set off for Tigeux, leaving the village more quiet, for they had met him peaceably and talked with him. When he reached Tigeux, he made his plans to pass the winter there, so as to return with the whole army, because it was said that he brought information regarding large settlements and very large rivers, and that the country was very much like that of Spain in the fruits and vegetation and seasons. They were not ready to believe that there was no gold there, but instead had suspicions that there was some further back in the country, because, although this was denied, they knew what the thing was and had a name for it among themselves—*acochis*.

After the winter was over, the return to Quivira was announced, and the men began to prepare the things needed. Since nothing in this life is at the disposition of men, but all is under the ordination of Almighty God, it was His will that we should not accomplish this, and so it happened that one feast day the General went out on horseback to

amuse himself, as usual riding with the Captain Don Rodrigo Maldonado. He was on a powerful horse and his servants had put on a new girth, which must have been rotten at the time, for it broke during the race and he fell over on the side where Don Rodrigo was, and as his horse passed over him it hit his head with its hoof, which laid him at the point of death, and his recovery was slow and doubtful. The expectation of death made him desire to return and die where he had a wife and children. He ordered that everything should be ready to start on the return to New Spain by the beginning of the month of April, 1543. [The correct date is 1542].

Seeing this, Friar Juan de Padilla, a regular brother of the lesser Order [The Order of St. Francis], and another, Friar Luis, a lay brother, told the General that they wanted to remain in that country—Friar Juan de Padilla in Quivira, because his teachings seemed to promise fruit there, and Friar Luis at Cicuye. The General sent a company to escort them as far as Cicuye, where Friar Luis stopped, while Friar Juan went on back to Quivira with the guides who had conducted the General. He was martyred a short time after he arrived there. We may be sure he died a martyr, because his zeal was holy and earnest. Friar Luis remained at Cicuye. Nothing more has been heard about him since, but before the army left Tigeux some men who went to take him a number of sheep which were left for him to keep, met him as he was on his way to visit some other villages. He felt very hopeful that he was liked at the village and that his teaching would bear fruit, although he complained that the old men were falling away from him. I, for my part, believe that they finally killed him. He was a man of good and holy life, and may our Lord protect him and grant that he may convert many of these peoples and end his days in guiding them in the faith. We do not need to believe otherwise, for the people in those parts are pious and not at all cruel.

The General proceeded, leaving the men who did not want to follow him along the way, and reached Mexico with less than one hundred men. He made his report to the Viceroy, Don Antonio de Mendoza, who did not receive him very graciously, although he gave him his discharge. His reputation was gone from this time on. He kept the government of New Galicia, which had been intrusted to him, for only a short time, when the Viceroy took it himself until the arrival of the audiencia which still governs it. And this was the end of those discoveries and of the expedition which was made to those new lands.

Hernando De Soto was born in Jerez, Estromadura, Spain, about 1496. For the means of obtaining an education he was indebted to Don Pedro Arias de Avila, who is more frequently called Pedrarias or Davila. De Soto was with Davila in his second expedition to Darien in 1519. He served under Hernandez in the Nicaragua expedition in 1527, and in 1528 explored the coasts of Guatemala and Yucatan in search of a passage to the Pacific. He led three hundred volunteers to reinforce Pizarro at a critical time in 1531, and served with distinction in the conquest of Peru. Going to Peru with nothing but his sword, he returned to Spain with a fortune of "an hundred and four score thousand ducats" (\$500,000), and married the daughter of his friend and patron, Don Pedro Arias de Avila. He lent some of his money to Charles V, who thereupon made him Governor of Cuba.

De Soto believed that the road to the mythical El Dorado lay through Florida and that he could find it. Offering to head an expedition raised for this purpose at his own expense, he was made Adelantado or President of Florida by the Emperor. The prevailing belief that he would discover another Peru, enabled him to set sail from Spain in 1539 in nine vessels, with twenty-four priests, twenty officers, two hundred and twenty-three horses and six hundred splendidly equipped and enthusiastic men, some of whom had sold all their possessions to equip themselves for the enterprise.

After a short stay at Havana, he landed at Espiritu Santo (Tampa) Bay, May 25, 1539. He reached Pensacola harbor by land and was forced to winter there, and set forth again in March, 1540. The story of the difficulties he encountered in Florida, his conflicts with and cruelties to the Indians need not be recited here. On October 18, 1540, after wandering

through Georgia and Alabama, he reached Mavila (the site of Mobile), and in an effort to massacre all the natives, lost eighty of his men and forty-two horses. He established himself for his second winter at a Chickasaw village in the Yazoo country. In the spring of 1541 he demanded of these Indians two hundred men to carry his baggage. The following night they burned the huts he occupied. All his baggage and stores were destroyed and forty Spaniards perished in the flames. This caused a delay of some weeks before he could resume his march, his men by this time being no better clad than the Indians. A march of seven days more through swamps, canebrakes and tangled forests brought him to the Mississippi at the lower Chickasaw Bluff. The "Narrative of a Gentleman of Elvas" contains the first description of the great river and of the Mississippi catfish ever given by a white man, so far as records now in existence show:

In thirty days' space, while the Governor remained there, they made four barges; in three of which he commanded twelve horsemen to enter, in each of them four. In a morning, three hours before day, men which he trusted would land in despite of the Indians and make sure the passage or die, and some footmen, being cross-bow men, went with them and rowers to set them on the other side. And in the other barge he commanded Juan de Guzman to pass with the footmen, which was made Captain instead of Francisco Maldonado. And because the stream was swift, they went a quarter of a league up the river along the bank and, crossing over, fell down with the stream, and landed right over against the camp. Two stones' cast before they came to land, the horsemen went out of the barges on horseback to a sandy plot, a very hard and clear ground, where all of them landed without any resistance. As soon as those that passed first were on land on the other side, the barges returned to the place where the Governor was, and within two hours after sun rising, all the people were over. The river was almost half a league broad. If a man stood still on the other side, it could not be discerned whether he was a man or no. The river was of great depth and of a strong current; the water was always muddy; there came down the river continually many trees and timbers, which the force of the water and stream brought down. There was great store of fish in it of sundry sorts, and the most of it differing from the fresh water fish of Spain. There was a fish which they called bagres; the third part of it was head, and it had on both sides the gills and along the sides great pricks like very sharp awls. Those of the kind in the river were some of an hundred, and of an hundred and fifty pounds weight, and many of them were taken with the hook.

A month was consumed in constructing the rafts by which the Spaniards crossed what they called "the Great River of

Florida." From this point De Soto's route, as nearly as it can be traced, went up the west side of the river to some point in Missouri about New Madrid, thence westward to the head streams of White River and thence to the Washita, where he spent his third winter, including the now famous Hot Springs of Arkansas among his discoveries. Proceeding down the Washita to Red River, and down the latter to its mouth, he fell ill and died there May 21, 1542, after writing letters to his wife in Cuba, and naming Luis de Moscoso as his successor in command. To conceal his death from the Indians, his body was sunk in the Mississippi at midnight. Three various accounts of the death and burial of De Soto are given, the popular tradition that his body was encased in the trunk of a

tree before being sunk in the Mississippi not being borne out by the contemporary chroniclers who accompanied the explorer. "The Narrative of a Gentleman of Elvas," which is now regarded as the most accurate, as it is the most picturesque, account of the De Soto expedition, gives a detailed relation of the great captain's end:

The Governor sent Juan Danusco with eight horsemen down the river, to see what habitation there was, and to inform himself if there was any sign of the sea. He traveled eight days, and at his return he said that in all that time he was not able to go above fourteen or fifteen leagues, because of the great creeks that came out of the river, and that he had found no habitation. The Governor fell into great dumps to see how hard it was to get to the sea; and worse, because his men and horses every day diminished, being without succor to sustain themselves in the country; and with that thought he fell sick. But before he took his bed he sent an Indian to the cacique of Quigalta to tell him that he was the child of the sun, and that all the way that he came all men obeyed and served him, that he requested him to accept of his friendship and come unto him; for he would be very glad to see him; and in sign of love and obedience to bring something with him of that which in his country was most esteemed. The cacique answered by the same Indian:

"That whereas he said he was the child of the sun, if he would dry up the river he would believe him; and touching the rest, that he was wont to visit none; but rather that all of those of whom he had notice did visit him, served, obeyed, and paid him tributes willingly or perforce; therefore, if he desired to see him, it was best he should come thither; that if he came in peace, he would receive him with special good will; and if in war, in like manner he would attend him in the town where he was, and that for him or any other he would not shrink one foot back."

By the time the Indian returned with this answer the Governor had betaken himself to bed, being evil handled with fevers, and was much



STATUE OF DE SOTO.

On the western side of the Plaza of Saint Louis stood E. C. Potter's magnificent heroic equestrian statue of the great Spanish discoverer, Hernando De Soto. The strong, stern features of the intrepid Spaniard, and his masterful poise, as with his steel morion lifted from his brow he reins in his charger and surveys the country he has found by the great river, made the statue one of the most pleasing and vigorous works of art at the Exposition.

aggrieved that he was not in case to pass presently the river and to seek him, to see if he could abate that pride of his, considering the river now went very strongly in these parts; for it was near half a league broad and sixteen fathoms deep, and very furious and ran with a great current; and on both sides there were many Indians, and his power was not now so great, but that he had need to help himself rather by cunning than by force.

The Governor felt in himself that the hour approached wherein he was to leave this present life, and called for the King's officers, captains and principal persons, to whom he made a speech, saying:

"That now he was to go to give an account before the presence of God of all his life past; and since it pleased Him to take him in such a time, and that the time was come that he knew his death, that he, His most untrustworthy servant, did yield Him many thanks therefor; and desired all that were present and absent (which he confessed himself to be much beholden unto for their singular virtues, love and loyalty, which himself had well tried in the travels which they had suffered, which always in his mind did he hope to satisfy and reward, when it should please God to give him rest, with more prosperity of his estate), that they would pray to God for him, that for His mercy he would forgive him his sins and receive his soul into eternal glory, and that they would quit and free him of the charge which he had over them, and owed unto them all, and that they would pardon him for some wrongs which they might have received of him. And to avoid some division, which upon his death might fall out upon the choice of his successor, he requested them to elect a principal person, and able to govern, of whom all should like well; and when he was elected they should swear before him to obey him; and that he would thank them very much in so doing; because the grief that he had would somewhat be assuaged and the pain that he felt, because he left them in so great confusion, to-wit: in leaving them in a strange country, where they knew not where they were."

Baltasar de Gallegos answered in the name of all the rest. And first of all comforting him, he set before his eyes how short the life of this world was, and how God showed him a singular favor which soonest left it, telling him many other things fit for such a time. And for the last point, that since it pleased God to take him to Himself, although his death did justly grieve them much, yet as well he, as all the rest, ought of necessity to conform themselves to the will of God. And touching the Governor which he commanded they should elect, he besought him, that it would please his Lordship to name him which he thought fit, and him they would obey. And presently he named Luis de Moscoso de Alvarado, his Captain-General. And presently he was sworn by all that were present and elected for Governor. The next day, being the 21st of May, 1542, departed out of this life the valorous, virtuous and valiant Captain, Don Fernando de Soto, Governor of Cuba and Adelantado of Florida; whom fortune advanced, as it useth to do others, that he might have the higher fall. He departed in such a place, and at such a time, as in his sickness he had but little comfort; and the danger wherein all his people were of perishing in that country, which appeared before their eyes, was cause sufficient why every one of them had need of comfort, and why they did not visit or accompany him as they ought to have done. Luis de Moscoso determined to conceal his death from the Indians, because Fernando de Soto had made them believe that the Christians were immortal; and also because they took him to be hardy, wise and valiant; and if they should know that he was dead, they would be bold to set upon the Christians, though they lived peaceably by them. In regard of their disposition, and because they were nothing constant, and believed all that was told them, the Adelantado had made them believe that he knew some things that passed in secret among themselves, without their knowledge as to how or in what manner he came by them, and that the figure which appeared in a glass, which he showed them, did tell him whatsoever they practiced or went about; and therefore neither in word nor deed dared they attempt anything that might be prejudicial unto him.

As soon as he was dead, Luis de Moscoso commanded to put him secretly in the house, where he remained three days; and removing him from thence, commanded him to be buried in the night at one of the gates of the town within the wall. And as the Indians had seen him sick, and missed him, so did they suspect what might be. And passing by the place where he was buried, seeing the earth moved, they looked and spake one to another. Luis de Moscoso, understanding of it, commanded him to be taken up by night, and to cast a great deal of sand into the mantles wherein he was wound up, wherein he was carried in a canoe and cast into the middle of the river. The Cacique of Guachoya inquired for him, demanding what was become of his brother and lord, the Governor; Luis de Moscoso told him that he was gone to heaven,

as many other times he did; and because he was to stay there certain days he had left him in his place. The cacique thought with himself that he was dead; and commanded two young and well-proportioned Indians to be brought thither; and said that the use of that country was, when any lord died, to kill Indians to wait upon him and serve him by the way, and for that purpose by his commandment were those come thither; and prayed Luis de Moscoso to command them to be beheaded, that they might attend and serve his lord and brother. Luis de Moscoso told him that the Governor was not dead, but gone to heaven, and that of his own Christian soldiers he had taken such as he needed to serve him, and prayed him to command those Indians to be loosed, and not to use any such bad custom from thenceforth; and straightway he commanded them to be loosed and to get them home to their houses. And one of them would not go, saying that he would not serve him who without desert had adjudged him to death, but that as long as he lived would he serve him who had saved his life.

Luis de Moscoso caused all the goods of the Governor to be sold at an outcry: to-wit, two men slaves and two women slaves, and three horses and seven hundred hogs. For every slave or horse, they gave two or three thousand ducats; which were to be paid at the first melting of gold or silver, or at the division of their portion of inheritance. And they entered into bonds, though in the country there was not wherewith, to pay it within a year after, and put in sureties for the same. Such as in Spain had no goods to bind, gave two hundred ducats for a hog, giving assurance after the same manner. Those which had any goods in Spain bought with more fear and bought the less. From that time forward most of the company had swine, and brought them up and fed upon them; and observed Fridays and Saturdays and the evenings of feasts, which before they did not, for sometimes in two or three months they did eat no flesh, and whensoever they could come by it they did eat it.

Biedma barely mentions De Soto's death and gives no details of his burial. The "hollow tree" myth seems to be founded on Garcilasso de la Vega's "Historia General de las Indias," compiled from unknown sources nearly fifty years later. La Vega says:

The Spaniards, who ardently loved Soto, very much regretted not being able to give him an honorable funeral. They considered that if they should inter him with pomp, the Indians, who would learn the place of his burial, would come to disinter him and would commit upon his body all the barbarities which hate would inspire. They had, indeed, thus acted toward many soldiers and committed upon them all sorts of indignities. They had hung some and put others, quartered, upon the highest trees, and very probably they apprehended that they would be transported with more cruelty against the General than against the other, in order to highly insult the troops in his person. Therefore the Spaniards, in order to prevent them from knowing the place where he should be interred, resolved to bury him by night. They chose, near Guachoya, a place in a field where there were many ditches which the inhabitants of this town had made in getting dirt; and they put in one of these trenches the body of Soto, over which they again shed many tears. The next day, in order to thoroughly conceal the place of his sepulchre, and to disguise their sorrow, they spread a report that the General was better. They mounted their horses as through joy that he had recovered his health and, as in public festivals, they caracoled a long time over the trench, in order to conceal it from the barbarians, and hide from them, in some manner, the body of their commander. In order the better to succeed in their design, they even directed that before the races they should, after having filled all the trenches to the same level as that of the General's, cast a quantity of water there upon pretense of preventing the horses from raising a dust in running. Nevertheless, notwithstanding all these precautions and feints, the Indians suspected the death of Soto and the place where he was, for when they passed over these trenches, they suddenly stopped and fixed their eyes upon the place of his burial. Our men began to fear for the General, and agreed to take him from the trench and give him, for a grave, the Chucagua [so la Vega calls the Mississippi], of which beforehand they wished to know the depth; therefore, one evening, Aniasco, Cardenoso and others, in order to sound the river, pretended to go a-fishing, and reported that there were nine fathoms of water in the middle. They immediately resolved to put there the body of Soto, but as there were no stones in the province to sink it to the bottom, they cut a very large oak, which they sawed and hollowed on one side to the height of a man; and the night following Aniasco and his companions disinterred the General without noise, and put him in the hollow



of this oak, over which they nailed a covering. They then carried it on the river, to the place where they had sounded, and it went immediately to the bottom. Carmona and Coles, who relate this circumstance, add that when the barbarians no longer saw Soto, they inquired for him, and that in order to deceive them, they answered that God had sent for him in order to give him orders for important affairs, and that at his return, which would be in a short time, he would bravely execute them.

Moscoso led the expedition westward toward Mexico for nearly a year, and is supposed to have reached the Pecos River, but returning to the mouth of Red River, built rude barges on which he embarked on the Mississippi with three hundred and twenty-two men July 2, 1543, reaching the Gulf in eighteen days, and finally getting back to Spain by way of Mexico. Several contemporary narratives and fragmentary accounts of the De Soto expedition still exist. A letter from De Soto himself to the municipal authorities of Santiago de Cuba gives his own brief story of the beginnings of his painful march through the wilderness:

MOST NOBLE SIR:—Since my arrival in this country I have written three letters by different opportunities to Havana, and without being honored by a reply to either, I embrace this occasion to address you another, believing it will always be agreeable to you to hear from me. I sailed from Havana with my fleet on Sunday, May 18th, [1539] although I had written you I would not weigh anchor before the 25th. I set sail sooner than I had intended, in order to profit by a favorable wind. We had no sooner, however, entered the Gulf than we were becalmed, which prevented us from reaching this coast before Whit Sunday, the 25th. We missed our port by five or six leagues, through the carelessness of the pilots, which obliged me to embark on board of one of the brigantines to go in search of it, which detained me three days more. But another cause of this delay was my ignorance of the channel, which led me into a bay some twelve leagues or more inland, from which I found it difficult to extricate myself. This loss of time, therefore, obliged me to send Vasco Parcallo de Figueroa, my Lieutenant-General, with the brigantines to take possession of a village at the foot of the bay, and I ordered him to land all the troops and horses there, where I afterwards joined him, with some difficulty, on Trinity Sunday. The Indians became frightened and deserted the country, so that in a distance of thirty leagues or more we did not meet with a human being.

As soon as I landed I was informed that a Christian was in the power of a cacique of the country. I accordingly dispatched Baltasar de Gallegos with forty horsemen and as many foot soldiers, to bring him into camp. After marching a day's journey he overtook the Christian in company with eight or ten Indians who were coming to me. I was much pleased with this good fortune, for this man knew the language of the country, although he had almost forgotten his own. His name is Juan Ortiz, a gentleman of Seville. I afterwards went in person to the cacique of this province and learned from him that his intentions were entirely pacific. I then dispatched Baltasar de Gallegos with eighty lancers and one hundred foot soldiers to reconnoitre the country. He found it cultivated with fields of Indian corn, beans, pumpkins and other vegetables, sufficient for the supply of a large army. Having arrived at a cacique's called Hurricupaxi, who is the chief of several provinces, I negotiated with him a treaty of peace, which he broke very soon after. I had him immediately arrested, with seventeen others, among whom were several old men, who were influential with the Indians and acquainted with the interior of the country. They told me that after three days' journey I would come to a country well peopled and cultivated, and to a large city called Aquerra; and after two days more we should reach another city called Ocale, where it would be pleasant for us to spend the winter.

They related to me so many improbable things about its magnificence that I dare not repeat them all to you. They said we should find here all kinds of poultry and deer, Guayhacos, enclosed in parks. Besides persons who carried on a brisk trade with them in gold and pearls, which were found in their province in great quantities. I trust in God it may be so, for I have threatened to punish them if they attempt to deceive me. The Christian has so far rendered me very important services. Indeed, I do not know what would have become of us if we had not been so fortunate as to have met with him. I constantly return thanks to God for His watchful care over us. There are still at sea eighty soldiers in the brigantines. My General has taken

forty horsemen with him for the purpose of assisting Juan d'Anasco, who has surprised a large body of Indians. When he returns I shall go into winter quarters at Ocale, where I hope to find all that my army should stand in need of. I hope that God will prosper this expedition for His service, and that I may ever be found useful to my country. In spite of the arduous duties I have to perform, I can never forget my country and the many obligations I am under to my friends. I am indeed sorry it is not in my power to greet them in person. I beg of you to continue to govern the country well, for which I shall never cease to thank you. As regards the fort, which was commenced before my departure, I wish you to have it finished, as the time may come when it will be useful for the defence of the city. I now pray God to keep your lordships from all harm and prosper your undertakings. I subscribe myself, in this city and port of Santo Espiritu, in the province of Florida, this ninth day of July, 1539.

Your lordships' obedient servant,

The best light that can be thrown on the character and objects of De Soto's expedition is given in the opening chapter of the "Narrative of the Expedition of Ferdinando De Soto Into Florida, by a Gentleman of Elvas," published at Evora in 1557 and translated from the Portuguese in 1609 by Richard Hackluyt:

Captain Soto was the son of a squire of Xeres of Badajos. He went into the Spanish Indies, when Peter Arias of Avila was Governor of the West Indies. And there he was without anything else of his own, save his sword and target: and for his good qualities and valor, Peter Arias made him captain of a troop of horsemen, and by his commandment he went with Fernando Pizarro to the conquest of Peru; where (as many persons of credit reported, which were there present) as well at the taking of Atabalipa, Lord of Peru, as at the assault of the city of Cusco, and in all other places where they found resistance, wheresoever he was present, he passed all other captains and principal persons. For which cause, besides his part of the treasure of Atabalipa, he had a good share; whereby in time he gathered a hundred and fourscore thousand ducats together, with that which fell to his part; which he brought into Spain; whereof the Emperor borrowed a certain part, which he repaid again with sixty thousand rials of plate in the rent of the silks of Granada, and all the rest was delivered him in the contractation house of Seville. He took servants, to-wit: a steward, a gentleman usher, pages, a gentleman of the horse, a chamberlain, lackeys, and all other officers that the house of a noble may require. From Seville he went to the court, and in the court there accompanied him John Danusco of Seville, and Lewis Moscoso D'Alvarado, Nuño de Touar, and John Rodrigues Lobillo. Except John Danusco, all the rest came with him from Peru; and every one of them brought fourteen or fifteen thousand ducats; all of them went well and costly appareled. And although Soto of his own nature was not liberal, yet because that was the first time that he was to show himself in the court, he spent frankly, and went accompanied with those which I have named, and with his servants, and many others which resorted unto him. He married with Donna Isabella de Bobadilla, daughter of Peter Arias of Avila, Earl of Punno en Rostro. The Emperor made him the Governor of the Isle of Cuba, and Adelantado, or President, of Florida, with a title of Marquis of certain part of the land he should conquer.

When Don Ferdinando had obtained the government, there came a gentleman from the Indies to the court, named Cabeza de Vaca, which had been with the Governor, Pamphilo de Narvaez, which died in Florida, who reported that Narvaez was cast away at sea with all the

company that went with him. And how he with four more escaped and landed in Nueva España. Also he brought a relation in writing, of that which he had seen in Florida; which said in some places: In such a place I have seen this; and the rest which here I saw, I leave to confer of between his Majesty and myself. Generally he reported the misery of the country, and the troubles which he passed; and he told some of his kinsfolk, which were desirous to go into the Indies, and urged him very much to tell them whether he had seen any rich country in Florida, that he might not tell them, because he and another, whose name was Orantes (who remained in Nueva España with purpose to return into Florida; for which intent he came into Spain to beg the government thereof of the Emperor), had sworn not to discover some of these things which they had seen, because no man should prevent them in begging the same. And he informed them that it was the richest country of the world. Don Ferdinando de Soto was very desirous to have him with him, and made him a favorable offer; and after they were agreed, because Soto gave him not a sum of money which he demanded to buy a ship, they broke off again. Baltasar de Gallegos and Christopher de Spindola, the kinsmen of Cabeza de Vaca, told him, that for that which he had imparted to them, they were resolved to pass with Soto into Florida, and therefore they prayed him to advise them what they were best to do. Cabeza de Vaca told them, that the cause why he went not with Soto, was because he hoped to beg another government, and that he was loth to go under the command of another; and that he came to beg the conquest of Florida; but seeing Don Ferdinando de Soto had gotten it already, for his oath's sake he might tell them nothing of that which they would know; but he counseled them to sell their goods and go with him, and that in doing so they would do well. As soon as he had opportunity he spoke with the Emperor, and related unto him whatsoever he had passed and seen and came to understand. Of this relation, made by word of mouth to the Emperor, the Marquis of Astorga had notice, and forthwith determined to send with Don Ferdinando de Soto his brother, Don Antonio Osorio; and with him two kinsmen of his prepared themselves, to-wit: Francis Osorio and Garcia Osorio. Don Antonio dispossessed himself of sixty thousand rials of rent which he held by the church; and Francis Osoria of a town of vassals which he had in the country de Campos. And they made their rendezvous with the Adelantado in Seville. The like did Nuñez de Tovar and Luis de Moscoso and John Rodrigues Lobillo, each of whom had brought from Peru fourteen or fifteen thousand ducats. Luis de Moscoso carried with him two brethren; there went also Don Carlos, which had married the Governor's niece, and took her with him. From Badajos there went Peter Calderan and three kinsmen of the Adelantado, to-wit: Arias Tinoco, Alfonso Romo and Diego Tinoco. And as Luis de Moscoso passed through Elvas, Andrew de Vasconcelos spake with him and requested him to speak to Don Ferdinando de Soto concerning him, and delivered him certain warrants which he had received from the Marquis of Villa Real, wherein he gave him the captainship of Ceuta in Barbarie, that he might show them unto him. And the Adelantado saw them; and was informed who he was, and wrote unto him, that he would favor him in all things, and by all means, and would give him a charge of men in Florida. And from Elvas went Andrew de Vasconcelos and Fernan Pegado, Antonio Martinez Segurado, Men Roiz Pereira, Juan Cordero, Stephen Pegado, Benedict Fernandez, and Alvaro Fernandez. And out of Salamanca and Jaen and Valencia and Albuquerque, and from all parts of Spain, many people of noble birth assembled at Seville, insomuch that in Saint Lucar many men of good account, which had sold their goods, remained behind for want of shipping, whereas for other known and rich countries, they are wont to want men; and this fell out by occasion of that which Cabeza de Vaca told the Emperor, and informed such persons as he had conference with touching the state of that country. Soto made him great offers, and being agreed to go with him (as I have said before) because he would not give him money to pay for a ship which he had bought, they brake off, and he went for Governor to the River of Plate. His kinsmen, Christopher de Spindola and Baltasar de Gallegos, went with Soto. Baltasar de Gallegos sold houses and vineyards, and rent corn, and ninety ranks of olive trees in the Xarafe of Seville. He had the office of Alcalde Mayor, and took his wife with him. And there went also many other persons of account with the President, and had the offices following by great friendship, because they were offices desired of many, to-wit: Antonio de Biedma was factor, Juan Danusco was auditor, and Juan Gaytan, nephew to the Cardinal of Ciguenza, had the office of treasurer.

The Adelantado departed from Seville to Saint Lucar with all the people which were to go with him. And he commanded a muster of

he made, at which the Portuguese showed themselves armed in very bright armor, and the Castilians very gallant with silk upon silk, with many pinkings and cuts. The Governor, because these braveries in such an action did not like him, commanded that they should muster another day, and everyone should come forth with his armor; at which the Portuguese came as at the first, armed with very good armor. The Governor placed them in order near unto the standard, which the ensign bearer carried. The Castilians, for the most part, did wear very bad and rusty shirts of mail and all of them head-pieces and steel caps and very bad lances. Some of them sought to come among the Portuguese. So those passed and were counted and enrolled which Soto liked and accepted of, and did accompany him to Florida; which were in all six hundred men. He had already bought seven ships, and had all necessary provision aboard them. He appointed captains, and delivered to everyone his ship and gave them in a roll what people every one should carry with them.

In the year of our Lord 1538, in the month of April, the Adelantado delivered his ships to the captains which were to go in them; and took for himself a new ship, and good of sail, and gave another to Andrew de Vasconcelos, in which the Portuguese went; he went over the bar of Saint Lucar on Sunday, being Saint Lazarus' day, in the morning of the month and year aforesaid, with great joy, commanding his trumpets to be sounded, and many shots of the ordnance to be discharged.

Brief, but complete, is the story of De Soto's trip as told in the "Narrative of the Expedition of Hernando De Soto, by Luis Hernandez de Biedma, Facteur de sa Majeste: Presented to the King and Council of the Indies, 1544," which is here reproduced entire:

Having arrived at the port of Baya Honda [Tampa Bay] we landed six hundred and twenty men and two hundred and twenty-three horses. As soon as we had done so, we were informed by one of the Indians we had captured, that a Christian was living a few leagues off, who had served in the expedition of Pamfile de Narvaez. The cacique of this province, on hearing that we had landed, asked the Christian if he wished to return to us. He answered him in the affirmative, and immediately sent him, with nine Indians, to our camp. His body was naked, and in his hands he held a bow and arrows. As soon as we perceived them coming we took them for spies, and marched out to meet them, but they fled in every direction. The horsemen dashed after them and wounded one of the Indians, and would have killed the Christian if he had not invoked the Virgin Mary, and made signs that he was a Christian, for he had almost forgotten to speak our language. [The Christian was the Portuguese, Juan Ortiz]. He was immediately conducted to the Governor. He stated that he had been twelve years among the Indians, and spoke their language perfectly; but that he was unacquainted with the country, and was unable to tell us anything about it, except that there was no gold in it.

We now set out from the port of Baya Honda, to penetrate the interior of the country, with all the troops except twenty-six horsemen and sixty foot-soldiers, which we left behind to defend the fort, until they should receive word from the Governor to join him. We marched in a westerly direction, and then northeast. We heard of a cacique who received tribute from all the nations. His name was Hurripacuxi, and lived about twelve leagues from the coast. We continued to march across swamps and rivers for fifteen or twenty leagues, and reached a village about which we had been told strange stories. Among others, they pretended that when the inhabitants shouted aloud, the birds would fall dead to the ground. We arrived at a small village called Eto-calc [near the Suwanee]. Here we found some Indian corn, beans and little dogs, which was not a meal for our hungry army. We remained here seven or eight days, during which time we made an attempt to entrap some Indians to serve us as guides to the province of Apalache. We then set out in the direction of New Spain, marching ten or twelve leagues from the coast. After five or six days' journey we passed some hamlets and arrived at a village called Aquacalcuen, when we found the Indians had fled to the woods.

We remained here five or six days to procure guides, and took with us ten or twelve women, one of whom informed us that she was the daughter of a cacique, who afterwards joined us. After six or seven days' journey, we met a hundred and fifty Indians, armed with bows and arrows, who were watching an opportunity to rescue the cacique we had brought with us. We killed a few and captured others; among the latter were some who were acquainted with the interior of the country. We then passed a river, and crossed a country called Veachile,

where we found a great many deserted villages. We came to a village called Aquile, on the frontier of the province of Apalache, and separated from Veachile by a river, over which we threw a bridge of rafts tied together [probably the Suwanee]. We crossed it with difficulty, for the Indians had posted themselves on the opposite bank, and fought with great bravery. We marched to the village of Ivi-ta-chuco, but as soon as the Indians saw us they set fire to their village and fled. The province of Apalache contains many villages, but we found provisions very scarce there. From Apalache we marched to the province of Yustaga. The Governor now thought it time to hear from those he had left behind at Baya Honda, as it was not his intention to advance so far into the country as to render it impossible to have any communication with them.

We had now traveled one hundred and ten leagues. The Governor went in search of the sea, which was nine leagues distant. We had now come to the part of the coast where Pamfile de Narvaez had built his vessels. We recognized the spot on which he had built his smithy, and saw a great quantity of horses' bones scattered about. [Supposed to be the site of the present town of Saint Marks]. The Indians told us the Christians had built their vessels here. As soon as Juan d'Anasco had marked the trees on the shore, the Governor ordered him to go to Baya Honda, and send forward the troops he had left there, and to return himself by sea with the brigantines to Apalache. As soon as the brigantines arrived, the Governor sent them again to sea, under the command of the Chevalier Francisco Maldonado de Salamanca, to find a port to the East. He coasted along the shore until he reached a bay which had a good harbor [Pensacola Bay]. On the bank of the river was an Indian village, some of whom came to trade with him. He spent two months in making this exploration. As soon as he returned, the Governor ordered him to take the brigantines, on board of which was Donna Isabella de Bobadilla, to Havana, and on his arrival there to set sail again with them to the River of the Holy Spirit, where he agreed to meet him in six months, if he should not hear from him sooner.

As soon as the brigantines had set sail for Cuba, we began our march to the north, and journeyed five days through a desert until we came to a large and rapid river, which we crossed over in boats.

This province is called Acapachiqui. We observed some villages, but as the country was covered with very extensive swamps we could not explore them. The Indian huts in this province were differently constructed from those we had previously seen. They were dug in the ground, and resembled caverns, while those we had passed were above ground and covered with branches of palm trees and straw. We continued our march until we came to two rivers, which we crossed by making rafts of pine trees, and entered a province called Chisi. From Chisi we went to a province called Attapaha. Here we found a river which flowed toward the south, like those we had already passed and emptied into the sea where Vazquez de Ayllon had landed. [Probably the Savannah.] This province is well peopled. The Governor questioned the Indians about the province of Caftachiqui. They told him it was impossible to get there, as there were no roads nor provisions of any kind which he could obtain, and that he must die of hunger if he attempted it.

Nevertheless, we continued our march until we came to some caciques who gave us some provisions, and told us if we would declare

war against the Queen of Caftachiqui they would furnish us with all we needed on the road, and warned us that they had no communication with her, as they were at war with her. Seeing that we were resolved on going there, they furnished us with eight hundred Indians to carry our provisions and baggage, and guides who took us in an easterly direction, but after three days we found them deceiving us, nor did we know what road to take to this province. The Governor sent men in different directions to find a road, and gave them each ten days to come and go, with orders to report any villages which they might see. Those who went in the direction of south and southeast returned four days after and reported they had found a little hamlet and some provisions. They brought with them some Indians who understood our guides, which was very fortunate for us, as we had but few interpreters. We immediately marched for this hamlet, to wait there until the messengers who had gone in the other direction could join us. Here we found fifty fanegas of Indian corn, some wheat and a great many mulberry trees and other wild fruit. As soon as the other messengers came we set out for the village of Caftachiqui, which was twelve days journey from this hamlet, situated on the banks of a river, which we took to be the Saint Helene [probably the Tennessee].

When we arrived, the Queen sent us one of her nieces in a litter carried by Indians. She sent the Governor a present of a necklace of beads, canoes to cross the river with, and gave us half the village to lodge in. The Governor opened a large temple built in the woods, in which were buried the chiefs of the country, and took from it a quantity of pearls, amounting to six or seven arrobes, which were spoiled by being buried in the ground. We dug up two Spanish axes, a chaplet of wild olive seed and some small beads, resembling those we had brought from Spain for the purpose of trading with the Indians. We conjectured they had obtained these things by trading with the companions of Vazquez de Ayllon. The Indians told us the sea was only about thirty leagues distant. They also informed us that Vazquez de Ayllon had not penetrated far into the country, but had mostly followed the sea shore until his death. That a large number of his soldiers died of hunger, and out of six hundred who had landed in the country with him only fifty-seven escaped.

We remained ten or twelve days in the Queen's village, and then set out to explore the country. We marched in a northerly direction eight or ten days, through a mountainous country, where there was but little food, until we reached a province called Xuala, which was thinly inhabited. We then ascended to the source of the great river, which we supposed was the River of the Holy

Spirit. At the village of Guasuli they gave us a great many dogs and some corn to eat, which served us until we reached the village called Chisca, where we found an abundance of provisions. It is built on an island in the river and near its source. The Indians live here in walled villages, and make a great deal of oil from nuts. We remained here twenty-six or seven days, to rest our horses, which had become very thin. We continued our march along this river until we arrived in the province of Costehe, where the villages were likewise built on the island of the river. The province of Coca is one of the best countries we have seen in Florida. The cacique came to meet us, borne in a litter and accompanied by a numerous train. But the next morning his followers deserted him. We kept the cacique a prisoner until he agreed to furnish us with Indians to carry our baggage. In this country we found prunes



El Adelantado Hernando de Soto.

PORTRAIT OF HERNANDO DE SOTO.

This portrait of De Soto is probably the most authentic of the several that were printed in the early accounts of his expedition. It is taken from Herrera's "Historia General de las Indias," which was first published in 1601. Herrera was the official historian of the Spanish Crown and undoubtedly used all the material then available. As there were men still living, who had seen and known De Soto, it is improbable that the portrait published as that of the great explorer is far from correct.

resembling those of Spain, and vines which produced excellent grapes. Leaving this province, we marched west and southwest for five or six days. We passed a great number of villages, and at the end of that time we entered the province called Italisi. The inhabitants fled in every direction; but the cacique came soon after and presented us with twenty-six or twenty-seven women and some deer skins. We then proceeded south, and passing through some villages we arrived in the province of Tascalusa, whose cacique was of such a height that we took him for a giant. On arriving at his village we gave him a tournament and offered him other amusements, of which he took no notice. We requested him to give us some Indians to carry our baggage, which he refused with a sneer. The Governor then took him a prisoner, which greatly enraged him, and was the cause of his treachery to us afterwards. He told us that he could not give us anything here, but we must go to his village, called Mavila, where he would furnish us with all the provisions we stood in need of. We came to a large river which empties into the bay called Chuse. The Indians informed us that Narvaez's vessels had touched there for water, and left a Christian called Teodoro, who was still among the Indians. They showed us a poignard which had belonged to him. We took two days to construct a raft to cross the river. In the meantime, the Indians killed one of the Governor's guard. The Governor punished the cacique for it, and threatened to burn him alive if he did not deliver up the murderers. He then promised to deliver them up at Mavila. This cacique had a number of servants with him. He had one to brush off the flies and another to carry a sunshade.

We arrived at Mavila at nine o'clock in the morning. It was a village built on a plain and surrounded by strong walls. On the outside the Indians had pulled down their huts, so as not to embarrass them. Some of the Chiefs met us and told us we could encamp on the plain, but the Governor preferred going with them into the town. We saw only three or four hundred Indians, who entertained us with dancing and feasting, but there were hid in the town five or six thousand men to surprise us. After the dancing was over the cacique retired into one of the huts. The Governor requested him to come out, which he would not do. The Captain of the Governor's guard went in after him, and found it filled with warriors, armed with bows and arrows. He reported to the Governor what he had seen, and told him that he suspected they were going to commit some treason. The Governor then sent for another cacique, who also refused to come. The Indians now began to shoot their arrows from the loopholes in their houses, while others discharged them from the outside. We were not upon our guard, as we had supposed them friends, and consequently we suffered severely. We retreated to the outside of the village. Our baggage remained where it had been thrown down, and as soon as the Indians discovered we had fled they shut the gates of the village and commenced to pillage our baggage.

The Governor ordered sixty or eighty horsemen to arrange themselves into four platoons, and attack the village in four different places. He directed the first who should enter the village to set fire to the houses, while the rest of the soldiers were ordered not to let any escape. We fought from morning until night, without a single Indian asking for quarter. When night came only three Indians were found guarding the twenty women who had danced before us. Two of these were killed and the other, ascending a tree, took the string from his bow and hanged himself from one of the limbs. We lost twenty men killed and had two hundred and fifty wounded. During the night we dressed the wounded with the fat of the slain Indians, because our medicine was burned with the baggage. We remained here twenty-seven or twenty-eight days, until the wounded could recover. We then departed, taking with us the women, whom we distributed among the wounded, to nurse them.

The Indians had told us that we were more than forty leagues from the sea. We desired the Governor to approach it, so that we might get some news from the brigantines, but he dared not do it, as it was now already in the middle of November, and he wished to find a country where there were provisions and where we could go into winter quarters. We marched north ten or twelve days, suffering intensely from the cold, until at length we reached a fertile province, where we went into winter quarters. The cold here is greater than in Spain. This province is called Chicaca. The Indians defended the rivers we had to cross, but afterwards they fled to the woods. In seven or eight days after, the cacique sent envoys to the Governor. They were well received by him, and he sent word by the cacique to present himself. The cacique came in a litter, and brought with him rabbits and whatever he could procure in the country to give us to eat. At

night we surprised some Indians, who pretended they had come into our camp to see how we slept. Suspecting their motives we increased our guard. As these Indians knew how we had placed the guards, three hundred entered the village and set fire to it. They killed fifty-seven horses, three hundred hogs and thirteen or fourteen of our men, and afterwards fled.

We remained here the next day, in very bad condition. We had a few horses left, but we had no saddles, lances or shields, for all had been burnt. In five days after, the Indians renewed the attack. They marched to battle in great order, and attacked us on three sides. We went out to meet them and put them to flight. We sojourned here two months, during which time we made saddles, lances and shields, after which we marched to the northwest, until we reached the Province of Alibamo. Here the Indians had built a strong palisade and had three hundred men to defend it, with orders to die rather than let us pass through. As soon as we perceived the warriors behind the palisade, we thought they had provisions, or something valuable behind it. We were in great want of provisions, and knew that we had to cross a great desert before we could find any. We, therefore, arranged ourselves into two divisions and attacked the enemy. We carried the palisade, but we lost seven or eight men, and had twenty-five wounded. We found enough provisions behind the palisade to last us our journey of ten or twelve days through the desert. The wounded and sick gave us a great deal of trouble, and on the last day we very unexpectedly entered a village called Quiz-Quiz. The people here were poor and miserable, and were working their corn fields when we entered it. The village was built on the banks of the Rio de Espiritu Santo. [De Soto's first sight of the Mississippi]. It was tributary, like many others, to the sovereign of Pacaha.

We left the village to encamp on the banks of the river. Here we found the Indians had gathered to dispute our passage. They had with them a great number of canoes. We remained here twenty-eight or twenty-nine days and built four large pirogues, capable of containing seventy or eighty men each and five or six horses. In the meantime, every day at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Indians got into two hundred and fifty canoes, dressed with flags, and approached our side of the river to shoot their arrows at us, but as soon as we had finished our pirogues they made a precipitate retreat. The river here was about a league wide and from nineteen to twenty fathoms deep. We ascended this river to the Province of Pacaha, but before we arrived there we came to another province, whose sovereign was named Yeasqui. He came to us and professed a great deal of friendship, but he was at war with the nation we had just left. He was well received by the Governor, and that night we encamped on a plain in sight of his village, where we remained two days. The caciques of this country make a custom of raising, near their dwellings, very high hills, on which they sometimes build their huts. On one of these we planted the cross and went with much devotion on our knees to kiss the foot of it. On the same evening we returned to our camp, and on the following morning we set out for Pacaha. We journeyed two days and reached a village in the midst of a plain, surrounded by walls and a ditch filled with water, which the Indians had made. We approached it cautiously and when we got near it we saw the inhabitants going off. We entered it without trouble and took a few Indians. While we remained here the cacique, whom we had left behind, joined us, with a numerous troop of Indians, and offered to assist us. The Governor received him graciously and presented him with all the treasures we had found in the village, after which he went away quietly.

We remained at this village twenty-six or twenty-seven days, anxious to learn if we could take the northern route and cross to the South Sea. We then marched northeast, where we were told we would find large towns. We travelled eight days through swamps, after which we met a troop of Indians who lived under movable tents. They informed us that there were other tribes like themselves, who pitched their tents wherever they found deer, and carried their tents and provisions with them on their backs from place to place. We next came to the Province of Calusi. The natives attend but little to the cultivation of land and live principally on fish and game. Seeing there was no way of reaching the South Sea, we returned towards the north, and afterwards in a southwest direction to a province called Quigata, where we found the largest village we had yet seen in all our travels. It was situated on one of the branches of a great river [supposed to be near Little Rock]. We remained here six or eight days to procure guides and interpreters, with the intention of finding the sea. The Indians informed us there was a province, eleven days off, where they killed buffaloes and where we could find guides to conduct us to the sea.



We set out for this province, which they called Coligua. There was no road leading to it, and every day brought us to a swamp, where we feasted on fish. We then crossed vast plains and high mountains, when we suddenly came to the town of Coligua, where we found an abundance of provisions and a quantity of dry hides. We inquired here for other villages, and they directed us to go west and southwest and we should find them. We accordingly followed their direction and came to some scattered villages bearing the name of Tatel Coya. Here we found a large river emptying into the Great River. We were told that if we were to ascend this river we should find a large province, called Cayas. We repaired thither and found it a mountainous country and composed of populous villages. We then set out for the province of Tula to go into winter quarters. But before reaching it we had to cross very high mountains. We came to an Indian village where they defended themselves so bravely that we lost seven or eight men and as many horses. The following morning the Governor took guides and ordered the troops to be in readiness to march to the next province, which the Indians called Quipana, situated at the foot of very high mountains. From then we turned towards the east, and, crossing these mountains, we descended into an inhabited plain, favorable to our designs, and where there was a large village built on the banks of a river, which emptied into the great river we had passed. This province was called Vicanque. Here we went into winter quarters and suffered so much from the cold and snow that we thought we all should have perished.

The Christian whom we took, and who had served us as an interpreter, died in this place. In the beginning of March we descended this river, passing through populous provinces, until we came at last to a country the Indians called Anicoyanque. A cacique, called Guachoyanque, came to see us. He lived on the banks of the Great River. The Governor set out immediately with the cacique for the village of Guachoyanque. His village was fortified and well surrounded with walls. At this place the Governor had determined to build some brigantines to send to Cuba, to let them know that he was still alive. He sent his captain out to find the direction of the sea. He returned back in a few days, saying that the vast swamps the Great River had formed prevented him from doing so. At length, the Governor, finding his situation becoming every day more embarrassing, and his affairs going wrong, fell sick and died. He appointed Luis de Moscoso his successor. Not finding any way of reaching the sea by the Great River, Luis de Moscoso determined on going by land to Mexico. When we set out we traveled twenty-seven days in a westerly direction to the Province of Chaviti, where the Indians made salt. From thence we went in three days to the Province of Aguacay.

The Indians told us here that the country beyond was a wilderness and uninhabited, that to find villages we must go towards the southeast. We then came to a province called Nissione, then to Naudacho [Nacogdoches] and Lacame. We made inquiries here about the Province of Xuacatino. The cacique of Naudacho gave us a guide to conduct us through the country. He led us, accordingly, into a wilderness, and when we got there he told us that his master had ordered him to take us to a country where we should die with hunger. We now took another guide, who conducted us to the Province of Hais, where we saw buffaloes, but the Indians prevented us from killing them. We came to Xuacatin and passed some small villages without finding any provisions. We then returned towards the south determined to die or reach New Spain. We continued to march in this direction eight or nine days more, hoping to provide ourselves with provisions for the journey. We arrived at last at some miserable huts, where the Indians lived by hunting and fishing, and finding that our corn must soon give out we resolved to return to the village where Governor Soto had died, to build some vessels to return to our country. But when we arrived there we did not find the facilities we had expected and were obliged to seek another place to go into winter quarters and build our vessels.

God permitted us to find two villages to suit our purpose upon the Great River. These villages were fortified. We remained here six months to build seven brigantines. We launched them on the river [July 2, 1543], and it was a miracle they did not leak. They sailed well, although they were calked with the thin bark of the mulberry trees. When we embarked the troops we intended, if we could find a village on the seashore, to stop there until we could send two brigantines with dispatches to the Viceroy of New Spain to send us some vessels to return into Spain. On the second day out, as we were descending the river, some forty or fifty canoes came toward us, in one of which were eighty warriors. They shot arrows at us and captured some of the

small canoes we had taken with us, in which were twelve of our best soldiers. The current of the river was so rapid that we could not go to their assistance. Encouraged by this victory, the Indians continued to harass us until we reached the sea, which took us nineteen days. They soon discovered that we had neither arquebuses nor cross-bows to reach them. The only arms we had were some swords and shields, consequently they had nothing to fear from us. We entered the sea through one of the mouths of the river and for three days and nights we could not see land, but after that we came in sight of it and took in some water to drink. At length we perceived towards the west some small islands, which we followed, keeping close to the shore, to find something to eat, until we entered the River Panuco, where we were kindly received by the inhabitants.

*Luis de Moscoso*  
*de Giedma*

Facteur de sa Majeste.

The failure of this enterprise discouraged for a century and a half any further attempts at exploration from the Gulf. From Moscoso's departure until Father Marquette and Joliet went from Canada to the Mississippi, and down it to the mouth of the Arkansas, in 1673, the Indian inhabitants saw the face of no white man for 130 years, and this vast and noble region lay, with all its inviting resources in easy reach, but unknown and uncared for by the civilized world. Fur traders and Jesuit Missionaries from the French colonies of Canada were to be the first effective explorers and settlers. Within two centuries after De Soto's death, their operations had given France apparently uncontested possession of all the land drained by the Mississippi River. She asserted a plausible claim to Louisiana, stretching along the Gulf of Mexico from the Rio Perdido to the Rio Grande, from the Gulf northward to the remotest sources of the great river, and from the Alleghanies to the Rockies and the Pacific. This claim was based on explorations, trading posts and settlements, which were the humble beginnings of the vigorous and prosperous civilization which now so grandly covers the entire region.

The interior of the continent was destined to receive its civilized population from the westward overflow of the colonies on the Atlantic. The American born sons of "New France" from the Valley of the Saint Lawrence, and the American born sons of the English colonies, from New England to the Carolinas, were to be the hardy pioneers of this movement. For any considerable population the interior had to wait until these colonies became populous enough to overflow and found new communities, and their growth was retarded throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by the contentions of three great European powers for American ascendancy, and by the Indian hostilities these powers employed against each other's settlements.

Although Spain had first discovered the Mississippi and explored and partly occupied the coasts of the Mexican Gulf, which she claimed as a Spanish lake, with the watersheds of all its affluents, all her colonizing resources were absorbed by the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. Her feeble and unstable foothold in Florida made her only a mere buffer between England and France in their struggle for North American domination.

Jasper Cortoreal's exploration of Newfoundland bays and coves in 1500, started the French fishermen to that coast in 1504, and Jacques Cartier's discovery and exploration of the Saint Lawrence up to the Lachine Rapids in 1535, brought French settlements to Acadia in 1604, and to Quebec in 1608. When the enterprise of Canadian trappers, fur traders, explorers and missionaries, and their successful tact in dealing with Indians at last awoke Louis XIV and his ministers to the magnificent possibilities of a "New France," including both the Saint Lawrence and Mississippi Valleys, he was more intent upon lording it over Europe and Bourbonizing the Spanish throne. And besides, few Frenchmen could be induced to seek homes outside of France while they could earn soup and sabots on her soil. When Canada was ceded to England in 1763, it contained less than sixty-five thousand Frenchmen, while the English colonies had a population of about two millions.

Great Britain claimed the whole continent north of the Mexican Gulf, because the coast had been first discovered and explored by John Cabot from Newfoundland to Florida, in 1497. Her first permanent colony was planted at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, and the next at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. There were more people in Great Britain and Ireland than in France willing to brave all the risks and privations of making new homes in the new world. Other English colonies followed and grew rapidly. In spite of all we have said in the Declaration of Independence, these colonies were permitted to govern themselves to such an extent that they attracted settlers from France, Spain, Germany, Italy, Holland and Scandinavia, as well as from the United Kingdom. They soon became strong enough to indulge in frequent collisions with the French colonists in Canada, to bring about the conquest of the Dutch colonies in New York, and finally the subjection of Canada to British sovereignty in 1763, all to vindicate the right of "first discovery," and the right of "contiguous expansion" indefinitely. For these academic "rights" were put forward by all the powers, merely as auxiliary postulates of

" \* \* \* the good old plan,  
That they shall take who have the power  
And they shall keep who can."

So England, in chartering four of her American colonies, gave them everything from their Atlantic coasts, "up into the land, from sea to sea, west and northwest." And France claimed the unknown "Sea of the West" as the Occidental boundary of every river valley in which her fur traders were the first to introduce a missionary and a trading post.

Such were the precarious conditions under which the Mississippi Valley became and remained during the first half of the eighteenth century, the French Province of Louisiana. The first French explorations were the work of Louis Joliet, Pere James Marquette, the Sieur Robert Cavelier de La Salle and Father Louis Hennepin.

Louis Joliet, born of French parentage in Quebec in 1645, was educated at the Jesuit College of his native city, received minor orders in 1662, and in 1667 gave up his intention of becoming a priest and went to the West as a fur trader. In 1672 he was selected by Frontenac, the Governor of "New France," on account of his experience as a western explorer, to find the Mississippi River and discover if it emptied, as was supposed, into the "Sea of California."

Joliet had been near enough to the river to learn of its existence from the Indians. Only a single assistant and a birch bark canoe were provided for him, and he sought and

obtained the companionship of Father James Marquette, of the Jesuit Mission of Saint Ignatius, at Mackinaw, already noted for his zeal in studying Indian languages, and for his adventures in establishing missions in the lake region. Marquette was eager to make the journey, and with five other French Canadians and Joliet reached Mackinaw December 8, 1672. From information obtained from Indians, Joliet drew a map of a route to the Mississippi.

By way of Green Bay and Fox River they reached the Wisconsin the following spring and floated down it, entering the Mississippi June 17, 1673. On their way down the river they visited Indian villages on the Illinois side, and stopped at a village of Arkansas Indians in thirty-three degrees forty minutes north latitude. From these Indians they ascertained that the river continued its southward course and emptied into the Gulf of Mexico.

Having a long voyage to make against the strong current of the river, they began their return July 17, 1673, and in the fall of that year reached Green Bay, where Pere Marquette spent the following winter. On his return to Quebec in the spring of 1674, Joliet's canoe was upset in the Lachine Rapids and he lost all his papers. But he gave all the particulars of his voyage to the Governor and the General of the Jesuits, and drew from memory a map of it which is still preserved in the French archives at Paris.

Pere James Marquette, born in 1637 at Laon, France, was ordained a priest in 1666, and landed at Quebec as a Jesuit Missionary on September 20th of that year. After spending a year and a half in the study of Indian languages, he went to Lake Superior, founded the mission of Sault Sainte Marie, built a church and converted many natives. From 1669 he was engaged in similar work at the head of Ashland Bay until hostile Sioux drove him away in 1671, when he went to Mackinaw and founded the Saint Ignatius mission. His report of his Mississippi voyage to his religious superior resulted in his being ordered to establish a mission at Kaskaskia, an ancient Indian village on the Kaskaskia River, about five miles from the Mississippi.

Journeying along the western shore of Lake Michigan with a party of Pottawatomie and Illinois Indians, in the fall of 1675, he wintered on the Chicago River and reached Kaskaskia in April, 1676. Here he preached to great numbers of Indians, and founded the mission which soon after became the home of Canadian hunters; trappers and fur traders, "coureurs des bois." This was the beginning of settlements in the Louisiana Territory, of the town which became afterwards the prosperous, commercial and political capital successively of Upper Louisiana, of the District of Illinois, of Illinois Territory, and the first capital of the great State of Illinois. Pere Marquette's health failing, he started back to Mackinaw, and died on the way, on Marquette river, in the present State of Michigan. His remains were afterwards removed to Point Saint Ignace, opposite Mackinaw Island.

Joliet formed plans for the colonization and development of the rich region he had explored, but the provincial authorities had not the colonists nor the means to spare. The island of Anticosti was given to him, and he built a fort there, which the English destroyed in 1690, taking his wife prisoner. He afterwards explored Labrador, and served as royal hydrographer, and April 30, 1697, was granted the seigniorship of Joliet, still held by some of his descendants. He died in 1700.

Father Marquette's own narrative of his journey with Joliet is still preserved in the Jesuit archives at Montreal, and

the original manuscript, of which the following is a translation, was exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition :

The day of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, whom I have always invoked since I have been in this country of the Ottawas, to obtain grace of God to be able to visit the nations on the Mississippi River, was the same on which M. Joliet arrived with orders from the Governor, Comte de Frontenac, and M. Talon, our intendant, to make this discovery, taking me with him. I was more pleased at this good news, as I saw that my plans could now be accomplished and that I now could undergo the happy necessity of exposing my life for the salvation of all these nations, and particularly for the Illinois, who had, when I was at Lapointe du Saint Esprit, very earnestly entreated me to carry the word of God to their country.

We were not long in preparing our outfit, although we could not foresee the duration of the voyage upon which we were embarking. Indian corn and some dried meat constituted the whole of our provisions. With this, M. Joliet, myself and five others, set out in two bark canoes, resolved to brave all and suffer, if need be, for so glorious an enterprise. It was on May 17, 1673, that we started from Michilimackinac. We first took care, however, to learn from the Indians all the information we could concerning the countries through which we designed to travel, and drew up a map, on which we marked down the rivers, nations and points of the compass to guide us on our journey.

The first nation we came to was called the Folles-Avoines, or the nation of Wild Oats. I entered their river to visit them, as I had preached among them some years before. The wild oats, from which they derive their name, grow spontaneously in their country. They grow in marshy ground and are not unlike our European oats. The grain is not thicker than ours, but it is twice as long, and therefore it yields much more meal. It makes its appearance in June and does not ripen until September. In this month the Indians go to shake the grain off the ears in their canoes, which easily falls off if it be ripe, and which afterwards serves them for food. They dry it over a fire, then pack it

away in a kind of sack made of the skins of animals, and having made a hole in the ground they put the sacks therein, and tread upon it until the chaff is separated from the grain, and then winnow it. Afterwards they pound it in a mortar to reduce it to meal; they then boil it with water and season it with grease, which makes it very palatable.

I acquainted them with my design of discovering other nations, to preach to them the mysteries of our holy religion, at which they were much surprised and said all they could to dissuade me from it. They told me I would meet with Indians who spare no strangers, whom they kill without any provocation or mercy; that the war they have one with the other would expose me to be taken by their warriors, as they are

constantly on the lookout to surprise their enemies; that the Great River was exceedingly dangerous and full of frightful monsters who devoured men and canoes together, and that the heat was so great that it would positively cause our death. I thanked them for their kind advice, but told them I would not follow it, as the salvation of a great many souls was concerned in our undertaking, for whom I should be glad to lose my life. I added that I defied their monsters, and their information would oblige us to keep more on our guard to avoid a surprise. And having prayed with them and given them some instructions, we set out for the Bay of Puans [Green Bay], where our missionaries had been successful in converting them. The name they give to this bay is preferable in the Indian language to ours, for according to the word they make use of it signifies Salt Bay. It is the name they give to the sea. This obliged us to inquire whether there were any salt springs in their country, as among the Iroquois, but they could not tell us of any.

This bay is about thirty leagues long and eight broad in the greatest breadth, for it grows narrower and forms a cone at the extremity. It has tides that ebb and flow as regularly as the sea. We left this bay to go into a river [Fox River] that discharges itself therein, and found its mouth very broad and deep. It flows very gently, but after we had advanced some leagues into it we found it difficult to navigate on account of the rocks and currents. We fortunately overcame all of these difficulties. It abounds in bustards, wild ducks and other birds, which are attracted there by the wild oats, of which they are very fond. We next came to the nation of the Maskoutens, their name in their language signifying People of Fire. Here I had the curiosity to taste some mineral water which came from a spring on the banks of the river, and to examine a plant which the Indians had told

Father Allouez was a specific for the bite of snakes. The root of this plant is very hot and tastes like gunpowder; they chew it and apply it to the part of the body that has been stung. This cures the wound. The snakes have such an antipathy to this plant that they run away from a man who has his body rubbed with it. It has several stalks,



REVEREND JACQUES MARQUETTE, S. J.

Even more curious than the story of the disappearance of Father Marquette's map are the circumstances surrounding the portrait of the Reverend explorer, which is reproduced herewith. While doubts have been cast on the genuineness of this supposedly contemporary painting, the preponderance of evidence seems to indicate that it is beyond a doubt a genuine portrait. Until about the beginning of the year 1900, more than two hundred years after Father Marquette's death, there was no suspicion that a contemporary painting of him was in existence, although efforts had been made for more than fifty years to find one. It remained for the Canadian artist, Donald Guthrie McNab, by a fortunate accident, to discover what is believed to be the likeness of the great explorer. Mr. McNab, in the winter of 1896-7, while walking along Little Saint James Street, in Montreal, overtook two French boys drawing a hand-cart loaded with rubbish and broken boards, on top of which was thrown an old panel, the shape of which attracted his attention. The boys told him the wood had come from an old house, but would give him no further information. They readily parted with the panel, however, for a piece of silver, and it was thrown in a corner of Mr. McNab's studio, where it remained unnoticed until late in 1899, when the artist began to remove the dirt and varnish, with which the face of the picture had been covered. This disclosed a portrait in the style of Rembrandt, the face an unusually fine example of coloring and modeling, and bearing the signature, "R. Roos, 1669," above which are two lines, which are almost totally illegible, but among which it is possible to make out the words, "Marquette de la Confrérie de Jésus." On the back of the panel have been carved the words, "Pere Marquette," but this was evidently done much more recently. Photographs of the portrait fail to show the inscription. As a work of art the portrait is excellent. The details of the face are exquisitely reproduced and the features are as perfect as if taken with a camera. The apparent age of the subject is that of Marquette at that date, and the face has a placidity of expression that corresponds perfectly with what is known of Marquette's gentle and unassuming nature. The strongest evidence that the portrait is a genuine one has been furnished by the Reverend A. Hamy, S. J., of Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, to whom a photograph of the panel was sent, and who found there a descendant of one of Marquette's brothers, whose personal likeness to the face pictured on the panel is most striking. The original panel, from which the photographic reproduction above was made, was exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the Missouri Historical Society, which obtained it by loan from Saint Mary's College, Montreal.

about a foot in length; the leaves are somewhat long; the flower is white, and the whole looks like our gilliflower. I put one into our canoe to examine it at my leisure.

The French have never before passed beyond the Bay of Puans. This territory consists of three several nations: the Miamis, Maskoutens and Kickapoos. The first are more docile than the others, better formed and more liberal. They wear long hair over their ears, which gives them a good appearance. They are esteemed good warriors, and so cunning that they never return from their warlike excursions without booty. They are quick to learn anything. Father Allouez told me that they were so desirous to be instructed that they would never give him any rest at night. The Maskoutens and Kickapoos are more robust, and resemble our peasants more than the former. As the bark of the birch tree is scarce in this country they are obliged to make their wigwams with rushes, which serve as well for covering them as for walls. It must be owned that they are convenient, for they take them down and carry them wherever they please without any trouble.

When I arrived there I was very glad to see a great cross, set up in the middle of the village, adorned with several white skins, red girdles, bows and arrows, which the converted Indians had offered to the Great Manitou, to return him their thanks for the care he had taken of them during the winter, and granting them a prosperous hunting. Manitou is the name they give in general to all spirits whom they think to be above the nature of man. I took pleasure in looking at this country. It is beautifully situated on an eminence, from whence we look over an extensive prairie, interspersed with groves of trees. The soil is very fertile and produces large crops of corn. The Indians also gather large quantities of grapes and plums. As soon as we had arrived we assembled the chiefs together and informed them that we had been sent by our Governor to discover new countries and teach them the knowledge of their Creator, who, being absolute master of all his creatures, will have all nations to know him, and that therefore, to comply with his will, we did not value our lives, and were willing to subject ourselves to every kind of danger, adding that we wished them to furnish us with two guides, and enforced our request with some presents, which were kindly accepted by them, in return for which they gave us mats, with which we made our beds during the voyage. They also furnished us with two guides to accompany us for some days.

The next day, being the 10th of June, the two guides embarked with us in sight of all the village, who were astonished at our attempting so dangerous an expedition. We were informed that at three leagues from the Maskoutens we should find a river which runs into the Missisipi, and that we were to go to the west-south-west to find it, but there were so many marshes and lakes that if it had not been for our guides we could not have found it. The river upon which we rowed and had to carry our canoes from one to the other looked more like a corn field than a river, in so much that we could hardly find its channel. As our guides had been frequently at this portage they knew the way and helped us to carry our canoes overland into the other river, distant about two miles and a half, from whence they returned home, leaving us in an unknown country, having nothing to rely upon but Divine Providence. We now left the waters which extend to Quebec, about five or six hundred leagues, to take those which would hereafter lead us into strange lands.

Before embarking we all offered up prayers to the Holy Virgin, which we continued to do every morning, placing ourselves and the events of the journey under her protection, and after having encouraged each other we got into our canoes. The river upon which we embarked is called Mesconsin. The river is very wide, but the sand-bars make it very difficult to navigate, which is increased by numerous islands covered with grapevines. The country through which it flows is beautiful; the groves are so dispersed in the prairies that it makes a noble prospect, and the fruit of the trees shows a fertile soil. These groves are full of walnut, oak and other trees unknown to us in Europe. We saw neither game nor fish, but roebuck and buffaloes in great numbers. After having navigated thirty leagues we discovered some iron mines, and one of our company who had seen such mines before said these were very rich in ore. They are covered with about three feet of soil, and situate near a chain of rocks, whose base is covered with fine timber. After having rowed ten leagues further, making forty leagues from the place where we had embarked, we came into the Missisipi on the 17th of June, 1673.

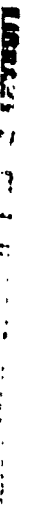
The mouth of the Mesconsin is about  $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  north latitude. Behold us, then, upon this celebrated river, whose singularities I have attentively studied. The Missisipi takes its rise in several lakes in the North.

Its channel is very narrow at the mouth of the Mesconsin and runs south until it is affected by very high hills. Its current is slow because of its depth. In sounding we found nineteen fathoms of water. A little further on it widens nearly three-quarters of a league and the width continues to be more equal. We slowly followed its course to the south and southeast to  $42^{\circ}$  of north latitude. Here we perceived the country change its appearance. There were scarcely any more woods or mountains. The islands are covered with fine trees, but we could not see any more roe-bucks, buffaloes, bustards and swans. We met from time to time monstrous fish, which struck so violently against our canoes that at first we took them to be large trees which threatened to upset us. We saw also a hideous monster; his head was like that of a tiger, his nose was sharp and somewhat resembled a wild-cat; his beard was long, his ears stood upright; the color of his head was gray, and his neck black. He looked upon us for some time, but as we came near him our oars frightened him away. When we threw our nets into the water we caught an abundance of sturgeons and another kind of fish like our trout, except that the eyes and nose are much smaller and they have near the nose a bone like a woman's busk, three inches broad and a foot and a half long, the end of which is flat and broad, and when it leaps out of the water the weight of it throws it on its back.

Having descended the river as far as  $41^{\circ} 28'$ , we found that turkeys took the place of game and the pisikious that of other animals. We call the pisikious wild buffaloes, because they very much resemble our domestic oxen; they are not so long, but twice as large. We shot one of them, and it was as much as thirteen men could do to drag it from the place where it fell. They have an enormous head, their forehead is broad and flat, and their horns, between which there is at least a foot and a half distance, are all black and much longer than our European oxen. They have a hump on the back, and their head, breast and a part of the shoulders are covered with long hair. They have in the middle of their forehead an ugly tuft of long hair which, falling down over their eyes, blinds them in a manner and makes them look hideous. The rest of the body is covered with curled hair, or, rather wool, like our sheep, but much thicker and stronger. The Indians use their skins for cloaks, which they paint with figures of several colors. Their flesh and fat is excellent and the best dish of the Indians, who kill a great many of them. They are very fierce and dangerous, and if they can hook a man with their horns they toss him up and then tread upon him. The Indians hide themselves when they shoot at them, otherwise they would be in great danger of losing their lives. They follow them at great distances, until, by loss of blood, they are unable to hurt or defend themselves. They graze upon the banks of rivers, and I have seen four hundred in a herd together.

We continued to descend the river, not knowing where we were going, and having made an hundred leagues without seeing anything but wild beasts and birds, and, being on our guard, we landed at night to make our fire and prepare our repast, and then left the shore to anchor in the river, while one of us watched by turns to prevent a surprise. We went south and southwest until we found ourselves in about the latitude of  $40^{\circ}$  and some minutes, having rowed more than sixty leagues since we entered the river. On the 25th of June we went ashore and found some traces of men upon the sand and a path which led into a large prairie. We judged it led into an Indian village and concluded to examine it. We therefore left our canoes in charge of our men while M. Joliet and I went to explore it—a bold undertaking for two men in a savage country. We followed this little path in silence about two leagues, when we discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two others on a hill about half a league from the first. We now commended ourselves to God, and having implored his help we came so near to the Indians that we could hear them talk. We now thought it time to make ourselves known to them by calling aloud. At the sound of our voices the Indians left their huts, and probably recognizing us as Frenchmen, one of us having a black robe on, and seeing but two of us and being warned of our arrival, they sent four old men to speak to us, two of whom brought pipes ornamented with different colored feathers. They marched slowly, without saying a word, but presenting their pipes to the sun, as if they wanted it to smoke them.

They were a long time coming from their village, but as soon as they came near, they halted to take a view of us, and seeing the ceremonies they performed, and especially seeing them covered with cloth, we judged that they were our allies. I then spoke to them and they said that they were from Illinois, and as a sign of friendship they presented us their pipes to smoke. They invited us to their village, where all the people had impatiently waited for us. These pipes are called by



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the Indians calumets, and as this word is so common among them, I shall make use of it in future, when I want to speak of pipes. At the door of the cabin in which we were to be received, we found an old man in a very remarkable posture, which is the usual ceremony in receiving strangers. He was standing up, all naked, with his hands lifted up to Heaven, as if he wished to screen himself from the rays of the sun, which nevertheless passed through his fingers to his face. When we came near to him, he said, "What a fair day, Frenchmen, this is to come to visit us. All our people have waited for thee, and thou shalt enter our cabin in peace." He then took us into his, where there were a crowd of people who devoured us with their eyes, but who kept a profound silence. We only occasionally heard these words in a low voice, "These are our brothers who have come to see us."

As soon as we sat down, they presented us, according to custom, their calumet, which one must accept, or he would be looked upon as an enemy, and it is sufficient to place it only to your mouth, and pretend to smoke. While the old man smoked in our cabin to entertain us, the great chief of the Illinois sent us word to come to his village, where he wished to hold a council with us. We went accordingly to him, and were followed by all the people of this village, for they had never seen any Frenchmen before. They never appeared tired of gazing at us. They went backwards and forwards to look at us, without making any noise, and this they esteemed as a mark of respect. Having arrived at the borough of the chief, we espied him at the door of his cabin, between two old men, who were likewise naked, and standing, holding the calumet towards the sun. He made us a short speech, to congratulate us on our arrival in his country, and presented us with his calumet, which we had to smoke before we could enter into his cabin. This ceremony being over, he conducted us and desired us to sit down upon a mat, and the old men of the nation being present, I thought fit to acquaint them with the subject of our voyage, and therefore I told them, first, that we designed to visit all nations that were on the river, down to the sea; second, that God, who had created them, took pity on them, and had sent me to bring them to a knowledge of Him, and to repent; third, that the great captain of the French had commanded me to tell them that he had conquered the Iroquois, and wished to live in peace with them; fourth, and lastly, that we desired them to tell us all about the sea and the nations we were to pass through before we arrived there.

After we sat down, the chief placed a slave near us, and made us a present of the mysterious calumet, which he thought more valuable to us than the slave. He showed to us by this present his respect for our great captain, and he begged us to remain among them, because of the dangers to which we were exposed in our voyage. I told him that we did not fear death, and that I would esteem it a happiness to lose my life in the service of God, at which he seemed to be much surprised. The council being over, we were invited to a feast, which consisted of four dishes. The first was a dish of sagamite; that is, some Indian meal boiled in water, and seasoned with grease; the master of ceremonies holding a spoonful of it, which he put thrice into my mouth, and then did the like to M. Joliet. The second dish consisted of three fish, whereof he took a piece, and having taken out the bones, and blown upon it to cool it, he put it into my mouth. The third dish was a large dog, which they had killed on purpose, but understanding that we did not eat this animal, they sent it away. The fourth was a piece of buffalo meat, of which they put the fattest pieces into our mouths.

As soon as we had feasted we were taken to a village of three hundred cabins, attended by an officer, who kept the people from crowding upon us. They presented us with belts, garters, and other articles made of the hair of bears and buffaloes. We slept in the chief's hut, and, on the following morning, we took leave of him, promising to return to his village in four moons. He escorted us to our canoes with nearly six hundred persons, who saw us embark, evincing in every way the pleasure our visit gave them. It will not be improper for me to relate here what I observed of the customs and manners of this people, which are very different from any I have ever before visited. The word Illinois in their language signifies men; as if they looked upon all other Indians as beasts. And truly it must be confessed that they are more humane than any others I have ever seen. The short time I remained with them did not permit me to inform myself of their customs and manners as much as I desired. They are divided into several villages, some of which I have not seen. They live so remote from other nations, that their language is entirely different. They called themselves "Perouarca." Their language is a dialect of Algonquin. They are very mild in their dispositions. They keep several wives, of whom they are very jealous, and

watch them closely. If they behave unchastely, they cut off their ears or nose, of which I saw several who carried those marks of their infidelity.

The Illinois are well formed and very nimble. They are skillful with their bows and rifles, with which they are supplied by the Indians who trade with our Frenchmen. This makes them formidable to their enemies, who have no firearms. They make excursions to the west to capture slaves, which they barter with other nations for the commodities they want. Those nations are entirely ignorant of iron tools; their knives, axes, and other instruments, are made of flint and other sharp stones. When the Illinois go upon a war expedition, the whole village is notified by an outcry at the door of their huts the morning and evening before they set out. Their chiefs are distinguished from the soldiers by red scarfs made of the hair of buffaloes, curiously wrought, which are taken only a few days' journey from their village. They live by hunting and on Indian corn, of which they always have a plenty. They sow beans and melons, which are excellent, especially those whose seed is red. They dry them, and keep them until the winter and spring.

Their cabins are large; they are covered and carpeted with rushes. Their dishes are of wood, but their spoons are made with the bones of the buffalo, which they cut so as to make them very convenient to eat their sagamite with. They have physicians among them to whom, in case of sickness, they are very liberal. Their clothing consists of the skins of wild animals, which serve to clothe their women, who dress very modestly, while the men go most of the year almost naked. Some of the Illinois and Nadonessians wear women's apparel, and when they put it on in their youth, they never leave it off. There must certainly be some mystery in this. They never marry, but work in the cabins with the women, which the other men think it beneath them to do. They assist in all the juggleries and the solemn dance in honor of the calumet, but they are not permitted either to dance or sing. They are called to their councils, and nothing is determined without their advice; for because of their extraordinary manner of living, they are looked upon as manitous, or persons of consequence.

It now only remains for me to speak of the calumet, the most mysterious thing in the world. The sceptres of our kings are not so much respected; for the Indians have such a deference for it, that one may call it "The God of Peace and War, and the Arbiter of Life and Death." One with this calumet may venture among his enemies, and on the hottest battles they lay down their arms before this sacred pipe. The Illinois presented me with one of them, which was very useful to us in our voyage. Their Calumet of Peace is different from the Calumet of War; they make use of the former to seal their alliances and treaties, to travel with safety, and receive strangers; and the other is to proclaim war. It is made of red stone, and smooth as marble. The head is like our common tobacco pipe, but larger, and fixed to a hollow reed, to hold it for smoking. They ornament it with the head and neck of different birds, to which they add large feathers of different colors, and call it "The Calumet of the Sun," to whom they present it when they want fair weather, or rain, believing that this planet cannot have less respect for it than they themselves, and therefore they will obtain their wishes. They do not dare to wash themselves in the rivers in the beginning of summer, or eat new fruit, before they have danced the calumet.

This dance of the calumet is a solemn ceremony among the Indians, which they only perform on important occasions, such as to confirm an alliance, or to make peace with their neighbors. They also use it to entertain any nation that comes to visit them; and in this case we may consider it as their grand entertainment. They perform it in winter time in their cabins, and in the open fields in summer. They choose for that purpose a place under the trees, to shelter themselves against the heat of the sun, and lay in the middle of it a large mat, to place the god of the chief of the company upon, who gives the entertainment. For every one has his peculiar god, whom they call manitoo. It is sometimes a stone, a bird, a serpent, or anything else that they dream of in their sleep. They believe that this manitoo will prosper their sports, of fishing, hunting, and other enterprises. To the right of their manitoo they place the calumet, their great deity, making round about it a kind of trophy with their arms, namely, their clubs, axes, bows, quivers, and arrows. Things being thus arranged, and the hour for dancing having arrived, the men and women who are to sing take the most honorable seats under the trees or arbors. Every one, then, who comes in afterwards sits down, in a ring, as they arrive, having first saluted the manitoo by puffing tobacco smoke upon it, which signifies as much as making it an offering of incense.

Then the Indians, one after the other, take the calumet, and, holding it with both hands, dance with it, following the cadence of the

songs, by making different attitudes, turning from side to side, and showing it to the whole assembly. This being over, he who is to begin the dance appears in the middle of the assembly, and having taken the calumet, presents it to the sun, as if he would invite him to smoke. Then he places it in an infinite number of positions, sometimes laying it near the ground, then stretching its wings, as if he wanted it to fly, and afterwards presents it to the spectators, who smoke it, one after another, dancing all the time, as in the first scene of a ballet. The second scene is a combat, accompanied with vocal and instrumental music, for they have a large drum which agrees pretty well with their voices. The person who dances with the calumet gives a signal to one of their warriors, who takes a bow and arrows from the mat, already mentioned, and fights the other, who defends himself with the calumet alone, both of them dancing all the while. The spectacle is very amusing, especially when it is done in time, for the one attacks, and the other defends; the one thrusts, and the other parries; the one runs, and the other pursues; which is all done so well, with measured steps, and at the regular sound of voices and drums, that it would easily pass for a French ballet.

The fighting being over, the third scene consists of a speech made by him who holds the calumet, relating the battles he has been in, the victories he has won, and the scalps he has taken; and to reward him, the chief presents him with a buffalo robe, and, having received it, he then goes and presents the calumet to another, and this one to a third, and so on until they all make speeches, when the head chief presents it to the nation that has been invited to the feast as a mark of their friendship, and a continuation of their alliance. There is a song they sing, to which they give a certain turn of expression which is extremely agreeable, and which begins thus:

"Ninahani, Ninahani, Ninahani,  
Nane angó."

We took leave of our guides about the end of June, and embarked in presence of all the village, who admired our birch canoes, as they had never before seen anything like them. We descended the river, looking for another called Pekitanoni [the Missouri], which runs from the northwest into the Mississippi, of which I will speak more hereafter.

As we followed the banks, I observed on the rock a medicinal plant which had a remarkable shape. Its root is like small turnips, linked



EARLIEST DRAWING OF THE INDIAN CALUMET.

The custom of the Indians of the northern Mississippi Valley, of using an ornamented tobacco pipe, known as the calumet, as a symbol of peace or war, was first described by the early French explorers. Father Hennepin's sketch of an Indian holding a calumet in his hand forms the frontispiece of his "Nouvelle Decouverte d'un tres grand Pays," which was published in Utrecht in 1692.



STATUE OF FATHER MARQUETTE.

Inspiring and uplifting is the conception of the sculptor, Cyrus E. Dallin, who modelled the heroic figure of the saintly Pere Marquette, which stood by the east approach to Art Hill. The missionary priest, in the black robe of the Jesuit Order, is depicted as he may have appeared before the savages of the Illinois and Arkansas, his left hand extended in blessing, his right bearing the crucifix aloft, while his upturned face glows with a compassion almost divine for the untutored savages whose souls he had come to save.

together by small fibres, which had the taste of carrots. From the root springs a leaf, as wide as the hand, about an inch thick, with spots in the middle, from whence shoot other leaves, each of them bearing five or six yellow flowers of a bell shape. We found a quantity of mulberries as large as those of France, and a small fruit which we took at first for olives, but it had the taste of an orange, and another as large as a hen's egg. We broke it in half, and found the inside was divided into two divisions, in each of which were eight or ten seeds shaped like an almond, and very good to eat when ripe; the tree nevertheless gives out a bad odor, and the leaves are shaped like that of the walnut tree. We saw also in the prairies a fruit like our filberts.

As we were descending the river we saw high rocks with hideous monsters painted on them, and upon which the bravest Indians dare not look. They are as large as a calf, with head and horns like a goat; their eyes red; beard like a tiger's; and a face like a man's. Their tails are so long that they pass over their heads and between their fore legs, under their belly, and ending like a fish's tail. They are painted red, green and black. They are so well drawn that I cannot believe they were drawn by the Indians. And for what purpose they were made seems to me a great mystery. As we fell down the river, and while we were discoursing upon these monsters, we heard a great rushing and

bubbling of waters, and small islands of floating trees coming from the mouth of the Pekitanoni [the Missouri], with such rapidity that we could not trust ourselves to go near it. The water of this river is so muddy that we could not drink it. It so discolors the Mississippi as to make the navigation of it dangerous. This river comes from the northwest and empties into the Mississippi, and on its banks are situated a number of Indian villages. We judged, by the compass, that the Mississippi discharged itself into the Gulf of Mexico. It would, however, have been more agreeable if it had discharged itself into the South Sea or Gulf of California.

The Indians told us that by ascending the Pekitanoni, about six days' journey from its mouth, we would find a beautiful prairie twenty or thirty leagues broad, at the end of which, to the northwest, is a small river, which is not difficult to navigate. This river runs towards the southwest for ten or fifteen leagues, after which it enters a small lake, which is the source of another deep river running to the west, where it empties into the sea. I do not doubt that this is the Vermilion Sea, and hope I shall have, one time or other, the opportunity of undertaking its discovery, and instructing the poor Indians who have been so long groping their way in heathen darkness. But leaving this digression, and now having escaped the dangers of being swamped by the current and floating timber of this rapid river, I return to the subject of our voyage. After having gone about twenty leagues to the south and a little less to the southeast, we met another river called Ouabouskigou [the Ohio], which runs into the Mississippi in the latitude of 36° north. But before we arrived there, we passed through a most formidable passage to the Indians, who believe that a manitoa, or demon, resides there, to devour travelers, and which the Indians told us of to make us abandon our voyage.

This demon is only a bluff of rocks, twenty feet high, against which the river runs with great violence, and being thrown back by the rocks and an island near it, the water makes a great noise and flows with great rapidity through a narrow channel, which is certainly dangerous to canoes. The Ouabouskigou [the Ohio] comes from the east. The Chouanous [the Shawnees] live on its banks, and are so numerous that I have been informed there are thirty-eight villages of that nation situated on this river; they are a very harmless people. The Iroquois are constantly making war upon them, without any provocation, because they have no firearms, and carrying them into captivity.

At a little distance above the mouth of this river, our men discovered some banks of iron ore, of which they brought several specimens into our canoe. There is also here a kind of fat earth, of three different colors, purple, red and yellow, which turns the water of the river into a deep blood color. We also discovered a red sand which is very heavy. I put some of it upon my oar, which dyed it red. We had seen no reeds or canes, but they now began to make their appearance, and grow so thick that cattle could not make their way through them. They are of an agreeable green color, and grow very high. Their tops are crowned with long and sharp leaves.

Up to the present time we had not seen any mosquitoes, but they now began to be very troublesome. The Indians who live in this part of the country, in order to protect themselves from the mosquitoes, are obliged to build their huts differently from other Indians. They drive into the ground long poles, very near one another, which support a large hurdle, upon which they lie, instead of a floor, and under which they make a fire. The smoke passes through it, and drives away the mosquitoes. The roof of the hurdle is covered with skins and bark, which protects them from rain, and the insupportable heat of the summer. For the same reason we were also obliged to make an awning over our canoes with our sails. As we were gliding along with the force of the current we perceived Indians on land armed with guns, waiting for us to come ashore. Our men prepared themselves to fight, and it was resolved to let them fire first. As we came near, I spoke to them in the language of the Hurons, and showed them my calumet of peace, but they would not answer me, which we took for a declaration of war.

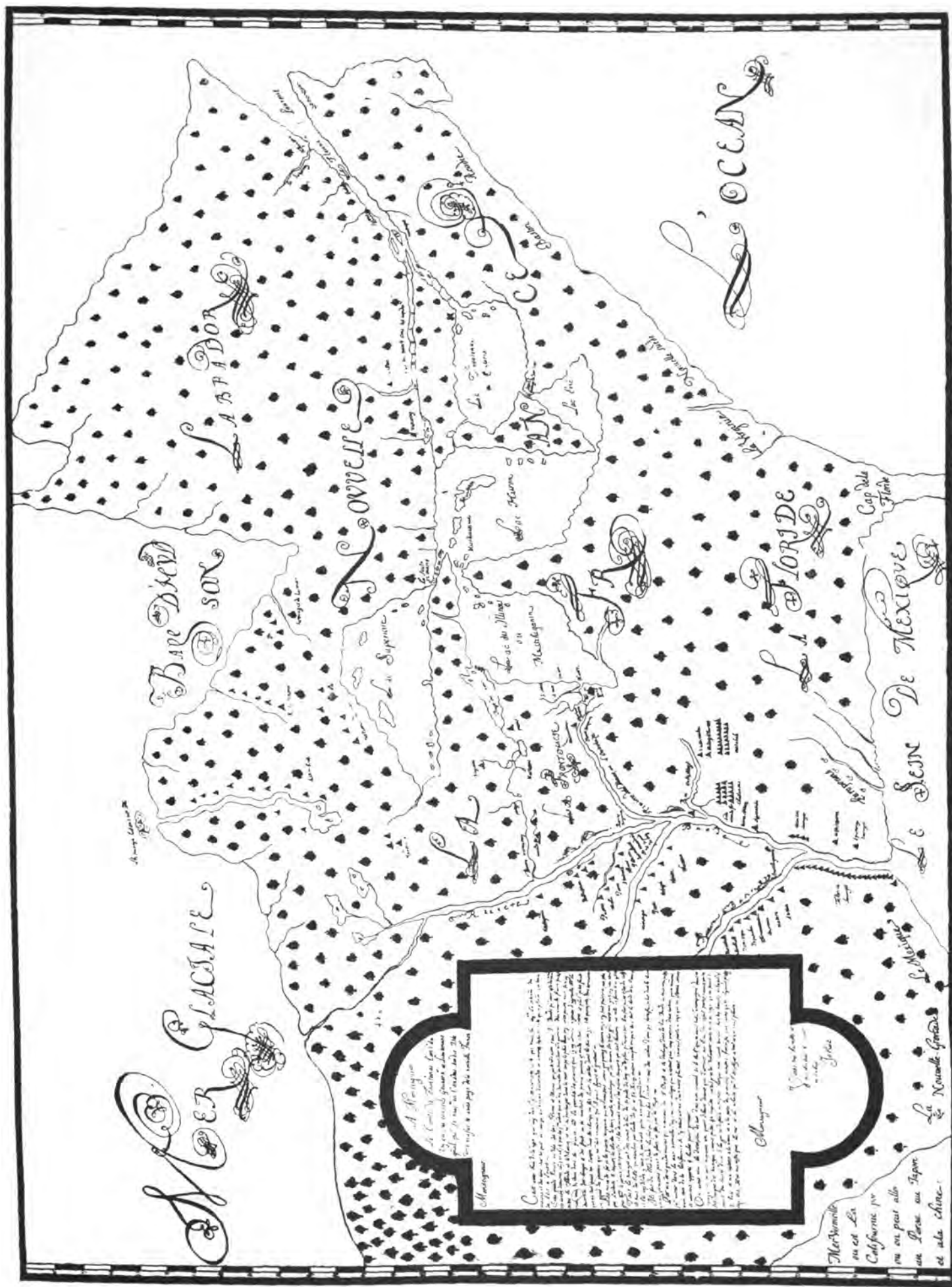
We resolved, however, to pass them, and as we came nearer they desired us, in a friendly manner, to come ashore. We therefore disembarked, and went to their village. They entertained us with buffalo and bear's meat and white plums, which were excellent. We observed they had guns, knives, axes, shovels, glass beads and bottles, in which they put their powder. They wear their hair long, as the Iroquois, and their women are dressed as the Hurons. They told us that they were only within ten days' journey of the sea; that they bought their goods from the Europeans, who live towards the east; that they had images

and chaplets, and played upon musical instruments; that they were clothed as I was, and were very kind to them. However, I did not see anything about them that could persuade me that they had received any instructions about our holy religion. I endeavored to give them a general idea of it, and presented them with some medals to remind them of it. The account the Indians gave us of the sea was very encouraging, and therefore we applied our oars with great vigor, in hopes of seeing it very soon. The banks of the river began to be covered with high trees, which hindered us from observing the country, as we had done all along. The elm, cotton and cypress trees are beautiful, on account of their size and height. We judged, from the bellowing of the buffaloes, that some prairies were near. We saw quails, and shot a parrot, which had half of his head red, the neck yellow, and the rest of the body green. We soon descended to latitude 33° north, and found ourselves at a village on the riverside called Mitchigamea.

The Indians made a great noise, and appeared in arms, dividing themselves into three parties, one of which stood on the shore, while the others went into their canoes to intercept our retreat and prevent our escape. They were armed with bows and arrows, clubs, axes and bucklers, and commenced attacking us. Notwithstanding these preparations we invoked our patroness, the Holy Virgin, and rowed directly for the shore. As we came near, two young men threw themselves into the water to board my canoe, which they would have done had not the rapidity of the current prevented them; so they returned to the shore and threw their clubs at us, which passed over our heads. It was in vain I showed them the calumet, and made signs to them that we had not come to fight; they continued to surround us, and were about to pierce our sides with their arrows, when God suddenly touched their hearts, and the old men who stood upon the bank stopped the ardor of their young men, and made signs of peace, and came down to the shore, and throwing their bows and arrows into our canoes, made signs for us to come ashore, which we did, not, however, without some suspicions on our part.

I spoke to them in six different languages, but they did not understand any one of them. At last they brought to us an old man, who spoke the Illinois, whom we told that we wished to go as far as the sea, and then made them some presents. They understood what I meant, but I am not sure they understood what I said to them of God and things concerning their salvation. It was, however, seed thrown on ground which would in time become fruitful. They told us that at the next great village, called Arkansia, eight or ten leagues farther down the river, we could learn all about the sea. They feasted us with sagamite and fish, and we passed the night with them, not, however, without some uneasiness. We embarked early next morning with our interpreters and ten Indians, who went before us in a canoe. Having arrived about half a league from Arkansia, we saw two canoes coming towards us. The captain of one was standing up holding the calumet in his hand, with which he made signs, according to the custom of the country. He afterwards joined us, inviting us to smoke, and singing pleasantly. He then gave us some sagamite and Indian bread to eat, and, going before, made signs for us to follow him, which we did, but at some distance. They had in the meantime prepared a kind of scaffold to receive us, adorned with fine mats, upon which we sat down with the old men and warriors. We fortunately found among them a young man who spoke Illinois much better than the interpreter whom we brought with us from Mitchigamea. We made them some small presents, which they received with great civility, and seemed to admire what I told them about God, the creation of the world, and the mysteries of our holy faith, telling us, by the interpreter, that they wished us to remain with them for the purpose of instructing them.

We then asked them what they knew of the sea, and they said we were within ten days' journey of it, but we might perform it in five; that they were unacquainted with the nations below, because their enemies had prevented them from visiting them; that the hatchets, knives and beads had been sold to them by the nations of the east, and were in part brought by the Illinois, who live four days' journey to the west. That the Indians whom we had met with guns were their enemies, who hindered them from trading with the Europeans, and if we persisted in going any farther, we would expose ourselves to other nations who were their enemies. During this conversation they continued all day to feast us with sagamite, dog meat and roasted corn out of large wooden dishes. These Indians are very courteous, and give freely of what they have, but their provisions are but indifferent, because they are afraid to go a-hunting on account of their enemies. They make three crops of Indian corn a year. They roast and boil it



JOLIET'S ORIGINAL MAP WAS LOST ON HIS RETURN TRIP TO MONTREAL. THE ABOVE IS THE ONE HE DREW FROM MEMORY IN 1674.

REPRODUCED BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA



in large earthen pots, very curiously made. They have also large baked earthen plates, which they use for different purposes. The men go naked and wear their hair short. They pierce their noses and ears, and wear rings of glass beads in them.

The women cover themselves with skins, and divide their hair into two tresses, which they wear behind their back without any ornament. Their feasts are without any ceremony; they serve their meats in large dishes, and every one eats as much as he pleases. Their language is extremely difficult, and although I tried I never could pronounce a word of it. Their cabins are made with the bark of trees, and are generally very wide and long. They lie at both ends on mats raised on a platform two feet higher than the floor. They keep their corn in panniers made of rushes. They have no beavers, and all their commodities are buffalo hides. It never snows in this country, and they have no winter other than continued heavy rains, which makes the difference between their summer and winter. They have no other fruit but watermelons, though their soil might produce any other, if they knew how to cultivate it. In the evening the chiefs held a secret council, wherein some proposed to kill us, but the great chief opposed this base design, and sent for us to dance the calumet, which he presented us with to seal our common friendship. M. Joliet and I held a council, to deliberate upon what we should do—whether to proceed further or return to Canada, content with the discoveries we had made.

Having satisfied ourselves that the Gulf of Mexico was in latitude  $31^{\circ} 40'$ , and that we could reach it in three or four days' journey from the Arkansa [Arkansas River], and that the Missisipi discharged itself into it, and not to the eastward of the Cape of Florida, nor into the California Sea, we resolved to return home. We considered that the advantage of our travels would be altogether lost to our nation if we fell into the hands of the Spaniards, from whom we could expect no other treatment than death or slavery; besides, we saw that we were not prepared to resist the Indians, the allies of the Europeans, who continually infested the lower part of this river; we therefore came to the conclusion to return, and make a report to those who had sent us. So that having rested another day, we left the village of the Arkansa, on the seventeenth of July, 1673, having followed the Missisipi from the latitude of  $42^{\circ}$  to  $34^{\circ}$ , and preached the gospel to the utmost power to the nations we visited. We then ascended the Missisipi with great difficulty against the current, and left it in the latitude of  $38^{\circ}$  north to enter another river [Illinois], which took us to the lake of the Illinois [Michigan], which is a much shorter way than through the River Mesconsin [Wisconsin] by which we entered the Missisipi.

I never saw a more beautiful country than we found on this river. The prairies are covered with buffaloes, stags, goats, and the rivers and lakes with swans, ducks, geese, parrots and beavers. The river upon which we sailed was wide, deep and placid for sixty-five leagues, and navigable most all the year round. There is a portage of only half a league into the lake of the Illinois [Michigan]. We found on the banks of the river a village called Kuilka, consisting of seventy-four cabins. They received us very kindly, and we promised to return to instruct them. The chief, with most of the youth of this village, accompanied us to the lake, from whence we returned to the Bay of Puans [Green Bay] about the end of September. If my perilous journey had been attended with no other advantage than the salvation of one soul, I would think my perils sufficiently rewarded. I preached the gospel to the Illinois of Perouacca for three days together. My instructions made such an impression upon this poor people, that as soon as we were about to depart they brought to me a dying child to baptize, which I did, about half an hour before he died, and which, by a special providence, God was pleased to save.

Even before Joliet went down the Mississippi, LaSalle had discovered the Ohio, and was engaged in further explorations.

Robert Cavelier de La Salle, born November 22, 1643, one hundred years after Moscoso had withdrawn from the Mississippi Valley with the remnant of the De Soto expedition, was a native of Rouen, France, and reached Canada in the year of Pere Marquette's arrival, 1666. He obtained from the Seminary of Saint Sulpicius, feudal owner of the Island of Montreal, a grant of land, but sold it in 1669, to seek his fortune as an explorer of the country south and west of the great lakes. He discovered the Ohio River, and followed it down to the falls, a hundred years before any cabin was built where the city of Louisville now stands. The following year

he reached the head of Lake Michigan, and found his way across to the Illinois River, another tributary of the Mississippi. For these services he obtained, in 1673, a grant of Fort Frontenac, with lands and a patent of nobility.

In 1677, La Salle was in France, unfolding to the ministry a scheme for colonizing and developing the Illinois country and securing possession of the Mississippi Valley with its Indian trade, and thereby extending "New France" to the Gulf of Mexico, hemming the English colonies in between the Alleghenies and the Atlantic, and confining Spain to Mexico on the west, and Florida on the east of "New France." Returning to Fort Frontenac, which he had rebuilt, he brought with him royal authority to follow up the explorations of Joliet, find the mouth of the great river, and establish a fortified post there from which the valley was to be opened to commerce and settlement. The letters patent granted to La Salle by the French King gave him full authority to open and develop the commerce of the Mississippi Valley:

Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and of Navarre. To our dear and well-beloved Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, greeting.

We have received with favor the very humble petition, which has been presented to us in your name, to permit you to endeavor to discover the western part of New France, and we have consented to this proposal the more willingly, because there is nothing to have more at heart than the discovery of this country, through which it is probable a road may be found to penetrate to Mexico, and because your diligence in clearing lands which we granted to you by the decree of our council of the 13th of May, 1675, and by Letters Patent of the same date, to form habitations upon the said lands, and to put Fort Frontenac in a good state of defence, the seignior and government whereof we likewise granted to you affords us every reason to hope that you will succeed to our satisfaction and to the advantage of our subjects of the said country.

For these reasons, and others thereunto moving us, we have permitted, and do hereby permit you, by these presents, signed by our hand, to endeavor to discover the western part of New France, and, for the execution of this enterprise, to construct forts wherever you shall deem it necessary, which it is our will that you shall hold on the same terms and conditions as Fort Frontenac, agreeably and conformably to our said Letters Patent of the 13th of March, 1675, which we have confirmed, as far as is needful, and hereby confirm by these presents. And it is our pleasure that they be executed according to their form and tenor.

To accomplish this, and everything above-mentioned, we give you full powers; on condition, however, that you shall finish this enterprise within five years, in default of which these presents shall be void and of none effect; that you carry on no trade whatever with the savages called Outaouacs, and others who bring their beaver skins and other peltries to Montreal, and that the whole shall be done at your expense, and that of your company, to which we have granted the privilege of the trade in buffalo skins. And we command the Sieur de Frontenac, our Governor and Lieutenant-General, and the Sieur Duchesne, Intendant, and the other officers who compose the supreme council of the said country, to affix their signatures to these presents, for such is our pleasure. Given at Saint Germain en Laye, this 12th day of May, 1678, and of our reign the thirty-fifth.

[Signed]

LOUIS.

By the King, COLBERT.

Starting in November, 1678, up Lake Ontario, he discovered Niagara Falls. A priest in his party, Father Louis Hennepin, was the first to give the world a written description and sketch of the great cataract. On Niagara River, above the falls, La Salle built the "Griffin," in which was made the first voyage up Lake Erie, Detroit River, and the Straits of Mackinaw to Green Bay. From that point he sent the "Griffin" back, loaded with furs, and proceeding with canoes and overland portage to the Illinois river, and down it, he built Fort Creve Coeur a little below where Peoria now stands. He also built another vessel for his voyage down the Mississippi.



Not hearing from the "Griffin," and running short of supplies, he left his lieutenant, Henri de Tonti, to hold the fort with five men, while he went back for supplies, after sending Father Hennepin, with one companion in a canoe, to make his famous voyage down the Illinois and up the Mississippi to discover the Falls of St. Anthony. Father Hennepin's "Narrative of a Voyage to the Upper Mississippi," published in 1683, gives a graphic account of this first exploration of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Wisconsin, from which extracts are here given:

We set out from Fort Creve Cœur the 29th of February, 1680, and toward evening, while descending the Seignelay [Illinois] we met on the way several parties of Isilinois returning to their village in their periaguas, or gondolas, loaded with meat. They would have obliged us to return, our two boatmen were even shaken, but as they would have had to pass by Fort Creve Cœur, where our Frenchmen would have stopped them, we pursued our way the next day, and my two men afterward confessed the design which they had entertained. The river Seignelay, on which we are sailing, is as deep and broad as the Seine, at Paris, and in two or three places widens out to a quarter of a league. It is lined with hills, whose sides are covered with fine large trees. Some of these hills are half a league apart, leaving between them a marshy strip often inundated, especially in the spring and fall, but producing, nevertheless, quite large trees. On ascending these hills you discover prairies further than the eye can reach, studded at intervals with groves of tall trees, apparently planted there intentionally. The current of the river is not perceptible, except in time of great rains; it is at all times navigable for large barks about a hundred leagues, from its mouth to the Isilinois village, whence its course almost always runs south-by-south-west.

On the 7th of March we found, about two leagues from its mouth, a nation called Tamaroa, or Maroa, composed of two hundred families. They would have taken us to their village west of the river Colbert [Mississippi], six or seven leagues below the mouth of the river Seignelay; but our two canoe-men, in hopes of still greater gain, preferred to pass on, according to the advice I then gave them. These last Indians, seeing that we carried iron and arms to their enemies, and unable to overtake us in their periaguas, which are wooden canoes, much heavier than our bark ones, which went much faster than their boats, dispatched their young men after us by land, to pierce us with their arrows at some narrow part of the river, but in vain; for soon after discovering the fire made by these warriors at their ambuscade, we crossed the river at once, and gaining the other side, encamped on an island, leaving our canoe loaded and our little dog to wake us, so as to embark with all speed, should the Indians attempt to surprise us by swimming across.

Soon after leaving these Indians, we came to the mouth of the river Seignelay, fifty leagues distant from Fort Creve Cœur, and about a hundred from the great Isilinois village. It is between 36° and 37° north latitude, and consequently one hundred and twenty or thirty leagues from the Gulf of Mexico.

In the angle formed on the south by this river, at its mouth, is a flat, precipitous rock, about forty feet high, very well suited for building a fort. On the northern side, opposite the rock, and on the west side beyond the river, are fields of black earth, the end of which you cannot see, all ready for cultivation, which would be very advantageous for the existence of a colony.

The ice which floated down from the north kept us in this place till the 12th of March, when we continued our route, traversing the river and sounding on all sides to see whether it was navigable. There are, indeed, three islets in the middle, near the mouth of the river Seignelay, which stop the floating wood and trees from the north, and from several large sand-bars, yet the channels are deep enough, and there is sufficient water for barks; large flatboats can pass there at all times.

The river Colbert runs south-southwest, and comes from the north and northwest; it runs between two chains of mountains, quite small here, which wind with the river, and in some places are pretty far from the banks, so that between the mountains and the river there are large prairies, where you often see herds of wild cattle browsing. In other places these eminences leave semi-circular spots covered with grass or wood. Beyond these mountains you discover vast plains, but the more we approach the northern side ascending, the earth becomes apparently less fertile, and the woods less beautiful than in the Isilinois country.

This great river is almost everywhere a short league in width, and in some places, two or three. It is divided by a number of islands covered with trees, interlaced with so many vines as to be almost impassable. It receives no considerable river on the western side except that of the Otontenta, and another, Saint Peter's, which comes from the west-northwest, seven or eight leagues from Saint Anthony of Padua's Falls.

On the eastern side you meet first an inconsiderable river [Rock River], and then further on another, called by the Indians Ouiscousin, or Misconsin, which comes from the east and east-northeast.

Sixty leagues up you leave it, and make a portage of half a league to reach the Bay of Fetid [Puans] by another river which, near its course, meanders most curiously. It is almost as large as the river Seignelay, or Illinois, and empties into the river Colbert, a hundred leagues above the river Seignelay.

Twenty-four leagues above, you come to the Black River, called by the Nadouessiou, or Issati, Chabadeba, or Chabaaudeba; it seems quite inconsiderable. Thirty leagues higher up, you find the Lake of Tears [Lake Pepin], which we so named because some of the Indians who had taken us, wishing to kill us, wept the whole night, to induce the



STATUE OF LOUIS JOLIET.

Flanking the Plaza of Saint Louis on either hand stood heroic equestrian statues of the great discoverers of the Mississippi, De Soto and Joliet. In the statue of Joliet the artist, Phimister A. Proctor, has followed tradition and contemporary descriptions for the portraiture of the figure, the attitude of which suggests a survey of the territory that lay before the explorer, who holds in his right hand a chart to which he seems to be referring for guidance through the wilderness. The statue is a majestic and inspiring production.

others to consent to our death. This lake, which is formed by the river Colbert, is seven leagues long, and about four wide; there is no considerable current in the middle that we could perceive, but only at its entrance and exit. Half a league below the Lake of Tears, on the south side, is Buffalo River, full of turtles. It is so called by the Indians on account of the numbers of buffalo [boeufs] found there. We followed it for ten or twelve leagues; it empties impetuously into the river Colbert, but as you ascend it, it is constantly calm and free from rapids. It is skirted by mountains, far enough off at times to form prairies. The mouth is wooded both sides, and is full as large as that of the Seignelay.

Forty leagues above is a river full of rapids [Saint Croix], by which, striking northwest, you can reach Lake Conde [Superior], that is, as far as Nimissakouat River, which empties into the lake. This first river is called Tomb River, because the Issati left there the body of their warrior, killed by a rattlesnake. According to their custom, I put a blanket on the grave, which act of humanity gained me much importance by the gratitude displayed by the deceased's countrymen, in a great banquet which they gave me in their country, and to which more than a hundred Indians were invited.

Continuing to ascend the Colbert ten or twelve leagues more, the navigation is interrupted by a fall, which I called Saint Anthony of Padua's, in gratitude for the favors done me by the Almighty through the intercession of that great saint, whom we had chosen patron and protector of all our enterprises. This fall is forty or fifty feet high, divided in the middle by a rock island of pyramidal form. The high mountains which skirt the river Colbert last only as far as the river Ouisconsin, about one hundred and twenty leagues; at this place it begins to flow from the west and northwest, without our having been able to learn from the Indians, who have ascended it very far, where it rises. They merely told us that twenty or thirty leagues below there is a second fall, at the foot of which are some villages of the prairie people, called Thinthonha, who live there a part of the year. Eight leagues above Saint Anthony of Padua's falls on the right you find the Issati or Nadouessiou River [Rum River], with a very narrow mouth, which you can ascend to the north for about seventy leagues to Lake Buade or Issati [Mille Lake], where it rises. We called it Saint Francis River. This last lake spreads out into great marshes, producing wild rice, like many other places, down to the extremity of the Bay of the Fetid. This kind of grain grows wild in marshy places; it resembles oats, but tastes better, and the stems are longer as well as the stalk. The Indians gather it when ripe. The women tie several stalks together with white-wood bark to prevent its being all devoured by the flocks of duck and teal found there. The Indians lay in a stock for part of the year, to eat out of the hunting season.

Lake Buade, or lake of the Issati [Mille Lake], is about seventy leagues west of Lake Conde. It is impossible to go from one to the other on account of the marshy and quaggy nature of the ground; you might go, though with difficulty, on the snow on snowshoes. By water it is a hundred and fifty leagues, on account of the many detours to be made, and there are many portages. From Lake Conde, to go conveniently in the canoe, you must pass by Tomb River, where we found only the bones of the Indian whom I mentioned above, the bears having eaten the flesh, and pulled up poles which the deceased's relatives had planted in form of a monument. One of our boatmen found a war-calumet beside the grave, and an earthen pot upset, in which the Indians had left fat buffalo meat, to assist the departed, as they say, in making his journey to the land of souls.

In the neighborhood of Lake Buade are many other lakes, whence issue several rivers, on the banks of which live the Issati, Nadouessiou, Tinthonha (which means prairiemen), Chongaskethon, Dog or Wolf tribe, for chonga among these nations means dog or wolf, and other tribes, all which we comprise under the name Nadouessiou. These Indians number eight or nine thousand warriors, very brave, great runners and very good bowmen. It was by a part of these tribes that I and our two canoemen were taken in the following way:

We scrupulously said our morning and evening prayers every day on embarking, and the Angelus at noon, adding some paraphrases on the Response of Saint Bonaventure in honor of Saint Anthony of Padua. In this way we begged of God to meet these Indians by day, for when they discover people at night, they kill them as enemies, to rob those whom they murder secretly of some axes or knives which they value more than we do gold and silver. They even kill their own allies, when they can conceal their death, so as afterward to boast of having killed men, and so pass for soldiers.

We had considered the river Colbert, with great pleasure, and without hindrance, to know whether it was navigable up and down. We were loaded with seven or eight large turkeys, which multiply themselves in these parts. We wanted neither buffalo nor deer, nor beaver, nor fish, nor bear meat, for we killed those animals as they swam across the river.

Our prayers were heard when, on the 11th of April, 1680, about two o'clock in the afternoon, we suddenly perceived thirty-three bark canoes, manned by a hundred and twenty Indians, coming down with extraordinary speed, to make war on the Miamis, Isinoio, and Maroa. These Indians surrounded us, and while at a distance, discharged some arrows at us; but as they approached our canoe the old men, seeing us with the calumet of peace in our hands, prevented the young men from killing us. These brutal men, leaping from their canoes, some on land, others into the water, with frightful cries and yells, approached us, and as we made no resistance, being only three against so great a number, one of them wrenched our calumet from our hands, while our canoe and theirs were tied to the shore. We first presented them a piece of French tobacco, better for smoking than theirs, and the eldest among them uttered the words Miamiha, Miamiha. As we did not understand their language, we took a little stick, and by signs which we made on the sand, showed them that their enemies, the Miamis whom they sought, had fled across the river Colbert to join the Isinoio. When they saw themselves discovered and unable to surprise their enemies, three or four old men, laying their hands on my head, wept in a lugubrious tone. With a wretched handkerchief I had left, I wiped away their tears, but they would not smoke our peace-calumet. They made us cross the river with great cries, which all shouted together with tears in their eyes. They made us row before them, and we heard yells capable of striking the most resolute with terror. After landing our canoe and goods, part of which had been already taken, we made a fire to boil our kettle. We gave them two large wild turkeys that we had killed. These Indians having called an assembly to deliberate what they were to do with us, the two head chiefs of the party approaching, showed us, by signs, that the warriors wished to tomahawk us. This compelled me to go to the war chiefs with one of my men, leaving the other by our property, and throw into their midst six axes, fifteen knives, and six fathom of our black tobacco; then bowing down my head, I showed them, with an axe, that they might kill us, if they thought proper. This present appeased many individual members, who gave us some beaver to eat, putting the three first morsels in our mouth according to the custom of the country, and blowing on the meat, which was too hot, before putting their bark dish before us to let us eat as we liked. We spent the night in anxiety, because before retiring at night they had returned us our peace-calumet. Our two boatmen were, however, resolved to sell their lives dearly, and to resist if attacked; their arms and swords were ready. As for my own part, I determined to allow myself to be killed without any resistance, as I was going to announce to them a God, who had been falsely accused, unjustly condemned, and cruelly crucified, without showing the least aversion to those who put Him to death. We watched in turn in our anxiety so as not to be surprised asleep.

In the morning, April 12th, one of their captains named Narrhetoba, with his face and bare body smeared with paint, asked me for our peace-calumet, filled it with tobacco of his country, made all his band smoke first, and then all the others who plotted our ruin. He then gave us to understand that we must go with them to their country, and they all turned back with us. Having thus broken off their voyage, I was not sorry in this conjuncture, to continue our discovery with these people.

The outrages done us by these Indians during our whole route was incredible, for seeing that our canoe was much larger and more heavily laden than theirs (for they have only a quiver full of arrows, a bow, and a wretched dressed skin, to serve, too, as a blanket at night, for it was still pretty cold at that season, always going north), and that we could not go faster than they, they put some warriors with us to help us row, to oblige us to follow them. These Indians sometimes make thirty or forty leagues, when at war and pressed for time, or anxious to surprise some enemy. Those who had taken us were of various villages and of different opinions as to us. We cabined every night by the young chief who had asked for our peace-calumet, and put ourselves under his protection, but jealousy arose among the Indians, so that the chief of the party, named Aquipaguetin, one of whose sons had been killed by the Miamis, seeing that he could not avenge his death on that nation as he had wished, turned all his rage on us. He wept through almost every night him he had lost in war, to oblige those who had come out to



LA SALLE'S PARTY BUILDING THE "GRIFFIN."

The illustration, taken from Father Hennepin's "Description de Louisiane," depicts the construction of the little ship in which La Salle and his followers cruised westward through the Great Lakes to the headwaters of the Mississippi. Hennepin's account says: "On the twenty-second of January, 1679, we proceeded to a point two leagues above the great Falls of Niagara. There we put up stocks to build the vessel we needed for our voyage. . . . Our bark was in a short time ready to be launched, and having blessed it with the ceremonies prescribed by the church, it was launched into the water, although it was not yet entirely finished, in order to secure it from the fire with which it was threatened. It was named the Griffin. We fired three salutes with our cannons and sang the Te Deum in thanksgiving, which was followed by several 'Vive le Roy.'"

avenge him to kill us and seize all we had, so as to be able to pursue his enemies; but those who liked European goods were much disposed to preserve us, so as to attract other Frenchmen there and get iron, which is extremely precious in their eyes, but of which they knew the great utility only when they saw one of our French boatmen kill three or four bustards or turkeys at a single shot, while they can scarcely kill only one with an arrow. In consequence, as we afterward learned, that the words Manza Ouakanche mean "iron that has understanding," and so these nations call a gun which breaks a man's bones, while their arrows only glance through the flesh they pierce, rarely breaking the bones of those whom they strike, and consequently producing wounds more easily cured than those made by our European guns, which often cripple those whom they wound.

We had some design of going to the mouth of the river Colbert, which more probably enters into the Gulf of Mexico than into the Red Sea, but the tribes that seized us gave us no time to sail up and down the river.

We had made about two hundred leagues by water since leaving the Illinois, and we sailed with the Indians who took us during some nineteen days, sometimes north, sometimes northwest, according to the direction which the river took. By the estimate which we formed, during that time, we made about two hundred and fifty leagues, or even more on Colbert River, for these Indians row in great force from early in the morning till evening, scarcely stopping to eat during the day. To oblige us to keep up with them, they gave us every day four or five men to increase the crew of our little vessel, which was much heavier than theirs. Sometimes we cabined when it rained, and when the

weather was not bad we slept on the ground without any shelter. This gave us all time to contemplate the stars and the moon when it shone.

These Indians at times sent their fleetest by land to chase the buffalo on the water side. As these animals crossed the river they sometimes killed forty or fifty, merely to take the tongue and most delicate morsels, leaving the rest with which they would not burthen themselves, so as to go on more rapidly. We sometimes, indeed, ate good pieces, but without bread, wine, salt, or other seasoning. During our three years' travels we had lived in the same way, sometimes in plenty, at others compelled to pass twenty-four hours, and often more, without eating—because in these little bark canoes you can not take much of a load, and with every precaution you are, for most part of the time, deprived of all necessities of life. If a religious in Europe underwent many hardships and labors and abstinences like those we were often obliged to suffer in America, no other proof would be needed for his canonization. It is true that we do not always merit it in such cases, and suffer only because we cannot help it.

During the night some old men came to weep piteously, often rubbing our arms and whole bodies with their hands, which they then put on our heads. Besides being hindered from sleeping by these tears, I often did not know what to think, nor whether these Indians wept because some of their warriors would have killed us, or out of pure compassion at the ill treatment shown us.

Having arrived on the nineteenth day of our navigation five leagues below Saint Anthony's falls, these Indians landed us in a bay and assembled to deliberate about us. They distributed us separately, and gave us to three heads of families in place of three of their children who had

been killed in war. They first seized all our property, and broke our canoe to pieces, for fear we should return to their enemies. Their own they hid in some alders to use when going to hunt; and though we might easily have reached their country by water, they compelled us to go sixty leagues by land, forcing us to march from daybreak to two hours after nightfall, and to swim over many rivers, while these Indians, who are often of extraordinary height, carried our habit on their head; and our two boatmen, who were smaller than myself, on their shoulders, because they could not swim as I could. On leaving the water, which was often full of sharp ice, I could scarcely stand; our legs were all bloody from the ice which we broke as we advanced in lakes which we forded, and as we ate only once in twenty-four hours some pieces of meat which these barbarians grudgingly gave us, I was so weak that I often lay down on the way, resolved to die there rather than follow these Indians, who marched on and continued their route with a celerity which surpasses the power of the Europeans. To oblige us to hasten on, they often set fire to the grass of the prairies where we were passing, so that we had to advance or burn. I had then a hat which I reserved to shield me from the burning rays of the sun in summer, but I often dropped it in the flame which we were obliged to cross.

After five days' march by land, suffering hunger, thirst, and outrages, marching all day long without rest, fording lakes and rivers, we descried a number of women and children coming to meet our little army. All the elders of this nation assembled on our account and we saw cabins and bundles of straw hanging from the posts of them, to which these savages bind those whom they take as slaves, and burn them; and seeing that they made the Picard, du Gay, sing, as he held and shook a gourd full of little round pebbles, while his hair and face were filled with paint of different colors, and a tuft of white feathers attached to his head by the Indians, we not unreasonably thought that they wished to kill us, as they performed many of the ceremonies usually practised, when they intend to burn their enemies. The worst of it was, too, that not one of us three could make himself understood by these Indians; nevertheless, after many vows, which every Christian would make in such straits, one of the principal Issati chiefs gave us his peace-calumet to smoke, and accepted the one we had brought. He then gave us some wild rice to eat, presenting it to us in large bark dishes, which the Indian women had seasoned with whortleberries, which are black grains which they dry in the sun in summer, and are as good as currants. After this feast, the best we had for seven or eight days, the heads of families who had adopted us, instead of their sons killed in war, conducted us separately each to his village, marching through marshes knee-deep in water, for a league, after which the five wives of the one who called me Mitchinchi, that is to say, his son, received us in three bark canoes, and took us a short league from our starting place to an island where their cabins were.

On our arrival, which was about Easter, April 21, 1680, one of these Indians who seemed to me decrepit, gave me a large calumet to smoke, and weeping bitterly, rubbed my head and arms, showing his compassion at seeing me so fatigued that two men were often obliged to give me their hands to help me to stand up. There was a bearskin near the fire, on which he rubbed my legs and the soles of my feet with wild cat oil.

Aquipaguetin's son, who called me his brother, paraded about with our brocade chasuble on his bare back, having rolled up in it some dead man's bones, for whom these people had a great veneration. The priest's girdle made of red and white wool, with two tassels at the end, served him for suspenders, carrying thus in triumph what he called "Pere Louis Chinnien," which means "the robe of him who is called the sun." After these Indians had used this chasuble to cover the bones of their dead, they presented it to some of their allies, tribes situated about five hundred leagues west of their country, who had sent them an embassy and danced the calumet.

The day after our arrival Aquipaguetin, who was the head of a large family, covered me with a robe made of ten large dressed beaver skins, trimmed with porcupine quills. This Indian showed me five or six of his wives, telling them, as I afterwards learned, that they should in future regard me as one of their children. He set before me a bark dish full of fish, and ordered all those assembled that each should call me by the name I was to have in the rank of our near relationship; and seeing that I could not rise from the ground but by the help of two others, he had a sweating cabin made, in which he made me enter naked with four Indians. This cabin he covered with buffalo skins, and inside he put stones red to the middle. He made me a sign to do as the others before beginning to sweat, but I merely concealed my naked-

ness with a handkerchief. As soon as these Indians had several times breathed out quite violently, he began to sing in a thundering voice, the others seconded him, all putting their hands on me, and rubbing me, while they wept bitterly. I began to faint, but I came out, and could scarcely take my habit to put on. When he had made me sweat thus three times a week, I felt as strong as ever.

I often spent sad hours among these savages; for, besides their only giving me a little wild rice and smoked fish roes five or six times a week, which they boiled in earthen pots, Aquipaguetin took me to a neighboring island with his wives and children to till the ground, in order to sow some tobacco seed, and seeds of vegetables that I had brought, and which this Indian prized extremely. Sometimes he assembled the elders of the village, in whose presence he asked me for a compass that I always had in my sleeve; seeing that I made the needle turn with a key, and believing justly that we Europeans went all over the habitable globe, guided by this instrument, this chief, who was very eloquent, persuaded his people that we were spirits, and capable of doing anything beyond their reach. At the close of his address, which was very animated, all the old men wept over my head, admiring in me what they could not understand. I had an iron pot with three lion-paw feet, which these Indians never dared touch, unless their hand was wrapped up in some robe. The women hung it to the branch of a tree, not daring to enter the cabin where it was. I was sometimes unable to make myself understood by these people, but feeling myself gnawed by hunger, I began to compile a dictionary of their language by means of their children, with whom I made myself familiar in order to learn.

During our stay among the Issati or Nadouessiou, we saw Indians who came as ambassadors from about five hundred leagues to the west. They informed us that the Assenipoulacs were then only seven or eight days distant to the northeast of us; all the other known tribes on the west and northwest inhabit immense plains and prairies abounding in buffalo and peltries, where they are sometimes obliged to make fires with buffalo dung for want of wood.

Three months after, all these nations assembled, and the chiefs having regulated the places for hunting the buffalo, they dispersed in several bands so as not to starve each other. Aquipaguetin, one of the chiefs who had adopted me as his son, wished to take me to the west with about two hundred families; I made answer that I awaited spirits (so they called Frenchmen), at the river Ouisconsin, which empties into the river Colbert, who were to join me to bring merchandise, and that if he went that way I would continue with him; he would have gone but for those of his nation. In the beginning of July, 1680, we descended in canoes, southward with the great chief named Ouasicoude; that is to say, the Pierced-pine, with about eighty cabins, composed of more than a hundred and thirty families, and about two hundred and fifty warriors. Scarcely would the Indians give me a place in their little fleet, for they had only old canoes. They went four leagues lower down to get birch bark to make some more. Having made a hole in the ground to hide our silver chalice and our papers till we returned from the hunt, and keeping only our breviary, so as not to be loaded, I stood on the bank of a lake formed by the river we had called Saint Francis and stretched out my hand to the canoes as they rapidly passed in succession; our Frenchmen also had one for themselves, which the Indians had given them; they would not take me in, Michael Ako saying that he had taken me along enough to satisfy him. I was hurt at this answer, seeing myself thus abandoned by Christians, to whom I had always done good, as they both often acknowledged; but God having never abandoned me in that painful voyage, inspired two Indians to take me in their little canoe, where I had no other employment than to bail out with a little bark tray the water which entered by little holes. This I did not do without getting all wet. The boat might, indeed, be called a death box, from its lightness and fragility. These canoes do not generally weigh over fifty pounds; the least motion of the body upsets them, unless you are long habituated to that kind of navigation. On disembarking in the evening, the Picard, as an excuse, told me that their canoe was half rotten, and that, had we been three in it, we should have run a great risk of remaining on the way. In spite of this excuse I told him that, being Christians, they should not act so, especially among Indians, more than eight hundred leagues from the French settlements; that if they were well received in this country, it was only in consequence of my bleeding some asthmatic Indians, and my giving them some orvietan and other remedies which I kept in my sleeve, and by which I had saved the lives of some Indians bit by rattlesnakes, and because I had neatly made their tonsure, which Indian children wear to the age of eighteen or twenty, but have no way of



making except by burning the hair with red-hot flat stones. I reminded them that by my ingenuity I had gained the friendship of these people, who would have killed us or made us suffer more had they not discovered about me those remedies which they prize, when they restore the sick to health. However, the Picard only, as he retired to his host's, apologized to me.

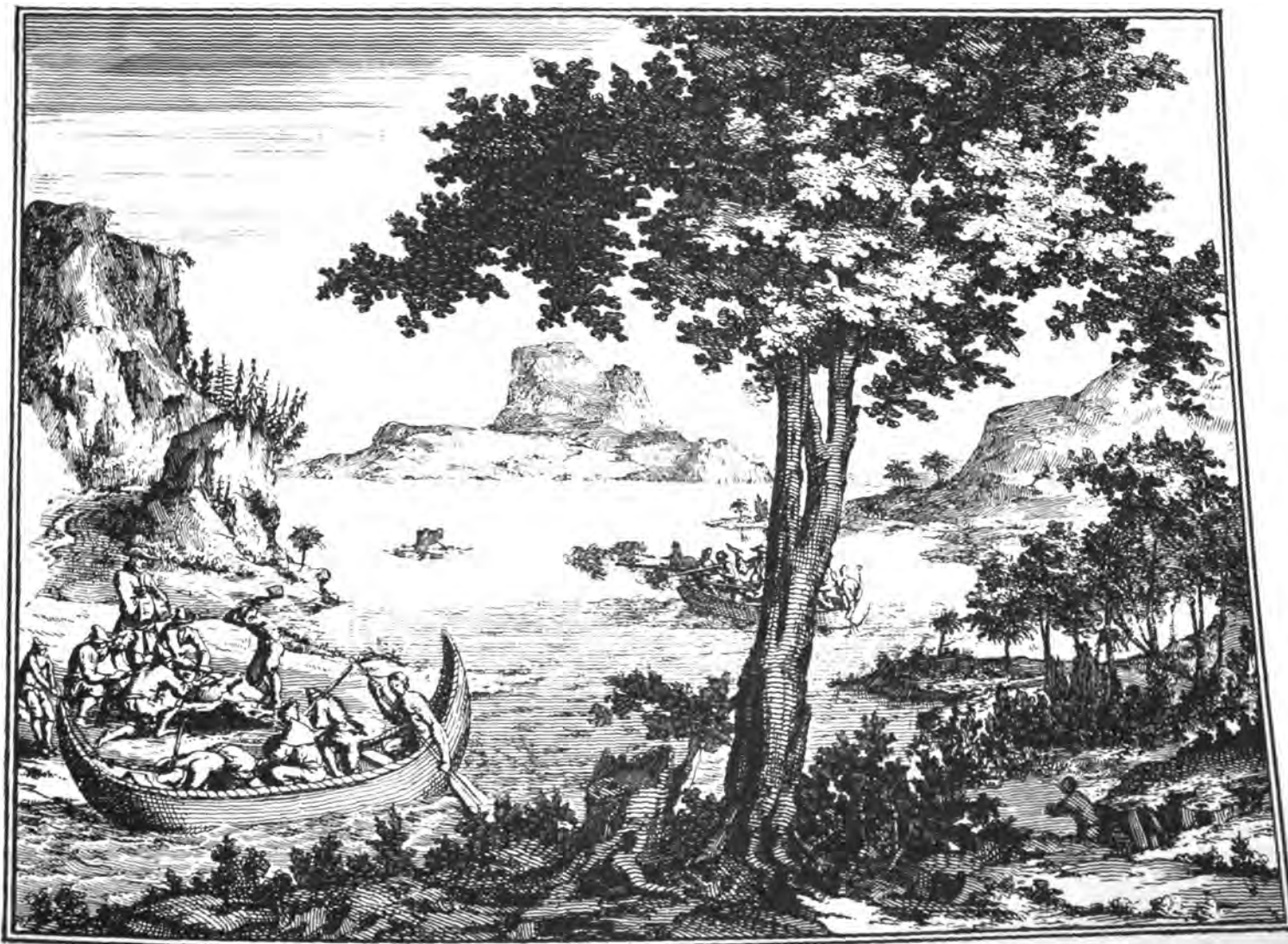
Four days after our departure for the buffalo hunt, we halted eight leagues above Saint Anthony of Padua's Falls on an eminence opposite the mouth of the river Saint Francis; here the Indian women made their cane frames while waiting for those who were to bring bark to make the canoes. The young men went to hunt stag, deer and beaver, but killed so few animals for such a large party that we could very rarely get a bit of meat, having to put up with a broth once in every twenty-four hours. The Picard and myself went to look for haws, gooseberries, and little wild fruit, which often did us more harm than good; this obliged us to go alone, as Michael Ako refused, in a wretched canoe to Ouiconsin River, which was more than a hundred leagues off, to see whether the Sieur de La Salle had sent to that place a reinforcement of men, with powder, lead, and other munitions, as he had promised us on our departure from the Illinois.

The Indians would not have suffered this voyage had not one of the three remained with them; they wished me to stay, but Michael Ako absolutely refused. Our whole stock was fifteen charges of powder, a gun, a wretched earthen pot which the Indians had given us, a knife, and a beaver robe, to make a journey of two hundred leagues, thus abandoning ourselves to Providence. As we were making the portage of our canoe at Saint Anthony of Padua's falls, we perceived five or six of our Indians who had taken the start; one of them was up in an oak, opposite the great fall, weeping bitterly, with a well-dressed beaver robe, whitened inside and trimmed with porcupine quills, which he was

offering as a sacrifice to the fall, which is in itself admirable and frightful. I heard him, while shedding copious tears, say, as he spoke to the great cataract: "Thou who art a spirit, grant that our nation may pass here quietly without accident, may kill buffalo in abundance, conquer our enemies, and bring in slaves, some of whom we will put to death before thee; the Messenecqz (so they call the tribe named by the French Outouagamis) have killed our kindred; grant that we may avenge them." In fact, after the heat of the buffalo hunt, they invaded their enemies, killed some, and brought others as slaves. If they succeed a single time, even after repeated failures, they adhere to their superstition. This robe offered in sacrifice served one of our Frenchmen, who took it as we returned.

A league below Saint Anthony of Padua's falls the Picard was obliged to land and get his powder-horn, which he had left at the falls. On his return I showed him a snake about six feet long crawling up a straight and precipitous mountain, and which gradually gained upon some swallows' nests to eat the young ones. At the foot of the mountain we saw the feathers of those he had apparently eaten, and we pelted him down with stones.

While seeking the Ouiconsin River, Aquipaguetin, that savage father whom I had left, and whom I believed more than two hundred leagues off, suddenly appeared with ten warriors, on the 11th of July, 1680. We believed that he was coming to kill us, because we had left him, with the knowledge, indeed, of the other Indians, but against his will. He first gave us some wild rice and a slice of buffalo meat to eat, and asked whether we had found the Frenchmen who were to bring us goods; but not being satisfied with what we said he started before us and went to Ouiconsin to try and carry off what he could from the French. This savage found none there, and rejoined us three days after. The Picard had gone on the prairie to hunt and I was alone in a



LA SALLE AND FATHER HENNEPIN ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

From a sketch made by the Rev. Louis Hennepin, S. J., and published by him in 1683, in his "Description de la Louisiane."



little cabin on the bank of the river, which I had made to screen us from the sun, with a blanket that an Indian had given me back. Aquipaguetin, seeing me alone, came up, tomahawk in hand. I laid hold of two pocket pistols, which the Picard had got back from the Indians, and a knife, not intending to kill my pretended Indian father, but only to frighten him and prevent his crushing me in case he had that intention. Aquipaguetin reprimanded me for exposing myself thus to the insults of their enemies, saying that I should at least take the other shore to be more in safety. He wished to take me with him, telling me that he was with three hundred hunters, who killed more buffaloes than those to whom I had abandoned myself. I would have done well to follow his advice, for the Picard and myself, ascending the river almost eighty leagues away, ran great risk of perishing a thousand times.

The next day the Indians whom we had left with Michael Ako came down from Buffalo River with their flotilla of canoes loaded with meat. Aquipaguetin had, as he passed, told how exposed the Picard and I were on our voyage, and the Indian chiefs represented to us the cowardice of Michael Ako, who had refused to undertake it for fear of dying by hunger. If I had not stopped him the Picard would have insulted him.

On the 25th of July, 1680, as we were ascending the river Colbert after the buffalo hunt, to the Indian villages, we met the Sieur de Luth, who came to the Nadouessious with five French soldiers. They joined us about two hundred and twenty leagues distant from the country of the Indians who had taken us. As we had some knowledge of their language, they begged us to accompany them to the village of those tribes, to which I readily agreed, knowing that these Frenchmen had not approached the sacraments for two years. The Sieur de Luth, who acted as captain, seeing me tired of tansuring the children and bleeding asthmatic old men to get a mouthful of meat, told the Indians that I was his elder brother, so that, having my subsistence secured, I labored only for the salvation of the Indians.

Toward the end of September, having no implements to begin an establishment, we resolved to tell these people that, for their benefit, we would have to return to the French settlements. The grand chief of the Issati, or Nadouessious, consented, and traced in pencil on a paper I gave him the route we should take for four hundred leagues. With this chart we set out, eight Frenchmen, in two canoes, and descended the rivers Saint Francis and Colbert. Two of our men took two beaver robes at Saint Anthony of Padua's falls, which the Indians had hung in sacrifice on the trees.

We stopped near Ouisconsin River to smoke some meat. Three Indians, coming from the nations we had left, told us that their great chief, named Pierced-pine, having heard that one of the chiefs of the nation wished to pursue and kill us, had entered his cabin and tomahawked him, to prevent his pernicious design. We regaled these three Indians with meat, of which we were in no want then.

Two days after, we perceived an army of one hundred and forty canoes, filled with about two hundred and fifty warriors. We thought that those who brought the preceding news were spies, for instead of descending the river on leaving us, they ascended to tell their people. However, the chiefs of the little army visited us and treated us very kindly, and the same day descended the river as we did to the Ouisconsin. We found that river as wide as the Seignelay [Illinois], with a strong current. After sailing sixty leagues, we came to a portage of half a league, which the Nadouessious chiefs had marked for us. We slept there to leave marks and crosses on the trunks of the trees. The next day we entered a river which widens wonderfully, for, after six hours' sailing, we found ourselves opposite the place where we started. One of our men, wishing to kill a swan on the wing, capsized his canoe, fortunately not beyond his depth.

We passed four lakes, two pretty large, on the banks of which the Miami formerly resided. We found Maskoutens, Kikapous and Outagamy there, who sow Indian corn for their subsistence. All this country is as fine as that of the Illinois.

We made a portage at a rapid called Kakalin, and, after about four hundred leagues' sail from our leaving the country of the Issati and Nadouessious, we arrived safely at the extremity of the Bay of the Fetid, where we found Frenchmen trading, contrary to orders, with the Indians. They had some little wine in a tin flagon, which enabled me to say mass. I had then only a chalice and altar stone, but Providence supplied me with vestments, for some Illinois, flying from the tyranny of the Iroquois, who had destroyed a part of their nation, took the vestments of the chapel of Father Zenobius Membre, Recollect, who was with the Illinois in their flight. They gave me all they took, except the chalice, which they promised to give back in a few days for a present of some tobacco.

One of our Frenchmen gave a gun for a canoe larger than ours, with which, after sailing a hundred leagues, we reached Missilimackinac, where we were obliged to winter. To employ the time usefully, I preached every holy day and on Sundays of Advent and Lent. The Ottawas and Hurons were often present, rather from curiosity than from any inclination to live according to the Christian maxims. These last Indians said, speaking of our discovery, that they were men, but that we Frenchmen were spirits, because had they gone so far the strange nations would have killed them, while we went fearlessly everywhere.

We left Missilimackinac in Easter week, 1681, and were obliged to drag our provisions and canoes on the ice, more than ten leagues, on Lake Orleans. Having advanced far enough on this fresh-water sea, and, the ice breaking, we embarked after Low Sunday, which we celebrated, having some little wine which a Frenchman had fortunately brought, and which served us quite well during the rest of the voyage. After a hundred leagues on Lake Orleans, we passed the strait [Detroit] for thirty leagues and Lake Saint Clare, which is in the middle, and entered Lake Conty, where we killed, with sword and axe, more than thirty sturgeon which came to spawn on the banks of the lake. On the way we met an Ottawa chief, called Talon, six persons of whose family had died of starvation, not having found a good fishery or hunting ground. This Indian told us that the Iroquois had carried off a family of twelve belonging to his tribe, and begged us to deliver them, if yet alive.

We sailed along Lake Conty, and after a hundred and twenty leagues we passed the strait of the great falls of Niagara and Fort Conty, and, entering Lake Frontenac, coasted along the southern shore. After thirty leagues from Lake Conty, we reached the great Seneca village about Whitsunday, 1681.

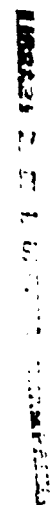
At the mouth of Lake Frontenac the current is strong, and the more you descend the more it increases; the rapids are frightful. In two days and a half we descended the river Saint Laurence so rapidly that we reached Montreal (sixty miles from the fort), where the Count de Frontenac, Governor-General of all New France, then was. This Governor received me as well as a man of his probity can receive a missionary. As he believed me killed by the Indians, he was for a time thunderstruck, believing me to be some other religious. He beheld me wasted, without a cloak, with a habit patched with pieces of buffalo-skin. He took me with him for twelve days to recover, and himself gave me the meat I was to eat, for fear I should fall sick by eating too much after so long a diet. I rendered him an exact account of my voyage, and represented to him the advantage of our discovery.

Returning in 1680, La Salle found that a war party of five hundred Iroquois had played havoc among the Indians about Creve Cœur; that a mutiny had occurred in the fort, and that Tonti and the garrison had disappeared. After spending some time in negotiations with the Indians, he went back for more supplies, found Tonti at Mackinaw, in the spring of 1681, concluded his preparations for the voyage to the Gulf and, about the close of 1681, reached the mouth of the Chicago River, where Chicago now stands.

On February 6, 1682, La Salle's party entered the Mississippi from the Illinois, and on April 9th, at the mouth of the great river, drew up a *proces verbal*, fired salvos of musketry, planted a cross with the arms of his King, and took formal possession of the river's entire watershed "in the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince Louis the Great, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre." And thereupon he named the territory Louisiana. The notary whom La Salle had taken with him made this detailed report of the event:

Jacques de La Metairie, Notary of Fort Frontenac in New France, commissioned to exercise the said function of Notary during the voyage to Louisiana, in North America, by M. de La Salle, Governor of Fort Frontenac for the King, and commandant of the said discovery by the commission of his Majesty, given at Saint Germain, on the 12th of May, 1678,

To all those to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know that, having been requested by the said Sieur de La Salle to deliver to him an act, signed by us and by the witnesses therein named, of possession by him taken of the country of Louisiana, near the three mouths of the River Colbert, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the 9th of April, 1682.



In the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God King of France and of Navarre, fourteenth of that name, and of his heirs, and the successor of his crown, we, the aforesaid Notary, have delivered the said act to the said Sieur de La Salle, the tenor whereof follows:

On the 27th of December, 1681, M. de La Salle departed on foot to join M. de Tonty, who had preceded him with his followers and all his equipage forty leagues into the Miamis country, where the ice on the River Chekagou, in the country of the Mascoutens, had arrested his progress, and where, when the ice became stronger, they used sledges to drag the baggage, the canoes, and the wounded Frenchman, through the whole length of this river, and on the Illinois, a distance of seventy leagues. At length, all the French being together, on the 25th of January, 1682, we came to Piniteoui. From that place, the river being frozen only in some parts, we continued our route to the River Colbert, sixty leagues, or thereabouts, from Piniteoui, and ninety leagues, or thereabouts, from the village of the Illinois. We reached the banks of the River Colbert on the 6th of January, and remained there until the 13th, waiting for the savages, whose progress had been impeded by the ice. On the 13th, all having assembled, we renewed our voyage, being twenty-two French, carrying arms, accompanied by the Reverend Father Zenobe Membre, one of the Recollect missionaries, and followed by eighteen New England savages and several women, Ilgonquines, Otchipois and Huronnes.

On the 14th we arrived at the village of Maroa, consisting of a hundred cabins without inhabitants. Proceeding about one hundred leagues down the river Colbert we went ashore to hunt on the 26th of February. A Frenchman was lost in the woods, and it was reported to M. de La Salle that a large number of savages had been seen in the vicinity. Thinking that they might have seized the Frenchman, and in order to observe these savages, he marched through the woods during two days, but without finding them, because they had all been frightened by the guns which they had heard, and had fled.

Returning to camp, he sent in every direction French and savages on the search, with orders, if they fell in with savages, to take them alive without injury, that he might gain from them intelligence of this Frenchman. Gabriel Barbie, with two savages, having met five of the Chikacha nation, captured two of them. They were received with all possible kindness, and, after he had explained to them that he was anxious about the Frenchman who had been lost, and that he only detained them that he might rescue him from their hands, if he was really among them, and afterwards make with them an advantageous peace (the French doing good to everybody), they assured him that they had not seen the man whom we sought, but that peace would be received with the greatest satisfaction. Presents were then given to them, and, as they had signified that one of their villages was not more than a half a day's journey distant, M. de La Salle set out the next day to go thither; but, after traveling till night, and having remarked that they often contradicted themselves in their discourse, he declined going farther without more provisions. Having pressed them to tell the truth, they confessed that it was yet four days' journey to their villages; and perceiving that M. de La Salle was angry at having been deceived, they proposed that one of them should remain with him, while the other carried the news to the village, whence the elders would come and join them four days' journey below that place. The said Sieur de La Salle returned to the camp with one of these Chikachas; and the Frenchman, whom we sought, having been found, he continued his voyage, and passed the river of the Chepontias, and the village of the Metsigameas. The fog, which was very thick, prevented his finding the passage which led to the rendezvous proposed by the Chikachas.

On the 12th of March we arrived at the Kapaha village of Akansa. Having established a peace there, and taken possession, we passed, on the 15th, another of their villages, situate on the border of their river, and also two others, farther off in the depth of the forest, and arrived at that of Imaha, the largest village in this nation, where peace was confirmed, and where the chief acknowledged that the village belonged to his Majesty. Two Akansas embarked with M. de La Salle to conduct him to the Talusas, their allies, about fifty leagues distant, who inhabit eight villages upon the borders of a little lake. On the 19th we passed the villages of Tourika, Jason and Kouera; but as they did not border on the river, and were hostile to the Akansas and Taensas, we did not stop there.

On the 20th we arrived at the Taensas, by whom we were exceedingly well received, and supplied with a large quantity of provisions. M. de Tonty passed a night at one of their villages, where there were about seven hundred men carrying arms, assembled in the place. Here

again a peace was concluded. A peace was also made with the Koroas, two leagues distant from that of the Natches. The two chiefs accompanied M. de La Salle to the banks of the river. Here the Koroa chief embarked with him to conduct him to his village, where peace was again concluded with this nation, which, besides the five other villages of which it is composed, is allied to nearly forty others. On the 31st, we passed the village of the Oumas without knowing it, on account of the fog and its distance from the river.

On the 3d of April, at about ten o'clock in the morning, we saw among the canes thirteen or fourteen canoes. M. de La Salle landed, with several of his people. Footprints were seen, and also savages, a little lower down, who were fishing, and who fled precipitately as soon as they discovered us. Others of our party then went ashore on the borders of a marsh formed by the inundation of the river. M. de La Salle sent two Frenchmen, and then two savages, to reconnoitre, who reported that there was a village not far off, but that the whole of this marsh, covered with canes, must be crossed to reach it; that they had been assailed with a shower of arrows by the inhabitants of the town, who had not dared to engage with them in the marsh, but who had then withdrawn, although neither the French nor the savages with them had fired, on account of the orders they had received not to act unless in pressing danger. Presently we heard a drum beat in the village, and the cries and howlings with which these barbarians are accustomed to make attacks. We waited three or four hours, and, as we could not encamp in this marsh, and seeing no one and no longer hearing anything, we embarked.

An hour afterwards we came to the village of Maheouala, lately destroyed, and containing dead bodies and marks of blood. Two leagues below this place we encamped. We continued our voyage till the 6th, when we discovered three channels by which the river Colbert [Mississippi] discharged itself into the sea. We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues from its mouth. On the 7th M. de La Salle went to reconnoitre the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonty likewise examined the great middle channel. They found these two outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th, we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place, beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about 27°. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the said column were affixed the arms of France, with this inscription:

Louis le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, Regne;  
Le Neumeime Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the Te Deum, the Exaudiat, the Domine salvum fac Regem; and then, after a salute of firearms and cries of "Vive le Roi," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, said, with a loud voice, in French: "In the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God King of France and of Navarre, fourteenth of that name, this ninth day of April, one thousand, six hundred and eighty-two, I, in virtue of the commission of his Majesty which I hold in my hand, and which may be seen by all whom it may concern, have taken, and do now take, in the name of his Majesty and of his successors to the crown, possession of this country of Louisiana, the seas, harbors, ports, bays, adjacent straits; and all the nations, people, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers, comprised in the extent of said Louisiana, from the mouth of the great river Saint Louis on the eastern side, otherwise called Ohio, Alighin, Sipore, or Chukagona, and this with the consent of the Chaouanons, Chikachasm and other people dwelling therein, with whom we have made alliance; as also along the River Colbert, or Mississippi, and rivers which discharge themselves therein, from its source beyond the country of the Kious or Nadouessious, and this with their consent, and with the consent of the Motantees, Illinois, Mesigameas, Natches, Koroas, which are the most considerable nations dwelling therein, with whom also we have made alliance, either by ourselves or by others in our behalf; as far as its mouth at the sea, or Gulf of Mexico, about the twenty-seventh degree of the elevation of the North Pole, and also to the mouth of the River of Palms; upon the assurance which we have received from all these nations that we are the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the said river Colbert; hereby protesting against all those who may in future undertake to invade any or all of these countries, people, or lands, above described, to the prejudice of the right of his Majesty, acquired by the consent of the nations herein named. Of which, and of all that can be needed, I hereby take to witness those who hear me, and demand an act of the Notary, as required by law."

To which the whole assembly responded with shouts of *Vive le Roi*, and with salutes of firearms. Moreover, the said *Sieur de La Salle* caused to be buried at the foot of the tree, to which the cross was attached, a leaden plate, on one side of which were engraved the arms of France, and the following Latin inscription:

LVDOVICVS MAGNVS REGNAT.  
NONO APRILIS CID IOO LXXXII.

ROBERTVS CAVELIER, CVM DOMINO DE TONTY, LEGATO, R. P. ZENOBIO MEMBRE, RECOLLECTO, ET VIGINTI GALLIS, PRIMVS HOC FLVMEN, INDE AB ILINIORVM PAGO, ENAVIGAVIT, EJVSQVE OSTIVM FECIT PERVIVM, NONO APRILIS ANNI CID IOO LXXXII.

After which the *Sieur de La Salle* said that his Majesty, as eldest son of the church, would annex no country to his crown without making it his chief care to establish the Christian religion therein, and that its symbol must now be planted; which was accordingly done at once by erecting a cross, before which the *Vexilla* and the *Dominie saluum fac Regem* were sung. Whereupon the ceremony was concluded with cries of *Vive le Roi*.

Of all and every of the above, the said *Sieur de La Salle* having required of us an instrument, we have delivered to him the same, signed by us, and by the undersigned witnesses, this ninth day of April, one thousand, six hundred and eighty-two.

LA METAIRIE,  
Notary.

De La Salle; P. Zenche, Recollect Missionary; Henry De Thnty; Francois De Boisrondet; Jean Bourdon; *Sieur D'Autray*; Jacques Caudhois; Pierre You; Gilles Meucret; Jean Michel, Surgeon; Jean Mas; Jean Dulignon; Nicolas de La Salle.

On his return voyage, *La Salle* left Tonti in command of the posts of the Illinois, and forwarded a report of his operations by the hand of Father Membre, to France, where it was published in Hennepin's book in 1683, *La Salle* following the report as soon as possible. The memorial which the explorer sent to the French Court is of unusual interest at the present time because of the prophetic vision which foresaw the development of an empire where others had seen only trackless wilderness:

Memoir of the *Sieur de La Salle* reporting to Monseigneur de Siegnelay the discoveries made by him under the order of his Majesty.

Monseigneur Colbert was of opinion, with regard to the various propositions which were made in 1678, that it was important for the glory and service of the King to discover a port for his vessels in the Gulf of Mexico.

The *Sieur de La Salle* offered to undertake the discovery at his own expense, if it should please his Majesty to grant to him the Seignory of

the government of the forts, which he should erect on his route, together with certain privileges as an indemnification for the great outlay which the expedition would impose on him. Such grant was made to him by letters patent of the 12th of May, 1678.

In order to execute this commission he abandoned all his own pursuits which did not relate to it. He did not omit anything necessary for success, notwithstanding dangerous sickness, considerable losses, and other misfortunes which he suffered, which would have discouraged any other person not possessed of the same zeal with himself, and the same industry in the performance of the undertaking. He has made five voyages under extraordinary hardships, extending over more than five thousand leagues, most commonly on foot, through snow and water, almost without rest, during five years. He has traversed more than six hundred leagues of unknown country, among many barbarous and cannibal nations [anthropophages], against whom he was obliged to fight almost daily, although he was accompanied by only thirty-six men, having no other consolation before him than a hope of bringing to an end an enterprise which he believed would be agreeable to his Majesty.

After having happily executed this design, he hopes Monseigneur will be pleased to continue him in the title and government of the fort which he has had erected in the country of his discovery, where he has placed several French settlers—and has brought together many savage nations, amounting to more than eighteen thousand in number, who have built houses there and sown much ground—to commence a powerful colony.

This is the only fruit of an expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand ecus—the only means of satisfying his creditors who advanced to him the aid which he required after very considerable losses.

He believes that he has sufficiently established the truth of his discovery by the official instrument signed by all his companions, which was placed last year in the hands of Monseigneur Colbert by the Count de Frontenac—as also by a report drawn up by the Reverend Father Zenobe, missionary, who accompanied him during this voyage, and who is at this time guardian of Bapaume—by the testimony of three persons who accompanied him, and whom he has brought with him to France, and who are now in Paris—and by the testimony of many other persons who came this year from Canada, and who have seen one Cital, sent by

M. de la Barre to collect information respecting him on the spot, and who has confirmed the truth of the discovery.

All these proofs are sufficient to contradict whatever may have been written to the contrary by persons who have no knowledge of the country where the discovery was made—never having been there. But he hopes to remove all these prejudices by carrying into execution the design which he entertains, under the favor of Monseigneur, of returning to the country of his discovery by the mouth of the river in the



STATUE OF LA SALLE.

Flanking the main avenue of the Exposition stood Louis A. Gudebrod's statue of Robert Cavalier, *Sieur de La Salle*, in which the intrepid explorer is shown in such an attitude as he may have assumed when, in the name of his King, he took possession of the country he had found and named it Louisiana. The features of the statue are modelled from the profile drawing belonging to the Public Library at Rouen, France, *La Salle's* birthplace, which was made during the lifetime of the famous Frenchman. The building in the back ground is the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy; the statue, with many other portrait statues like it, lined the approach to the Colonnade of States on the left side in front of the German House in the main picture.



Gulf of Mexico, since he must have lost his sense, if, without being certain of the means of arriving where he proposes, he exposed not only his own fortune and that of his friends to manifest destruction, but his own honor and reputation to the unavoidable disgrace of having imposed on the confidence of his Majesty and of his ministers. Of this there is less likelihood, because he has no interest to disguise the truth, since, if Monseigneur does not think it convenient to undertake any enterprise in that direction, he will not ask anything more from his Majesty until his return from the Gulf of Mexico confirms the truth of what he has alleged. With reference to the assertion that his voyage would produce no profit to France, he replies that if he proposed it as a thing to be done, and on that account sought for assistance to undertake the enterprise, or reward after having succeeded in it, its usefulness would deserve consideration; but, being here only in order to render an account of the orders he received, he does not think himself to be responsible for anything but their execution, it not being his duty to examine the intentions of Monseigneur Colbert. Having, however, observed great advantage which both France and Canada may derive from his discovery, he believes that he owes this detail to the glory of the King, the welfare of the kingdom—to the honor of the Ministry of Monseigneur, and to the memory of him who employed him upon this expedition. He does this the more willingly, as his request will not expose him to a suspicion of self-interest; and, as the influence which he has acquired over the people of that continent places him in a position to execute what he proposes, the things which he states will find greater credit in the minds of those who shall investigate them.

Firstly, the service of God may be established there by the preaching of the Gospel to numerous docile and settled nations, who will be found more willing to receive it than those of other parts of America, upon account of their greater civilization. They have already temples and a form of worship.

Secondly, we can effect there for the glory of our King very important conquests, both by land and by sea; or, if peace should oblige us to delay the execution of them, we might, without giving any cause of complaint, make preparations to render us certain of success whenever it shall please the King to command it.

The provinces which may be seized are very rich in silver mines, they adjoin the River Colbert [the Mississippi], they are far removed from succor, they are open everywhere on the side on which we should attack them, and are defended only by a small number of persons, so sunk in effeminacy and indolence as to be incapable of enduring the fatigue of wars of this description.

The Sieur de La Salle binds himself to have this enterprise ripe for success within one year after his arrival on the spot, and asks only for this purpose one vessel, some arms and munitions, the transport, maintenance and pay of two hundred men during one year. Afterwards he will maintain them from the produce of the country, and supply their other wants through the credit and confidence which he has obtained among those nations, and the experience which he has had of those regions. He will give a more detailed account of this proposal when it shall please Monseigneur to direct him.

Thirdly, the river is navigable for more than a hundred leagues for ships, and for barks for more than five hundred leagues to the north, and for more than eight hundred from east to west. Its three mouths are as many harbors, capable of receiving every description of ships where those of his Majesty will always find a secure retreat, and all that may be necessary to refit and revictual, which would be a great economy to his Majesty, who would no longer find it necessary to send the things needed from France at a great expense, the country producing the greater part of them. We could even build there as many ships as we should desire, the materials for building and rigging them being in abundance, with the exception of iron, which may, perhaps, be discovered.

In the first place we should obtain there everything which has enriched New England and Virginia, and which constitute the foundation of their commerce and of their great wealth—timber of every kind, salted meat, tallow, corn, sugar, tobacco, honey, wax, rosin and other gums; immense pasturages, hemp and other articles with which more than two hundred vessels are every year freighted in New England to carry elsewhere.

The newly discovered country has, besides its other advantages, that of the soil, which, being only partly covered with wood, forms a champaign of great fertility and extent, scarcely requiring any clearing. The mildness of the climate is favorable to the rearing of a large number of cattle, which cause great expense where the winter is severe. There is also a prodigious number of buffaloes, stags, hinds, roes, bears, otters,

lynxes. Hides and furs are to be had there almost for nothing, the savages not yet knowing the value of our commodities. There are cotton, cochineal, nuts, turnsole, entire forests of mulberry trees, salt, slate, coal, vines, apple trees; so that it would be easy to make wine, cider, oil of nuts, of turnsole, and of olives also, if olive trees were planted there; silk and dye woods. It will not be necessary to import from Europe horses, oxen, swine, fowls or turkeys, which are to be found in different parts of the country, nor import provisions for the colonists, who would quickly find subsistence.

Whilst other colonies are open and exposed to the descents of foreigners by as many points as their coasts are washed by the sea, whereby they are placed under a necessity of having many persons to watch these points of access, one single post, established towards the lower part of the river, will be sufficient to protect a territory extending more than eight hundred leagues from north to south, and still farther from east to west, because its banks are only accessible from the sea through the mouth of the river, the remainder of the coast being impenetrable inland for more than twenty leagues, in consequence of woods, bogs, reeds, and marshes through which it is impossible to march; and this may be the reason why the exploration of that river has been neglected by the Spaniards, if they have had any knowledge of it. This country is equally well defended in the interior against the irruptions of neighboring Europeans by great chains of mountains stretching from east to west, from which branches of the river take their source.

It is true that the country is more open towards the southwest, where it borders on Mexico, where the very navigable river—the Seignelay, which is one of the branches of the Colbert [the Mississippi]—is only separated by a forest of three or four days' journey in depth. But, besides that, the Spaniards there are feeble and far removed from the assistance of Mexico, and from that which they could expect by sea. This place is protected from their insults by a great number of warlike savages, who close this passage to them, and who, constantly engaged with them in cruel wars, would certainly inflict greater evil when sustained by some French, whose more mild and humane governing will prove a great means for the preservation of the peace made between them and the Sieur de La Salle.

To maintain this establishment, which is the only one required in order to obtain all the advantages mentioned, two hundred men only are needed, who would also construct the fortifications and buildings, and effect the clearings necessary for the sustenance of the colony, after which there would be no further expenditure. The goodness of the country will induce the settlers to remain there willingly. The ease in which they will live will make them attend to the cultivation of the soil, and to the production of articles of commerce, and will remove all desire to imitate the inhabitants of New France, who are obliged to seek subsistence in the woods under great fatigues, in hunting peltries, which are their principal resource. These vagrant courses, common in New France, will be easily prevented in the new country, because, as its rivers are all navigable, there will be a great facility for the savages to come to our settlements, and for us to go to them in boats which can ascend all branches of the river.

If foreigners anticipate us they will deprive France of all the advantages to be expected from the success of the enterprise. They will complete the ruin of New France, which they already hem in through Virginia, Pennsylvania, New England and the Hudson's Bay. They will not fail to ascend the river as high as possible, and to establish colonies in the places nearest to the savages who now bring their furs to Montreal; they will make constant inroads into the countries of the latter, which could not be repressed by ordinances of his Majesty. They have already made several attempts to discover this passage, and they will not neglect it now that the whole world knows that it is discovered, since the Dutch have published it in their newspapers upwards of a year ago. Nothing more is required than to maintain the possession taken by the Sieur de La Salle, in order to deprive them of such a desire, and to place ourselves in a position to undertake enterprises against them glorious to the arms of his Majesty, who will probably derive the greatest benefit from the duties he will levy there, as in our other colonies.

Even if this affair should prove hurtful to New France, it will contribute to its security, and render our commerce in furs more considerable.

There will be nothing to fear from the Iroquois when the nations of the south, strengthened through their intercourse with the French, shall stop their conquests and prevent their being powerful, by carrying off a great number of their women and children, which they can easily



do from the inferiority of the weapons of their enemies. As respects commerce, that post will probably increase our traffic still more than has been done by the establishment of Fort Frontenac, which was built with success for that purpose, for if the Illinois and their allies were to catch the beavers, which the Iroquois now kill in their neighborhood in order to carry to the English, the latter, not being any longer able to get them from their own colonies, would be obliged to buy them from us, to the great benefit of those who have the privilege of this traffic.

These were the views which the Sieur de La Salle had in placing the settlement where it is. The colony has already felt its effects, as all our allies, who had fled after the departure of M. de Frontenac, have returned to their ancient dwellings, in consequence of the confidence caused by the fort, near which they have defeated a party of Iroquois, and have built four other forts to protect themselves from hostile incursions. The Governor, M. de La Barre, and the Intendant, M. de Meulles, have told the Sieur de La Salle that they would write to Monsiigneur to inform him of the importance of that fort in order to keep the Iroquois in check, and that M. de Lagny had proposed its establishment in 1678. Monseigneur Colbert permitted Sieur de La Salle to build it, and granted it to him as a property. In order to prove to Monseigneur the sincerity of his intentions still more, and that he had no other motive in selecting this site than the protection of the men he has left there, and whom he did not think right to place in such small number, within the reach of the Spaniards, and without cannon and munition, or to leave in so distant a country, where, in case of sickness, they could expect no assistance nor return home from thence without danger—he offers again to descend the river a hundred leagues lower down, and nearer the sea, and to establish there another fort, demolishing the first, in the expectation, however, that Monseigneur would consider the expenses incurred in its establishment.

It may be said, firstly, that this colony might injure the commerce of Quebec, and cause the desertion of its inhabitants; but the answer is, that by descending lower down no beavers will be found. Thus the first difficulty will be removed, which again would not have any foundation, even if Fort Saint Louis were to remain. The Illinois will only kill the beaver, which after their departure, would fall to the share of the Iroquois only, as no other nation dares to approach those districts. There is also no likelihood that deserters would choose a long and difficult route, at the end of which they would be still subject to be apprehended and punished, whilst they have another much shorter and easier one to New England, where they are quite secure, and which many take every year.

A second objection would be, that the goodness of the country would attract so many people as to diminish the population of France, as it is said Mexico and Peru have depopulated Spain; but, besides that, France is more peopled than Spain has ever been, and that the expulsion of one million, eight hundred thousand Moors, added to the great wars she had to sustain, is the real cause of its diminished population, it is certain that the number of the few Spaniards in these kingdoms, who are not above forty thousand, is not a number of emigrants sufficient to make any perceptible change in France, which already counts more than one hundred thousand settlers in foreign countries. It would be even desirable that instead of peopling other foreign kingdoms, the riches of the country newly discovered should attract them to it. Moreover, this objection has already been answered, when it was said that the country can be defended by one or two forts, for the protection of which only from four hundred to five hundred men are required, a number comprising only one half of the crew of a large vessel.

Whatever has been imagined respecting the mud and breakers, which are supposed to stop the mouth of the river [Mississippi], is easily disproved by the experience of those who have been there, and who found the entrance fine, deep and capable of admitting the largest vessel. It would appear that the land, or levees de terre, are covered in many parts with good growing along the channel of the river very far into the sea; and where the sea is deep they would not be suspected, because even the creeks of the sea are tolerable deep at that distance, and

besides, there is every appearance that the current of the river has formed these kind of dikes by shoving on both sides the mud with which the winds fill the neighboring creeks, because those causeways are to the right and left of the river, forming for it a bed, as it were, by their separation. Nor can it be believed that these levees will ever change their position, since they consist of hard soil, covered with pretty large trees, following regularly the banks of the river, which form the bed of it for more than six leagues into the sea.

In the memoir respecting New Biscay, the difficulty has been dealt with respecting the inconstancy of the savages. They know too well how important it is to them to live on good terms with us to fail in their fidelity, in which they have never been known to fail in New France. Such an event is still less to be apprehended from those who are obedient and submissive to their caciques, whose good will it is sufficient to gain, in order to keep the rest in obedience.

This visit to Paris is involved with the alleged mission of Penalosa, a renegade Spaniard, who had been Governor of New Mexico, and who, it is said, was offering to head a force to wrest that country and its mines from Spain and annex it to Louisiana. Therefore, it is said, the landing of La Salle's fleet at Matagorda Bay, instead of at the mouth of the Mississippi, was to establish a better base for the alleged New

Mexican enterprise; that Penalosa was to join La Salle in due time with a detachment of French troops; that otherwise La Salle, who could not have mistaken Matagorda Bay for the mouth of the Mississippi, would not have abandoned the ships till they reached the proper destination.

However this may be, it is certain that La Salle was supplied with the means of establishing a post, seven priests, one hundred soldiers, 180 mechanics and laborers, some with families, and left France in July, 1684, with four ships, to be commanded while at sea by Captain Beaujeau, of the French Navy; that the announced destination was the mouth of the Mississippi, and that, either by accident or design, the ships passed the mouth of the river and landed La Salle in Matagorda Bay, one of the ships being wrecked at the entrance. Not a trace has been discovered of any reinforcements, under Penalosa, or any one else, sent to join La Salle. On the contrary, the known circumstances of La Salle's disastrous failure pretty clearly indicate that there was a quarrel between him and Beaujeau, and that the latter, after practically marooning him on a savage coast, deserted him and disappeared with the remaining ships and part of his outfit in the night.

Beaujeau reported that he was under orders to return as soon as he landed La Salle, and that he did not leave until La Salle had declined his offer to bring needed supplies from the West Indies.

With pieces of the wreck brought up on canoes, and with timber dragged from a prairie grove a league away, La Salle erected a fort on the banks of the Lavaca, a small stream entering the bay on the west side. Here, for two years from January, 1685, his command suffered from lack of food, and from malarial fevers and Indian hostilities, while he, with his scouting parties, made continued vain efforts to find his way to the Mississippi. Hopeless suffering and dissension engendered a mutinous spirit, and the killing of La Salle's



SIEUR DE LA SALLE.

The great explorer who took possession of Louisiana in the name of "Le Grand Monarque," Louis XIV., was born in Rouen, France, 1643, and was murdered in Louisiana in 1687. The illustration is from the painting by C. P. A. Healey, after the portrait in "Voyages des Français," by Pierre Margry, which was presented to the Chicago Historical Society by Mr. Marshall Field. A copy of this painting was exhibited by the Society in their section in the Anthropology Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

nephew by one of the men, was followed by his own assassination, one of his men luring him to a spot on a branch of the Trinity, where two others shot him from ambush in the presence of the astonished priest, Father Anastasius, on March 19, 1687. In his report to his superior of the Jesuit Order, Father Anastasius Douay told of the murder in these words :

After having passed these nations, the most disheartening of all our misfortunes overtook us. It was the murder of Monsieur de La Salle, of the Sieur de Moranget, and of some others. Our prudent Commander finding himself in a country full of game, after all the party had recruited and lived for several days on every kind of good meat, sent the Sieur Moranget, his lackey Sager, and seven or eight of his people, to a place where our hunter, the Shawnee Nika, had left a quantity of buffalo meat [bœuf] to dry, so as not to be obliged to stop so often to hunt.

The wisdom of Monsieur de La Salle had not been able to foresee the plot which some of his people would make to slay his nephew, as they suddenly resolved to do, and actually did on the 17th of March, by a blow of an axe dealt by one whom charity does not permit me to name [Liotot]. They also killed the valet of the Sieur de La Salle, and the Indian, Nika, who, at the risk of his life, had supported them for more than three years. The Sieur de Moranget lingered for about two hours, giving every mark of a death precious in the sight of God, pardoning his murderers and embracing them ; and making acts of sorrow and contrition, as they themselves assured us, after they recovered from the unhappy blindness. He was a perfectly honest man, and a good Christian, confessing every week or fortnight on our march. I have every reason to hope that God has shown him mercy.

The wretches resolved not to stop here, and not satisfied with this murder, formed a design of attempting their commander's life, as they had reason to fear his resentment and chastisement. We were full two leagues off ; the Sieur de La Salle, troubled at the delay of the Sieur de Moranget and his people, from whom he had been separated now for two or three days, began to fear that they had been surprised by the Indians. Asking me to accompany him, he took two Indians and set out. All the way he conversed with me of matters of piety, grace and predestination ; expatiating on all his obligations to God for having saved him from so many dangers during the last twenty years that he had traversed America. He seemed to me peculiarly penetrated with a sense of God's benefits to him. Suddenly I saw him plunged into a deep melancholy, for which he himself could not account ; he was so troubled that I did not know him any longer ; as this state was far from being usual, I roused him from his lethargy. Two leagues after we found the bloody cravat of his lackey ; he perceived two eagles flying over his head, and at the same time discovered some of his people on the edge of the river, which he approached, asking them what had become of his nephew. They answered us in broken words, showing us where we should find him. We proceeded some steps along the bank to the fatal spot, where two of these murderers were hidden in the grass, one on each side with guns cocked ; one missed Monsieur de La Salle, the one firing at the same time shot him in the head ; he died an hour after, on the 19th of March, 1687.

I expected the same fate, but this danger did not occupy my thoughts, penetrated with grief at so cruel a spectacle. I saw him fall a step from me, with his face all full of blood. I watered it with my tears, exhorting him, to the best of my power, to die well. He had confessed and fulfilled his devotions just before we started ; he had still time to recapitulate a part of his life, and I gave him absolution. During his last moments he elicited all the acts of a good Christian, grasping my hand at every word I suggested, and especially at that of pardoning his enemies. Meanwhile, his murderers, as much alarmed as I, began to strike their breasts, and detest their blindness. I could not leave the spot when he had expired without having buried him as well as I could, after which I raised a cross over his grave.

Thus died our wise commander, constant in adversity, intrepid, generous, engaging, dexterous, skillful, capable of everything. He who for twenty years had softened the fierce temper of countless savage tribes was massacred by the hands of his own domestics, whom he had loaded with caresses. He died in the prime of life, in the midst of his course and labors, without having seen their success.

Occupied with these thoughts, which he had himself a thousand times suggested to us, while relating the events of the new discoveries, I unceasingly adored the inscrutable designs of God in this conduct of his providence, uncertain still what fate he reserved for us, as our des-

peradoes plotted nothing less than our destruction. We at last entered the place where Monsieur Cavelier was ; the assassins entered the cabin unceremoniously, and seized all that was there. I had arrived a moment before them. I had no need to speak, for as soon as he beheld my countenance all bathed in tears, the Sieur Cavelier exclaimed aloud, "Ah, my poor brother is dead." This holy ecclesiastic, whose virtue has been so often tried in the apostolic labors of Canada, fell at once on his knees ; his nephew, the Sieur Cavelier, myself, and some others, did the same, to prepare to die the same death, but the wretches, touched by some sentiments of compassion at the sight of the venerable old man, and, besides, half penitent for the murders they had committed, resolved to spare us on condition that we should never return to France ; but, as they were still undecided, and many of them wished to return home, we heard them often say that they must get rid of us ; that otherwise we would accuse them before the tribunals if we once had them in the kingdom.

They elected as chief the murderer of the Sieur de La Salle [Duhaut], and, at last, after many deliberations, resolved to push on to that famous nation of the Cœnis. Accordingly, after marching together for several days, crossing rivers and rivers, everywhere treated by these wretches as servants, having nothing but what they left, we reached the tribe without accident.

Meanwhile the justice of God accomplished the punishment of these men in default of human justice. Jealousy and desire of command arose between Hiens and the Sieur de La Salle's murderer ; each one of the guilty band sided on one side or the other. We had passed the Cœnis, after some stay there, and were already at the Nassonis, where the four deserters, whom I mentioned in the first expedition, rejoined us. On the eve of Ascension seeing all together, and our wretches resolved to kill each other, I made them an exhortation on the festival, at which they seemed affected, and resolved to confess ; but this did not last. Those who most regretted the murder of their commander and leader, had sided with Hiens, who, seizing his opportunity two days after, sought to punish crime by crime. In our presence he shot the murderer of La Salle through the heart with a pistol ; he died on the spot, unshriven, unable even to utter the names of Jesus and Mary. Another who was with Hiens shot the murderer of the Sieur de Moranget [Liotot], in the side with a musket ball. He had time to confess, after which a Frenchman fired a blank cartridge at his head. His hair, and then his shirt and clothes, took fire and wrapped him in flames, and in this torment he expired. The third author of the plot and murder fled. Hiens wished to make way with him, and thus completely avenge the death of the Sieur de La Salle, but the Sieur Joutel conciliated them and it stopped there.

By this means Hiens remained chief of the wretched band. We had to return to the Cœnis where they had resolved to settle, not daring to return to France for fear of punishment.

The devoted Lieutenant Tonti, made anxious by his failure to hear any tidings from his chief, went from the Illinois to the mouth of the Arkansas, in 1687, where he established a post and began a strenuous and persistent search for his lost friend. In 1689, after a long exploration of the wilderness, he left, at an Indian village on the river, a letter for La Salle, written on bark, and concluding with the words : "It is a great sorrow to me that we must return under the misfortune of not having found you, after two canoes have skirted the coast of Mexico for thirty leagues, and the coast of Florida for twenty-five." When Le Moyne d'Iberville and his brother Bienville were hunting for the Mississippi ten years later, they landed at this Indian village, obtained this "speaking bark" and a prayer book from the Indians, and thus identified the river they were traversing as the Mississippi. The loyal, truthful and heroic Tonti ended a life of invaluable pioneer service by dying of fever, at Mobile, in 1704.

Only six of the Matagorda colonists ever returned to civilization, several by way of Tonti's Arkansas post. A few others were "rescued" by Spanish troops after the Indians had been employed or permitted to massacre all the men, women and children left on the Lavaca. A few survivors were needed to tell what the Indians did, and how the Spaniards arrived too late to "rescue" any more.

When La Salle landed at Matagorda Bay, the Rio Grande del Norte or Rio Bravo was the half-way landmark between Matagorda and Panuco, the most eastern Spanish settlement in Mexico. Therefore, France claimed that river as the western boundary of Louisiana, and still claimed it when the territory was ceded to the United States, in 1803. Other French posts were established later in Texas, although Spain disputed the French claim. The United States continued to assert its claim to Texas under the Louisiana purchase treaty, and on occasion sent troops there to assert this claim, until 1819, when we gave Texas to Spain, in part pay for East and West Florida, and for all of Spain's incontrovertible first discovery claims to the Pacific coast north of latitude forty-two degrees.

The explorations of Joliet, Marquette, La Salle and Hennepin opened the way for Canadian fur traders and their "couriers of the woods," into the valleys of the Upper Mississippi and Ohio. They found their way westward in small but increasing numbers to these streams, and all their northern and eastern tributaries. Wherever the hunter could pilot the missionary to some Indian village awaiting conversion, some zealous Jesuit or Recollect father was ready to accompany him. The mission established by Marquette at Kaskaskia in 1678 had in 1700 become quite a French village, and so had near-by Cahokia, opposite the present site of St. Louis. The noted mission and trading post at Vincennes, on the "St. Jerome," or Wabash River, was established in 1702, and others were being scattered far apart on the lakes and rivers. The missionary father was the patriarch and practically the only lawgiver and judge in these isolated little settlements, the referee in all controversies, the christener of the babes, and the sole teacher of old and young. A little more intelligence, and the missionary's influence over these simple, white wood-rangers, were all that differentiated the latter from their Indian acquaintances. The fur trader needed this influence in his business, and if he did not establish his post at a mission, he soon got a mission established at his post. Even the white "squaw man," living with a wife of some distant Indian tribe, felt bound to visit these missions at intervals to make his confession, sell his peltries, and have his young half-breeds christened.

These remote and feeble germs of our present civilization were but indirectly affected by the frequent wars between France and England, or by the frequent collisions between

their Atlantic Coast colonies. The wars which each of the rivals accused the other of provoking, and the Indian massacres which each accused the other of instigating on the Atlantic slope, merely postponed the date of migration from east to west.

But the navigation of the St. Lawrence was closed by ice for five months or more every year, and those who dreamed of extending "New France" into the Mississippi Valley soon saw that communication with the outside world by way of the Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico was a condition precedent to the successful cultivation of the soil, and the introduction of a permanent civilization in the new territory. Louis XIV became aware of its possibilities too late in his life to develop them as he might have done, if the resources and genius wasted during his long reign in making himself "the Grand Monarch" of Europe had from the first been exerted in peopling his American territories, and fostering the arts of peace. The work he took up in the decrepitude of his last years soon fell into the feeble hands of the Orleans regency during the long minority of Louis XV, and the opportunity of France had passed away forever when, in a subsequent reign, the thirteen English colonies began to swarm over the Alleghanies in that resistless march to the Pacific so graphically described long after by de Tocqueville.

The men who, under orders from Louis XIV, opened up the Mississippi from posts established at its mouth, were three American brothers, born in Montreal of French descent.

Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville, born July 16, 1661, became a midshipman in the French navy in 1675, served in the overland expedition against the English forts on Hudson's Bay in 1690, and was a leader in the retaliatory Quebec expedition of 1692. He was given command of a frigate in 1697, and had a high standing as a skillful officer of the navy when, in 1698, the King gave him command of the expedition sent to plant permanent and fortified colonies at the mouth of the Mississippi, and to establish

direct commercial intercourse between its valley and France. His expedition arrived in Mobile Bay January 31, 1699. Associated with him in all his operations in carrying out the purposes of his mission was his younger brother, Jean Baptiste le Moyne Bienville, born in Montreal February 23, 1680, who, young as he was, soon became and long remained prominent in Louisiana affairs.

Settlements were made first on Ship Island and Dauphin Island, and in March, 1699, Iberville explored the river from



JEAN BAPTISTE LE MOYNE, SIEUR DE BIENVILLE II.

Born in Montreal on February 23, 1680, Bienville, the most famous and best beloved of the French Governors of Louisiana, accompanied his older brother, Iberville, on his colonizing expedition in 1699, and on the death of his brother Sauvolle, on July 22, 1701, became Governor under the French King and ruled the colony until the concessions to Crozat and Law placed the power of Government in the hands of the financiers. Bienville became Governor again in 1718, and in that year founded the city of New Orleans, which he named after the Duc d'Orleans, then Regent of France. In 1722 he again relinquished the reins of office, but ten years later, when Law's monopoly was finally surrendered, again became Governor, but resigned in 1742 and returned to France, where he died at the age of eighty-eight, the last years of his life being spent in the efforts to prevent the French King from ceding Louisiana to Spain. The illustration is from a contemporary portrait in the collection of the late Pierre Margry, a copy of which was exhibited in the Historical Section at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

its mouth to Red River, and made his way back through the Iberville River and lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, thus circumnavigating that "Island of New Orleans," which has since figured so prominently in treaties and boundary controversies. He named the lakes after two of the French ministers. Other settlements were made on the mainland at the head of Biloxi Bay, Bay St. Louis and the west bank of Mobile River. Further explorations of the surrounding country were made, and a fort built with twelve cannon on its bastions at Biloxi. Iberville then sailed back to France for more colonists and supplies in May, 1700, leaving Lieutenant Bienville, his brother, in charge of further explorations, and leaving the supreme authority to his other brother, Le Moyne Sauvolle, whom he afterwards induced the King to commission as Governor.

Sauvolle was born in Montreal in 1671, and on account of his brilliant talents and accomplishments was known in France as "the American prodigy." Racine predicted that he would be a great poet; Bossuet that he would be a great orator; Villars that he would be a Marshal of France. But he died at Biloxi, July 22, 1701.

In the meantime Bienville had been continuing his explorations of the rivers, bays and adjacent country. On one of these trips with his soldiers in open boats, he encountered an English ship, commanded by Captain Barr, ascending the river at a bend below where New Orleans was afterwards built. He made the captain turn and go back to the Gulf, telling him that the country was in possession of a French garrison, under strict orders to expel all intruders under any foreign flag. The captain went back, and that bend is to this day marked on the river maps as "English Turn."

Towards the beginning of 1701, Iberville returned from France with two ships loaded with colonists and supplies, and announced that Sauvolle had been appointed Governor of Louisiana Province, Bienville Lieutenant-Governor, and Boishambert major of the fort. Among those arriving at this time came Leseuer, the geologist, and St. Denis, afterwards a brave leader in many of the enterprises of the infant colony.

Leseuer ascended the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony, and thence up the St. Peters and the Blue Earth, which he called Green River, and on the latter built Fort Thuillier. There he collected ores with which he returned to Biloxi, and later to France, leaving a small garrison to hold Fort Thuillier. The garrison remained until 1704, when, driven away by the Sioux, they returned to Biloxi.

During his stay in 1701, Iberville founded a town and started the building of Fort Rosalie on the Mississippi near Natchez, established another post at the Leseuer mines, now Mankato, Minnesota, and planted a colony at Mobile. In 1702 he was called away to take command of a line-of-battle ship, but remained a staunch friend of the colony while serving with distinction elsewhere, and died at Havana, July, 1706, while preparing for a cruise on the Carolina coast.

After the death of Sauvolle and the departure of Iberville, the young Governor Bienville had many difficulties to encounter. The colonists were mostly unacclimated "tenderfeet," untrained in the practical work of making homes in a wilderness infested by wild beasts and savages. The coast settlements were made on sandy barrens, at Biloxi, especially, and Bienville moved his headquarters to Mobile in 1702. The work of exploring in search of better locations went on. He soon learned that the chief town should be on the Mississippi River. He tried to make the colony self-sustaining by agri-

culture; tried Indian labor and, when it failed, recommended the bringing of slaves from San Domingo, as the colonists still had to look to France and San Domingo for supplies.

Spain established a post at Pensacola to prevent the French from encroaching on land east of the Perdido, and when war broke out between England and Spain, Bienville thought it agreeable to the "Bourbon Family Compact" to aid the Spaniards at Pensacola with arms and other reinforcements. Ensuing troubles with the Alabama Indians were supposed to have been instigated by the English of the Atlantic colonies in retaliation. In 1704 a big French man-of-war brought a cargo of provisions, military stores, seventy-five soldiers, five more priests, two nuns for hospital service, and twenty-three young women of good character. They were immediately provided with husbands, and in due time the first white child of Louisiana, Jean François Le Camp, was born.

The record of the colonies near the gulf was, during the first eighteen years of the eighteenth century, a story of poverty and sickness, of many explorations and of Indian troubles, with but little growth in population or production. When Anthony Crozat, an eminent and wealthy French merchant, acquired a monopoly of the trade of Louisiana Province, September 26, 1712, with substantial control over its government, he named his own governor, Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, and took possession of an imperial domain containing only three hundred and sixty whites, twenty negro slaves and seventy-five soldiers.

It was expected that, with great commercial skill and financial resources, Crozat would make his monopoly immensely valuable by developing prosperous industries, and thus attracting colonists. But he undertook to protect his monopoly by restrictions on commerce that discouraged enterprise and repelled immigrants. Governor Cadillac applied himself to the discovery of mines, and sent forth many exploring expeditions. Bienville was sent to complete Fort Rosalie, which he finished in 1716, and was then sent on ill-advised campaigns against Indians, which created enduring enmities and ultimately bore bitter fruits. La Harpe and Saint Denis were sent at the head of other expeditions to establish posts in Texas, and keep the Spaniards west of the Rio Grande. But after losing money continually and heavily for five years, Crozat surrendered his grant in 1717, having added less than three hundred to the population of three hundred and eighty with which he began operations at Mobile, Biloxi, Natchez (Rosalie), and the two islands.

This brings us to the era of John Law's famous "Compagnie des Indes," and his no less famous "Mississippi Scheme," or "South Sea Bubble." The romantic features of this man's character and career do not belong to the history of Louisiana, and the merits and demerits of his system and achievements have been the theme of volumes written by M. Thiers and other eminent statesmen and publicists, who have given him credit for marvelous financial skill, and for honest faith in the efficacy of his plan to relieve France from her burdens and restore her prosperity. But his methods evoked a storm of speculation which he could not control. In a few years it defeated him, bankrupted his company, and filled the cities of France with broken speculators whose fury drove him forth without a dollar in his pocket, to die in poverty in Italy.

In the height of his power and success, on September 6, 1718, the control of Louisiana commerce was granted to his company, which bound itself to send to Louisiana six thousand white colonists and three thousand negro slaves.



The Western Company took up the work vigorously, and there was greater activity and progress, until Law's overthrow, in 1720, left the Company's affairs in feeble hands and much hampered by embarrassments. Hundreds of German and other colonists were promptly sent over to cultivate twelve miles square of land granted to John Law, on the Arkansas, and other lands of the province. Francis Renault was sent over, in 1718, with two hundred white miners from France, and five hundred negro slaves from San Domingo, to work the Sainte Genevieve mines. They opened mines which are valuable properties to this day, but they did not have the diamond drill and transportation facilities which have in recent years made that region of disseminated ores the greatest lead-producing district in the world. The cultivation of rice, indigo and sugar in Lower Louisiana, and of cereals in Upper Louisiana, was begun on such a scale as to make the province soon self-supporting, and the permanence of its communities had been assured by Law's vigorous measures before its progress was checked by his downfall in 1720, and by the financial depression attending that event.

In 1718, Bienville, after M. de L'Epenay had for a short time superseded Cadillac, again became governor, and that same year founded New Orleans, named after the Duc d'Orleans, then Regent. But several years elapsed before it was decided whether the provincial capital should be New Orleans, Manchac or Natchez, where a rival settlement was made in 1720. Fort Chartres, near Kaskaskia, was established in 1718. In 1721 M. Du Bourgmont established the trading post of Fort Orleans on an island in the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Osage, and Kaskaskia was made the capital of the newly-created District of Illinois, with Boisbriant as vice-governor. In 1722 it was found that there were twenty-one hundred negro slaves in the province. That year Indians surprised and burned Fort Orleans, and massacred the occupants. But it was reoccupied, and from it M. Du Bourgmont explored the Missouri River a long way up in 1724. In 1722 Governor Bienville settled the capital question by removing the government offices to New Orleans. In the meantime, he had sent St. Denis, in 1718, with a force that explored Texas as far as to the Presidio of Saint John the Baptist, on the lower Rio Grande del Norte. Saint Denis had been sent to prevent the Spaniards from establishing a post at Nachitoches in 1716, and later he built a fort there and was commandant of it. La Harpe, in 1720, had built another fort

(Saint Louis del Carlorette) in Texas, about two hundred and fifty miles from Nachitoches, and from this fort had explored the Arkansas, descending that river to its mouth. Without enumerating all these expeditions, that branch of the subject may be dismissed with the incontrovertible statement that France at no time ever hesitated to assert and defend her claim to the Rio Grande as the southwestern boundary of Louisiana, until she ceded the latter to Spain. The United States also officially reasserted, and firmly defended through all administrations, this French claim from 1803, until we ceded Texas to Spain, in 1819, in payment for the transfer to us of Florida, and of Spain's paramount discovery claims to the Pacific coast north of latitude forty-two degrees.

Spain's claim to Texas, like her claim that Florida was extended to the Mississippi and the Ohio by De Soto's and Piñeda's explorations, was never conceded by any other nation. She had just as much right to claim the rest of Louisiana on account of Coronado's expedition in 1540. But the expedition she sent to establish a post on the Missouri in 1720, was utterly destroyed by the Indians, and she never afterwards took possession east of the New Mexican mountains, till the United States "dismembered the Louisiana Purchase" (as Benton said, and as Jefferson and Jackson held) by giving her a new boundary, including Texas and other Louisiana territory in 1819.

After Law left France, the efforts to people Louisiana and develop its industries slackened. They almost ceased when the company became bankrupt in 1722. But the monopoly remained an incubus until it was surrendered in 1732. In the meantime the population had been largely increased and made more self-sustaining, in spite of the financial depression in France, in spite of much sickness and loss of life in war with the Indians. Bienville had been succeeded as colonial governor by Boisbriant and Perrier, and in 1727 the latter began a levee thirty-six miles long to protect New Orleans. In 1729 occurred the

awful Rosalie massacre, when the Natchez Indians surprised and murdered two hundred male settlers, and made prisoners of five hundred women, children and negro slaves. A war followed in which the Natchez Indians were completely exterminated. The rescued female orphans of this massacre were cared for in the new Ursuline Convent, at New Orleans, until they could be provided with homes among the people. This convent was sent over from France in 1727, and still remains one of the venerable institutions of that city. When the monopoly was surrendered in 1732, the colonists



JEAN PHILIPPE FRANCOIS RENAULT.

This statue, by A. S. Calder of Philadelphia, stood upon the east approach to the Terrace of States, near the German House. Renault was the agent of one of John Law's Companies, the Company of Saint Philips, and came to Louisiana from France in 1719. He brought two hundred artificers and miners, stopped at San Domingo and bought five hundred slaves to work in the mines—the La Motte lead mines in Missouri.

in Louisiana numbered about seven thousand, including three thousand slaves, and had learned how to cultivate the soil successfully. The King proclaimed the commerce of the province equally free to all his subjects, and a new era of slow but self-sustaining progress was begun. Bienville again became and remained Governor until 1742, when, after two unsuccessful campaigns against the Chickasaw Indians, he was superseded by Pierre Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil. At the age of sixty-two, after more than forty years of service, the veteran "father of the colony," much regretted by the people for whom he had labored and fought so long, retired to France, and died there in 1765, after France had surrendered both Canada and Louisiana, both his birthplace and the beloved province to which he had nobly devoted all the best years of his long life.

Two years before Bienville retired in 1742, a trading post was established at New Madrid, and local tradition claims that Sainte Genevieve had been founded in 1735, but authentic records of the town do not antedate 1754. He had seen new settlers beginning to arrive every year, and the settlements become self-supporting, producing abundant crops of cereals, indigo and tobacco for home consumption, and something to export besides peltries. He had seen French trading posts extended from the Great Lakes across the Missouri Valley to the Yellowstone, and northward into the Winnipeg country. The Sieur de La Verendrye had built Fort La Reine in 1738, and established another post on the Yellowstone in 1742. In 1743 his son Pierre, with two other Frenchmen, reached the Rockies about Helena, Montana, and took formal possession of the Missouri valley for France.

Under the government of Vaudreuil, until the outbreak of the Seven Years' War, the same rate of slow increase in population prevailed, with peace and plenty undisturbed by the collisions between eastern colonies that preluded the war.

The battles of the Seven Years' War were all remote from the Louisiana settlements, but as its results were the first dismemberment of the old Louisiana Province and the surrender

of all of France's North American possessions to England and Spain, the series of Anglo-French collisions in America, of which it was the culmination, must be mentioned as pertinent to Louisiana history.

England, France and Spain all claimed the whole of North America, and the settlers of each regarded the settlers of the other as intruding land-grabbers. They held each other responsible for all the Indian outrages they endured, and a long series of hostile aggressions and retaliations between English and French Colonies of the North Atlantic coast, and between English and Spanish Colonies in the south, began in their infancy, and continued, with only brief intermission, to the beginning of the Seven Years' War. Holland claimed and

colonized a "New Netherlands" in New York, on the ground of Hendrick Hudson's discovery and exploration of Hudson River. The Swedes planted a "New Sweden" on the Delaware River, and the Dutch conquered and annexed it. Then, in 1664, the English conquered and annexed the "New Netherlands." With the most numerous, populous and rapidly-growing colonies, the English in America were probably becoming a bit overbearing in dealing with French neighbors, and willing to do their share towards perpetuating the traditional state of war between England and France. If they did not themselves bring on wars between the two parent countries, they at least promptly made every such war the occasion for a new attempt to conquer Canada. They were also ready to employ all the Indian allies they could enlist in those enterprises, and might have succeeded sooner in spite of the armies sent from France to Quebec, if the French had not been by far the most successful in securing Indian allies. The Jesuit missionaries who accompanied and powerfully influenced the Canadian

pioneers, held them to a policy of conciliation and conversion in their dealings with the Indians—a policy very different from that which characterized the contact of the rough English frontiersman with the aborigines.

It was during this long series of Anglo-French wars on the sea and on the Atlantic coast, that the French settlements in



STATUE OF BIENVILLE.

It is Bienville the young, as he may have appeared when his older brother Iberville brought him along as his *compagnon du voyage* when he came to take formal possession of the Louisiana, which La Salle had claimed in the name of the great French monarch; Bienville as he may have looked with the polish of Paris freshly added to his Montreal breeding, whom the sculptor, Charles Lopez, shows us in this jaunty and spirited statue. It is quite a different personage from the venerable Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, the Sieur Bienville, who at more than four score years of age pleaded with tears, on bended knee, before the weak monarch who had succeeded the beloved Louis of his youth, begging the King not to part with the colony that he loved so well. The statue, which stood on the west approach to Festival Hall at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, conveys admirably the spirit of adventure and light-hearted courage with which the nobles of France came over seas to colonize and civilize their new Western Empire.

the Mississippi Valley were planted and made permanent. Passing by earlier ones, there was "King William's War," which began in 1669 and continued until 1697. The next was "Queen Anne's War," begun in 1702 and ended in the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, by which the English acquired Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (Acadia), and Newfoundland. Then there was peace until "King George's War" broke out, in 1744. In the following year, without waiting for assistance from England, the English colonists took the strong fortress of Louisbourg. The treaty of peace which ended this war in 1748, restored Louisbourg to the French, to the great disgust of the New Englanders, and in the following year the foundation for another Anglo-French-American war was laid.

The English claimed from sea to sea, as did the French, and in 1749 King George made a grant of six hundred thousand acres on the Ohio to the Ohio company, which proceeded to make surveys and establish settlements, employing young George Washington as one of the surveyors. To stop this encroachment on Louisiana territory, the French strengthened their fort at Niagara, built another at Presque Isle (Erie, Pa.), and established the military posts of La Boeuf and Venango within the present limits of Pennsylvania, expelled the English traders, confiscating their goods, and proposed to extend this chain of forts down the Ohio and Mississippi, to keep the English back. Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent young George Washington to expostulate with the French, and he returned with such an account of their operations and intentions that an expedition was sent, in 1754, to erect an English fort on the present site of Pittsburg. This expedition was at work on the fort when a French force appeared and drove the fort builders away, before Washington could arrive with a force of four hundred men sent to support them. He attacked and defeated the French force which intercepted him at Great Meadows, but hearing of the approach of a superior French force he built Fort Necessity, which he bravely defended but was compelled to surrender on honorable terms. The French now built and garrisoned Fort Du Quesne, at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela, and in 1755 they inflicted on General Braddock's army the memorable defeat in which Colonel Washington won the laurels that afterwards fixed all

eyes on him as the proper chieftain of the revolution. Thus began the great Seven Years' War, which only by its results is connected with Louisiana history. It ended in the final conquest of Quebec, the heroic deaths of Wolfe and Montcalm, the surrender of Canada and Eastern Louisiana—except the island of New Orleans—to England, and the cession of that island and all of Western Louisiana to Spain, which power ceded Florida to England, and also agreed that the navigation of the river should be equally free to both Powers, to the occupants of either bank, in accordance with the French cession of the east bank.

This division of North America between two such Powers seemed to insure the early and easy spread of British dominion over every foot of it. But, looking backward, we now see plainly how it favored the birth of a new Power destined to rid the continent of foreign domination, except that "insubstantial pageant" of British sovereignty, under which Canada, as a self-governing colony, still flourishes.

Louisiana, which had a population of about four thousand whites and three thousand negro slaves at the outbreak of this war, progressed slowly and peacefully all through it. In 1752, Vaudreuil was succeeded as governor by Louis Billouart, Chevalier de Kerleréc, who officiated till 1762, when, being probably advised of the secret cession to Spain, he was succeeded by D'Abbadie. But nearly two years passed before the population became aware of the cession, and four years passed before any Spanish Governor came to take possession. In the meantime D'Abbadie was obeyed as director-general of the province at New Orleans till he died of grief (it was supposed) February 4, 1765, and afterwards Captain Aubrey, pending the transfer to Spain. Captain Saint Ange de Belle-rive, as next in command at Fort Chartres, and with Judge Labuscieri and Notary Lefebvre as counselors, was similarly obeyed at the settlements north of the Ohio, including the newly-founded



COLONEL AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU.

Auguste Chouteau, stepson of Pierre Laclède Liguist, the founder of the city of Saint Louis, was born in New Orleans on August 14, 1750. He was the son of René and Marie Thérèse (Bourgeois) Chouteau. He accompanied his mother and Laclède up the Mississippi on the famous expedition to establish a headquarters for the fur trade, which was undertaken by Maxent, Laclède & Co., and it is recorded that, although only thirteen years and six months of age he was placed in charge of the men who, in 1764, were sent across the Mississippi by Laclède to make a clearing and establish a camp on the present site of the City of Saint Louis. He was the first president of the Bank of Missouri, which was organized in 1817. Colonel Chouteau married Marie Thérèse Cerré, daughter of Gabriel Cerré, on September 21, 1786. He died on February 24, 1820. The accompanying portrait is a photographic reproduction from the original oil painting owned by the Missouri Historical Society, and exhibited by them at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

town of Saint Louis. In 1762 control of the Missouri River fur trade was granted by D'Abbadie to the firm of Maxent, Laclède & Co. In 1763 (November 3), Pierre Laclède Liguist, of this firm, reached Sainte Genevieve with boats and followers, intending to establish a fur trade post at or near the mouth of the Missouri. He wintered at Fort Chartres, about twenty miles above Sainte Genevieve, while looking for a site. When news of the cession of the east

side to England reached the fort, and the cession of the west side to Spain was still unknown, he decided to locate a post and town on the west bank, and naturally selected the first high land on the river below the mouth of the Missouri, expecting that, to escape English rule, the French would desert their settlements on the east side, and settle in or about his new town. He told the Fort Chartres commandant that he had found a location which might in the future become the site of one of the greatest cities in America. In February, 1764, he sent his stepson, Auguste Chouteau, with a party of thirty men who, on March 15th, made the first clearing and put up a tool-house and some rude habitations for the party. This beginning of the World's Fair City was enlivened by the arrival of a whole tribe of Missourians, who expressed a great desire to settle in the new town and enjoy the subsequently famous hospitality of its citizens. Young Chouteau found that his provisions would not last long with one hundred and fifty warriors and a proportional number of squaws and children as his guests. He sent a messenger to call Laclede to his assistance, and in the meantime, with presents of vermilion, awls, and such Indian currency, induced the squaws to dig the cellar of Laclede's new house, carrying the dirt out in buckets, baskets and platters on their heads. M. Laclede induced them to go back to their town up the Missouri, after a stay of fifteen days, by making them presents of corn—obtained from Cahokia—powder, cloth, etc., and by telling them they were in great danger of being massacred by five hundred of Pontiac's warriors, then encamped near Fort Chartres.

Just at this time the ardent friendship of his old friend and warrior comrade, the great Pontiac, was greatly embarrassing the commandant at Fort Chartres, Captain Saint Ange de Bellerive, who was under strict orders to surrender the fort in accordance with the treaty between France and England. But Pontiac had stirred up a great Indian war to prevent the English from taking possession of the country, and he had come in person with five hundred warriors to intercept and destroy any English force coming up the river to take Saint Ange's fort. At the time when the first improvements were being made at Saint Louis, the French commandant had not yet persuaded his affectionate Indian friend to go away and let him obey orders.

The cession of "New France" to the English was quickly followed by the great Indian outbreak known as "Pontiac's War." Pontiac, an Ottawa Indian, born on the Ottawa River, in Canada, and chief of the allied Ottawa, Ojibway and Pottawatomie tribes, had often led them to war for the French. He had successfully defended Detroit, for the French, against a formidable Indian force in 1746, and is credited with the command of the Indians that surprised and destroyed Braddock's army in 1755. He was a loyal and most efficient ally of the French all through the Seven Years' War. At its close he was engaged in forming an anti-English confederacy of all the tribes from Canada to the lower Mississippi.

At a great council of the tribes held near Detroit, in 1763, a plan of attack on all the English frontier forts was matured, and Pontiac himself undertook the siege of Detroit, the garrison of which had been greatly strengthened by the English, by whom his design had been discovered. His siege of Detroit lasted for five months, but failed. Eight, however, of the twelve English forts attacked—Sandusky, Saint Joseph, Miami, Mackinaw, Ouatanon, Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, and Venango—were taken by the Indians, and more than two thousand

English soldiers and settlers were slaughtered by them on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, before Pontiac was forced to make peace at Oswego in 1766. After this defeat he came west among the Pottawatomies of Illinois, and as was natural to a broken-hearted savage, fell into habits of frequent intoxication. During one of his periodical visits to his old friend and fellow-soldier, Captain Saint Ange de Bellerive, at Saint Louis, in 1769, he was enticed over to Cahokia one day and made very drunk by an English trader. While sleeping off his debauch in a near-by grove, he was murdered by an Illinois Indian who was supposed to have been hired to commit the crime. The great chief's body was brought over to Fort Saint Charles, in Saint Louis, and buried by Captain Saint Ange de Bellerive with the honors of war, near where the Southern Hotel now stands.

Under orders to evacuate the Illinois side in the spring of 1764, M. de Noyen De Villiers, the Governor of Upper Louisiana, withdrew the garrisons from the French forts at Vincennes, on the Wabash, and on the Illinois from Fort Marseaue, and even from Fort des Causes, in Missouri. Having collected these garrisons at Fort Chartres, he left that post in charge of Captain Saint Ange de Bellerive, with one captain, two lieutenants and forty soldiers, and with all the rest and all the government employes, and a large part of the inhabitants of the near-by villages, started down the river to New Orleans, July 10, 1764. Another year elapsed before Captain Sterling arrived, in July, 1765, with a company of British soldiers to take possession of the Illinois country. Saint Ange then surrendered Fort Chartres and marched with his forty soldiers to Saint Louis, preceded and followed by most of the French from the east side of the river. He and his brother, who had been killed in battle, were natives of Canada, as were many others who served with distinction in the French army during the colonial wars.

It was in October, 1765, five months before his own death that Director General D'Abbadie received and published the King's letter, announcing the cession of the Island of New Orleans and all the land west of the Mississippi to Spain. It was a crushing blow to him and to all of the white colonists. When the colonial system of France was at its worst, they were patriotic enough to endure it and hope for a change. The more intolerable colonial system of Spain precluded every ray of hope. A majority of the people were natives of Canada or of Louisiana. The same American spirit of liberty, of yearning for self-government, and of opposition to monopolies and trade restrictions, that was leading the English colonies up to the rebellion of 1776, was now arousing the Louisianians to a desperate resistance. If they could have mustered five thousand men capable of bearing arms, the first war for American independence would have begun at New Orleans instead of at Concord and Lexington. With less than fifteen hundred men subject to enrollment for military duty, they actually began a hopeless revolt, which was rendered still more hopeless, if possible, by the strong influence France actively wielded to divide them and discourage their attempt. This movement, like the later one of the English colonists, fortified itself from the first with strong sentiments of loyalty to the mother country and her King, while all its principles and declarations pointed to Republican independence and nothing else. They lacked the numbers to make a formidable revolt. The movement ended in a pathetic tragedy, supplying American history with its earliest list of martyrs to the cause of American independence.



The orator and leader of this revolt was the leading lawyer of the colony, appointed by the King Attorney-General for the colony. Nicholas Chauvin de Lafreniere, born in Louisiana, was the son of a Canadian lumberman, who had come to Louisiana with Bienville, and there made a fortune in lumber and had his gifted son educated in France. As a member of the Superior Council of the colony, Attorney-General Lafreniere's influence in that body was supreme. The men afterwards condemned and executed with him as

leaders of the movement were his son-in-law, Jean Baptiste Noyan, formerly a captain in the French army; Pierre Marquis, formerly a captain in a Swiss regiment of French regulars; Joseph Milhet and Pierre Caresse.

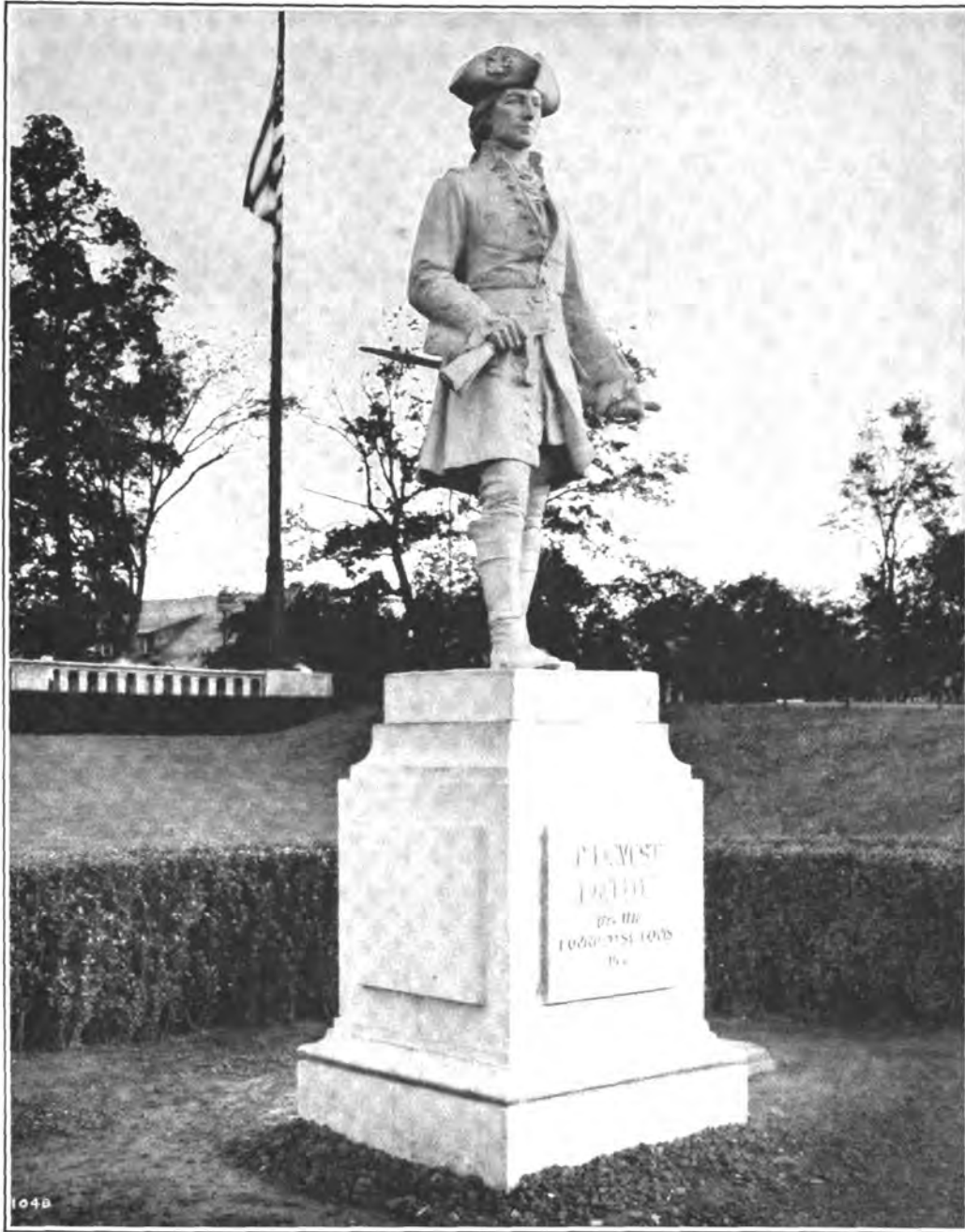
Rear Admiral Don Antonio D'Ulloa was the first Spanish Governor of Louisiana—a distinguished naval officer, in spite of the fact that he had once become so immersed in mathematical studies at sea that he forgot to open his sealed orders before it was too late to execute them. He was an honored member of all the European scientific societies, a correspondent of Newton and Voltaire, and was one of the most eminent scientists of his time. He was a philosopher and a man of the

kindest humanity. On July 10, 1765, he wrote from Havana that he had arrived there on his way to take possession of Louisiana for Spain. On the receipt of this letter a convention of delegates representing all the parishes of Lower Louisiana was called, and held in New Orleans to consider the desperate condition of the colonists. John Milhet, the

richest merchant of New Orleans, brother of Joseph, was sent to France to plead for a revocation of the cession to Spain. In France, Bienville, then eighty-five years old, went with him to call on the head of the Ministry. Their pleadings only elicited from that high dignitary an expression of sympathy and regret, with a statement that, as he had himself advised the cession, he could not advise its revocation. The aged Bienville then fell on his knees, and with broken voice and streaming eyes, made a last appeal for the colony

"like a father pleading for the life of his child."

The Minister, much affected, said he must end the painful scene by informing them that the colony had cost France twenty millions of dollars, and that an exhausted treasury had compelled her either to cede it to Spain, her ally and friend, or let it fall into the hands of England, an irreconcilable enemy of France—the same motive that determined Napoleon to cede the same territory to the United States, in 1803. With only two companies of Spanish infantry, Governor Ulloa arrived in New Orleans March 5, 1766, a few weeks after the death of D'Abbadie, whose successor as Director - General, Captain Aubry, as well as the Colonial Intendant Com-



STATUE OF PIERRE LACLEDE, WHO FOUNDED THE CITY OF SAINT LOUIS.

No authentic portrait exists of the fur trader and pioneer who founded the City of Saint Louis and thereby opened up the commerce of Northern Louisiana, and made a beginning for the greatest city of the new empire of America. The sculptor, J. Scott Hartley, was guided largely by family tradition as to LaCade's appearance and by portraits of the late Pierre Chouteau, Jr., LaCade's grandson, who is said to have greatly resembled his distinguished ancestor. The statue of LaCade, or Liguist, as he frequently signed his name, stood on the east approach to Art Hill at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

missary, Foucault, had been promoting the agitation against the transfer to Spain, but were now compelled, by the declared attitude of France to assist Ulloa in obtaining possession. A near view of the situation, and also his own humanity, inclined Ulloa to temporize until he could obtain reinforcements strong enough to overawe the malcontent population, and thus evade

the necessity of shedding blood. He deferred the time of taking formal possession, and governed through the French officials until France refused to pay the costs, and then Ulloa himself advanced the money and still continued to use the authority of France as a stalking horse. On his arrival the Superior Council, under the advice of Attorney-General Lafreniere, had demanded that Ulloa should lay before it copies of his legal authority and his limitations, but he had declined to recognize that body as anything but a subordinate municipal organization. Of course, those who were animated only by affectionate loyalty to France were disarmed by the result of Jean Milhet's mission, and by the firm attitude of the French Government on the cession question. But Lafreniere and his many influential friends were working for the freedom of Louisiana, were willing themselves to strike the blow, and were not without hope of support from the English colonies, and from the discontented French of Canada.

Current events gave additional weight to their counsels. Of the three thousand Acadians who had been driven to ships at the point of the bayonet, after they had seen their homes and property destroyed by the orders of Governor Lawrence, of Nova Scotia, many had found their way to Louisiana after they had been landed without means or friends among the English colonists on the Atlantic Coast. Any one who has read their tale of woe, as told in Longfellow's "Evangeline," can imagine how it must have affected those who were now receiving them with open arms and providing them with new homes, where their descendants are to this day a notable and much-prized element of the population. Their coming was a moving lesson in regard to the fate of an old French Colony subjected to alien rule, and it was not lost on the Louisianians. Another exciting lesson was taught by Ulloa's proclamation, in September, 1766, that all vessels landing at New Orleans must sell their cargoes at prices fixed by him, receive their pay

in the depreciated paper money of the colony, and take lumber as one-third of their return cargo. Against this ruinous decree the merchants and ship owners of New Orleans remonstrated in vain. And thus relations grew more and more strained, while Ulloa waited in vain for the expected reinforcements. In 1768 he sent Captain Rios with Spanish troops to Saint Louis, to assume the government of Upper Louisiana. But Rios remained there without venturing to take possession, from August 11, 1768, till July 17, 1769, when, after Ulloa's expulsion, he returned with his soldiers to New Orleans.

In the meantime, a revolutionary association had been formed, with Lafreniere at its head, to organize the colonists

for the expulsion of the Spaniards. With him were associated Chevalier Nesan, a wealthy planter, formerly a captain in the French army, and a Knight of Saint Louis; Captain Noyan and Lieutenant Bienville, nephews of Louisiana's beloved hero, Governor Bienville; Jean and Joseph Milhet; Commander Villeare, a prominent planter, very influential among the Germans of what was called "the German Coast;" Hardy de Boisblanc, a former member of the Superior Council; also Captain Marquis, Doucet, Caresse, Petit, Poupet, and the sons of Lafreniere's three uncles, with many others prominent in colonial affairs.

On the night preceding October 28, 1768, the guns at the Tchoupitoulas gate were spiked, and next morning Captain Noyan, at the head of the Acadians, and Villeare at the head of the Germans, marched into the city through this gate, meeting with no resistance. French planters from below

forced the lower gates, and under the supreme command of Captain Marquis, they took complete possession of the city, meeting with no resistance from the French soldiers. While Ulloa remained barricaded in his house, the Superior Council was in session on the 28th and 29th, adopting a declaration of rights and grievances, an elaborate "Justification," drawn up by Lafreniere, and a decree giving Ulloa three days in which to quit Louisiana, which he promptly did, sailing for Havana on October 31. At Havana he met eight hundred Spanish troops sent to reinforce him; but knowing that more would be required, he sent his report of the situation to Madrid and waited for further orders.

With Lafreniere as "Protector," the Superior Council attempted to establish autonomous government for Louisiana. The reforms demanded by these patriots were inconsistent with dependence. Hence the advice of Count D'Aranda, the most liberal and enlightened Spanish statesman, whose reply, when asked by the King of Spain for a written comment on Ulloa's

report, was a slightly veiled but terrible arraignment of the Spanish system of colonial government. It was an unveiled admission of the superiority of republican to monarchic government. It was a prophetic vision of the rise of the then unborn United States of America. D'Aranda wrote this:

"A republic in Louisiana would be independent of any European power. The favorable position in which Louisiana would then be placed would not only increase her population, but enlarge her boundaries, and transform her into a rich and flourishing state, in sight of our provinces, which would present the melancholy contrast of exhaustion and want of cultivation. From the example under their eyes, the inhabitants of our



LAFRENIERE ADDRESSING THE COUNCIL.

No authentic portrait of Lafreniere is known to exist. The illustration is from a painting made about fifty years after the French patriot's death, from descriptions and family tradition as to his appearance. A photographic reproduction of this painting by an unknown artist, from which this engraving was made, was exhibited in the section of History at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

vast Mexican domain would be led to consider their utter want of commerce, the extortions of their different governors, the little esteem in which they are held, the few offices they are permitted to fill, and would weigh the great inducements they would have to hate still more the Spanish domination, and to think they can brave it with more security when they shall see that a province, weak when compared with their extensive and populous country, can make good her position with impunity and secure her prosperity."

This was D'Aranda's prevision of the new American temple of freedom and independence, which he saw foreshadowed in all the Lafreniere declarations, and especially in the words:

"Without population there can be no commerce, and without commerce no population. The solidity of thrones is in proportion to the extent of commerce and population. Both are fed by liberty and competition, which are the nursing mothers of the State, of which the spirit of monopoly is the tyrant and stepmother. Without liberty there is no virtue."

When, on July 24, 1769, the news reached New Orleans that Don Alexandro O'Reilly had been made Viceroy of Louisiana, and had already anchored at the mouth of the Mississippi with twenty-four ships, four thousand troops and fifty field guns, further resistance would have been midsummer madness. The total white population of Lower Louisiana, as enumerated by Ulloa, was but five thousand five hundred and fifty-two men, women and children. By the advice of Aubry, Lafreniers, Marquis and Nilhet went with one of his officers to visit O'Reilly on his ship and assure him of the complete submission of all Louisianians. O'Reilly received them with delicate politeness and entertained them at dinner. Arriving at New Orleans on August 17, 1769, he had the city under the guns of his fleet, and landed twenty-six hundred soldiers and fifty cannon. His suavity and hospitality continued till he had all the victims he wanted in his toils. Villeare responded to a hospitable invitation only to be arrested and brutally slain soon afterwards by his guards for speaking, against orders, to his agonized wife.

On the 24th of October, 1769, after a summary trial, "Nicholas Chauvin de Lafreniere, ex-Attorney-General to the King of France and member of the Superior Council; Jean Baptiste Noyan, his son-in-law; Pierre Caresse, Pierre Marquis, Joseph Milhet; an attorney to the memory of Joseph Villeare on account of this culprit's death in prison; Joseph Petit, Balthazar Mazan, Julien Jerome Doucet, Pierre Hardy Boisblanc, Jean Milhet and Pierre Poupet," were formally sentenced by O'Reilly as follows: "I do condemn the aforesaid Nicholas Chauvin de Lafreniere, Jean Baptiste Noyan, Pierre Caresse, Pierre Marquis and Joseph Milhet, as chiefs and principal movers of the conspiracy aforesaid, to be led to the place of execution mounted on asses, and each one with a rope around his neck, to be then and there hanged until death ensue, and to remain suspended on the gallows until further orders. And the late Joseph Villeare stands likewise convicted of having been one of the most obstinate promoters of

the aforesaid conspiracy, and I condemn in like manner his memory to be held forever infamous." The sentence further condemned Petit to imprisonment for life, Mazan and Doucet for ten years each, Boisblanc, Jean Milhet and Poupet to six years each, and confiscated the property of all the condemned men. The sentence announced that O'Reilly would "cause to be gathered up and burned by the hand of the common hangman, all the printed copies of the document entitled 'Memorial of the Planters, Merchants and other Inhabitants of Louisiana, on the event of the 29th of October, 1768.'"

And such would have been the fate of the Declaration of Independence and its signers, if they had not been supported by nearly three millions of Americans aided by the money and the army and navy of France.

The common hangman refused to hang the condemned men and cut off one of his hands so that he could not tie the knot. It is said that a friend offered to die in the place of Noyan, and that there was hope of mercy for him as a man but recently married, but he refused to live unless those doomed to die with him could be saved also. On the next day after they were sentenced, Lafreniere, Noyan, Caresse, Marquis and Joseph Milhet were led out and shot by a file of Spanish soldiers, in one of the most public places in the city, where the fusillade was heard with tears and shrieks by the entire population gathered in the churches to pray for their doomed friends.

Jean Milhet, Mazan, Doucet, Boisblanc, Poupet and Petit were sent to the dungeons of Moro Castle, at Havana, but were eventually pardoned. Foucault, who, as an officer of the French King, appealed to him, went to France and was thrown into the Bastille. He had been associated with the beginning of a movement which eventually sought English aid in expelling the French Acting Director-General Aubry.

The evidence proving these men guilty of intending to establish a republic, and to make that republic a refuge for the needy and oppressed of all nations, was abundant. Gayarre says, in his history, the project was discussed in printed and in manuscript documents which had been circulated throughout the colony, and he adds: "There can be no doubt that the colonists would have eagerly adopted this form of government had it been possible at the time,

for it must be recollected that from the earliest existence of the colony, almost all its governors had uniformly complained of the republican spirit which they had observed in its inhabitants."

In this year of 1769 was founded the first town on the Missouri River, the "Village of the Little Hills" (Les Petites Cotes), the present city of Saint Charles, Missouri, which was first incorporated in 1809, and was the capital of the State of Missouri from 1820 to 1826.

O'Reilly was recalled so quickly after these severities, that the milder government instituted by his successor, Don Luis Unzaga, in 1770, was accepted by the people as a conciliatory overture from Spain. Unzaga sent Captain Pedro Piernas to Saint Louis as Lieutenant-Governor for Upper Louisiana, and



DON ALESSANDRO O'REILLY.

The second Spanish Governor of Louisiana, who is remembered only for the cruelty and injustice with which he suppressed the efforts of the French citizens of New Orleans to maintain their rights, was born in 1735, and died in 1794. The portrait is from a copy of a contemporary miniature owned by Madame Pierre Lanoux of New Orleans, which copy was exhibited in the Louisiana State building and belongs to the State.

to Piernas on May 20, 1770, Captain Saint Ange de Bellerive surrendered the governorship he had so long held with no other authority than the consent of the governed. Piernas also adopted such a policy as soon pacified the people.

When Unzaga succeeded to the governorship at the beginning of 1770, Louisiana had begun that new rate of growth which was to give her a three-fold increase of population within the next fifteen years. The treaty of 1763, which ceded to Great Britain every acre east of the Mississippi, except the island of New Orleans, gave to this ceded territory sources of population to which it had previously been closed, and that part of Louisiana ceded to Spain was greatly benefited by the change.

Florida was immediately evacuated by its small Spanish population, some going to Spanish Louisiana, some to Cuba, Mexico or other Spanish dependencies. But Florida's population had increased to twenty-five thousand before it was ceded back to Spain by Great Britain in 1783, having increased far more in those twenty years than in two hundred years under Spanish auspices. British West Florida was established, to comprise all the territory between the Apalachicola and the Mississippi, except the island of New Orleans, and all else between the Gulf coast and a line extending due east from the mouth of the Yazoo to the Apalachicola. As thus delimited, West Florida had river and gulf fronts closely surrounding New Orleans, with free navigation of the river and a treaty right of deposit at New Orleans. It included Mobile, Pensacola, the best harbor on the Gulf, and the grounds on which the capitals of the present States of Mississippi and Alabama now stand. Into this territory quickly came planters of cotton, tobacco, indigo, etc., with their slaves, from Georgia and the Carolinas. This re-

settlement of lands deserted since the Natchez wars of 1729, this new environment, together with the commercial interests of New Orleans, soon wrought a relaxation of the trade restrictions that had so long retarded the growth of the country commercially tributary to New Orleans, and when the Madrid authorities could not be induced to relax them, the Spanish Governor found it expedient to wink at evasions of them, to

the great advantage of people on both sides of the river. A still larger irruption of settlers into the Ohio Valley was held back at first by Pontiac's war, which had broken up the feeble settlements of the Upper Ohio Valley, and afterwards by the proclamation of the British King, in 1760, forbidding any settlement west of the sources of rivers emptying into the Atlantic estuaries. The Atlantic coast colonies grudged the cost of protecting such settlements and were inclined to discourage in every way a migration that threatened them with a serious loss of population. But stories of fair and fertile lands found in Kentucky by Boone, Kenton, and other daring hunters, started towards the Ohio Valley in 1775 a stream of

settlers that increased continually throughout the Revolution, and very rapidly after its close. This rush of hardy, fearless and prolific settlers into that part of Louisiana which had been ceded to Great Britain, determined the future of the whole territory. Before Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, this "rear-guard of the Revolution" had made their victory at King's Mountain the turning point of the Revolution, and had wrested the Northwest Territory from Great Britain and the Mississippi the western boundary of the United States.

They were men who wanted land enough to give large farms to large families of children. Among them were such heroes of the Revolution as Colonel Thomas Marshall, of Virginia, the father of Chief Justice John Marshall, and of fourteen other grown children. Once established on the Mississippi, such people were bound to spread to the Pacific in one or two more generations. It was their harassing and threatening insistence that practically forced the great acquisition of 1803. When he made that cession, Napoleon knew that he was

only expediting the march of inevitable events by opening a peaceful way for it. And he also knew that a distinct restatement of the old French claim to a Rio Grande and a Pacific coast boundary in the treaty was not necessary; that, with Louisiana, the United States had the same right to go to the Pacific as Great Britain had acquired with Canada, and would, in all probability, get there first.



STATUE OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

In portraying the rugged soldier and frontiersman, whose personal efforts did so much for the early development of the great Northwest, Miss Elsie Ward, the sculptress, produced a statue which ranks high among the portrait and historical sculpture of the World's Fair. Several old portraits were consulted for the modelling of the features, while the flintlock rifle and powder-horn were modelled from the actual ones which Clark carried, and which are still preserved by his family. Clad in the buckskin suit of the early backwoodsman, and with right hand shading the eyes as he looked across the boundless prairie, the statue of George Rogers Clark stood in a commanding position on the west approach to Festival Hall.



While this procession of events was forming on the east side, the people of Spanish Louisiana were progressing and having an unusually good time under Governor Unzaga at New Orleans and Lieutenant-Governor Piernas at St. Louis. Both rulers, aided by favoring circumstances, did their best to conciliate their hostile subjects, and completely won their confidence and regard. The impending conflict between Great Britain and her rebellious American colonies was too far away to affect the interests of people on the Mississippi until Spain herself became involved in the war on the side of France and the United Colonies in 1779. In his Kaskaskia and Vincennes campaigns of 1778-9, Colonel George Rogers Clark had the unconcealed sympathy and more or less open support of Saint Louis and Upper Louisiana.

The appearance of this "Young Hannibal of the West" on the scene was one of the controlling events in Louisiana history. Born and brought up within two miles of Thomas Jefferson, young Clark first crossed the mountains as a surveyor at the age of eighteen, in 1770, and soon became a frontier leader in the troubles culminating in "Dunmore's War," in 1774. In that war he rendered such service that he was offered a regular commission in the army of the King, but declined it on account of the impending rupture between Virginia and the mother country. He went to Kentucky in 1775, where he was made a major in the militia, and became a very successful leader of the settlers in their frequent conflicts with the Indians. In 1776 he was chosen to represent the Kentucky settlers in the Virginia Legislature, and to procure for them a much-needed supply of ammunition. With only one companion, Gabriel Jones, who was killed by the Indians in Kentucky on their return journey, he made the trip of five hundred miles on foot through the wilderness, secured the organization of Kentucky as a county of Virginia, obtained from Governor Patrick Henry an order on Pittsburg for five-hundred-weight of powder, and with it ran the gauntlet of Indian ambuscades on the Ohio, delivering it safe at Harrodstown January 2, 1777. Four men were killed, however, and three, including Clark's cousin, Joseph Rogers, were taken prisoners by the Indians while the precious ammunition was being escorted from the Ohio River to Harrodstown.

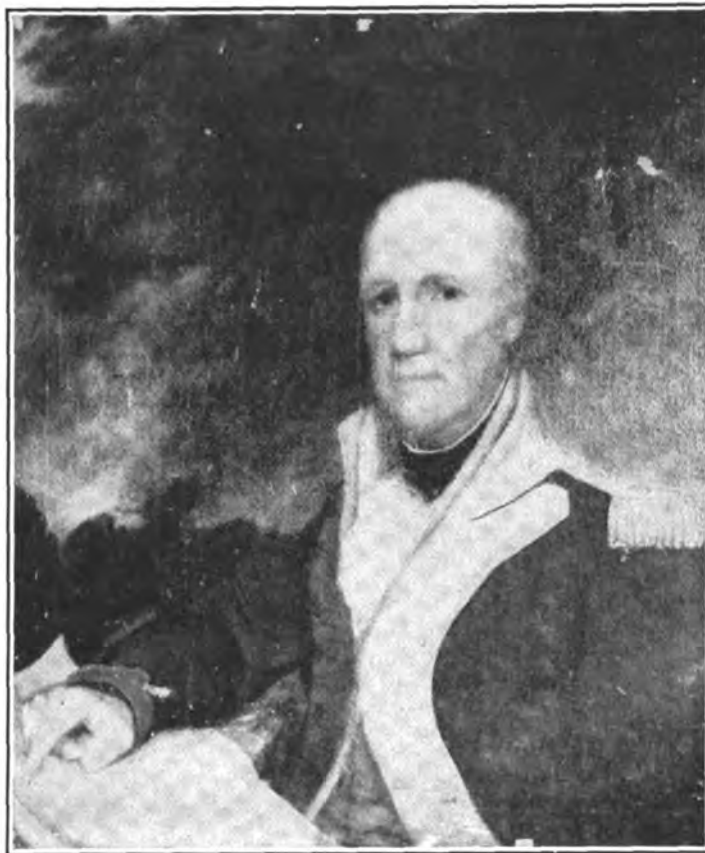
Kentucky had long been such a desirable hunting ground for the Indians that they permitted no tribe to occupy it to the exclusion of others, and no Indian of any tribe ever overlooked an opportunity to kill any white man he found in Ken-

tucky. As the war of the Revolution progressed, it became manifest that the more frequent Indian raids into Tennessee, Kentucky, and other parts of the Ohio Valley were being precipitated from the British posts in the Floridas and in the northwest. Having satisfied himself that the only effectual way of protecting Kentucky was by capturing the British posts at Kaskaskia, Vincennes and Detroit, Clark went to Virginia in the fall of 1777 to lay before Governor Henry a plan for capturing them. Governor Henry summoned his most trusted advisers, Thomas Jefferson, George Wythe and George Mason, to meet himself and Clark in a council of war. They were anticipating British expeditions from the Carolinas and from Detroit, to organize Indian assaults on Virginia from the rear, and to secure final British possession of the country west of the Alleghenies. They were sagacious enough to foresee how Clark's project might defeat these British enterprises, and secure the Mississippi boundary for the colonies as the

usufruct of the "*uti possidetis*" principle in the final treaty of peace. The result of the conference was a unanimous and hearty endorsement of Clark's enterprise. On January 2, 1778, he received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in the military service of Virginia, with orders on the Virginia treasury for £1,200 sterling, authority to recruit seven companies, and orders on the commandant at Pittsburg for a supply of boats and ammunition. He received two letters of instruction, one public and the other secret, and also letters in which Jefferson, Mason and Wythe pledged their influence to secure a grant of three hundred acres to every man who should enlist under Clark.

Expectation of a formidable invasion from Detroit made the frontiersmen loth to leave their families unprotected, but Clark managed to enlist about two hundred men who had settled or intended to settle in Kentucky. With these he encamped on an island at the head of the Ohio falls, built a block house, drilled his men, and cultivated a crop of corn,

which was to be his base of supplies. Leaving his crop to mature on "Corn Island," he went down the Ohio with his command in boats during an eclipse of the sun, June 24, 1778. Landing at Fort Massac, he reached Kaskaskia after a forced march of six days and made prisoners the British garrison on July 4th, without firing a gun. In a few weeks he had established the most friendly relations with the French population and with the Spanish authorities at St. Louis, where Ferdinand de Leyba had become Lieutenant-Governor, June 17, 1778, succeeding Francisco Cruzat, who had succeeded



GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

George Rogers Clark was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, November 19, 1752. He was made a major of Kentucky Militia in 1776. He first proposed to Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, the plan to capture the Northwest Territory from the British, and he was authorized to undertake the task, which he successfully accomplished. In 1794 he accepted a commission from Citizen Genet, the representative of the First Republic of France, to capture Louisiana from the Spanish, holding the rank of Major-General in the French Army. For his services in the Revolution the State of Virginia gave him a sword. He died on February 13, 1818, at the home of his sister, near Louisville, Kentucky. The illustration is from a painting from life owned by his grandnephew, Mr. John O'Fallon Clark of Saint Louis, and exhibited by the Missouri Historical Society at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Piernas on May 20, 1775. The strapping young Colonel of twenty-six, "blonde, blue-eyed and six feet four," was the reigning local favorite, and gossip soon nominated him as the future son-in-law of Governor de Leyba. He never married, but with the aid of his new friends he made treaties of peace and friendship with ten or a dozen Indian towns preparatory to his movement against the post at Vincennes. The influence of Father Pierre Gibault, however, brought about the surrender of Vincennes to a mere proclamation. Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, of Canada, who was understood to be organizing at Detroit and other lake posts a formidable army of British soldiers and Indian warriors for an invasion of Kentucky, was aroused by the news of Clark's successes, and in the fall of the year reoccupied Fort Sackville at Vincennes with a force of British and Indians larger and better equipped than Clark's command. The latter's term of enlistment was expiring, and many of the men were anxious to return to Kentucky for the protection of their families against the expected invasion. But with \$12,000 advanced to him by Colonel Francis Vigo and others, and an additional sum lent him by Father Gibault, Colonel Clark managed to re-enlist about one hundred of his men and sixty or seventy more from the vicinity of Saint Louis, for a mid-winter descent upon Vincennes. Crossing the half frozen prairies in February, from the Mississippi to the Wabash, his men wading often in icy water up to their armpits, he got his command across the Wabash and its flooded lowlands undiscovered, and surrounding Fort Sackville in the night made prisoners of its astonished commandant and garrison next day, after a hot fight, on February 25, 1779. He also captured a flotilla of boats coming down the Wabash with military stores and supplies for Fort Sackville. It is remarkable that Governor Hamilton did not fall a victim to the fury of his captors. In their eyes he was "The Scalp Buyer," the man who, by paying liberal bounties to Indians for the scalps of white people, kept the savages prowling around the Kentucky settlements to butcher families found in lonely cabins, and to massacre small parties venturing too far into the forests from the block houses. Yet Colonel Clark detailed an escort and had Governor Hamilton and twenty of his officers delivered safe as prisoners of war to Governor Thomas Jefferson, in Virginia.

Before the prisoners arrived or the news reached him, Governor Jefferson had written to Clark: "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."

The captured posts were garrisoned and held under the authority of Virginia to the end of the war, and the conquest was in the meantime sufficiently completed and perfected by Clark's victorious campaigns at the head of a thousand riflemen from Kentucky—first against the Shawnee towns in Ohio in 1780, and afterwards against the Miami towns in 1782. Governor Jefferson made him a Brigadier General in 1781, with authority to raise two thousand men and capture Detroit. But Arnold's ruthless invasion of Virginia gave Clark other employment for a time, and before he could get his Detroit expedition ready the exhaustion of Virginia and the practical ending of the war by the surrender of Cornwallis caused an abandonment of the project, to Clark's great regret. In spite of the treaty of 1783, the British held Detroit till 1796 and made it a thorn in the side of the West until its surrender was

secured by the Jay treaty. While Clark was thus securing the Northwest as far as the Mississippi for the new American Republic, another wing of the famous "Rear Guard" had held the Watauga and Cumberland settlements in Tennessee against Indian assaults from the south, and had won the famous battle at King's Mountain, which turned the tide of success in favor of the rebels. Isaac Shelby, afterwards Kentucky's first Governor, and John Sevier, afterwards the first Governor of Tennessee, collected and led the frontiersmen whose decisive stroke at King's Mountain eventually caused Cornwallis to coop his army up in Yorktown preparatory to this final surrender.

While building Fort Jefferson on the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio, in 1780, Clark learned that a British-Indian war party was being sent from the lakes to punish Saint Louis and Kaskaskia for their friendly welcome to him. While he was hastening to Kaskaskia with reinforcements, the Indians made the attack on May 26 which caused 1780 to be marked as "L'Annee du Coup" in the annals of early Saint Louis. But they had got wind of his coming, somehow, and withdrew without following up their first attack. From prisoners taken by his pursuing men, he learned that the long-expected invasion of Kentucky under Colonel Bird of the British army, with troops, Indian warriors and artillery, was then proceeding up Licking River from its mouth. Starting with two companions to Kentucky, Clark arrived in time to lead a retaliatory expedition against the Shawnee towns. Bird's expedition, after reaching Ruddell's Station, eighty miles up the Licking, had retraced its steps and recrossed the Ohio, carrying away a vast amount of plunder, and about three hundred and fifty women and children prisoners.

In 1777 the brilliant young Don Bernardo de Galvez had succeeded Unzaga as Governor of Louisiana at New Orleans. Born in Malaga in 1755, he had made a splendid record in the Spanish army under O'Reilly, and in 1776, when only twenty-one, had been sent to New Orleans as second in command under Unzaga, and to succeed him the year following. When Captain Willing, in 1778, visited Governor Galvez as the agent of Congress to solicit arms and ammunition for the rebels, Galvez not only supplied him secretly with military stores, but with \$70,000 in cash. Galvez knew that the people of British West Florida were mostly American-born, and strong sympathizers with the cause of her revolted colonies. Assured of this support, and with about one hundred of them enlisted in his ranks, he lost no time in beginning the conquest of the British posts in West Florida as soon as Spain declared war against England in 1779. In connection with their expeditions from Carolina and from the lakes to Kentucky, the British proposed to take New Orleans and send armed vessels and troops up the Mississippi and into the Ohio, with a view of organizing the Indians of the West for a rear assault upon the rebel colonies. It was in anticipation of this movement that Clark was ordered to build Fort Jefferson, below the mouth of the Ohio. Galvez rendered this fort unnecessary by his conquest of British West Florida, and at the same time utterly prevented the proposed British river expedition.

On September 6, 1779, he captured Fort Manchac, on the river, about one hundred and fifteen miles above New Orleans. Then Baton Rouge was forced to capitulate, after a cannonade, on terms which included the surrender of the garrisons at Natchez and Fort Panmure. Eight English vessels in the river and on Lake Ponchartrain were taken; the prisoners including, besides sailors and irregular troops, five hundred

and fifty-six British regulars. With his Louisianians and West Florida men, reinforced by two thousand Spanish soldiers, Galvez, on March 14, 1780, cannonaded and took Fort Charlotte and its garrison, at Mobile. Waiting a year for more reinforcements, he forced Pensacola and its garrison of eight hundred British regulars to capitulate in March, 1781. This conquest enabled Spain afterwards to claim territory ceded to the United States by Great Britain in 1783, and to deny that Louisiana, as ceded to the United States in 1803, could rightfully include the Gulf region east of the Island of New Orleans to the Perdido. The United States forcibly resisted these claims, took military possession of the disputed territory, and had included it all in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, before the controversy was finally settled by the Florida cession treaty of 1819.

For these services Galvez was made a Count and Captain-General of Cuba, in 1783. Two years later he was made Viceroy of Mexico, where he and his Louisiana wife acquired a popularity never accorded to any other Spanish rulers of that country. He built the famous castle of Chepultepec and died there, much lamented by the people over whom he had then ruled for ten years.

For their services George Rogers Clark and his men received land grants that never became valuable while they lived. He never received the salary due him as colonel, first, and later as brigadier-general of Virginia soldiers. It was finally paid to an executor many years after the old hero's death. The amount due Francis Vigo for cash advanced to Clark was paid the same way. Instead of rewarding Clark with a countship, we have named many counties after him. Indiana is the only State that ever gave him a monument, and she has named counties after both Clark and Vigo. Spain had finally yielded to the persuasions of France, and gone into the war with two objects in view—the recovery, first, of Gibraltar, and next of all that part of the Mississippi Valley which had been ceded to England, or as much of it as possible, with exclusive possession of the great river. The more of this land she should have to offer in exchange, the better chance she would have of securing Gibraltar in the final peace negotiation, if she failed to take it during the war. The success of George Rogers Clark was an alarming manifestation of a new power growing up in the eastern

watershed of the river, and to establish for Spain a counter-claim to its possession, an expedition from Saint Louis was sent to capture Fort Saint Joseph, in Michigan, in 1781.

Don Ferdinand de Leyba died in 1780, and after an interval of three months, during which the duties of the office devolved upon Don Silvio Francisco Cartabona, Don Francisco Cruzat was again in charge at Saint Louis as Lieutenant-Governor. On January 2, 1781, he started the Saint Joseph expedition from Saint Louis under the command of Captain Don Eugenio Pourre. According to an account of this expedition afterwards published in the Madrid Gazette, it was composed of sixty-five militiamen and sixty Indian warriors. Don Carlos Tayon was lieutenant and Louis Chevalier was interpreter. The

names, but slightly disguised by Spanish publication, indicate that more of the soldiers were French than Spanish. The Indians were "Octaguos, Sotu and Putuami," under the chiefs "Electurno and Naquigen"—probably Pottawatomies, Ottagamies or Ottawas and Sioux or Sauks. Naquigen may have been the Ottawa chief Nakioun, with whom Colonel Clark had made a treaty in 1778. Tayon afterwards received a land grant and a commission, and was commandant at Saint Charles from 1792 till Upper Louisiana was transferred to the United States in 1804.

The small English garrison on the Saint Joseph River in southwestern Michigan was resting under the protection of allied surrounding tribes, and Captain Pourre's men had to carry not only all of their own provisions and munitions, but Indian goods enough to buy the neutrality of these tribes. The men suffered great hardships in that winter journey of four hundred miles, but they took the fort, took possession of the country in the name of the Spanish King, made prisoners of the few English who had not escaped, and divided the stores and other plunder among the Indians, leaving the Spanish flag flying and bringing the English flag to Governor Cruzat in Saint Louis.

A letter from Richard McCarty to Colonel George Slaughter, dated January 27, 1781, speaks of this expedition as composed of "thirty Spaniards, twenty Cahokians and two hundred Indians," and says the object was to avenge a party of seventeen Cahokians who had previously surprised and taken Saint Joseph, but on their return with twenty-two prisoners and a great quantity of goods, were overtaken and all killed but three, who escaped. The fort had been taken again in 1778 by Paulette Meillett, the founder of Peoria, but he had abandoned it, as the Spaniards did after capturing it in 1781. Yet the Madrid Gazette's account of this last capture as published March 12, 1782, was immediately forwarded by John Jay, the American Envoy, to warn his government in regard to the boundary designs of Spain in the pending peace negotiations.

Throughout the War of the Revolution Spanish Louisiana increased steadily in population and production. The soil produced provisions in abundance for home consumption, and considerable surplus for exportation. Saint Louis possessed a large and growing trade with the Indians of the

Missouri Valley, and was making valuable shipments of furs and peltries to New Orleans every year when the peace of 1783 was concluded. Louisiana had more than trebled her population in twenty years, under a new colonial policy which Spain had adopted in furtherance of a design to acquire all of the Mississippi Valley. In 1788, five years after the peace of 1783, the population of Lower Louisiana, according to a census then taken, was thirty-four thousand one hundred and thirty-four, including five thousand three hundred and thirty-eight in the city of New Orleans. Saint Louis and vicinity had one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven, and Sainte Genevieve eight hundred and ninety-six. The entire population of Spanish Louisiana was given as forty-two thousand six hundred



DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ.

The fourth Spanish Governor of Louisiana was born in Malaga, in 1755. In 1776, when only twenty-one, he was sent to New Orleans as second in command under Unzaga and succeeded him as Governor the following year. In 1778 he supplied Captain Willing of the Continental Army with military stores and \$20,000 in cash to help the young Republic in its struggle against England. He became the forty-ninth Viceroy of Mexico, and died at the age of thirty-one. The portrait is from the painting in the collection of Mr. Armond Hawkins of New Orleans, on exhibition during the Fair in the Louisiana State Building.

and three. But this included Spanish West Florida with six thousand three hundred and seventy-six, Natchez having two thousand six hundred and ninety-seven, and Mobile one thousand four hundred and sixty-eight. The United States claimed and afterwards took possession of most of this West Florida under the treaty of 1783, and of the remainder under the Louisiana Purchase treaty in 1803.

The treaty of 1763 had vested in England the titles or claims of both France and Spain to both of the Floridas, and to all of the land east of the middle of the Mississippi, excepting only the Island of New Orleans. Together with the previous treaty of 1762 between France and Spain, it also vested in Spain the claims or titles of all three to any and all territory between the Mississippi River and the Pacific, and also to the Island of New Orleans. In rights of discovery Spain's previous title to the Pacific coast was by far the clearest and strongest. In possession of Louisiana under the treaty of 1763, her title to all land between the river and the Pacific was academically perfect. The treaty of 1783 was an additional confirmation of this title vested in Spain by France and England, and by it, also, England ceded back to Spain all of the Floridas south of latitude 31°—that is to say, all of the Floridas not surrendered to the United States by the previous treaty of 1782, in which England recognized the independence of the United States and surrendered to them all the land east of the middle of the Mississippi from its source southward to latitude 31°. Spain afterwards claimed that her conquest of West Florida included the territory fronting on the river between latitude thirty-one degrees

and the mouth of the Yazoo, and running back between those parallels to the Apalachicola, and she retained it against the will of its white inhabitants until the United States took forcible possession of it during President John Adams' administration. And this claim that England could not, under the treaty of 1783, cede land which Spain claimed to have acquired by conquest in 1779 and 1780-81, was also the strongest basis of her subsequent claim that the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 could not include West Florida as far east as the Perdido. The United States decided this controversy also by taking military possession eventually. The controversies over the Natchez land north of 31°, and over Spain's brazen denial of American right to the free navigation of the Mississippi, under the treaties of 1763 and 1783 remained a constant menace to the Union and the peace of the Republic, until the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 completed gloriously and most happily the work of the fathers and founders of the Government of the United States.

England as well as Spain continued for many years after, 1783 to harbor hopes of recovering possession of the Mississippi Valley, and the intrigues and efforts of both in this direction, and the results thereof, have left their impress upon every phase of Louisiana history during those twenty years. For in utter disregard of the treaty of 1783, England retained posts in the territory she had ceded to the United States until 1796. The Louisiana Purchase in 1803 put an end to the raids of British Indians from the north and of Spanish Indians from the south, which had, up to that time, made the settlement of the West the bloodiest chapter in early American history.



JEAN GABRIEL CERRÉ.

Gabriel Cerré, as he was commonly known, was born in Montreal, August 12, 1734. In 1755 he established himself at Kaskaskia, Illinois, as a merchant and trader. When George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia, he offered to Cerré the privilege of accepting American citizenship, which the trader accepted. He joined with Francis Vigo and Charles Gratiot in bearing the expense of Clark's expedition to Vincennes. M. Cerré died in Saint Louis on April 4, 1805. The illustration is from a painting owned by his descendant, Mr. Volantine C. Turner, of Saint Louis, exhibited by the Missouri Historical Society at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.



HERNANDO DE SOTO DISCOVERING THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

From a mural painting in the New York State Building, occupying a lunette in the great central hall. It was painted by Florian Peixotto, and was one of many allegorical and historical paintings with which the beautiful rotunda and walls were decorated.



## CHAPTER II.

### THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

WESTERN BOUNDARIES OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC THREATENED BY FOREIGN OCCUPATION—STATEHOOD MOVEMENT IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE—FRENCH IN LOUISIANA RESTLESS UNDER SPANISH RULE—SPAIN GRANTS FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI—AMERICA'S DESIRE FOR COMPLETE CONTROL OF RIVER COMMERCE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PURCHASE MOVEMENT—JEFFERSON'S DREAMS OF WESTWARD EXPANSION—CESSION ONLY OF NEW ORLEANS AND FLORIDA AT FIRST SOUGHT—LIVINGSTON'S SECRET INSTRUCTIONS—JEFFERSON'S WARNING TO NAPOLEON—MONROE SENT TO FRANCE ON SECRET MISSION—NAPOLEON YIELDS TO KEEP LOUISIANA OUT OF ENGLAND'S HANDS—SIGNING OF THE TREATY—ANNOUNCEMENT A SURPRISE TO ENGLAND—TREATY RATIFIED BY CONGRESS—JEFFERSON SENDS OUT LEWIS AND CLARK'S EXPEDITION—FURTHER EXPLORATIONS OF THE NORTHWEST—RAPID SETTLING OF THE TERRITORY—WAR OF 1812—BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS—AMERICAN REPUBLIC AT LAST FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

THE Articles of Confederation, adopted in 1777, were not a National Constitution, but a mere treaty of alliance, entered into by thirteen separate and independent States in the presence of a common danger, and for the attainment of a common object. As soon as the immediate danger was averted, and the independence of the United States of America was recognized by the treaty of 1783, it was seen that the United States did not exist as a government worthy of recognition abroad, or capable of guarding the common welfare at home. There was no National Executive, no National Judiciary, and the Congress was a mere conclave of envoys, whose decisions in regard to national questions each State might enforce or not, as it chose. This Congress could borrow money, but could not raise revenues to pay debts. It could apportion to each State its share of such debts, and make requisitions on the States for their quotas of public expenditures, but could not enforce payment. It could make treaties, but had to depend upon the State governments to respect and enforce treaty provisions. Each State imposed duties, and regulated currency and commerce to suit itself. The war debt of this Congress, domestic and foreign, was about \$140,000,000, and many States had refused to pay their quotas of the interest due to foreign creditors. The States themselves had incurred war debts amounting to about \$70,000,000. The Continental currency issued by the Congress was worthless. Public credit was dead, and remained so until it was resurrected by the Constitution adopted in 1788. The only government that would consent to maintain diplomatic relations, or enter into commercial treaties with us under such circumstances, was France.

Fortunately, however, this impotent Congress had authority to dispose of and govern western lands acquired by it from the States, and Maryland had refused to consent to the Articles of Confederation until the States claiming lands west of the mountains should cede the same to the Congress. Virginia and North Carolina were paying their soldiers with land grants, and the cession of the Northwestern Territory enabled the Congress also to pay soldiers with land grants, and thereby to hasten the settlement of the West. The devastation and impoverishment of the country east of the Alleghenies by war were rendered more excruciating by the destruction of credit, and by the want of a National authority to regulate commerce between the States and with foreign countries, or to afford any needed protection to the general welfare. Thousands of men were therefore ready to risk the most desperate chances of bettering their condition in the Ohio Valley. Out of this situation grew the westward migration which,

within twenty years, became strong enough on the east side of the Mississippi to force the Louisiana Purchase on the United States, and strong enough even on the west side to outvote the original inhabitants, thus making Louisiana a rather untenable possession for any government but ours.

Not foreseeing such an eventuality, Great Britain and Spain both did their best to make this migration to the Ohio Valley a case of jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. Great Britain confidently expected an early disintegration of the Confederation, and the return of the States separately to their British allegiance. Mortified by her defeat and the loss of such valued possessions, that Power, on various pretexts, retained her western posts along the lakes within our territory, contrary to the treaty, which therefore brought no peace to the settlers in the West. Indian war parties from the vicinity of these posts continually infested the woods of Kentucky in quest of scalps and plunder, or massacred boatloads of settlers passing down the Ohio. Indian raids upon the Tennessee settlements from the south continued to be as frequent after Great Britain had ceded the Floridas to Spain as they had been during the war. Spain also persisted in claiming and retaining large territories within our treaty boundaries, while denying our treaty right to the free navigation of the Mississippi. From 1783 until she surrendered Louisiana, her idea in governing it was to compel Kentucky and Tennessee to place themselves under her sovereign protection, or, failing in that, to divert their population to the west bank of the Mississippi by making Kentucky and Tennessee uninhabitable, and offering large land grants in Louisiana to American settlers.

Though organized into three Virginia counties, the thirty thousand people of Kentucky could get no protection from Virginia, and North Carolina gave none to her counties on the Tennessee and the Cumberland. Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, was powerless to enforce respect for the treaty provisions of 1783. Suffering continually from savage incursions, and with their only outlet to market rendered valueless by Spanish tolls and restrictive regulations, at New Orleans, the wonder is that the allegiance of the western people to the United States was never seriously shaken by the tempting concessions with which Spanish emissaries offered to reward them if they would assert their independence of Virginia and North Carolina, and attach themselves to Spain. They were frontier riflemen, however, nearly all of them soldiers of the Revolution, willing to depend on themselves for the defense of their homes and families, and full of confidence in the ultimate success of the American Republic.

This confidence was confirmed by the installation of a real Union, and a real Federal Government, with George Washington as the first President, in 1789.

In 1790 Judge Harry Innes wrote to the first Secretary of War that during the seven years he had then lived in Kentucky the Indians had killed fifteen hundred of her people, stolen twenty thousand horses, and carried off other property of the value of fifteen thousand pounds sterling. Before General Wayne's final victory over the Indians in 1794, not less than three thousand six hundred men, women and children had been killed by them in Kentucky. Even as late as March 10, 1795, the citizens of Louisville raised by subscription a fund to pay bounties for the scalps of Indians killed in that vicinity. The settlers in Tennessee suffered in the same way, if not quite to the same extent, while they, too, were bringing into cultivation lands whose produce was shut out from any market by Spanish control over the mouth of the Mississippi.

The efforts of both the Tennesseans and the Kentuckians to attain the status of States were misunderstood, misrepresented, and viewed with unfounded suspicion and alarm on the other side of the Alleghenies. As early as 1784 the movement was begun in Kentucky as a defensive necessity, but not until nine conventions had been held to effect a separation from Virginia, and the latter had passed her fourth act of consent, was the admission of Kentucky as a State effected June 1, 1792, her nine counties then containing a population of one hundred thousand. When North Carolina ceded her Tennessee territory to the Congress of the Confederation, and the Congress failed to accept and organize it, the Tennesseans, finding themselves disowned and excluded from the shelter of any sovereignty whatever, held a convention and organized the State of Frankland, with the celebrated John Sevier as Governor. When North Carolina revoked her first cession, and denounced the Frankland officials as usurpers and traitors, they quietly submitted and waited until, under another North Carolina cession, the Congress of the United States organized Tennessee as the "Territory South of the Ohio," and finally admitted it as the State of Tennessee, with John Sevier as its first Governor, in 1796.

The primary object of both the Kentuckians and Tennesseans in desiring statehood under the Articles of Confederation, was the power to levy taxes, raise armies and pacify the Indian tribes assailing them, and perhaps it is well that they did not succeed until the new Constitution of the Union had shorn the States of some of the powers they formerly had. As full-fledged States before the adoption of that Constitution, these western communities might have embroiled the whole country prematurely by a rash attempt to settle the Mississippi question by force. It required all the authority of the Constitution and of Presidents they honored to restrain them from doing so after they became States. Their people's hatred and distrust of Spain were always strong enough to restrain them from any treasonable relations with her.

It is probably true that Spain squandered money on Wilkinson, Sebastian and other emissaries. But they took her money without enlisting even a corporal's guard of Kentuckians or Tennesseans in her behalf, and from the successive promotions he received in the army from Presidents Washington, Adams and Jefferson, it is reasonably certain that General Wilkinson systematically betrayed Spain's designs to his own Government, while he was leading Spanish governors into blundering measures in return for the pension they paid him. And it must be confessed that the western people rather

enjoyed the suspicion and apprehension with which their attitude was regarded on the other side of the mountains. Under the Confederation they wanted it understood that if they could not get free navigation from the efforts of the United States, they might be forced to accept it from Spain. Under the Federal Government, when they felt strong enough to drive Spain out of Louisiana, they wanted the Government to feel that they were likely to make the attempt some day, regardless of the Government's authority, unless free navigation should be quickly secured for them. Their own political plays and bluffs had given some slight credit to fanciful notions that they were really countenancing some very dark intrigue and treasonable conspiracies.

James Wilkinson, a native of Maryland, had enlisted at the outbreak of the Revolution in Washington's army at Cambridge. A brave and capable soldier, a man of fascinating address, with a natural bent and talent for intrigues, he secured promotion so rapidly that for meritorious services Congress in 1777 made him a Brigadier-General by brevet and Secretary of the Board of War. His close intimacy with Benedict Arnold had put a cloud on his reputation after the discovery of Arnold's treason, and his connection with the conspiracy to remove Washington and make Gates Commander-in-Chief, elicited such a protest from officers of the army against the action of Congress that Wilkinson resigned the brigadiership, retaining his rank as Colonel. Later he became "Clothier General" of the army, and that brought him further into disrepute. It is evident that he had taken the great Duke of Marlborough as his model both in war and in politics. His close connection with Aaron Burr afterward made another dark stain on his record.

At the close of the war Wilkinson became a merchant in Lexington, Kentucky, and one of the leaders in the statehood movement. Visiting New Orleans in 1787 with flatboats loaded with produce, which were immediately seized by the Spanish officials, he dazzled Governor Miro with visions of a statehood movement that would eventually annex Kentucky to Louisiana, provided Spain should intrust the management of the matter to him, supply him with the necessary funds, and so shape her Louisiana policy as to promote his designs. He thus secured a secret trading permit, equivalent to a monopoly of Kentucky's foreign commerce, and he received also a pension of \$2,000 annually. Whatever the Spanish officials did after this at Wilkinson's suggestion only made the breach between them and the Kentuckians wider. What Wilkinson ever accomplished for Spain remains yet to be discovered. When his commercial venture proved a failure, he applied for reappointment as a Colonel in the United States Army, and got it because Colonel Thomas Marshall wrote to President Washington that Wilkinson was too dangerous a man to be left at large or unemployed, and should be commissioned a Colonel.

Wilkinson rendered splendid service under General Wayne in the "Fallen Timbers" campaign, was again made a Brigadier-General, and succeeded to the head of the United States Army after General Wayne's death in 1796. His military duties were always discharged ably and loyally. He commanded our troops at the transfer of the Louisiana Purchase, and those that in later years took military possession of Mobile and wrested West Florida from Spain. To the time of the Perdido he played a sordid confidence game on Spain, was made Governor of Louisiana Territory, and it has never been doubted that he was the betrayer of his friend, Aaron

Burr. When tried as Burr's accomplice he was acquitted, and through all his other treasons seems to have been loyal to his own Government, and to have retained its confidence, though his bad reputation at home finally caused him to die an exile in Mexico in 1825.

Spain had good reason to be apprehensive of the effect which the independence of the new Republic in North America would have on her vast possessions in North, South and Central America. She owned more American land than she could have peopled in a thousand years under her colonial system, but still desired more, and what she feared was not the real danger that the successful example of the United States would be followed in time by all her American dependencies. She saw no danger ahead but the future conquest of Mexico by the United States. When the King of Spain asked his advisers for reports on the probable effect on Spanish America of the establishment of the American Union, the same Count d'Aranda who made the report on the Lafreniere revolt, gave his sovereign another remarkably prophetic warning.

"This Federal Republic," he wrote, "is born a pigmy, if I may be allowed so to express myself. It has required the powerful support of two such States as France and Spain to obtain its independence. The day will come when she will be a giant—a colossus, formidable even to these countries. She will forget the services she has received from the two Powers, and will think only of her own aggrandizement. The liberty of conscience, the facility of establishing an immense population upon immense territories, together with the advantages of a new government, will attract the agriculturists and mechanics of all nations, for men will ever run after fortune, and in a few years we shall see the tyrannical existence of the very colossus of which I speak. The first step of this nation after it has become powerful will be to take possession of the Floridas, in order to command the Gulf of Mexico, and, after having rendered difficult our commerce with New Spain, she will aspire to the conquest of that vast empire, which it will be impossible for us to defend against a formidable power established on the same continent and in the immediate neighborhood. These fears are well founded. They must be realized in a few years if some greater revolution even more fatal does not sooner take place in our Americas."

Ignoring "some greater revolution even more fatal"—and as it turned out far more imminent—Spain sought to provide against the conquest of Mexico by the United States, a danger that will never materialize while Mexico remains the orderly

and progressive Republic she is today. A population sufficiently numerous in Louisiana to make it an impassable barrier between Mexico and the United States, became thenceforth the aim of Spain's policy in Louisiana, and no other Spanish dependency ever had a more truly paternal government than Spain gave to Louisiana during the last thirty years of her control. But paternalism has never made an American colony populous and powerful, and Spain's policy failed. Repudiating the boundaries fixed by treaty, Spain claimed all the land south of the parallel running through the mouth of the Yazoo and held it. Asserting that we lost the freedom of the Mississippi when we ceased to be British subjects, she claimed, as the owner of the land on both sides of the river, a monopoly of its navigation, and tried to use this monopoly both as an instrument of torture and as a bribe to detach Kentucky and Tennessee from the United States, and extend her boundary up to the Ohio on the east side of the Mississippi. Her paid emissaries accomplished nothing in

the Ohio Valley, and the tortures she inflicted only made its people more hostile and more determined to control the river themselves.

In this enmity she recognized a formidable danger after the United States had evolved a stronger government in 1789, and the French Revolution had sent forth a wave of republican sentiment to topple down the thrones and dynasties of Europe. Sympathy with the French Republic rose to a very combustible temperature in this country, and especially in the Ohio Valley and in Louisiana. The authority of President Washington alone restrained it within the bounds of prudence. Even popular veneration for the wisdom of Washington might have proved an inadequate restraint if Genet, the Minister of the French Republic, had not received such an ovation on his arrival that he lost his head and began openly and flagrantly

to violate our neutral obligations to such an extent that Washington demanded his recall and issued a proclamation especially against the filibustering expedition which was being organized in Kentucky, under the command of General George Rogers Clark, to co-operate with a Republican insurrection in Louisiana, in expelling the Spaniards and proclaiming Louisiana's independence.

Before Governor Don Estevan Miro returned to Spain, in 1790, the Louisiana French were becoming so alarmingly demonstrative that he tried to repress their republicanism by prohibiting the importation of American clocks and other goods decorated with the figure of the Goddess of Liberty. He even sought to stop the circulation of American coins bearing the Jacobin device of the Phrygian Cap. His successor,



GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON.

Born in 1757, he was, in 1803, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army and one of the Commissioners of the United States to whom Louisiana was transferred from France. He died in New Orleans in 1825. The portrait is from a contemporary painting belonging to Mr. Armand Hawkins, of New Orleans, and exhibited by him in the Louisiana State Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Baron de Carondelet, found the King's American subjects dancing the "Carmagnole" and singing the "Marseillaise," and he hastened to build forts commanding New Orleans with their guns and to demand a larger appropriation. "By the exertion of the utmost vigilance," he wrote to his Government, "and at the cost of sleepless nights—by frightening some, by punishing others, and by driving several out of the colony, and particularly those Frenchmen who have lately come among us and who have already contaminated a great part of the colony with their notions of equality—by intercepting letters and papers of a suspicious character, and by dissembling with all, I have obtained more than I hoped, considering that the colony is now in a state of tranquility."

But this tranquility proved illusory. Republican clubs in Philadelphia and in Lexington, Kentucky, were corresponding with Republican clubs in Louisiana, and providing them with bales of fiery proclamations for secret distribution. Auguste La Chaise, an ardent Republican of great influence in Louisiana, where he was born, was at the head of the movement, in frequent consultation with Genet, and directing the work of his agents in Kentucky and Tennessee. Baron de Carondelet got wind of these movements through his spies, and he and the Madrid Government appealed to President Washington to prevent the threatened invasion of Spanish territory from Kentucky. Washington, Jefferson and others wrote letters to leading men in Kentucky, advising them to leave Spain in quiet possession of Louisiana for the nonce, and assuring them that the time would soon come when no power on earth could prevent them from owning the Mississippi River.

Kentucky having been admitted as a State in 1792, President Washington wrote to Governor Shelby asking him to issue a proclamation against the proposed expedition. Governor Shelby replied that nothing had been done with which he felt authorized to interfere. But Genet's rashness in giving General George Rogers Clark, in 1793, a commission as "Major-General in the armies of France, and Commander-in-Chief of the French Revolutionary Legion on the Mississippi River" brought out President Washington's proclamation denouncing as treason any participation in the proposed expedition, and announcing that the whole power of the United States would be arrayed against

it. That dissolved the "Revolutionary Legion." Gayarre says in his history: "For enterprises of this kind, fiery and adventurous spirits are always at hand in all countries and in all ages, and the French emissaries of the West and South seduced a considerable number of men who immediately prepared for the execution of the undertaking in which they had enlisted. Armed bands had been gathered on the southern frontier of Georgia, and even a large body of Creek warriors was in readiness to join the invaders. It was feared at the same time that an attack would be made from the Ohio settlements, and that the spring floods of the Mississippi would bring down the enemy, borne swiftly by the rising waters of that river."

Louisiana Republicanism continued to give the Baron de Carondelet sleepless nights, even after La Chaise had announced the disbanding of Clark's Legion and until the terrible slave insurrection in San Domingo afforded the Governor of Louisiana an opportunity of which he made a very effective use. While refugees from San Domingo were arriving in Louisiana with blood-curdling accounts of the horrors of that island, the Baron discovered an appalling slave insurrection conspiracy in Louisiana, which had set April 15, 1795, as the day for rising. All the white Frenchmen would be murdered and only the young white women were to be spared as wives for the founders of a "black republic." This revelation froze the genial current of "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality" in Louisiana, and made Spanish protection more welcome. Three white men were arrested as leaders. To rescue them the negroes fought a pitched battle in which twenty-five of them were killed. Twenty-three other negroes were gibbeted and left hanging in chains on gibbets arranged along the river bank. Thirty-one negroes were severely flogged. The three white men who organized the conspiracy were only "banished from the colony"—a favoritism which suggested to after times a suspicion that their banishment was merely transportation to some point where their enjoyment of Spanish pensions would

not breed scandal. In their alarm the Spanish authorities had made promises of better treatment of their river commerce. The regulations were immediately made more liberal, and our Government was enabled to secure from Spain, through the San Lorenzo treaty of 1795, the free navigation of the Mississippi forever from source to mouth, with right of free deposit at New



STATUE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

In his heroic statue of the Father of the Louisiana Territory, Mr. J. Q. A. Ward conveys at once to the beholder a clear conception of the strength of character and prophetic foresight which enabled Jefferson to conceive and carry out his plan of extending the boundaries of the youthful republic to the Rocky Mountains. There is in the calm, strong, grave yet kindly face, something of the faith he felt in the future of his land and of his race, and which led him to follow the Louisiana Purchase with the Lewis and Clark exploring expedition in order to prove to the country and to the world the immense value of the estate which he had given them. From the point where the statue stood, on the Plaza of the east approach to Festival Hall, the great Virginian seemed to be surveying with gratified surprise the wonderful Exposition in commemoration of his triumph of statesmanship.

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Orleans for three years, and thereafter at such point as should be selected. After this the Spanish Governors increased their efforts to attract American settlers to the west bank of the Mississippi by means of liberal grants of land. Their offers were greatly aided by the insecurity of Kentucky land tenures, caused by the wretched system of surveys adopted by the Virginia land office in the early days when surveying land in Kentucky was a very dangerous business. Three or four different survey plats were afterwards found to overlap and cross each other so that the owner of land patented under one survey might be ejected by the owner of a patent for the same land entered under a prior survey. After paying for his land a second or a third time, it sometimes happened that claimants under still older surveys could make the unhappy settler pay for his land a fourth time or surrender it. Many a pioneer who had built a home and made a farm in danger and privation was, in this way, driven penniless from Kentucky. Thousands of the first settlers of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri were men who went forth in quest of "land surveyed and patented by Uncle Sam," after they had taken a shot or two at the "land sharks," who were for many years more dreaded and hated in Kentucky than the Indians. Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer, was one of the victims of "land sharks." In his sixty-first year [1795] he was invited to Upper Louisiana by Lieutenant-Governor Don Zenon Trudeau, and, coming with his family, was received with honor and a grant of one thousand arpents of land, to be located wherever he chose in the Femme Osage District [Saint Charles County]. A further grant of ten thousand arpents was given to him for inducing his relatives of the Boone, Callaway and Bryan families, and other friends to the number of one hundred families, to settle in the district where he spent the last twenty-five years of his life. All this land he lost by failing to have the grants confirmed by the Spanish Governor at New Orleans. Congress, in 1813, by a special act, confirmed his one thousand arpent grant; but he sold it, used the money in paying old debts he owed in Kentucky, and died as landless as when he first entered Missouri. Migration to the west bank was much facilitated by the belief of the Ohio Valley people that they would all live to see Louisiana acquired by the United States in the near future. While Spain by these futile measures was striving to con-

firm her feeble grasp on Louisiana, Great Britain was looking on from Canada with an eager eye to the first opportunity for re-annexing Louisiana to Canada, and British agents also had been offering to co-operate with the inhabitants of the Ohio Valley in securing free navigation of the Mississippi River all the way to its mouth by driving out the Spaniards. On July 11, 1790, when England seemed bent on war with Spain, President Washington's Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson, wrote to James Monroe: "Other symptoms indicate a general design on all Louisiana and the Floridas. In what a tremendous position would success in these objects place us all. Embraced from Saint Croix to Sainte Mary's on the one

side by their possessions, on the other by their fleet, we need not hesitate to say that they would soon find means to unite to them all the territory covered by the ramifications of the Mississippi." Some weeks later President Washington wrote to Lafayette: "Should a war take place between Great Britain and Spain, I conceive from a great variety of concurring circumstances that the Floridas will soon be in possession of the former." On August 2, 1790, Secretary Jefferson, in his instructions to Minister Carmichael at Madrid, urging him to make the most of the opportunity for settling the Mississippi navigation question, wrote: "It is impossible to answer for the forbearance of our western citizens. We endeavor to quiet them with the expectation of an attainment of their rights by peaceable means. But should they, in a moment of impatience, hazard others, there is no saying how far we may be led; for neither themselves nor their rights will ever be abandoned by me."

President and Cabinet were a unit on this subject. The great Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, wrote on the necessity of securing the retained western posts from Great Britain, and the navigation of the Mississippi from Spain, and said: "An increase of the means of annoying us in the same hands is a certain ill-conse-

quence of the acquisition of the Floridas and Louisiana by the British." In the course of the same letter he spoke of the navigation of the Mississippi as "essential to the unity of the empire," and added: "We ought not to leave in the possession of any foreign Power the territories at the mouth of the Mississippi, which are to be regarded as the key to it." When Lord Dorchester's request came from Canada for permission to send



STATUE OF NAPOLEON.

On the Plaza of the west approach to Festival Hall at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, occupying a position corresponding to that of the statue of Jefferson on the east, stood Daniel C. French's imposing and impressive statue of the First Consul, whose co-operation with Jefferson made the Louisiana Purchase possible. Mr. French has shown Napoleon as the statesman rather than as the soldier, Napoleon at the height of his power as the head of the French Republic, when Waterloo was undreamed of and Saint Helena beyond the imagination of man. And yet one may fancy that even the mute image looks out with a shade of regret over the wonders and grandeurs of the lands Napoleon relinquished.

troops across our territory to attack Spain in Louisiana, President Washington gave it serious consideration, and it might have been made the basis of a new understanding with England. But the war between her and Spain was postponed to 1798, and, in the meantime, the Jay treaty of 1795 restored to us in 1796 the western posts so long retained by the British, and the Pinckney treaty of the same year with Spain conceded the thirty-first parallel as our southern boundary, and also our right to the free navigation of the Mississippi.

North Carolina, on February 25, 1790, ceded the country now known as Tennessee to the United States, and with thirty thousand inhabitants it was organized as "The Territory south of the Ohio," with William Blount, of North Carolina, as its Governor. He and his father and brother had been prominent leaders in the Revolution. He had served in the old Congress, had been one of the framers of North Carolina's Constitution, and of the Constitution of the United States, and was one of President Washington's most intimate friends. Washington appointed him over Patrick Henry's candidate, George Mason of Virginia. The southern tribes under the Creek Chief McGillivray, a British half-breed known to be in the pay of Spain, kept up their warfare against the Tennesseans from Spanish Florida just as they had done from British Florida. These hostilities were never entirely suspended until Andrew Jackson, many years later, suppressed them in his high-handed way when he followed the Indians into Florida, seized Spanish posts, and did other things including a little hanging of white men, which the United States Government disavowed as a preliminary to negotiations for the acquisition of Florida. It is not at all strange that the Tennesseans were inclined to listen when British agents tendered them the friendship and assistance of the Indians in driving the Spaniards out just before the war was declared between Great Britain and Spain in 1798.

Tennessee had been admitted as a State in June, 1796, and Governor Blount had been sent to represent her in the United States Senate at Philadelphia. On July 3, 1797, President Adams sent a message to Congress announcing that the nation was in a critical condition, that there was a conspiracy on foot to co-operate with Creeks and Cherokees and British troops to wrest New Orleans and the Floridas from Spain, and that Senator Blount had been engaged in correspondence implicating him in the plot. Five days later, by a vote of twenty-five against the single vote of Tazewell, of Virginia, Blount was expelled from the Senate on a charge of "high misdemeanor inconsistent with public trust and duty." Returning to Tennessee, he was received as a martyr to the cause of the people. A member of the State Senate resigned to vacate a seat for him, and, by acclamation, he was made presiding officer. A new county was named after him, with a county-seat named Marysville, in honor of his wife. The United States House of Representatives impeached him and sent its Sergeant-at-Arms to Knoxville to arrest him. Blount

refused to go and nobody dared to arrest him. He died the following spring, but Tennesseans continued to heap honors on his family. His half-brother, twenty-six years younger, was Governor of Tennessee from 1809 to 1815, and Senator Blount's only son, William Granger Blount, long represented a Tennessee district in Congress. Whatever the British design may have been, these Tennesseans had no more idea of surrendering New Orleans to Great Britain than of letting Spain retain it.

This alleged conspiracy was probably a branch of the efforts of General Francisco Miranda to start insurrections in all Spanish-American provinces, and induce them to follow the example of the United States by engaging in a united struggle for their independence. He was a native of Santa Fe, in the Spanish-American province of New Granada, a brave soldier and an ardent Republican. The British Minister, Pitt, was encouraging and aiding his efforts, and had him at work in the United States during the John Adams administration. Even after the San Lorenzo treaty of 1795, Spain maintained her posts in the Natchez Territory between

the thirty-first parallel and the mouth of the Yazoo, until the last Spanish garrison was withdrawn, on March 29, 1798, in the face of American troops under orders to attack the posts unless evacuated by April 1st. In his message to Congress of June 12, 1797, recommending the institution of a territorial government in the Natchez district, President Adams said: "The country is rendered peculiarly valuable by its inhabitants, who are represented to amount to nearly four thousand, generally well affected and much attached to the United States, and zealous for the establishment of a government under their authority."

A popular vote would probably have shown that a majority of the people in the Floridas and Louisiana, of both French and English descent, were of the same sentiment as the people of the Natchez district.

Pending the settlement of the Natchez matter, Don Gayoso de Lemos succeeded Baron Carondelet as Governor of Louisiana, and held the office until he died July 18, 1799, when Don Maria Vidal became acting Civil Governor and the Marquis de Casa-Calvo Military Governor. From November 27, 1787, the Lieutenant-Governors in Upper Louisiana were Emanuel Perez to July 21, 1792; Don Zenon Trudeau from that date to August 29, 1799, and

from that date to the surrender, Charles Dehault Delassus. This procession of events and situations in the United States between 1783 and 1800, led straight to the negotiation of the Louisiana Purchase treaty, which was the crowning act of the incoming Administration of the United States.

Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated President of the United States on March 4, 1801, as the leader of a political revolution, elected by an extreme test of the Constitution. The election had been thrown into the House by a tie vote between Jefferson and Burr, the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, respectively. The Federalists had it in



STATUE OF MARBOIS.

François, Marquis de Barbe-Marbois, Napoleon's Minister of Finance, whose name has been imperishably preserved by the influence which he brought to bear upon the First Consul, and by his signing the Louisiana Purchase Treaty in the name of the first French Republic, is shown as a precise, methodical, carefully attired gentleman of the period in the statue by Henry Herring, which occupied a prominent place on Art III at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. As the instrument of destiny in the tremendous international transaction which his signature culminated, Marbois will remain an imperishable figure throughout future ages.

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their power, under the law of that time, to elect Burr over Jefferson, and would have done so but for the active and strenuous interference of Jefferson's great political antagonist, Alexander Hamilton. It was late in February before the contest was decided and Hamilton's magnanimous patriotism had rendered his country the great service of securing the election of Jefferson over Burr, a service which ruined the standing of the great Federalist in his own party and was, no doubt, the primary cause of the fatal duel in which Burr killed him a few years later. Mr. Jefferson was regarded by the mass of



STATUE OF ROBERT LIVINGSTON.

Chancellor Livingston, without whose far-seeing statesmanship the Louisiana Purchase might never have been consummated, has been depicted by the sculptor, August Lukeman, wearing the flowing robes of his office as Chancellor of the State of New York. The features were modelled from contemporary portraits by the sculptor, who has managed to convey to the cold medium in which he worked something of the inspiration and spirit of prophecy that enabled the American envoy to adhere, without wavering, to his purpose, which, as he believed, and as a century of time has proved, would confer upon his native land the greatest material blessing which fate had in store for it. The statue of Livingston stood on the east approach of Festival Hall at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

in the Ohio Valley continually harassed and goaded to madness by Spain's repeated acts of bad faith in carrying out the provisions of the San Lorenzo treaty with reference to our river exports. There was a fear that our settled policy of forbearance towards Spain would end in the transfer of New Orleans to Great Britain or France through some sudden turn in European affairs, and it was generally conceded that we would have to resist any such transfer at all hazards. In 1799, when it began to be suspected that Napoleon would recover both the Floridas and Louisiana from Spain, Hamilton wrote that "the executive should be clothed with power to meet and defeat so dangerous an enterprise." In the same letter he came out in favor of "taking possession of those countries ourselves to obviate the mischief of their falling into the hands of an active foreign Power." Under such prompting it is not strange that the war feeling in the West became rampant, as rumors of a secret cession of Florida and Louisiana to France gained credence. It was loudly proclaimed by the Western settlers that, with or without the consent of the United States, any French army landing at New Orleans

would be met by them with thirty thousand riflemen and fifteen thousand Indian warriors. The disastrous defeat of Wellington's twelve thousand Peninsular veterans at New Orleans a few years later by less than half the number of Western militia was not needed to teach Mr. Jefferson that this war cry in the West was no idle threat.

No man was more devoted to the westward extension of the Union than Mr. Jefferson. No man appreciated more seriously the necessity of acquiring undisputed control of the Mississippi. No man had a better understood record on these questions. But aside from his strong predilection for peaceful methods, Mr. Jefferson had an abiding faith in our ultimate acquisition of the entire continent by peaceful occupation and cultivation, through the rapid increase of our population. As early as January 25, 1786, when he was United States Minister to France, he had written from Paris: "Our confederacy must be viewed as the nest from which all America, North and South, is to be peopled. We should take care, too, not to think it to the interest of that great continent to press too soon upon the Spaniards. Those countries cannot be in better hands. My fear is that they are too feeble to hold them until our population can be sufficiently advanced to gain them, piece by piece."

Expansion by the spread of population, acquiring land for new States "piece by piece," was Jefferson's idea. It was in his mind when he called his friends to the support of George Rogers Clark and persuaded Governor Henry to equip that young backwoodsman for the conquest of the Northwest Territory. It was in his mind when he persuaded John Ledyard, in 1785, to set out from Paris for Alaska by way of Siberia to explore the Pacific coast, with a view of finding a great river leading up to the Rockies near the sources of the Missouri. Mr. Jefferson was a believer in the existence of the Columbia River long before it was discovered. He knew the story of Mancachtape, the Natchez Indian, as told in Du Plat's history of Louisiana, published in 1758. This Indian wanderer among strange tribes claimed that he had ascended the Missouri River to its source, crossed the summit of the Rockies and descended another great river to tidewater. The exploration of that river was one of Mr. Jefferson's hobbies. Before Captain Gray, of Boston and the good ship Columbia, had reported his discovery of the mouth of the river, Mr. Jefferson had induced the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia to aid him in raising the money to send the French botanist Andre Michaux over the mountains to the Pacific.



STATUE OF JAMES MONROE.

One of the noteworthy productions of a woman sculptor is the portrait statue of James Monroe, by Julia M. Bracken of Chicago, which stood on the east approach to Art Hill, at the World's Fair. The diplomat, whose efforts culminated in the signing of the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, and who afterwards became the fifth President of the United States, is shown in an easy and dignified attitude in the costume of the period of the Louisiana Purchase.

Side by side with the secretly granted authority under which the Louisiana Purchase was made, President Jefferson obtained the means of equipping the Lewis and Clark expedition for the exploration of the Columbia, just as if he expected that Louisiana would soon be ours and that such an exploration would extend our Louisiana hinterland to the Pacific boundary originally claimed by the French, as it certainly did some forty years later.

When he assumed the helm of state in 1801, Mr. Jefferson wisely recognized the reasons then existing for proceeding with vigor, but tentatively and with extreme caution, in the settlement of the Mississippi question that had baffled the best

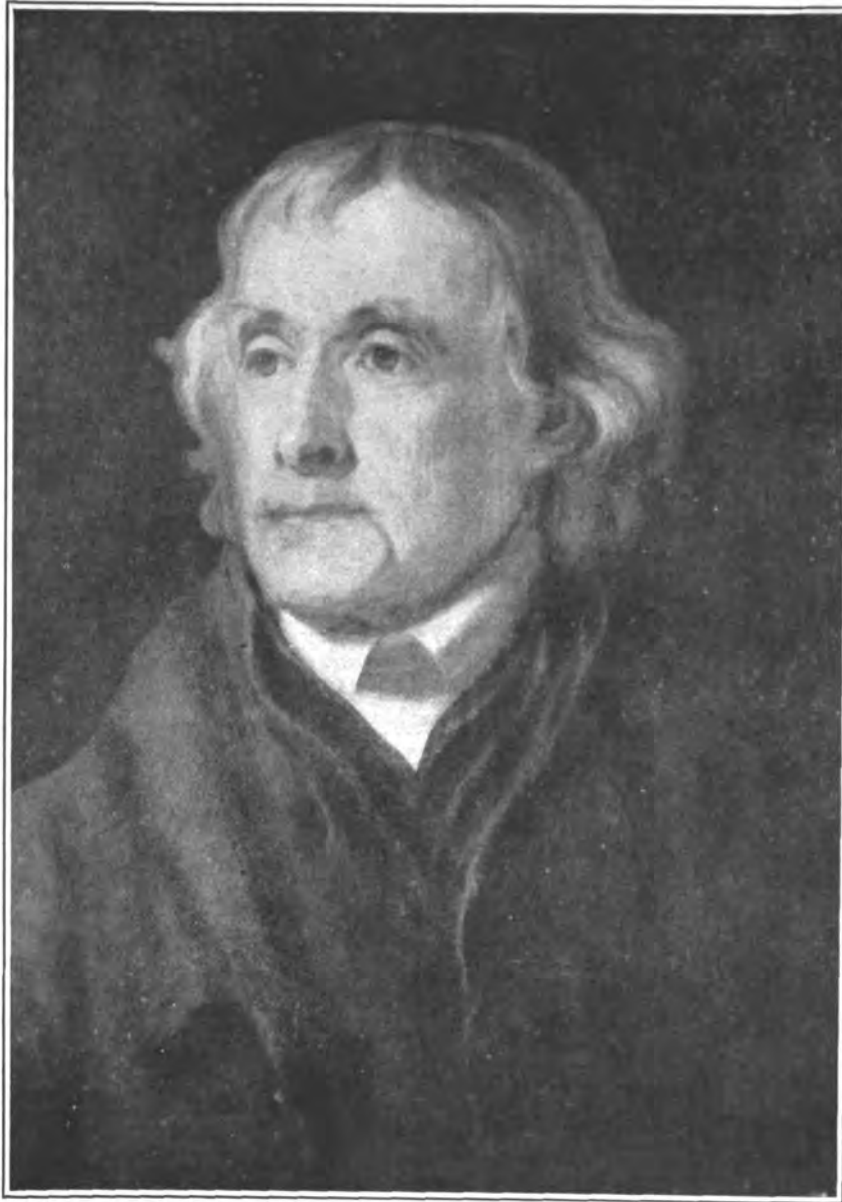
diplomacy by which Mr. Jefferson obtained so much more than he hoped for, he wrote in a letter to John Bacon: "Although I am not sanguine of obtaining the cession of New Orleans for money, yet I am confident in the policy of putting off the day of contention for it till we are stronger in ourselves and stronger in allies, but especially till we have planted such a population on the Mississippi as will be able to do their own business without the necessity of marching men from the shores of the Atlantic, fifteen hundred or two thousand miles thither, to perish by fatigue or changes of climate."

Under such circumstances and with such aims, President Jefferson began to grope his way in the dark to a settlement

of the all-important Mississippi question. It had been rumored and generally believed before Jefferson's inauguration that Spain had ceded both Louisiana and the Floridas to France. But Spain retained control of both, and no confirmation of the rumor could be obtained from Paris or Madrid. Charles C. Pinckney was made Minister to Spain. Robert R. Livingston, the veteran jurist, statesman and patriot, who had presided over the Congress and the diplomacy of the War of Independence, had declined the Naval Portfolio in Mr. Jefferson's Cabinet, and to him was committed the important mission to Paris—a wise and most fortunate selection.

As is usually the case, these ministers knew far more of the wishes and aims of the administration than can be found in their instructions, some of which they understood as intended to influence the other side rather than to guide themselves. It is obvious to any well informed reader of the state papers that our ministers were to press for a settlement of the

spoliation claims as if that were their first and chief duty; to find out as soon as possible who owned the Floridas, who New Orleans, and then, by tentative overtures as to the better regulation of river traffic, to acquire in satisfaction of our claims, the land needed to give us control of the Mississippi. Both ministers understood that they were to disarm opposition and cheapen the acquisition by proposing to buy on the east side only, disavowing at all times any desire for a large expansion of territory. Pinckney, indeed, was authorized to try Spain with an offer to purchase the Floridas and New



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Born in 1743, died 1826; the third President of the United States of America, who planned and carried out the project for the purchase of Louisiana from France. From the Sully portrait, owned by the University of Virginia and exhibited in the Virginia State Building. One of the few pictures for which Jefferson consented to sit, and shows him, at the age of eighty, to be the idealist which his writings indicate.

three governments, Mr. Jefferson hoped to bring about a cession of land that would forever secure our control of the mouth of the Mississippi. Neither he nor any one else proposed to buy the vast Louisiana tract west of the Mississippi. That would be practically worthless to any other nation if we could buy the Floridas and the Island of New Orleans, or even the latter alone. With control of the Mississippi our people would soon outnumber all other settlers west of the river and Louisiana would become ours by peaceful occupation, without paying anything for it. In the midst of the



Orleans; also "to receive and transmit a proposition of guaranty of her territory beyond the Mississippi as a condition of her ceding to the United States the territory including New Orleans on this side."

This carefully guarded authority to "receive and transmit" such a guaranty proposition for ratification or rejection by Congress, has been cited a hundred times as the actual tender of such a conditional guarantee. Under Mr. Jefferson's interpolation of the treaty-making power it was nothing of the kind. It was a mere "feeler," and the entire correspondence makes it plain that their final and definite instructions were to bring larger powers and be based on fuller information than the administration or its ministers ever obtained until Napoleon avowed the ownership of Louisiana and offered to sell it in April, 1803.

Before that point was reached, much effective work had been done and some moving events had occurred. At Madrid, Pinckney could effect nothing but an occasional modification of the aggravations at New Orleans and make some progress toward an adjustment of spoliation claims. Spain was a mere lay figure in the retinue of Napoleon. She posed as the owner of Louisiana and the Floridas, not daring to sell an acre of either.

By the treaty of San Ildefonso, October 1, 1800, she had ceded Louisiana and New Orleans to France as compensation for a kingdom that Napoleon promised to carve out of Italy for the Duke of Parma, the Spanish King's son-in-law. Very convincing proofs that a cession treaty had been entered into between France and Spain were supplied by the secret service of the British Foreign Office in November, 1801, to stir up Mr. Jefferson. But the nature and extent of the cession were still in doubt, with

opinion generally inclining to a belief that the cession included both Floridas and Louisiana. From his arrival in Paris in December, 1801, Livingston held firmly to this opinion until the final Louisiana negotiations were opened in April, 1803. During all that interval he was engaged in a persistent, sturdy struggle with Talleyrand; keeping his Government advised of evident preparations to take possession of the ceded territory, although continually baffled in his efforts to obtain any admission on the subject. He was assured that if

France should get possession of Louisiana she would make perfectly satisfactory arrangements with the United States on the river question, and various hypothetical phases of the territorial question were discussed with him in a way that probably led up to the final success, although at the time so apparently fruitless that discouragement and disgust were long his constant companions. But he bombarded Napoleon with telling memorials, and worked hard on his brothers and advisers until at last he obtained the First Consul's personal promise to settle the spoliation claims; and then an astonishing success was at hand.

In America, in his messages and published communications, Mr. Jefferson avoided reference to the matter which was

nearest his heart. When a great French army arrived in San Domingo, ostensibly to restore order there, the belief that New Orleans was the ultimate destination aroused the war feeling in the West to fever heat. Mr. Jefferson uttered no word of rebuke, but quietly watched and waited for an opportunity to take advantage of the exigencies of Napoleon's situation and bring a more urgent pressure to bear upon him. On April 18, 1802, the President wrote a letter to Minister Livingston to be shown to Napoleon, in which he uttered these warning words: "There is on the globe one single spot the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy. It is New Orleans, through which the produce of three-eighths of our territory must pass to market; and from its fertility it will before long yield more than half of our whole produce and contain more than half of our inhabitants. The day that France takes possession of New Orleans fixes the sentence which is to restrain her forever within her low-water mark. It

seals the union of two nations which in conjunction can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation. We must turn all our attention to a maritime force for which our resources place us on very high grounds, and having formed and cemented together a power which may render reinforcement of her settlements here impossible to France, make the first cannon that is fired in Europe the signal for tearing up any settlement she may have made, and for holding



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Born in 1769, died in 1821; First Consul of the French Republic, who sold Louisiana to the United States of America. From the steel engraving by Horace Vernet, exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the State Department in the Government Building, and reproduced by permission of the Secretary of State.

the two continents of America in sequestration for common purposes of the united British and American nations."

M. Dupont de Nemours, an intimate friend of both Napo-



ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

Born in 1747, died in 1813; Chancellor of the State of New York. As Minister to France he negotiated and signed the Louisiana Purchase Treaty. Picture belonging to the United States Government and exhibited in the Government Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the State Department; it is reproduced in the official frame by permission of the Secretary of State.

leon and Jefferson, was then about to return to France from the United States and received from the President a letter of identical purport, which he laid before the First Consul. Such declarations from Thomas Jefferson, the friend of the French Republic and President of the United States, were well calculated to make Napoleon hesitate and delay his preparations for taking possession of New Orleans. They were written in anticipation of a speedy renewal of the war between Great Britain and France which Napoleon himself regarded as imminent. He knew very well that Great Britain would buy the assistance of the United States against France at almost any price, payable in Franco-American territory. He knew that Great Britain was strengthening her fleets and garrisons in the West Indies and that New Orleans would be her first point of naval attack if the outbreak of war should find the French flag waving over that city. It is now known that he had already appointed General Victor as Governor of Louisiana and that Victor's proclamation to the "Dear Louisianians" had already been secretly prepared for distribution. But Napoleon's great San Domingo expedition had suffered terribly in the Toussaint L'Ouverture rebellion and from the ravages of yellow fever. Pause he did, therefore, to watch the gathering war clouds which in the following spring induced him to sell Louisiana to the United States for \$15,000,000.

So matters stood October 16, 1802, when Morales, the Spanish Intendant at New Orleans, threw the West and the whole United States into an uproar by suspending the right of deposit at New Orleans without providing another port of deposit, as provided for in the San Lorenzo treaty. Before a

reversal of this act could be obtained from Madrid, Congress met in December in a very warlike mood, thinking France had prompted this breach of treaty. James Ross, of Pennsylvania, said in the Senate: "Plant yourselves on the rivers, fortify the banks, invite those who have a common interest at stake to defend it. When in possession you will negotiate with more advantage." Senator Jackson, of Georgia, said: "If Bonaparte sent an army of forty thousand men here, and should they not be destroyed by our troops, they would within twenty years become Americans and join our arms. No other people can long exist in the vicinity of the United States without intermixing and ultimately joining them." Everybody thought that the purchase of a small tract of Lower Mississippi land to give us control of that river, would make its whole valley ours, and therefore nobody proposed to buy any land west of the river. The Louisiana Purchase was made because, as it turned out, that was our only peaceful way of securing control of the river.

Mr. Jefferson welcomed the demonstrations in Congress as well calculated to promote his plans. He touched very lightly on the New Orleans incident in his message. He proposed to reveal his plans confidentially to both Houses of Congress in secret session, and obtain their sanction. For the safety of the people a decisive step had to be taken, for which he recognized no constitutional authority, and in taking it he proposed to act only as the obedient servant of the constituted representatives of the States and the people, looking to the latter for justification or pardon. After making sure that there would be no hitch, his measures were submitted to the Senate



JAMES MONROE.

Born in 1758, died in 1831; fifth President of the United States of America, Envoy Extraordinary to France, who assisted Livingston in negotiating the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, and signed that document. Picture belonging to the United States Government and exhibited in the Government Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the State Department; it is reproduced in the official frame by permission of the Secretary of State.

in secret session on January 11, 1803, and that body adopted them, appropriating \$2,000,000 to be left in the control of the President subject to his accountability, "for use in the foreign

intercourse of the United States." The House in secret session passed the same appropriation, and instead of permitting the bill to be carried by its clerk to the Senate, appointed Bayard of Delaware and Nicholson of Maryland, a Federalist, to present it to the Senate in secret session, with the statement that the money was appropriated for the purchase of "the Island of New Orleans and East and West Florida." At the bar of the Senate they added: "You will of consequence consider this communication confidential." The nomination of James Monroe as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, with a roving commission to France, Spain and England, was confirmed at the same time. On the preceding day, January 10th, the President had written to Governor Monroe: "Work night and day to arrange your private affairs, for to-morrow I shall nominate you to the Senate for an extraordinary mission to France." Later he wrote to Monroe: "If we cannot by a purchase of the country assure to ourselves a course of perpetual peace and friendship with all nations, then, as war cannot be distant, it behooves us to be immediately prepared for that course." In regard to Monroe's mission, he wrote to Livingston, then in Paris: "Should we fail in this object of the mission, a further one will be superadded for the other side of the channel."

When Monroe sailed on March 8, 1803, he took with him \$2,000,000 and a full understanding as to how far he might go. He knew that the President would sustain him in paying \$10,000,000 for the Floridas and New Orleans, but he still did not know whether this purchase would have to be made of France or Spain. Napoleon Bonaparte, of course, had due notice that the coming envoy's mission would take him to London if it failed on the opposite side of the channel. The First Consul had taken great interest in Jefferson's approaches, and had quarreled violently with his brothers Joseph and Lucien and with Talleyrand, on the subject of Louisiana. While Monroe was en route, the First Consul had given his personal promise to Livingston that \$3,750,000 of our spoliation claims should be paid immediately, and Livingston continued his pressure for payment, informing Talleyrand that New Orleans and the Floridas would be an acceptable settlement. Talleyrand asked him what he would give for the whole of Louisiana, but would not admit that France owned the territory or that he had any authority to negotiate the sale.

Finally, on the 8th of April, the very day on which Monroe reached the French coast, Napoleon said to his Council of Ministers: "They [the English] shall not have the Mississippi which they covet \* \* \* the conquest of Louisiana would be easy if they only took the trouble to make a descent there. I have not a moment to lose in putting it out of their reach. \* \* \* I think of ceding it to the United States.

\* \* \* They only ask of us one town in Louisiana, but I already consider the colony as entirely lost; and it appears to me that, within the hands of this growing power, it will be more useful to the policy and even the commerce of France, than if I should attempt to keep it."

Joseph, Lucien and Talleyrand objected. De Marbois warmly approved the suggestion, and to him Napoleon entrusted the negotiations. To De Marbois he said: "It is not only New Orleans that I will cede, but the whole colony, without any reservation. To attempt to retain it would be folly. I direct you to negotiate this offer with the envoy of the United States. I will be moderate in consideration of the necessity in which I am of making a sale. But keep this to yourself."

On the 9th De Marbois announced the Consul's decision to Livingston and asked him for a proposition. Livingston said we had only desired the east side of the river and a small tract on the west. De Marbois said we had asked for all that was worth having and must take the whole.

Livingston said he was willing, but would now await the arrival of his colleague who had landed at Havre and would soon reach Paris. Monroe arrived on April 12th and the result of his first conference with Livingston was that the latter proceeded with the negotiation of the treaty, reporting progress daily to Monroe. The envoy was confined to his bed with illness ten or twelve days, thus delaying the conclusion and signing of the treaty to April 30th. It relieved France of spoliation claims to the amount of \$3,750,000 and gave Napoleon \$11,250,000 for the war which immediately followed. Two days later the British Minister at Paris demanded and received his passports.

There was never the slightest disagreement between Livingston and his colleague. Mr. Monroe was there with means and information to aid in crowning the good work done by Jefferson and Livingston, who said, when the treaty was signed: "We have lived long, but this is the noblest

work of our lives." Napoleon, on the same occasion, said: "This cession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States. I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

Prevented for two years and a half from taking possession of Louisiana and compelled at last to abandon the attempt, he jumped at the opportunity of replenishing his war chest with \$15,000,000, while putting Louisiana out of England's reach forever, and forever strengthening the power of the United States as a rival of England.

How Jefferson had anticipated Napoleon's situation and was ready to reap the fruit of the situation has been shown. Yet, because he proceeded with the secrecy necessary to success, and because his management of the negotiations suc-



FRANÇOIS, MARQUIS DE BARBE-MARBOIS.

Born in 1745, died in 1837; Minister of Finance of the French Republic under Bonaparte, he negotiated and signed the Louisiana Purchase Treaty. Picture belonging to the United States Government and exhibited in the Government Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the State Department; it is reproduced in the official frame by permission of the Secretary of State.

succeeded beyond his own hopes or the highest hopes of Livingston, Pinckney and Monroe, there are still some who contend that, in the acquisition of Louisiana, either we were merely the lucky beneficiaries of Napoleon's benevolent and brilliant statesmanship, or that our success was due entirely to Livingston's heroic and exceedingly able efforts. The more we thank Livingston for his work, the more we have to thank Jefferson for putting the work in such hands.

The announcement of the cession surprised every cabinet in Europe. When Lord Hawkesbury laid before Parliament the papers on the subject officially communicated by the American Minister at London, he said, in reply to a question, that these papers were the first intimation that the British Government had received from any source that any such negotiation was going on. It was perhaps fortunate for us that no other nation suspected the real purpose of our envoys in France.

A copy of the treaty reached the President on July 14, the French Republic's fete day.

The envoys expressed a fear that they had exceeded their instructions, but were promptly reassured on that point by Secretary Madison. The country at large was ignorant of the value of the territory purchased, and \$15,000,000 was a big sum to spend for land at that time without consulting our small population of five million, three hundred thousand people. Then, as afterwards, many were very afraid of expansion, for various and often conflicting reasons. Our Federal system was comparatively untried as to the value of its checks and balances. Few had such faith in the system or the people as Jefferson had, or as experience has made so common among Americans of later generations. Some feared that the Union could not survive a great increase in the number of States; others that any increase would deprive the older States of their influence and perhaps make the Federal power oppressive to them. Beyond all this, the powerful Federalist party which had ruled the country until 1801, might, if inclined to defeat the ratification as an administration measure, make a terrible weapon of Mr. Jefferson's own belief that in making this purchase both he and Congress would be exceeding their constitutional authority and acting without any warrant other than the plea of public necessity. He at first proposed to meet this particular objection by proposing a constitutional amendment supplying the defect of authority, but when he saw the bitterness of the fight against

ratification, he wrote to his friend Senator Breckenridge, of Kentucky, to drop the amendment subject. As to the other objections, he argued that with State autonomy preserved by strict construction, an increase in the number of States would give increasing protection to the rights of each State, additional security against the oppression of any State by the Federal power, and therefore additional strength and safety to the Union itself.

While preparing for the contest with his usual care and caution, he issued his proclamation convening both houses of Congress in extra session on October 17th—the Senate to give the formal ratification and the House to complete the ratification by giving its consent to the appropriations and other legislation called for by the treaty. To this extent he recognized the share of the House in the treaty-making power.

When Congress met he laid the treaty, with every piece of paper attached by both negotiators, before both houses, with a

message explaining that he had proceeded with the purchase of the larger area at a larger price, believing that the sanction of Congress was to be expected from its appropriation of \$2,000,000 at the preceding session. Pending the ratification, a new obstacle was interposed in the form of a formal protest from the Spanish Minister, giving notice that the agreement of San Ildefonso to cede Louisiana to France was conditional, that the conditions were unfulfilled and that Spain still owned and retained possession of the colony. The conditions never were fulfilled, but Napoleon was Spain's master at that time, and his Colonial Prefect, De Laussat, was in New Orleans awaiting orders from the French Chargé at Washington to make the transfer to the United States.

The fierce fight against the treaty was led in the Senate by Pickering of Massachusetts, Tracey of Connecticut, Plumer of New Hampshire and White of Delaware; in the House by Griswold of Connecticut, Griffin of Virginia, and other Federalists. They were able, honest and patriotic men, but the fears that moved them seem to us now as ridiculous as the opinion expressed by some of them that Louisiana was a worthless waste, that would

be a sinkhole for the money of the United States as it had been for many millions of the money of France and Spain. Hamilton's influence was powerfully exerted for ratification. The Senate confirmed the treaty on October 19th after two



SIGNING THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE TREATY.

Of the greatest possible historical significance is the group modelled by Karl Bitter, the chief sculptor of the Exposition, which occupied a prominent position on the south side of the Louisiana Purchase Monument. Mr. Bitter has depicted the three envoys who signed the treaty, Monroe, Livingston and Marbois, at the moment when the representative of the French Government was affixing his name to the deed which more than doubled the area of the United States. The group is wrought with such creative power that the three men and the purpose that animated them appear to live again. On the left stands Monroe, while Livingston is seated; at the right stands Marbois in the act of signing. Monroe's attitude is one of easy relaxation, his hand on his hip and his feet carelessly crossed; he is interested but evidently calm. Marbois, whose posture has the precision that characterized his mind, signs firmly and decidedly, feeling that he is rendering a service to his own war-threatened country as well as befriending the other young Republic across the seas with whom his race had already joined hands against the common enemy. Livingston's hands are clasped, and his finely sensitive face is uplifted with the light of prophecy in his steadfast eye. Mr. Bitter's conception of the supreme moment when the courage of Jefferson and the wisdom of Napoleon reached a climax in the move which checkmated English designs upon both young nations was regarded by critics as one of the most important and striking of the many historical statues at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In the obelisk above the group are chiselled these words of Livingston: "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our lives. The instruments which we have just signed will cause no tears to be shed; they prepare ages of happiness for innumerable generations of human creatures. The Mississippi and Missouri will see them succeed one another and multiply, truly worthy of the regard and care of Providence, in the bosom of equality, under just laws, freed from the errors of superstition and scourges of bad government."



# Treaty

## Between the United States of America and the French Republic

The President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French Republic in the name of the French People desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the Second and fifth article of the Convention of the <sup>1<sup>st</sup> Vendémiaire an 7</sup> { 30 September 1800 } relative to the rights claimed by the United States in virtue of the Treaty concluded at Madrid the 24<sup>th</sup> of October 1795 between His Catholic Majesty & the said United States & willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said Convention was happily re-established between the two nations have respectively named their Plenipotentiaries to wit: The President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said State: Robert R. Livingston Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States and James Monroe Minister Plenipotentiary and Survey extraordinary of the said State near the Government of the French Republic; And the First Consul in the name of the French people: Claude François Barbé-Marbois Minister of the public treasury who after having respectively exchanged their full powers have agreed to the following

articles

*Done at Paris the tenth day of Floreal in the  
eleventh year of the French Republic, and the 30<sup>th</sup>  
of April 1803*

*Barb  Marbois*



*J. Monroe*



The President of the United States of America, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the Second and fifth articles of the Convention of the 8th Vend miaire, an 9, 30 September, 1800, relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the Treaty concluded at Madrid, the 27 of October, 1795, between His Catholic Majesty & the Said United States, & willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the Said Convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their Plenipotentiaries, to-wit, The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the Said States: Robert R. Livingston, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States and James Monroe, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Said States near the Government of the French Republic; And the First Consul, in the name of the French People, Citizen Francis Barb  Marbois, Minister of the public treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers have agreed to the following articles,

#### ARTICLE I.

Whereas, by the Article, the third of the Treaty concluded at Ildefonso, the 9th Vend miaire, an 9, 1st October, 1800—between the First Consul of the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty, it was agreed as follows: "His Catholic Majesty promises and engages on his part to cede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his Royal Highness, the Duke of Parma, the Colony or Province of Louisiana with the same extent that it now has in the hand of Spain, & that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the Treaty subsequently entered into between Spain and other States"

And whereas in pursuance of the Treaty and particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an incontestible title to the domain and to the possession of the Said Territory—The First Consul of the French Republic desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the Said United States in the name of the French Republic forever, and in full Sovereignty, the said territory with all its rights and appurtenances as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the above-mentioned Treaty concluded with his Catholic Majesty.

#### ART. II.

In the cession made by the preceding article are included the adjacent Islands belonging to Louisiana, all public lots and Squares, vacant lands and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private property. The Archives, papers & documents relative to the domain and Sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependencies will be left in the possession of the Commissaries of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the Magistrates and Municipal officers of Such of the Said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

#### ART. III.

The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the Religion which they profess.

#### ART. IV.

There Shall be Sent by the Government of France a Commissary to Louisiana to the end that he do every act necessary, as well to receive from the officers of his Catholic Majesty the Said country and its dependencies, in the name of the French Republic if it has not been already done; as to transmit it in the name of the French Republic to the Commissary or agent of the United States.

#### ART. V.

Immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty by the President of the United States, and in case that of the first Consul's shall have been previously obtained, the Commissary of the French Republic shall remit all military posts of New Orleans, and other parts of the ceded territory, to the Commissary or Commissaries named by the President to take possession; the troops, whether of France or Spain, who may be there, shall cease to occupy any military post from the time of taking possession, and shall be embarked as soon as possible in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

#### ART. VI.

The United States promises to execute such treaties and Articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians, until by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles Shall have been agreed upon.

#### ART. VII.

As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on; it has been agreed between the contracting parties that the French Ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce and manufactures of France or her Said Colonies; and the Ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the Port of New Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the Ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their Colonies, without being Subject to any other or greater duty on merchandise or other or greater tonnage than that paid by the citizens of the United States.

During the Space of time above mentioned no other nation Shall have a right to the same privileges in the Ports of the ceded territory; the twelve years Shall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, if it Shall take place in France, or three months after it shall have been notified in Paris to the French Government if it Shall take place in the United States. It is however well understood that the object of the above article is to favour the manufactures, Commerce, freight and navigation of France and of Spain so far as relates to the importations that the French and Spanish Shall make into the Said ports of the United States, without in any sort affecting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandise of the United States, or any right they may have to make such regulations.

#### ART. VIII.

In future and forever after the expiration of the twelve years the Ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of the most favored nations in the ports above mentioned.

#### ART. IX.

The particular Convention Signed this day by the respective Ministers, having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due to the Citizens of the United States by the French Republic, prior to the 30th Sept. 1800, (8th Vend miaire, an 9), is approved and to have its execution in the same manner as if it had been inserted in this present treaty, and it shall be ratified in the same form and in the same time so that the one Shall not be ratified distinct from the other.

Another particular Convention, Signed at the Same date as the present treaty, relative to a definite rule between the contracting parties is in the like manner approved will be ratified in the same form and in the same time and jointly.

#### ART. X.

The present treaty Shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the Space of Six months after the date of the Signature by the Ministers Plenipotentiary, or Sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have Signed these articles in the French and English language; declaring nevertheless that the present Treaty was originally agreed to in the French language; and have thereunto affixed their Seals.

Done at Paris the tenth day of Floreal in the eleventh year of the French Republic and the 30th day of April, 1803.

BARB  MARBOIS.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,  
JAMES MONROE.

#### TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

When the treaty was made between the English and the French-speaking nations, quite naturally it was written and signed in duplicate by Robert R. Livingston, James Monroe and Barb  Marbois, one copy being written in the French language and the other in the English language. The reproductions of the first and last pages and the full text of the treaty printed above are from photographs of the original document exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the State Department of the United States.

days of discussion, and ratifications were exchanged on October 21st. But the fight against the resolution to carry it into effect continued, and this did not pass until October 28th. Jefferson signed the treaty on November 10th. On November 30th, on the presentation of orders from the King of Spain, endorsed by Napoleon, Governor Don Julian Manuel de Salcedo surrendered Louisiana to De Laussat, and lowered the Spanish flag. The French tri-color floated over the city until December 20th, when General Wilkinson and Governor Claiborne marched to the Cabildo, received the surrender of the territory from De Laussat and substituted the American flag for that of France.

More than forty-three years elapsed before the United States compromised with Great Britain on a northern boundary for the Louisiana Purchase. Under the supposition that a line due west from the northwest projection of the Lake of the Woods would reach the Mississippi at or near its source, such a western terminus had been provided for the boundary between the United States and Canada. It was afterwards discovered that this line was in latitude  $49^{\circ} 20'$  north, and about one hundred and four geographical miles north of the source of the Mississippi, at  $47^{\circ} 36'$  north. A new treaty with Great Britain, providing that this gap should be closed by the shortest line drawn from the Lake of the Woods to the source of the Mississippi, was submitted for ratification with the Louisiana Purchase treaty. The Senate ratified the British treaty with the exception of the boundary ratification article. That was rejected by the Senate because, as Benton says, "it might jeopardize the northern boundary of Louisiana." This treaty, as amended by the Senate, was rejected by Great Britain. In 1807 Mr. Jefferson offered the forty-ninth parallel from the Lake of the Woods to the Pacific as a compromise. Great Britain signed a treaty accepting that line as far west as the Rocky Mountains only. The Senate rejected that treaty because the line was not extended to the Pacific. The offer of the forty-ninth parallel all the way to the Pacific as a compromise line was renewed by Monroe in 1824, and by Adams in 1826, and by Tyler in 1842. When President Polk with the Mexican War on his hands, in 1846, submitted the treaty in which Great Britain accepted that line to the Pacific, he did so with the apology that his predecessor had opened the negotiations on a basis of compromise, and with a tender of that line, and therefore he had deemed it his duty not to break off the negotiations abruptly. He had been elected on a "54:40" platform, which he totally disregarded.

In thus fixing the unsettled bounds of its Louisiana acquisition, the United States approximately verified the old eighteenth century maps of Louisiana, and the recorded boundaries of the old Catholic Bishopric of New Orleans, in every respect except the surrender of Texas. That was a confessed dismemberment, a mutilation of the Louisiana maps and records. After the surrender of Texas, and up to 1885, our Government maps still designated the Pacific Coast States north of latitude  $42^{\circ}$  and west of the Rockies as included in the Louisiana Purchase. In 1898 the Census Bureau published some maps gotten up by a committee of its clerks, in which the Purchase was shorn of three-fourths of the Gulf boundary and all the land west of the Rockies, which our Government so long contended for officially, strenuously and victoriously, as included in our Louisiana acquisition. But the Director of the Census has officially announced that these new maps have no official standing, and are "entitled to only such weight as is carried by the individuals signing the report." In every case before the United States Supreme Court involving the question whether a tract of land was included in the Louisiana Purchase or not, the Chief Justices and the court, from Marshall's time down to Fuller's, have held that the decision of the political department of our Government as to the extent and boundaries of Louisiana territory was conclusive and binding upon the courts and people. The map-makers of the Census Bureau are the only citizens who have ever presumed to reverse this final decision of the political department of the Government, repeated and adhered to through the volumes of our state papers for a century.

President Jefferson was well aware of the fact that the Pacific coast boundary of the old French Diocese of New Orleans was based on the right of expansion westward from the French possession of the Rocky Mountain hinterland, and had been fortified

by no pretence of French exploration or occupation. Captain Kendrick, an American navigator, sailed through the Straits of Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte's Land, in 1789, and was the first to discover and make known the true character of those wonderful inland waters. In 1792 Captain Robert Gray, of Boston, made the first discovery of the mouth of the Columbia, sailing up the river fifteen miles, and naming it after his ship. Mr. Jefferson had believed in the existence of this river before its discovery, and that it would afford a waterway back to the Rocky Mountains near the source of the Missouri. Therefore he did not wait for a hint from Napoleon to take steps for



PIERRE CLÉMENT DE LAUSSAT.

The Colonial Prefect and Commissioner of the French Republic who received the Province of Louisiana from Spain at New Orleans, November 30, 1803, and transferred it to the United States on December 20, 1803, was born in 1756, and died in 1835. The portrait is from the painting exhibited at the Fair by Mr. Armand Hawkins of New Orleans. It hung in the reception room of the Louisiana State Building over the original desk which he used in transferring the province to the United States.

the strengthening of the title to a Pacific coast boundary which we were to acquire by the Louisiana Purchase. He did not even wait for the Purchase treaty, because he was confident that Monroe and Livingston were about to secure us such a control of the Mississippi as would render the Louisiana territory worthless to any other nation, and sooner or later make it ours. Therefore, in less than a week after obtaining the money Monroe took to Paris, he sent another confidential message to Congress, and on January 18, 1803, obtained a grant of \$2,500, "for the purpose of extending the foreign



DON CARLOS DEHAULT DE LASSUS.

The last Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana, who, as the representative of Spain, transferred Upper Louisiana on March 9, 1804, to Major Amos Stoddard, the agent of the French Republic, was born in 1764 and died in 1842. The accompanying portrait is a photographic enlargement from a daguerrotype belonging to the Missouri Historical Society and exhibited by them at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

commerce of the United States." This was the money with which he organized and equipped the Lewis and Clark expedition. Sir Alexander Mackenzie had just obtained his baronetcy by publishing in London, in 1801, his "Voyages to the Frozen Ocean and the Pacific" from Fort Chipewyan on Athabasca Lake. His "voyage" up Peace river and across the Rockies to Cape Menzies, opposite Queen Charlotte Islands, had taken him north of the Columbia River Valley and to a point on the Pacific five-hundred miles north of the Columbia's mouth, and President Jefferson was nervously eager to get ahead of Great Britain in exploring that river and sending American

settlements and trading posts to its waters. Twenty years earlier, in 1783, he had written to General George Rogers Clark: "I find they have subscribed a very large sum of money in England for exploring the country from the Mississippi to California. They pretend it is only to promote knowledge. I am afraid they have thoughts of colonizing in that quarter. Some of us have been talking here in a feeble way of making the attempt to search that country. But I doubt if we have enough of that kind of spirit to raise the money. How would you like to lead such a party?"

When he became able to "raise the money" in 1803, for the exploration of the Missouri and the Columbia, the men he selected to command the expedition were George Rogers Clark's youngest brother, William Clark, and Meriwether Lewis. Both were sons of Jefferson's old Albemarle neighbors. Both were lieutenants in the army who had served with credit, and became much attached to each other in General Wayne's brilliant campaign against the Indians, and Lewis had served as Jefferson's private secretary.

thousand new settlers in the country west of the Mississippi. Before the treaty was ratified Lewis and Clark had reached Fort Kaskaskia with part of the exploring expedition and applied to the Spanish Governor at Saint Louis for permission to start up the Missouri with an expedition composed of United States soldiers.

Being a Frenchman by birth, Governor DeLassus felt that the emphatic protest of the Spanish Minister at Washington against the ratification of the treaty placed him in a very delicate position, and he declined to grant the permission. When the territory was formally surrendered into the possession of the United States, at New Orleans, on December 20, 1803, it was too late in the season for a start up the Missouri, the preparations were incomplete, and the expedition went into camp on the Illinois side, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, there to await the formal surrender of Upper Louisiana.

On the 9th of March, 1804, Captain Amos Stoddard, of the United States Army, accompanied by Captain Meriwether Lewis, marched from Kaskaskia at the head of a company of soldiers to Saint Louis, and there by virtue of a commission received from the French Colonial Prefect, De Laussat, received the surrender of Louisiana to France, and for that day substituted the French for the Spanish flag with due ceremonies. On March 10, by virtue of the same commission and with similar ceremonies, he lowered the tri-color, hoisted the stars and stripes and took possession of Upper Louisiana in the name of the United States.

Two months later, May 14, 1804, Lewis and Clark started up the Missouri with their boats containing forty-five persons. Of these, fifteen were United States regulars, and of the others a number had enlisted to go only a part of the way up the river, and the rest were Kentuckians and hunters enlisted for the voyage. After a short call on the famous old Kentucky and Missouri pioneer, Daniel Boone, in Saint Charles County, the expedition made its way against the mighty current of the Missouri at the rate of about nine miles a day, subsisting on the plentiful supply of game and fish brought in by the hunters.

Near the present site of Sioux City they buried with military honors Sergeant Floyd, of Kentucky, the only member who lost his life during the entire voyage to and from the Pacific. At the end of October they went into winter quarters

about twenty miles above the present site of Bismarck. Here their hunters still kept them well supplied during the ensuing five months while the river remained frozen.

Starting again in April, 1805, the explorers made their way to the headwaters of the Missouri, across the mountains to the



WILLIAM CHARLES COLE CLAIBORNE.

Born in 1775, died in 1870. He was one of the United States Commissioners to whom the territory of Louisiana was transferred by the representatives of France. He was Governor of the territory of New Orleans and first Governor of the State of Louisiana, from 1812 to 1816. The illustration is from a contemporary portrait belonging to his grandson, W. C. C. Claiborne, of New Orleans, and exhibited in the Louisiana State Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.



headwaters of the Columbia and down to the mouth of that river, which they reached late in November of the same year.

Passing the winter of 1805-6 in an entrenched camp at the mouth of the Columbia, they began their return in March, 1806, prosecuting further explorations en route, and reached St. Louis on September 23, 1806, without the loss of a man except Sergeant Floyd, over whose remains the State of Iowa has erected a noble monument. The story of this first journey of white men from the Mississippi to the Pacific, as told in the Lewis and Clark journals, makes one of the most interesting and valuable volumes of American history. At President Jefferson's suggestion Captain Lewis had taken a special course of instruction to qualify himself for determining latitude and longitude and making scientifically accurate reports of discoveries.

Railroad civil engineers since employed along the same route have become familiar with the volume and have spoken with unstinted praise of the accuracy of its descriptions.

Mingled with these there is a simple narrative of incidents and accidents and trying adventures among strange tribes who had never before seen a white man, that makes the story even more interesting than Robinson Crusoe to a Western boy. It is all the more interesting now since States containing ten millions of people have grown up along the route which then lay through an unknown wilderness. The route traveled by Sir Alexander Mackenzie to the Pacific still remains a wilderness.

Soon after his return to Saint Louis, Captain Lewis was

appointed Governor of the Louisiana Territory (Upper Louisiana). While making a horse-back trip from Saint Louis to Washington City he died, on October 8, 1808, at a lonely wayside inn on the old "Natchez trail," in Tennessee. Whether he committed suicide or was murdered is still a matter of dispute. He left no children, but the name "Meriwether Lewis" appears very frequently in the long list of the descendants of his comrade, William Clark.

Thomas Jefferson wrote a most appreciative sketch of him when his death was announced, and Tennessee erected a monument on the spot where he died. The suspicion of suicide in

connection with Lewis's death is heightened by a letter written by him shortly before that event, in which he refers to financial difficulties that were evidently worrying him greatly. This letter, of which the following is a transcript, has never been published. It is owned by

the Missouri Historical Society and was exhibited by that organization at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition:

FORT PICKERING, CHICKESAW BLUFFS,  
September 22nd, 1809.

DEAR MAJR.

I must acknowledge myself remiss in not writing you in answer to several friendly epistles which I have received from you since my return from the Pacific Ocean. Continued occupation in the immediate discharge of the duties of a public station will I trust in some measure plead my apology—

I am now on my way to the City of Washington and had contemplated taking Fort Adams and Orleans in my rout, but my indisposition has induced me to change my rout and shall now pass through Tennessee and Virginia, the protest of some bills which I have lately drawn on public account form the principal inducement for my going forward at this moment. An explanation is all that is necessary I am sensible to put all matters right. In the meantime the protest of a draught however just has drawn down upon me at one moment all my private debts which have excessively embarrassed me. I hope you will therefore pardon me for asking you to remit as soon as is convenient the sum of \$200 which you have informed me you hold for me—I calculated on having the pleasure to see you at Fort Adams as I passed, but am informed by Capt. Russel the commanding officer of this place that you are stationed on the west side of the Mississippi—

You will direct to me at the City of Washington until the last of December after which I expect I shall be on my return to St. Louis.

Your sincere friend & obt Servant,

MERIWETHER LEWIS.

To Maj. Amos Stoddard.

Fort Adams.

That suicide was the accepted theory of his death at the time is indicated by the following letter, heretofore unpublished, which was also exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the Missouri Historical Society:

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 18th October, 1809.

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to inform you of the death of Governor Meriwether Lewis, which took place on the Morning of the 11th Instance at the house of a Mr. Grender about seventy-five mile from here on the Natchez Road, it is reported that he arrived there the evening before—the man of the house was from home—the Governor went to bed in a room alone. About three o'clock the woman of the house, who slept in a house near the other, heard two pistols fire—she awoke the servants, and they rushed into the Room, and found the unfortunate Governor weltering in his blood: he had shot himself in the head & just below his breast—he died in about three hours; in a few hours Major Neeley Agent to the Chickasaws came up, who had remained behind to hunt two horses which they had lost the night



STATUE OF WILLIAM CLARK.

William Clark, the associate of Meriwether Lewis in the expedition to the Pacific, was depicted at the World's Fair by a splendid statue by F. W. Ruckstuhl of New York, which stood on the west approach to Art Hill. Clark was shown in his frontier garb, looking towards the setting sun. The features of the statue were modelled from the portrait by Rembrandt Peale, which hangs in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.



STATUE OF MERIWETHER LEWIS.

Fully as effective as any of the historical statues at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was that of Meriwether Lewis, the gallant leader of the Lewis and Clark expedition into the northwest, which Charles Lopez made, and which stood on the west approach of Art Hill. The resolution, enthusiasm and wisdom which enabled Lewis to lead his band through three thousand miles of trackless wilderness, and across mountains never before passed by white men, without the loss of a single man or incurring the hostility of the bands of Indians, who later became a menace to the settlement and civilization of the territories which he discovered, seem to stand forth in the sculptured features. The explorer is shown in the buckskin hunting shirt, leggings and moccasins which he wore on his long journey, and bears in his hand the charts by which his country was enabled later to prove its claim to the vast territory of Oregon and Columbia Valley.

before—he had him interred and took into his care and possession two trunks, said to contain his valuable papers, amongst which is said to be his Journal to the Pacific ocean, & perhaps some vouchers which he was taking on for settlement—Major Neeley has his pistols, Rifle, Watch, &c.—his servant, John Parney, will proceed on early in the morning with letters to Mr. Jefferson from Major Neeley communicating to him the particulars of the unhappy affair—I lament extremely the unfortunate fate of this worthy Character. \* \* \* \* \*

With great esteem, I remain your friend also,  
JOHN BRAHAM.

P. S. My kindest respects to Captain House and to Lieutenant Kingsby.

To MAJOR AMOS STODDARD,  
U. S. Artillerist,  
Washington City.

Captain William Clark resigned from the regular army in 1807 and was appointed Brigadier-General of the Louisiana District (Upper Louisiana), which subsequently became Louisiana Territory, with General James Wilkinson as Governor. In 1813 General Clark became Governor of Missouri Territory and continued in that office until Missouri became a State in 1821. From 1822 until his death on September 1, 1832, he was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and his remarkable influence over the wild tribes was a large factor in the civilization of the West.

First Sergeant Patrick M. Gass and First Sergeant Ordway both kept interesting diaries of the expedition. Gass's diary was particularly full and complete, noting the names given to streams, the latitude and longitude of places, the character of the Indians, the animals, plants and soils. It was published in Philadelphia and is often consulted as part of the standard records of the expedition. This Sergeant Gass, born in Pennsylvania on June 12, 1771, died, the last survivor of the Lewis and Clark command, in 1870, having reached his ninety-ninth year. He served through the War of 1812, losing an eye in battle. He never married until his fifty-eighth year, in 1829, and it is a remarkable fact that one of his sons and three of his daughters were still living in 1904. His son, J. W. Gass, then lived in the town of Walker, Vernon County, Missouri.

Lieutenant Zebulon N. Pike commanded the expedition sent by President Jefferson from Saint Louis, August 9, 1805, to explore the headwaters of the Mississippi and locate its source. After satisfactorily accomplishing this task in nine months, he was sent in 1806, before the return of Lewis and Clark, to explore the valleys and headwaters of the Arkansas and Platte. While engaged in this duty he discovered Pike's

Peak and made his way to the Rio Grande. Surprised with his command by a superior force on Spanish territory, they were taken to Santa Fe and Chihuahua as prisoners, but after a long examination were released and reached Natchitoches on July 1, 1807. He received the thanks of the Government for his services, and was promoted to be Major in 1808, and in 1810 published a narrative of his two expeditions, having been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1809. He became Colonel of the fifteenth infantry in 1812 and Brigadier-General in 1813, in which year he was killed while commanding at an attack on York (now Toronto), Canada. He was crushed under a mass of stone thrown upon him by the explosion of a mine in a redoubt he had taken.

Long before Lewis and Clark, the French voyageurs of Saint Louis had carried her goods far up the Missouri and its tributaries, and brought back their keel boats and pirogues laden with peltries. Her fur and peltry exports already

exceeded \$200,000 a year in value. Louis Laland, of Saint Louis, in 1804 made his way with a stock of goods up the Missouri and the Platte and across the upper Arkansas Valley to Santa Fe, thus inaugurating the Santa Fe trade. Already the little village of a thousand inhabitants was making itself the powerhouse of trans-Mississippi development, the discoverer and exploiter of Western resources. Before her first settlers passed away her sons were to develop the great American fur trade, whose armed parties were to explore the Rocky Mountain passes, find the various routes to the Pacific, pilot and guard the first emigrants to Oregon, and eventually make the steam boat a familiar sight to the wild tribes of Dakota and Montana. From Saint Louis were to go forth the founders of many western cities and states, the prospectors of the great western mining properties. Even before the cession of Louisiana to the United States, Moses Austin and his son Stephen F., who were to become the founders of the great State of Texas, were

mining in the now famous disseminated lead ore region of Missouri.

The first years of American government were especially trying to the patience and disappointing to the hopes of the Louisianians. They were the years of the great Napoleonic wars. The British Orders in Council, and Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees almost destroyed our commerce, and the consequent depression was greatly aggravated by Mr. Jefferson's retaliatory embargo. Moreover, our Congress was at that time a hesitating and awkward beginner at the business



MERIWETHER LEWIS.

Meriwether Lewis, the distinguished leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Pacific Coast, was born August 18, 1774. In 1795 he entered the Regular Army, in which he rose to the rank of Captain, and he still held his commission while acting as Private Secretary to the President. Prior to this appointment he had seen service in actual warfare, having participated with gallantry in the Western Indian campaigns of General Anthony Wayne. Upon his return from the overland expedition Lewis was appointed Governor of Louisiana Territory. He never married, and died in a lonely tavern in the woods of Tennessee, while on his way from New Orleans to Washington, on October 8, 1809. The accompanying portrait is a photographic reproduction of a copy of the portrait by Rembrandt Peale, which hangs in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, the copy having been painted for the Missouri Historical Society, and exhibited by them at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

of providing satisfactory governments for frontier communities growing into states. Even yet, after all our experience and well tested improvements in that line, no territorial government has been devised which the people were not impatiently eager to exchange for full-fledged statehood at the earliest possible moment, and Louisiana was the subject of the first and worst experiments. On March 26, 1804, Congress passed an act dividing Louisiana into two parts, all south of latitude  $33^{\circ}$  being called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel being designated the District of Louisiana. The latter was placed under the government of the Territory of Indiana, which consisted of Governor William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States; and the three Judges appointed by the President to make laws as well as to enforce them and administer justice. A similar government was provided for the Territory of Orleans, with W. C. C. Claiborne as Governor. Although Jefferson accepted and signed this bill as an act of Congress, his disciple, Thomas H. Benton, afterwards said of it:

"It was a startling bill, continuing the existing Spanish government, putting the President in the place of the King of Spain, putting the territorial officers in the place of the King's officials and placing the appointment of all these officers in the hands of the President alone, without reference to the Senate. Nothing could be more incompatible with our Constitution than such a government, where the people, far from possessing any such political rights, were punished arbitrarily for presuming to meddle with political subjects."

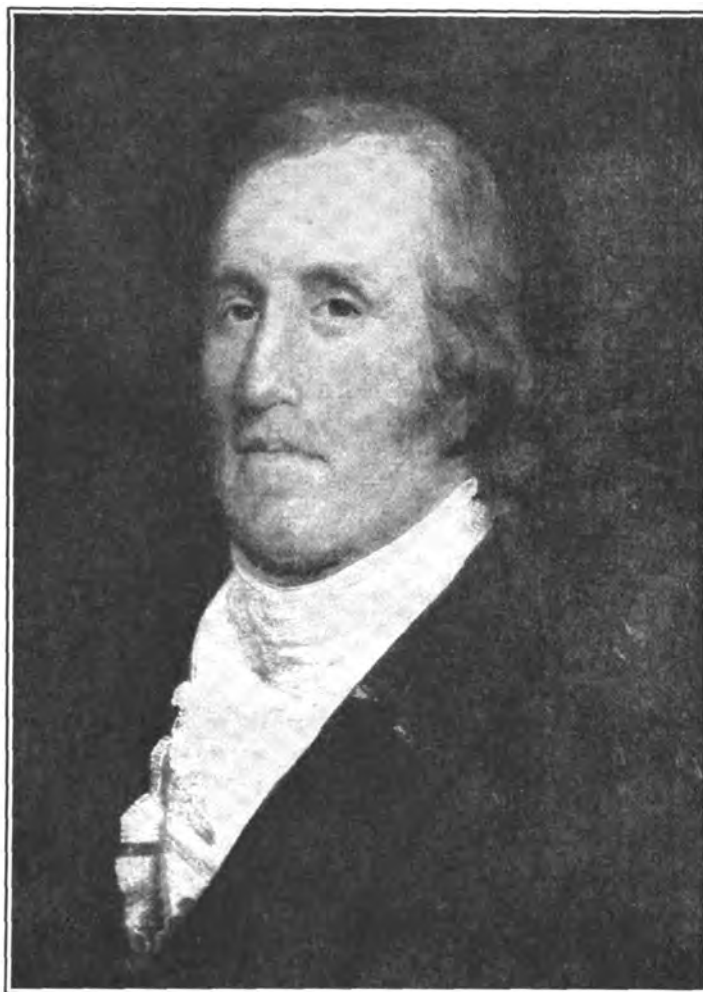
The Louisianians keenly felt the humiliation of being sold like so many cattle, and the Government given to them at first by the purchaser filled for them the cup of bitter disappointment. Expecting to be clothed instantly with all the rights of full-fledged American citizenship and to enter immediately into the joys of local self-government, they saw themselves subjected to an apparently indefinite continuation of the old colonial systems administered by alien strangers who could not speak their language. What that had recently meant in Orleans Territory may be inferred from Prefect De Laussat's report that justice was administered there "worse than in Turkey," and from United States Consul Clark's report to his Government in 1803, that "all the officers plunder when the opportunity offers; they are all venal." There were, as was

to be expected, some speeches made in Congress that hurt the feelings and piqued the self-respect of the Louisianians, and memorials were sent on from both New Orleans and Saint Louis protesting with pathetic indignation against their treatment as an unjust and odious discrimination, in violation of provisions inserted in the Louisiana treaty for their protection. "May we not long be doomed," they said, "like the prisoners of Venice, to read the word liberty on the walls of prisons."

Prefect De Laussat very naturally sent home an overdrawn account of this excitement, interpreting it as an incipient revolt against annexation to the United States. But the French-speaking Louisianians were nearly all sprung from parents of American birth, and the democratic sentiment which had broken out in the Lafreniere revolt against Spanish domination now found expression in nothing more serious

than impatient protests against the delay of Congress in providing a government, republican in form, for the people. It was the same cry that we have heard many a time since from western settlements with even less provocation.

In Upper Louisiana, where newcomers from the United States were a majority of the population, they were as little pleased with the action of Congress as their neighbors who spoke French. But Governor Harrison, at Vincennes, through his correspondence with the leading citizens, managed to raise their hopes of a favorable change in the situation, and through his influence at Washington secured a respectful hearing of their protests. Auguste Chouteau, who commanded the party that made the first clearing and built the first cabins on the site of Saint Louis, was commissioned to present the Saint Louis protest to Congress, but being detained by illness, forwarded it through Governor Harrison. In due time he received a letter from Congressman John W. Eppes, dated Washington, January 26, 1805, assuring him that the prevailing sentiment of Congress was that the people of Louisiana ought to stand on the same footing as all other



WILLIAM CLARK.

The explorer whose name is indelibly associated with that of Meriwether Lewis in the famous trans-continental expedition of 1804, was born in Caroline County, Virginia, on August 1, 1770. In 1788 young Clark was appointed an ensign in the United States Army, and four years later became a lieutenant of infantry. At the termination of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1807, Clark resigned from the army and accepted the appointment as Brigadier-General of Upper Louisiana. In 1813 he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Missouri, which office he held until Missouri was admitted as a state in 1821. He married, first, Julia Hancock of Fincastle, Virginia, on January 5, 1808, and after her death in 1820 married Mrs. Harriet Kenerly Radford. He died in Saint Louis on September 1, 1838. The portrait is from an oil painting owned by his grandson, Mr. John O'Fallon Clark of Saint Louis, and exhibited by the Missouri Historical Society at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

American citizens; that a favorable report on the petition of Lower Louisiana had been made; that Mr. John Randolph, Chairman of the Committee, favored a first grade territorial government for Upper Louisiana. Mr. Eppes explained that, while the people must for a time submit to a territorial government essentially different from that of the States, Congress would be eager to get rid of the expense by conferring statehood

as soon as possible. General Harrison also wrote to Mr. Chouteau that the right to form a government for themselves, for which the people of Orleans Territory had petitioned, was to be granted, "not as a right founded upon the treaty with France, but upon the broad basis of justice and liberty, which are the foundation stones of the American Constitution."

The measure of local self-government conferred on Orleans Territory in 1805 was accepted by its people as a step in advance of anything previously enjoyed by them. The act of March 3, 1805, created the Territory of Louisiana for the Upper Louisianians, whose territorial officers, appointed by the President and required by the law to live within the Terri-



JUDGE JEAN BAPTISTE CHARLES LUCAS.

Judge Lucas was born August 14, 1758, in Normandy, France, and was educated in the law in that country. In 1784 he came to this country, was elected a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania in 1803, and after the cession of Louisiana was appointed by President Jefferson Commissioner of Land Claims and Judge of the Territorial Court of Louisiana. He died in Saint Louis on August 10, 1840. The illustration is from a portrait owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. J. B. Johnson of Saint Louis, exhibited by the Missouri Historical Society at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

District of Arkansas, with Stephen Worrell as Deputy Governor, but remained under the government of Louisiana Territory, and later of Missouri Territory, until Arkansas Territory was organized in 1819. Orleans Territory was admitted as a State on April 30, 1812, eight years after the transfer, and in June of the same year Louisiana Territory became Missouri Territory with a Governor, Secretary, three Superior Court Judges and legislative power vested in a General Assembly composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives, the latter elected by the people, and the former selected by the President from lists submitted by the Representatives.

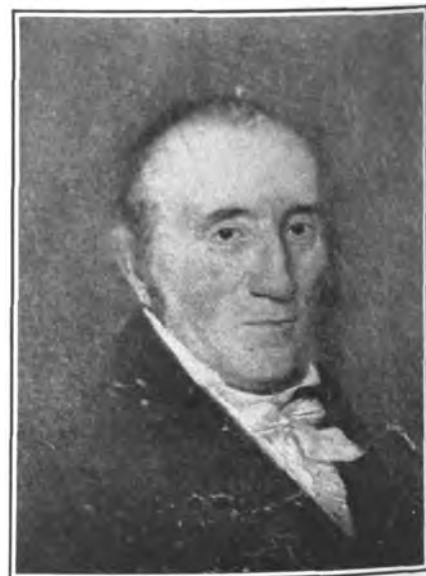
Unquestionably there were theoretic defects in the first territorial governments framed for Louisiana, but it is equally unquestionable that the men who administered them soon won the confidence of the people, and the formal protests soon ceased. The fascinating manners of Wilkinson and the able and faithful services of Bates and Meigs and Lucas are embalmed in the early traditions of Saint Louis. De Laussat's characterization of Governor Claiborne at New Orleans as "extremely beneath the position in which he has been placed," seems to be very positively contradicted by the fact that, after long services as Governor of Orleans Territory, this same Claiborne was the first State Governor elected by the people

of Louisiana in 1812, being afterwards elected United States Senator in 1817, just before his death.

In 1802 it cost Spain \$400,000 to govern Louisiana, and her total revenue derived from the province amounted to only \$121,040. Before selling Louisiana France had fixed the salary of General Victor as Governor at 70,000 francs a year, and provided a salary of 50,000 francs for the Colonial Prefect. Even if permitted to take peaceable possession, it would have cost France more than \$500,000 a year to govern Louisiana. But the substitution of a far less expensive government by the United States was no loss to the inhabitants, and soon resulted in a great increase of population. Congress rejected President Jefferson's proposition to give free land to the first thirty thousand settlers west of the Mississippi, and it was to be expected that the influx from the east side would cease with the cessation of the Spanish land grants. Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee were the only States west of the Alleghenies in 1803, and the entire population of the Ohio Valley in 1800 was only three hundred and seventy-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-three. Between those mountains and the Mississippi there were vast areas of fertile timber and prairie unsettled, and warlike Indian tribes still occupied much of this land. There were no roads, no communications save by boats propelled by hand power against the mighty currents of the western rivers. But in spite of all these drawbacks and in spite of the business depression caused by the wars of the first two decades of the nineteenth century, the western stream of emigration promptly began to follow the flag across the Mississippi in its steady onward march to the Pacific.

Of course, the stream was thin at first, because there were less than five and a half millions of inhabitants in the whole of the country between the Mississippi and the Atlantic. But while the population of the Ohio Valley was more than doubled in the first six years after the acquisition of Louisiana, the latter also received more immigrants in the same six years than in the whole of the preceding century.

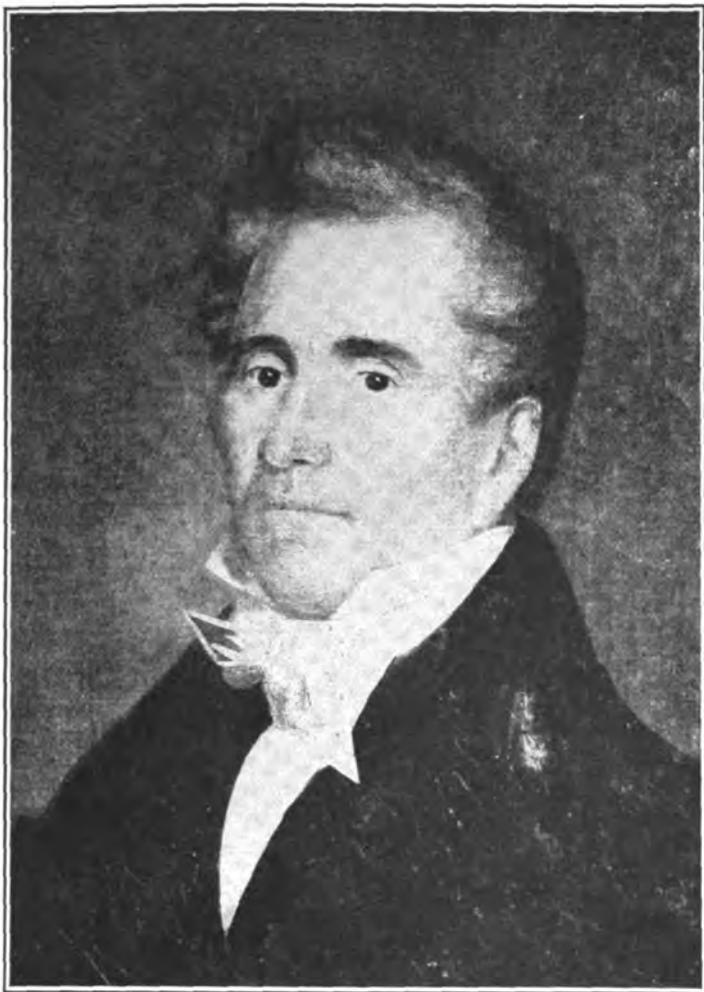
According to the enumeration of the Spanish rulers in 1788, the entire population of Louisiana, Upper and Lower, was forty-two thousand six hundred and eleven, and this included Pensacola, Mobile and all of West Florida. In 1800 the estimated total, exclusive of Pensacola, Mobile and the portion of West Florida surrendered to the United States in 1798, was fifty thousand. Of these six thousand and twenty-eight lived in Upper Louisiana, according to the De Lassus enumeration of December 31, 1799, which would leave a population of only forty-three thousand, nine hundred and seventy-two



ANTOINE PIERRE SOULARD.

M. Soulard was Surveyor-General of Upper Louisiana under the last Spanish regime and was continued in office by the American Government. He was born in France, and came to America in 1794. Zenon Trudeau, the Spanish Commandant of Upper Louisiana, appointed him to the vacant post of Surveyor-General. His work was of great importance in establishing boundaries and laying out roads in the early days of the Louisiana Territory. He died on November 9, 1825. The illustration is from an oil painting owned by Mr. V. C. Turner of Saint Louis.





MANUEL LISA.

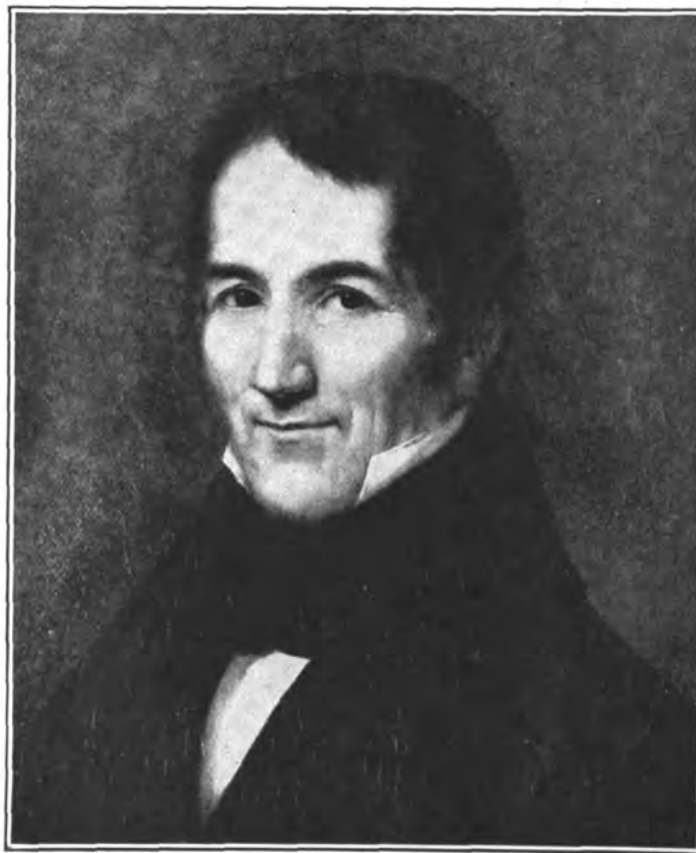
Manuel Lisa was born of Spanish parents on September 8, 1772, at New Orleans. He was the first great trader to penetrate any distance up the Missouri Valley, where he established a trading-post at the mouth of the Big Horn River. He returned to Saint Louis in 1808, where he organized the Saint Louis Missouri Fur Company. When the War of 1812 broke out, the United States Government was aware that British agents were active among the Indian tribes of the upper Missouri. Lisa at that time was the most influential man among these Indians, and to him was assigned the task of keeping them in order. He succeeded in controlling them, and organized war expeditions against the bands that had allied themselves with the British. He died on August 12, 1820. The accompanying portrait is from an oil painting owned by Mrs. Nathan Corwith, of Highland Park, Illinois, a relative of Mme. Lisa, and exhibited by the Missouri Historical Society at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

for Lower Louisiana at that date. Captain Amos Stoddard is authority for the statement that Upper Louisiana contained in 1804 a total civilized population of ten thousand one hundred and twenty; of whom, including the few Spanish families, three thousand seven hundred and sixty were French, one thousand two hundred and seventy negroes, and five thousand and seventy recent settlers from the United States. The United States census of 1810 made the entire civilized population of the ceded territory ninety-seven thousand four hundred and one, Orleans Territory or Lower Louisiana having seventy-five thousand five hundred and fifty-six, and Louisiana Territory, or Upper Louisiana, having twenty thousand eight hundred and forty-five. The Saint Louis population had increased from nine hundred and twenty-five in 1800 to fourteen hundred in 1810, and the population of New Orleans had increased from eight thousand and fifty-six in 1803 to seventeen thousand two hundred in 1810.

By this time the population of the Ohio Valley had increased to nine hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred and eighteen, not counting Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and its trade was making New Orleans boom, while Saint Louis was making comparatively little growth.

The immigrants to Upper Louisiana were mostly hunters from Kentucky looking for new hunting grounds, or they were pioneer homeseekers with but little use for towns.

In the meantime Louisianians had joined the American column of progress in more ways than one. In 1808 the Legislature of Orleans Territory had adopted the afterwards famous civil code of Louisiana. That same year the great American institution, the village weekly newspaper, the ancestor of the present *Daily Republic*, had made its appearance in Saint Louis, the first newspaper printed west of the Mississippi. And that same year the enterprising fur traders of Saint Louis, finding that their Missouri Trading Company, formed in 1794, was not strong enough to cope with the Northwestern Fur Company of Montreal and the Hudson Bay Company of London in holding the Upper Missouri and Columbia River Valley trade, converted it into the new and stronger organization, long famous as the Missouri Fur Company. This was at first composed of Pierre Chouteau, Sr., Auguste Chouteau, Manuel Lisa, William Clark, Sylvester Labadie, Pierre Menard, Bernard Pratte, J. P. Cabanne and P. Berthold. Starting with a capital of \$50,000, this company soon wielded a paramount influence over the tribes of the disputed territory, and held both the Upper Missouri and Columbia River trade against its rivals very successfully. It established five forts—Sarpy, Benton, Union, Pierre and Berthold—and with more than four hundred men in its service it became the pioneer of civilization's westward march.



PIERRE CHOUTEAU, JR.

Known as "The Prince of Fur Traders," and a partner of John Jacob Astor in the immense fur trade of the Northwest, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., was one of the strongest figures in Upper Louisiana in the years immediately following the cession of the country to the United States. He was born in Saint Louis on January 10, 1789, being the son of John Pierre Chouteau and grandson of Pierre Laclède Liguist, the founder of Saint Louis. He was a partner in the Missouri Fur Company and the American Fur Company. After embarking in business as successor to his father, he stood for more than forty years the central directing figure of commercial enterprises and development in the upper Mississippi Valley. He married Emily Gratiot on June 15, 1815, and died in Saint Louis on October 16, 1865. The accompanying portrait is from a painting owned by his grandson, Pierre Chouteau Maffitt of Saint Louis, and exhibited by the Missouri Historical Society at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

to Oregon and the Pacific. After controlling the trade for about twenty years it united with John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company and, after his retirement, succeeded to his company's business and held it until the hunter and trapper's occupation was gone.

To this company's influence in maintaining friendly relations between the first trans-Mississippi settlements and the neighboring Indian tribes, is largely due the immunity of those settlements from Indian hostilities during the Indian outbreak on the Wabash which General Harrison crushed at the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, and during the war of 1812. The emissaries sent to draw the Mississippi and Missouri River tribes into those wars, were invariably unsuccessful. The frequent attacks on the stockades at Boone's Lick and occasionally on isolated settlers' cabins, were made by renegade Indians, tribal outcasts for whose predatory forays no tribe was responsible. The most notable of these conflicts was the attack on the cabin of Baptiste Louis Roi, at Cote Sans Desseiu, which the heroic Baptiste repulsed by killing fourteen of the assailants as fast as his women folks could load his unerring rifles.

When the War of 1812 began, a public meeting of citizens in Saint Louis adopted resolutions of the most loyal import, thanking the several volunteer companies of Kentucky that had offered their service for the protection of Missouri Territory, but expressing confidence in the ability of the local authorities to afford all the protection needed. Military companies were formed for the protection of the town and some volunteers left to join General Harrison's army. Governor Benjamin Howard left with a Brigadier-General's commission, and Colonel John P. O'Fallon, Major Robert Lucas and Captain Lewis Bissell were other Saint Louisans who served with distinction under Harrison. In May, 1813, Governor William Clark, who succeeded Governor Howard, left Saint Louis with sixty regulars and one hundred and forty volunteers in barges to hold the Indians in check at Prairie du Chien, and General Howard marched from Portage des Sioux to overawe the Illinois Indians. He guarded the Mississippi at and above the Illinois and co-operated with General Edwards, of Illinois, in guarding the left flank of General Harrison's operations on the lakes. Five hundred mounted scouts from Saint Louis built, guarded and patrolled a line of twenty-two block houses between Bellefontaine and Kaskaskia River, and Missouri and Illinois troops took and burned Chief

Como's town at Peoria and the Sauk town at Quincy. Upper Louisiana's participation in the war of 1812 was completed by a formal and impressive celebration on March 2, 1815, of the glorious victory won by General Jackson at New Orleans. That victory was the most important and thrilling incident of the war. It is not easy for the present generation to realize the profound emotion with which the news was received all over the Union. It was the glorious termination of a long period of national humiliation. It won for us, in fact, all that we had fought for, but had failed to secure specifically in the treaty of peace which, though we knew it not, had been already signed two weeks before the battle. The attack on New Orleans was a well planned surprise, prepared for and ordered after the representatives of both Governments had been commissioned to formulate the treaty of peace. Since the recog-

nition of our independence, this was the most formidable blow Great Britain has ever aimed at the life of the Republic, and the victory at New Orleans was the actual triumph of our "Second War of Independence."

Napoleon was dethroned and exiled. France lay exhausted and bleeding at the feet of the European alliance. If, with no other war on her hands, the army and navy of Great Britain had then secured control of the Mississippi and wrenched the Louisiana Purchase from us, how much would our independence have been worth? Consider the weakness and poverty of the Republic, still in its infancy; its scattered population without means of communication; and compute how long it would have taken Great Britain to make British America synonymous with North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf to the Arctic Coast.

On April 30, 1812, the anniversary of the signing of the Louisiana Purchase treaty, the American Union made its first leap across the

Mississippi, by admitting Orleans Territory as its eighteenth State, under the name of Louisiana. On June 15, less than two months later, came the declaration of war with Great Britain. President Madison was forced into the war much against his will by the Southern and Western Republicans. New England was violently opposed to it and her Federalists indulged in alarming disunion talk. At sea, our little navy had won for itself the admiration of the world in less than six months after war was declared, but the management of the campaigns on land was deplorably weak. British emissaries involved our frontier settlements north and south in the horrors of Indian



MAJOR-GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

The hero of New Orleans and the seventh President of the United States of America, was born in 1767, and, on January 8, 1815, in command of the American army, defeated the Peninsular veterans of the British army under General Pakenham, at New Orleans. The statue, by L. Potter, stood on the main approach to Art Hill at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

warfare. What victories our generals gained in their invasions of Canada were fruitless, because they were never able to maintain a foothold there. The war languished, the war feeling waned, and in August, 1814, the peace commissioners met at Ghent to conclude the peace treaty. But, by this time, the war in Europe was over and England was able to exert her whole power against the United States. Large bodies of troops were hurried to Canada, and Admiral Cockburn's fleet, carrying a strong body of troops, was sent to capture and burn our Federal capital and besiege Baltimore, while Sir George Prevost, at the head of fourteen thousand British troops co-operating with Downie's fleet on Lake Champlain, was to invade New York from Canada by the old Burgoyne route. While the attention of the United States was being absorbed by these attacks, another expedition, fitted out with great secrecy, was on its way, by sea, to seize and hold New Orleans. It was commanded by Wellington's brother-in-law and was composed of twelve thousand of the flower of Wellington's Peninsular veterans, the men who had driven Napoleon's armies out of Portugal and Spain.

This New Orleans expedition was delayed, and before it landed below New Orleans several important things had happened. Washington had been taken and burned, but Baltimore had been successfully defended; McDonough's little fleet on Lake Champlain had demolished Downie's on September 11th, and Sir George Prevost had made a disastrous retreat to Canada with his fourteen thousand men, discouraged

by the loss of the fleet and by General Macomb's successful defense of the line of the Saranac with only one thousand five hundred men. More important still, Andrew Jackson's brilliant series of victories with the Tennessee militia over the Creek warriors after the terrible massacre at Fort Mims, near Mobile, in 1813, had put him in command in the Gulf Department. When the arrival of the New Orleans expedition in the Gulf became known, he was yellow and shaking with the ague, but with the indomitable and fiery energy of his nature he hastily gathered at New Orleans about five thousand militia fresh from their ploughhandles in Kentucky and Tennessee, and by working night and day had completed the famous breastworks on the plain of Chalmette before the final assault.

It has been said that if Pakenham had gone straight to New Orleans instead of landing below and beginning a two weeks' siege, he could have taken the little city without any

battle worth speaking of. But he waited until Jackson was ready for him, and then marched his gallant veterans "in war's magnificently stern array" against the breastworks until two thousand six hundred of them had been shot down by the men behind those terrible western rifles. When the British retreated to their ships and sailed away, they had killed eight and wounded thirteen of Jackson's men. The Tennesseans in this battle were mostly the same men who had recently followed Jackson through his victorious battles with the Creeks. The Kentuckians were mostly men just returned home after serving in Harrison's campaigns. Hundreds of them on returning home had immediately started for New Orleans in flatboats laden with the produce of their fathers' farms accumulated in their absence. With these, arrived just in time, and others who had joined his standard, Jackson's "militia" amounted in number to about half the number of the enemy, but they were nearly all seasoned soldiers and expert riflemen. Some of Jackson's high-handed martial law proceedings and defiance of the courts on

this occasion evoked formal censure from Congress, and only two years later in another war with the Creeks, he not only followed them into Florida, captured Pensacola and its Spanish forts, and built a fort himself, but sent the Spanish troops and officials to Havana, greatly annoying and embarrassing his own Government by his course. Out of these incidents, however, came the acquisition of Florida in 1819, and with all his errors and conspicuous faults no other man of his



BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

It was in this famous battle that General Andrew Jackson, with a small force of five thousand raw soldiers entrenched on the Mississippi levee, behind cotton bales, defeated Major-General Sir Edward Michael Pakenham, G. C. B., on January 8, 1815, with a greatly superior force of twelve thousand of Wellington's Peninsular veterans, the men who drove Napoleon's armies out of Portugal and Spain. The illustration is from a fine work of art by Austin, exhibited in "Battle Abbey," on the Pike, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

day ever came so near being the popular idol of his country.

The treaty of peace was signed December 24, 1814, and the battle of New Orleans occurred January 8, 1815. After that there was no further attempt to halt and search American vessels on the high seas, no further impressment of American seamen to serve under a foreign flag, no further disregard of American naturalization papers. Our little navy captured or sunk over fifty British war vessels and made prizes of innumerable British merchantmen during the war, some of its distant sea victories occurring, like the battle of New Orleans, after the conclusion of peace. Not long after that battle, Commodore McDonough sailed into the port of Algiers, and compelled the Bey to sign on the capstan of the frigate Independence the treaty that ended forever the occupation of the Barbary Corsairs. At length all the world had learned that the young Republic would fight, and after that our commerce

spread its wings free to whiten every sea without molestation. The development of Louisiana proceeded with giant strides. The rapid development of the country bordering the Mississippi, and the wonderful possibilities of its natural resources, continued to attract immigration from the East, and new commonwealths were carved out from what had been a wilderness, and took their places in the sisterhood of States. The Louisiana territory was the battleground around which were waged the political fights over the question of slavery, which ultimately led to the war between the States. The Missouri Compromise, by which Missouri was admitted to the Union in 1820 as a slave-holding State, and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill are famous in the political history of America. The discovery of gold in California, in 1849, which was soon followed by the crossing of the Rockies by General John C. Fremont and Kit

advance of civilization the buffalo disappeared and became practically extinct, less than one hundred of these animals being now in existence, and the Indians, domiciled on reservations set aside for them by the Government, finally became peaceable. Vast herds of cattle took the place of buffalo on the prairies of Louisiana, and made the United States the greatest beef-producing nation in the world.

Gradually the sheep herder, with his flocks, crowded the cattle men westward and southward, and soon followed the farmer to develop the immense corn belt of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and the tremendous wheat-growing area extending northward to the Canadian boundary. Today, the geographical center of the United States lies within the original territory of Louisiana, and the center of population, steadily advancing westward through the century, lies but a few miles



STATUE OF DANIEL BOONE.

Daniel Boone, noted pioneer and frontiersman, was the sixth child of Squire and Sarah Boone, and was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1734. From Pennsylvania he migrated with his parents to the forks of the Yadkin River, North Carolina, in 1750. In 1769 Boone, John Finley and a man named Stuart made their memorable hunting expedition into Kentucky. Daniel was a Captain of Militia in Lord Dunmore's war, and in 1775 he led the colony of settlers that located at Boonesborough, Kentucky. Boone left Kentucky in 1799 and settled in Saint Charles County, Missouri, where his eldest son had preceded him. The Spanish authorities granted him eight hundred and forty-five acres of land, which grant was confirmed in 1810 by the United States Congress. In 1813 he suffered the loss of his wife. Her maiden name was Rebecca Brayn. Boone died September 6, 1820, on his son Nathan's farm, in what is now Warren County, Missouri. He was interred beside his wife, but in 1845, in response to an appeal from the people of Kentucky, his remains were removed to Kentucky's capital and a monument erected over the spot. The Boone statue at the Exposition was the work of Miss Enid Yandell of New York.



MARIE PHILLIPPE LE DUC.

Marie Phillippe Le Duc was born in Paris in 1772 and emigrated to Louisiana in 1793. In 1799 he was appointed Secretary of the Province of Louisiana, and during seventy years of life he held in Saint Louis many public offices. His name is attached to almost every important document relating to the early history of the Louisiana Territory under American rule. He died at Cote Brilante on August 15, 1842. The portrait is from a painting owned by Mr. J. Vion Papin of Saint Louis, a relative of Mme. Le Duc, exhibited by the Missouri Historical Society at the Exposition.

to approach their highest development. The hostilities of the Indian tribes of the northwest, who for half a century waged ceaseless warfare against the settlers, was long a serious menace to the development of the new country. With the

Carson, brought thousands of immigrants into the far West, but it was not until after the Civil War, which was precipitated by the expedition of John Brown, of Ossawatimie, Kansas, into Virginia, that the northern and western portions of Louisiana began

east of the Mississippi River.

The wilderness that Jefferson bought from Napoleon is the garden spot of the world, and in the prosperity and industry of its inhabitants, the fertility of its farms, and the wealth and enterprise of its cities, is the apotheosis of the century of world progress that began with the signing of the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, and culminated in the Universal Exposition of art, science and industry, to which, in 1904, Louisiana brought the world to see and to praise her progress.



MOSES AUSTIN.

Mr. Austin was born in Durham, Connecticut, and went to Missouri in 1796, becoming a Spanish citizen and settling in Washington County. In 1820 he made his way overland to San Antonio, Texas, where he obtained permission to bring three hundred American settlers into that country, who afterward formed the nucleus for the successful revolt of Texas against Spanish rule. He died in Missouri in 1821. The illustration is from a portrait owned by James T. DeShields of Farmersville, Texas, and exhibited at the Exposition by the Missouri Historical Society.



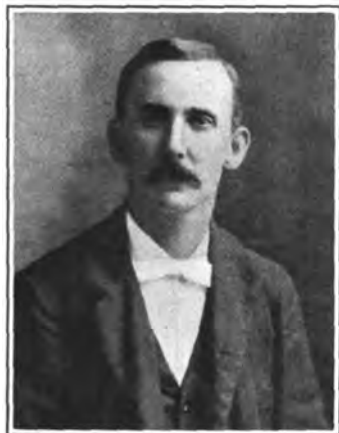
## CHAPTER III.

### THE LOUISIANA CENTENNIAL.

SAINT LOUIS AN EXPOSITION CITY—MOVEMENT FOR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE INITIATED BY THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY—ITS COMMITTEE APPOINTED IN JANUARY, 1898—COMMITTEE OF FIFTY FORMED—COMMITTEE OF TEN, ON FORM AND DESIGN—VISIT TO OMAHA AND CONFERENCE WITH COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION OFFICIALS—REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF TEN FAVORING A WORLD'S FAIR—CALL MADE BY GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI FOR CONFERENCE OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE STATES—CONVENTION HELD AT SAINT LOUIS JANUARY 10, 1899—SAINT LOUIS SELECTED FOR SITE OF WORLD'S FAIR—COMMITTEE OF FIFTY ENLARGED TO TWO HUNDRED—WORLD'S FAIR BILL INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS—NEARLY FIVE MILLIONS PLEDGED BY MISSOURI SUBSCRIBERS—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN MISSOURI AND CHARTER AMENDMENTS IN SAINT LOUIS IN BEHALF OF WORLD'S FAIR MADE AT 1900 ELECTION—CONGRESS MADE APPROPRIATION OF FIVE MILLION DOLLARS IN MARCH, 1901—LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION COMPANY ORGANIZED—GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONIES—WORLD'S FAIR POSTPONED TO 1904.

SAINT LOUIS is an exposition city. The story of its growth and development in the last fifty years cannot be told unless the history of its fairs and expositions is recited. It was in 1856 that the Saint Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair was held, the first of a series of annual exhibitions that won popularity throughout the Mississippi Valley and brought to Saint Louis the best the country produced in live stock, agriculture and mechanics. Later it developed into a general exhibition of fabrics and fine arts, together with its original features.

For twenty years, beginning in 1884, the Saint Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association has held an annual exposition where was exhibited the product of field, shop and studio.



WILLIAM VINCENT BYARS.

So far as available records show, Mr. Byars was the first publicly to advocate the celebration of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial. He was at the time an editorial writer on the Saint Louis *Republic*. Mr. Byars has been for years a prominent writer, contributing to leading publications, and is the author of several well-known books. He was born at Covington, Tennessee, and resides at Kirkwood, Missouri.

fort. The first meeting to consider the matter was held in August, 1889, in the office of the Mayor of Saint Louis, on a joint call issued by the then Governor of the State, David R. Francis, and the then Mayor of Saint Louis, E. A. Noonan. Following this meeting, committees were organized, subscriptions secured, and in November of that year a bureau was opened in Washington, where an active campaign in behalf of Saint Louis was

Citizens of Missouri and surrounding States made a practice of visiting the Saint Louis Fair and Exposition and participating in the fall festivities.

When the Columbian Exposition of 1893 was proposed, the citizens of Missouri urged that it be held in Saint Louis. The work to obtain it for the Missouri city was a popular effort.



PIERRE CHOUTEAU.

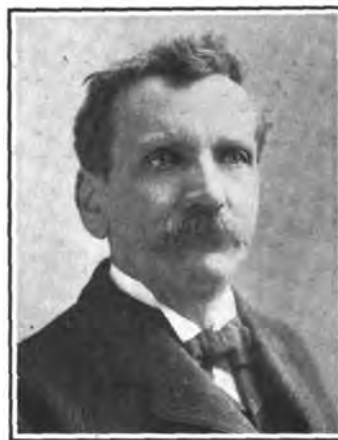
Always active in the support of the work of the Missouri Historical Society, Mr. Pierre Chouteau was one of the first to urge the celebration of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial. He was the acknowledged leader in the movement that resulted in the convention of delegates at the Southern Hotel, January 10, 1899, representing the States and Territories of the Louisiana Purchase, which adopted resolutions advocating a World's Fair. Mr. Chouteau is fourth in descent from Pierre Laclède, the founder of Saint Louis.

conducted. Chicago won the Fair and Saint Louis became her ally. The time was not then ripe for Saint Louis to hold an international exposition.

It remained for the Missouri Historical Society to put in motion those forces that, gathering power as time went on, wrought for the stupendous celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. For years the celebration of the centennial of the Purchase had been discussed by individuals here and there throughout the Mississippi Valley. The newspapers of Saint Louis, Kansas City and Denver gave voice to the sentiment. Mr. William Vincent Byars wrote an editorial for the Saint Louis *Republic* early in 1889, which urged the celebration of the acquisition of Louisiana. Mr. Charles M. Harvey, in the Saint Louis *Globe-Democrat*, vigorously advocated the same commemoration. Mr. Will C. Ferrill, a native of Missouri, who was curator of

the State Historical Society of Colorado, pressed the plan of such a celebration upon the people in newspapers and magazines in Kansas City and Denver for

several years. In the meetings of the Missouri Historical Society of Saint Louis the plan to celebrate the anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase had been earnestly talked of for years. Various methods of commemoration had been proposed. Mr. Pierre Chouteau was an enthusiastic advocate of a celebration that would bequeath to the city and State a permanent memorial. It is significant that the plans for this celebration had



CHARLES M. HARVEY.

One of the earliest advocates of a fitting celebration at Saint Louis of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial. Mr. Harvey was born in Boston, and has for many years been the leading political writer of the Saint Louis *Globe-Democrat*. For a quarter of a century he has been a contributor to the leading magazines. He is the author of a History of the Republican Party, a Hand-Book of American Politics, and a History of Missouri.



THE APOTHEOSIS OF SAINT LOUIS.  
Charles Niehaus, Sculptor.

thus far been proposed by men who were especially interested in history. The movement for a Louisiana Purchase centennial had not become popular, yet sentiment grew in its favor. Public opinion needed a voice, the impulse a leader.

Opposition was to be conquered, indifference to be inspired.

On January 11, 1898, the Advisory Committee of the Missouri Historical Society held a meeting, at which Mr. Pierre Chouteau urged that the subject, so long considered, so often discussed, be brought up for immediate action. This Advisory

that brought about the Universal Exposition of 1904 was launched. The celebration of the anniversary of the Purchase had other friends. Representative Bartholdt, of Saint Louis, introduced a bill in Congress early in February, 1898, which provided for an international exposition in Saint Louis in 1903. The Central Trades and Labor Union adopted resolutions on January 23 of the same year, which favored a World's Fair.

The Spanish-American War caused public interest in the celebration to subside, yet it had another influ-



MARSHALL S. SNOW.

President of the Missouri Historical Society in 1898; Professor of History and Dean of the Faculty, Undergraduate Department, Washington University. Member of the Advisory and Special Committees in 1898, the first organizations looking to a celebration of the Louisiana Centennial; Chairman of Committee of Fifty.

Committee, the governing board of the Society, consisted of:

Professor Marshall S. Snow, President; Captain Joseph Boyce, David I. Bushnell, Pierre Chouteau, Melvin L. Gray, Anthony Ittner, Colonel George E. Leighton, J. B. C. Lucas, Dr. P. S. O'Reilly, Dr. Charles D. Stevens, John H. Terry and W. J. Seever, Secretary.



L. D. DOZIER.

Member of the Committee of the Business Men's League in 1898 and afterwards a Director of the Exposition, Member of the Executive Committee and Committee on Ceremonies.

A special committee on the centennial celebration of the Louisiana Purchase was appointed at this meeting:

Mr. Pierre Chouteau, Chairman; Charles F. Bates, Goodman King, J. B. C. Lucas, Isaac W. Morton and Professor Marshall S. Snow.

From the date of the appointment of this committee the actual movement

and a significance before unrealized.

Although the Missouri Historical Society met many obstacles to impede the progress of its project, it nevertheless continued its labors. The work of promoting what afterwards became a popular movement was not an easy task in those early days of 1898. At the request of the Histor-



GEO. W. BROWN.

Chairman of the Special Committee of the Business Men's League appointed to confer with the Missouri Historical Society's Committee in regard to the proposed Centennial Celebration; afterwards a Director of the Exposition and a member of the Committee on Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

ence in awakening a knowledge of Louisiana history. That the Spanish flag had floated for nearly forty years over Missouri and its neighbors to the west of the Mississippi was a fact that many persons had allowed to slip into the background of memory. The Louisiana Purchase had now a meaning



CLARK H. SAMPSON.

Member of the Committee of the Business Men's League of 1898 and a Director of the Exposition. Mr. Sampson died March 31, 1904, only a month before the opening of the Exposition, which he had earnestly helped to advance to a successful beginning.



CYRUS P. WALBRIDGE.

Member of the Business Men's League Committee of 1898, afterwards President of the League and actively supporting every stage of the work of creating the Exposition. He became a Director of the Exposition, serving on the Committees on Organization and Ceremonies and as Chairman of the Sanitation Committee.

ical Society, Mr. John C. Wilkinson, President of the Business Men's League of Saint Louis, appointed a committee of his organization in April of that year to confer with the special committee of which Mr. Chouteau was chairman.



GENERAL GEORGE H. SHIELDS,

Chairman of the Bar Association Committee, active in the promotion of the World's Fair on many occasions. General Shields is a member of the Kentucky Society of St. Louis and assisted in the exploitation of the Exposition in Kentucky, a State that participated magnificently in the Fair.

that the Missouri Historical Society should come into the possession of a suitable building were consummations devoutly wished. It was proposed that a reproduction of Laclede's residence be built for the use of the Historical Society, that a permanent river-front park whose principal features should have historical significance be established, and that statues of Jefferson, Napoleon and Laclede be erected.



A. L. SHAPLEIGH,

Member of the Merchants' Exchange World's Fair Committee and a Director of the Exposition, serving on the Executive Committee and the Committees on Concessions and International Congresses. Mr. Shapleigh represented large wholesale interests and gave the Exposition the benefit of his wide business experience.

This committee was composed of:

George W. Brown, L. D. Dozier, Frank Gaiennie, Clark H. Sampson, C. P. Walbridge and John C. Wilkinson.

One of the plans suggested by the Missouri Historical Society was to make beautiful the river front of Saint Louis, and especially that part of it where the first settlement was made, and where the ceremonies of the transfer of Upper Louisiana occurred on March 9 and 10, 1804. That a permanent memorial result from this effort at celebration, and

After a conference of the Committees of the Historical Society and the Business Men's League, a call was made by the Historical Society on a number of social and business organizations, asking that committees be appointed to discuss "the desirability of a celebration in 1903, and what form it should take." This call was issued on May 17, 1898, to the Academy of Science, Bar Association of Saint Louis, Business Men's League, Commer-

cial Club, Engineers' Club, Exposition and Music Hall Association, Implement and Vehicle Board of Trade, Latin-American Club, Master Builders' Association, Mercantile Club, Merchants' Exchange, National Building Trades Council, Noonday Club, Round Table, Saint Louis Board of Fire Underwriters, Saint Louis Clearing House Association, Saint Louis Chapter American Institute of Architects, Saint Louis Club, Saint Louis Cotton Exchange, Saint Louis Real Estate Exchange, Saint Louis Furniture Board of Trade, Union Club, University Club, Saint Louis Manufacturers' Association.

The committees appointed by the various organizations of the city were as follows:

Bar Association—

General George H. Shields, Chairman; John W. Dryden, Henry T. Kent, Edward Cunningham, Jr., H. M. Pollard.

Business Men's League—John C. Wilkinson, President; Frank Gaiennie, Clark H. Sampson, George W. Brown, C. P. Walbridge and L. D. Dozier.

Academy of Science—Dr. Edmund A. Engler, President; Dr. John P. Bryson, George O. Carpenter, Charles Nagel, John F. Shepley, Dr. D. S. H. Smith.

Commercial Club

—George O. Carpenter, President; Robert Moore, Chairman; Colonel George E. Leighton, Edward Mallinckrodt, Dr. William Taussig and James A. Waterworth.

Engineers' Club—William H. Bryan, President; B. H. Colby, Richard McCulloch, Edward Flad, John A. Laird.

Exposition and Music Hall Association—Clark H. Sampson, President; T. B. Boyd, Herman A. Haeussler, Henry Arnold, H. C. Townsend, Rolla Wells.

Implement and Vehicle Board of Trade—John P. Camp, President; E. C. Robbins, T. V. Thompson, D. L. Galt.



JAMES A. REARDON,

Member of the Committee of the Latin-American Club and active in promoting the Exposition. The splendid showing of Irish Manufactures at the Fair was due to Mr. Reardon's personal efforts. He spent several months in Ireland helping to get the exhibit together. He is President of the Reardon Manufacturing Co.



H. W. STEINBISS,

An active promoter of the World's Fair. Editor of the Labor Compendium and Representative of organized Labor on the Board of Directors. Mr. Steinbiss was a member of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings and was very helpful in adjusting differences arising between the labor unions and builders of the Exposition.



# MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

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Latin-American Club—Henry Stanley, President; E. O. Stanard, Chairman; James A. Reardon, J. A. J. Shultz, George T. Parker, E. E. Souther.

Master Builders' Association—James H. Bright, J. D. Fitzgibbon, Daniel Evans, Samuel H. Hoffman, A. E. Cook.

Merchants' Exchange—Chris. Sharp, President; H. F. Langenberg, Chairman; D. I. Bushnell, T. B. Boyd, A. L. Shapleigh.

National Building Trades Council—Fred King, George W. Edison, H. W. Steinbiss, C. J. Leveling, C. R. Palmer.

Noonday Club—H. S. Potter, President; David R. Francis, Robert S. Brookings, F. D. Hirschberg, Dr. Enno Sander, William E. Guy.

Round Table—E. H. Sears, George D. Barnard.

Saint Louis Board of Fire Underwriters—James A. Waterworth, President; George T. Cram, Wallace Delafield, G. O. Kalb, Howard A. Blossom, Samuel D. Capen.

Clearing House Association—Randolph R. Hutchinson, President; William H. Thomson, J. C. Van Blarcom, W. H. Lee, John Nickerson, C. E. Kircher.

Saint Louis Chapter American Institute of Architects—W. S. Eames, Albert Knell, John L. Wees, M. P. McArdle, Louis Mullgardt.

Saint Louis Cotton Exchange—Wm. M. Senter, President; W. T. Wilkins, R. F. Phillips, J. D. Goldman, E. P. V. Horner, L. L. Prince.

Saint Louis Real Estate Exchange—Malcolm Macbeth, President; French R. Bissell, Charles C. Nicholls, Theophile Papin, Jr., John H. Terry, Lilburn G. McNair.

Saint Louis Furniture Board of Trade—Jacob Kaiser, President; N. H. Foster, Chairman; D. Lucas, J. H. Kentnor, L. G. Kregel, George T. Parker.

Union Club—Judge Leo Rassieur, President; C. F. Blanke, Richard Hospes, Adolph Herthel, Major C. C. Rainwater, Charles S. Broadhead.

University Club—John D. David, President; W. S. Chaplin, Henry T. Kent, Breckinridge Jones.

The gentlemen so appointed met at the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society, 1600 Locust Street, on June 22. Of this meeting Mr. Chouteau was made chairman. He was empowered by the representatives of

these organizations to select a committee of fifteen, which committee should name the committee of fifty. The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the wonderful progress of the region embraced in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 marks an era of civilization deserving grateful commemoration by the United States and people; that the one-hundredth anniversary of this noble achievement is a suitable occasion, and that Saint Louis, the metropolis of the Western American Empire, is the appropriate place for such a historical celebration.

*Resolved*, That a committee of fifty citizens be appointed to effect a permanent organization to carry out the plan for the celebration at Saint Louis of this centennial anniversary.

The nominating committee of fifteen for the preliminary organization consisted of:

Pierre Chouteau, Chairman; David R. Francis, William Hyde, E. C. Kehr, L. D. Kingsland, Isaac W. Morton, Julius Pitzman, Chris. Sharp, H. W. Steinbiss, John H. Terry, W. H. Thomson, Festus J. Wade, Professor Sylvester Waterhouse, James A. Waterworth, John C. Wilkinson.

On July 12 Mr. Chouteau announced the names of the Committee of Fifty on Preliminary Organization:

Marshall S. Snow, Chairman; E. B. Adams, Robert S. Brookings, George W. Brown, Adolphus Busch, Pierre Chouteau, Seth W. Cobb, George O. Carpenter, Murray Carleton, H. I. Drummond, William Duncan, Edward Devoy, James J. Early, W. S. Eames, Benjamin Eiseman, David R. Francis, Frank Gaiennie, Jacob Furth, August Gehner, William Hyde, H. C. Haarstick, Daniel S. Holmes, Henry Hitchcock, Anthony Ittner, H. C. Ives, L. D. Kingsland, E. C. Kehr, S. M. Kennard, George E. Leighton, F. W. Lehmann, George D. Markham, Isaac W. Morton, Charles Nagel, F. G. Niedringhaus, Julius Pitzman, Charles Parsons, H. W. Steinbiss, Christopher Sharp, A. L. Shapleigh, E. O. Stanard, William H. Thomson, John H. Terry, John W. Turner, Dr. William Taussig, Professor S. Waterhouse, J. A. Waterworth, Festus J. Wade,



F. D. HIRSCHBERG.

Member of the Noonday Club Committee and director of the Exposition, serving as Chairman of the Reception and Entertainment Committee. Mr. Hirschberg and his associates had the responsibility of looking after the welfare and pleasure of distinguished guests of the Exposition.



ADOLPHUS BUSCH.

Member of the Committee of Fifty, one of the largest subscribers to the stock of the Exposition and member of the directory. Mr. Busch was instrumental in securing the large representation of Germany and gave his active support to the enterprise at all times. He was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.



W. H. LEE.

Member of the Clearing House Association's World's Fair Committee, director of the Exposition, member of the Committee on Souvenir Gold Dollars. The Government coined for the Fair 250,000 gold dollars, half bearing the profile of McKinley and half the profile of Jefferson.



J. C. VAN BLARCOM.

Member of the Clearing House Association Committee, director of the Exposition and member of the Committee on Ceremonies and Fish and Fisheries. As Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce, Mr. Van Blarcom was able to advance materially the interests of the Exposition.

Cyrus P. Walbridge, C. G. Warner, M. C. Wetmore, John C. Wilkinson.

The Committee of Fifty held a number of meetings at which various plans for the celebration were discussed. It was then

decided to appoint a Committee on Design and Form of Celebration, with these members:

Pierre Chouteau, Chairman, W. S. Eames, D. R. Francis, William Hyde, Halsey C. Ives, Frederick W. Lehmann, Julius Pitzman, H. W. Steinbiss, John H. Terry and Professor Sylvester Waterhouse.

The Committee on Design and Form of Celebration at once issued

After a conference with the Director-General and chiefs of the several departments of the Columbian Exposition, and a visit to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, then in progress at Omaha, the following report was unanimously adopted by the Committee of Ten, and submitted to the Committee of Fifty on the 28th of November:

Your committee beg leave to report: That they have had a meeting every week since they were appointed, and at such meetings have had conferences with persons representing the different interests of the city, and have in other ways, and especially through the medium of the press, sought to gain as thorough a



C. F. BLANKE,

Member of the Union Club Committee, a director of Exposition and a member of the Committee on Anthropology and Ethnology. Mr. Blanke is an enthusiastic advertiser and early spread the Exposition announcements far and wide in connection with those of his own business.

an appeal through the public press asking for expression of opinion on and suggestions for the proposed celebration. The newspapers of Saint Louis and of the Mississippi Valley responded cordially, and thereafter the Louisiana Purchase celebration was almost daily brought to the attention of the people.



GEORGE T. CRAM,

Member of the Committee of the Board of Fire Underwriters, a director of the Exposition, Chairman of the Committee on Insurance and member of the Committee on History.

The Committee held weekly sittings, at which members of Congress and representatives of the press and of all social and business interests of the city and State were heard.

The committee received many suggestions from all over the West, the majority of which favored an international exposition.

determined the character of our institutions, must always remain the great political event of our history; but next to that stands the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory, for by that the empire of the United States was determined, and the great temperate belt of North America was dedicated to institutions of freedom.

The City of Saint Louis cannot afford to be indifferent to the centennial anniversary of so great an event, the greatest with which



WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.

Member of the University Club World's Fair Committee and Chancellor of Washington University, whose fine new buildings were first used by the Exposition. Dr. Chaplin was much interested in the success of the Exposition and was a frequent adviser with those concerned actively in its management.

knowledge as possible of the desires of our people concerning the proposed commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase

There is a general accord of opinion that the occasion should not be permitted to pass without some mark of recognition befitting its great historic interest and importance.

The Declaration of Independence, which



SETH W. COBB,

Member of the Committee of Fifty and a director of the Exposition, serving on the Organization and Legislation Committees. Mr. Cobb was Chairman of the Committee on Fish and Fisheries and gave much attention, with Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, to securing the highest excellence in this exhibit.



MURRAY CARLETON.

Member of the Committee of Fifty, a director of the Exposition and a member of the Executive and Transportation Committees. Mr. Carleton represented the local street railway interests, as well as the wholesale dry goods interests, being President of one of the largest wholesale houses.

its history is intimately associated. Various modes of commemoration have been proposed, among them a statue of Thomas Jefferson, or a great historical museum to bear his name, as a permanent memorial of the great statesman who rendered such signal service alike in making this country free, and in making it great; but it is objected, and your

committee believes properly, that if nothing more is done the celebration will be essentially local in its character, while nothing less than a general celebration, in which all the States that have been created from Louisiana Territory should take active part, will be adequate.

In such a general celebration the general Government could be relied upon for participation and aid, and foreign nations, and especially France, should be invited to take part.

white settlements within its borders were not of our nationality. The people spoke not our language, nor did they profess our laws. In no spirit of boasting may we say that now no portion of the United States is more thoroughly American than the Louisiana Territory. In public spirit and in private enterprise it stands with the first. The achievements of this people during the hundred years that have passed since the American flag was planted here may well challenge the attention of the world, and an exposition of them must prove to be an object lesson of universal interest.

We believe, too, that Saint Louis is the place for such an exposition, and that, once determined upon, our people would make it worthy of themselves and of the great occasion.

But the exposition should be in no sense a



HARRISON I. DRUMMOND.

Member of Committee of Fifty; director of the Exposition; member of Committees on Concessions and Fish and Fisheries; Chairman of the Committee on Police.

For the purposes of a general commemoration your committee is of opinion that only some form of exposition will serve, at which the development and progress of the arts of civilized life in the territory during the last hundred years may be appropriately displayed.

Many objections have been made to an exposition, but no substitute regarded as sufficient, even by the objectors, has yet been proposed. Your committee is of opinion that the objections to an exposition are not well founded. The experience of the cities which



AUGUST GEHNER.

Member of the Committee of Fifty, a director of the Exposition, member of the Committees on Organization and Electricity and Electrical Appliances.

local one. It should be not by the City of Saint Louis, nor by the State of Missouri, but by the entire Louisiana Territory. That it may be so, nothing should be forestalled. All those who are to take part in it should have a voice in determining where it shall be held, and what shall be its characteristics.

To this end we recommend that there be called a convention of representatives from the States in the Louisiana Purchase to meet in Saint Louis at an early day to determine the time, place and manner of commemorating



F. W. LEHMANN.

Member of the Committee of Fifty, a director of the Exposition, Chairman of the Committee on International Congresses. Mr. Lehmann's well-known oratory was heard many times in the exploitation of the Exposition.

have undertaken expositions since the year of the World's Fair, and especially that of Omaha, proves that the undertaking is a perfectly feasible one, and also that the interest in them has not been exhausted. Indeed, so long as the world shall last, the story of its progress will always be an interesting one.

We have had to deal with a territory that a hundred years ago was, throughout almost its entire extent, a wilderness and a desert. The

acquisition of this territory by the United States, and we submit herewith a resolution to that effect for the consideration of the Committee of Fifty. Respectfully submitted,

PIERRE CHOUTEAU,  
Chairman.

WILLIAM J. SEEVER,  
Secretary.

The foregoing report, with the resolutions mentioned, were unanimously adopted by the Committee of Fifty. The resolutions were:



FESTUS J. WADE.

Active in his advocacy of the Exposition; a member of the Committee of Fifty; a director of the Exposition; Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and a member of the Committee on Souvenir Gold Dollars.



LON V. STEPHENS,

Governor of Missouri, 1897-1901, who invited the Governors of States and Territories of the Louisiana Purchase to send delegates to the convention of January 10, 1899, at Saint Louis. This convention recommended an International Exposition at Saint Louis.

*Resolved*, That there should be held a convention of delegates from the several States and Territories in the Louisiana Purchase in the City of Saint Louis not later than the tenth day of January, 1899, for the purpose of determining the time, place and manner of fittingly commemorating the centennial anniversary of the acquisition by the United States of the Louisiana Territory; such convention to be made up of delegates appointed by the governors of the several States and Territories, on the basis of one from each Congressional District and two at large.

*Resolved*, That Honorable L. V. Stephens, Governor of Missouri, be requested to make the appointment of delegates from the State of Missouri, and to take all necessary steps to invite and secure the co-operation of our sister States in this movement.

Immediately upon the publication of this report it was confidently predicted that Saint Louis would have an exposition in 1903. Clubs and business organizations approved the plan, but just how the movement should be conducted, and how financed, were problems yet to be solved. Then, too, the form of celebration was to be submitted to the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Convention, which the Governor of Missouri called for January 10, 1899. Governor Stephens's letter to the governors of the various States and Territories follows:

The suggestion has come from many sources that the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase should not be permitted to pass without some public act of commemoration by the people of the Louisiana Territory befitting the great occasion.

I beg leave to submit for your consideration a report of the action of a committee of citizens of Saint Louis with reference to this matter. I heartily join in the recommendations they make, and take pleasure in responding to their request to take all necessary steps to invite and secure the co-operation of our sister States in this movement.

I trust you will find it consistent with your sense of duty and propriety to appoint delegates from your State to the proposed convention to be held in the City of Saint Louis on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1899. If the date named is too early another can be agreed upon, but it ought not, in any event, be so far postponed as to prevent an appeal to the present Congress for appropriate action by the general Government.

It may be assured that the delegates of the several States and Territories to the proposed convention will be cordially received and hospitably entertained by the people of the City of Saint Louis.

Awaiting the favor of an early reply, I remain,

Very respectfully,

LON V. STEPHENS,

Governor of Missouri.

The invitation of the Governor of Missouri was accepted by the States of the Louisiana Purchase for January 10th. The Committee of Fifty, with the Committee on Form and Design, found their work largely increased in view of the prospective convention, and a Committee of Reception and Entertainment was formed, with Mr. John C. Wilkinson Chairman and Mr. James Cox Secretary.

This committee held a meeting on December 17th, which was well attended. A general outline of the work to be considered by the convention was discussed, and it was



BRECKINRIDGE JONES,

Member of the Reception Committee for the Convention of State and Territorial delegates, January 10, 1899, a director of the Exposition, member of the Executive Committee and of the Committee on International Congress.



HOWARD ELLIOTT,

Member of the Reception Committee and delegate from Missouri to the Convention of State and Territorial delegates, January 10, 1899, a director of the Exposition, member of the Committee on Fine Arts.



JOSEPH RAMSEY, JR.,

Member of the Reception Committee for the Convention of State and Territorial delegates in Saint Louis, January 10, 1899; member of the Exposition Board of Directors, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Transportation.



suggested that the delegates should first consider a resolution that the centennial of the Purchase be celebrated; assuming that to be carried, the next resolution would determine the nature of the celebration and its location.

A few days later another meeting of the Reception Committee was held. It was decided that the expense of entertaining the delegates should be apportioned among the members of the committee, and that no appeal to the general public should be issued. The movement for the celebration having gained in interest, many citizens of Saint Louis attended this meeting, and were appointed on the various committees. Among them were:

Joseph Franklin, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., D. D. Walker, Howard Elliott, Russell Harding, B. J. Strauss, J. H. Kentnor, John P. Camp, Daniel Evans, Breckinridge Jones, P. C. Maffitt, E. C. Robbins, Leo Rassieur, John D. Davis, J. C. Van Blarcom, L. M. Rumsey, J. B. Case, Richard Walsh, L. B. Tebbetts, J. M. Hayes, F. D. Hirschberg, T. H. McKittrick, Z. W. Tinker, Edwards Whitaker, R. W. Upshaw, Nat Wetzel, H. C. Townsend, W. H. Woodward, L. W. Wakely, J. B. O'Meara, H. S. Potter, John I. Martin, George Moore, Enos Clarke.

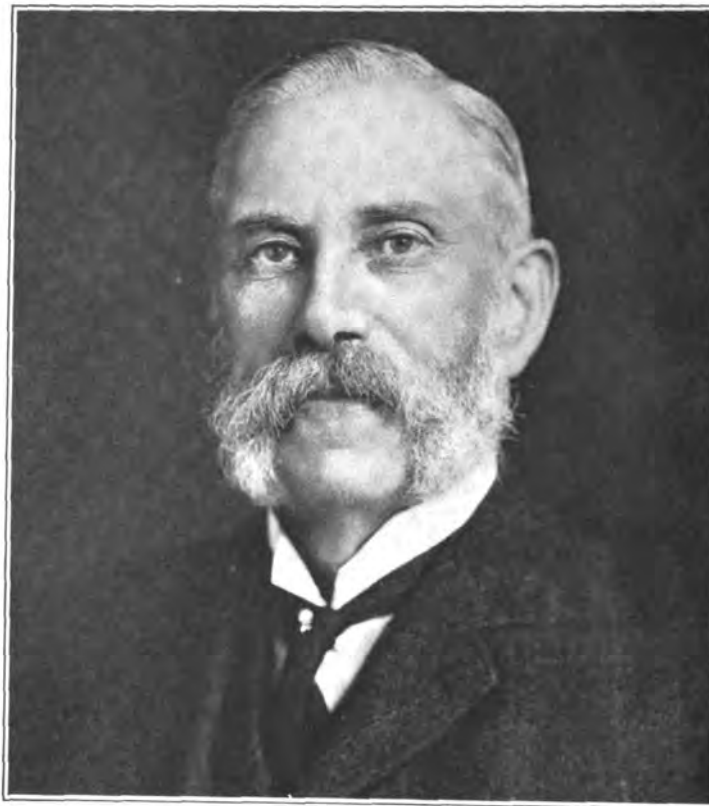
The Convention of January 10th was held at the Southern Hotel, with Mr. John C. Wilkinson, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, in the chair. Governor Stephens of Missouri sent a message of regret that illness prevented his attendance at the convention. Attorney-General E. C. Crow represented the Governor, and, in behalf of the State of Missouri, made an address of welcome. The States represented and the names of their delegates follow:

Arkansas—C. S. Stiffit, C. S. Collins, Abe Stiewell, C. E. Rosenbaum, Thomas W. Baird, Frank Hill, S. J. Beauchamp, George Sengel, L. A. Fitzpatrick, Guy E. Thompson, Joseph Evans, George R. Brown, J. M. Barker, Jr., B. B. Biffle.

Colorado—W. H. Bryant, William O'Brien, P. J. Sours, J. B. Hunter.

Iowa—John L. Waite, David Brant, A. A. McKittrick, W. C. Hayward, James C. Milliman, William E. Fuller, Charles J. A. Fricson, J. B. Weems, Lafayette Young, E. D. Robb, F. B. Rogers.

Kansas—J. G. Slonecker, H. Kuhn, Frank W. Elliott, A. J. Tullock, B. F. Hennessy, Lyman Naugle, W. C. Perry, O. F. Sawyer, Abe Steinberg, T. W. Harrison, S. F. Neely.



W. H. WOODWARD.

W. H. Woodward, a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was born December 11, 1814, in Hereford, England, son of the Reverend William Hawken and Elizabeth Hill Woodward. He was one of a large family of children and was eight years of age when he came with his parents to this country, in 1822. In 1849 he was apprenticed to the printers' trade at Madison, Wisconsin, in the office of Colonel David Atwood of the *Wisconsin Statesman*, in his day one of the most widely known newspaper publishers in the West. When the Woodward family removed to Saint Louis in 1852, he entered the employ of Chambers & Knapp, proprietors of the *Missouri Republican*, the leading daily newspaper of the Mississippi Valley. In the fall of 1864, he embarked in the printing business for himself. The outcome of this modest beginning is the immense plant of Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, one of the largest establishments of its kind in this country. Mr. Woodward died suddenly while present at a meeting, looking to the organization of the Saint Louis Public Museum, held at the Saint Louis Club, the evening of November 30, 1904.

Louisiana—J. F. Denechaud, J. V. Calhoun, John M. Henshaw, George W. Flynn, A. H. Wilson, John Fitzpatrick, Eugene J. McGivney, W. C. Chevis, O. D. Moore.



THOMAS H. MCKITTRICK.

Member of the Reception Committee for the Convention of State and Territorial delegates at the Southern Hotel, January 10, 1899, a director of the Exposition and member of the Committees on Ways and Means, Fine Arts, Reception and Entertainment.



EDWARDS WHITAKER.

Member of the Reception Committee for the Convention of State and Territorial delegates at Saint Louis, January 10, 1899, a director of the Exposition and member of the Committee on Anthropology and Ethnology. Mr. Whitaker gave much time to the anthropological display.



WALKER HILL.

Mr. Hill was a member of the Committee of Two Hundred and of the Directory of the Exposition. Was Vice-Chairman of the Finance and a member of the Anthropology and Ethnology and the Souvenir Gold Dollars Committees.

Minnesota—Dr. W. W. Mayo, John C. Wise, Joseph Mason, Martin Shea, C. L. Roos, E. L. Danforth, Peter Nelson.

Missouri—D. R. Francis, John Perry, R. H. Kern, John B. O'Meara, Dr. Otto E. Forster, William H. Moore, John I. Martin, W. E. Atmore, Major C. G. Warner, W. S. Stephens, Howard Elliott,

Adiel Sherwood, C. W. Green, L. C. Burns, Ed. T. Orear, Ed. W. Stephens, E. C. Crow.

Montana—John T. Murphy, C. D. McClure, H. W. Wernse.

Nebraska—F. W. Taylor, H. F. McIntosh, Will Owen Jones.

North Dakota—G. E. Golterman, W. G. Larimore, R. S. MacDonald, E. A. Noonan, Jr.

Oklahoma—Ex-Governor A. J. Seay, D. D. Leach, B. F. Berkeley, Governor Renfro.

South Dakota—C. H. Freeman, Edson Williams.

Wyoming—George C. Rafter.

Mr. Wilkinson announced that his committee desired to report the following temporary organization:



JAMES COX.

Mr. Cox, now deceased, was Secretary of the Business Men's League, and lost no opportunity to advance the movement looking to an appropriate celebration of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial. Mr. Cox was Secretary of the Committee of Reception and Entertainment for the Convention of January 10, 1901, also a member of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Mr. John Fitzpatrick, of New Orleans, temporary Chairman; Mr. James Cox, of Saint Louis, temporary Secretary; Mr. F. M. Sterrett, of Saint Louis, temporary Reading Clerk.

A Committee on Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business, was named, which committee recommended the selection of the following officers:

Lieutenant-Governor J. C. Milliman, of Iowa, for President of the Convention; C. G. Rafter, of Wyoming, for Vice-President; James Cox, of Missouri, for Secretary; F. M. Sterrett, of Missouri, for Reading Clerk. For honorary Vice-Presidents: Missouri, David R. Francis; Nebraska, H. F. McIntosh; Kansas, A. J. Tullock; South Dakota, Governor Andrew E. Lee; Louisiana, I. D. Moore; Iowa, Charles J. A. Ericson; Montana, R. B. Smith; North Dakota, F. B. Fancher; Arkansas, James P. Clark; Wyoming, DeForest Richards; Oklahoma, Governor D. D. Leach; Minnesota, W. W. Mayo.



JONATHAN RICE.

Mr. Rice was a member of the Committee of Two Hundred and became a member of the Executive Committee of that body. He was elected a Director of the Exposition in view of his active efforts in promoting the undertaking. He did not live to see the full fruits of his efforts. Mr. Rice died November 23, 1903.

The recommendations of the Committee on Permanent Organization were accepted by the Con-

vention, and Lieutenant-Governor Milliman, of Iowa, was installed as President. The Committee on Resolutions urged the adoption of a resolution "That the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase should be commemorated by an International Exposition in the years 1903 and 1904." This report of the committee was accepted and Saint Louis selected as the location for the Exposition. It was suggested that committees from the Convention wait upon the Legislatures of the various States of the Purchase asking for appropriations for the proposed Exposition, and this resolution was carried:

*Resolved*, That an Executive Committee, to be composed of three representatives of each State and Territory included in the Louisiana Purchase, nominated by the respective delegations and the names reported Wednesday morning, with power by each delegation to substitute other names and fill vacancies, be appointed to take up the general subject of a World's Fair in Saint Louis in 1903, and to organize for the development of the proposition of which this Convention has declared itself in favor; and that the Chairman of this Convention be an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee.

On the evening of January 10th the delegates to the Convention were entertained at a banquet at the Southern Hotel. About one hundred and eighty guests were present. Addresses were made by:

Mayor Ziegenhein, of Saint Louis; the Honorable Lafayette Young, of Iowa; General John W. Noble, formerly Secretary of the Interior; Judge Frank Hill, of Little Rock; Mr. James L. Blair, of Saint Louis; Mr. T. J. O'Donnell, of Denver, and Honorable David R. Francis.

The Executive Committee of the Convention was composed of:

Honorable D. R. Francis, of Missouri, Chairman; Judge Frank



DANIEL C. NUGENT.

Mr. Nugent was a member of the Committee of Ten to name the Committee of Two Hundred, which assumed charge of the movement for a World's Fair. Mr. Nugent made a trip around the world, and as an honorary commissioner did a large amount of exploitation work for the Exposition. He also served as a Director and on the Committees on Ways and Means, Foreign Relations and Reception and Entertainment.



CHARLES W. KNAPP.

Mr. Knapp was a member of the Committee of Ten appointed to select the Committee of Two Hundred. He served the Exposition also as a Director and was very active in its promotion. He was also a member of the Executive Committee, the Committees on Press and Publicity and International Congresses. Mr. Knapp is publisher of the Saint Louis Republic.

Hill, L. A. Fitzpatrick, George Sengel, Arkansas; T. J. O'Donnell, W. M. Byers, T. S. McMurray, Colorado; David Brant, William E. Fuller, Lafayette Young, Iowa; F. W. Elliott, W. C. Perry, S. F. Neely, Kansas; J. F. Denechaud, A. H. Wilson, Eugene McGivney, I. D. Moore, Louisiana; E. L. Danforth, E. L. Roos, John C.



WILBUR F. BOYLE.

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a director of the Exposition. Served on the Executive, Reception and Entertainment and Foreign Relations Committees. Was a member of the Board of Arbitration.

Honorable D. R. Francis, President; Honorable J. C. Milliman, Vice-President; James Cox, Secretary; F. M. Sterrett, Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Francis explained the status of the Committee of Fifty and of the Committee of Reception for Delegates already at work in St. Louis. He announced that the latter committee would report back to the Committee of Fifty the result of the Convention and immediate steps would be taken to organize the necessary corporation to carry the resolution into effect.

The method of financing the World's Fair was the chief topic of discussion at the meeting of the Executive Committee. After debate, Mr. Howard Elliott, of Missouri, offered the following resolution, which was carried:

That it is the judgment of this committee that in order to secure the success of the proposed celebration in honor of the centennial anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, on a scale worthy of its importance, it will be necessary to ask and obtain the amount of \$5,000,000 from the City of Saint Louis and State of Missouri combined, conditional, however, upon a subscription by citizens of Saint Louis and others of \$5,000,000 to the organization to be formed for the purpose of creating and carrying out the plans of the celebration.



JAMES CAMPBELL.

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a director of the Exposition. Served on the Executive and Legislative Committees.

Two days after the Interstate Convention a Saint Louis newspaper, in discussing the proposed World's Fair, said:

The people of Saint Louis are wondering just how great an Exposition it is intended to give. Festus J. Wade and ex-Governor Francis voiced the sentiment of nearly everyone in the city when they declared it should be the greatest ever held. \* \* \* At the beginning of the agitation there were a few doubters, men who imagined that an undertaking such as proposed was too stupendous a task. Within three days most of these gentlemen have undergone a revolution of feeling. They have absorbed some of the spirit and enthusiasm of the Convention.

On January 19, 1899, the Committee of Fifty, with Mr. Pierre Chouteau in the chair, held a meeting at the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society. The

Committee on Arrangements for the Convention, Mr. John C. Wilkinson, Chairman, made its report, and Mr. David R. Francis reported the result of the Convention. It was decided to invite a larger number of representative citizens to a meeting before a general plan was outlined. On motion of Mr. Frank Gaiennie, it was decided to increase the membership of the Committee of Fifty to two hundred. On motion of Mr. Julius Pitzman, it was decided that a committee of ten be appointed by the Chairman, which committee should select the members of the Committee of Two Hundred. On motion of Mr. John D. Davis, a committee of ten was appointed to outline a plan of permanent organization and report the result of their work to the Committee of Two Hundred at their next meeting. The Committee on Organization consisted of D. R. Francis, Chairman; Breckinridge Jones, Secretary; W. H. Thomson, Jonathan Rice, D. C. Nugent, Festus J. Wade, Rolla Wells, Charles W. Knapp, H. C. Pierce, Adolphus Busch, James L. Blair. The names of the members of the Committee of Two Hundred follow:



JOHN D. DAVIS.

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a director of the Exposition. Served on the Foreign Relations, Mines and Mining, and Reception and Entertainment Committees.



A. D. BROWN.

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a director of the Exposition. Served on the Sanitation and Insurance Committees.

Mr. Pierre Chouteau, Chairman; A. A. Allen, George L. Allen, D. Bowles, George W. Baumhoff, Wilbur F. Boyle, George W. Brown, Robert S. Brookings, Adolphus Busch, James L. Blair, George D. Barnard, E. P. Bryan, L.



S. M. DODD,

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a director of the Exposition. Served as Vice-Chairman of the Fine Arts Committee and on the Electricity and Electrical Appliances Committee.

Druhe, C. L. Dougherty, George F. Durant, Howard Elliott, Daniel Evans, James J. Early, W. S. Eames, Benjamin Eiseman, H. W. Eliot, George L. Edwards, David R. Francis, Jacob Furth, R. Graham Frost,



GEORGE L. EDWARDS,

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a director of the Exposition. Mr. Edwards was Chairman of the Committee on Concessions.

Kehr, R. C. Kerens, George J. Kobusch, Charles W. Knapp, Max Kotany, John W. Kauffman, Fred W. Lehmann, I. H. Lionberger, George E. Leighton, Wm. J. Lemp, J. J. Lawrence, Arthur Lee, Isaac P. Lusk, J. W. McDonald, Wm. N. McConkin, Thomas H. McKittrick, Robert McCulloch, Wm. N. McMillan, T. S. McPheeters, J. H. McCabe, W. S. McChesney, George A. Madill, George D. Markham, Isaac W. Morton, C. F. G. Meyer, E. Mallinckrodt, F. E. Marshall, Haiden Miller, P. C. Maffitt, L. C. Nelson, Charles Nagel, T. K. Niedringhaus, W. F. Nolker, Byron Nugent, John W. Noble, J. B. O'Meara, W. J. Orthwein, E. S. Orr, Charles J. Osborne, C. F. Parker, Julius Pitzman, H. S. Potter, Charles Parsons, H. C. Pierce,

Emil Prectorius, David Ranken, Jr., D. B. Robinson, L. M. Rumsey, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., Leo Rassieur, E. C. Robbins, Valle Reyburn, Jonathan Rice, Charles Rebstock, James A. Reardon, C. H. Sampson, Chris. Sharp, E. O. Stanard, B. J. Strauss, M. S. Snow, H. W. Stienbiss, A. L. Shapleigh, Wm. J. Stone, R. M. Scruggs, E. G. Scudder, John Scullin, C. H. Spencer, M. Shaughnessy, Isaac Schwab, Louis Schaefer, Adiel Sherwood, W. E. Schweppe, E. H. Semple, Wm. J. Scott, C. A. Stix, Wm. Taussig, L. B. Tebbetts, Zach W. Tinker, Wm. H. Thomson, Wm. H. Thompson, John H. Terry, John W. Turner, Charles H. Turner, J. J. Turner, David S. Tarbell, C. E. Udell, John C. Wilkinson, C. P. Walbridge, W. H. Walker, Richard Walsh, C. G. Warner, Festus J. Wade, W. H. Woodward, Nat. Wetzel, Sylvester Waterhouse, James A. Waterworth, M. C. Wetmore, J. J. Wertheimer, Rolla Wells, Ellis Wainwright, Thomas H. West, Edwards Whitaker, Julius Walsh, Ben Westhus, Thomas Wright, O. L. White-law, Florence White, George M. Wright.

The Committee of Two Hundred appointed an Executive Committee, which was given power to act and to fill vacancies, and appoint additional committees as occasion should require. Honorable D. R. Francis was made Chairman of the Executive Committee, which had the following membership:

S. M. Kennard, Vice-Chairman; A. C. Cassidy, John D. Davis, S. M. Dodd, F. A. Drew, R. B. Dula, Howard Elliott, F. D. Hirschberg, C. H. Huttig, Charles W. Knapp, W. J. Lemp, C. C. Maffitt, T. H. McKittrick, A. L. Shapleigh, John Scullin, L. B. Tebbetts, J. W. Turner, Charles H. Turner, D. D. Walker, C. G. Warner, Julius S. Walsh, J. J. Wertheimer, James L. Blair, Adolphus Busch, Pierre Chouteau, Nathan Frank, D. M. Houser, J. B. C. Lucas, F. W. Lehmann, Wm. H. Thompson, C. P. Walbridge, Rolla Wells, Murray Carleton, Jonathan Rice, James Cox, Secretary.

W. H. Thompson was made Chairman of the Finance Committee, F. W. Lehmann, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, James L. Blair, Chairman of the Legal Committee.

In February, 1899, a number of



R. B. DULA,

Member of Committee of Two Hundred and a Director of the Exposition. Served on the Ways and Means and the Education and Educational Congresses Committees.



ALEX. DE MENIL,

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a director of the Exposition. Served as Vice-Chairman of the Sanitation and History Committees.



Missouri citizens went to Washington, where they met and entertained the Representatives and Senators of all the Louisiana Purchase States. The success of this World's Fair banquet helped to arouse interest and enthusiasm for the proposed celebration. The national Government and the State Legislatures were to be aroused to action, and the Committee of Two Hundred, with its subcommittees on executive work, finance, legislation, charter and incorporation, had undertaken a stupendous task. Funds were needed for immediate use and plans were to be made for financing the Exposition. Early in February \$17,850 was raised for preliminary work. Blank subscriptions to stock in the proposed company were printed, and an active campaign was undertaken. The Saint Louis



C. H. HUTTIG.

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a director of the Exposition. Served as Chairman of the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits, and as a member of the Organization, Finance and Souvenir Gold Dollars Committees.

*Republic* organized a staff of World's Fair workers, and sent its subscription blanks all over the city and State. Large sums were subscribed. The Finance Committee organized sub-finance committees, the chairmen of which held a meeting March 3, 1899, where it was arranged to organize every form of business enterprise in the city into World's Fair committees. This meeting was convened by Mr. W. H. Thompson, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

There were present:

Nat. Wetzel, Breckinridge Jones, J. B. Case, George F. Durant, S. M. Kennard, Pierre Chouteau, Malcolm Macbeth, John Feld, J. M. Hayes, Julius Pitzman, J. H. McCabe, C. F. Blanke, W. E. Schweppe,

Henry Blackmore, Anthony Ittner, C. H. Spencer, Jonathan Rice, John D. Davis, C. P. Walbridge, O. L. Whitelaw, James A. Reardon, C. F. Gauss, Edward Devoy, C. Hodgman, J. S. Finkenbinder, Joseph L. Hornsby, W. H. McClain, C. A. Newcomb, Daniel Evans, C. H. Huttig, Henry Braun, L. D. Dozier, Frank Gaennie, James Cox.

In the meantime a bill providing an appropriation of \$5,000,000 by Congress was framed and forwarded to the Missouri delegation at Washington. It was introduced in the House by Represen-

tative Charles F. Joy and in the Senate by Senator F. M. Cockrell. President McKinley was a warm friend of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition from the first. On April 22d, a mass meeting of citizens at Music Hall was called by the Committee of Two Hundred, where it was found that pledges to the amount of \$4,244,670 had been made. It was understood that the appropriation of \$5,000,000 by Congress would be made only upon proof that Saint Louis had raised \$10,000,000 for the Exposition. Before such a condition could be realized a constitutional amendment had to be approved by the voters of Missouri at the election of 1900, and a charter amendment by the voters of Saint Louis at the same election. These amendments were ratified by great majorities. The State of Missouri, through its Legislature, appropriated \$1,000,000 for a State building and World's Fair Exhibit.

In January, 1901, a certificate to the effect that the popular subscription of \$5,000,000 had been completed was presented to Congress. The Saint Louis Municipal Assembly passed an ordinance authorizing the issue of \$5,000,000 of city bonds in aid of the Exposition. In February, the Tawney Louisiana Purchase Exposition Bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of one hundred and ninety to forty-two. On March 3d the bill passed the Senate and was immediately signed by President McKinley. The National Commission was appointed by the President on April 24th, to represent the United States Government:

Honorable Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, President; Honorable Martin H. Glynn, of New York, Vice-President; Colonel Joseph Flory,



NATHAN FRANK.

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a director of the Exposition. Mr. Frank was a member of the Executive and Press and Publicity Committees.



W. T. HAARSTICK.

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a director of the Exposition. Served on the History Committee.



A. B. HART.

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a director of the Exposition. Served on the Fish and Fisheries and the History Committees.



DR. J. J. LAWRENCE.

A director of the Exposition, serving first as a member of the Committee of Two Hundred. A member of the Committee on Sanitation.



C. F. G. MEYER.

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a director of the Exposition. Served on the Sanitation and the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Committees.



W. F. NOLKER.

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a Director of the Exposition. Served on Grounds and Buildings Committee.

of Missouri, Secretary; Honorable J. M. Thurston, of Nebraska; Honorable Wm. Lindsay, of Kentucky; Honorable G. W. McBride, of Oregon; Honorable John F. Miller, of Indiana; Honorable F. A. Betts, of Connecticut; Honorable P. D. Scott, of Arkansas; Honorable John M. Allen, of Mississippi.

On the same date the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company was incorporated, with an authorized capital of \$6,000,000. Ninety-three Directors were elected. They were:

A. A. Allen, George A. Baker, Nicholas M. Bell, James L. Blair, C. F. Blanke, W. F. Boyle, A. D. Brown, George Warren Brown, Paul Brown, Adolphus Busch, James G. Butler, James Campbell, Murray Carleton, Pierre Chouteau, Seth W. Cobb, James F. Coyle, George T. Cram, John D. Davis, Alexander N. DeMenil, S. M. Dodd, L. D. Dozier, Harrison I. Drummond, R. B. Dula, George L. Edwards, Howard Elliott, S. M. Felton, D. R. Francis, Nathan Frank, A. H. Frederick, August Gehner, Norris B. Gregg, W. T. Haarstick, A. B. Hart, Walker Hill, John A. Holmes, D. M. Houser, C. H. Huttig, M. E. Ingalls, Breckinridge Jones, S. M. Kennard, Goodman King, W. J. Kinsella, Charles W. Knapp, Dr. J. J. Lawrence, W. H. Lee, F. W. Lehmann, Wm. J. Lemp, J. W. McDonald, Thomas H. McKittrick, George A. Madill, C. F. G. Meyer, Isaac W. Morton, F. G. Niedringhaus, W. F. Nolker, Dan C. Nugent, Peter A. O'Neil, Ed. S. Orr, George W. Parker, H. Clay Pierce, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., David Ranken, Jr., Jonathan Rice, Clark H. Sampson, Julius J. Schotten, John Schroers, Isaac Schwab, R. M. Scruggs, John Scullin, A. L. Shapleigh, J. E. Smith, C. H. Spencer, Samuel Spencer, W. C. Steigers, H. W. Steinbiss, Walter B. Stevens, Charles A. Stix, R. H. Stockton, Wm. H. Thompson, Charles H. Turner, J. J. Turner, J. C. Van Blarcom, Festus J. Wade, C. P. Walbridge, Julius S. Walsh, C. G. Warner, W. B. Wells, Charles F. Wencker, J. J. Wertheimer, Edwards Whitaker, A. A. B. Woerheide, W. H. Woodward, George M. Wright, B. F. Yoakum. The Executive Committee was composed of D. R. Francis, ex-officio Chairman; W. H. Thompson, Vice-Chairman; Charles W. Knapp, C. G. Warner, John Scullin, Howard Elliott, Nathan Frank, Murray Carleton, L. D. Dozier, James Campbell, A. L. Shapleigh, Breckinridge Jones.

Thus it will be seen that the Committee of Two Hundred secured the necessary legislation. National, State, and Municipal, collected the necessary subscriptions and announced that without pledges or promises, beyond the obligation to organize an international exposition of proportions heretofore not reached, it closed its labors and surrendered control to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

On May 2, 1901, the first meeting of the Company was held, which was called to order by the Chairman of the Committee of Two Hundred, who, after making the necessary announcements, called for the election of officers.

David R. Francis was elected President; Corwin H. Spencer, First Vice-President; Samuel M. Kennard, Second Vice-President; Daniel M. Houser, Third Vice-President; Cyrus P. Walbridge, Fourth Vice-President; Seth W. Cobb, Fifth Vice-President; Charles H. Huttig, Sixth Vice-President; August Gehner, Seventh Vice-President; Pierre Chouteau, Eighth Vice-President; William H. Thompson, Treasurer; Walter B. Stevens, Secretary.

After much discussion of the site for the Fair, it was decided to use a portion of Forest Park. The Municipal Assembly passed an ordinance authorizing the use of the city parks for such a purpose.

President McKinley issued his proclamation, giving notice of the date of the Exposition and inviting all nations to participate, on August 20, 1901. The first stake driven on the World's Fair site was the occasion of interesting ceremonies on September 3, 1901. The stake and hatchet used in this ceremony were presented to the Missouri Historical Society.

The ground-breaking ceremonies of the Exposition were arranged for December 20th, that being the anniversary of the transfer of Louisiana at New Orleans in 1803. Owing to the extreme cold of that day, the procession and other outdoor



D. M. HOUSER.

An earnest advocate of the Exposition through the medium of the *Saint Louis Globe-Democrat*, of which he is publisher, a member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a director of the Exposition. Served as Chairman of the Legislation Committee and as a member of the Organization and Press and Publicity Committees.

features were abandoned, but the ground-breaking ceremonies were concluded, after which there were exercises in the Coliseum, and a banquet and speeches at the Southern Hotel in the evening.

The President and officers of the Exposition Company, with the Executive Committee, promised to have the Exposition ready by May 1, 1903, and with concentrated energy they applied themselves to the task. The work progressed rapidly, and by April 20, 1902, seven of the Exposition palaces, including the Washington University group, were nearly completed, some ready for occupation.

The question of postponement of the Fair which had been much in discussion was settled by Congress in May, when a postponement provision was added to the Sundry Civil Bill. It provided that the Exposition should open "not later than the first day of May, nineteen hundred and four." The Exposition Company had been unwilling to place itself in the position of asking for postponement, but it could not ignore the difficulty of securing full participation by foreign countries in the limited time required. Congress favored postponement, and on May 1st President Carter, of the National Commission, telegraphed to President Francis that it was thought improper to provide by law for postponement without first obtaining the Company's consent. In reply, President Francis telegraphed:

In view of the conditions to which you call attention, and in the light of all the facts within the knowledge of this company, it is now clear that, whilst the buildings can be completed, the respective

States and Territories, and both foreign and domestic exhibitors, can not, within the present time limit, construct the necessary buildings and install exhibits upon a scale commensurate with their desires and the magnitude of the Exposition enterprise.

The scope of the Exposition is enlarging from day to day. We are in continuous receipt of expressions from remote countries manifesting desire to participate in the Exposition, if more time can be had for preparation. We feel that no effort should be spared to fully meet the expectations of this and other countries as to the

character of this Exposition, and that it should in every respect be worthy of the great event which it is to commemorate.

We can use one additional year of preparation to great advantage. It is, therefore, in the judgment of the company, desirable that the time for opening the Exposition be extended one year, if such course meets the approval of the Government; and I am authorized by the Executive Committee and the Directors to request that you present these conclusions to the President and to the Secretary of State for transmission to Congress.

So it was that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was postponed from 1903 to 1904, which latter year was the hundredth anniversary of the transfer of Upper Louisiana at Saint Louis from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, March 9 and 10, 1804.



WM. J. LEMP, Sr.,

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred and of the Exposition Directory. Died February 13, 1904.



GEO. A. MADILL.

A Director of the Exposition and a member of the Committee of Two Hundred. Died December 11, 1901.



H. CLAY PIERCE.

A Director of the Exposition and a member of the Committee of Two Hundred. Served on the Fish and Fisheries Committee.



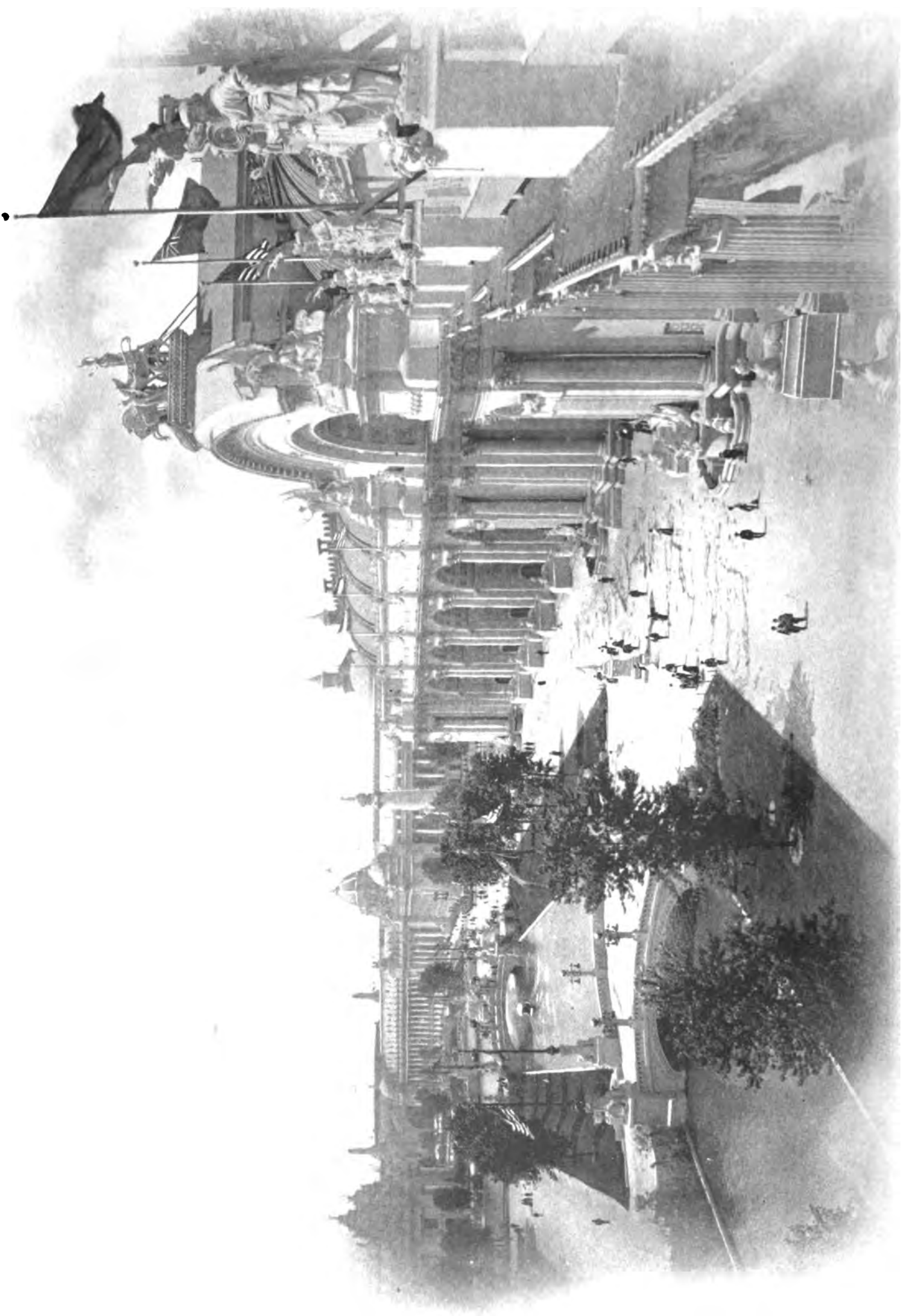
J. W. McDONALD.

A Director of the Exposition and a member of the Committee of Two Hundred. Served on the Supplies and the States and Territorial Exhibits Committees.



DAVID RANKEN, JR.,

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a Director of the Exposition. Served on the Agriculture and Mines and Mining Committees.



LOUISIANA WAY, LOOKING NORTHWEST.



## CHAPTER IV.

### THE PERIOD OF EXPLOITATION.

EFFECTS OF POSTPONEMENT—INCREASED INTEREST AT HOME AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—EUROPE AT FIRST UNFAVORABLE, "EXPOSITION-TIRED"—TARIFF AN OBSTACLE—THE MACHINERY OF EXPLOITATION—ORGANIZATION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES—FRANCIS'S STAFF AS DIRECTOR OF EXPLOITATION DIVISION—DIVISION OF EXHIBITS INCLUDED—ITS ORGANIZATION—LIST OF ITS DEPARTMENT CHIEFS—ITS FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS—FOUNDATION FOR SUCCESSFUL WORK WELL LAID BEFORE POSTPONEMENT—LOCAL AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS—PROGRESS ALREADY MADE AT HOME AND AMONG THE STATES—SUPPORT FROM FEDERAL AUTHORITIES, THE NATIONAL COMMISSION AND THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS—SECURING CONVENTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES, THE OLYMPIC GAMES, ETC.—SITE ALLOTMENTS—WORLD'S FAIR PRESIDENT IN EUROPE—REMARKABLE WORK DONE IN EIGHTEEN DAYS—FLATTERING RECEPTIONS IN LONDON, PARIS, MADRID, BERLIN AND BRUSSELS—PRIVATE CONFERENCES WITH KING EDWARD, PRESIDENT LOUBET, THE SPANISH PREMIER, KAISER WILHELM AND KING LEOPOLD—FRANCIS'S WELCOME HOME—DEDICATION FESTIVAL THE CLIMAX OF A YEAR OF SUCCESSFUL EXPLOITATION—THE GREAT NATIONAL SAENGERFEST—REAPING WHAT HAD BEEN SOWN—TRIUMPH ASSURED.

ENOUGH exploitation work had been done to show that the participation of many of our own States and of many foreign Governments could be secured only by granting them more time for the preparation of their exhibits; and before the additional year's time had been granted the organization of the various Exposition Divisions and Departments had been sufficiently perfected to reap all the benefits of the postponement. The announcement was immediately followed by manifestations of greater interest in the Fair and greater faith in its success, both at home and abroad. Legislatures and Parliaments, even in far-away Japan, could now make appropriations with some assurance of being worthily represented in what promised to be the greatest of Universal Expositions. France and Mexico had promptly announced that they would install greater exhibits than they had ever before sent abroad. But Europe generally had professed to be "Exposition tired," and thought 1903 too soon after the great Paris Exposition of 1900. There was much talk, too, about the exclusion of European goods from United States markets by the Dingley tariff, and more time was needed to

fix the attention of foreign countries on the fact that our consumption of their exports had increased steadily and rapidly under that very tariff.

May 1, 1902, when the formal consent of the Company to the postponement was officially announced to the National authorities, the Standing Committees of the Exposition Board were organized as follows:

ORGANIZATION—D. R. Francis, *ex-officio* Chairman; C. H. Spencer, Vice-Chairman; Samuel M. Kennard, Daniel M. Houser, Cyrus P. Walbridge, Seth W. Cobb, Charles H. Huttig, August Gehner, Pierre Chouteau, Wm. H. Thompson.

EXECUTIVE—D. R. Francis, *ex-officio* Chairman; W. H. Thompson, Vice-Chairman; Charles W. Knapp, C. G. Warner, John Scullin, Howard Elliott, Nathan Frank, Murray Carleton, L. D. Dozier, James Campbell, A. L. Shapleigh, Breckinridge Jones.

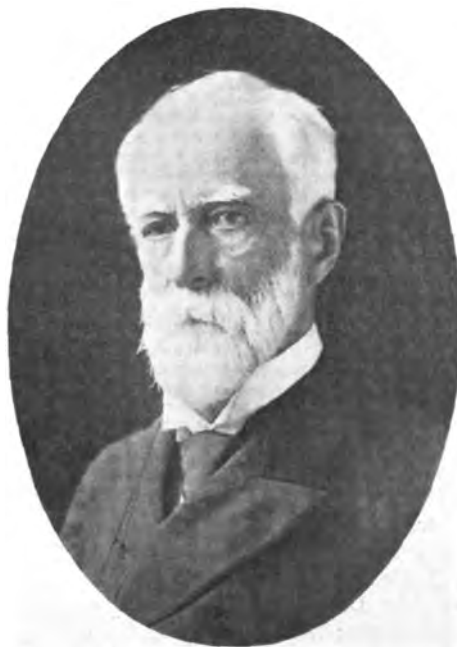
FINANCE—George A. Madill, Chairman; W. H. Lee, Vice-Chairman; Edwards Whitaker, George A. Baker, Walker Hill, W. H. Thompson, *ex-officio*.

WAYS AND MEANS—F. J. Wade, Chairman; T. H. McKittrick, Vice-Chairman; R. B. Dula, D. C. Nugent, George M. Wright, Jonathan Rice, W. J. Kinsella, E. S. Orr, C. F. Wenneker.



WILLIAM J. STONE.

United States Senator from Missouri. A member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a promoter of the Exposition in its early stages. Senator Stone was helpful in the promotion of favorable legislation by city and State.



R. M. SCRUGGS.

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred, representing large retail interests. Afterward became a Director of the Exposition, serving on the Committees on Supplies and Insurance. Mr. Scruggs died soon after Exposition closed.



JOHN SCULLIN.

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred, a Director of the Exposition, serving on the Executive Committee and the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. The Intramural Railway was Mr. Scullin's especial charge.

CONCESSIONS—George L. Edwards, Chairman; J. J. Wertheimer, Vice-Chairman; W. B. Wells, A. L. Shapleigh, J. J. Turner.

TRANSPORTATION—Julius S. Walsh, Chairman; Jos. Ramsey, Jr., Vice-Chairman; S. M. Felton, B. F. Yoakum, C. H. Turner, George W. Parker, A. A. Allen.

PRESS AND PUBLICITY—R. H. Stockton, Chairman; W. B. Stevens, Vice-Chairman; W. C. Steigers, D. M. Houser, Charles W. Knapp, Nathan Frank, John Schroers.

FOREIGN RELATIONS—Adolphus Busch, Chairman; W. F. Boyle, Vice-Chairman; W. T. Haarstick, M. E. Ingalls, John D. Davis, J. C. Van Blarcom, Dan. C. Nugent.

SUPPLIES—Norris B. Gregg, Chairman; James F. Coyle, Vice-Chairman; J. J. Schotten, Charles A. Stix, J. W. McDonald, R. M. Scruggs.

SANITATION—C. P. Walbridge, Chairman; Alex. N. DeMenil, Vice-Chairman; A. D. Brown, Dr. J. J. Lawrence, C. F. G. Meyer.



CORWIN H. SPENCER.

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred. As a Director and First Vice-President of the Exposition, Mr. Spencer gave a large amount of his time to the enterprise. Mr. Spencer is a man of large interests and his advice in the affairs of the Exposition was invaluable.

POLICE—Harrison I. Drummond, Chairman; C. H. Turner, Vice-Chairman; J. J. Wertheimer, W. C. Steigers, J. C. Butler.

INSURANCE—George T. Cram, Chairman; A. D. Brown, R. M. Scruggs.

CEREMONIES—C. H. Spencer, Chairman; W. H. Lee, Vice-Chairman; J. G. Butler, L. D. Dozier, J. C. Van Blarcom, C. P. Walbridge, James L. Blair.

GROUPS AND BUILDINGS—W. H. Thompson, Chairman; S. M. Kennard, Vice Chairman; P. A. O'Neill, W. F. Nolker, H. W. Steinbiss, John A. Holmes, W. B. Wells.

LEGISLATION—Daniel M. Houser, Chairman; W. C. Steigers, Vice-Chairman; Nicholas

M. Bell, F. G. Niedringhaus, Seth W. Cobb, George W. Parker, James Campbell.

AGRICULTURE—Paul Brown, Chairman; Festus J. Wade, Vice-Chairman; Nicholas M. Bell, Wm. J. Lemp, Julius S. Walsh, David Ranken, Jr., John Scullin.

FINE ARTS—Isaac W. Morton, Chairman; S. M. Dodd, Vice-Chairman; J. E. Smith, George A. Madill, Adolphus Busch, Thos. H. McKittrick, Samuel Spencer.

MINES AND MINING—W. J. Kinsella, Chairman; John D. Davis, Vice-Chairman; David Ranken, Jr., C. F. G. Meyer, Isaac Schwab.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL EXHIBITS—C.

H. Huttig, Chairman; Edward S. Orr, Vice-Chairman; A. H. Frederick, J. J. Schotten, B. F. Yoakum, J. W. McDonald, Clark H. Sampson.

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS—George W. Parker, Chairman;

Goodman King, Vice-Chairman; W. H. Woodward, George Warren Brown, James F. Coyle, Jonathan Rice, C. F. G. Meyer.

ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—J. E. Smith, Chairman; Jos. Ramsey, Jr., Vice-Chairman; Clark H. Sampson, Charles A. Stix, August Gelnher, A. A. Allen, S. M. Dodd.

FISH AND FISHERIES—Seth W. Cobb, Chairman; A. B. Hart, Vice-Chairman; H. Clay Pierce, George M. Wright, J. C. Van Blarcom, Harrison I. Drummond, C. G. Warner.

ANTHROPOLOGY—F. W. Lehmann, Chairman; Goodman King, Vice-Chairman; Walker Hill, Isaac Schwab, Edwards Whitaker, A. A. B. Woerheide, C. F. Blanke.

EDUCATION—John Schroers, Chairman; R. B. Dula, Vice-Chairman; A. A. B. Woerheide, W. H. Woodward, A. L. Shapleigh, George W. Parker, George A. Madill.

HISTORICAL—Pierre Chouteau, Chairman; Alex. N. DeMenil, Vice-Chairman; A. B. Hart, W. H. Woodward, Wm. J. Lemp, W. T. Haarstick, George T. Cram.

The membership of the committees changed slightly from time to time as exigencies required and other committees were organized as follows:

SOUVENIR GOLD DOLLARS—J. C. Van Blarcom, Chairman; A. B. Hart, Walker Hill, C. H. Huttig, Festus J. Wade.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES—F. W. Lehmann, Chairman; Charles W. Knapp, John Schroers, Breckinridge Jones, A. L. Shapleigh.

RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT—F. D. Hirschberg, Chairman; Rolla Wells, Vice-Chairman; John D. Davis, Dan C. Nugent, Thomas H. McKittrick, John Schroers, W. F. Boyle.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION—W. F. Boyle, Charles W. Knapp.

The President's staff at this time, and to the end of the Exposition, consisted of Secretary W.



CHARLES A. STIX.

Mr. Stix first served as a member of the Committee of Two Hundred and then became a Director. He was assigned to the Committees on Supplies, Electricity and Electrical Appliances, two very busy committees. Mr. Stix represented large retail dry goods interests.



C. G. WARNER.

Mr. Warner was a member of the Committee of Two Hundred and became a director upon the selection of that board. He was a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Warner represented important railway interests.



J. J. WERTHEIMER.

Mr. Wertheimer, a large manufacturer, became a Director after serving as a member of the Committee of Two Hundred and was a member of the Exposition Committees on Concessions and Police.

B. Stevens; Director of the Division of Works, Isaac S. Taylor; Director of the Division of Exhibits, F. J. V. Skiff; Director of the Division of Concessions and Admissions, Norris B. Gregg. The original scheme of organization called



JULIUS S. WALSH.

A Director of the Exposition, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Transportation and as a member of the Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Walsh was a member of the Citizens' Committee of Two Hundred, representing large financial interests of the city.

Each of the Division Directors had under him a corps of skillful and experienced assistants as chiefs of the various departments of his Division. In the Division of Exhibits, especially, there had been appointed nine chiefs of departments, all noted as experienced and especially qualified exposition workers in their several departments, men of established reputations at home and abroad, who knew what exhibits to look for and where to find them, and how to stir up exhibitors and arouse public interest by their publications and their addresses before legislatures, or scientific and trade associations. These were:

Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Fine Art Exhibits.

Howard J. Rogers, Chief of the Education and Social Economy Department.

Joseph A. Holmes, Chief of the Mines and Metallurgy Department.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, Chief of the Fish, Game and Forestry Departments.

Col. John A. Ockerson, Chief of the Liberal Arts Department.

Frederic W. Taylor, Chief of the Agriculture and Horticulture Departments.

Milan H. Hulbert, Chief of the Manufactures Department.

Thomas M. Moore, Chief of the Machinery Department.

Willard A. Smith, Chief of the Transportation Exhibits Department.

Besides correspondence and mat-

ters sent out through the Bureau of Publicity, some of these chiefs had already done a good deal of traveling and speaking in the interest of the Exposition, and at this time the following Commissioners, all of diplomatic training and special qualifications, were promoting the interests of the Exposition in foreign countries:

George F. Parker, Resident Representative in England; Jose de Olivares, Commissioner to Argentine, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile and Bolivia; John T. Lewis, Commissioner to Brazil; John Rice Chandler, Commissioner to Central-America, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Costa Rica; Ernest Henry Wands, Commissioner to Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela; Palmer L. Bowen, Resident Representative in France; Charles M. Pepper, Commissioner to Cuba; Joseph Brucker, Resident Representative in Berlin;

Chevalier Vittorio Zeggio, Commissioner to Italy; C. F. Wennerstrum, Commissioner to Sweden and Norway and Denmark; John Barrett, Commissioner-General to Asia and Australasia.

To this roster were soon added:

Thomas W. Cridler, Commissioner to Europe generally; Charles W. Kohlsaat, succeeding Mr. Wennerstrum as Commissioner to Scandinavian countries; Miss Florence Hayward, Special Commissioner to Europe; United States Senator Harris, of Kansas, Live Stock Commissioner to Europe; G. W. Fishback, Commissioner to the Windward Islands, Trinidad and Porto Rico; Gifford Pinchot, Honorary Chief of Forestry; F. D. Coburn, Chief of the Live Stock Department, and Professor WJ McGee, who afterwards, in July, 1903, was made Chief of the Anthropology Department.

Honorable W. I. Buchanan, distinguished for his services to other Expositions, was aiding the exploitation both with counsel and with occasional active service, as his other engagements permitted. And Walter Williams, editor of the Columbia *Herald*, was rendering such effec-



EDWARD S. ORR.

Mr. Orr was a Director of the Exposition, a member of the Ways and Means Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits. He was a member of the Committee of Two Hundred and represented important railway interests.



CHARLES H. TURNER.

Mr. Turner, representing local railway interests became a member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a Director of the Exposition, serving on the Police Committee.



GEORGE M. WRIGHT.

Mr. Wright, representing large retail interests of the city, became a member of the Committee of Two Hundred and a Director, serving on the Ways and Means and Fish and Fisheries Committees.

tive service as Commissioner to the Press of the Holy Land and Europe, that after his return in August, 1902, he was



A. H. FREDERICK.

Mr. Frederick served as a Director of the Exposition from its inception to the close, representing important financial interests. He was Vice-Chairman of the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits and a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining.

was ever projected for a temporary purpose, the Exposition authorities had done a great deal of effective exploitation in the United States, organized an efficient corps for foreign exploitation and secured the co-operation of many auxiliary organizations. The press and the United

regularly installed in an office at the Administration Building as European Press Commissioner to arrange for the great International Press Congress, which was afterwards brought to such a successful consummation.

In the first seven months after securing a site and starting the greatest building and landscape scheme that

Louis, and by all sorts of business associations, professional organizations, art and literary societies, women's clubs, and fraternities of every description. The intention was to induce all these societies, clubs, associations and fraternities to hold their national assemblies in Saint Louis either before or during the Fair, and to supplement these with the great list of World Congresses and national and international conventions that were held in Saint Louis before the Fair



S. M. FELTON.

President of the Chicago & Alton Railway, member of the Exposition Board of Directors and of the Committee on Transportation.



JAMES F. COYLE.

Member of the Board of Directors, representing important wholesale interests of St. Louis. Mr. Coyle served as Chairman of the Committee on Supplies and member of the Committee on Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

States Diplomatic and Consular Agencies throughout the world were being supplied with World's Fair literature. Commercial travelers and merchants' excursions from Saint Louis were stimulating interest in the Fair throughout the Mississippi Valley. Auxiliary committees had been appointed by the various State and National societies representing the cosmopolitan citizenship of Saint

other prominent and eloquent citizens of Saint Louis, with tempting offers from her in the interest of the great Exposition. Such delegations had attended and addressed each of the fourteen State Legislatures meeting in the first quarter of 1902, and others had conferred with Governors and Chambers of Commerce in the States where legislatures were not in session. Governor Taft had been invited to Saint Louis and

was over. State gatherings of such bodies everywhere were to be attended by Saint Louis delegations working for a meeting in Saint Louis, and the missions of these delegations were remarkably successful. Wherever a convention or editorial association met, or a commercial club banquet was held, there also were World's Fair officials, with



NICHOLAS M. BELL.

Elected a Director of the Exposition as the representative of important manufacturing interests. He was assigned to the Committees on Agriculture and Legislation.

societies had been appointed by the various State and National societies representing the cosmopolitan citizenship of Saint



PAUL BROWN.

Member of the Board of Directors, representing extensive tobacco manufacturing interests. Mr. Brown was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and member of the Committee on Supplies.

session. Governor Taft had been invited to Saint Louis and



enlisted in the installation of the great Philippines exhibits, to cost over \$600,000. The delegates to the Pan-American

Congress in the City of Mexico had been invited to Saint Louis and entertained in grand style as guests of the city and the Exposition, and so had a delegation of Porto Rican merchants. The association of fraternities that built the magnificent "Temple of Fraternity" was already actively at work, and so were the Burns Cottage

our forty-five States, and one Territory, had made appropriations for World's Fair exhibits, as follows:

Missouri, \$1,000,000; Illinois, \$250,000; Kansas, \$75,000; Colorado, \$50,000; Arkansas, \$40,000; Wisconsin, \$25,000; Mississippi, \$50,000; South Carolina, \$25,000; Arizona, \$25,000; Minnesota, \$50,000; Iowa, \$125,000; Ohio, \$57,000; Maryland, \$25,000; New Jersey, \$50,000. Total, \$1,865,000.

And of the few foreign governments that had given official notice of intention to apply for space at the



JOHN A. HOLMES.

Member of the Board of Directors, representing lumber interests. Mr. Holmes served on the Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

Association and the organization that installed the Irish Village and exhibits on the Pike. Prince Henry of Prussia had been invited to Saint Louis and given such a royal military and civic welcome, and had received such impressions of the prospective greatness of the Fair, that from the date of his report to the Kaiser, the latter became a pro-



M. E. INGALLS.

President of the "Big Four" Railway System and member of the Exposition Board of Directors.

Exposition, only France represented the Old World, the others being the Dominion of Canada, Mexico, and some of the Central American and South American governments. Those not heard from were holding back for more time in which to prepare creditable exhibits. All the world-wide participation and



W. J. KINSELLA.

Member of the Board of Directors of the Exposition, representing large wholesale interests. Mr. Kinsella served as a member of the Ways and Means Committee and was Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining.

nounced advocate of German participation on a grand scale.

In addition to all this and other good work, Louisiana Purchase Exposition buildings had been erected and maintained and "Louisiana Purchase Exposition Days" had been celebrated impressively at the Buffalo and Charles-

ton Expositions. And still, when consent was given on May 1, 1902, for a postponement to May 1, 1904, only thirteen of brilliant displays eventually witnessed at the Fair were to be, and were, practically secured by the exploitation work done in the twelve months between May 1, 1902, and the great Dedication Ceremonies of April 30 and May 1 and 2, 1903. Some of the States that had previously made appro-



PETER A. O'NEILL.

Mr. O'Neill was one of the first members of the Board of Directors, representing large financial interests, and was one of the early members of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. Mr. O'Neill died November 27, 1901.

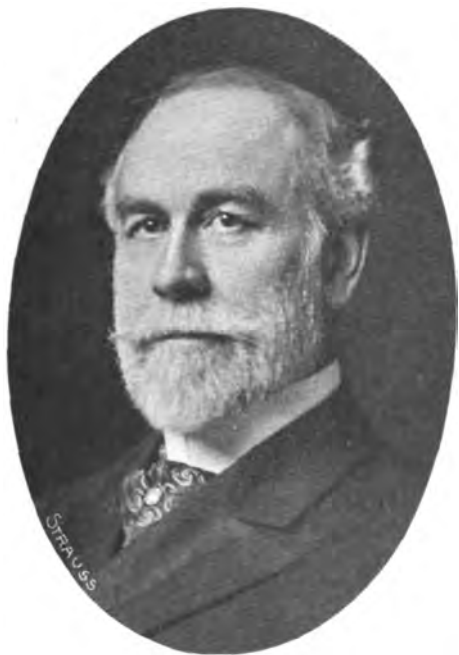


F. G. NIEDRINGHAUS.

Member of the Board of Directors, representing important manufacturing interests. Mr. Niedringhaus served on the Committee on Legislation.

ton Expositions. And still, when consent was given on May 1, 1902, for a postponement to May 1, 1904, only thirteen of

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



GEORGE W. PARKER.

Member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Parker, the representative of important financial interests, was very active in the promotion and the guidance of Exposition affairs, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures and Liberal Arts, and as member of the Committees on Transportation, Legislation, Education and Educational Congresses.

nations of the world, including Japan, China, Siam, British East India, and Persia in Asia, and Egypt and Morocco in Africa.

President Francis, with his admirable staff of Exposition officials and efficient equipment of auxiliary organizations, never failed to command the cordial and powerful support of the members of the National Commission, the National Executive and his Cabinet, both Houses of Congress and the entire Diplomatic and Consular service of the Government in foreign lands. The latter were alert to promote the missions of the Exposition's Foreign Commissioners and agents. The

statesmen of the National Commission made themselves

legislature was hampered by constitutional restrictions, or disinclined to be liberal, State Associations were organized to raise money by popular subscription. By Dedication Day in 1903, the States of the Union had contributed nearly \$7,000,000; foreign governments about \$7,000,000; the United States Government as much more, and it was also ready to lend the Exposition, as it afterwards did, a further sum of \$4,600,000; and splendid exhibits were assured from all the leading

personally active in the work of domestic exploitation, and so did the Board of Lady Managers they selected. Following is the roster of this Board, previous to the Dedication Ceremonies:

Mrs. James L. Blair, President, of Saint Louis; Miss Helen M. Gould, of New York City; Miss Anna L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Frederick Hanger, of Arkansas; Mrs. John M. Holcomb, of Connecticut; Mrs. Fannie L. Porter, of Georgia; Mrs. Helen Boice-Hunsicker, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. W. E. Andrews, of Nebraska; Mrs. Jennie Gilmore Knott, of Kentucky; Mrs. Belle Everest, of Kansas; Mrs. Marcus Daly, of Montana; Mrs. Finis P. Ernst, of Colorado; Mrs. M. H. de Young, of California; Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter, of Ohio; Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Josephine Sullivan, of Rhode Island; Mrs. A. L. Von Mayhoff, of Virginia; Mrs. Annie McLean Moores, of Texas, and Miss Lavinia Egan, of Louisiana.

Mrs. John A. McCall, of New York, and Mrs. W. A. Roebbing, of New Jersey, were among the first members appointed, but the former soon resigned and the latter died. When Mrs. James L. Blair resigned in December, 1903, Mrs. Daniel Manning was elected President and Miss Lavinia Egan Secretary. As the twelve months preceding April 30, 1903, wore on, and other nations were responding



J. J. SCHOTTEN.

Member of the Board of Directors, representing large wholesale interests. Mr. Schotten served on the Committees on Supplies and State and Territorial Exhibits.



JOHN SCHROERS.

Manager of the *Westliche Post*, President of the Board of Education of St. Louis and a Director of the Exposition. Mr. Schroers was from the first an earnest supporter of the enterprise. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Education and Educational Congresses, and as a member of the Committees on Press and Publicity, International Congresses, Reception and Entertainment.



W. C. STEIGERS.

Manager of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Steigers was a member of the Committees on Press and Publicity and Police, and Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Legislation.



J. E. SMITH.

Member of the Board of Directors, representing extensive hardware interests. Chairman of the Committee on Electricity and Electrical Appliances, member of the Committees on Supplies and Fine Arts. Prior to the Exposition, Mr. Smith made a journey around the world, acting as honorary Commissioner to the Oriental countries.



W. R. WELLS.

Member of the Board of Directors, representing real estate interests. Mr. Wells was a member of the Committee on Concessions.



R. H. STOCKTON.

Member of the Board of Directors, representing large manufacturing interests. Mr. Stockton is a pioneer business man in Saint Louis, and many years ago was the first secretary of the first mercantile corporation in the United States, the Simmons Hardware Co. Mr. Stockton is a large advertiser and served the Exposition as Chairman of the Committee on Press and Publicity.



C. F. WENNEKER.

Member of the Board of Directors, representing important manufacturing interests. Mr. Wenneker was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

favorably, the activities of domestic exploitation were kept going under high pressure. Favorable action by each one of the United States was carefully and ably promoted. Of the sixty-odd national delegate bodies that had already voted to meet in the World's Fair City in 1903, many had been prevailed on to change the date to 1904, and others to meet there both in 1903 and 1904. Alumni clubs and affiliated Greek letter societies, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, and all sorts of patriotic, scientific, professional, educational, social, charitable, business and industrial conclaves, including the International Press Congress, then meeting at Interlaken, Switzerland, were being added to the list from day to day and week to week, until it became necessary to make Howard

J. Rogers the Director of International Congresses as well as Chief of Education and Social Economy, and give him, as an Administrative Board, President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University; President W. R. Harper, of Chicago University; President R. H. Jesse, of Missouri University; President Henry S. Pritchett, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Herbert Putman, Librarian of Congress; F. J. V. Skiff, Director of the Field

A Standing Committee on International Congresses was also instituted and F. W. Lehmann, C. W. Knapp, Breckinridge Jones, John Schroers and A. L. Shapleigh were named as members. To this organization was added as a Committee on Plan and Scope, Professor Simon Newcomb, of Washington, D. C.; Professor Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard; Professor John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University; Professor Albion W. Gurall, of Chicago University; Professor William Welch, of Johns Hopkins University; Professor George F. Moore, of Harvard, and Elihu Thompson, Consulting Engineer of the General Electric Company.

The Olympian games and a long list of other athletic championship contests were secured for the World's Fair.

Immense sums were appropriated for live-stock prizes, for aeronautic contests, and for a successful airship performance. The Chinese Consul-General, Ho Yow; the Siamese Crown Prince, the Imperial Commissioner-General of Germany, Dr. Theodor Lewald; the Spanish Minister, Senor Don Emilio De Ojeda; the French Commissioner-General, M. Lagrave; the Count and Countess de Rochambeau, the Commissioners of Canada, Mexico and Japan, and other



A. A. B. WOERHEIDE.

Member of the Board of Directors, representing large financial interests. Mr. Woerheide was a member of the Committees on Anthropology and Ethnology, Education and Educational Congresses.



B. F. YOAKUM.

President of the "Frisco" System and member of the Board of Directors.

## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



HON. JOHN BARRETT.

Commissioner-General of the World's Fair to Oriental countries and Australasia. Mr. Barrett was previously the United States Minister to Siam, and since his tour around the world for the Exposition, upon which he was accompanied by Mr. Theodore Hardec, he has served briefly as the United States Minister to the Argentine Republic and is now, in 1905, the United States Minister to Panama.

foreign dignitaries, were entertained with distinguished consideration and hospitable amenities. Visiting clubs, associations and excursions were taken in hand weekly if not almost daily. On September 30th and October 1st and 2d a great site allotment festival was held, attended by State Governors and State delegations, and after three days of speech-making, music and interesting ceremonies, the guests were given a grand banquet by the Business Men's League as an occasion for more speeches on the subject of the great Fair.

On the last day of 1902 twelve hundred members of the Missouri State Teachers' Association were received as guests of the Exposition and to be shown what it was going

to be. On February 10, 1903, President Francis, having everything in successful working order at home, yielded to the repeated solicitations of Ambassador Choate, and on February 12th sailed from New York with his private secretary, Mr. J. Collins Thompson, to address the annual Washington's birthday banquet given by the Americans in London.

His sudden and unexpected decision was the beginning of eighteen days of work on foreign soil, the results of which presented the cause he represented to our own people and to the world in a new

and more commanding aspect. For weeks the surprised newspapers of the world were filled with admiring comments



HON. THOMAS W. CRIDLER.

World's Fair Commissioner to Europe. Mr. Cridler performed an important service for the Exposition in various European countries. Previously he was for many years the Third Assistant Secretary of State, having charge of the Consular service. He inaugurated the printing of Consular Reports for general public information.



PRESIDENT FRANCIS AND THE EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EXPOSITION.

During President Francis's trip abroad the representatives of the World's Fair then in Europe were called to London for a conference. This photograph was taken on that occasion. Reading from left to right those in the picture are, front row, Miss Florence Hayward, Honorable Thomas W. Cridler, President Francis, Halsey C. Ives, Honorable John Barrett. Back row, C. A. Green, Geo. F. Parker, Hawkins Taylor, Palmer L. Bowen, J. C. Thompson, Jr., Vittorio Zeggio, Lieutenant Godfrey L. Carden.





HARLOW N. HIGGINBOTHAM,

President of Columbian Exposition of 1893 at Chicago, who gave generously his assistance and advice in the early work of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

out salary as the presiding genius of a great popular effort to promote education, progress and human brotherhood, he was promptly tendered private audiences by the illustrious rulers of the greatest Old World nations, and was received by their ministers and commercial bodies with banquets and other public honors as distinguished as if he had come the accredited representative of the most august potentate. The dash and energy of the man, the amazing amount and variety of effective work he could do in a day, rushing from audience to audience and from banquet to banquet, with eloquent and moving addresses for all, and the Napoleonic celerity and brilliant success of his eighteen days' campaign, were a national exhibit very flattering to the pride of his countrymen. At the same time he extorted



JOSE DE OLIVARES,

Commissioner to the Argentine Republic, Chili, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia. Afterward Commissioner of the Press and Propaganda of Argentine at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

on that flying trip and on the unusual dignity accorded to his mission by kings and ministers, by King Edward of England, President Loubet of France, the Premier of Spain, Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, and King Leopold of Belgium. New precedents of court etiquette and international courtesy were established in honor of our country and its great Exposition. A plain business man, holding no political office and serving with-



HONORABLE W. I. BUCHANAN.

Mr. Buchanan served the Exposition in an advisory capacity and visited various European countries on behalf of the enterprise. He was Chief of the Departments of Agriculture, Forestry and Live Stock of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, afterwards United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, a post which he resigned to become Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition. He now resides in London.

from all the world a juster recognition of the magnitude and momentum of the Exposition, and put an end to all doubts as to its success based on the lack of the Old World participation. Thenceforward it was only a question of securing space for the exhibits and getting them to the spot on time. The enterprise and the man at the head of it were thereafter in the highest favor in the most powerful and influential circles of Europe. Arrived at Claridge's hotel in London on February 21st, President Francis held a

conference with the following Exposition Commissioners, who had been advised to meet him there:

Miss Florence Hayward, Special Commissioner; Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, Commissioner to Europe; Professor Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Art Department; Mr. John Barrett, Commissioner to Asia and Australasia; Mr. C. A. Green, Commissioner to South Africa; Mr. G. F. Parker, Resident Commissioner in London; Mr. Hawkins Taylor, Secretary to Commissioner Cridler; Mr. Palmer L. Bowen, Commissioner to France and Switzerland; Chevalier Vittorio Zeggio, Commissioner to Italy; and Lieutenant Godfrey L. Carden, Special Commissioner for the Machinery Department.



RUSSELL STANHOPE,

Secretary of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Resident Commissioner for Ceylon at the World's Fair and afterward American Representative of the Leige, Belgium, Exposition of 1905.

From these he learned the progress and prospects of World's Fair foreign work, and the same day was the guest of Ambassador Choate at luncheon and had a long conference with him there, and again later in the day at a Carlton Hotel banquet given by Mr. J. C. Stewart, of Saint Louis, Manager of the Westinghouse Company's great plant in England. Here President Francis and Mr. Choate met Prince Radziwill, Baron Grabenitz of the Russian Embassy, Sir Joseph Densdale, General Ian Hamilton, Admiral Sir John Fisher, and many other prominent Englishmen, bankers, members of Parliament and representatives of leading British industries. Washington's birthday fell on Sunday that year, and on the 23rd President Francis was presented to King Edward at the first royal levee held in London in twenty years.



JOHN HAMMER AND CHAS. W. KOHLSAAT.

Mr. Hammer was the resident representative of the Exposition in Sweden and Mr. Kohlsaatt the Special Commissioner to Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

There he was introduced to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Roberts, and other great men. After the levee he was asked, at the King's instance, if he desired a private audience, and the 25th was the date set for it. He was then escorted through the House of Commons by Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the American Embassy, and in the



MME. J. J. JUSSERAND,  
Wife of the French  
Ambassador.



MRS. MANUEL ALVAREZ,  
Wife of the Peruvian Min-  
ister to the United States.



DONA MARIA DE CALVO,  
Wife of the Costa Rican Min-  
ister to the United States.



DON MARTIN GARCIA MEROU,  
Wife of the Argentine  
Minister.



MRS. THOMAS HERRAN,  
Colombian Legation,  
Washington.



THOMAS HERRAN,  
Charge d'Affaires of Co-  
lombia at Washington.

NOTABLE GUESTS OF THE EXPOSITION ON DEDICATION DAY.

evening he attended the Washington birthday dinner at the Hotel Cecil and made a great speech in response to the toast of the American Ambassador, "Success to the Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904." Other speeches were made by the Duke of Devonshire, Ambassador Choate, the Marquis of Londonderry, Sir E. J. Poynter of the Royal Academy, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir E. H. Carbutt, and Sir E. H. Holland, M. P.

Mr. Francis was seated between the Lord Mayor of London and the Duke of Devonshire, and among other guests, besides those mentioned, were Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lord Rothschild, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Thomas Dewar, Sir Joseph Lawrence, Sir Gilbert Parker, and several more members of the House of Commons and the Lord Mayor of Bristol. Of course all the prominent Americans in London were present.

On the 24th President Francis was kept busy receiving visitors and holding conferences about Exposition matters. At luncheon he entertained Earl Grey, Dr. Jameson and other gentlemen of the South Africa Company.

On the 25th he was most cordially received by King Edward at a private audience in Buckingham Palace, the King showing a deep interest in the Exposition, and proving by his questions that he had read a great deal about it. He asked particularly about the scope outlined for the German exhibits, and finally assured Mr. Francis that the United Kingdom should be thoroughly represented and that his Minister, Lord Lansdowne, would confer with him about the details. As his own contribution, and in recognition of the American people's high regard for his mother, the King offered to send

for exhibition at Saint Louis the late Queen Victoria's priceless collection of jubilee presents. He further assured Mr. Francis that he would lend all possible influence towards making the British representation at Saint Louis worthy of the occasion. He seemed to be well acquainted with Mr. Francis's former services as Mayor of his city and Governor of Missouri, and talked about Saint Louis and its growth in a way showing a vivid recollection of his own visit to the city as the young Prince of Wales.

After leaving Buckingham Palace, President Francis was the guest of the Lord Mayor of London at a Guildhall banquet, where he met Lord Charles Beresford, Sir A. Conan Doyle, General Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith; General Sir John French, Lady Howe, and other famous and influential persons.

After receiving a constant stream of visitors at his hotel during the forenoon of the 26th, he was entertained at luncheon by Lord and Lady Lansdowne, at Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, where he met the Duke of Abercom and other great men, and conferred with the Minister about British exhibits, and promised to send him a report of the participation promised by Germany and other great Powers. In the course of the day he met the Lord High Chancellor of England at the house of the latter's son-in-law, Mr. Edward Gifford; in the evening dined with Mrs. Ronalds and met Signor Marconi.

At luncheon at the official residence of Ambassador Choate, on the 27th, he met Mr. Peel, whose appointment as Chairman of the British Royal Commission was expected, and went further into Exposition matters with him. Then, delighted with his reception and with the interest manifested by the



CHEN-TUNG LIANG CHENG,  
Chinese Minister at Wash-  
ington.



MANUEL DE ASPIROZ,  
Mexican Ambassador at  
Washington.



P. M. RIXEY,  
Physician to the President  
of the United States.



WILLIAM LOEB, JR.,  
Secretary to the President  
of the United States.



JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO,  
Costa Rican Minister at  
Washington.



AUGUSTO F. PULIDO,  
Charge d'Affaires of Vene-  
zuela at Washington.

NOTABLE GUESTS OF THE EXPOSITION ON DEDICATION DAY.

King, his foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, and the British public, he started for Paris. Reaching Paris on March 2d, Mr. Francis was accorded a private audience by President Loubet, who spoke warmly of the cordial relations of the two countries, and confirmed the assurances given by other officials that France would be fittingly represented at the Exposition. The officials of the Republic and the city received him with the most cordial attention. He attended a dinner given in his honor by the Minister of Commerce, M. Trouillot, and a ball in the evening, at which President Loubet separated himself from the official group and had another Exposition conference with Mr. Francis. On the 3rd, from a breakfast given in his honor by Commissioner-General Lagrave, he was escorted to the Commercial Bourse, where he was welcomed by M. Dupont, the President of the Committee of French Exhibitors at Saint Louis. Four hundred members crowded around him, showing such interest in his mission, and giving him such a cordial reception as convinced him that France was all right, and needed no awakening. He made a speech on "France and the United States," and started for Madrid the same day, first sending a telegram to the Minister of Commerce, expressing his appreciation of the enthusiastic reception accorded him in Paris, and asking leave to make a personal call of thanks on his way home from Madrid.

At Madrid, on March 4th, he was met at the station by United States Minister Hardy, and in company with the Secretary of Legation called on the Minister of Agriculture. On the 5th he was presented to Premier Silvela and other members of King Alfonso's Cabinet, among them Señor Abarazuza, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and received such assurances of liberal participation by Spain that he started back to Paris that night.

Reaching Paris again late at night on March 6th, he was the recipient of a remarkable demonstration of French cordiality. As he was to make a train for Berlin at 2 p. m. on the 7th, the banquet tendered him at the Hotel Continental began at 11:00 a. m., with Minister of Commerce Trouillot presiding. Among the five hundred guests were all the ministers and a personal representative of President Loubet, representatives of

the Chamber of Deputies, the Judiciary, the Army, the Navy and the United States Embassy. The corridors leading to the banquet hall were lined with Republican Guards in brilliant uniforms and burnished helmets, and the beautiful decorations of the hall were eloquent of Franco-American fraternity and Exposition enthusiasm. The "Star Spangled Banner" and a prolonged and hearty demonstration greeted him as he was escorted to the seat of honor by Minister Trouillot and Colonel Meaux Saint Marc, of President Loubet's personal staff. Around him were seated a brilliant array of ministers and former ministers, generals and presidents of leading industrial and commercial organizations. Speeches were made by the Minister of Commerce, M. Ancelot, the President of the Paris

Exposition, and by President Cocharde of the American Chamber of Commerce. After a feeling response in English, President Francis closed with a speech in French, which elicited great applause. Then M. Ancelot presented him a superb miniature painting, representative of French art. Next, the Minister of Commerce, in behalf of President Loubet and his ministers, presented him a magnificent Sevres vase and an exquisite fan of ivory, lace and silk for Mrs. Francis, and in behalf of the American Chamber of Commerce presented him a loving-cup of silver lined with gold.

Going from the banquet to the cars at 2 p. m., on March 7th, President Francis reached Berlin on the evening of the 8th, and dined with Ambassador Charlemagne Tower. Next day he was presented by Mr. Tower to the Emperor, who immediately gave him a private audience of nearly an hour's

duration, an unusual honor for the German Emperor to accord a visitor of any rank or country. He was gracious, deeply interested in the Exposition, and impressed Mr. Francis as a remarkably strong, sincere, frank and patriotic man. He asked many questions about the Exposition plans, particularly about the Congress of Arts and Sciences, remarking that an Exposition did as much as years of diplomacy to promote a better understanding between nations. In the course of the interview he expressed great friendship and admiration for the American people and American business methods, and said he would send many of his own art



THREE PRESIDENTS.

Mr. Cleveland, President Roosevelt, President Francis. Photograph taken during Dedication ceremonies at door of President Francis's residence, April 30, 1903.

treasures to Saint Louis. Some allusion having been made to His Majesty's letter on the Babylonian origin of the Bible, and to Chamberlain's work on "The Foundation of Nineteenth Century Civilization," the Emperor had a copy of the latter brought in, wrote his name on the fly-leaf and presented the volume to Mr. Francis. From the palace President Francis went to take luncheon at the Hotel Bristol with Imperial Commissioner Theodore Lewald, who had invited a number of great German manufacturers to meet him. Among the thirty guests present were Ambassador Tower, Consul-General Mason, Herr Richter, Count Talleyrand-Perigord, Privy Counselor Loewy, Herr Boare of the Bochum Ironworks, and Herr Wallsitz and Herr Von Nostoz, members of the Reichstag. Then followed an audience with Chancellor Von Buelow, and later in the evening a dinner at the Foreign Ministry, given to Mr. Francis by Baron Von Richthoven as the Emperor's representative. Among the representatives of the German Government present were Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner, Herr Kraetke, Herr Moeller and Herr Budde, Dr. Von Muhlberg, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Von Koerber of the Foreign Office. After meeting and conferring with several more of the German Ministers that night Mr. Francis left for Brussels at 11:00 p. m., and on March 10th, in company with



COLONEL E. J. SPENCER,  
Grand Marshal, Civic Parade, Dedication Ceremonies, May 1, 1903.

publicity was given to the incidents of the trip. It was not only successful in itself, but brought success to subsequent exposition efforts, especially contributing to the great success of the Dedication Day ceremonies, for which the Exposition spent \$100,000, soon after President Francis's return home. Here a protracted ovation awaited him. Immediately after his landing in New York, the Missouri Society of that city gave him a magnificent banquet in the grand ball-room of the Waldorf-Astoria, attended by a carload of prominent Saint Louis men who had gone there to escort him home, and by many distinguished men of other States. In presenting him to the great audience, Mr. Augustus Thomas, the President of the Society, said: "More than any other individual, our guest represents the characteristics of his section. He has the energy of a jumping toothache and the placidity of a cold-storage plant." Mr. Francis responded in a speech which was given a wide circulation by the Associated Press, and was followed by former Senator John M. Thurston, Lewis Nixon, Melville E. Stone, former Governor E. O. Stanard, Ferdinand W. Peck, and others. The next

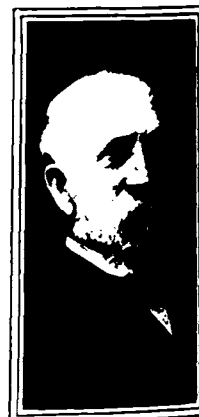
day, after meeting the advertising men of the leading magazines and the New York Press Club, and declining several other banquet engagements, he started to Washington City and spent part of March 21st calling on the Ambassadors and Ministers of the countries he had been visiting, members of the Cabinet and Senators, taking luncheon and spending an hour or so with President Roosevelt. At 4:00 p. m. he boarded the private car returning from New York with the Saint Louis delegation, which ran into Saint Louis Union Station three hours late on the night of March 22d. Nevertheless a crowd of several thousand citizens gave a cheering reception to the man who had in forty days traveled thirteen thousand miles, and made such an impression in London, Paris, Madrid, Berlin and Brussels. After being allowed



LESLIE M. SHAW,  
Secretary of the United States Treasury.

United States Minister Townsend, he was conferring with the Belgian Premier and the Minister of Agriculture. After a very satisfactory private audience accorded to him at 4:00 p. m., by King Leopold, he dined with United States Minister Townsend, and started by way of Paris to Cherbourg, where he boarded the Kronprinz Wilhelm on his way home on March 11th, just eighteen days after his arrival in London.

It certainly was the most striking and fruitful piece of work that was ever done for an exposition. It dazzled the newspaper men everywhere. World-wide



COL. ROBERT BUCHANAN,  
Division Marshal, Dedication Day Parade.



E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
United States Secretary of the Interior.



JOAQUIN WALKER-MARTINEZ,  
Minister from Chile.



ELIHU ROOT,  
United States Secretary of War.



MINHEIO CHO,  
Minister from Korea.



LUIS ALBERTO DE HERRERA,  
Charge d'Affaires of Uruguay at Washington.



MARTIN GARCIA MEROU,  
Minister from Argentina to the United States.

NOTABLE GUESTS OF THE EXPOSITION ON DEDICATION DAY.



a brief rest at home, he had to address a wildly cheering audience of friends at a great public reception in the Merchants' Exchange, attend a banquet given in his honor by the Mayor on the 23d, and receive a perfect avalanche of congratulatory resolutions engrossed on parchment. On the evening of the 24th, one thousand two hundred singers of the United Singing Societies of Saint Louis, headed by a brass band of thirty pieces and carrying Japanese lanterns in their hands, marched out to President Francis's residence, on Maryland Avenue, gave him a grand serenade, presented a parchment of engrossed resolutions in behalf of the thirty-one saengerbunds of the National Saengerfest Associations, and got another speech out of him.

The next big thing in the exploitation of the World's Fair was the great Dedication Day function on April 30, 1903, the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Louisiana Treaty.

in front of the city. Nearly one hundred Washington press correspondents were quartered in the dormitories of the Washington University Building as guests of the Exposition, and the hospitable mansions of Saint Louis were filled with distinguished visitors. The day was cold, yet over three hundred thousand people visited the grounds to view the ceremonies. The sidewalks, dooryards, windows and verandas for four miles along the city avenues leading to the World's Fair gates were crowded with spectators of the grandest military pageant seen in this country since the civil war, as the long procession of carriages filled with notables passed on, escorted by a score of military bands and twelve thousand troops, including over four thousand United States regulars, representing all arms of the service, and the sailors from the Arkansas, representing the Navy. Some of the Governors, with their mounted staffs brilliantly uniformed, rode at the



DEDICATION OF THE WORLD'S FAIR, APRIL 30, 1903.

The great military parade entering Forest Park and approaching the Exposition grounds, led by the United States Marine Band and Major General Henry C. Corbin and staff.

It was planned to give a great crowd of representative visitors from everywhere a view of the huge buildings completed and nearing completion, and to have the spirit and meaning of it all interpreted to the world by men of high position and character who could speak with authority. Provision had been made for the attendance and participation of the President of the United States, former President Cleveland, of both houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers at Washington, the Governors of all or most of the States, with their staffs, their State Commissions and National Guard regiments. A number of eminent churchmen were included in the programme. The United States Monitor Arkansas had come up the river and anchored

head of their State troops. The largest representation was from the State of New York, \$50,000 having been appropriated by the State for this expense.

After the soldiers had passed the reviewing stand and been dismissed to the quarters provided for them in exhibit buildings and camps, the ceremonies began in the vast seven-acre hall of the Liberal Arts Palace, where seats had been provided for sixty thousand auditors, a great many more than could be seated within hearing of the speakers. A platform at one side of the hall was occupied by a chorus of two thousand eight hundred singers and an orchestra of one hundred musicians, specially drilled for the occasion. After an invocation by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Honorable Thomas

H. Carter, of the National Commission, delivered, as President of the Day, the opening address, and was followed by President Francis with an address delivering the buildings to President Roosevelt for dedication.

President Roosevelt's oration was a masterly delineation of the work of the western pioneers as pilots of the national destiny. It was a noble continuation of his labor of love as an author in rescuing their deeds and characters from oblivion. Following him the chorus sang "Unfold, ye Portals," and then came former President Cleveland's oration, a luminous and impressive summing up of the lessons to be derived from the statesmanship that secured us the Louisiana acquisition.

After Mr. Cleveland's address, "America," with full chorus and orchestra, preceded the prayer offered by Bishop

as many members of the other branch of Congress. Many of the guests, army officers, statesmen and diplomats were accompanied by their wives. Besides the Board of Lady Managers, the ladies present included Signora M. Mayor des Planches, Mme. Adelina Roel de Calderon, Señora Delia H. de Garcia Merou, Baroness Moncheur, Madam A. Von Callenberg and Mrs. Herran of the diplomatic party. Speaking was not on the program, but calls elicited brief and happy addresses from President Roosevelt, Mr. Cleveland and the French and Mexican Ambassadors. The day wound up with a great many receptions and dinners to distinguished visitors in the city, and with magnificent displays of fireworks by the famous Pain on the World's Fair grounds, where seats for thirty thousand spectators of the pyrotechnics had



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND ESCORT LEAVING PRESIDENT FRANCIS'S HOUSE ON DEDICATION DAY TO REVIEW THE GRAND MILITARY PARADE.

E. R. Hendrix of the M. E. Church, and the Right Reverend Henry C. Potter of New York closed the ceremonies with a benediction.

In the evening of April 30th, President Francis gave a dinner in the Hall of Congresses to the most distinguished assemblage of guests that ever met in Saint Louis. There were present President Roosevelt and several of his Cabinet officers, Mr. Cleveland, General Nelson A. Miles, the Ambassadors and Ministers of nearly thirty foreign governments, the Governors of twenty States and Territories, about the same number of United States Senators, and nearly twice

been constructed. The centennial function was projected as a continuous three-day festival, May 1st being "Diplomatic Day," and May 2d "State Day," devoted to the dedication of State building sites by the Governors and State delegations and troops present.

On "Diplomatic Day" the Reception Committee brought the diplomatic guests in a long procession of carriages, headed by President Francis, Mr. Cleveland and former Senator Thurston of the National Commission and escorted by the troops and the mounted band of the Eighth Cavalry from the Planters Hotel to the Administration Building, where covers



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES,  
Guest on Dedication Day.

were laid for over five hundred guests in the Hall of Congresses. After luncheon the carriages and escort proceeded to the Liberal Arts Building, where the ceremonies were opened with an invocation by the Reverend Dr. Carl Swensson in the presence of an audience of ten thousand. Honorable John M. Thurston as President of the Day, and President Francis in behalf of the Exposition, there welcomed the foreign representatives with eloquent and cordial addresses. The audi-

ence then arose, while the United States Marine Band played the "Marseillaise." M. Jean J. Jusserand was then introduced to the audience as "The Ambassador of France, the ally of the thirteen colonies, the kindly grantor who gave us the domain we call the 'Louisiana Purchase.'" M. Jusserand was received with loud cheering, and delivered a most brilliant oration, which edified and thrilled every American hearer, and is worthy of preservation as a classic.

When the applause ceased, the audience arose while the Marine Band played the Spanish "Hymno de Riego," and then the Spanish Minister, Don Emilio de Ojeda, was introduced, and delighted the audience with another striking and much-applauded address.

The exercises were then concluded with more music, and a benediction pronounced by the Reverend Dr. S. J. Nicolls.

But in the evening there was more fireworks, and a great reception to the diplomats at the Saint Louis Club, which was thronged with the beauty and fashion of Saint Louis. Twenty-six foreign countries were represented in these ceremonies.

"State Day," May 2d, was very near turned into a Saint Louis Day, by a tremendous civic parade with over twenty thousand people in line, and pageants representing nearly everything in Saint Louis, all of which passed in review before the assembled Governors in the reviewing stand. The events of the day began with a breakfast at the University Club given by the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits to the seventeen Governors still remaining in Saint Louis. Governors who had already dedicated or were not yet ready to dedicate State building sites, had not remained for these exercises. And of the seventeen still in the city, five were dedicating sites when the breakfast was served. Those present

were: Governor Samuel R. Van Sant of Minnesota, Governor Frank White of North Dakota, Governor John T. Morrison of Idaho, Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of New York, Governor John F. Hill of Maine, Governor A. H. Longino of Mississippi, Governor Heber M. Wells of Utah, Governor Abiram Chamberlain of Connecticut, Governor Albert Cummings of Iowa, Governor Wm. W. Heard of Louisiana, Governor John H. Mickey of Nebraska, and Lieutenant-Governor Joseph E.



MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY C. CORBIN,  
Grand Marshal of the military parade Dedication Day.

Willard, representing the Governor of Virginia. At the welcoming of the Governors in the Liberal Arts Building there were twenty Governors present, and a far larger crowd than on the previous day. Former Senator Lindsay, of the National Commission, presided and delivered a brief address, after the Reverend Doctor W. R. Harper, President of Chicago University, had pronounced an invocation. Then Governor A. M. Dockery of Missouri delivered an appropriate address of welcome to the other Governors, and Rabbi Leon Harrison pronounced the benediction.

During the day the building sites of Missouri, Utah, New York, Connecticut, Iowa, Oklahoma and Louisiana were dedicated, with military parades and appropriate ceremonies and speeches by State and World's Fair officials.

In the evening there were more fireworks, receptions and dinners given to the State and military officials, and so ended the centennial dedication festival.

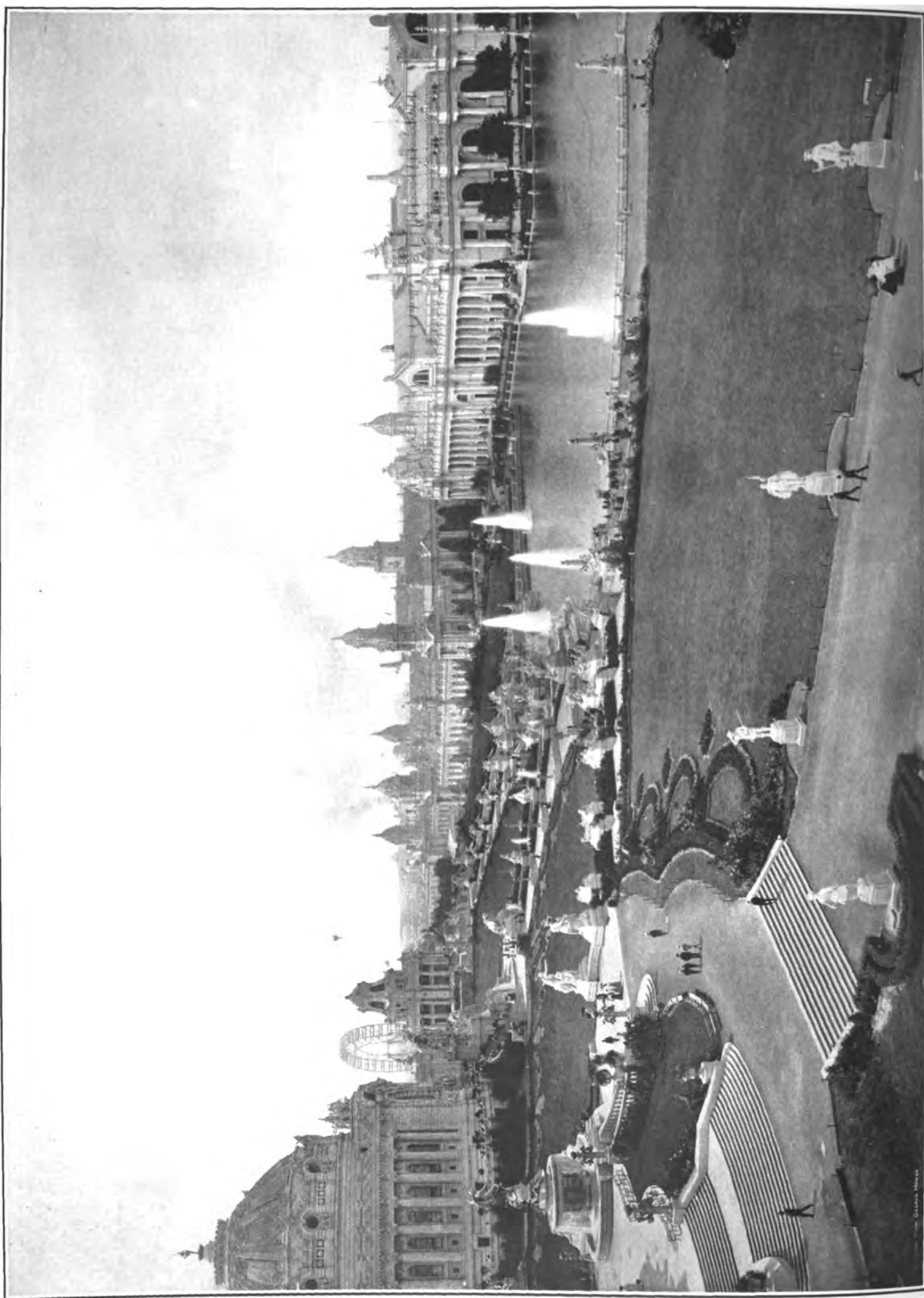
A few weeks later, on June 17, 1903, the Twenty-first National Biennial Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund inaugurated its greatest musical festival in the presence of twenty thousand auditors in the Liberal Arts Building.

With the first month of summer it became apparent that the exploitation work going on would be crowned with unprecedented success. Before the summer was over forty-four States and territories were getting up exhibits with appropriations amounting at that time to nearly \$6,000,000. Of foreign governments, fifty-three had officially announced their participation in the Exposition, and forty-two of them had made grants amounting already to \$6,389,650, while many commissioners were already here or on their way.



DEDICATION DAY ARTILLERY SALUTE IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.





LOOKING WEST ACROSS THE CASCADE GARDENS FROM THE GERMAN HOUSE.



## CHAPTER V.

### BUILDING A WORLD'S FAIR.

THE SITE—THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS AND LANDSCAPE ARTISTS—THE DIVISION OF WORKS, ITS DIRECTOR AND HIS STAFF—A LEGAL ENTANGLEMENT—CONSTRUCTION DIFFICULTIES—IMMENSE TASKS IN UPROOTING TREES AND GRADING—THE WILDERNESS HILLS—DIVERTING A TROUBLESOME STREAM AND DRAINING AND FILLING A LARGE LAKE—THE GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY—TURNING FROZEN EARTH WITH DYNAMITE—DOING BUSINESS IN A QUAGMIRE—MILES OF SEWER MAINS, WATER PIPES AND CONDUITS—LABOR CAMPS PROVIDED WITH MEDICAL STAFF AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL—LETTING CONTRACTS FOR THE BIG EXHIBIT BUILDINGS—IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS—POSTPONEMENT PROLONGS CONSTRUCTION PERIOD—FURTHER CONTRACT-LETTING—SITE INCREASED TO ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES—CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS JANUARY 1, 1904, AND MAY 1, 1904—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TOUCHES THE BUTTON AND THE CASCADES GUSH FORTH—GRAND VIEWS OF THE COMPLETED EXPOSITION—ATTENDANCE RECORDS BROKEN—SURPRISING LANDSCAPE EFFECTS—WONDERFUL ELECTRIC DISPLAYS—THE CROWNING GLORY OF A CENTURY OF PROGRESS—WHAT DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AND EXPERTS SAID ABOUT IT.

The western six hundred and thirty-eight acres of Forest Park, chosen by the Board of Directors and approved by the National Commission, was approximately one mile square and by far the most central and conveniently accessible location offered, and it was adjoined on the west and north by an equal extent of available land, which was eventually leased on reasonable terms. One of these tracts was Washington University's one hundred and ten acres, on which about \$2,000,000 worth of large fire-proof granite buildings and a large amount of grading were nearly finished. This and other tracts were added to the site before the close of 1901. The Forest Park tract was divided into two nearly equal parts by the River des Peres and one of its affluents. The southern part was a rolling upland forest of heavy timber, stretching southward from a line of timbered bluffs, crossing the park from west to southeast and seventy-five feet higher than the comparatively more level northern part.

The Board of Architects commissioned to lay out the building and landscape scheme was announced on July 5, 1901, as follows:

Isaac S. Taylor, President of the Board and Director of Works; Eames & Young, Saint Louis; Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Saint Louis; Widman, Walsh & Boisselier, Saint Louis; Theodore C. Link, Saint Louis; Cass Gilbert, Saint Paul and New York; Carrere & Hastings, New York; Van Brunt & Howe, Kansas City, Missouri; Walker & Kimball, Omaha and Boston; D. H. Burnham & Company, Chicago.

To these were added as an Advisory Board: Julius Pitzman, Saint Louis, Landscape Engineer; Geo. E. Kessler, Kansas City, Landscape Architect, and Frederick W. Ruckstuhl, New York, Sculptor.

The Division of Works, as organized by Director of Works

Taylor, included Emmanuel L. Masqueray, Chief of Design, who designed four of the great exhibit buildings and the decorative architectural features; Karl T. F. Bitter, Chief of Sculpture (after F. W. Ruckstuhl had resigned); Geo. E. Kessler, Chief Landscape Architect; Richard H. Phillips, Chief Civil Engineer; Henry Rustin, Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer; W. H. H. Weatherwax, Chief Draughtsman; Philip J. Markmann, Chief Building Engineer; M. P. Stevens, Chief Clerk; J. N. Mayberry and Karl St. John Hoblitzelle, Specification Writers. Superintendents of construction were appointed for the various big exhibit palaces as the contractors began on them.

An injunction against the use of park land having been tried in Court and decided by Judge Zachritz in favor of the Exposition Company in August, the pivotal stake for the topographical surveys was driven on September 3d, and on the 21st the Board of Architects finally completed their revision of the grounds and buildings scheme and the "pictures" to be developed by the grouping of the buildings and landscape features. As much as possible of the natural upland forest was to be preserved, both as an ornament to the Exposition and as a concession to the St. Louis people. On the more



ISAAC S. TAYLOR AT HIS DESK.

As Director of Works, Mr. Taylor was one of the busiest men of the Exposition. He was at his desk early and late following the progress of grading and underground work, the planning and construction of all the great buildings and the physical development of the Exposition generally.



SITE OF THE PRINCIPAL GROUP OF EXHIBIT PALACES.

Over half the one thousand two hundred and forty acres within the Exposition enclosure was the western section of Forest Park. The northern half was occupied by the main group of exhibit palaces. The picture shows this area before ground was broken for buildings. The eastern boundary fence followed the foreground of the picture. At the extreme right was the Lindell entrance and the Tyrolean Alps. The little building in the top center of the picture became the Woman's Anchorage, near Intramural Station No. 1.



UNIVERSITY WAY BEFORE WORK WAS BEGUN.

The right of the picture is where the British Pavilion afterward stood. Beyond it were the Mexican and French Pavilions. At the left stood "New York to the North Pole." In the distance the great Ferris Wheel was erected.

open and even surface of the northern lowland, the "main picture" of the Exposition was to contain eight of the great exhibit palaces, disposed on the great plaza and lagoons in fan-shaped outline, radiating from the magnificent focal spectacle of Art Hill and its towering temples and colonnades, from which the great cascades were to pour down through picturesque sloping gardens and groups of statuary. All other exhibit buildings, Government and State pavilions, were remanded to sites outside of the "main picture" and given other settings and ornamental surroundings.

But this northern part of the park site included in its north-western corner the famous "Wilderness," two heavily wooded hills where the trees and stumps had to be removed

before the graders could begin work. There were many acres of giant elms and sycamores in the bottoms along the meandering River des Peres, many planted groves in the more open ground, in all probably two hundred acres of forest, to be cleared away and the stumps blasted out of the way of the grading machines. Even before the bond had been filed and legal possession of



FRANK J. MILLET.

Chief of Decoration and Mural Painting. Mr. Millet prepared a very complete and beautiful scheme of decoration, but it was never carried out except in minor particulars.



GEORGE E. KESSLER.

Chief Landscape Architect, who designed the many beautiful gardens of the Exposition. He is superintendent of the park system of Kansas City.



JULIUS PITZMAN.

Landscape Engineer; one of the early advisers of the Board of Architects, receiving his appointment in 1901.

timber destruction and burning brush piles, now almost as novel as the untouched forest itself.

Besides this timber clearing a vast amount of other work was done by working parties under the orders of Director Taylor in October, November and December, preliminary to the letting of contracts for grading, excavation, sewerage, road-making and building. An artificial lake nearly three-fourths of a mile long was drained, preparatory to the filling of its basin by the graders. The plans also required the filling up of about two miles of the crooked channel of the River des Peres, and the diversion of its waters and those of its local affluents to a new covered channel under the main transverse avenue of the Exposition, a channel-way with a flow

area of six hundred and fifty square feet, to provide for the flood waters of its large drainage basin. With a view to all the future sewerage, pipe-laying, etc., the entire mile square was surveyed, topographically numbered and lettered, with stakes showing the levels at intervals of fifty feet all over the site; and all this work was platted on topographical maps in readiness for future working contract estimates. Contracts for four miles of fencing were let on November 19th, to keep the curious public out of harm's way and out of the workmen's way when the ground should be covered with steam shovels and traveling cranes, traction engines, teams, freight trains and probably ten thousand men rushing the Fair construction operations.

Thus, while the architects were elaborating the designs of the various buildings assigned to



EMMANUEL L. MASQUERAY.

Mr. Masqueray, the artist-architect and Chief of Design of the Exposition, was the creator of that artistic and not-to-be-forgotten centerpiece of the World's Fair, the Cascade Gardens. He designed the Colonnade of States and pavilions, the cascades and all the bridges spanning the lagoons, the Louisiana Purchase Monument, the Palace of Transportation, the Palaces of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Fish and Game, the band pavilions, flag standards and other decorative features. Mr. Masqueray achieved notable distinction in France before establishing himself in New York City eighteen years ago.



SITE OF THE PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

In the eastern part of the grounds was a park lake a quarter of a mile long. In preparing the site for the Palace of Liberal Arts this lake was drained and filled.

them, and the engineers were planning roadways, bridges, sewers, light, water and power accessories, everything was made ready for the ground-breaking ceremony on Louisiana Purchase Flag Day, December 20th, after which the contract-letting was to begin in earnest for all the various physical features of the great Exposition. At the appointed time the hard-frozen ground was formally broken in a temperature of ten or twelve degrees below zero. On the 28th a contract was let for the completion of the new River des Peres channel, four thousand six hundred feet long, in three strongly timbered compartments with an aggregate outflow section of six hundred and fifty square feet; the bridge work covering and concealing the water being made strong enough to support the asphaltum pavement of the main transverse avenue and all its heavy traffic. The one hundred and ten thousand cubic yards of dirt from this excavation was to be dumped into the



HENRY RUSTIN.

Mr. Rustin, as Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, planned the magnificent scheme of illumination, but ill-health compelled him to retire from his work in 1903 before the task was complete. Mr. Rustin designed the illumination of the Omaha and Pan-American Expositions.

bed of the drained lake, and the whole was to be completed, ready to receive the waters of the stream, within sixty-five days, with a penalty of \$150 a day for every day's delay beyond the stipulated time. The contract was awarded to the Rich Construction Company's bid of \$116,692, the lowest of thirteen competing bids. When the contractor began work January 7, 1902, with a large equipment of men, teams and grading machines, the ground was still covered with a hard-frozen crust six inches thick, which yielded only to eight-horse plows and the dynamite used in blasting out the many stumps in the way

of the graders. As the great ditch deepened, the rains, snows and thaws of winter and early spring converted the cut into a great gutter, or quagmire, in which men and teams floundered but kept on working in spite of the discouraging conditions. Soon other contractors had established large labor camps in various parts of the site or near by, and the hundreds of wagons and thousands of mules and horses at work on other contracts made a mud lake of the entire region, until the grading reached a stage which permitted the making of Telford roadways.

On January 13, 1902, contractors began work on two thousand eight hundred and seventy linear feet of four-foot brick sewers, the laying of three thousand four hundred and seventy-five feet of large sewer pipe and three thousand six hundred and fifty feet of two-foot steel outfall pipe, through which the sewage was to be pumped to the city sewers from monster brick pump wells, which were also included in the contract. A medical department, with Dr. J. H. Laidley as medical director, and a well-appointed Emergency Hospital, was now provided to take care of cases arising among the workmen and their families in the labor camps; on January 16th contracts were let for the construction and equipment of a power plant to supply needed power to the temporary mills and shops of contractors, which soon became numerous.

On February 1, 1902, the first of the big exhibit building contracts, for the Palace of Varied Industries, was let to the Rountree Construction Company for \$604,000, and by April 8th other contracts had been awarded as follows:



LOOKING WEST ON ADMINISTRATION AVENUE.

The avenue leading up to the Administration Building was an extension of Lindell Boulevard, a very beautiful drive. On the right the Pike was built, and on the left the Palaces of Varied Industries and Transportation.



FREDERICK W. RUCKSTUHL.

Mr. Ruckstuhl was the first Chief of Sculpture retiring from the work in 1902.

For the Education Building, to Dunnivant & Estel of Saint Louis at \$319,399.

For the Electricity Building, to the Goldie Construction Company of Chicago, Ills., at \$399,940.

For the Machinery Building, to Smith & Eastman of Saint Louis at \$496,957.

All were to be completed within seven months with heavy penalties for delay.

Further "rush" contracts had also been let for transplanting trees, for \$200,000 worth of electric wire, for eight thousand lineal feet more of sewer-pipe work and for eighteen thousand running feet of water mains.

seven hundred and fifty by five hundred and twenty-five feet, designed by Theodore C. Link, Saint Louis.

The Education Building, seven hundred and fifty by five hundred and twenty-five feet, designed by Eames & Young, Saint Louis.

The Manufacturers' Building, one thousand two hundred by five hundred and twenty-five feet, designed by Carrere & Hastings, New York.

The Varied Industries Building, twelve hundred by five hundred and twenty-five feet, designed by Van Brunt & Howe, Kansas City, Missouri.

The Electricity Building, seven hundred and fifty by five hundred and twenty-five feet, designed by Walker & Kimball, Omaha and Boston.

The Transportation Building, one thousand three hundred by



DRIVING THE FIRST STAKE.

When the general layout of the Exposition was decided upon there was one pivotal point marking the place where the radiating avenues or their extensions met upon the surveyor's chart. The stake marking this point was driven with simple ceremony upon a very hot day, September 3, 1901. In the engraving Mr. W. H. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, is seen wielding the axe. President Francis and other directors are onlookers and all took a tap at the stake. The stake and implements are preserved by the Missouri Historical Society.

Contracts had now been let to the amount of about \$4,000,000, with numerous well-equipped and responsible contracting concerns competing at every bidding. Seven of the great granite buildings of the Washington University group would soon be ready for occupation, and three more of them were under contract. The Director of Works was confident that he could complete all the great works called for by the plans in time for the installation of exhibits and the opening of the Exposition by May 1, 1903.

These included the following immense structures:

Three fine art halls on Art Hill, eight hundred and fifty by four hundred and fifty feet, all fire-proof, and the central one to be a permanent stone, brick and steel structure, designed by Cass Gilbert, New York.

The picturesque Festival Hall, designed by Cass Gilbert, New York.



J. S. TRITLE.  
Chief Superintendent of Construction,  
Department of Works.

The one thousand four hundred feet of colonnades and other wing structures, surmounting the Cascades, designed by E. L. Masqueray, Division of Works.

The Liberal Arts Building, seven hundred and fifty by five hundred and twenty-five feet, designed by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Saint Louis.

The Mines and Metallurgy Building,



E. B. ELLICOTT.  
Chief Electrical and  
Mechanical Engineer,  
Department of Works.



LIFTING THE FIRST SOD.

The date for the beginning of building construction was December 20, the ninety-eighth anniversary of the transfer of the Louisiana Territory from France to the United States. The event was attended with elaborate ceremony, the Governors of many States and other distinguished persons being present. The scene here photographed shows President Francis thrusting the shovel deeply into the soil where the Palace of Education was afterward erected. The temperature was ten degrees below zero, but the ground had been softened by a brisk fire before the arrival of the officials.

five hundred and twenty-five feet, designed by E. L. Masqueray.

The Machinery Building, one thousand by five hundred and twenty-five feet, designed by Widman, Walsh & Boisselier, Saint Louis.

The Agriculture Building, one thousand six hundred by five hundred and twenty-five feet, designed by E. L. Masqueray.

The Horticulture Building, eight hundred by four hundred feet, designed by E. L. Masqueray.

The Fish, Game and Forestry Building, six hundred by four hundred feet, designed by E. L. Masqueray.

Besides these buildings, covering 116.9 acres, exclusive of courts and galleries, grading was to be done and approaches were to be made for a United States Government Building, eight hundred and fifty by one hundred and forty feet; grading and paving for many miles of roadways and the broad

avenues of the "Main Picture," and for scores of State and foreign structures; grading for the Landscape Department and excavations for the great cascade and lagoon system, with its grand basin, one thousand seven hundred by three hundred feet, and its connecting lagoons, seventy-five feet wide, affording more than a mile of navigable waterways



M. P. STEVENS.  
Chief Clerk, Department of Works.





LABORERS' CAMP ON THE EXPOSITION SITE.

Immediately with the opening of 1902, the Exposition grounds became peopled with laborers, living in villages of tents in various parts of the grounds. The villages were known by the contractors' names.



THE FIRST WORK—DIVERTING THE RIVER DES PERES.

This mile-long channel for a troublesome stream through the Exposition site was excavated by means of huge excavators and loaders drawn by teams of eight to sixteen horses.

crossed by ten ornamental bridges. There were more than one million five hundred thousand cubic yards of earth to be removed in shaping up the grounds, forty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-three lineal feet of domestic service water pipe to be laid, forty thousand nine hundred and four lineal feet of sanitary sewerage with a capacity of eighteen million gallons per day, thirty-five miles of high-pressure fire service pipe to be installed, fourteen thousand lineal feet of

wherever needed. It was estimated by the contractors that one thousand car loads of materials would be used in the Varied Industries Building alone, to-wit: Seven million feet of lumber, mill work for five hundred window openings and one hundred and thirty door openings, ninety-five thousand square feet of glass for doors and windows, thirty-two thousand square feet of metal sky-lights with glass, four hundred and forty-five tons of iron and steel rods and bolts, five



BUILDING COMMITTEE OPENING BUILDING BIDS.

The opening of bids for an Exposition palace, costing from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000, was always an interesting event.

main waterways to be inclosed for storm waters, eight and a half miles of railway track to be laid on the grounds for the delivery of building materials; over ten miles of Telford roadways, thirty feet wide, to be made for teams hauling materials, and a power plant to be installed in a great power house for furnishing light and power to contractors and exhibitors through subways and pipe conduits carrying wires

hundred and twenty thousand square feet of roofing, eight hundred and twenty thousand square feet of staff and outside plastering, four thousand tons of plaster of paris for staff work, twelve thousand square yards of plain plastering, two thousand pounds of hair for plaster, forty tons of fiber for staff, one hundred and seventy cubic yards of sand for plaster, two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of nails;



CARL BEIL,  
Superintendent of  
Sculpture.



CHARLES F. FOSTER,  
Chief Operating  
Engineer.



E. R. KINSEY,  
Engineer of Lagoons,  
Roadways and Grading.



HOWARD F. SMITH,  
Assistant Mechanical  
Engineer.



DEWITT C. PERRY,  
Superintendent of Land-  
scape.



J. N. MAYBURY  
Specification Writer,  
Department of Works.

painting, one thousand square yards; interior whitewashing, two million square feet; four hundred and eighteen pairs of door hinges, four hundred and forty-four door locks and bolts, five thousand feet of rope for flag poles.

No delay in obtaining even much more than fifteen thousand car-loads of building materials was anticipated, because the long-leafed

1904, which gave the managers time not only to complete their great buildings but to completely fill them with the best and most comprehensive array of World's Fair exhibits that the world had ever seen.

When the postponement act was approved, the Exposition Company had completed the Des Peres channel and occupied seven completed buildings of the Washington University group. Three more of them and four of the great exhibit



HOW A WORLD'S FAIR TREE WAS TRANSFORMED INTO TREASURED SOUVENIRS.

In compliance with a resolution of the Saint Louis Furniture Board of Trade, November 25, 1901, an oak log was taken from the World's Fair site and manufactured into a beautiful carved table, chair, gavel and box for President Francis. The committee and the log and the several articles are subjects of the accompanying illustrations. The articles were designed by A. H. Lex. The carving of the chair was done by C. J. Kostuba, and of the table, by the Western Furniture Company. The presentation to Mr. Francis was made by President George T. Parker, of the Furniture Board of Trade.

yellow pine had been given the preference over steel in these structures for several good reasons, one of the most cogent being the probable impossibility of obtaining the delivery of large orders of structural steel in time. But in spite of the rapid progress Director Isaac S. Taylor was making towards the assured completion of his work on time, and in spite of his eagerness to demonstrate that he could perform that great feat with the resources at his command, it became apparent in May, 1902, that the opening of the Exposition would be postponed to 1904, in deference to the wishes of many of our own States and of many foreign Governments desiring more time for the preparation of their exhibits. Moreover, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury announced that the impossibility of procuring the steel for the United States buildings in time would delay their completion beyond the date for opening in 1903. Accordingly, the Act of Congress, approved June 28, 1902, deferred the formal opening to April 30,

palaces were under contract to be completed before the end of the year and contracts were about to be awarded for the Fine Arts Pavilions, the Liberal Arts Building and for a vast amount of other work. After that, more time could be consumed in obtaining and considering bids and contractors could be allowed more time to bargain for materials. The

contract for the Fine Arts structures was let July 1, 1902, to the Goldie Construction Company for \$945,127.50, and the Liberal Arts Building was contracted to the Conrad Kellerman Construction Company on August 4th, for \$475,000. Contracts for grading the avenues, the Tesson tract, and the sites of the Agriculture and Horticulture Buildings; for excavating the lagoons and for three more fire engine houses and equipments were the next to be let. On September 1st the Director of Works reported to the President that work was progressing rapidly on six great exhibit buildings and a dozen smaller ones; that thirty other contracts had been let for grading, sew-



T. R. KIMBALL,  
Electricity.



CASS GILBERT,  
Festival Hall.



THOMAS G. YOUNG,  
Education.



WILLIAM S. EAMES,  
Education.



C. HOWARD WALKER,  
Electricity.

ARCHITECTS OF EXPOSITION PALACES.



HOW THE BIG TREES WERE TRANSPLANTED.



SITE WHERE FESTIVAL HALL AND THE CASCADES WERE CONSTRUCTED.



BLOWING OUT A HOLE FOR THE STUMP-LIFTING CHARGE.

ering and bridges; that \$916,744.21 had been paid out and obligations to the amount of \$3,868,890.35 incurred on account of grounds and buildings. The "Wilderness" grading was completed September 17th, and the contract for the Mines and Metallurgy Building awarded to the Hill-O'Meara Construction Company on the 22d at \$498,000. October 11th the contract for the Manufactures Building was awarded at \$719,399 to Dunnavant & Estel; for the Cascade grading at \$103,437.45 on the 18th; for the Transportation Building at \$692,000 to H. W. Schlueter, Chicago, on December 16th, and for the Colonnade of States and end pavilions at \$169,480 on December 20th, to the Goldie Construction Company. At the opening of 1903 the Director of Works reported nine of the exhibit palaces under construction, four of which were at least ninety-five per cent finished. The latest contract let called for completion by September 1, 1903. The fire engine houses were

completed and equipped. The Cascades and Peristyle Buildings were under contract. There were eighteen thousand running feet of high pressure fire-pipe in use in the buildings and thirty-five miles more of the same were ready for installation as the building operations progressed. There were five and one-half miles of domestic service water-pipe laid in the buildings and five miles outside of the buildings. There were ten and one-half miles of railroad tracks in operation on the grounds and nine additional miles were being laid. The excavation of the lagoons was nearly finished and thirty per cent of the wooden revet-

ments were in place. There had been installed fifty-three thousand feet of fire-alarm wire, six thousand feet of temporary power wire, and one hundred and twenty thousand feet of electric cables in wooden conduits under the ground.

On February 2, 1903, the contract for the big powerhouse was awarded to the American Bridge Company, New



HENRY VAN BRUNT,  
Architect Palace of Varied Industries.



C. D. BOISSELIER,  
Architect Palace of Machinery.



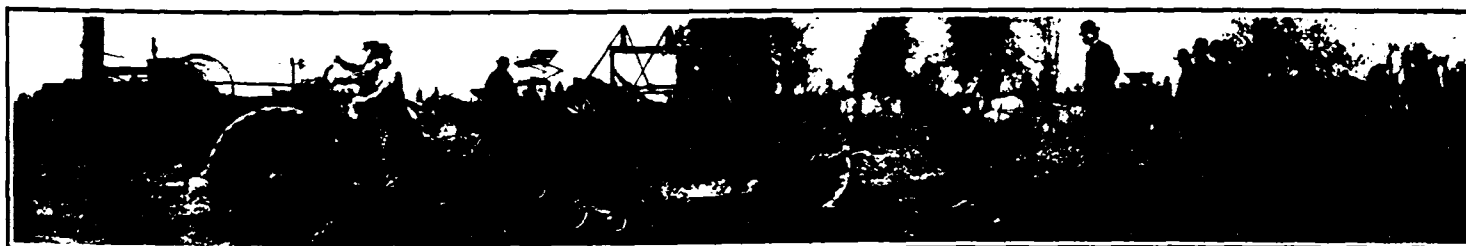
F. M. HOWE,  
Architect Palace of Varied Industries.



R. W. WALSH,  
Architect Palace of Machinery.



FRED. K. WIDMAN,  
Architect Palace of Machinery.



TRACTION ENGINE DRAWING AN EXCAVATOR AND LOADER IN RIVER DES PERES CHANNEL.



JOHN J. HAYNES,  
Architect Palace of Liberal Arts.



THOMAS P. BARNETT,  
Architect Palace of Liberal Arts.



GEORGE D. BARNETT,  
Architect Palace of Liberal Arts.



THEODORE C. LINK,  
Architect Palace of Mines and Metallurgy.

York, at \$100,000; on March 8th the contract for the Agriculture Building to Caldwell & Drake, Columbus, Indiana, at \$529,940, and later in the same month, to the same contractors, the contract for the Horticulture Building at

\$228,872. Other contracts were let about the same time to the Hanley-Casey Company at \$17,000 for the plumbing in the Liberal Arts, Varied Industries, Education and Electricity Buildings, which were to be occupied and used in connection with the great dedication ceremonies of April 30, 1903. Before the latter date the big Duerr marine boiler was providing steam in the power house, and there were daily arrivals of train loads of sculpture and ponderous machinery for installation. Early



JOHN M. CARRERE,  
Architect Palace of Manufactures.

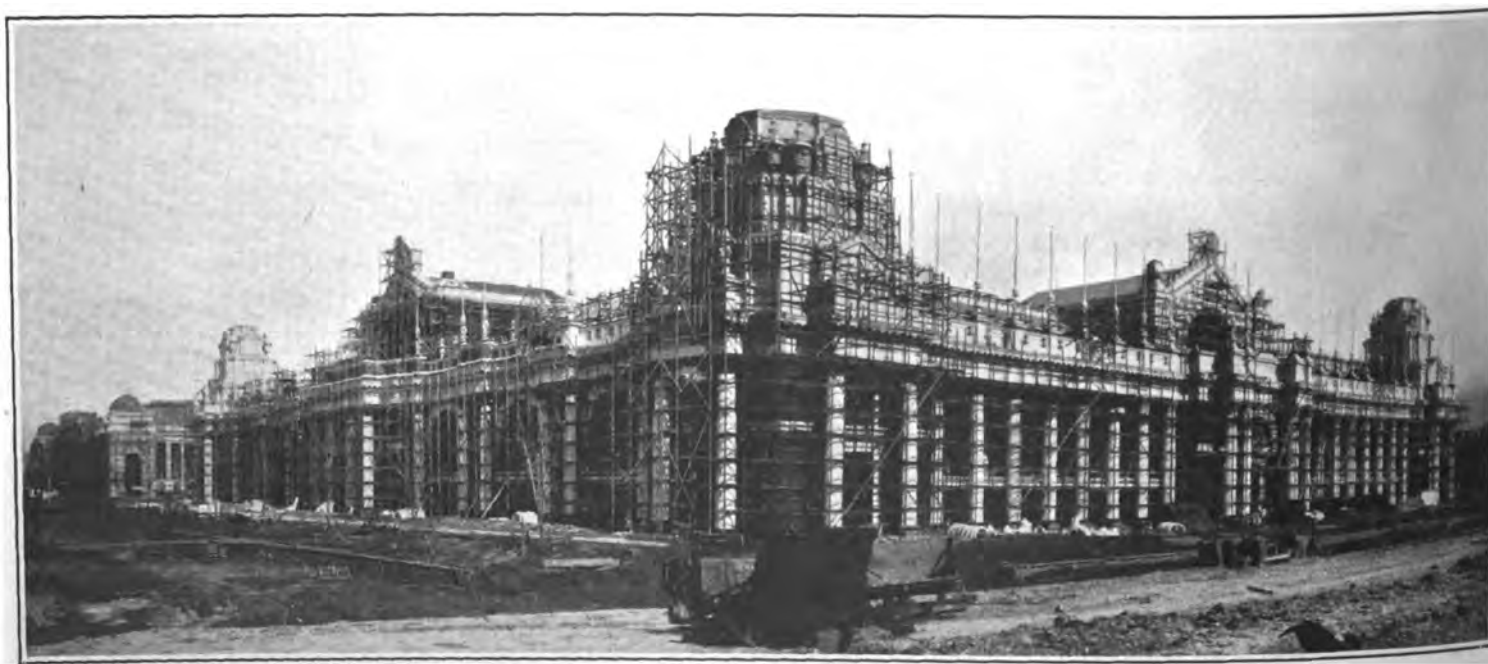
in June the Exposition ground was increased to one thousand two hundred and forty acres by the lease of the Catlin strip along the north side and work was begun on "The Pike" and many of its concession buildings; the Intramural Rail-

road construction plans were approved and contracts let; a contract for the last of the exhibit buildings, Forestry, Fish and Game, was awarded the Conrad Kellerman Construction Company, at \$175,000, and a Sculpture Hall, one hundred and fifty by one hundred feet, designed by E. L. Masqueray, required to meet the demand for Fine Art space, was awarded to the Goldie Construction Company at \$39,440.

Thus all of the Exposition's building operations were amply provided for eleven months before the opening day, except the live-stock barns, etc., which would not be needed till August, 1904. But through all of those eleven months there was to be immense activity in the construction of hundreds of city, State, Foreign Government, fraternity and concession buildings, all subject to the supervision and approval of the Department of Works, which had to assume also, as part of its colossal task, the construction of scores of minor build-



THOMAS HASTINGS,  
Architect Palace of Manufactures.



PALACE OF ELECTRICITY IN ITS NETWORK OF SCAFFOLDING, JANUARY, 1903.

Out of the rough materials palaces of majestic beauty were created by the hands of thousands of workmen laboring with well-designed purpose.





GENERAL VIEW EASTWARD FROM THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, AUGUST 20, 1902.

Administration Avenue at left of the picture; site of the Pike to the extreme left; Varied Industries and Electricity Palaces at right of avenue.

ings, such as hospitals, freight houses, nurseries, etc., while seeing to the finishing touches of this vast expanse of grounds and buildings.

On the last day of 1903, four months in advance of the opening date, the Director of Works reported progress on twenty-three Exposition buildings, thirty State buildings, eleven foreign pavilions, twenty-five concession buildings, and three fraternity buildings, as follows: Nine of the Exposition build-



LESTER DRAKE,  
Contractor Palaces of Agriculture and Horticulture.

ings were ninety-nine and one-half per cent finished, three ninety-nine per cent, five ninety-five to ninety-eight per cent, five from fifty to eighty-five per cent, and one entirely finished.

Of the thirty State buildings then started five were finished, ten were from ninety to ninety-nine per cent finished, thirteen were from forty-five to eighty-five per cent completed, one thirty-five per cent, and one fifteen per cent. Of the eleven foreign buildings under way, one, the Mexican, was finished, three were over ninety per cent



H. H. SCHLUTER,  
Contractor Palace of Transportation.

finished, and the others at various stages of completeness from twenty up to eighty-five per cent. Of the twenty-five concession buildings, thirteen were more than half done and all the others, except two or three, ranging from twenty to forty-

five per cent. Of the eleven Philippine Exposition buildings under construction, three were ninety per cent finished and the other eight ranging from thirty to seventy per cent.

When this report was made the Exposition had in use, or at its command, the eleven finished fire-proof granite buildings of the Washington University group. During the first one hundred and twenty days of 1904 the World's Fair site was perhaps the busiest spot on the continent. Belated State and Foreign Commissioners and concessionaires began the erection of scores of additional buildings. In addition to the large forces of men engaged on the Exposition Company's own construction work, other large bodies were engaged in each of the exhibit buildings enclosing and decorating exhibit spaces, making



GEO. W. CALDWELL,  
Contractor Palaces of Agriculture and Horticulture.



SUNDAY VISITORS.

On Sundays thousands went to see the World's Fair grow.



BUILDING THE ELECTRIC CONDUIT.

This conduit for the Electric Wires was under ground, one mile long.



HOW THE SCULPTURE WAS MADE.

The Sculpture of the Exposition told a grand story of progress and achievement, and represented an outlay of half a million dollars.



RICHARD H. PHILLIPS.

Chief Civil Engineer, Department of Works. Mr. Phillips is a graduate of the University of Missouri, a resident of Saint Louis, and makes a specialty of the construction of public buildings and works.

ornamental booths and installing exhibits. Rush orders for exhibit shipments had been sent out before the close of 1903, and blockades of teams and incoming trains were frequent in spite of all the Superintendent of Transportation could do to avoid them. The Terminal Railroad Association

and the trolley lines were spending many millions in preparations for the handling of immense World's Fair crowds. Many millions of dollars' worth of new permanent hotels in the city, and of large temporary hotels and restaurants in the vicinity of the World's Fair, were being finished. As late as February 1st the Department of Works let a contract for a refrigeration building, and as late as Feb-



KARL BITTER.

Director of Sculpture, who held similar responsibilities at the Columbian and Pan American Expositions.

ruary 15th it let contracts for the twelve Intramural Railway Stations. Thousands of men and teams were employed in finishing up the gardening and landscape work, sodding, resurfacing roadways, making new foot-paths and promenades, planting shrubbery and finishing up the flower beds. A vast amount of repainting had to be done, and the innumerable details of a grand illumination scheme for two square miles of buildings made work for still other large bodies of men. It was necessary to complete all this work a sufficient number of days before the opening to permit large relays of men and teams working night and day to clear away scaffoldings, lumber piles, and all the litter of the construction period.

KARL ST. J. HOBLITZELLE.  
Secretary to Director of Works.

But on April 30, 1904, the anniversary of the Louisiana Treaty,



HOISTING THE FIRST STAFF INTO PLACE, PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.



EAGLES IN STAFF WAITING TO BE PLACED ON THE PALACE OF EDUCATION.



VIEW FROM ART HILL IN NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWO.

when President Roosevelt touched the opening button, the vast throngs in attendance saw not only the greatest, the best equipped and the most comprehensive World's Fair, but one in every respect the completest, and externally the most imposing. By searching, they might have found some incomplete booths in the exhibit buildings and other incomplete structures in those parts of the grounds set apart for more than sixty amusement concessionaires and for as many more beautiful State and Foreign buildings, but they could have found no default on the part of the Exposition or its department officials. Along the avenues everybody saw various and peerless spec-

tacles of landscape beauty and architectural grandeur. In the gardens, the statuary and the inside exhibits they saw an endless variety of things worthy to engage them in admiring study during the entire Exposition period. Everything was in working order, including the Intramural Railway and all the many miles of smoothly paved and well-lighted avenues and other roadways throughout the two square miles of grounds. The Exhibit Palaces were all open to visitors. All records of opening day attendance were broken. All day the great crowds never seemed to tire of gazing at the Cascades and other grand vistas of this mighty picture of



MORRIS RICH.

President of the company which constructed the River Des Peres Channel.



JEAN BAERVELDT.

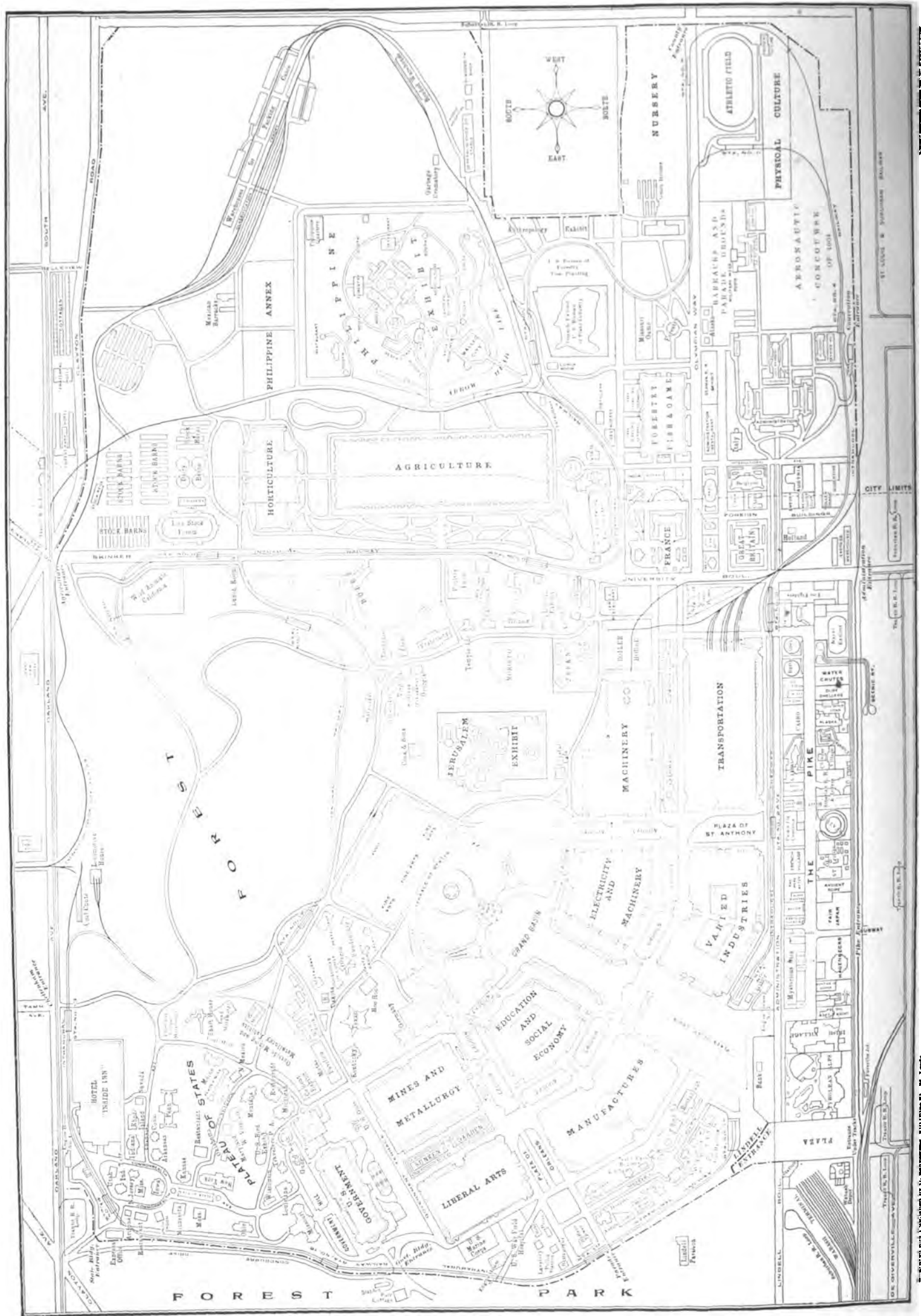
Who built the Model Town Hall on the Municipal Street.



NORTHWEST VIEW FROM PALACE OF EDUCATION, SUMMER OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWO.

Workmen are finishing the roof of the Education Building. A corner of the Electricity Building is seen at the left and the Palace of Varied Industries in the middle distance.





MAP OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Designed and Published by O. Neumann, 810 Olive St., St. Louis.



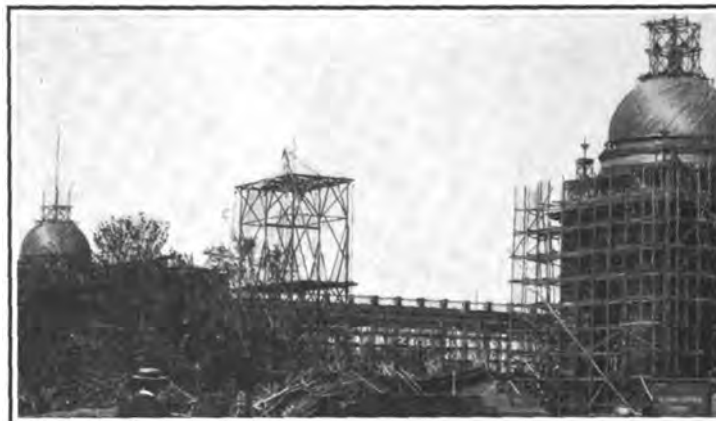
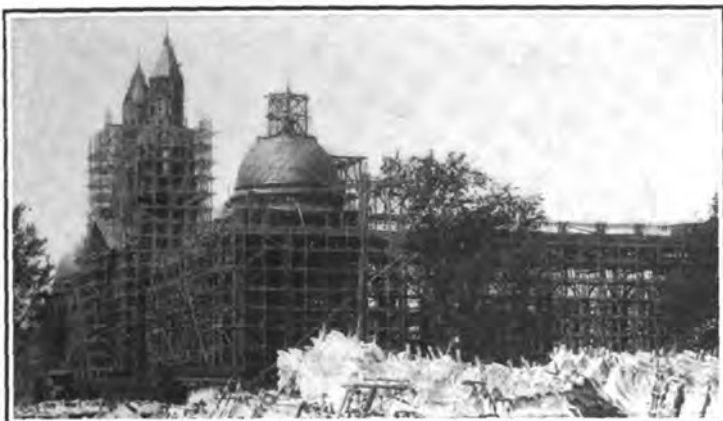


NINETEEN HUNDRED AND ONE.



NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOUR.

Two views eastward from the roof of the Administration Building in 1901 and 1904. The Belgian, Chinese and British Buildings are in the right foreground, and the Austrian, Swedish and Holland Buildings at the left. Where the dense woods appear in the 1901 picture the Palace of Transportation stood. At the left of the beautiful avenue of 1901 The Pike was reared for the great festival of 1904.



HAVOC OF A WINDSTORM DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

The picture at the left shows the towers of the Palace of Varied Industries before the storm in 1902; to the right the wreck of the middle towers wrought by gale.

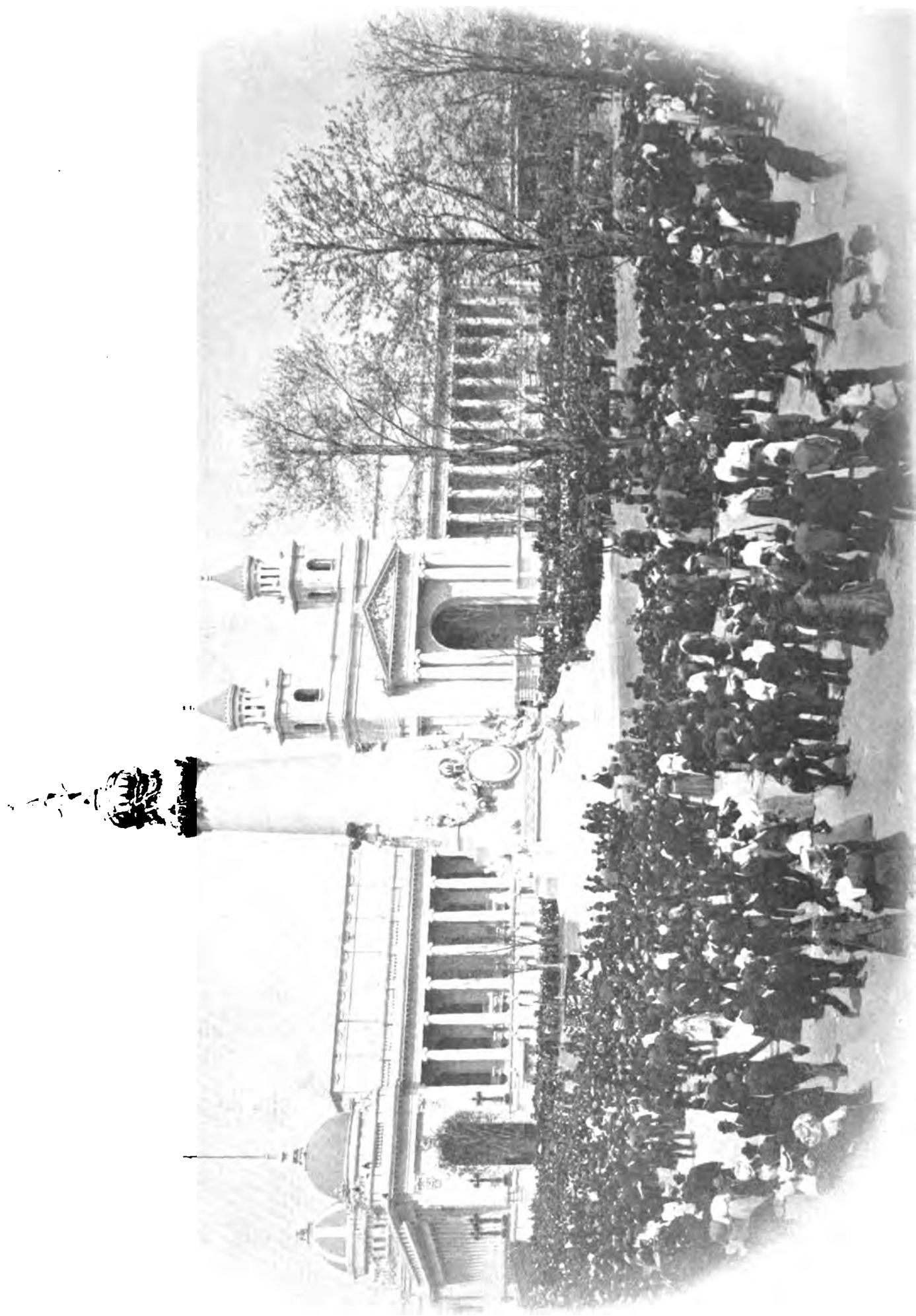
architectural and landscape beauty. At night they lingered till the last lamp was extinguished, watching the weird effects of the grand illumination scheme and the gondolas and other picturesque water craft gliding along the lagoons and under

the bridges. Everywhere they saw an unrivaled display of architectural effects and inspiring statuary. Taken as a whole, the mind of man never conceived a grander monument as the crowning glory of a Century of Progress.



THE COMPLETED EXPOSITION—BALLOON VIEW FROM THE AERIAL CONCOURSE.

Good balloon views are difficult to obtain, but Mr. F. P. Stevens, a photographer who is famous for his views of Pike's Peak and other Rocky Mountain scenery, succeeded in getting this interesting picture of the principal buildings from the captive balloon stationed west of the Administration Building. The Pike appears at the left.



SCENE ON OPENING DAY ON THE PLAZA OF SAINT LOUIS.

## CHAPTER VI.

PERIOD OF THE EXPOSITION, APRIL 30TH TO DECEMBER 1ST.

NOTABLE CEREMONIES INAUGURATE THE GREATEST OF WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS—ATTENDANCE BREAKS FIRST-DAY RECORDS—A DISTINGUISHED LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE OPENING CEREMONIES—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, FROM WASHINGTON, WITH A GOLDEN TELEGRAPHIC KEY, STARTS THE EXPOSITION MACHINERY—EXPRESSIONS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN—SEVEN MONTHS OF HISTORY-MAKING EVENTS—VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER—MANY RAINY DAYS IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS—NUMEROUS DEDICATION CEREMONIES, RECEPTIONS AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF ALL SORTS—ARRIVAL OF THE CULVER CADETS—PICTURESQUE PARADES BY ALL NATIONS FROM THE PIKE—ARRIVAL OF THE LIBERTY BELL—THE VENERABLE RELIC RECEIVED BY THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF SAINT LOUIS—ESCORTED TO THE PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING—MUSICAL EVENTS OF THE HIGHEST ORDER—GREAT MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS FROM EUROPE AND MEXICO—DRILLS BY CRACK ORGANIZATIONS FROM MANY STATES—FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—PARADES AND CONGRESSES OF PRIMITIVE PEOPLES—INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW—CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES—SAINT LOUIS DAY ATTENDANCE, SEPTEMBER 15TH, FOUR HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY—BEAUTIFUL AUTUMN WEATHER BRINGS UP THE ATTENDANCE RECORD—MANY SPECIAL DAYS THROUGHOUT THE EXPOSITION—THE LAST MONTH—THANKSGIVING DAY—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT—FAREWELL BANQUET TO STATE AND FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS—WHAT THE FAIR DID FOR SAINT LOUIS—FRANCIS DAY THE CLOSING DAY OF THE FAIR—TOTAL ATTENDANCE FIGURES.

THE formal opening of the Exposition on Saturday, April 30, 1904, was preceded by a prolonged winter of exceptionally low average temperature, and by the coldest and most backward spring in the annals of Saint Louis. There had been a violent snowstorm of twelve hours' duration on April 20th. Instead of the genial April showers of the Saint Louis climate alternating with sunshine, there had been weeks of chilly days and long rains, belating farm work throughout the West. Visitors during the preceding week saw scaffolding and piles of building material everywhere still awaiting removal; enormous heaps of packing boxes in and around the buildings; gigantic power machinery being put in place; long processions of teams and railroad trains continually increasing the unsightly incumbrances, and great bodies of exhibit installers, road-makers, sodders, shrub planters and gardeners rushing their tasks day and night under the most adverse circumstances. Few who saw all this could be persuaded that in one short week grounds, buildings, roadways and exhibits could be gotten into a state of presentable readiness that would fill the most arrant doubters with wonder and delight and extort from all beholders the most unstinted praise of this as the grandest and most perfectly finished of all expositions on the opening day.

It was an ideal spring day, brighter and in every way more pleasant than Dedication Day. The splendors of the Exposition and the beauty of its grounds were vividly

revealed in brightest sunshine under a cloudless sky. There was no repetition of the imposing civic and military pageantry of the preceding year. The ceremony was to be dignified and brief. The creators of this paragon of world's fairs were to present their co-workers, American and Foreign, to the public; welcome them to a share in the honors and benefits of the joint achievement; and then open the portals for



WILLIAM H. TAFT.

United States Secretary of War, the Representative of the President of the United States at the Opening Day Ceremonies.

a world-wide inspection of the results of their four years of heroic efforts. No special attempt had been made to attract excursion crowds from a distance, but invitations to take part officially in the ceremony had been sent to President Roosevelt and his Cabinet, both houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, the Governors of the States and their World's Fair Commissions, and the official representatives of foreign countries represented at the Exposition. Governor Dockery had proclaimed the day a public holiday in Missouri, and Mayor Wells had proclaimed it a special holiday in Saint Louis. Many business houses and industrial concerns in the city had offered not only the holiday but admission

tickets to their employees. The recorded admissions reached a total of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-three. This broke all records of opening days. It was more than one thousand in excess of the Philadelphia Centennial opening day record; fifty thousand two hundred and thirty-six in excess of Chicago's and eighty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-six in excess of Dedication Day in 1903.



## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



OPENING DAY CEREMONIES.

Mr. Francis signaling President Roosevelt in Washington that everything is in readiness for the President to start the Exposition machinery.

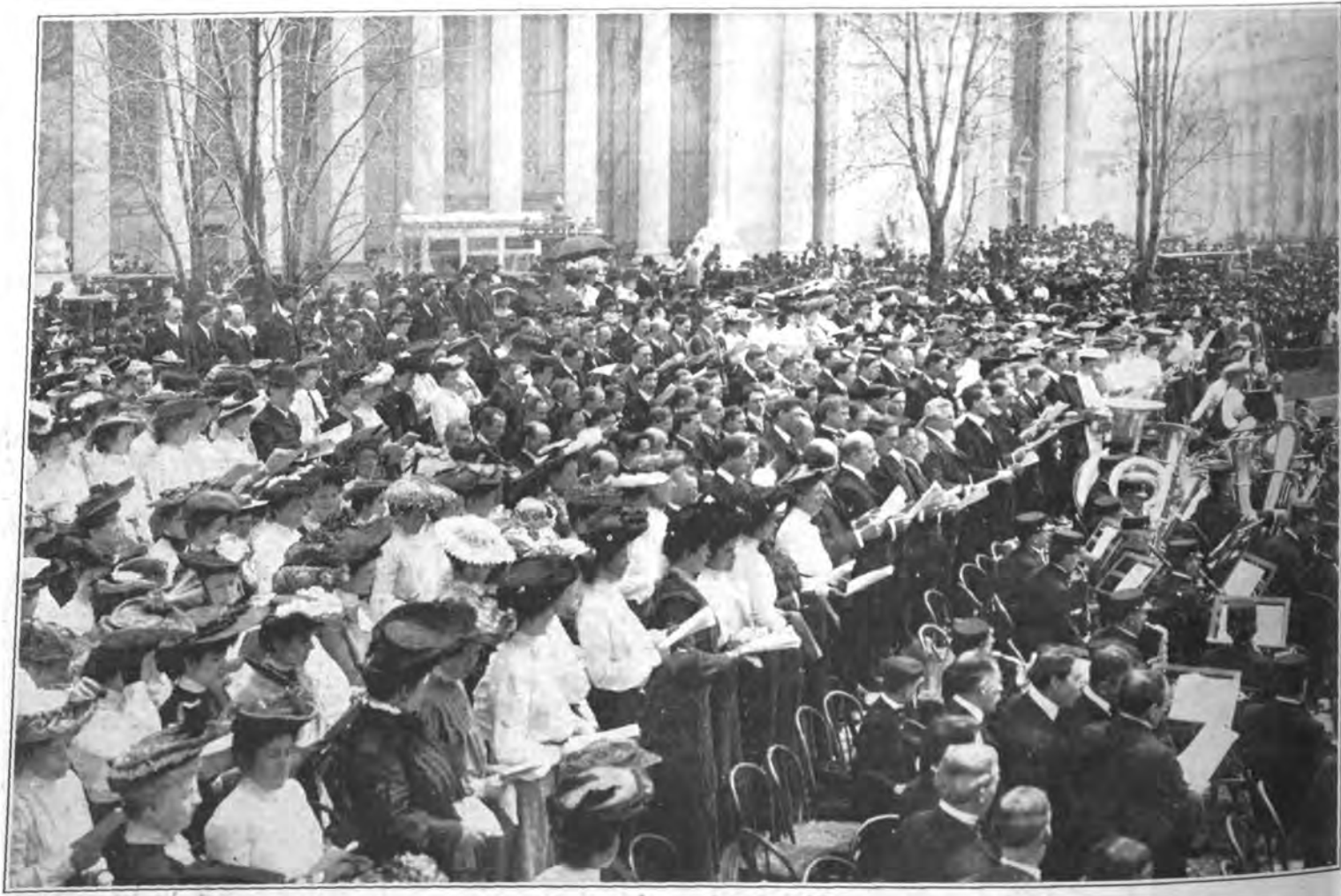


OPENING SPEECH OF THE EXPOSITION.

President Francis addressing the great crowd from the Tribune on the north side of the Louisiana Purchase Monument.

As this great multitude thronged through the gates and spread over the grounds their bearing showed that what they saw filled them with admiration and civic pride. Throughout the day their enthusiastic appreciation enlivened every scene with plaudits, and they greeted the appearance and speeches of the World's Fair officials with flattering cries and acclamations.

The official actors in the ceremonies at the Louisiana Purchase Monument approached that point in three divisions. Those representing the Federal and State Governments came westward in procession from the United States Government Building at the east end of Louisiana Way, marshaled by Captain Campbell King, United States Army, and his aide, Lieutenant A. A. Parker, and with the Committee on Legisla-



OPENING DAY CEREMONIES AT THE MONUMENT.

Chorus of five hundred voices singing the "Hymn of the West," by Edmund C. Stedman and John K. Paine, the official hymn of the Exposition.





CASCADE GARDENS, THE POETIC CENTERPIECE AND CROWNING GLORY OF THE EXPOSITION.

About one million dollars was expended upon Festival Hall, the Colonnade of States, the ornate Restaurant Pavilions at the sides, the Cascades and Gardens. Each of the fourteen states of the Louisiana Purchase was represented by an allegorical statue of heroic size in front of each bay of the colonnade. All the cascades were richly decorated with sculpture.

tion and State and Territorial Exhibits heading the column. Next followed the United States Government Board in charge of the Executive Department Exhibits: J. H. Brigham, Colonel Cecil Clay, Wallace H. Hills, G. W. W. Hanger, J. B. Brownlow, Professor W. De C. Ravenel, Edward M. Dawson, Williams C. Fox, W. H. McMichael, B. F. Peters, J. C. Schofield, Doctor W. F. True, Doctor R. P. Faulkner, W. V. Cox and W. M. Geddes. After these followed the representatives of the Louisiana Purchase States in the order of their admission to the Union, and of other States in similar order, Alaska and the Philippines bringing up the rear.

Eight States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Montana, Colorado and Utah, the Territory of Oklahoma and District of Alaska, were represented by their Governors and State Commissioners, Connecticut by her Lieutenant-Governor, and the rest by various States officials and their World's Fair Commissioners.

The representation was as follows:

Louisiana—Represented by Commissioners Doctor W. C. Stubbs, Robert Glenk, General J. P. Lebert.

Missouri—Governor A. M. Dockery and staff, consisting of Colonel J. J. Russell, Colonel Charles L. Wood, Colonel F. L. Lutz, Geo. S. McGrew and T. C. Hennings. Following these were the members of the Missouri State Board.

Arkansas—Represented by Chairman George R. Belding, of the Commission.

Minnesota—Governor S. R. Van Sant, with his aide, Colonel R. H. Seng, and Grant Van Sant.

Iowa—Represented by Commissioners William Larabee, Leroy A. Palmer, Thomas Updegraff, S. S. Caruthers, S. M. Leach, Doctor S. Bailey, C. J. A. Ericson and W. C. Whiting.

Colorado—Governor J. H. Peabody and the following staff: Colonel B. B. Garvin, Colonel Milton H. Anforger, Colonel W. B. Tuttle, General U. S. Hollister,

Doctor F. L. Bartlett, D. E. Gibson, H. Cassaday, A. M. Eppstein, M. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilcox, A. B. Frenzel, D. W. Fall, Mrs. S. Pisco, E. H. Van Zant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, F. F. Sharp, J. J. Woodward, Clarence E. Cox, Sergeant C. C. Baldwin and Sergeant A. W. Dean.

## HYMN OF THE WEST.

O Thou, whose glorious orbs on high  
Engird the earth with splendor round,  
From out Thy secret place draw nigh  
The courts and temples of this ground;  
Eternal Light,  
Fill with Thy might  
These domes that in Thy purpose grew,  
And lift a nation's heart anew!

Illumine Thou each pathway here,  
To show the marvels God hath wrought  
Since first Thy people's chief and seer  
Looked up with that prophetic thought,  
Bade Time unroll  
The fateful scroll,  
And empire unto Freedom gave  
From cloudland height to tropic wave.

Poured through the gateways of the North  
Thy mighty rivers join their tide,  
And on the wings of morn sent forth  
Their mists the far-off peaks divide.  
By Thee unsealed,  
The mountains yield  
Ores that the wealth of Ophir shame,  
And gems enwrought of seven-hued flame.

Lo, through what years the soil hath lain  
At Thine own time to give increase—  
The greater and the lesser grain,  
The ripening boll, the myriad fleece!  
Thy creatures graze  
Appointed ways;  
League after league across the land  
The ceaseless herds obey Thy hand.

Thou, whose high archways shine most clear  
Above the plenteous western plain,  
Thine ancient tribes from round the sphere  
To breathe its quickening air are fain;  
And smiles the sun  
To see made one  
Their brood throughout Earth's greenest space,  
Land of the new and lordlier race!

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—EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

## OFFICIAL HYMN OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Written upon invitation of the Exposition management, by Edmund Clarence Stedman, and was sung on opening day by a chorus of five hundred voices. The music for the hymn was written, also upon official invitation, by Professor John K. Paine of Harvard University.



THE CASCADE GARDENS UNDER THE GLOW OF COUNTLESS ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

# HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

130



OPENING DAY—MAYOR ROLLA WELLS OF ST. LOUIS SPEAKING.

Montana—Governor J. H. Toole and members of the State Commission.  
Oklahoma—Governor C. B. Ferguson.

Following the representatives of the Louisiana Purchase States came the representatives of the thirteen original States in order of their adoption of the constitution.

Pennsylvania—Governor William M. Brown, Speaker Henry F. Walton, Senator John M. Scott, Senator John C. Grady, Representative Theodore B. Stulb, William S. Harvey, Morris Clothier, Senator Joseph M. Gazzam, Doctor Charles B. Penrose, James Pollock, Colonel James H. Lambert, Phillip H. Johnson, George J. Brennan, Major Isaac B. Brown, Senator William C. Sproul, Senator Cyrus E. Woods, Representative Wm. B. Kirker, Representative William Wayne, Representative John A. F. Hoy, Representative Fred. T.

Ilker, Representative William H. Ulrich, Representative A. F. Cooper, Representative Frank B. McClain, Representative George J. Hartman, Colonel H. H. Gilkyson.

Connecticut—Lieutenant-Governor Henry Roberts, President Frank L. Wilcox and Charles Phelps, of the State Commission.

Virginia—Represented by State Commissioners D. E. Abbot, F. P. Grosseup and A. H. Winchester.

New York—State Commissioners E. H. Harriman, President; Edwd. Lyman Bill, Frederick R. Green, John C. Woodbury, J. K. Stewart.

Kentucky—State Commissioners A. V. Ford and Samuel Grabfelder.

Tennessee—James H. Frazier; State Commissioners B. A. Enloe and F. D. Wallace, Jr.

Ohio—Governor Myron T. Herrick and members of the State Commission.

Illinois—Governor Richard Yates and members of the State Commission.



OPENING DAY—CROWD LISTENING TO PRESIDENT FRANCIS.



PHILIPPINE BAND IN OPENING DAY PROCESSION.

Texas—State Commissioners Louis J. Wortham, Samuel H. Dixon and E. L. Knott.

California—State Commissioners Frank Wiggins, J. A. Filcher and Secretary E. B. Willis.

Utah—Governor H. M. Wells and State Commissioners John Q. Cannon, Secretary; Hoyt Sherman, Samuel Newhouse, L. W. Shurtlyff, Willis Johnson and S. T. Whitaker, Director-General.

Alaska—Governor J. B. Brady.

Philippine Islands—Chairman of the Board, Doctor W. P. Wilson, J. I. Irwin, Leon Guerrero, C. P. Turner, C. L. Hall, A. R. Hagen, J. Olque.

A detachment of Jefferson Guards, followed by Innes' Band, led this division to the monument.

Another division, formed at the Administration Building, included the Exposition Board, President Francis, the Vice-President, Treasurer Thompson, Division Directors Skiff,



THE PARADE BY PICTURESQUE PEOPLES OF THE PIKE, ON OPENING DAY, PASSING ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.





THE LAGOON BETWEEN THE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY AND PALACE OF EDUCATION.

Taylor and Gregg, with their department officials, and the members of the National Commission. Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Kingsbury and a detachment of Jefferson Guards, followed by the Philippine Scouts' Band and a battalion of those troops, led this procession eastward to the monument, arriving about 9:50 a. m. A third division followed this one along the same route, having been formed at the Hall of Congresses under the supervision of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Secretary W. B. Stevens, who had but recently been formally elected Director of Exploitation, after serving much of the time from the beginning in that capacity. This procession, headed by Jefferson Guards and Weil's Band, included the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Director of Exploitation, the Commissioners who had represented the Exposition in foreign countries, and the gentlemen representing foreign governments at the Fair. The latter were placed

according to priority in the presentation of credentials, the countries represented at Washington by ambassadors coming first in the following order: Mexico, France, Great Britain and her dependencies, and Italy; next the governments represented at Washington by ministers in a similarly determined order, Japan, China, Brazil, Cuba, Argentina, Denmark, Belgium, Nicaragua, Sweden, Siam, Portugal, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Persia, Venezuela, Holland, Norway, San Salvador, Hayti, Honduras, Bulgaria and Morocco. The Board of Lady Managers, riding in carriages, brought up the rear of this third procession with an escort of Jefferson Guards.

Most of the foreign representatives appeared in the civil service or military uniforms of their respective countries and gave the procession a very picturesque appearance. Several of the Germans wore the German consular uniform of dark blue, decorated with gold cord, their plumed cocked hats of the same



EXPOSITION BY DAY AS SEEN FROM THE DE FOREST WIRELESS TELEGRAPH TOWER.





LOOKING DOWN UPON THE GRAND BASIN FROM FESTIVAL HALL.

color having the Imperial eagle embossed thereon. Baron Von Rhoden, the German Vice-Consul to the United States, wore the Royal Saxon uniform of green and gold with a heavily plumed hat. The Prussian head Royal Forester wore his official uniform of Lincoln green, with plumed hat of same color, and with him marched his assistant in a steel gray uniform, with cuffs, collar and trimmings of forest green and long yellow boots reaching above the knee. Colonel C. M. Watson, the British Royal Commissioner, headed the British contingent, wearing the brilliant uniform of his rank as Colonel of the Royal Engineers, and by his side marched Captain Atkins, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, wearing the showy uniform and towering bearskin shako of that branch of King Edward's service. Before and after the Italian Commissioners marched platoons of Royal Italian marines in white duck trousers and blue sailor caps and blouses. But

the most conspicuous dress of all was the Hungarian Court dress worn by the Hungarian Commissioner-General, Dr. George de Szogynny, a silver trimmed and figured white satin coat, a short purple velvet cloak and light gray trousers worn in long black boots.

While these processions were coming to seats reserved for them a vast crowd had gathered about the beautifully decorated rostrum on the pedestal of the monument, and the Jefferson Guards on duty there were escorting invited guests through the crowds to their seats. The Cincinnati Commercial Club in silk hats and dress coats, Mayor Wells and the city officials, Prince Pu Lun, the Chinese Imperial Commissioner, and his picturesque official suite had all been seated. John Philip Sousa and his famous band occupied the music stand, and behind it were ranked the grand chorus of five hundred mixed voices.



EXPOSITION AT NIGHT AS SEEN FROM THE DE FOREST WIRELESS TELEGRAPH TOWER.

When the arriving processions had all been placed and President Francis, mounting the rostrum, took up the gavel of Forest Park wood presented to him by the Furniture Board of Trade, a deafening shout went up from the vast assemblage, and he had to wait some time for the cessation of the cheering and hat-throwing.

Then followed an expressive invocation by the Reverend F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago, closing with The Lord's Prayer, the immense audience with bowed heads solemnly repeating the words after Dr. Gunsaulus.

Next came a most stirring address from President Francis, in which he told the story of the Exposition and its lessons with vivid and thrilling effect.

Nor did any visitor afterwards find any exaggeration in his statement: "So thoroughly does it represent the world's civilization that, if all man's other works were by some unspeakable calamity blotted out, the record here established by the assembled nations would afford all necessary standards for the rebuilding of our entire civilization." So thoroughly did he arouse the enthusiasm of the audience that when he closed with the words: "*Open ye gates! Swing wide ye*



POETIC SCULPTURE ON THE CASCADES.

*portals! Enter therein, ye sons of men, and behold the achievements of your race. Learn the lesson here taught and gather from it inspiration for still greater achievements,"* the fervor and volume of the applause indicated that all hearts in that vast audience were in sympathy with him.

When President Francis introduced Mr. Wm. H. Thompson, Treasurer of the Exposition and Chairman of its Committee on Grounds and Buildings, as "the man who was most instrumental in raising the popular subscription of \$5,000,000," there was another and prolonged outbreak of cheering. But Mr. Thompson simply said: "I wish to report that the Grounds and Buildings Committee has completed its

work, and is ready to be discharged. I introduce Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, who will deliver the keys of the Exhibit Palaces."

Mr. Taylor, the big Hercules of the Department of Works, was warmly greeted as he arose, and in a ten-minute address paid a glowing tribute to the architects, artists, engineers and artisans, who, from not only this fair land of our homes but from the ends of the earth had combined as one to present the surrounding picture of grandeur and beauty.



THE NIGHT PICTURE WAS A SCENE OF MAGIC BEAUTY.

## CEREMONIES AT THE PLAZA OF ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Taylor then presented their diplomas to his staff: Karl Bitter, Chief of Sculpture; George E. Kessler, Chief Landscape Engineer; E. L. Masqueray, Chief of Design; E. B. Ellicott, Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer; J. S. Trittle, General Superintendent; R. H. Phillips, Chief Civil Engineer. Finally Mr. Taylor presented to President Francis a finely wrought gold key, engraved with the words, "Louisiana Purchase Exposition Key to the Buildings," after which Sousa's band played Von der Stucken's "Louisiana" march.

President Francis next introduced Mr. F. J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits, and invested him with his commission and insignia of office and possession of the Exhibit Palaces. Mr. Skiff, wearing on his breast the decorations earned at former expositions, presented his chiefs of departments with their badges and credentials, thanked them for their splendid work, and gave to the audience a succinct and summary, but luminous, interpretation of the catalogue which he presented to President Francis.

The "Hymn of the West," written for the occasion by Edmund Clarence Stedman, and set to music by John K.



STATUARY ABOUT THE CASCADES.

ican Commissioner, had been assigned, as Dean of the Foreign Commissioners, a place in the speaking program, but in deference to the historic relation of France to the Louisiana Purchase, he made only a brief speech waiving his privilege in favor of M. Lagrave.

Between the addresses of Mr. Harriman and Secretary Taft the chorus sang "America" to the accompaniment of Sousa's Band, while the audience stood with uncovered heads.

Paine, of Harvard University, was next sung by a chorus of five hundred voices.

Then followed eloquent speeches by Mayor Rolla Wells, the Honorable Thomas Carter of the National Commission, Senator Henry S. Burnham of the Committee representing the United States Senate, the Honorable Jas. A. Tawney of the Committee representing the United States House of Representatives, M. Michel Lagrave, the French Commissioner-General; Mr. E. H. Harriman of the New York State Commission, and the Honorable Wm. H. Taft, Secretary of War and personal representative of President Roosevelt. The Honorable Albino R. Nuncio, the Mex-



PALACE OF ELECTRICITY IN ITS CARB OF LIGHT.



THE LIBERTY BELL.





SYMBOLIC SCULPTURE BY ISIDORE KONTI.

The addresses, all admirable in spirit and manner, held the unwearied attention of all the great multitude who could get within hearing till 1:00 p. m.

At 12:15 p. m. President Francis had wired a warning message to President Roosevelt in the White House, and the latter, surrounded by members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, the President *pro tem* of the Senate, the Speaker of the House and Ambassadors and Ministers invited to be present, made them a little speech appropriate to the occasion while waiting for the final signal, and when it came, touched the electric key which, at 1:06 p. m. Saint Louis time, unfurled the flags, and put in motion all the tremendous engines of the Exposition.

The telegraph key used by President Roosevelt on this occasion was the same golden key used by President Cleveland in starting the Columbian World's Fair in 1893. As the instrument clicked, President Francis, lifting up his hands, declared the Exposition open. The waiting crowds instantly saw the thousands of flags fluttering and the torrents pouring down the Cascades, and heard the whirr of the great wheels



DE FOREST TOWER  
AT NIGHT.



KONTI'S SCULPTURE ON SIDE CASCADE.

and dynamos doing their giant work. In another moment all these sounds were drowned and the echoes were reverberating the shouts of nearly two hundred thousand voices and the thunders of a national salute fired by Battery A.

As a conclusion of the proceedings at the monument, President Francis read the congratulatory messages that had passed between President Roosevelt and himself, in the course of which the former had, in behalf of the American people, greeted the representatives of foreign countries co-operating in our celebration of a great national event.

Then came the great spectacular parade of the Pike shows, a cavalcade of strange animals and stranger peoples and costumes; a most picturesque representation of many nations, including the semi-civilized, barbaric and savage.

When the sun went down the tireless crowds of sight-seers watched the weird effects of the great illumination scheme of over three hundred thousand vari-colored electric lights on cascades, lagoons, and the outlines of bridges, buildings, towers, domes and statuary, till the current was



PARADE OF SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SCHOOL CHILDREN IN HONOR OF THE LIBERTY BELL.



PALACES OF ELECTRICITY AND VARIED INDUSTRIES.



GRAND BASIN AND PALACES OF EDUCATION AND MANUFACTURES.

turned off and the late closing hour had come. A very large part of the Saint Louis population went home that night elated with the thought that they had celebrated the most famous day in their city's history, the dawn of a new era of civic pride and progressive achievement. Nor were they more surprised and impressed than others.

From the opening to the closing day, the World's Fair people were as hard worked in running it as they had been in making it. Besides the numberless affairs arising from day to day in the various operating departments, with their thousands of agents dealing with tens of thousands of patrons, there was an endless recurrence of "Openings," "Dedications," "State Days," "City Days," and other "Special Days," assigned to associations, clubs, fraternities and conventions of every kind; and in all these ceremonies with their accompanying receptions, banquets, etc., the Exposition was not only expected to provide band music, and frequently a big military parade, but always to be represented as the welcoming host by one or more high officials in the oratory of the occasion. Often a number of these functions would be in progress at the same time, and other representatives of the



"COWBOY RESTING," SOLON H. BORGLUM, SCULPTOR.

Exposition had to take some of them off his hands, but President Francis did his best to attend all of them, and his carriage rushing him from one cheering audience to another, perhaps a mile distant, soon became one of the familiar sights of the Fair. During the twenty-six week-days of May there were forty-three of these functions. On the opening day, only

about twenty of the State buildings were ready to hold informal receptions. About as many concessions were open, and none of the foreign pavilions were quite ready for opening. In all of the exhibit palaces there were some incomplete booths and unfinished installations. Sousa's, Innes' and Weil's bands and the great Exposition orchestra were giving afternoon and evening concerts in music stands in various parts of the grounds, and there were frequent concerts by the bands belonging to the various military bodies in the encampments. There

were also regular concerts daily in the Missouri, Iowa and other State Buildings. But the grand organ in Festival Hall was not yet ready for the famous organists who soon after began and continued such an attractive course of classic recitals to the end of the Exposition. By the end of May everything in the exhibit buildings was in faultless condition.



BANKERS' WORLD'S FAIR NATIONAL BANK.

Organized by the leading banks of St. Louis to accommodate the business of Exhibitors, Concessionaires and others. It was open till seven o'clock each week-day night, and handled many millions of dollars during the Exposition.



EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

To this model hospital upon the Municipal Street all persons suffering from accident or illness were first taken to receive prompt treatment and were then conveyed to their homes or to a city hospital if necessary.



BIENVILLE BRIDGE, LOOKING TOWARD THE PIKE.



BIENVILLE BRIDGE, LOOKING TOWARD ART HILL.

All the State and foreign buildings and those of the Model Street not already opened, were about to open. Thirty-eight of the Pike concessions were in full operation. The military in the Exposition camps and barracks at this time included a battalion of United States Marines, battalions of Philippine Scouts and Constabulary, the Culver Academy cadets, the West Point Academy cadets, and those of the Kentucky State College, the Maryland Agricultural College, Ohio Wesleyan College, Louisiana State College, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Wilson Light Infantry of North Carolina, and Company H, Twentieth Regiment of Missouri National Guards, all giving daily parades with their own bands.

In the way of formal openings, meetings and dedications in May, some of which are more fully described in other chapters, we may mention the Michigan and Pennsylvania Buildings on May 3d; the French Fine Arts Section and the German Imperial Pavilion on May 5th; the Chinese Imperial Pavilion, May 6th; the Holland Fine Arts Section, May 10th; the German Educational Section, May 13th; the Belgian Pavilion, May 14th; the National Educational Association, May 16th; the Mississippi Building and the Missouri Press Association, May 17th; the Italian Fine Arts Section, and the American Newspaper Publishers Association, May 18th; the International Press Parliament and the General Federation of Women's Clubs, May 19th; the Virginia State Building, May 23d; the Brazilian Pavilion opening, the "Cincinnati Day" exercises and the Missouri State Banker's

meeting, May 24th; the dedication of the British Pavilion and the Texas Building and the opening of the National Congress of Mothers, May 26th; the Illinois Building dedication, May 27th; the dedication of Holland's and Mexico's Pavilions, May 28th; the Memorial Day observance, May 30th.

Receptions and elegant luncheons graced all the dedications and formal openings of the buildings, and President Francis and other Exposition officials took a prominent part in them and in addressing the assembled guests.

On May 5th the officers and Board of Directors of the Exposition Company, accompanied by the Directors of Divisions, went in a body through all the exhibit buildings, inspecting all the booths and exhibits.

The Belgian Minister at Washington, M. le Baron Moncheur, arrived on May 13th, called on President Francis, and was escorted through the exhibits. On May 14th, he assisted the Belgian Commission at the formal opening of the Belgian Pavilion. On that occasion three hundred and

eighty-three girls between the ages of eight and eleven, from the various orphan homes of the vicinity, were received and entertained as the invited guests of Madame J. Carlier, wife of the Belgian Commissioner-General.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, arrived on May 17th, was welcomed by the Fair officials, and officially inspected the French sections in all the buildings.

President McKinley's and President Roosevelt's great Secretary of State, John Hay, arrived unannounced on May 14th, expecting to see the Exposition unrecognized with



"THE SANDSTORM," SOLON H. BORGLUM, SCULPTOR.



IN THE CASCADE GARDENS.



EAST PORTALS, PALACE OF MACHINERY.





CORONADO'S BRIDGE, VARIED INDUSTRIES ON RIGHT.



DAVID CROCKETT BRIDGE, ELECTRICITY PALACE ON RIGHT.

Mrs. Hay, Mr. Henry Adams and Miss Adams. They were discovered at the Buckingham, and promptly made the guests of President Francis at a breakfast in the wine restaurant of the Charlottenberg Schloss, where, among the twenty-three guests, they met the Belgian Minister, the French and Belgian Commissioner-Generals and a number of the Exposition Company's directors and officers. The distinguished statesman and his party were then driven over the grounds, shown through the Art Palace, and after accompanying President Francis to the opening of the athletic events in the Stadium in the afternoon, were released from durance and permitted to "do" the Exposition in their own quiet way.

Visiting Saint Louis in the latter part of May as the guest of Mrs. Daniel Catlin and Miss Irene Catlin, President Roosevelt's daughter, Miss Alice, spent a week of strenuous sight-seeing at the Exposition, and seemed to be regarded by the great majority of other visitors as the most attractive exhibit on the grounds. On May 27th she attended the dedicatory reception in the Illinois Building, was photographed with President Francis and Governor and Mrs. Yates of Illinois, took a ride on the Intramural, was the guest of honor at a luncheon in the Directors' Club, and made the tour of the Philippine Reservation, visiting its various buildings and villages, witnessing a dance by the Bontoc Igorrotes and another by the Suyoc Igorrotes, a parade of the Philippine

Constabulary, and another of the Philippine Scouts. On the 28th she put in another busy day, and attended several of the Pike shows in the evening. She attended the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday with Miss Catlin. On May 31st she was the guest of honor at as many luncheons, teas and receptions as she could attend, including one given her by the Board of Lady Managers, and in the evening attended a ball given in her honor at the Charlottenberg Schloss by Imperial Commissioner-General Lewald of Germany. But in spite of all this, no other young lady managed to see more of the great show in a week, and she probably went home delighted with the Exposition and the effusive hospitality that greets the sojourn of a President's daughter in the West.

Press Week, which began with the meetings of the National Editorial Association on May 16th, and included the Missouri Press Association meeting on the 17th, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association on the 18th, the International Press Parliament on the 19th, the Women's Press Association on the 20th, and ended with the adjournment of the Press Parliament on May 21st, was an epoch in journalism which brought into conference for the first time more than five thousand newspaper men and women from almost every clime and country on the globe, twenty-six foreign countries being represented in the Press Parliament. On May 18th, the Exposition gave a reception to visiting newspaper men at the



COURT OF CASCADES, LOOKING WEST. PHOTO TAKEN FROM HIGH PLATFORM IN CENTER OF GRAND BASIN.





SOUTHERN VISTA ACROSS GRAND BASIN.



JOILET BRIDGE, ENTRANCE TO EAST LAGOON.

West Pavilion. On the afternoon of May 21st the Federation of Women's Clubs gave them a reception in the German Pavilion. President Francis gave a dinner to the Press that evening, and during the week there were numerous receptions given at the State buildings by the various press associations, forty-three in number, which attended the proceedings of the Press Parliament. The Philippine Commission gave a special reception to the visiting Press, and a final banquet was given to the members of the Parliament by the Exposition at the West Pavilion May 23d.

The Board of Lady Managers gave a reception to the Army and Navy on May 18th, and a luncheon to the Federation of Women's Clubs on May 19th.

On Monday, May 30th, the entrance gate and Festival Hall were thrown open for the observance of "Decoration Day" by the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Committee on Ceremonies had arranged a splendid program for the venerable patriots. A long column of Grand Army of the Republic Posts from the Departments of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana was met at King's Highway

and West Pine Boulevard by a military escort of two other divisions. The first, under the command of Colonel Geo. S. Anderson, Eighth United States Cavalry, included troops of United States Cavalry, United States Marine Corps, the Philippine Battalions and the National Guard of Missouri. The second was commanded by Colonel A. F. Fleet, of Culver Academy, and included the West Point Cadets, the Culver Cadets, the cadets of other military academies then camping on the grounds, the Sons of Veterans and the Spanish War Veterans. Thus escorted, the Grand Army of the Republic posts marched past the reviewing stand at the Louisiana Purchase Monument, in which stood the reviewing party, General John C. Bates and staff, President Francis and other officials. In spite of the pouring rain, the largest crowd seen on the grounds since the opening day had gathered on the Plaza of Saint Louis and loudly cheered each body of the veterans and their escort as they passed. The escort then marched on to their several camps, while the Grand Army of the Republic posts proceeded to the beautifully decorated Festival Hall, where they



EASTWARD VIEW FROM THE BELL TOWER OF THE GERMAN HOUSE.

The first building on the left is the German Restaurant, attached to the German House. A corner of the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy is next seen, and in the upper left hand corner of the picture are the roof and dome of the Government building. The smaller dome was on the Missouri building. At the extreme right is a part of the Texas building, with the Kentucky building just beyond. In the upper center of the picture is the Government Fisheries building.



MRS. ANNIE M. P. MOORES,  
Mount Pleasant, Texas.



MRS. FREDRICK HANGER,  
Little Rock, Arkansas.



MRS. MARGARET P. DALY,  
Anaconda, Montana.



MRS. JOHN M. HOLCOMBE,  
Hartford, Connecticut.



MRS. FINIS P. ERNST,  
Denver, Colorado.



MRS. L. D. FROST,  
Winona, Minnesota.

filled not only the four thousand seats but the immense stage and the capacious lobbies. Here the memorial exercises were opened with an invocation from the Reverend S. J. Nicolls, of Ransom Post, and an introductory address from Major Leo Rassieur, presiding officer and Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. President Francis welcomed the veterans with a glowing tribute to their patriotic services and sacrifices and an eloquent presentation of the human and patriotic mission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This address was followed by another from the Honorable Samuel A. Wildman of Ohio, and then President Lincoln's memorable speech at Gettysburg was read. Major William Warner, of Kansas City, United States District-Attorney, and Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, concluded the oratory with a thrilling speech, and the exercises of the day were ended with the singing of "America" by the Paragon Quartet and the audience.

It was expected that the attendance would be smaller in the first month than in any other, as is always the case with expositions. May was a very rainy month, and the attendance for the twenty-six days was one million one thousand four hundred and ninety-one.

The last section of the Anthropology exhibits was opened on June 1st, when Professor WJ McGee, Chief of Anthropology, celebrated the formal opening of the United States



MRS. DANIEL MANNING,  
President, Board of Lady Managers.

Indian School building and the adjacent villages of blanket Indians with music by the fine Haskell Indian Band, songs and other interesting exercises by the Indian School pupils and intertribal sports and contests by the Indians of the tepees. On the same day President Francis and other officials assisted at the opening of the Rhode Island building, the French Machinery section and the Japanese Imperial pavilion. The latter was quite a notable function, attended by Exposition officials, the Foreign Commissioners and many ladies, each of whom, Miss Alice Roosevelt included, received a beautiful souvenir of Japanese art. The same day Miss Alice was the guest of honor at a breakfast in the New York building, a fine battalion of cadets from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute went into camp on the grounds and the Press humorists began a hilarious visit, which wound up on the 4th with a banquet given to them

by the Business Men's League. Although rainy days were frequent in the first half of June and often caused the elimination of the grand military parades and other out-door



MRS. EDWARD L. BUCHWALTER,  
Springfield, Ohio.



MRS. WM. H. COLEMAN,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.



MISS JULIA T. E. MCBLAIR,  
Hostess Lady Managers' Building.



MISS E. LILLIAN TODD,  
Secretary to President.



MRS. BELLE L. EVEREST,  
Atchison, Kansas.



MRS. M. H. DE YOUNG,  
San Francisco, California.

#### THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

The Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, provided for the appointment of a Board of Lady Managers by the National Commission. The Commission decided upon a Board of twenty-one members, but this was afterwards increased to twenty-three. Miss Helen M. Gould, of New York, was a member of the Board and was earnest in the furtherance of the Day Nursery and Model Playground. The membership, as will be noted by the names accompanying the portraits on this and the succeeding page, represented all parts of the country.



MRS. JAS. E. SULLIVAN, Providence, Rhode Island. MISS LAVINIA H. EGAN, Shreveport, Louisiana. MRS. HELEN BOICE-HUNSICKER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. MRS. W. E. ANDREWS, Washington, D. C. MRS. CARL VON MAYHOFF, New York City. MRS. M. P. MONTGOMERY, Portland, Oregon.

features of the dedication and opening programs, yet it soon became apparent that the June admissions would more than double those of May. Rain on June 2d greatly marred the brilliant program arranged for the battalion of Culver Academy Cadets and their troop of Black Horse Cavalry. This included the escorting of the Exposition officials and the State officers of Indiana, headed by Governor Winfield T. Durbin and staff, to a military exhibition in the Stadium of the Academy's feats in the way of infantry and artillery drills, bridge-building, wall-scaling, Græco-Roman and Cossack riding, etc.; and thence to the unveiling of Zolnay's bronze equestrian group in the Education Building installed by Culver Academy. In spite of the swampy condition of the Stadium and the frequent showers, the cadets did their part like old soldiers, and in the

evening had a grand military ball in the Hall of Congresses. On the same day, in spite of the weather, the Austrian Pavilion was formally opened and also the A. A. U. Handicap meet in the Stadium, in which West Point Cadets, for the first time in the history of the Academy, participated in an open athletic contest. The National Federation of Music Clubs began their meeting at the Exposition that day and were entertained by the Board of Lady Managers.

Between showers on June 3d the Missouri and Indiana Buildings were dedicated with the usual military parade, ceremonies and speeches. In the forenoon Governor Dockery of Missouri came out from the city escorted by Mounted Police, the First Regiment of the Missouri National Guard, with band; the Missouri University Cadets, with band, and Battery A of St. Louis, and was met at the



MRS. FANNIE L. PORTER, Atlanta, Georgia.



MRS. JOHN MILLER HORTON, Buffalo, N. Y.



MISS ANNA L. DAWES, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.



LADY MANAGERS IN THE DRAWING ROOM OF THEIR BUILDING.

The Board of Lady Managers occupied a handsome stone building in the Administration group, which was a center of social interest during the Exposition. Here were assembly rooms, offices, a large drawing room, tea room, kitchen and serving rooms. Receptions were held from time to time in honor of distinguished bodies and groups of officials, notable among these being the receptions to the delegates to the Congress of Arts and Sciences, the American Bar Association and the Army and Navy.





MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

Photographed by Jessie Tarbox Beals, especially for the History of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in the reception room of the Board of Lady Managers.





MISS ROOSEVELT AT THE WEST PAVILION.

Back row, left to right, Mr. Lewald, J. D. Perry Francis, President Francis, L. D. Dozier, David R. Francis, Jr. Front row, Mrs. J. D. Perry Francis, Mrs. David R. Francis, Jr., Miss Roosevelt, Miss Irene Catlin, Miss Alice Warder.

parade entrance by Jefferson Guards, the West Point Cadet Battalion, with band; the Philippine Scouts battalion, with band; the One Hundred and Nineteenth Coast Artillery, and a battalion of United States Marines. This parade was reviewed on Louisiana Way by President Francis and the Exposition officials, and again at the Missouri building by the same party in the reviewing stand with Governor Dockery and staff. Besides President M. T. Davis of the Missouri Commission, Governor Dockery, Speaker J. H. Whitecotton of the Missouri House and President Francis, the list of speakers at the dedication ceremony included President Carter of the National Commission, United States Senator W. J. Stone of Missouri, United States District Attorney D. P. Dyer of St. Louis, United States District Attorney William H. Warner of Kansas City, and J. T. Hunt, James T. Lloyd, Robert Samar, C. W. Hamlin, Chas. F. Cochran

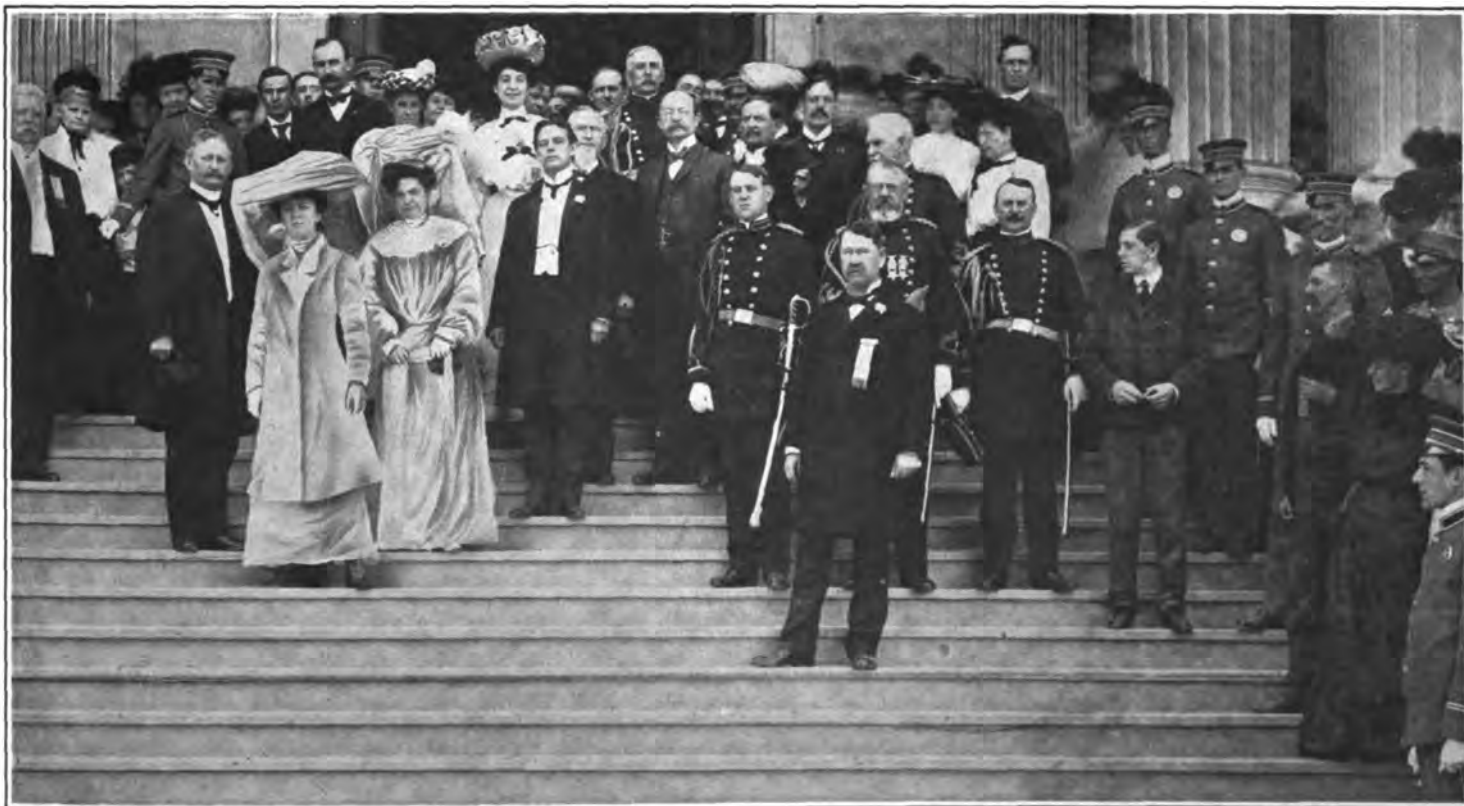


MISS ROOSEVELT AT A RECEPTION OF BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS

Left to right, Mr. Lewald, standing; Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, standing; Mrs. Daniel Manning, president; Mrs. Finis P. Ernst, Miss Roosevelt, President Francis, Miss Alice Warder, Hon. Thomas H. Carter.

and Champ Clark, representatives of Missouri in Congress.

The parade of the cadet battalions from various States on the afternoon of June 3d, was omitted on account of rain. Only the Culver Cadets, drawn up in the shelter of the Administration building corridors, presented arms as Governor Durbin and staff arrived and proceeded in carriages to the Indiana building with the Exposition officials. In the course of the dedication ceremonies President Francis delivered a welcoming and congratulatory address, and other addresses were delivered by President Newton W. Gilbert of the Indiana Commission, Vice-President Marshall and Governor Durbin. Miss Alice Roosevelt arrived at the conclusion of the ceremonies. The beautiful building was crowded throughout the afternoon, and in the evening elaborate receptions followed the dedication in both the Indiana and Missouri buildings. June 3d was another busy



MISS ROOSEVELT AT THE ILLINOIS BUILDING.

In this group President Francis stands with Miss Roosevelt and Mrs. Governor Yates; William E. Trautman stands just above the ladies. Governor Yates is in the center of the group. Behind him are three members of the National Commission, Thomas H. Carter, John M. Thurston and John M. Allen. General Scott stands above Mr. Allen. The men in uniform are members of the Governor's staff. Secretary John J. Brown stands on the third step.



INDIANA TROOPS.

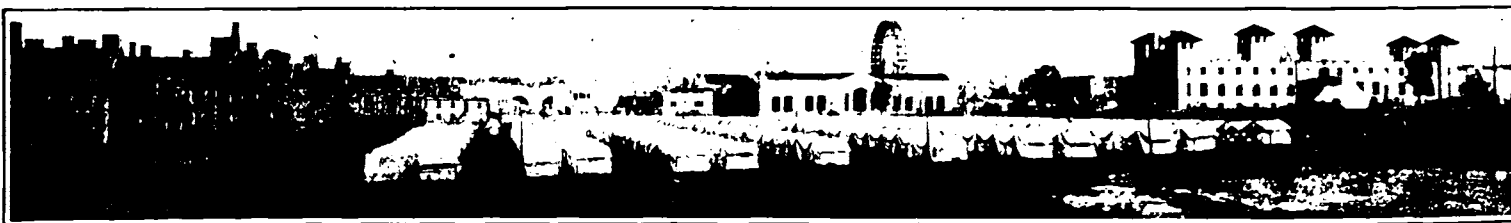
Many States sent their best military organizations to spend one or two weeks at the Exposition to participate in the daily programs and to give exhibition drills before Exposition crowds. Throughout the season there was an almost continual military display that added great interest to the season's programs.

day for Miss Roosevelt. Before visiting the Indiana Building she and her party had been through the big Agriculture and Transportation Palaces, witnessing the Japanese opening in the latter and in the Agriculture Building visiting, as the guest of the North Dakota Commission, the cabin in which her father had lived as a Dakota ranchman.

On June 4th the American Amateur Athletic Champions in the Stadium received their gold championship medals from the hands of Miss Alice Roosevelt. The Commercial Travelers of America opened the thirteenth annual session of the Grand Council of Missouri and spent a great day with their wives and daughters seeing the Fair. President Francis, Director of Exhibits Skiff, Senator Stone and Congressmen

with a beauty show and a ballet of all nations, in which two hundred professional dancers participated on the illuminated Plaza of St. Louis.

As Sunday, June 5th, was the anniversary of both the Danish and Italian constitutions, Monday, the 6th, was kept as a gala day in the Danish Section of the exhibit palaces, and the beautiful National Pavilion of Italy was opened with a brilliant social function, attended by the Foreign Commissioners, the Exposition officials, the Board of Lady Managers, a number of titled visitors from Europe and many prominent representatives of St. Louis society. The Ceylon Pavilion was also officially opened that day. Colonel Watson, the British Royal Commissioner, gave an



MODEL MILITARY CAMP.

The Exposition authorities established a Model Military Camp on Olympian Way west of the Administration buildings near the Aerial Concourse. Here were tents to accommodate five thousand troops with complete equipment. In connection with the camp a military branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was maintained in a large tent in charge of Mr. W. A. Reid. Frequent meetings were held and entertainments given for the benefit of visiting military organizations.

Hunt and Bartholdt addressed them at an entertainment in the Inside Inn, and in the evening they had a reception at the Hall of Congresses. The East Indian Pavilion was opened, and President Francis was also one of the speakers at the dedication of the majestic Temple of Fraternity.

June 4th was another "Pike Day," a day on which all the amusement concessions took turns in giving free open-air performances, high wire and high diving and high rope-sliding acts, with swimming and diving contests in the Grand Basin. In the afternoon there was a parade of nations throughout the Exposition avenues, as spectacular as the resources of fifty-two great shows could make it, following a lacrosse match by Indian teams and winding up in the evening

entertainment in the British Pavilion in honor of over one hundred visiting members of the British Institution of Mechanical Engineers, which was attended by President Francis, the Chiefs of the Exhibit Departments and the Foreign Commissioners. The Minnesota Editorial Association met in the Minnesota Building. The International Conference of Police Chiefs began a four days' meeting at the World's Fair, and the famous Apache Chief, Geronimo, arrived to take a distinguished part in the aboriginal feature of the Exposition.

On June 7th President Francis took part in the formal dedication of Alabama exhibits and the colossal iron statue of Vulcan erected in the Palace of Mines by the manufactur-



ESSEX FUSILEERS.

This famous military organization, from Windsor, Ont., consisting of eight companies, a total of five hundred officers and men, arrived at the Model Military Camp in the middle of September and remained ten days, giving exhibition drills in the Plaza of St. Louis and participating in several of the out-door functions of the Exposition.

ing interests of Birmingham, Alabama. Four hundred members of the Minnesota Press Association and a host of Minnesota visitors took part in the dedication of their State building the same day. After President C. F. McDonald of the Press Association, Chairman Conde Hamlin of the State Commission, Governor Van Sant and President Francis had spoken, the Honorable James A. Tawney made one of his strong and inspiring speeches, in which he spoke earnestly of the priceless benefits the Exposition was offering to the American people, and which the great majority were permitting themselves to lose by the passing away of a short-lived opportunity.

The two principal functions on June 8th were the dedication of the Maryland Building, in which President Francis, Governor Dockery of Missouri and the Maryland Society of Saint Louis assisted, and the formal reception of the Liberty Bell. This venerable relic of "the times that tried men's souls" had been sent, under careful guard and with many precautions for its safety, to the Columbian and other Expositions, but always with increasing opposition from its jealous guardians, who seemed to see increasing risk in sending it on its first trip across the mighty and turbid Mississippi. But a petition signed by seventy-five thousand Saint Louis school children overcame

all opposition in the Municipal Councils of Philadelphia and in the presence of the seventy-five thousand school children and a vast throng of other visitors it was, on June 8th, turned over to the care of President Francis at the Louisiana Purchase Monument.

On a float decorated with flags, patriotic legends and white doves, it was drawn to the parade entrance by thirteen iron-gray horses, representing the original States of the Union, escorted by mounted police, a troop of United States Cavalry, Mayor Rolla Wells of Saint Louis, Mayor John Weaver of Philadelphia, Committees from the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia and from the City Council and House of Delegates of Saint Louis, and by the Reception and Entertainment Committee of the Exposition, all riding in carriages. At the parade entrance the escorting column was joined by the West Point Cadets and all of the many other military bodies then encamped on the grounds. This grand pageant was reviewed from the reviewing stand just south of the monument, in which stood President Francis, Governor Dockery of Missouri and General John C. Bates, Commander of the Northern Division of the United States Army. As the float bearing the Liberty Bell came to a halt at the foot of the monument a chorus of one thousand school children greeted it with the



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan was a frequent visitor to the Exposition and one of the most interested visitors. W. B. Stevens, Secretary of the Exposition stands at Mr. Bryan's left and former Governor John E. Osborne, of Wyoming, at his right.

General John C. Bates, Commander of the Northern Division of the United States Army. As the float bearing the Liberty Bell came to a halt at the foot of the monument a chorus of one thousand school children greeted it with the



A CHARMING VISTA WAS THIS WESTWARD VIEW OF COLONIAL AVENUE.

On the right, first was Arkansas; next was the historic colonial home of Connecticut, beyond was Pennsylvania with its high dome. At the left, Indiana, Rhode Island and Nevada.



MARTIN H. GLYNN,

Vice-President National Commission, Albany, N. Y.



THOMAS H. CARTER,

President National Commission, Helena, Montana.



JOHN M. THURSTON,

Member of National Commission from Nebraska.

patriotic song, "Land of Liberty." After an invocation by the Reverend Jas. W. Lee, the Liberty Bell was presented to President Francis by Henry Clay, Chairman of the Joint Special Committee of Councils of Philadelphia, in an address reciting its significance to the American people and asking that the sacred relic be jealously guarded from harm. In his response President Francis referred to the appropriateness of having this cherished emblem rest awhile in the Territory which the author of the Declaration had secured for the United States. The reverence shown for it by the multitude of school children present was significant of the patriotic care with which it would be guarded here, and he promised

LAURENCE H. GRAHAME,  
Secretary National Commission.

that it should be sent home unharmed. Governor Dockery and Mayor Wells followed with stirring speeches. Mayor Weaver's speech was addressed particularly to the school children, whose petition had secured the presence of the Liberty Bell at the Exposition. George McCook, Speaker of the Common Council of Philadelphia, closed this part of the reception ceremony with an eloquent oration. When the Liberty Bell had been properly installed in the rotunda of the noble Pennsylvania Building, where it was surrounded by original portraits of Franklin, Jefferson and other heroes of the Revolution, there was more oratory, an elaborate dinner given to the Philadelphians by the Pennsylvania Commission, and later



WILLIAM LINDSAY,

Member of National Commission from Kentucky.



GEORGE W. McBRIDE,

Member of National Commission from Oregon.



FREDERICK A. BETTS,

Member of National Commission from Connecticut.





JOHN M. ALLEN,  
Member of National Commission from Mississippi.



JOHN F. MILLER,  
Member of National Commission from Indiana.



PHILIP D. SCOTT,  
Member of National Commission from Arkansas.

an entertainment given by President Francis at the West Restaurant Pavilion. One feature of the day was the distribution of fifty thousand booklet histories of the Liberty Bell to the school children, through Superintendent Louis F. Soldan, by the Philadelphia party.

As the month wore on President Francis and the Exposition officials bore their part in the following dedications or openings and their attendant social functions: With Archbishop Glennon and Mayor Wells at the dedication of the exhibits of Ireland's industries on June 11th; the Burns Cottage, the Montana Building and the Model Playground on the 14th; the Kentucky Building and the Oregon Building on the 15th; Siam's Pavilion on the 16th; the Iowa Building and the Philippine buildings on the 17th; the Tennessee

Building on the 22d; the unveiling of the George Rogers Clark statue in the Kentucky Building on the 24th; the dedication of the New York Building on the 25th; the dedication of the Cuban Pavilion on the 27th; the dedication of the Wisconsin and West Virginia Buildings and the Model Street dedication on the 29th.



CLAUDE HOUGH,  
Assistant Secretary National  
Commission.

Meantime the various military organizations encamped on the grounds as guests of the Exposition had been departing, after staying a week or so, and others had been taking their places in the model camps and barracks from week to week. On June 22d, fourteen hundred of the Ohio Brigade of the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, arrived for a week of parades, competitive drills and Exposition sight-seeing. Every day the military displays were numerous.



NATIONAL COMMISSION, APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

Left to right, Thomas H. Carter, President; William Lindsay; George W. McBride; John M. Allen; Martin H. Glynn, Vice-President; Claude Hough, Assistant Secretary; Laurance H. Grahame, Secretary; Philip D. Scott; John F. Miller; Frederick A. Betts.



EARLY MORNING CROWD ON JULY FOURTH.

The Court of Cascades and all its wonderful features were magnetic in their drawing qualities. Many thousands of visitors daily climbed these stairs to Art Hill.

Meetings at the World's Fair were begun by the Missouri Historical Society on the 9th, by the Western Gas Association on the 13th, by the Wholesale Saddlery Association on the 14th, by the Sons of the American Revolution and the United States Gas Association on the 15th, by the Washington University Alumni on the 16th, by the P. O. E. Sisterhood and the Western Paper Box Manufacturers on the 17th, by the Confederate Veterans on the 20th, by the Southwest Missouri Press Association on the 21st, by the College Editors' Association on the 22d, by the United American Mechanics on the 23d, by the Congress of Indian Educators and the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum on the 25th, by the National Educational Association on the 27th, by the Michigan University Alumni and the World's Unity League on the 28th, by the Music Teachers' National Association and the Knights of Honor on the 29th.

Luncheons, receptions and musicales in the State buildings occurred almost daily. The Board of Lady Managers gave a reception to the Foreign Commissioners on the 17th, and a reception to the Foreign and State Commissioners on the 24th. The visit of eight hundred delegates from the National Republican Convention was celebrated on the 24th by luncheons and receptions in all the State buildings and by a reception and ball to the Foreign and State Commissioners

in the Missouri Building. Dr. Lewald, Imperial German Commissioner, gave a banquet to the local and foreign press in the German "Gast Haus" on the 13th.

The Christian Brothers College of Saint Louis held its Annual Commencement in Festival Hall on the 21st. The oratorical contest between Eastern and Western colleges was held on the 22d. The numerous Turner societies of Saint Louis and vicinity held a great athletic festival at the World's Fair on the 23d. There was a ball in the House of Hoo Hoo that evening, after which the fine building burned down, only to be immediately rebuilt. "Swedish Day" was celebrated on the 24th with parades and with songs and speeches in Festival Hall.

On June 17th the Exposition remitted its first payment on its Government loan of \$4,600,000—\$195,057.04, being forty per cent of the receipts. On the 18th it was honored by a visit from Secretary Shaw, of the United States Treasury. After witnessing the Philippines dedication and making a tour of the Exposition, Secretary Shaw said to the press reporters:

It is unnecessary for me to say that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is the greatest show on earth, or that was ever produced, or that will ever be attempted. The work that has been done is more than



FIRST UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

This detachment of United States Regulars, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, accompanied by a mounted band, took part in the great Fourth of July demonstration at the Exposition.

prodigious. \* \* \* One can see the Exposition in a day or two, but no one can see the exhibits at the Exposition in thirty days. Any father of a bright boy can afford to send him simply to study any one of at least a thousand exhibits. It would probably be better for the boy to study any one of the thousands than to attempt to study the thousands.



SCENE IN FRONT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING ON JULY FOURTH.

Patriotic exercises were held on Independence Day in front of the Government exhibits palace and a concert was given by the United States Marine Band.



"TRIUMPH OF APOLLO."

On Festival Hall, Philip Martiny, Sculptor.



"SPIRIT OF THE PACIFIC."

Fountain, by Isidore Konti.



"FOUNTAIN OF LIBERTY."

H. A. McNeil, Sculptor.

On the morning of June 28th President Francis called on His Eminence Cardinal Satolli at the archiepiscopal residence on Lindell avenue and invited him and his suite to visit the Exposition. At 12:30, the Cardinal, accompanied by his secretaries, Don Iscey Satoly, Dom Guiseppe Maruchi and Dom Giovanni Giantoni, and by His Grace Archbishop Glennon, Rector Dennis O'Connell of the University at Washington, District of Columbia, Vatican Commissioner Signor Cogietti, Theophile Papin and Ricardo Diaz Albertini, were received in the President's office of the Administration Building by President Francis, Director of Exhibits Skiff and Director of Works Taylor. After a call of twenty minutes the party were accompanied by President Francis to a luncheon prepared for them and a few other invited guests by the Austrian Commissioner-General in the Austrian Pavilion. The papal flag was hoisted over the entrance of the pavilion. On the 30th there were Catholic Day exercises in Festival Hall, with a special illumination of the Cascades and a Venetian water festival on the lagoons in the evening in honor of Cardinal Satolli.

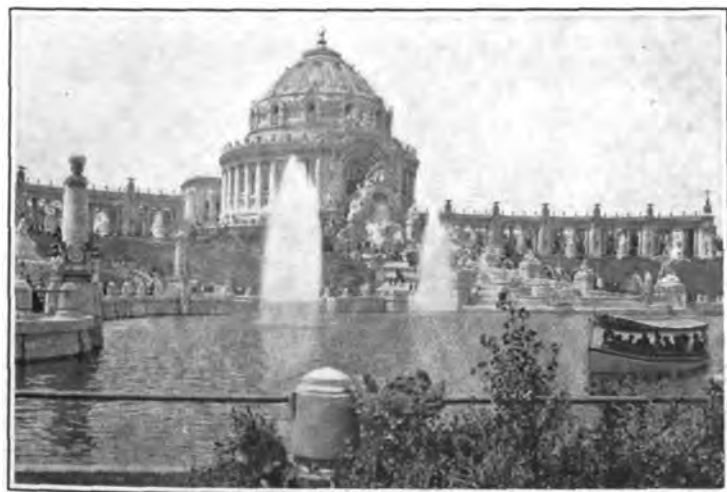
The admission during the twenty-six days of June aggregated two million one hundred and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, more than double the total for May.

During the month Sousa's, Weber's and Conterno's bands, the Banda Rossa and the Boston Band played long engagements at the various music pagodas, besides the regular performances of Weil's Band, the Exposition Orchestra, the Philippine Constabulary Band and the First United States Cavalry Band. Organ recitals on the great organ in Festival

Hall were inaugurated on June 9th by Charles Galloway of Saint Louis, the official organist of the Exposition, and were continued throughout the month by him and successively by H. M. Wild of Chicago, Mrs. H. Fisher of Rochester, New York, R. H. Woodman of New York City, G. M. Dethier of New York City, H. Parker of New Haven, Connecticut, G. W. Andrews of Oberlin, Ohio, E. M. Bowman of New York City and W. Middleschutte of Chicago.

The too frequent rains of May and the first half of June had been succeeded by longer intervals of bright and delightful weather, with only the occasional showers that were needed when July ushered in a season of four months of sunny and pleasantly genial summer and autumn weather. Visitors from both coasts and the mountain regions of the continent were commenting on it continually as a welcome surprise to them, after all the newspaper chaff they had read about hot days in St. Louis. Abundant natural forest and the decorative plantations of groves and copses and flowering shrubbery were by this time laden with luxuriant foliage. Every view included green and well-kept lawns. The Cascade Gardens, the Sunken Garden, the Machinery Gardens, the great expanse of gardens on the slopes about the Agriculture and Horticulture palaces and the gardens surrounding the British and French pavilions were all aglow with the infinitely varied bloom and color of their thousands of skilfully designed flower beds.

Of course, "Independence Day" was observed in grand style at the Fair on the 4th, and the record of admissions



FOUNTAINS FROM PALACE OF EDUCATION.



FOUNTAINS FROM PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.

The similarity of these two pictures taken from opposite sides of the lagoon shows the perfect symmetry of the Exposition plan.

showed a total of one hundred seventy-nine thousand two hundred and fifty-three, only eight thousand one hundred and seventy less than the Opening Day record. Two heavy showers in the afternoon utterly failed to cool the enthusiasm of the crowds.

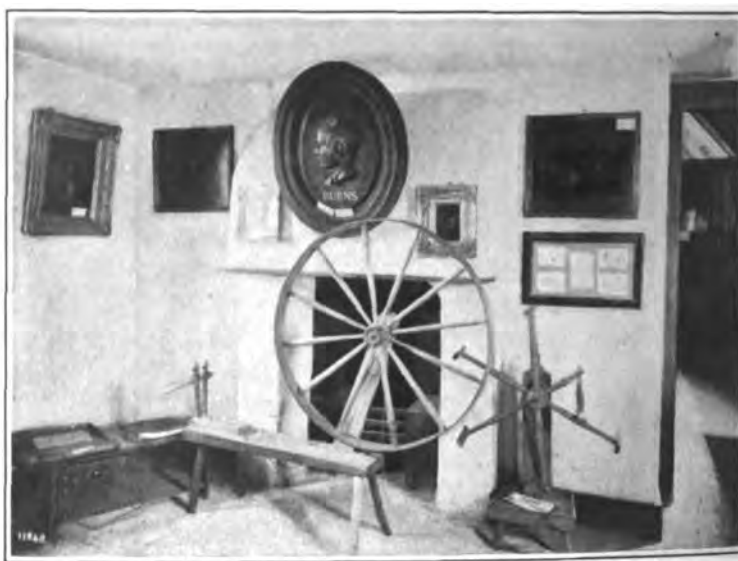
A magnificent military parade of over three thousand troops was formed near the Administration Building in the forenoon and marched east along Olympian Way and Louisiana Way past the lagoons to the Sunken Garden; thence through the Plaza of Orleans and around the Liberal Arts Building and past the reviewing stand in front of the Government Terraces in front of the United States Building. Dense masses of people acclaimed the

the Philippine Constabulary Battalion, the mounted band of the Eighth United States Cavalry and a detachment of the United States Army Hospital Corps. The Second Division, preceded by another detachment of Jefferson Guards, was under the command of Colonel McKenna of the First Missouri, and was composed of his regiment with the Indian Band, the Columbus Rifles Battalion with its own band, the Edisto Rifles, Company B; Second Georgia Infantry, Battery A; National Guards of Missouri and the Cadets of the Northwestern Military Academy. After the review the military marched through the Plateau of States and to their several encampments. Many delegates to the Democratic National



THE BURNS COTTAGE.

This replica of the birthplace of the Scottish poet, Robert Burns, was erected and maintained during the Exposition by the Burns Cottage Association of Saint Louis, of which Mr. J. W. Dick was President. The Cottage was dedicated June 14th.



TWO OF THE ROOMS OF THE BURNS COTTAGE.

The Cottage consisted of four rooms, all having antique furniture. In the west room was an old fireplace, the bed in which the poet was born, and a painting of "The Jolly Beggars." In the adjoining room was the original painting, "The Signboard of Tam O'Shanter." In this room was also an old spinning wheel.

pageant from both sides of the two-mile march, and tens of thousands were waiting on the terrace and monumental approaches to the United States Building to see it pass the reviewing stand in which stood President Francis, General John C. Bates, Commander of the Northern Division United States Army; His Eminence Cardinal Satolli, Archbishop J. J. Glennon, all the representatives of foreign Governments and the Directors and Chiefs of Departments of the Exposition. The column was preceded by detachments of Mounted Police and Jefferson Guards. Major-General Edmund Rice and his aides rode at the head of the First Division of troops, composed of the Philippine Scouts Band of eighty pieces, the Battalion of Philippine Scouts, the Twenty-Sixth United States Infantry Band, the One Hundred and Nineteenth Company of Coast Artillery, a Battalion of United States Marines, the Philippine Constabulary Band of forty pieces,

Convention were present and were variously entertained in their several State buildings, all of which were decorated and contributed to the observance of the national holiday.

Throughout the afternoon the Missouri Building was thronged with crowds who listened to patriotic addresses from President Francis and Governor Dockery, and to patriotic airs played by the Ellery Band of Los Angeles. In the evening an old-fashioned country dance was given, free to everybody.

All day there was something going on in the Iowa Building; an organ recital by Mason Slade, of Des Moines; addresses by President Francis and Geo. H. Beaman, of Washington, District of Columbia; the reading of the Declaration by Norman Thwaites, patriotic airs played by Miles' Band, with patriotic singing led by Professor Peck of Saint Louis; the reading of "The Pioneers," an original poem by F. Rinehart, of Newton;



FLAG-RAISING, BURNS COTTAGE.

Miss Gertrude Dick at the halcyons.





GENERAL FREDERICK DENT GRANT

At the Log Cabin built by his father, in 1854. Photo taken while General Grant was at the World's Fair, during the Dedication Ceremonies in 1903.



GENERAL GRANT'S LOG CABIN.

Built by General U. S. Grant with his own hands, in Saint Louis County, Missouri, in 1854, while following the occupation of farmer. It was removed to the World's Fair Grounds and re-erected for the Exposition of 1904. It was situated near the east pavilion of the Art Palace and remains as a permanent memorial.

a piano and song recital by Mr. Frank Nagel, of Des Moines, assisted by Mrs. Nagel, soprano, and another organ recital by H. Dyer Jackson, of Quincy, Illinois.

California and Illinois held a joint celebration in the Illinois Building, with music by Weil's Band; the reading of the Declaration by Honorable J. N. C. Shumway of Illinois, orations by Honorable Walter Warder of the Illinois Commission and Governor G. C. Pardee of California. "My

Own United States" was sung, with great applause, by Mrs. E. B. Willis, wife of the Secretary of the California Commission.

The exercises at the Virginia Building, a reproduction of Monticello, included addresses by Joseph H. Bryant of Richmond, Virginia, President Francis and Ex-Governor Robert D. Pattison of Pennsylvania.

All day the capacious rotunda and corridors of the Pennsylvania Building were crowded with people eager for a reverent look at the Liberty Bell, and

three policemen were busy keeping the way to it open. In commemoration of the day Miss Rose J. Flynn, of Saint Louis, dressed in the national colors and with the flag in her hand, took a position near the bell and dramatically recited the Declaration; patriotic addresses were delivered by Ex-Governor Robert D. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and Colonel Jas. H. Lambert, Executive Officer of the Pennsylvania Commission.

An extensive program of exercises was carried out at the Temple of Fraternity, with music by the Raymond Orchestra and speeches by such prominent fraternity men as E. O. Wood of Michigan, E. E. Murphy of Kansas, W. R. Eidson of Saint Louis, T. A. Huey of Saint Louis, C. F. Hatfield and R. B. Anderson, also of Saint Louis.

The exercises in Festival Hall were opened at 2:30 p. m. by the official organist, Charles Galloway, with recitals of the "March Triumphant," by Tombelle, and the "Scherzo in C," by Boellmann. The Honorable Thomas H. Carter, of the National Commission, presided and introduced the speakers, Governor George C. Pardee of California and Mr. James Hamilton Lewis of Chicago. To a crowded audience of more than five thousand people he then introduced Honor-



VIEW OF FESTIVAL HALL FROM THE PLAZA OF SAINT LOUIS, STATUE OF DESOTO ON THE RIGHT.

This was one of the most pleasing vistas afforded anywhere about the Exposition. The magnificent statue of the great explorer pleased the eye no less than the massive Louisiana Purchase Monument on the left, while the flashing fountains, the cascades and the splendid dome of Festival Hall completed an enthralling picture.

able William J. Bryan as "The Political Gladiator of the Louisiana Purchase." Mr. Bryan soon had to pause in his oration while the guards quieted the disturbance caused by the efforts of other crowds to enter the already overcrowded auditorium. The last speaker introduced was the Honorable Lafayette Young, of Iowa, whose address was followed by the singing of a stanza of "America," led by Captain R. G. Harrison, "the Singer of the Army of the Potomac," the audience rising and the organ accompanying.

The day-long program for "American Boy Day" was begun in Festival Hall with an address of welcome by Charles N. Fenwick, of Saint Louis, aged eighteen, who was followed by Jack Skinner, of Detroit, aged ten. Blakeslee White, son of the Governor of West Virginia, brought on the stage a printed salute to the flag, which was read by the audience. Louis Howie, aged ten, a full-blood Chippewa, of Chouteau, Montana, gave a recitation. Kiyo Sue, of Kobe, Japan, a sophomore from Michigan University, appeared in his national costume and delivered an interesting address. After further recitations, speeches, music and tumbling, the boys went to the Pennsylvania Building, where Caspar S. Yost, of Saint Louis, aged twelve, recited a poetic apostrophe to the Liberty Bell, and Willie G. Sprague, of Detroit, crowned it with a chaplet of flowers. More recitations, poems and addresses followed here, and then they went to the Michigan Building, where two more addresses were delivered and messages read from Governors of States and authors of boys' books. They received a message from President Roosevelt, in which he said: "He [the American boy] must be clean-minded and clean-lived and able to hold his own under all circumstances and against all comers."

There was a balloon race in the afternoon. The balloon carrying Professor Tracy A. Tisdell was of fifteen thousand

cubic feet capacity and the one carrying Professor Carl E. Myers and his wife was of twenty thousand cubic feet capacity. A heavy shower delayed the start till 4:00 p. m., when they went up simultaneously from the aeronautic course in the northwestern section of the grounds, and sailed east by south over the Exposition in full view of the crowds till they were lost to sight in another rain-storm east of the city and the Mississippi. The Tisdell balloon landed near Winstanley Park, fourteen miles from the World's Fair grounds, and the Myers balloon near Collinsville, Illinois, twenty-two miles from Saint Louis.



FOUNTAIN OF EAST CASCADE.

The side cascades had their sources in two ornate fountains crowned by graceful figures by Isidore Konti and graced by numerous other sculptures by the same artist. All of Konti's work is full of poetic expression and charm.

most stupendous achievement, readily surpassing all previous efforts and making all future attempts to surpass it an apparently impossible task.

Its great size, varied character and impressiveness by night or day are at once discernible, while in detail there are presented to the student of every science, the connoisseur of every art and the follower of every school of thought both the aptest material and the most helpful inspiration.

Its every feature has pleased me beyond measure, and I wish it the amplest measure of success. With great respect, yours,

[Signed] CARDINAL SATOLLI.

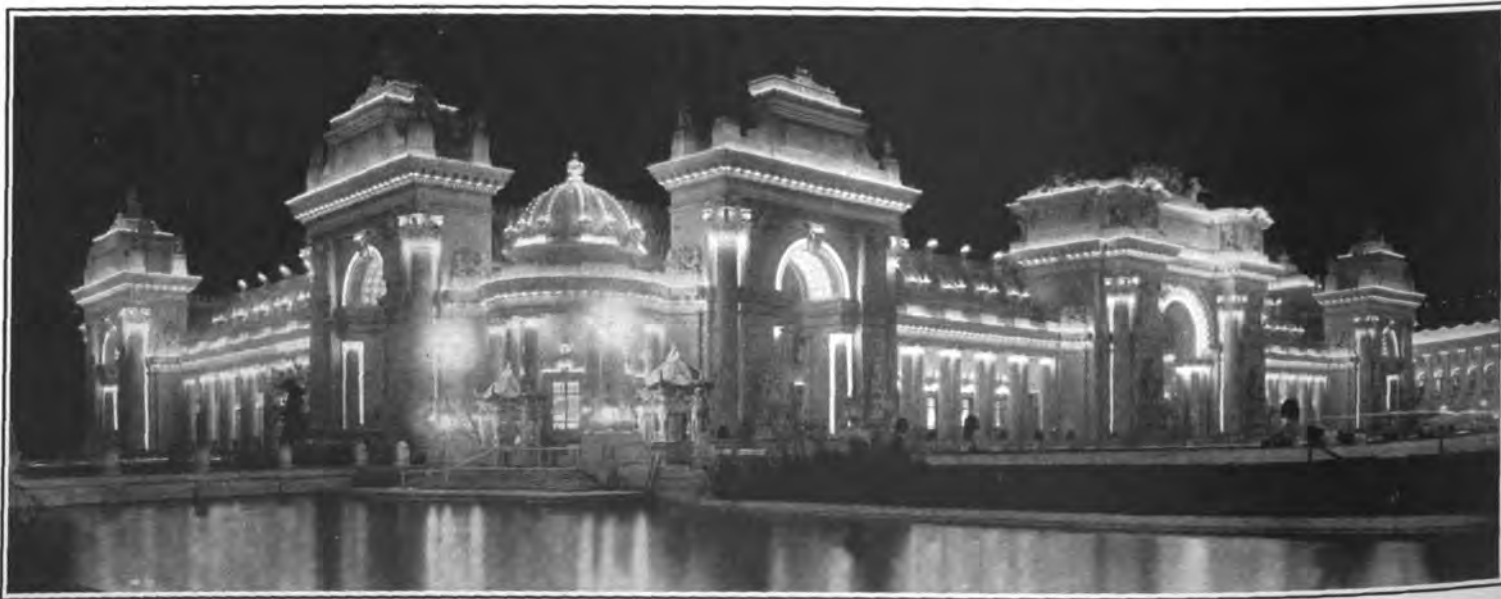
All the distinguished visitors, especially those who had

At night a hundred thousand people witnessed the first colored illumination of Festival Hall, the Colonnade of States and the Cascades and Pavilions, the alternating colors being white, green and red, the remainder of the buildings showing only the usual illumination. This grand spectacle was continued till midnight.

On July 5th General Piet A. Cronje, the Boer war hero, was married to Mrs. Johanna Stertz, of Pretoria, by the Reverend Richard Kretzschmar, of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, who performed the ceremony in the balcony of the grand stand at the Boer War Exhibition.

On the 9th, after enjoying the Exposition for a week or more, His Eminence Cardinal Satolli sent the following letter to President Francis:

MY DEAR SIR—I may not leave the city of Saint Louis without expressing my unbounded admiration for your great Exposition. It is a



PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS AT NIGHT, FROM PALACE OF EDUCATION.

It would be difficult to choose from the myriad scenes of beauty which were presented at night, one more entrancing than the others; none of the exhibit palaces attracted the eye more than this, the only building whose exterior decorations were in colors; the broad band of Pompeian red gave a fire-like glow to the incandescent gleam.



EVENING VIEW OF PALACES OF ELECTRICITY AND VARIED INDUSTRIES.

With the approach of evening the visitors became imbued with a suppressed enthusiasm that found vent in expressions of admiration and delight when the lights were turned on. The crowds were changing from day to day, and every night there were many thousands who saw the glorious illumination for the first time. This view northwesterly across the Grand Basin was one of the most charming of the evening vistas.

seen all the great Expositions, recorded similar tributes of praise after seeing this one. "The most marvelous World's Fair ever held—beautiful and astonishing," said the Honorable Perry Belmont, of New York. The Honorable William Larrabee, former Governor of Iowa and President of Iowa's World's Fair Commission, said: "It is impossible for those of us who have examined and studied the Exposition to convey to our friends a comprehensive idea of the magnitude and splendor of the display. There is not a visitor who is not surprised at the unheralded wonders and beauties that he encounters."

The Hungarian Manufactures Section was opened with a large reception on July 12th, in the presence of M. L. de Hegyestholmy, of the Ministry of Commerce at Budapest, and the New Sculpture Hall was formally opened on the 13th.

Contests in which choral societies from many cities competed for prizes aggregating \$16,000, were begun in Festival Hall July 13th, and continued four days.

President Francis and Alexander De Menil were among the speakers at a brilliant French fête at the French Pavilion on July 14th, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. The Exposition officials also attended a public reception held at the Mexican Pavilion on July 15th in honor of the re-election of President Diaz.

July 23d, just one month after the House of Hoo burned down, a new one was formally dedicated. On the 26th the Elks entered the grounds with a grand parade of automobiles and tally-hoes, and were greeted by an unique and fantastic procession by Pike shows.

On the 29th President Roosevelt's sons, Theodore, Jr., and Kermit, arrived for a week at the Fair. Like genuine boys they soon learned how to evade the notice and attentions that awaited them everywhere, and managed to take in the sights without being followed and watched by the crowds.

The Exhibitors' Association of the Palace of Transporta-

tion made a picturesque gala day of July 31st, keeping open house all day, but presenting a grand water carnival on the lagoons in the forenoon, winding up with swimming and diving contests by the Moros and a land parade through the Exposition avenues at 4:00 p. m. In the water carnival the official launch, carrying President Francis and his guests, was decorated with cornucopia palms and figures of Napoleon and Jefferson, to represent the Exposition. After this followed fifty-six other vessels, gondolas, launches and barges, some carrying bands of music and the others emblematic figures and

living groups representing whatever is most picturesque in the occupations, characteristics and costumes of the various peoples of the world. The land parade under its Grand Marshal, Mayor J. G. Pangborn, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was a historic pageant in four divisions, representing the development of transportation by the various peoples of the world, from the rudest beginnings through all progressive steps in various lands to the latest achievements. Water buffaloes, elephants, camels, dromedaries, zebus, Eskimo dog sleds, ox carts, pack ponies and mule-litters were in the procession with the most modern vehicles, the Ainus, Patagonians, Pygmies and other primitive tribes at the Fair, riding in automobiles and other up-to-date turnouts, while the Boer Cavalry, the British Cavalry and the Swazies, Kaffirs, Zulus and Basutes of the Boer

War Exhibition illustrated all the transportation appliances used in South Africa for hundreds of years past.

The distinguished organists giving recitals at Festival Hall during July were: F. W. Reisberg, New York City; Cosey, Detroit; Clarence Eddy, New York City; G. E. Whiting, Boston; W. K. Steiner, Pittsburg; Gerrit Smith, New York City; F. P. Fisk, Kansas City; W. J. Gomph, Buffalo; J. W. Andrews, New York City; J. A. O'Shea, Boston; G. H. Fairclough, Saint Paul; W. S. Sterling, Cincinnati; S. N. Penfield, New York City; H. G. Thunder, Philadelphia.



"SPIRIT OF THE ATLANTIC."

In this beautiful fountain group the sculptor, Isidore Konti gives poetic expression to the boisterous nature of the great ocean. This fountain was the source of the west cascade. The "Spirit of the Pacific," a companion group, stood at the head of the east cascade. The group in the foreground was also by Konti.





SECTION OF THE GREAT PAGEANT ON TRANSPORTATION DAY.

The exhibitors in the Palace of Transportation organized a great parade of the various means of transportation in use throughout the world. The pageant illustrated nearly every known means of travel and transit for merchandise, and was both picturesque and instructive to a high degree.

Besides the Exposition Orchestra, Weil's Band, the Philippine and Indian Bands, the bands playing protracted engagements at the Exposition during the month were the Banda Rossa, the Ellery Band of Los Angeles, the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry Band and Fanciulli's Band.

The total of recorded admissions during the twenty-seven days of July was two million three hundred and forty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-seven, showing a continued increase.

peoples on the grounds, dressed in native garments and riding in typical conveyances, all of which were decorated with flowers and bunting. As it proceeded through the Exposition avenues, preceded by Mounted Police, Jefferson Guards and L. H. Mylie's Indian Boy Band, it was composed of Pawnee, Sioux and Chippewa boys mounted on burros, Japanese children in jinrickshas, five Boer boys on ponies escorting five little Boer girls in General Joubert's South African Spider, Eskimo children in Eskimo sleds drawn by Eskimo dogs,



THE SAINT LOUIS CAR COMPANY'S FLOAT.

In the Transportation Day parade the St. Louis Car Company, one of the largest exhibitors, had a float containing a globe to represent the world and to show that Saint Louis cars are used throughout the world.

Tuesday, August 2d, was the first of the series of weekly free entrance days for children in charge of parents, teachers or other guardians who paid the usual entrance fee for themselves. For the instruction and amusement of the children, the Chief of Anthropology, Professor WJ McGee, arranged for these days a series of parades and congresses of primitive peoples, with exhibitions of their ceremonies and sports. On this day there was a parade of the children of the various



HONORS TO THE LIBERTY BELL.

After the ceremonies in the Plaza of Saint Louis the Liberty Bell was escorted by the vast army of school children to the Pennsylvania building, where it remained as a shrine for patriotic visitors till near the close of the Fair.

Chinese children in pony carriages drawn by ponies, four Irish children in Irish jaunting cars, accompanied by an Irish boy piper; six travois containing Indian children drawn by Indian ponies, Indian squaws leading ponies ridden by Indian boys, Tyrolean boy mounted on a pony, Persian and other Asiatic children on camels, four little Pueblo children on burros, four Syrian children in a children's carriage, pick-aninnies on burros, Russian children in native costume, boys



ZEBU AND CART FROM INDIA.



WATER BUFFALO FROM THE PHILIPPINES.



PACK ANIMALS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

VARIOUS MEANS OF TRAVEL SEEN IN THE TRANSPORTATION DAY PARADE.





ON WHEELS AT THE FAIR.

The Intramural Railroad was seven miles long, double track, and was finely equipped. There were seventeen stations on the line, from which any feature of the Fair was easily accessible. During the entire period of its operation no serious accident occurred.



TRANSPORTATION AT THE FAIR.

Sight-seeing from an automobile was one of the visitors' delights. Some of these vehicles were so large as to accommodate thirty to forty people. They carried the visitors through the center of the main picture, and the driver was a cyclopedia of information.

and girls from Jerusalem in costume, Philippine oxcarts carrying children of Igorrotes, Malays, Moros and others; twelve Navajo, Osage and Creek boys on burros; baby fire engine and cart drawn by Shetland ponies and manned by fifteen boy firemen from Hale's Fire Fighters.

At 6:00 p. m., on a spacious platform overlooked by fifteen thousand spectators gathered on the steps and terraced slopes leading up to the United States Building, the Pygmies of Central Africa gave a ceremonial dance, the hairy Ainus a bear dance, the Cheyenne Indians a war dance. The

Fair at that company's expense. August 5th they marched in procession with music and banners from the United States Building to the steps of the Administration Building, where President Reybum of the Men's Welfare League presented to President Francis a set of resolutions lauding the Exposition and thanking it for the many courtesies the visitors had received. President Francis's response was received with hearty cheers.

August 12 was the date of the great parade of automobiles that had started from the Atlantic cities and had



THE BICYCLE CHAIR.



DONKEY RIDING WAS THE CHILDREN'S SPORT.



THE JINRICKSHA.

Tehuelche Indians, or Patagonian Giants; the Cocopas from Baja, Lower California; the Klackwaht and Kwakintl

Indians from Vancouver Island and several of the wilder Philippine tribes also appeared in characteristic garbs and performances with their rude musical instruments.

One of the notable incidents in the first half of August was the presence of two thousand five hundred well-dressed male and female employees of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, who were enjoying a prolonged visit to the

come to Saint Louis in a constantly increasing procession. There were 122 of these automobiles, being of every known

make and style, and they were escorted from the Jefferson Hotel to the States' Entrance by as many more from Saint Louis and vicinity. They were all fancifully draped and decorated. At the entrance they were met by President Francis and the Exposition officials and automobile exhibitors in another long procession of automobiles, and escorted through six miles of Exposition avenues, Weil's band accompanying



THE ROLLER CHAIR, A POPULAR VEHICLE.



MINIATURE RAILROAD TRAIN.

in three transit autos. The following day, August 13th, the Honorable W. H. Taft, Secretary of War, began his official inspection of the Philippine Reservation and exhibits, in the installation of which he, as Civil Governor of the Philippines, had been the moving and directing spirit. He was met at the parade entrance by a big military escort composed of the two Philippine battalions, the Second and Third Regiments of Illinois Infantry; Company I, Sixth Infantry; the Hundred and Nineteenth Coast Artillery, a battalion of United States Marines, squadrons of the Fourth and Eighth United States Cavalry, the Fifth Ohio Infantry, the Spalding Grays and section of Philippine Police, the Society of the Army of the Philippines and Veterans of the Spanish-American war. Preceded by platoons of mounted police, and with music by the Mexican Artillery Band, the Kilties Band, and five regimental bands, the parade proceeded through the Exposition avenues to the Administration Building, where it was joined by President Francis and the directors and officials of the Exposition, and thence to the reviewing stand near the Philippine Cuartel.

With Secretary Taft in the reviewing stand were Lieutenant-General Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, United States Army; General Wesley Merritt, who led the land forces at the fall of Manila; General C. L. Humphrey, Quarter Master-General, United States Army; General Charles King, President of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines; General J. F. Bell, Superintendent of the Service and War College, Fort Leavenworth; General H. J. Smith, General Owen S. Summers, General John C. Bates, General Lloyd Wheaton and Colonel Clarence Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, United States War Department; Doctor W. P. Wilson, Chairman, and members of the Philippine Board; President Francis, Exposition officials, and the National Commissioners; President Benito Legarda and the Honorary Philippine Commissioners, present as touring guests of the Government.

In the exercises at the speakers' stand in the Constabulary Parade Ground there were addresses from Doctor W. P. Wilson; General Irving Hale, founder of the Society of the Army of the Philippines; President Francis; the Honorable John M. Allen, National Commissioner; Chairman Cooper, of the Congressional Committee on Insular affairs; the Honorable Benito Lagarda, and Secretary Taft.

All the resources of the Philippine exhibition were tested and reviewed. There were concerts by the Constabulary band

of eighty pieces, fancy drills by both Philippine battalions, and in the evening a night attack sham battle.

Many special demonstrations succeeded each other in August—Old Settler reunions, Bohemian Day, Scottish Day, Newsboys' Day, Swiss Day, Pennsylvania Day, the convention of the International Typographical Union, and of the National Firemen's Association, the days of "Missouri Week," and later of "Indiana Week," and the Mining Gulch Day on August 31st, which was distinguished by a barbecue, with a bountiful supply of roast meats and bread, free to all comers.

On the 16th newsboys were present in force from many cities, including a large delegation sent at the expense of the *Boston Herald*; and among the many speeches to which they listened was one in which President Francis told them how he made his start in business by earning sixty dollars selling

Cincinnati newspapers in a little Kentucky town during the war, and how, when specie advanced three hundred and sixty per cent, he found he had quite a little sum in legal tender money.

Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, accompanied by his staff and one hundred and fifty prominent men of his State, arrived at the Administration Building on the 20th, escorted by the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, in their gorgeous uniforms. Here President Francis joined them, and with a further escort of Jefferson Guards, Philippine Scouts and United States Marines, they proceeded through the Exposition avenues to the Pennsylvania Building, where, to a large audience crowding around the Liberty Bell in the big rotunda, Governor Pennypacker delivered a most interesting and impressive address on the great services of



BOAT LANDING, NORTH END OF GRAND BASIN.

A boat ride upon the mile and a half circuit of the Grand Basin and Lagoons was one of the most delightful diversions. The picture shows the place of usual embarkation: The Louisiana Purchase Monument and the east towers of Varied Industries are also seen in the picture. Adorning the Boat Landing were the several groups of frontier sculpture by Solon H. Borglum, "Cowboy at Rest," "A Step to Civilization," "A Peril of the Plains" and "Buffalo Dance." The Louisiana Purchase Monument, by E. L. Masqueray, was one hundred feet high, and the shaft was sixteen feet through. The crowning figure of "Peace," the group at the base "Signing the Treaty," and the figures representing the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, were by Karl Bitter.

Anthony Wayne, the prominent part Pennsylvania had borne in the settlement and development of the West, and the unanimity with which her representatives had supported the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory against strong opposition from the more eastern States.

In his address President Francis complimented Pennsylvania on the distinguished part she was taking in the Exposition and supplemented Governor Pennypacker's laudation of the "Old Keystone State" with further references to the glorious achievements of Penn and Franklin and Wayne, and other worthies renowned in the history of our country.

By this time the Live Stock Forum and the scores of huge barns in the southwestern section of the grounds were ready for the greatest shows of horses and all kinds of domestic animals and pet stock that were ever brought together in the



VIRGINIA CABIN ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

This cabin stood upon the trail near the Virginia Building. It was built the year of the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, in Virginia. The workshop nearby contained exhibits of home industries of the olden times.



Mrs. SELF, ONE HUNDRED AND ONE YEARS OLD.

Virginia contributed the most aged person to be seen at the Exposition, who was born the year of the Louisiana Purchase. Mrs. Self was hale and hearty, and was surrounded by the old-fashioned implements of industry in the Old Virginia Cabin.

world. These were inaugurated on the 23rd with a parade of the world's best horses from every horse-breeding country in the world, including only registered animals of every type and description, from the mammoth Belgian draft horse Pirate, weighing 2,400 pounds, to the 250-pound Welsh pony, Regent. Starting from the Live Stock Forum with President Francis, Colonel Charles F. Mills, Chief of the Live Stock Department, and other Exposition officials riding ahead in carriages, this wonderful procession of equine beauties and marvels went through all the avenues of the Exposition, the long line requiring an hour to pass any given point. The oldest breeders and horse-fanciers pronounced it a show such as they had never seen before and never expected to see. There were Percherons, Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shires, French and Belgian drafts; French, Belgian, German and English coach

horses; hunters, thoroughbreds, Morgans, trotters, roadsters, Suffolk punch horses, saddle horses, Shetland ponies, jacks, jennets, the finest of Missouri mules, zebras and zebrulas, with displays of merchant teams and fire department teams in harness, army draft teams and pack teams.

Throughout the remainder of the month and to the finale on September 2d, the competitive shows of horses went on daily in the Live Stock Forum, opening each day with a grand parade of all the entries in the different classes of the day's contests.

The third Olympian events began in the Stadium on the 29th, and the Marathon Race began on the 30th.

Arrivals of Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania and other regiments, the Culver Academy Summer Naval School of 150 cadets and other cadet organizations and National

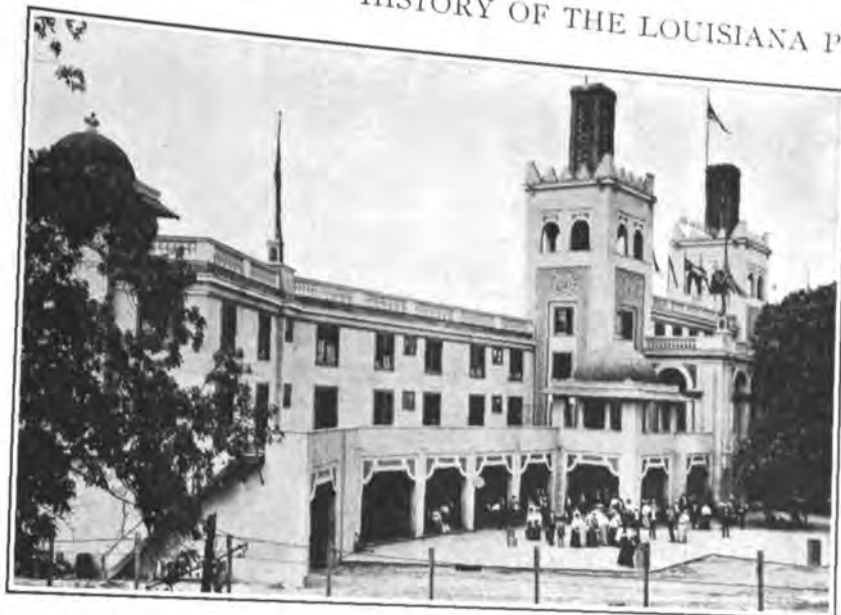


FAVORITE POINT OF VIEW IN THE COURT OF CASCADES.

The beautiful Festival Hall and its exquisite setting were a constant delight to visitors from whatever point they were seen. Near the southeast corner of the Palace of Electricity was a favorite gathering place. Looking across the Grand Basin and up the Cascades the great dome rose to a height of 260 feet above the water.



## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



THE INSIDE INN.

The largest hotel ever built and one of the sights of the Exposition. By arrangement with the management of the World's Fair this mammoth structure was built within the grounds by E. M. Statler, of Buffalo, New York, who also built the great hotel bearing his name near the Pan-American Exposition grounds. The Inside Inn contained 2,259 rooms and was a great success from the start and a highly profitable investment.

Guard Companies from various States kept the Exposition camps and barracks pretty well filled throughout the month.

The big Mexican Artillery Band came on the 9th and remained until the end of the Fair. The other new bands beginning engagements at the Fair during the month were the Kilties Band from Canada and the Grenadier Guards Band from London.

Organists filling recital engagements in August were A. I. Epstein, Saint Louis; Arthur Raymond, East Weymouth, Massachusetts; Henry Housely, Denver; Gustav Frese, Louisville; C. O. S. Howe, New York City; S. A. Gibson, New York City; H. D. Wilkins, Rochester, New York; Hamlin Hunt, Minneapolis; Louis Falk, Chicago; Arthur Ingham, Saint Louis; I. V. Flagler, Auburn, New York; Charles Galloway, Saint Louis; W. H. Bush, New London, Connecticut; S. M. Baldwin, New York City; A. J. H. Barbon, Cincinnati, and H. J. Zehm, Charlotte, North Carolina.

The total of admissions in the twenty-seven days of August were 3,088,743, an increase of 745,186 over July and more than three times the total for May.

September, the fifth month of the Exposition, exceeded any one of the seven in the number of recorded admis-

sions, and not only the largest attendance for any one day, but the next largest, were recorded in September, respectively on Saint Louis Day, September 15th, and Labor Day, September 5th.

The weather was ideally perfect, and so continued throughout October and to the close of the Fair, with but few exceptional days in November, impressing visitors from other countries with the loveliness of a typical trans-Mississippi autumn, with its hazy "Indian summer" finale. Some attractive specialty, and often several, marked every day in the month.

The great horse show closed September 2nd with a grand parade in the Live Stock Forum of all the premier prize winners in twenty classes

of high-bred horses, followed by a further parade of all the show horses that could find room in the vast oval ring; Resolutions of commendation and thanks were presented to the Exposition with complimentary addresses by the exhibitors, and speeches were delivered by President Francis, Director of Exhibits Skiff, and Colonel Charles F. Mills, chief of live stock exhibits. On the 13th the show of fine cattle surpassing, if possible, the display of horses in comprehensiveness and excellence, was begun with a grand parade of herds, and continued from day to day till it was closed on September 23rd with ceremonies, resolutions, addresses, and a final parade of the premier prize winners and herds.

Of the series of "State Governors' Days," previously in progress, fourteen of them fell on September dates. Governor Winfield T. Durbin, of Indiana; Governor Frazier, of Tennessee; Governor T. B. Ferguson, of Oklahoma; Governor Edwin L. Garfield, of Maryland; Governor Newton C. Blanchard, of Louisiana; Governor J. A. Peabody, of Colorado; Governor John L. Bates, of Massachusetts; Governor Jefferson Davis, of Arkansas; Governor Richard Yates, of



E. M. STATLER.

who organized the Inside Inn Company and built the hotel in time for business before the opening day. Mr. Statler was seriously burned about the time of the opening, and was confined to the hospital for several months.



BUILDING OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The Disciples of Christ erected a building, not for the purpose of holding services, but in order to show the progress they have made. The Christian Church was represented by a hexagonal-shaped edifice, patterned after the study of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the sect. The walls were adorned with photos of churches and celebrated divines. It was a comfortable rest-house, and members were glad to stop in when weary of doing the Fair.



SWEDENBORG CHURCH.

The church of the New Jerusalem (or Swedenborgian) set up a representative building near the Palace of Art. Inasmuch as it was a reproduction of Emanuel Swedenborg's dwelling in Sweden, in which he wrote the Arcano Celestia and other works, the interior was reminiscent of the founder of Swedenborg's manuscripts. Every afternoon there were discussions on new church themes, and visitors were enlightened on the essential points of the doctrine. No religious services were held.





THE CABIN HOME OF LINCOLN'S CHILDHOOD.

In this humble frontier cabin in Hardin County, Kentucky, the parents of Abraham Lincoln lived when he was a child of four years. The picture shows the cabin as it was reconstructed at the Lincoln Museum at the World's Fair.

Illinois; Governor A. J. Montague, of Virginia; Governor Frank White, of North Dakota; Governor J. M. Terrell, of Georgia; Governor C. M. Herried, of South Dakota, and Governor W. J. Bailey, of Kansas, arrived on their assigned dates; accompanied by their staffs, large delegations of prominent citizens from their States, and in some cases by fine military escorts from home. They were each received with fitting ceremonies at the Administration building and escorted by President Francis and other Exposition officials and the military encamped on the grounds to their respective State buildings, where addresses and receptions preceded a formal inspection by each governor of his State's exhibits.

The meetings of the Congress of Arts and Sciences, of the American Bar Association, of the World's Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, and the Interparliamentary Union or Peace Congress each brought to the Fair during this month a distinguished assemblage of the most eminent teachers and leaders of our own and other countries.

On the 9th, twenty thousand pounds of California fruits and seven thousand bottles of California wines were given



THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN CAR.

This car, which was shown in the Lincoln Museum, was the one used by the martyred President on many of his trips during the exciting times of his administration. The coach was constructed by the Government at the workshops at Alexandria, Va.

away to visitors at the California Building, and on the 17th one hundred thousand Rocky Ford melons were given away by the Colorado Commissioners at the Horticulture Building. The attendance on the Labor Day holiday, September 5th, was expected to exceed that of any preceding day at the Fair, and it did, its grand total of 209,622 recorded admissions standing second only to Saint Louis Day in the list of big



LINCOLN MUSEUM CONTAINING RELICS OF THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR.

The authentic cabin in which Lincoln lived in his early childhood was brought to the Exposition and set up in this museum. The household articles belonging to Nancy Hanks Lincoln were sold to Amelia Dry, who preserved them until she died not long since at the age of ninety-six years. Among these were her spinning wheels, loom and other articles which were shown at the Exposition. The museum was a favorite headquarters for members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

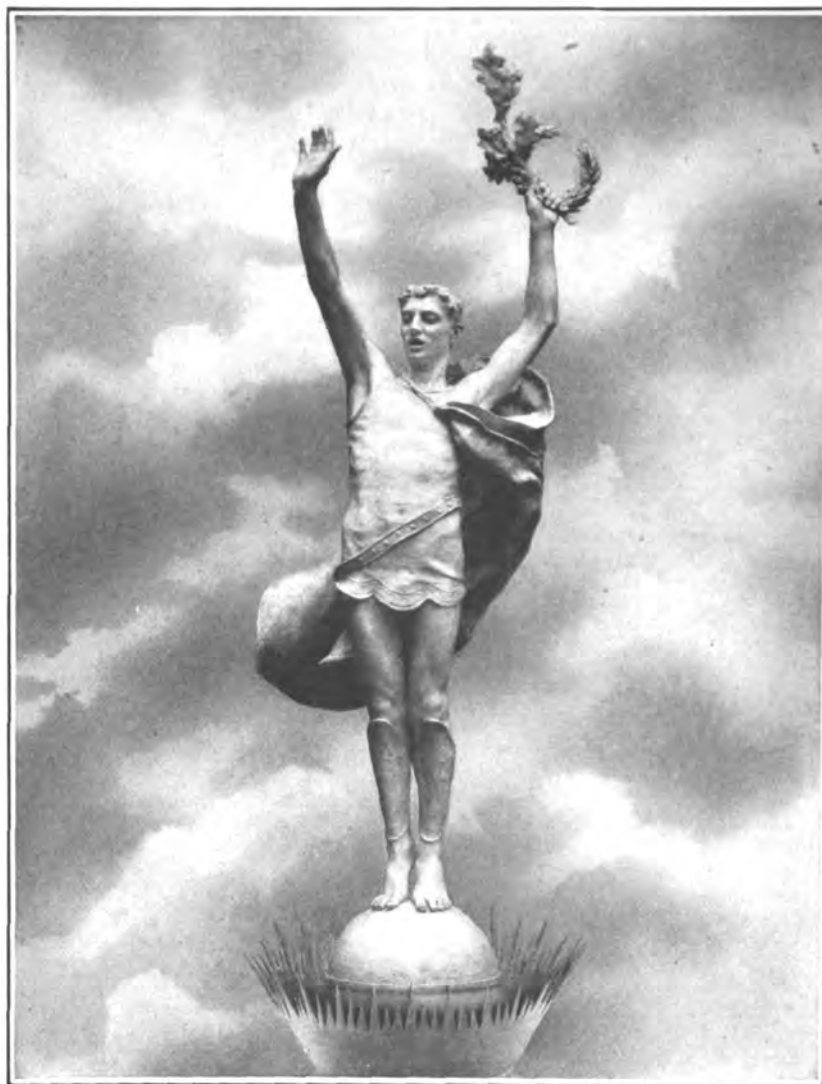
days. This was made another free entrance day for children. Barrels of ice-water, benches and bands of music were provided for the lunch hours in the spacious and shady picnic grounds at the Exposition, and families came out in great force with their basket dinners, many of them thus obtaining their first view of the Exposition. An immense parade representing every branch of labor organizations in the city and many from nearby towns was formed at 10:30 a. m. The parade was in seven divisions, and with ten bands of music made a long march through the Exposition avenues, terminating at the picnic grounds where the holiday luncheon was served with the finest musical accompaniment. The procession was reviewed from the platform at the Louisiana Purchase Monument by President Francis, General Counsel Ferriss, Secretary Stevens, General Edmund Rice and Lieutenant S. C. Haight. G. W. King was marshal of the day and L. H. Lacey, Oscar Layton, Mike Shannon, W. A. Heates, Patrick Connors and Frank Wyant acted as marshals of the divisions. At the Stadium in the afternoon there were athletic events open to members of the unions, and addresses were made by prominent labor union men. At the Stadium in the evening the largest crowd that had attended the pyrotechnic exhibitions saw a splendid succession of beautiful set pieces, including comic devices and groups and fire portraits of Samuel Gompers and H. W. Steinbiss.

The total of admissions recorded by the turnstiles on Saint Louis Day, September 15th, was 404,450, being exceeded by no other big Exposition day record except the Chicago Day record of 761,942 at the Columbian World's Fair in 1893. The only other big days approaching it in attendance were one of 387,877 admissions at the Paris Exposition in 1889, and one of 274,919 admissions at Philadelphia in 1876. Of the Saint Louis Day total, 358,403 were paid admissions and 46,047 were free, the latter being made up of 5,204 Sunday-school children, 2,500 high school pupils, Exposition employes and concessionaires' help, many of whom were extras employed for the occasion. It is said that many loyal citizens "repeated" at the turnstiles again and again, going through the exits and back through the entrances to be counted again at a cost of half a dollar for each repetition of the performance; but it is not believed by those who saw the crowds on the grounds that this materially swelled the count.

Many who saw and estimated the crowds were surprised that the actual count was not larger. Expecting that there would be an early rush for the grounds to escape the jam in the street cars of later hours, the Department of Admissions had the gate-keepers on duty at the early hour of six, but not a bit too soon, for people poured in from that hour as fast as all the trolley lines, shuttle trains and other conveyances could bring them to the gates. Free parking had been provided for private vehicles of all sorts and delivery wagons as well as omnibuses, hacks, automobiles and more pretentious family carriages helped to swell the incoming tide. The day was beautiful, the grounds and gardens in their most gorgeous array of flowers and foliage, the Exposition at its best in every feature, and the exultant multitude swarming everywhere

along the plazas, avenues, bridges and vast halls of the exhibit palaces, or among the treasures of the State and foreign pavilions, lent their holiday gayety to the splendors and wonders of every scene,

By 10 o'clock all the vast spaces from the Tyrolean Alps peaks to the central cascade and Festival Hall, the spacious Plaza of Saint Louis and about the Grand Basin were filled with dense masses of humanity awaiting the exercises at the Louisiana Purchase Monument and the passing of the military and civic parade. At 9:00 a. m. the chorus of twenty-five hundred high school pupils entered in procession, took their places near the monument, and after them came from the Lindell entrance the procession of 5,204 Sunday school children preceded by Weil's band and an escort of Jefferson Guards. At 10 o'clock Director John Schroers, of the Exposition Board and the School Board, acting as Chairman of the Executive Committee for the day, introduced Arch-



"VICTORY," DOME OF FESTIVAL HALL.

For the first time in the history of sculpture Miss Evelyn B. Longman departed from the custom of the art in employing the female figure to personify victory. The sculptor here has created the ideal figure of a young man full of strength and spirit in the attitude of ecstasy, proclaiming, from his exalted position overlooking the vast Exposition, the victories of twentieth century civilization and the achievements of peace.

bishop J. J. Glennon, and the assembled multitude listened with bared heads to a stirring invocation. Then the audience joined in the singing of "America," led by the grand chorus of high school pupils under the direction of Mr. W. H. Pommer. Next Mayor Wells thanked the audience in a brief address, which was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said, in substance:

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a monument of unspeakable grandeur to the energy and patriotism of the people of Saint Louis. It is fitting, indeed, that there should be one certain day for these people to assemble at this Exposition and celebrate their achievement. As the

mayor of Saint Louis, I thank you, the citizens of our great city, for your loyal and enthusiastic attendance today.

An address from President Francis was expected, but this was also Mississippi Governor's Day and Farmer's Day, and he was at the same hour "slated" for a welcoming address to Governor Vardeman at the Mississippi building.

The exercises closed at the monument with the singing of the "Red, White and Blue" and the "Star Spangled Banner" by the chorus and audience, the Sunday-school children proceeding to Festival Hall, where devotional exercises were conducted by the Reverend Doctor L. H. Dorchester, Lindell Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, after the opening chorus of five thousand voices, under R. O. Holt, musical director of the Saint Louis Sunday-school Union, accompanied on the grand organ by Professor Charles Galloway. Then followed several more songs, and an address from Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, of Peoria, and a closing prayer by the Reverend John F. Cannon, D. D., Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church. President R. O. Holt, of the Missouri Sunday-school Association, presided, and a basket picnic followed in the shady grove south of the Art Palace.

The parade, which was formed at the West Point Camp at 10 o'clock, and of which General John C. Bates with his personal staff of army officers was Grand Marshal, marched over a long route of Exposition avenues, and was immense and inspiring. It was organized in two divisions, the first composed of brigades of United States Regular Infantry, battalions of United States Marines, Philippine Scouts, Philippine Constabulary, squadrons of the Fourth and Eighth United States Cavalry, and a brigade of National Guards containing the First and Second

Kentucky Regiments, the First Missouri Regiment, a Mississippi Regiment, a mixed battalion of National Guard Companies from Florida, Massachusetts and New York, and Battery A, National Guard of Missouri.

The second division, composed of uniformed veteran and civic organizations, contained a brigade of Grand Army posts, Sons of Veterans and camps of the Army of the Philippines; a post office brigade of letter carriers; a brigade of uniformed fraternal societies; a brigade of Woodmen of the World; a brigade of colored societies, and the First Missouri Regiment, Knights of Pythias; seven regimental bands,

the Mexican National Band and eight other bands, sixteen in all, disposed at intervals in the parade, furnished the music for the long marching column which was watched by cheering crowds along the entire route, past General Bates, President Francis and Mayor Wells in the reviewing stand in the Plaza of Orleans, to the west side of the Philippine Reservation, where it disbanded.

There was "something doing" all over the grounds that day—a grand parade of prize winners in the Cattle Show at the Live Stock Forum in the afternoon, exhibition drills by United States Cavalry in the Stadium and by Nobles of the Mystic Shrine on the Plaza Saint Louis, where later there was another exhibition of weird native dances by the wild tribesmen who, at 5 p. m., had taken part in a "Congress of Nations" at the Stadium.

In the evening there was a magnificent electrical display and special illumination of the lagoons, and in the Stadium an immense crowd witnessed the greatest fireworks spectacle presented since the opening of the Exposition.

Of course the merry-makers crowding the Pike that night bought and used all the horns and other noise-making devices the fakirs had for sale. But the good humor and orderly bearing of the good-looking and well-dressed crowds elsewhere and throughout the day made a splendid exhibit for Saint Louis. It was a notable day for the city. There were no accidents, no disturbances, no use for ambulances or patrol wagons. Only two arrests were made during the day, both for trivial offenses.

The regular afternoon and evening concerts were given at the various music-stands by the first regiment Canadian Artillery Band, the Mexican Artillery Band, La Garde Republique Band, the Grenadier

Guards Band and the Philippine Constabulary Band, besides those given in the Tyrolean Alps by the Exposition Orchestra and in several State buildings. In Festival Hall the same day the famous composer and organist, M. Felix Alexander Guilmant, of Paris, gave the fourth of his series of thirty-six organ recitals.

Besides the Guilmant recitals during the month there were recitals by R. H. Sealy of New York, C. E. Glemens of Cleveland, M. C. Baldwin and W. C. Carl of New York, N. H. Allen of Hartford, F. Dunkley of New Orleans, and W. C. Gale of New York.



A PEACEFUL VISTA OF THE EXPOSITION.

The camera artist frequently secured pictures containing all the elements of a fine art production. The giant Ferris Wheel reflected in the smooth waters of the Life Savers' Lake is one of them. The bit of grass and weeds at the left and the trees reflected in the water give artistic finish.

A battalion of Canadian Fusileers and regiments and smaller bodies of National Guards were present during the month from Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, New York, California and other States.

The Cattle Show began on the 13th and closed on the 23d with a grand parade of prize-winning Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Red Polled, Devon, Polled Durham, Brown Swiss, Jersey, Holstein, Ayrshire and Guernsey cattle, and with the usual addresses, closing ceremonies and approving resolutions adopted by exhibitors.

The total of admissions in the twenty-six days of September was 3,651,873.

October, the sixth month of the Exposition, was another month of glorious autumnal weather, without a single frost



WATER PAGEANT PASSING JOLIET BRIDGE.

The floral parades on land and water were among the beautiful features of the Exposition. In this pageant, on Liberal Arts Day, the President of the Exposition and other prominent officials occupying one of the most beautifully decorated boats led the way, amid cheering crowds, through the several lagoons.

to sere the flowers and foliage of the lovely Exposition groves and gardens and lawns. The number of recorded admissions fell but 29,644 short of the big September total. In the list of "big days" at the Fair, Missouri Governor's Day on October 11th, with 179,847 admissions, ranks fifth, being exceeded only by Saint Louis Day, Labor Day, Francis Day and Thanksgiving Day, while Chicago Day on October 8th with 163,317, and Connecticut Day on October 10th, with 168,286, are also included in the list of the ten days of largest attendance. October 4th was a great day for lovers of apples at the Fair. On that day forty States were repre-

sented in the free distribution of twelve hundred barrels of their best eating apples, handed out from decorated booths in the Horticulture building by beautiful young ladies representing the States in which the apples grew.

Ten of the "State Governor Days" fell in this month. The Indian Territory was represented on October 1st, by General Pleasant Porter, the Creek Chief, and Governor T. B.

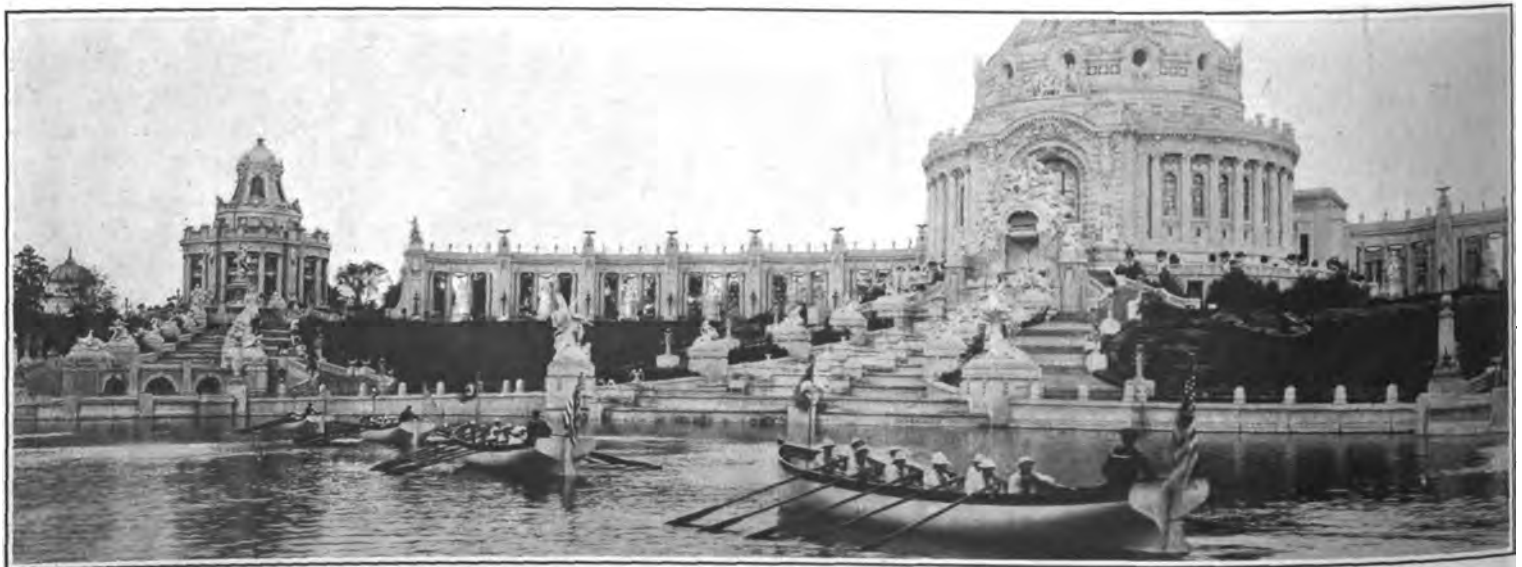


WATER PAGEANT CROSSING GRAND BASIN.

On Liberal Arts Day, August 27th, a grand water parade was arranged, in which the entire fleet of Exposition water craft participated. The people swarmed on all banks of the lagoons in tens of thousands to see the novel show.

Ferguson of Oklahoma; New York on the 4th, by Governor Benjamin B. Odell; Rhode Island on the 5th, by Governor Garvin; Ohio on the 6th, by Governor Myron T. Herrick, and New Jersey on the same date, by Governor Franklin Murphy; Missouri on the 11th, by Governor A. M. Dockery; Michigan on the 12th, by Governor Aaron T. Bliss; Connecticut on the 13th, by Governor Abiram Chamberlain; Alaska on the 18th, by Governor John C. Brady; Nebraska on the 25th, by Governor John H. Mickey.

The programs for these days were more or less varied, being arranged by different State Commissions. Rarely, it was a simple program of music and speeches at the State building or at Festival Hall, or both, President Francis making the welcoming address and the Governor and other members of his party responding; following which there were receptions, banquets and other entertainments. But in most cases there was a more prolonged program of formality and pageantry. The Governor arrived with a gorgeous staff



CULVER NAVAL CADETS GIVING AN EXHIBITION CUTTER DRILL ON GRAND BASIN.

The Culver Military Academy at Culver, Indiana, was represented in June by nearly the entire school in uniform at the Model Camp, the young men and boys giving many exhibition drills and parades, adding much of life and picturesqueness to the Exposition. Later, on August 17th, came the Culver Naval Cadets, bringing their own boats and giving all the drills of rowing, landing and general boat exercises prescribed in the naval regulations.



and military escort from home, attended by large delegations of State and city officials and other prominent citizens of his State and was escorted from the Administration building to his State building by President Francis and a long column of United States troops, National Guard regiments and Philippine battalions.

The Saint Louis societies of the several States assisted in these State functions, as



PRIZE WINNING FLORAL AUTOMOBILE.

On Liberal Arts Day, August 27th, a prize was offered for the most beautifully decorated automobile. This machine driven by Miss Chivers, of Saint Louis, won the prize. The parade was one of the most showy and beautiful features of the entire Exposition.



BALLOON RACE ON LIBERAL ARTS DAY.

The balloon race was participated in by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Meyers, and George Tomlinson, of Syracuse, New York. Mr. Tomlinson landed two hundred miles away the next day, at Wyoming, Illinois, and Mr. and Mrs. Meyers twenty-two miles away at Saint Charles, Missouri.

they did also in the City Days, of which there were nine during the month—New York City Day on the 3d; Indianapolis Day on the 5th; Chicago Day on the 8th; Detroit Day and Kansas City Day on the 15th; Milwaukee Day and Saint Joseph Day on the 17th; District of Columbia Day on the 17th and Toledo Day on the 31st. On these occasions the Mayors, city officials and commercial clubs, sometimes accompanied by their State Governors, were received with welcoming addresses by President Francis, Mayor Wells and prominent Saint Louisans representing their native State societies, and generally they were marked by more or less military parade, Kansas City, for instance, sending her fine regiment, the Third National Guards of Missouri, as an escort for Mayor J. H. Neff. German Day was celebrated on October 6th and Italian Day on the 12th, the anniversary of

the discovery of America by Columbus. "District of Columbia Day" was celebrated on the 19th by the Federal District Commissioners and many citizens of the National capital who came with the famous Marine Band, and were assisted in the exercises by the whole body of Exposition officials, the National Commissioners and the Government Board. There was another grand parade of all the United States land and naval forces and all National Guards and other military bodies at the Exposition. There was a reception at the Government building and further exercises with music and speeches at the Missouri building.

The great show of swine, sheep and goats, inaugurated on the 5th, was concluded on the 14th with addresses by President Francis and Director of Exhibits Skiff, and the presentation of resolutions of thanks and commendation adopted by



CROWD ON LOUISIANA WAY AT THE MONUMENT ON LIBERAL ARTS DAY.

At the time this photograph was taken the attention of the crowd was divided between two picturesque parades, one passing through the crowd between the camera and the monument, and the other, the water pageant decked out with flowers and palms, flags and bunting, on the Grand Basin at the left.

the exhibitors, who were unanimous in praising the unprecedented liberality of the prizes and the courtesy and fairness with which the competitors were treated. The show of poultry, pigeons and pet stock began on the 24th with ten thousand entries.

On the 22d, the famous organist and composer, M. Alexander Guilmant, gave the last of his series of forty organ recitals. Other recitals were given during the month by J. L. Browne of Atlanta, H. R. Shelly of New York, W. Kaffenberger of Buffalo, F. York of Detroit, W. M. Farlane of New York, R. K. Miller of Philadelphia, E. E. Truette of Boston, F. J. Benedict of New York, J. A. Pennington of Scranton, A. Ingham of Saint Louis, J. F. Wolle of Bethlehem,



HELEN KELLER.

October 18th was set apart as Helen Keller Day, in recognition of the remarkable attainments of one who is denied the senses of sight and hearing. The day was made the occasion of an assemblage of teachers of the deaf in the Hall of Congresses.

Pennsylvania, and W. C. Hammond of Holyoke, Massachusetts. During the month regular Friday evening symphony concerts were given to crowded audiences at Festival Hall, conducted by Alfred Ernst, except the twenty-first, on October 28th, when F. van der Stucken directed the music.

When La Garde Republicaine Band and the Grenadier Guards Band were about concluding their concert engagements on the eighth, President Francis took leave of them in an appreciative farewell address at the Louisiana Purchase Monument. Thereafter, the Berlin Band and the Mexican Artillery Band divided the honors accorded to famous foreign bands.

An almost daily succession of conventions, congresses and fraternity gatherings helped to swell the October record of admissions, which in the twenty-seven days reached a grand total of 3,622,229, a daily average of 134,156 as compared with 140,456 for September.

With November, the seventh month of the Fair, came occasional frosty nights, which, by the middle of the month, had nipped the flowers and sere the foliage of all trees and shrubs except the oaks and evergreens. But with the frosty nights came also the calm, sunlit haze of pleasant "Indian Summer"



MISS SULLIVAN,  
Teacher of Helen Keller.  
Miss Sullivan described to teachers of the deaf the methods used in the instruction of her famous pupil.



DE SMET BRIDGE, EAST LAGOON, PALACES OF MINES AND METALLURGY AND LIBERAL ARTS.

days, and the admission records prove that there were only a few days in the month chilly enough to diminish the attendance. The total of admissions in November exceeded the total of either May, June or July.

Cleveland, Columbus and Springfield, Ohio, had their days at the Fair on the 1st, 2d and 3d of the month; Chillicothe, Xenia and Hamilton on the 4th, and Cincinnati on the 5th. The last was also Ireland's Day and was duly celebrated by a great gathering at Festival Hall, which was addressed by Judge O'Neill Ryan, Archbishop Glennon, President Francis and the Reverend D. S. Phelan, in English, and by the Reverend Brother Bernardine in Gaelic, the exercises being interspersed with patriotic airs by "Ireland's Own Band."

The great show of poultry, pigeons and pet stock came to an end on Saturday the 5th, and on Monday the 7th there was opened in the big Conservatory at the east end of the Horticulture building the greatest flower show that has ever been seen either in America or the old world. It ran day and night throughout the week till 11:30 Saturday night, with brilliant electric illumination by night. Day and night the two acres of Conservatory floor were filled with people inspecting the different arrays of exquisite flowers that were presented from day to day. Prizes ranging from \$10 to \$100, and amounting in all to \$7,000, were competed for, and the trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden offered twelve gold medals, worth \$25 each, for new species or varieties of plants of decided merit for cultivation, not previously an article of North American commerce and introduced for such commerce by the exhibitor during the year. The leading flower-growers of America had entered the contest,

and in variety and beauty the displays far exceeded any flower exhibition that was ever attempted.

The day of the Presidential election, November 8th, was observed as American Flag Day at the Fair, with a universal display of the "Star Spangled Banner" everywhere on the grounds. On the Plaza of Saint Louis, from one to five p. m., there were daylight fireworks by Pain, the Fireworks King. Thousands of bombs bursting far up in the sky released flags that floated in the air till they fell and were picked up by visitors. In the evening the election returns were displayed

by stereopticon at the west end of the Transportation Building, at the east end of the Varied Industries Building, and at the center and both ends of the Pike.

In the Live Stock Forum and cattle barns, a Range Cattle Show was opened on the 9th and continued to the 12th, when it closed with a series of roping and "broncho-busting" contests for prizes offered by the ranchmen present.

Brooklyn had a day on the 15th; Minneapolis and Saint Paul a "Twin Cities Day" on the 16th; New Mexico a day on the 18th.

The first warning that the Exposition was nearing its end was witnessed in the ceremony of turning the Liberty Bell over to

Mayor Weaver and the Philadelphia committee, and their start back with it to Independence Hall on the 16th. Then, on the 21st, came another warning in the arrival of two battalions of the 16th Infantry to take the place of the Jefferson Guards in guarding the buildings and exhibits at the close of the Fair.

But still people kept coming, some to get a too-long deferred look at the Exposition and some for another view of scenes they were reluctant to part with. Of the twelve



A BIT OF THE CASCADE GARDENS.

The view is from a point near the German House, looking northwesterly.



SUNKEN GARDEN, FROM CORNER OF EDUCATION PALACE.

The Sunken Garden was one of the popular resting places in the Exposition. It was between the Palaces of Liberal Arts and Mines and Metallurgy and at the foot of the hill that led to the Government building. It was depressed three feet below the surrounding ground and was framed by sward and broad walks. The walks were lined with benches for visitors. The profusion of flowers and bright foliage continued through the Exposition.



biggest days in the history of the Exposition three were in the last seven of the hundred and eighty-six days it was open.

The partial destruction of the Missouri building occurred late in the afternoon of the 19th, the only serious fire during the life of the Exposition, except the destruction of the House of Hoo Hoo in the latter part of June.

General Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, the cousin and adopted brother of the Mikado, and Grand Master of the Imperial Household, arrived on the 19th, with his suite, coming as the personal representative of the Mikado. Among other distinguished visitors during the week were Governor Miguel Ahumada and family, of the Mexican State of Jalisco, and two German princes, Frederick Karl zu Hohenlohe-Ochringen and Johann Heinrich zu Hohenlohe-Ochringen, nephews of the late Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe.

The attendance on the Thanksgiving holiday, November 24th, gave it the fifth place in the list of the twelve greatest days at the Fair. Many thousands of Saint Louis people took advantage of their holiday to spend another day on the grounds.

There were Thanksgiving feasts, for the Indians at the Indian School, at a number of the New England and other State buildings, and turkey banquets for the Igorrotes and other tribes of the Philippine villages. But the most interesting feast was the one to the children of all nations assembled at the World's Fair, given in the model playground.

The observance of Thanksgiving Day opened with devotional exercises at Festival Hall, pre-arranged by a Committee of Ministers composed of Archbishop John J. Glenmon, of the Roman Catholic church; Bishop D. S. Tuttle, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Missouri; Reverend James W. Lee, of Saint John's Methodist Church; Reverend Doctor Samuel J. Niccolls, of the

Second Presbyterian Church, and Reverend W. W. Boyd, of the Second Baptist church. Special invitations were sent to all the clergymen of Saint Louis. The directors and officials of the Exposition met at 10 a. m. at the West pavilion and proceeded in a body of about one hundred and fifty to Festival Hall, where the exercises began with an organ prelude by



GENERAL VIEW OF STATUARY—MAIN CASCADE.

The main cascade was three hundred feet long, with a fall of ninety feet from the fountain head, the first fall being caught in a huge bowl. High above this great veil of water was Mr. H. A. McNeil's "Fountain of Liberty." Below were his "Physical Strength" and "Physical Liberty," "Cupids and Dolphins," "Pegasus and Sea Nymphs."



WESTWARD VIEW FROM THE BALCONY OF THE WEST PAVILION.

Charming vistas lay in every direction from the high balconies of the East and West pavilions that stood at the ends of the Colonnade of States. The foundations of the pavilions were about sixty feet above the waters of the Grand Basin and the balconies were nearly eighty feet higher. In the foreground of this picture is seen the beautiful drive leading from the Palace of Machinery up to the Palace of Art, and beyond it was the refreshing grove of natural evergreens, partly hiding the walls of Jerusalem. The Jerusalem Concession was the most extensive at the Exposition, a veritable city in itself, covering about twelve acres. Beginning at the Mosque of Omar, the dark, eight-sided building with the huge dome, which stands upon the site of Solomon's Temple in the real Jerusalem, the visitor was led from place to place and a story of intense interest was unfolded. From the mosque the visitor was taken to see the Mount of Olives, then along the Via Dolorosa past the twelve stations of the cross to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher and a cyclo-ramic view of the Crucifixion. In the distance is the Observation Wheel and on the right a tower of the Machinery Palace. In the sky a mile away is the Captive Balloon, near the Administration buildings.





THE MONUMENT WAS ALWAYS A THING OF GRACE.



THE CASCADE GARDENS WERE A FAIRYLAND.

Arthur Scott Brook. President Francis read the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation and delivered a brief address of welcome and congratulation, introducing Archbishop Glennon as the presiding officer, chosen by the committee because he represented the pioneer church in the religious history of the Louisiana Purchase. The audience filled the great auditorium and included some of the ablest exponents of their respective creeds. The "Hymn of the West," words by Edmund C. Stedman, and music by John K. Paine, the official hymn of the Exposition, was sung by the Exposition chorus, with organ accompaniment by Ernest R. Kroeger. After an invocation by Reverend Doctor Harrison, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, addresses were delivered by Rabbi Leon Harrison, of Temple Israel; Reverend M. R. Rhodes, Saint Mark's Lutheran Church, and Reverend Jas. W. Lee, of Saint John's Methodist Episcopal Church. Reverend W. W. Boyd, of the Second Baptist Church, was on the program for an address, but sent word that he had been detained and was unable to attend. "America" was sung by the audience and the Exposition chorus, and the exercises closed with a benediction and an organ postlude by John A. O'Shea. A football game was played in the Stadium during the afternoon between the Haskell Indian team and



WILLIAM FLEWELLYN SAUNDERS.

As Secretary of the Business Men's League, Mr. Saunders was very active and helpful in promoting the exploitation of the Exposition. The entertainment of visiting bodies was in a number of instances directed by him, and the farewell banquet to the State and Foreign Commissioners and the National Commission at the Hotel Jefferson by the Business Men's League was carried out most successfully in accordance with his plans.

the Washington University team. After 6:30 in the evening there was a magnificent pyrotechnic display about the Cascades on Art Hill and along the Grand Basin, and a special illumination of Festival Hall, the East and West pavilions, and the Colonnade of States with "sea-shell pink" fires.

Although the weather was cold and ladies wore their furs and men their heavy winter overcoats, "Roosevelt Day," on Saturday, November 26th, was another one of the "Big Twelve," the turnstile record of admission being 163,758.

The atrocious assassination of President McKinley at the Buffalo Exposition had taught the public how the desperate miscreant and the brooding maniac are attracted and excited by great gatherings, and every possible precaution suggested by an anxious sense of responsibility on the part of State, city, railroad and Exposition officials was taken for the safety of President Roosevelt on this occasion. The opposition to him had been purely formal and apathetic. An immense number of the opposition party had either voted for him outright or refused to vote against him, and one of the calmest elections ever held in this country had shown him to

be more nearly the unanimous choice of the people than any other Chief Magistrate of the Republic since the days of



LOOKING WESTWARD ALONG LOUISIANA WAY, BOAT-LANDING IN FOREGROUND.

Washington or Monroe. But to forestall the proverbial happening of the unexpected, a pilot engine ran ten minutes ahead of his train from Washington to the Administration entrance and back, and from the time he left the White House till he entered it again he was attended and guarded by watchful secret service men and local detectives.

His car arrived at the Administration gate at four in the morning, some hours ahead of time, and was parked in the Exposition grounds just west of the Transportation building. Here it was surrounded by Jefferson Guards, policemen and United States troops, who, after daylight, kept the crowds from approaching within one hundred feet of it, till the President and his party had breakfast and were ready to start on their tour through the Exposition. With him were Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Mr. Douglas Robinson, the President's brother-in-law; Mrs. Robinson, Surgeon-General Rixey and Secretary Loeb. Soon after 9 o'clock, the party chosen to escort the President through the day in behalf of the Exposition arrived at the car. They were David R. Francis, Mayor Rolla Wells, D. M. Houser, Corwin H. Spencer, F. D. Hirschberg, W. H. Lee, George J. Tansey, Charles W. Knapp, Dan C. Nugent, Nathan Frank, John Schroers, Judge Wilbur F. Boyle, Doctor L. H. Laidley, C. P. Walbridge, J. C. Van Blarcom, John D. Davis, Judge Franklin Ferriss, Secretary Walter B. Stevens, General Edmund Rice and General John C. Bates and staff.

As they emerged from the car and President Roosevelt, his wife and daughter, were entering the carriages, he was welcomed with tremendous cheers by the surrounding multitude.

And all day, wherever he went along the avenues, the cheering rang continually in his ears and kept him bowing, smiling and saluting. Between the exhibit buildings the lines of soldiers and police stationed to keep the way opened had all they could do to keep the surging, cheering crowds back. And all day he was most emphatically a "live exhibit" of strenuous life and enjoyment; always in motion; noting everything in sight; breaking away from his party here and there for a special scrutiny of this or that; bubbling over with intelligent and admiring comments and frequently giving utterance to his

wondering appreciation of the grandeur, completeness and inestimable significance of the Exposition as a whole. After spending half an hour in the Liberal Arts building and another half hour in the United States Government building, he reviewed the great military parade passing in front of the latter at 10:30 and then visited thirteen foreign pavilions in succession, beginning with the German building, at 10:40, and finishing with the Japanese soon after 1 p. m. After luncheon and a brief rest at the West pavilion, he spent a half hour in seeing the Agriculture exhibits; remained from 3:25 to 4:50 in

the Philippine Reservation; from 5 to 5:15 in the Machinery building, and from 5:20 to 5:40 in the Electricity building, from which he witnessed, until 6 p. m., the electric and pyrotechnic illuminations on the Grand Basin, the Cascades, Festival Hall, and the Colonnade of States. At 6, attended by President Francis and Mayor Wells, the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt and Secretary Loeb drove to the residence of Treasurer William H. Thompson, of Lindell Boulevard, whose guest they were till they left.



"BUFFALO DANCE," BY SOLON H. BORGLUM.



"THE MOUNTAIN" AND "THE PLAIN," IN THE MACHINERY GARDENS.

In these groups the sculptor, Lorado Taft, has typified the Mountain as an old man wrapped in frost and snow. The side groups show the prospector and miner, the woodsman and hunter, typical of the industries of mountainous countries. A woman with open arms and a sheaf of grain at her feet, typifies the Plain. She is carried by four young women. The side figures represent the harvest, all expressing the fruitfulness of the prairie.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson were the guests of President Francis at his beautiful home on Maryland avenue.

The greatest social entertainment in the whole history of the Exposition was the banquet given in honor of President Roosevelt from 8 to 10 p. m. at the Tyrolean Alps. The large banquet hall was lavishly and beautifully decorated with flags and flowers; the guests numbered over six hundred; the great Exposition Orchestra furnished the music and the President entered most heartily into the festive spirit of the occasion and thoroughly enjoyed the enthusiasm of his reception.

The President's speech on that occasion was an admirable expression of what we are pleased to call the American spirit. It was as follows:

President Francis, and You, My Hosts—I count it, indeed, a privilege to have had a chance of visiting this marvelous Exposition. [Applause.] I can not sufficiently express my appreciation of its wonder and its beauty. It is in very fact, as you, President Francis, have said, the greatest Exposition of the kind that we have ever seen in recorded history. [Applause.]

As I walked today through and among the buildings and saw what they were and what they contained, what they signified in the way of achievement at home, what they signified in the way of achievement among these great and friendly nations who are represented here, I had but one regret, and that was a deep regret—the regret that these could not be made permanent. [Applause.]

The regret that it is impossible to keep these buildings as they are for our children and our children's children and all who are to come after as a permanent memorial of the greatness of this country. [Applause.]

I think that the American who grudges a dollar that has been spent here is not so far-sighted as he should be. [Applause.]

It is a credit to the United States that this Exposition should have been carried to so successful a conclusion; and, of course, it is pre-eminently a credit to Missouri and to Saint Louis, and on behalf of all the people of the country, for each man in the country had a personal stake in the success of this Exposition, for its success reflected credit upon the entire country, and, therefore, on behalf of the people of the nation, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the far-sighted, tireless, intelligent, disinterested work that has been done by all who are responsible for this Exposition, and, more than by all others, by you, President Francis. [Cheers and applause, long continued.]

The country is under a great debt of obligation to you and your associates, and I am glad of this opportunity to express, however imperfectly, my sense of this obligation. [Applause.]

It is a peculiar pleasure to me to come here to see this great Exposition, because of what the Exposition was. I have always been greatly interested in Missouri, and during the last three weeks I have grown to think of it, if possible, even more highly than before. [Applause.] A number of years ago I made a particular study of one of the great men, whom, in time past, Missouri has presented to the service of the nation—of Tom Benton. [Applause.]

I have always felt that not only I, but every man who had the welfare of the nation deep at heart could find very much by which to profit in the career of Benton and his followers, the Jacksonian Democracy of that day.

It is a curious thing, gentlemen, how, as time goes by, we are able to see in the men and in the parties of the past features of the utmost usefulness to the country, even though at the time those men or those parties seemed antagonistic, and I wish to say that any good American of the present can find an incalculable amount from which to learn and by which to profit in the principles and the practices alike of the Whigs

who followed the lead of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and of those whom they regarded then as the chief foes of those very Whigs—the Democrats who followed the lead of Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, and of Tom Benton, of Missouri, and of Sam Houston, of Texas; and perhaps



CHEROKEE CHIEF—J. E. FRASER, SCULPTOR.

In this notable work, in the east court, the sculptor has followed nature closely, copying the physical defects of both man and horse. The slovenly Indian with his barbaric trappings astride an ungainly pony of a degenerate breed were in marked contrast with Cyrus E. Dallin's idealized Sioux Chief in dramatic attitude, in the west court. Two schools of art, the realistic and the idealistic, were thus represented in these statues.



FIFTH CANADIAN ARTILLERY BAND FROM VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Canada did many things to show her neighborly feeling, lending to the Exposition and thus to the American people her best possessions. This fine musical organization from the artillery post at Victoria was one of the highly appreciated contributions. The band took a prominent part in the Saint Louis Day program, September 15th.





FACADE OF THE PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

Nearly all of the exhibit palaces of the Exposition possessed great architectural magnificence, to be compared only with one another in degree of splendor. The beautiful arched facades of the Palace of Manufactures, the great central arched entrance and the domed-corner pavilions as seen in the engraving, from near the Palace of Electricity make a picture of unusual grandeur.

the chief lesson to be learned from the lives of all those men is the lesson of a broad Americanism, an Americanism that should teach every man that he is no true American unless the welfare of his countryman is dear to him, and that without the slightest regard as to where that countryman lives. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I was reading the other day a speech made by Abraham Lincoln a couple of days after he was re-elected to the presidency. I can not quote it verbally, but it ran somewhat like this:

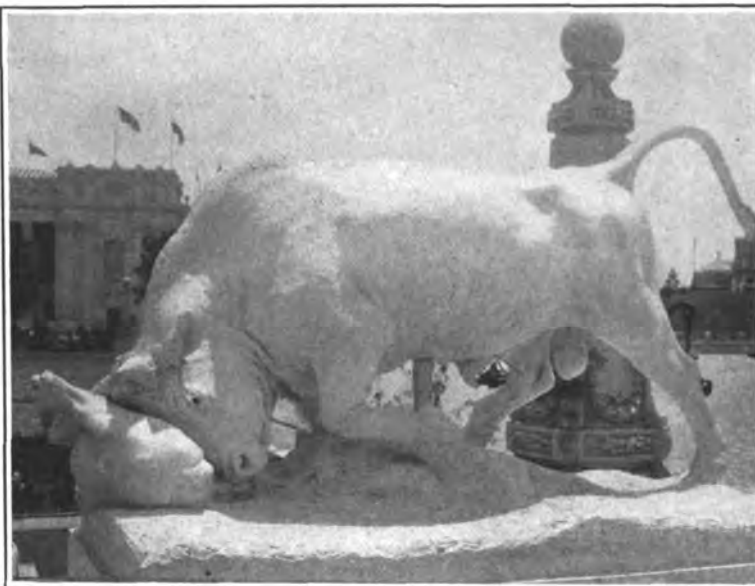
"As long as I have been in this office I have never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. [Applause.] I am gratified greatly that my countrymen [I am quoting from Lincoln] have seen fit to continue me in office, but it does not add to my satisfaction that any one else is pained by the result." Those were the words of Lincoln in 1864, and I feel that any man who even tries to be fit to be President of the United States should approach his duties in that spirit [applause]; that any man worthy of serving the people not merely in that position, but in any position of weight in public life, should have that sense of elation that anything personal in his triumph does not in the sense of infinite responsibility thereby cast from him the weight of the duty he owes to all his fellow-citizens, and should realize that whatever the differences among our people before election, once the election has taken place the President is the President of all the people of every section socially, of every section industrially, of all the people North or South, East or West, and that he is bound, again to quote the language of Abraham Lincoln, 'with malice toward none, with charity toward all,' seeking after the light as God has given him to see the light, to strive so to conduct himself toward all of them and toward his manifold duties as those duties arise that the result of his efforts may be for the good of our common country. [Cheers and applause.]

After a night's rest at Mr. Thompson's, the President and his family attended divine service at the Second Presbyterian Church and heard a sermon by Reverend Doctor

Samuel J. Niccolls. After luncheon, while the rest of the party took a carriage and drove through the West End residence district, Miss Alice visited her friend, Miss Irene Catlin. The whole party dined at the residence of President Francis and remained there till 11:00 p. m., when it was time to drive to the President's train, which left the Exposition grounds on its return to the National capital a minute after midnight. And so ended, without a single mishap or unpleasant incident, what the President called a "most charming" visit of two days to the Exposition and the World's Fair city.

On the 22nd of November President Francis had announced to the Board of Directors that every dollar of the Government loan of \$4,600,000 had been repaid; that settlements had been made with all banks and trust companies in Saint Louis and other cities; that there were no bills payable on the Company's books, and that its only remaining obligations were for current expense accounts incurred from day to day.

A farewell banquet was given at the Jefferson Hotel on November 28th by the Business Men's League to the World's Fair Commissioners representing foreign countries and our own State and Federal Governments. The great banquet hall and the tables were splendidly decorated with palms, ferns, flags and flowers. President Francis and Honorable Nathan Frank, who acted as toastmaster, led the way into the hall, followed by Mayor Rolla Wells, Secretary W. B. Stevens and more than three hundred and fifty other guests. In responding to the toast "What the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Has Done for the World," President



COMBAT BETWEEN BULL AND COUGAR.

Group at the West Launch Landing, by E. C. Potter. In attacking the bull the fierce cougar has found his match. The combat expresses the constant warfare of the animal world.



PALACE OF ELECTRICITY AT NIGHT AND THE DE SOTO BRIDGE.

One of the many evening spectacles of the Exposition. The illumination was so devised as to preserve the graceful outlines of buildings and other structures. The Electricity building was one of the most brilliantly lighted.



# MR. WADE'S STATEMENT OF BENEFITS FROM THE EXPOSITION.

Francis in the course of his remarks said:

Last Saturday the Exposition was honored by a visit from the President of the United States. In the nine hours he was at the Fair, he not only viewed the principal exhibit palaces, but also visited forty State buildings and thirteen buildings of foreign countries. Yesterday I cabled to the presidents, emperors and kings of thirteen foreign countries, and telegraphed to the governors of forty States and Territories. Over half the foreign rulers and fifteen of the forty governors have telegraphed their gratification that the buildings representing their domains had been visited by the President of the United States.

Colonel Charles M. Watson, the British Commissioner-General; Dr. Theodor Lewald, the German Commissioner-General; Mr. Adalbert R. Von Stibral, the Austrian Commissioner-General; Wong Kai Kah, the Imperial Vice-Commissioner of China; Albino R. Nuncio, the Mexican Commissioner-General; Alexander Bermudez, the Nicaraguan Commissioner, and Honorable Thomas H. Carter, Chairman of the National Commission, all spoke eloquently in response to various toasts. In response to "The Exposition and Saint Louis Business Interests," Festus J. Wade spoke most forcibly of the moral and educational influence of the Exposition at home and abroad, and in the course of his remarks stated the following very pertinent and striking facts in regard to local business results:

While the Exposition has been a great university of learning to the millions who have entered its gates, it has also been a great promoter of all business interests of Saint Louis. In fact, the development of Saint Louis has been most marvelous ever since the suggestion to celebrate the Louisiana Purchase was made by the Missouri Historical Society in the early part of 1898. At that time the taxable wealth of Saint Louis aggregated \$360,000,000. Today it is \$459,000,000. The banking capital of Saint Louis in 1898 was \$29,000,000. Today it is \$80,000,000. The total bank and trust company deposits in 1898 were \$102,000,000. Today they are \$252,000,000. To meet these deposits,

cash and cash items are held by the banks and trust companies of Saint Louis aggregating more than \$101,000,000, or practically forty per cent reserve against the entire deposits, a showing no other financial center approaches.

The total clearings of Saint Louis in 1898 were \$1,455,462,062. In 1904 they will aggregate more than \$2,800,000,000. In 1898 the wholesale jobbing trade in dry goods and kindred lines in Saint Louis aggregated \$40,000,000. In 1904 it will exceed \$80,000,000. In 1898 the retail dry goods business of Saint Louis amounted to \$14,000,000. In 1904 it will exceed \$20,000,000.

In 1898 there was but one or two establishments in Saint Louis transacting a volume of business to exceed \$4,000,000. Today there are more than ten merchants and manufacturers who are doing a business exceeding \$10,000,000 each, and fully ten more, each of whose annual output exceeds \$5,000,000.

In 1898 the capital of the largest bank or trust company was only \$4,000,000; today there is one institution with a capital of \$15,500,000; one with \$10,500,000; one with \$9,500,000; one with \$8,500,000, and numerous others larger than the largest bank or trust company in 1898. The total deposits of the largest financial institution in 1898 were \$17,000,000; today the deposits of that same institution approximate \$50,000,000.

The Exposition has given us ten new railroads and five new trunk lines running into Saint Louis: one from Memphis, one from New Orleans, one from El Paso, Texas, one from Kansas City, and a double-track road from Chicago.

The Exposition has firmly and permanently established Saint Louis as a financial center. It has proven to the world the ability and integrity of Saint Louis and Saint Louisans financially and commercially.

As the end drew near, there were marked manifestations of a unanimous and insistent public demand for making the closing day the occasion for a great public ovation to the man who had so successfully donated five years of his vigorous life, his versatile talents and his commanding influence to the creation and brilliant triumph of the Exposition. As Mayor, Governor and



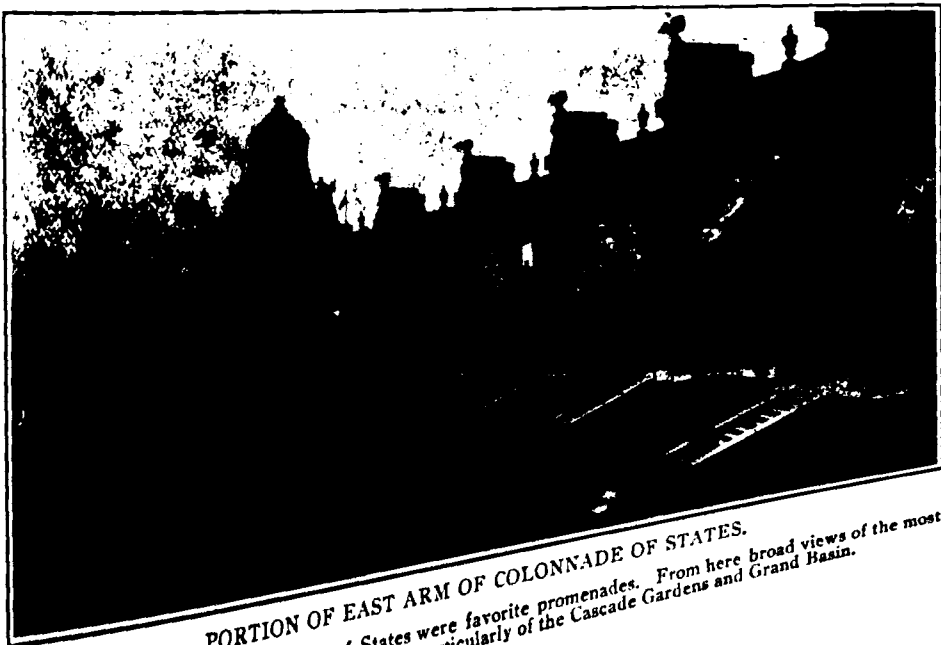
PORTION OF WEST ARM OF COLONNADE OF STATES.

Sculptors of State statues: "Missouri," by Sterling A. Calder; "Arkansas," Albert Jaegers; "Louisiana," Rudolph Schwartz; "Iowa," Carl E. Tefft; "Nebraska," F. H. Parker; "Kansas," Adolph Weinmann; "Oklahoma," J. S. Conway; "Indian Territory," C. A. Heber; "Colorado," August Zeller; "Minnesota," Gustav Gerlach; "N. Dakota," B. F. Zimm; "S. Dakota," L. O. Lawrie; "Montana," A. F. Skodik; "Wyoming," C. F. Hamann.



"SCULPTURE," BY DANIEL C. FRENCH.

This statue flanked the main portico of the Palace of Art on the right, balancing the statue of "Painting," by Louis Saint Gaudens, on the left.



PORTION OF EAST ARM OF COLONNADE OF STATES.

The terraces along the Colonnade of States were favorite promenades. From here broad views of the most beautiful parts of the Exposition were obtainable, particularly of the Cascade Gardens and Grand Basin.



AQUATIC GARDENS NEAR THE PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

These beautiful gardens, near the southeast corner of the Palace of Agriculture, were the chief delight of J. H. Haddon, the Superintendent of Floriculture, and contained the exhibit of Henry A. Dreer & Co., of Philadelphia. The plants included the lotus of the Nile, water poppies, umbrella palms, water hyacinths, the Victoria Regia of the Amazon and nymphæas of various sorts. A rustic bridge and water trees completed the artistic effect. Beyond these were the rose gardens covering several acres.

Secretary of the Interior, his fellow citizens had long shown their high appreciation of the character and abilities of "Our Dave," but when he began his World's Fair work there were not a few who thought he was "out of his line" and "beyond his depth" and predicted his failure. As he scored victory after victory, winning the hearty support of his own city

results would, in numberless ways and for many years to come, be worth annually, to the city and the country at large, much more than the total cost.

Accordingly, when the closing day came, December 1st, President Francis found himself reduced to the position of a guest of the World's Fair officials, exhibitors, foreign commissioners and the people of Saint Louis. Governor Dockery and Mayor Wells had both proclaimed the day a holiday, and so had a long list of the leading commercial and industrial establishments of the city. The corridors of the Administration building were decorated as they never were before, and the hunting, emblems, pictures and flowers in the President's office were a complete surprise to him when he entered it that

morning. Awaiting him there were Messrs. Corwin H. Spencer, Daniel M. Houser, Cyrus P. Walbridge, Seth W. Cobb, Charles H. Huttig, Walter B. Stevens, Judge



ONE OF THE FEATURES OF "THE TRAIL."

In this inclosure Mr. K. C. Wideen exhibited a motor driven by the sun's heat by concentrating the rays. It was installed not far from the Georgia building.

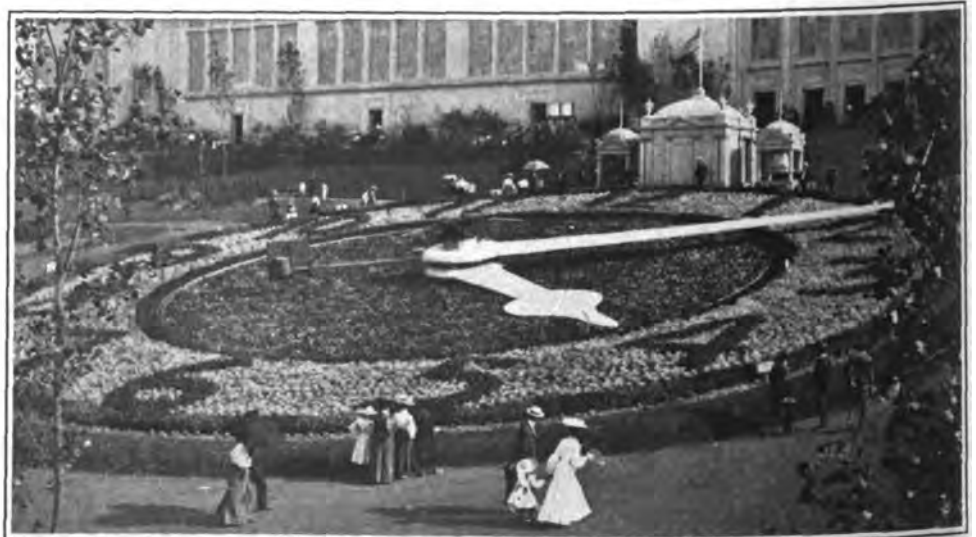
and State and of the United States, and finally the cordial co-operation of the "exposition-tired" governments of Europe, there were still few who anticipated that his greatest victory would be realized in the peerless merit, completeness and impressive grandeur of the Exposition itself. There was long an undercurrent of sincere dread that it would somehow fall short of Chicago's and make Saint Louis sorry she had ever dared to size herself up with Paris and the great City of the Lakes. Yet, long before the end of the Fair, the plaudits of the world and what they had seen with their own eyes had filled even the chronic croakers and *nil admirari* people with exultant civic pride. They found that Francis was a greater and broader man than they had supposed, and they were surprised to see what wonders can be wrought by the resources and the far-reaching influence of their city when the public spirit of her people is properly aroused. They no longer needed to be shown how the



MASTER CLOCK AND BELL.

This master clock controlled the great hands of the Floral Clock, the 5,000-pound bell struck the hours and half hours. The huge hour-glass at the right was turned every hour.

Franklin Ferriss, Nicholas M. Bell, W. F. Boyle, Colonel James G. Butler, James Campbell, Murray Carleton, James F. Coyle,



THE GREAT FLORAL CLOCK ON AGRICULTURE HILL.

This giant timepiece was installed at the suggestion of Mr. F. W. Taylor, the Chief of Agriculture and Horticulture, by the Johnson Service Co., of Milwaukee. The dial was a great bed of flowers and foliage 112 feet in diameter. The figures, about twelve feet across, were shown in plants of strong color, and the hands weighed 2,500 pounds each. They were operated by compressed air and their operation was controlled by the master clock in the little house at the top of the dial. This clock was the largest floral time-piece ever built, and it easily proved to be one of the most novel and magnetic features of the Exposition. It was nearly always surrounded by visitors. At night it was brilliantly illuminated, more than one thousand lamps being required for the purpose.



EXHIBIT OF GERMANY'S RAILWAYS.

The exhibit of the Royal Prussian and Grand Ducal Railway management showed the block system and switch signals now in use in Germany. All the material used was brought from Germany. There were over 1,500 feet of track. Both iron and wooden ties were used. There was a station house, two switch towers, and one intermediate block signal post. One of the switch towers was fitted with mechanical and one with electric signal apparatus. The block system makes it impossible for a train to run into an open switch, or for one train to run down another between stations. The double track system prevents collisions. By means of electrical apparatus, all switches, except the one opening the desired track, are locked, making an error on the part of a switchman impossible. As the last wheel of the train passes the switches are all released by rail contact, making way for the next train. At intervals of about seven miles are placed intermediate block posts with a similar signal and switch apparatus. By automatic arrangement the levers are all locked so that one train cannot leave the station until the train ahead has passed the next post, thus preventing one train from running down another.

George T. Cram, Hanford Crawford, John D. Davis, Nathan Frank, Charles W. Knapp, Norris B. Gregg, Walker Hill, Breckinridge Jones, W. H. Lee, D. C. Nugent, George W. Parker, John Schroers, A. L. Shapleigh, J. C. Van Blarcom, Festus J. Wade, Mayor Rolla Wells, George Wright, Director Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director Isaac S. Taylor, H. F. McGarvie, Allen V. Cockrell, J. Collins Thompson, Jr., Edmund S. Hoch, John A. Wakefield, E. Norton White, General Edmund Rice, General John C. Bates and staff, J. Bissell Ware, John W. Dunn, Harold Young, Major A. G. Hammond, John Scullin, Edward I. Prickett, Laurence H.



ANTHRACITE COAL MINE.

Near the south end of the Mining Gulch the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Mine invited the visitor to a novel experience. Here provision was made for a railway tour of nearly two-fifths of a mile apparently in the bowels of the earth. All of the scenes typical of anthracite coal mining were to be seen upon this interesting trip.

Grahame, Doctor Gustavo Niederlein, Stanley Bois and others.

After he had received the farewell greetings of these and the whole force of employees in all the administration bureaus, he called an improvised meeting of the Directors and the following resolution offered by Mr. C. W. Knapp was adopted:

*Resolved*, that the members of this Board give formal expression to the sincere and earnest feeling of grief with which they learned of the sudden death last night of one of their most esteemed associates and that a committee of three be appointed to draft appropriate resolutions attesting the sentiments of the Board on the loss to Saint Louis of so enterprising and worthy a citizen as William H. Woodward proved himself during his long life in this community.

A procession of the whole World's Fair body was then formed in two lines, on each side of President Francis, who, preceded by Weil's band, marched out of the building and toward the Louisiana Purchase Monument, being escorted from the foot of the steps by the Philippine Scouts and the



EXHIBIT OF WINDMILLS.

This was a live exhibit when the wind blew. It stood at the southwest corner of the Palace of Agriculture and embraced wind engines of every modern sort.



THE MODEL MISSOURI COUNTRY SCHOOL HOUSE.

It was a distinct feature of the State's Educational Exhibit, and was intended as a guide for country school trustees in the construction of school buildings.





SPHINX.

Decorative Sculpture surrounding the Palace of Manufactures.

assisted him. Following President Francis's speech, Festus J. Wade, on behalf of the Board of Directors, presented a magnificent silver table service valued at \$17,000 to him, and another of the same value to Treasurer Wm. H. Thompson, who was prevented by illness from attending the exercises, which closed with the presentation by Mayor Wells of a blue insignia of handsome design to President Francis as a grand prize awarded by the city of Saint Louis.

President Francis spent the afternoon at his office exchanging farewell courtesies and compliments with the foreign Commissioners as they called. At 5:00

Sixteenth Infantry. For more than a mile the procession passed between cheering masses of citizens to the Plaza of Saint Louis, where another ovation to Francis arose in deafening shouts from another sea of humanity.

After a touching invocation pronounced by Reverend Doctor Samuel J. Nicolls, Mayor Wells and Governor Dockery paid glowing tributes to the successful efforts of President Francis and his co-laborers, and Mr. Francis responded with much feeling and with high encomiums on the work done by those who had

But with it all there was mingled a tinge of irrepressible sadness over the fact that at midnight he was to turn out the Exposition lights forever and make the embodiments of his labors a thing of the past.

At midnight the Louisiana Monument was gaily decorated with strings of red lights from summit to base, and around it were massed



"ENERGY," BY L. O. LAWRIE.

Group at the east and west entrances of the Palace of Manufactures, balancing the companion work, "Strength," by the same sculptor. This group conveys the idea of power under control, while the companion group is equally expressive of uncontrolled power.

p. m. he attended a farewell reception given in his honor by the Board of Lady Managers, and later rode on the Yellowstone coach with the Directors to dinner at the Tyrolean Alps. In the early evening he took a drive along the Pike, being received everywhere with loud huzzas and approving acclamations. Everybody seemed intent on making him feel that it was his day to be happy and that the 203,101 people on the grounds had all come there to make him so.



THE COAL MINER.

Architectural figure in Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, by Charles Mulligan.

100,000 people to witness the closing scene. On the speakers' platform, with the switch-board before him, stood President Francis, with Mrs. Francis beside him, taking a last look at the illuminated cascades and buildings. Putting his hand on her arm, he said: "Here stands the partner of my life. [Prolonged cheering.] Mrs. Francis and I have been blessed with six sons. If I were called on to lose one of them tomorrow, the only consolation I could find would be the record he left behind him. So, when we are called upon to lose the great Exposition, the only consolation left to us is the record it leaves behind it." He then thanked everyone who had helped to make the Fair a



"MUSIC," BY BRINGHURST.

All the statuary on the Palace of Education was by Robert P. Brnghurst, of Saint Louis, and was characterized by its beautiful poetic expression and restfulness.



"FOUNTAIN OF NEPTUNE," BY PHILIP MARTINY.

The "Fountain of Neptune" and "Fountain of Venus" flanked the north and south entrances and the corner pavilions of the Palace of Manufactures.





"COPPER," BY CHARLES MULLIGAN.

One of the four figures by Mr. Mulligan over doorways of the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy.

entrancing of night spectacles had been buried in darkness to be seen no more forever.

Then a special display of fireworks flamed out on the west side of the Plaza—Francis's picture in fire; then the word "Farewell," then "Good Night," and all was over.

Throughout the Exposition period it was an unsettled question whether admiration or astonishment was the dominant note in the comments of visitors. It seemed that, generally, they had put a heavy discount on what they had heard or read, and therefore first gave utterance to their amazement at finding the reality so far surpassing in every way their greatest expectations.



FOUNTAIN OF "VENUS," BY PHILIP MARTINY.

Companion piece balancing the "Fountain of Neptune" at the corner pavilions and north and south entrances of the Palace of Manufactures. The cherubs flanking the fountains were also by Martiny.

12

success and was roundly cheered again. Then, approaching the electric switch, he raised both hands towards the buildings and said, "Farewell, a long farewell to all thy greatness."

He threw the switch, the lights died out, a solemn stillness fell on the previously noisy crowd and the band played "Auld Lang Syne." All realized that the most

Then, as their sight-seeing progressed, they began to exhaust the vocabulary of applause comment, and at last found themselves in a state of speechless admiration, unable to do justice to the subject.

The following are examples of remarks quoted from hundreds of prominent men present at the opening by the press reporters:

Colonel Watson, the British Royal Commissioner, said: "I believe this will go down into history as the greatest of world's expositions. It is beyond the power of words to describe."

Secretary Sprague of the Colorado



"VICTORY."

By Michael Tonetti, over entrance, Palace of Manufactures.

Senate, said: "The World's Fair is a conjure city. It is impossible to believe that it was conceived and built by men. It impresses one as something brought into being by magic."

Governor Dockery: "The opening ceremonies were the most inspiring I ever witnessed."

Commissioner-General Branchi, of Italy: "It seems a pity that such magnificent structures should not remain always."

Commissioner-General von Stibral, of Austria: "No European a decade ago would have believed that there could be so magnificent a spectacle as this in your western country."

Commissioner-General Jules Carlier, of Belgium: "I have never seen anything so magnificent as that picture at the opening ceremonies. It was all so grand, so overpowering."



"STRENGTH," BY L. O. LAWRIE.

The bull in mad abandon conveys the idea of great power uncontrolled. This work balanced the companion group, "Energy," at the east and west entrances of the Palace of Manufactures.

Baron Matsudaira, of the Japanese Commission: "Never was a fairer sight than the splendid palaces and beautiful grounds of the World's Fair presented today."

Governor Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio: "The state of completion surprised me. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is at this time far in advance of any previous World's Fair."

Thomas W. Hynes, New York Commissioner and representative of Governor Odell and Mayor McClellan: "The magnitude and state of completion of the Fair delights me. My expectations have been surpassed."

Governor John G. Brady, of Alaska: "It is up to all



"MANUAL TRAINING."

One of Robert P. Brinhurst's groups flanking the main entrance of the Palace of Education. The anvil, ratchet wheel and tools symbolize industrial education.

promises made and surpasses my most sanguine expectations."

Lieutenant-Governor Roberts, of Connecticut: "It is beyond the power of words to express appreciation of the magnificence of the Fair."

In similar terms of praise spoke hundreds of distinguished visitors present who were interviewed by the reporters. But the greatest authority of them all, Ferdinand W. Peck, Vice-President of the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago and later Commissioner-General of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900, spoke more specifically, as follows:

The present World's Fair is much further advanced on this, the opening day, than was Paris, and it is

about as far advanced as Chicago was at the same comparative time. I can freely say that this Exposition is on a more colossal scale than any previous Exposition. The buildings are larger, the exhibits more complete and the grounds larger than any the world has ever seen. If any citizen of the United

States—man, woman or child—remains away from this Exposition when he can possibly attend, he is committing a crime.

The architecture of the Chicago Exposition might possibly be admired more than this by the one who leans to the severe in architecture. Here the buildings are much more ornate than there.

In presenting her Exposition, Saint Louis is keeping fully abreast of the times. In the

eleven years that have elapsed since the Chicago Fair wonderful strides have been made in every line,



CHARLES GOODYEAR.



JEHAN GOBELIN.

At the left, Charles Goodyear, inventor of the process of vulcanizing rubber and other valuable inventions; statue by Michael Tonetti, south entrance of Manufactures. Above, Jehan Gobelin, inventor and manufacturer of celebrated French tapestries. Some of his originals are still the priceless possessions of France; statue by Max Mauch, south main entrance of Varied Industries. At the right, Pestalozzi, celebrated Italian educator, originator of manual training schools; statue by Albert Jaegers, main north entrance of Education.



PESTALOZZI.



CENTRAL PAVILION, PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.

This beautiful portal fronted upon the Grand Basin, the steps forming a boat landing. The statue of Joseph Henry, the great electrician, inventor of the spool magnet and other devices, is seen in the center of the picture.



CORNER PAVILION, PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

This great palace was famous for its beautiful detail and finish. The rounded pavilion with colonnade and rich mouldings, surmounted by a dome that suggested an imperial crown was always an object of admiration.

and every step is faithfully recorded in your exhibit palaces. You have made a show here that Chicago could not have made, for the things shown here did not exist then.

Nineteen of the men who made this Exposition were on my staff in Paris, from Mr. Skiff down, and they have covered themselves with glory. Besides the Expositions I have mentioned, I have represented the State of Illinois at Atlanta, Nashville and Omaha, and I state unequivocally that the world has never seen anything so valuable, so educational, so magnificent as this; and I repeat, it would be a crime to miss it.

To the last of the 186 days of the Exposition, from the earliest to the latest arrivals, visitors never adopted a lower key in the

expression of their appreciation. President Roosevelt, the members of his Cabinet, members of both branches of Congress, Governors of States and members of State Legislatures,

Cardinal Sattoli and the highest church dignitaries of all denominations, representatives of all branches of the judiciary, distinguished scientists and artists, and the highest exposition authorities of all countries, are all on record in terms of unstinted praise of the unequalled achievements of the Saint

Louis Exposition-makers. Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, elected Vice-President of the



"TRANSPORTATION BY LAND AND WATER."

These groups adorned the entrances to the Palace of Transportation. The figure shown at the left represented "Transportation by Water," and was by George J. Zolnay, who also served the Exposition as Superintendent of Sculpture in the Department of Art. The figure above represented "Transportation by Land and Water," and was by F. H. Packer. The figure at the right, clasping a locomotive, embodied the idea of "Transportation by Rail." This was also by Mr. Zolnay.



"TRANSPORTATION BY RAIL."



ENTRANCE, PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The sculpture each side of the doorway was by George E. Bissell, and represented "Music" and "Learning." The "cupids and shield," above the entablature were by Philip Martiny. The "Apotheosis of Liberal Arts," surmounting the pavilion, was by Henry Linder, and the attendant figures, the "Pottery Decorators," by C. Y. Harvey.



ENTRANCE, PALACE OF EDUCATION.

The Education building was perhaps the most classical in its architecture of all the exhibit palaces. It covered about seven acres. The long, high colonnades on the several facades, the majestic portals and rich decorations of poetic sculpture by Robert P. Brinhurst, combined to make a structure of striking and beautiful design.





BUILDINGS OF THE MISSOURI COAL MINE, MINING GULCH.



ARIZONA MINING CAMP, IN THE GULCH.

United States, November 8th, visited the Exposition on the 15th, and before the end of his visit gave out for publication the following remarks:

"The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is the wonder of the age. Not in our generation, at least, will any other such enterprise even approximate it. My own regret is that it has been impossible for me to spend sufficient time here to inspect all that this wonderful Exposition presents. I was here at the dedication and gained some idea of what the World's Fair would be, but I was not prepared for what met my gaze when I entered these magnificent grounds this morning. Wonders indeed have been worked. It seemed that some magician waved his wand over the vast space, and transformed it into beautiful parks and stately palaces. The work seems superhuman, and I marvel at the wonderful energy that accomplished what I have seen today. The immense amounts which the government appropriated to make this great storehouse of information and knowledge has been well expended.

"Another regret I have is that more people have not seen the wonders which this Exposition holds. Why this has been the case I am unable to imagine. Certainly no exposition like it has ever been erected, and those who have not seen it should not let the opportunity pass, but come here during the closing days of the Fair. I was in Indianapolis, and although I had other matters to take up my time, I determined that I would see the Fair and let my other affairs wait. I would not be cheated out of what I regard the greatest advantage and privilege that any person can have. I shall be here until noon to-morrow, and every minute possible will be utilized

in seeing these wonderful exhibits. I telegraphed President Francis I could walk twenty-four hours, and I am prepared to do so."

The following are the principal events of the Exposition arranged in chronological order:

April 30. Exposition opened with elaborate ceremonies.

May 2. Dedication Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania buildings.

May 3. Connecticut building dedicated.

May 4. Prince Pu Lun, of China, visited the Exposition.

May 5. Dedication of German building attended by Prince and Princess Hohenlohe.

May 6. Chinese Pavilion formally opened.

May 7. State buildings opened to date: Missouri, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Iowa, Arkansas, Utah, Arizona, New Jersey, Indian Territory, South Dakota, California, Pennsylvania, Nevada, West Virginia, Rhode Island, New Mexico, Montana, Michigan, Kentucky, Texas, Idaho; Illinois, Oklahoma and Oregon.

May 9. Opening of Swedish building. Reception to Mrs. D. R. Francis and wives of officials of the Exposition by Lady Managers.

May 10. Intramural Railroad opened.

May 11. "Louisiana," the official World's Fair march, played for the first time by Sousa's band.

May 12. Official tour of inspection of exhibits by President Francis, Directors and Chiefs of Departments, and Foreign representatives.

May 13. First concert to President Francis, Administration terrace.

May 14. First of the Olympic games. Dedication of Idaho building by Governor John T. Morrison. Dedication Belgium pavilion.

May 16. Beginning of International Press Week. Dedication of French pavilion by M. Jusserand, French Ambassador at Washington.



GENERAL PIET CRONJE, HIS BRIDE AND WEDDING PARTY.

General Piet Cronje, Commander of the Boer veterans at the World's Fair, was married on July 5, 1904, to Mrs. Stertzel, widow of a comrade who was killed at Paardeburg. A wedding luncheon followed at the Temple Inn, near the Temple of Fraternity, where the party was photographed. The General and bride are seated. At the General's right stands Commandant Van Dam, formerly Chief of Police of Johannesburg, South Africa. Next are Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Meyer. Captain A. W. Lewis, of the British forces, stands directly beyond Mrs. Cronje. At the extreme left is Captain Chapin, and behind General Cronje is Captain Dix. Adjutant Van Pitters is in the background. General Cronje surrendered to Lord Roberts at Paardeburg and was exiled to Saint Helena, the island prison of Napoleon in the South Atlantic Ocean. He was released after the war.





MINISTERS AND OTHERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICES.

Special Thanksgiving Day services were arranged at Festival Hall by a committee representing the several religious beliefs, and the event was a memorable one. All the ministers of Saint Louis had been invited to be present. The ministers assembled at the West pavilion, where they were met by directors of the Exposition, the National Commission, foreign and State Commissioners, and the Board of Lady Managers. Archbishop Glennon, of Saint Louis, presided, and addresses were made by Rabbi Leon Harrison, Reverend M. R. Rhodes, Reverend James W. Lee and the Reverend W. W. Boyd.

May 17. Mississippi building opened. First session National Editorial Association. Missouri Press Association meeting. Dinner to President Francis by the French Ambassador.

May 18. Reception by the Exposition management to the Press.

May 19. World's Press Parliament opened in Festival Hall. Addresses by Captain Henry S. King, President Francis, Secretary of State John Hay, Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid and others. Reception at Louisiana building.

May 20. Reception to Governor White in West Virginia building. Reception to Texas Woman's Press Association in Texas building. German section opened in Manufactures palace. Missouri State Medical Association met.

May 21. Closing session World's Press Parliament. Princeton Alumni met. Press reception at Ohio building. Opening of Italian section in Manufactures.

May 23. Radium demonstrations began by Doctor Geo. F. Kunz.



SENATOR FAIRBANKS AND PARTY AT THE RECEPTION AT THE FRENCH PAVILION.

United States Senator, Charles W. Fairbanks, the then vice-president elect, visited the Exposition on November 15th. He called at the office of President Francis, and met many of the officers of the Exposition, distinguished citizens and visitors from various parts of the country during his few minutes' stay. Escorted by a party of twenty-five, Senator Fairbanks then mounted the Yellowstone Park coach and visited the various exhibit palaces. At the different buildings the party was met by the chiefs of the departments and escorted through the buildings. Luncheon was served to the distinguished visitor in the West pavilion. The remainder of the day and the day following were spent in making a hurried survey of the great Fair.



WILLIAM DICKSON,  
Chief of Detectives.

MRS. ANDREW LANNING. MRS. MONTGOMERY  
W. H. THOMPSON.  
Wm. Linn.  
MRS. FRANCIS  
PRESIDENT FRANCIS.

L. D. DOER.  
THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT.  
MRS. FRANCIS  
PRESIDENT FRANCIS.

JOHN E. MURPHY.  
U. S. MARSHAL SERVICE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN REVIEWING STAND ON PRESIDENT'S DAY, NOVEMBER 27TH.

Organ recitals began in Iowa building. Reception at Oklahoma building.

May 24. Cincinnati Day. Dedication and reception at Brazilian pavilion. Dress parade, Culver Cadets.

May 25. Convention National Federation of Women's Clubs.

May 26. Dedication of British pavilion and Texas building. United States Life Saving drills began.

May 27. Dedication Illinois building. Miss Alice Roosevelt paid her first visit to the Exposition.

May 28. Mexican building dedicated. Reception at Holland building. Dress parade, Kentucky Cadets.

May 30. Decoration Day parade, and ceremonies in Festival Hall. First dress parade of West Point Cadets. Opening of Belgian pavilion, German mines, railway, and forestry exhibits. Grand Army Republic campfire in Iowa building. Ball to Miss Roosevelt in the German House.

May 31. American Press Humorists' convention. Troop drill, United States Marines. Luncheon to Miss Roosevelt by the Board of Lady Managers.

June 1. Japanese Gardens dedicated. Opening United States

Indian School. Convention of Musical Clubs. Dairy tests began. Rhode Island building opened. Reception in French machinery section.

Waterways convention.

June 2. Austrian pavilion dedicated. Parade Virginia Cadets. Military ball by Culver Cadets.

June 3. Missouri and Indiana buildings dedicated. Choral concert, Festival Hall. American Athletic Union Junior contests. Dinner to Japanese Minister, Mr. Kogoro Takahira, Saint Louis Club.

June 4. Pike Day. Parade of all nations. Temple of Fraternity dedicated. School for deaf and dumb opened. East India pavilion opened.

June 6. Italian and Ceylon pavilions dedicated. Last dress parade of West Point Cadets. Official visit of Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota.

June 7. Alabama's Iron Statue of Vulcan dedicated. Minnesota building dedicated.

June 8. Liberty Bell received with a grand demonstration. Dedication of Maryland building.

June 9. West Point Cadets depart. Western Military College Day. Reception to cadets at Illinois building.



HAVING A WORD TOGETHER.  
President Roosevelt and General Bates find time for a moment's visit.



IN THE REVIEWING STAND.  
President and Mrs. Roosevelt enjoying the parade together.



MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT ESCORTED BY MAYOR WELLS OF SAINT LOUIS.





THE PRESIDENT LEAVING THE FRENCH PAVILION.



PRESIDENTIAL PARTY LEAVING THE AUSTRIAN BUILDING.

June 10. Travelers' Protective Association Day. Reception at Missouri building. Press reception at Indiana building.

June 11. East Saint Louis Day, with parade. Disciples building dedicated. Concert by United States Cavalry band. Color illumination of the cascades. Reception to Exposition officials at New York building by the Executive Commissioners' Association.

June 12. Sunday. Census of the Filipinos in the Philippine section showed: Bontoc Igorrotes, 69; Suyoc Igorrotes, 25; Tinguians, 18; Negritos, 34; Visayans, 80; Samal Moros, 40; Lanao Moros, 38; Tree Dwelling Moros, 5; Manguins, 4; Midgets, 2; Scouts, 431; Constabulary, 300; total, 1046.

June 13. Civic week. National Municipal League met. First trip of captive balloon.

June 14. National Gas Association met. Montana building dedicated. Flag Day ceremonies by Grand Army Republic in Missouri building. Model playground dedicated. Burns cottage opened.

June 15. Kentucky Day. Kentucky and Oregon buildings dedicated. Reunions, Sons of the American Revolution, Howard Paine College. National Co-operative Congress met.

June 16. Washington Alumni Day. Alumni reunion. Siam pavilion dedicated. Western National Paper Box Manufacturers met.

June 17. Reception by Lady Managers to Foreign Commissioners. Dedication of Iowa building and statue. Boer War opened.

June 18. Philippine Section formally opened with grand parade and other fitting ceremonies.

June 20. Confederate Veterans' Day celebrated. Meeting of United Typothetae of America.

June 21. Georgia building opened. Christian Brothers College commencement in Festival Hall.

June 22. Tennessee building dedicated. Knights of Pythias Day. National College Editors' Association meeting. Oratorical contests between Eastern and Western colleges.



DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY FROM THE BRAZILIAN BUILDING.

While President Roosevelt was a guest at the Brazilian pavilion Colonel Aguiar, the Brazilian Commissioner-General, presented to him, on behalf of the Brazilian Government, a beautiful saddle. The President made it a point to visit every state and foreign building, and the more important exhibits in the exhibit palaces. When among the foreign buildings the President's eye caught sight of the little Holland pavilion, which others had been inclined to overlook. The President immediately directed his steps toward it with the remark, "Here's where I belong," in recognition of his Dutch ancestry. During the President's tour of the Exposition he was everywhere greeted by enthusiastic and cheering crowds who seemed to enjoy the day equally with him.





"PROGRESS OF COMMERCE."

Mr. Isidore Konti produced a great variety of poetic sculpture for the side cascades. In this group Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, is represented as pointing the way to new achievements to the youth at her side.



"PEGASUS AND SEA NYMPH."

Mr. H. A. McNeil sought to convey in his statuary on the main cascade the idea of national freedom, patriotism and progress. This group was one of a succession of sculptures embodying the idea of freedom.



"THE SIOUX CHIEF."

The sculptor, Mr. Cyrus E. Dallin, idealized both Indian and horse in this statue, in the west court. The chief is protesting against the advance of the whites upon what he had regarded as his domain.



"PROGRESS OF NAVIGATION."

Another of Mr. Konti's poetic groups. The female impersonation of Navigation is instructing the lad at her side in the science of the sea with the aid of the model of a boat in her lap. Beyond the steps is seen the upper part of the West pavilion.

June 23. Visit of delegates from Republican National Convention. Meeting of New Century Knights and Ladies. United Turners met. Dinner by Portuguese Commission.

June 24. Swedish pavilion dedicated. George Rogers Clark Day celebrated by unveiling of statue in Kentucky building. Dinner given in honor of King Edward's birthday by British Commission.

June 25. Dedication of New York and New Jersey buildings. Reception to Governor and Mrs. Odell at New York building. Royal Arcanum meeting. Competitive drill, South Carolina Cadets. Final dress parade, Knights of Pythias.

June 27. Convention of National Educational Association. Cuban pavilion dedicated. Reception to Minister and Madam Quesada. Reception to



"FISHERIES," BY KONTI.

Indian workers, Department of Indian Education. Meeting National Society for Scientific Study.

June 28. Cardinal Satolli arrived. Convention National Association of Music Teachers. Michigan University Alumni Day. Christian Endeavor Day. California exhibit dedicated in Agriculture building. Meeting World's Unity League.

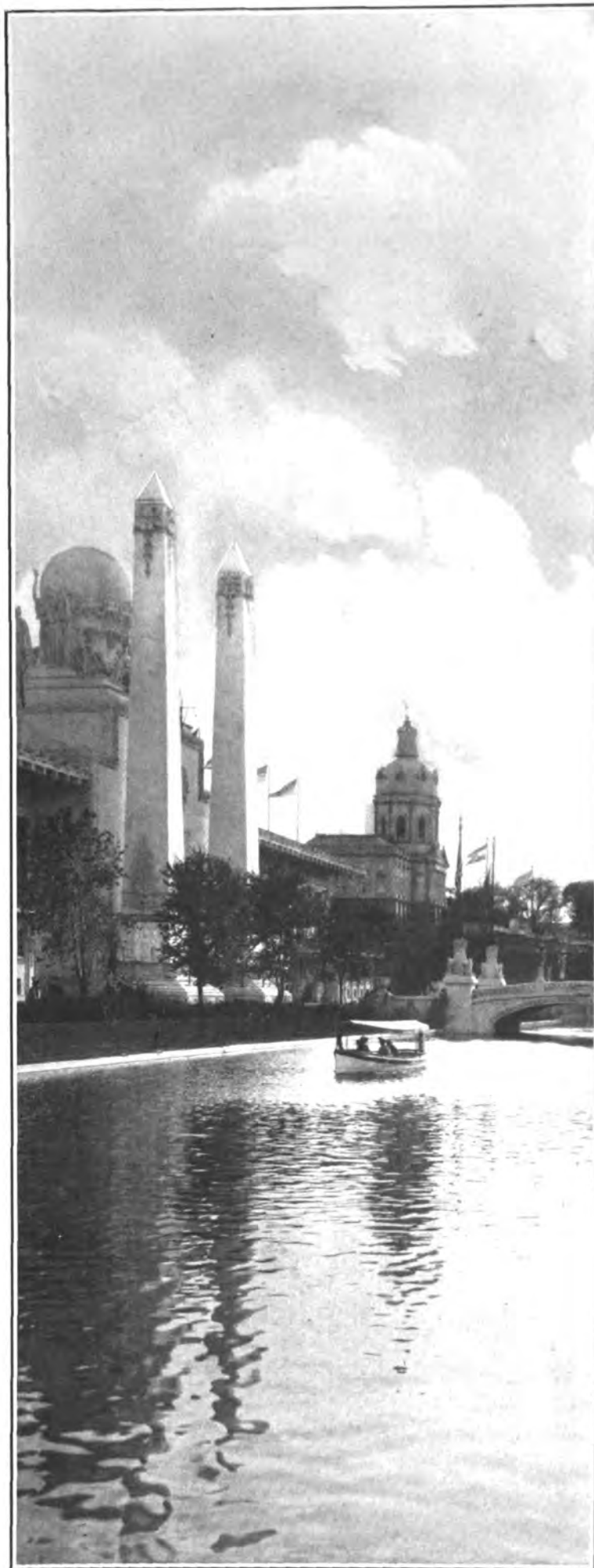
June 29. Formal opening of the Municipal Street. Dedication of the Wisconsin and West Virginia buildings. Royal League Day. Roger Williams University Day. Paxton family reunion.

June 30. Santos-Dumont's airship envelope slashed by vandals. He departed for Paris. Commercial Travelers' Day. Knights of Honor Day. Catholic Day, Cardinal Satolli presiding; Venetian water festival in the Cardinal's honor.



NIGHT VIEW EASTWARD FROM THE ILLINOIS BUILDING.

The bright wall in the foreground is Morocco. The outlines of the buildings in the Japanese Imperial Gardens are seen at the left, with the several towers of the Palace of Machinery beyond. At the extreme right is the brilliant dome of Festival Hall and the shapely, bell-like dome of the West Pavilion. The crescent of light on the great dome of the Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem may be seen just above the trees at the right center of the picture.



ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL VISTAS.

The Exposition abounded in inspiring scenes. This picture embraces the east lagoon and De Smet bridge, with glimpses of the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy and the German House.

July 1. Woman's Anchorage dedicated. Legion of Honor Day. International Turners gymnastic contests.

July 2. Woman's Christian Temperance Union fountain dedicated. Florida Day. Dedication of Swedenborg House. Reception to Cardinal Satolli, Texas building.

July 4. General celebration of the National holiday. Addresses by William Jennings Bryan and W. Bourke Cochran. First balloon race.

July 5. American Boy Day.

July 6. Opening of American Section in Art Palace.

July 7. Choral contests began for prizes aggregating \$16,000.

July 8. Drills and parades by Edisto Rifles, Yale Battalion, Columbus Rifles, First Indian Infantry, Georgia Infantry.

July 9. Vermont building opened. Singing of Handel's "Messiah."

July 11. Wyoming Day. Nicaragua pavilion formally opened.

July 12. Formal opening of Bulgaria exhibit in Varied Industries. Osteopathic Day. Reception in Hungarian section of Manufactures. Reception to Governor Yates, Illinois building.

July 13. Bill Posters' in Convention. Choral contests continued.

July 14. Fall of the Bastille celebrated at French pavilion.

July 15. Poster Day; competition of bill posters. Public reception at Mexican Building in honor of the re-election of President Diaz. Reception to Minnesota National Guard, Minnesota Building.

July 16. Arrival of the Honorary Philippine Board. Oratorio of "Elijah," by Scranton Oratorio Society.

July 18. United Order of Foresters met. Electrical Convention.

July 19. Electric Club met. Lincoln Institute Alumni met. Mexican pavilion struck by lightning.

July 20. Coal Dealers' Convention. Irish sports. National Convention, instructors of the blind.

July 21. Government coast defense ordnance demonstrations.

July 22. Sigma Chi Day. Disappearing gun practice.

July 23. New House of Hoo-Hoo dedicated. Y. M. C. A. military tents dedicated. Philippine Model School opened.

July 25. Porto Rico Day. Master Butchers of America met.

July 26. Elks Day celebrated, with parade.

July 27. Amateur Photographers Day. Curfew Congress.

July 28. Grand fireworks display in stadium.

July 29. The President's sons, Theodore Jr., Kermit and Archie Roosevelt, arrived for a week at the Exposition.

July 30. Railroad and Transportation Day celebrated with a great parade and water festival.

Aug. 1. Kilties Band arrived.

Aug. 2. Children's Day celebration. National Cyclists met.

Aug. 3. Confectioners' Day. Roque tournament. The President's sons entertained at luncheon by President Francis.

Aug. 4. Massed band tournament.

Aug. 5. Saint Louis County Old Settlers' reunion.

Aug. 6. Manufacturers Day. National Cash Register Day.

Aug. 8. Kansas City Shrine Day. Congress of primitive people. Mexican Artillery band arrived. International Typographical Union met.

Aug. 9. Opticians' Day. Military Day at Boer war.

Aug. 10. International Typographical Union Day.

Aug. 11. Anthropological field day in the stadium.

Aug. 12. Automobile Day. Arrival of automobile tourists from New York; grand parade in their honor.

Aug. 13. Philippine Day, sixth anniversary of the fall of Manila.

Aug. 15. Scottish Day. Arrival of Phinney's band.

Aug. 16. Newsboys' Day. Orphan children of Saint Louis guests of the Exposition. Grand fireworks display.

Aug. 17. Music Dealers' Day.

Aug. 18. Light Opera Music Day. Stenographers' Day. State Library at Missouri building opened. Massed band tournament.

Aug. 19. Swiss Day. Arrival of 2000 Knights of Pythias.

Aug. 20. Pennsylvania Day.

Aug. 22. Missouri Week begins. Pythian Day. Filipino field day. Arrival of the new French Commissioner, M. Geo Gerald.

Aug. 23. Horse show opened. National Firemen's Assn. met.

Aug. 24. International Firemen's Tournament opened. Close of Deaf Mutes' Congress.

Aug. 25. Dental Congress convenes.

Aug. 27. Liberal Arts Day. Second balloon race.

Aug. 29. Third Modern Olympiad opens. Indiana Week begins.

Aug. 30. Marathon race run.

Aug. 31. Records broken in Olympic games. Mining Gulch Day.

Sept. 1. Indiana Day. Tennessee Day. Olympic Games.

Sept. 2. Dinner by President Francis to Live Stock jurors.  
 Sept. 3. Arrival of La Garde Republicaine band.  
 Sept. 5. Labor Day crowd 209,618. Oklahoma City Day.  
 Sept. 6. Oklahoma Day. Reception, Belgian building. First successful trial of dirigible airship made by T. S. Baldwin.  
 Sept. 7. Lumber Dealers' Day. Exhibitors' Association organized.  
 Sept. 8. Hoo-Hoo Day. Modern Woodmen of America Day.  
 Sept. 9. California Day. Thirteenth Annual Hoo-Hoo Day.  
 Sept. 10. Machinery Day.  
 Sept. 12. Maryland Day. Guilman recitals began.  
 Sept. 13. Catholic Knights of America Day. Cattle show began.  
 Interparliamentary Peace Congress convened.  
 Sept. 14. Electricity Day. Louisiana Day. Louisiana Purchase Day.  
 Sept. 15. St. Louis Day, attendance 404,450. Mississippi Day.  
 Sept. 16. Livestock awards announced. Belleville, Ill., Day.  
 Sept. 17. Colorado and Massachusetts Day. Red Men's Day.  
 Sept. 19. International Congress of Arts and Sciences convened.  
 Sept. 20. Associated Fraternities of America Day. Reception to Alfred Picard, the French delegate, by Commissioner Gerald.  
 Sept. 21. Sale of Herefords in Livestock Forum.  
 Sept. 22. Illinois Day and Arkansas Day.  
 Sept. 23. Virginia Day and Lewis and Clark Day.  
 Sept. 24. National Union Day.  
 Sept. 26. Memphis Day. Mexico Day. Temple of Fraternity Day. Missouri Fraternal Congress met. American Bar Association convened. Pure food Congress.  
 Sept. 27. Louisville Day. Fraternal Congress Day. Vegetarian Congress. Farmers' Congress. Public Accountants met.  
 Sept. 28. Congress of Lawyers and Jurists. Georgia Day.  
 Sept. 29. Jamestown Exposition Day. South Dakota Day.  
 Sept. 30. Kansas Day. Charles R. Gilmore receives first prize offered to Jefferson Guards for best newspaper article on the Fair; Montgomery Pike, second; J. M. Pyne, third.  
 Oct. 1. Indian Territory Day. Protective Home Circle Day.  
 Oct. 3. New York City Day. Engineering Congress. Tuberculosis Congress.  
 Oct. 4. Advertising Men's Day. New York Day. Apple Day. Aeronautic Congress. Union Veteran's Union met.  
 Oct. 5. Rhode Island Day. Indianapolis Day. Real Estate Men's Day.  
 Oct. 6. Ohio Day. New Jersey Day. German Day.  
 Oct. 7. Swine and sheep show.  
 Oct. 8. Chicago Day. Maine Day. Football, Illinois versus Mo.  
 Oct. 10. Cuba Week. Connecticut Week.

Oct. 11. Missouri Day.  
 Oct. 12. Street Railway Men's Day. Knights of Columbus Day. Michigan Day. Italian Day. Court of Honor Day.  
 Oct. 13. Detroit Day. W. C. T. U. reception, Missouri building. Sunday Rest Congress.  
 Oct. 14. Druggists' Day.  
 Oct. 15. Kansas City Day. Iowa Cities' Day. German Liederkranz Day. American Numismatic Association met.  
 Oct. 17. St. Joseph Day. American Library Assn. Week.  
 Oct. 18. Helen Kellar Day. Alaska Day. Saint Louis University Day. Meeting Fire Insurance Agents.  
 Oct. 19. District of Columbia Day.  
 Oct. 20. Colonial Dames' Day. Disciples of Christ Day. Utah Day.  
 Oct. 21. Ben Hur Day. Congregational Day.  
 Oct. 22. Poultry show opened, with ten thousand entries.  
 Oct. 25. Nebraska Day. Omaha Day. Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association Day.  
 Oct. 27. A. O. U. W. Day. International Council of Women.  
 Oct. 28. Missouri University Day. Gymnastic contests.  
 Oct. 31. Ohio Cities' Week. Toledo Day. Home Mission Day.  
 Nov. 1. Cleveland Day.  
 Nov. 2. Columbus Day. Vassar Students Aid Association met. National Humane Society met.  
 Nov. 3. Mikado Day. Springfield, Ohio, Day.  
 Nov. 4. Ohio Cities' Day, Chillicothe, Xenia and Hamilton.  
 Nov. 5. Cincinnati Day. Ireland's Day.  
 Nov. 7. Flower show, chrysanthemums and orchids.  
 Nov. 8. Flower show, carnations and roses. American Flag Day.  
 Nov. 9. Range cattle show.  
 Nov. 10. Show of cut flowers and seedlings.  
 Nov. 11. Apple Growers' Convention. Cattle roping contest.  
 Nov. 12. Wild West show in live stock forum. Railway Club meeting. Close of Flower show.  
 Nov. 15. Brazilian National Holiday. Brooklyn Day. French fete. Chinese reception. Reception to Miss Helen Gould at Woman's Anchorage. Vice-President Fairbanks' visit.  
 Nov. 16. St. Paul and Minneapolis Day. Liberty bell departs.  
 Nov. 18. New Mexico Day. Tennessee Society reception.  
 Nov. 19. Queen's Daughters' Day. United Irish League Day. Arrival of General Sadanaru Fushimi of Japan, adopted brother and cousin of the Mikado.  
 Nov. 21. President's Week. College Week. Arrival of United States Infantry. Millinery Traveling Men's Day.  
 Nov. 23. Dinner by Mayor Wells to General Fushimi.  
 Nov. 24. Thanksgiving Day services in Festival Hall and feast for children at the Model Playground.  
 Nov. 25. South African Day.  
 Nov. 26. President Roosevelt at the Exposition. United Irish League Day.  
 Dec. 1. Celebration in honor of President Francis.



MRS. D. R. FRANCIS.

Who shared with her husband the pleasures and honors of Francis Day.



SOLID SILVER TABLE SERVICE PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT FRANCIS BY THE DIRECTORS.

One of the most complete and artistic table services ever designed and manufactured, numbering over 550 pieces. It contains five various sizes of meat platters, chop and entree trays and the tea service, including the large salver, which bears the following inscription: "Presented to Honorable David R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Saint Louis, Missouri, by the Directors, 1904." It also has an asparagus set, ice cream set, candelabra, candlesticks, compots and bon bon dishes, the large plates and dessert plates. There are more than 300 pieces, of knives, spoons and forks of various kinds. The entire service was especially designed and manufactured by the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company of Saint Louis, for the World's Fair, where it was exhibited during the entire period in the Golden Pavilion, Varied Industries building, receiving the Grand Prize by the Jury of Awards. The general design is a combination of the English thread border combined with the American Beauty rose. This idea was beautifully carried out on every piece. The large handsome Japanese solid silver punch bowl shown in the center of the group was also added to the service by the committee. It rests upon a beautiful hand-carved teakwood stand and is accompanied with twelve beautiful punch glasses in solid silver with China linings. This was made specially in Japan for the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company, and it is considered one of the finest examples of the Japanese art of silversmithing. In the whole history of presentations in the United States, no such complete and massive service has ever before been presented to any official of any organization that its members desired to honor. Quite a similar service, also produced by the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company, was presented to William H. Thompson, Treasurer of the World's Fair, for his extraordinarily valuable services.



LAST DAY OF THE EXPOSITION.



## CHAPTER VII.

### PARTICIPATION OF PAN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

EXHIBITS OF A COMPREHENSIVE CHARACTER FROM THE NATIONS, ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE—MANY BEAUTIFUL PAVILIONS IN THE FOREIGN SECTION—ELABORATE DISPLAYS FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, SHOWING THE UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR SETTLERS TO BE FOUND IN ALL PARTS OF THAT COUNTRY—ARGENTINE'S RAPID GROWTH IN MANUFACTURES—HOW THE PROFIT HAS BEEN INCREASED IN THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY—ARGENTINE SCHOOLS—EXTENSIVE FORESTRY EXHIBIT—ART OF THE ARGENTINE—BRAZIL'S ELABORATE PARTICIPATION IN MANY DEPARTMENTS—HER MAGNIFICENT PAVILION ONE OF THE IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE EXPOSITION—AN UNPRECEDENTED DISPLAY OF BRAZILIAN COFFEE—USEFUL AND PRECIOUS METALS AND GEMS FROM BRAZIL—CANADA'S EXHIBITS IN LEADING DEPARTMENTS—MEXICO A CONSPICUOUS EXHIBITOR IN MANY LINES—THE FIRST TO COMPLETE HER PAVILION—MEXICAN MANUFACTURES EXTENSIVELY SHOWN—REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY UNDER DIAZ—VISIT OF VICE-PRESIDENT CORRAL—NICARAGUA'S PAVILION AND FINE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT—GUATEMALA'S BUILDING AND EXHIBITS—OTHER CENTRAL AMERICAN DISPLAYS—VENEZUELA'S COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT IN THE FORESTRY BUILDING—CUBA'S FIRST PARTICIPATION AT AN EXPOSITION—HAITI'S VARIED DISPLAY—PERU—JAMAICA.

THE proper study for mankind is man, and nowhere else was that study ever pursued under more favorable conditions or with better results than at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Here were assembled all the varying races of men, and here their ways and their works were illustrated, side by side, on a scale and with a fidelity never before attempted. Here were the nations oldest in story, foremost in the files of progress as builders of the most advanced civilizations, and here were the naked little Pygmies of Central Africa, long regarded as a purely mythical race, a mere "traveler's tale." Here were men of every known anthropological type and variety, and every degree of civilization and enlightenment, from the learned leaders of modern thought in the Congress of Arts and Sciences to the wild huntsmen of Patagonia and the fur-clad fishermen of the Eskimo igloos. Here were the hairy Ainus of Hokkaido, so markedly differentiated from the neighboring races of Japan and Eastern Asia, and with port and features so positively identifying them with the original Caucasian type. And with the men of every color and physique were their families, their home-life, their implements, their arts, and such elements of primitive progress as they had severally developed. Here, also, were presented for study the various tribes and races involved in the struggle still going on between civilization and barbarism, or downright head-hunting savagery in the Philippine Islands, many of them appearing as most promising products of newly acquired civilization and culture, while others seem to be immersed in hopeless degradation and ignorance.

But the most inspiring and valuable exhibits at the Exposition were those showing what man has accomplished as a social factor in co-operation with his fellows; the social fabrics he has created; the industrial and moral progress he has achieved under them, under all sorts of circumstances and surroundings; his scientific discoveries and mechanical inventions; whatever he has done for the enlightenment of the masses of mankind or to make life easier and sweeter and more brotherly and beautiful for them. In these exhibits we saw what rich bounties Nature yields to human industry and enterprise in all climes and zones of the earth, from the stormiest wilds of Tierra del Fuego to the perennially frozen tundras of the Arctic coasts; from the teas, spices and pearls of Ceylon, and the myriad products of intertropical and subtropical America to the Arctic Circle in both the Old and the New World. And the infinitely varied utilization of these innumerable products by the ingenuity of man for the benefit of his kind, was



DR. J. V. FERNANDEZ.  
Commissioner-General from  
the Argentine Republic.



ARGENTINE PAVILION.

The Argentine Pavilion was modeled after the "Casa Rosada" in Buenos Aires, the pink palace of Argentine's presidents, and was a faithful reproduction on a reduced scale of the third and fourth floors. The original palace is of pink marble, with superb white marble statues in the niches of the fourth story. This reproduction was of staff, colored pink, so as to imitate the marble of the real palace. Besides reception and reading rooms, the pavilion contained offices for commissioners and assistants, photographs of scenes in Argentine, an archaeological collection and fine paintings and beautiful sculpture by native artists.

a tale of wonder told at this Exposition in a way to make us all proud of our human brotherhood. There were the proofs of China's most ancient civilization; the evidence that in her cities, older than Athens or Rome, she was weaving fine fabrics of wool, silk, linen and cotton when the people of Europe were dressed in the skins of animals. In every exhibit building there were proofs in amazing abundance of Japan's wonderful progress within the memory of the living generation since she abandoned her former rôle of a "hermit nation." Much as we expected from those famous mothers of literature, science, art and skilful crafts-

manship, Germany, France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Italy and Austria-Hungary, their exhibits showed them all still pressing onward with unabated energy and ambition to new triumphs—still determined to lead the world in the cultivation of both the useful and the beautiful. But what pleased us Western World people most, if it did not most impress the European mind, was the surprising revelation of the vast resources, progress and capabilities of British America, Mexico, Argentine, Brazil and Central America. People supposed to be inveterately addicted to weekly revolutions as a pastime, surprised the world at this Exposition with exhibits showing the finest fruits of civil order, industrial development, culture and devotion to the arts of peace. To learn what Argentine, Mexico and Brazil are today and what is their present rate of growth, is to recognize them as nations rising rapidly into the front rank of national power, dignity and character, with all the means of unbounded prosperity in secure possession. A few years ago one thought of Buenos Aires as a small city near the mouth of the River Plate, where tramp vessels occasionally stopped for a cargo of hides and horns. With more than a million inhabitants now, its thirty-five million dollar port and a gigantic commerce, it is one of the world's most progressive and beautiful cities. The capital of Argentine is the largest Spanish-speaking city in the world, surpassed in growth only by Chicago. Buenos Aires has more street car lines than any city. Its paved streets aggregate 320 miles and all the capitals of Europe could be connected by its telephone lines. Five hundred schools and 214 periodicals bespeak the culture of its inhabitants. Here is the largest newspaper building in the world, as well as the largest

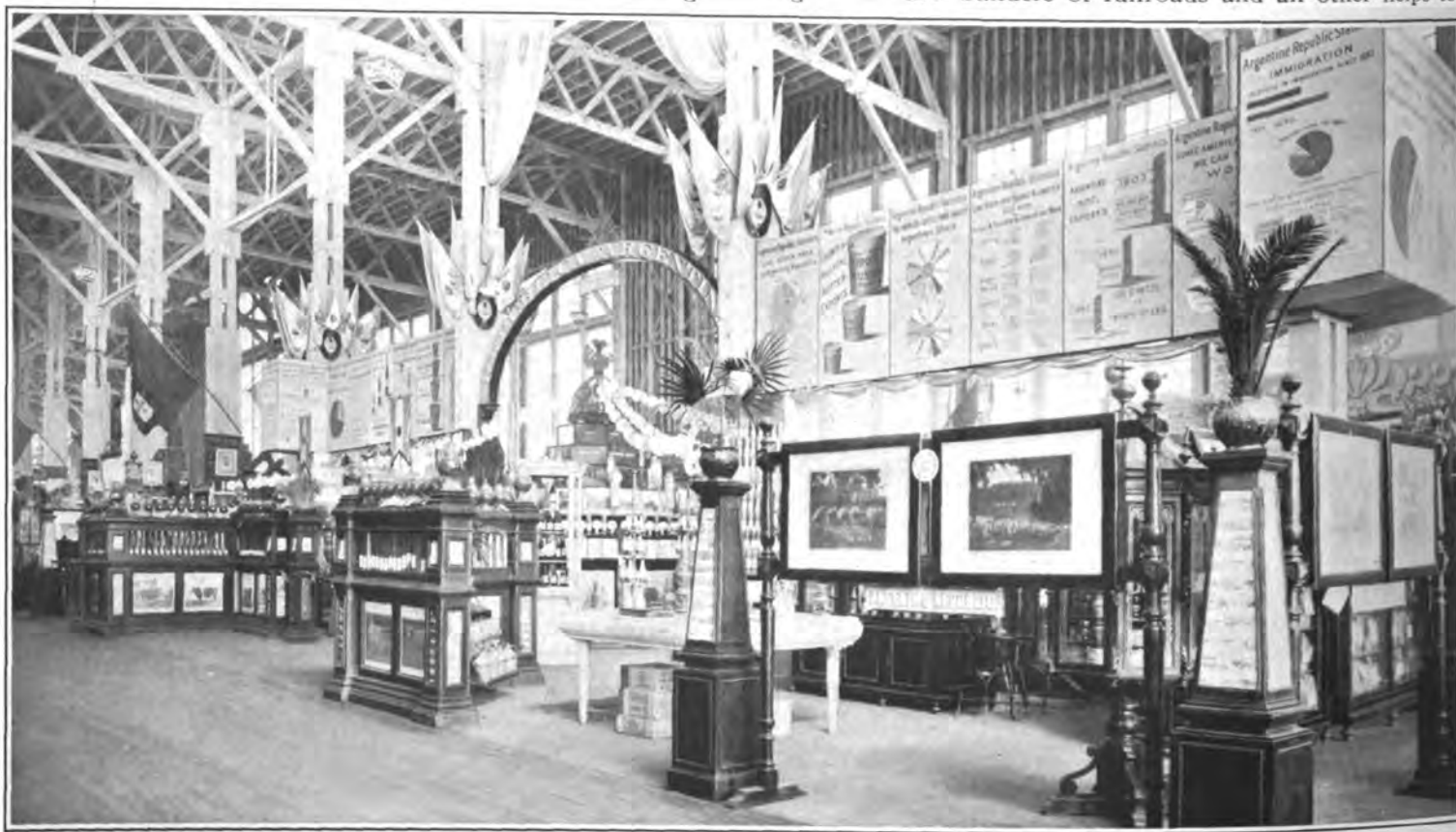
produce market—a building covering an area of ten blocks of an average city. Its twenty theatres, one of which cost more than two million dollars, are regularly visited by the foremost actors and singers of Europe.

The Argentine Republic took a brilliant part in the Exposition. Her handsome building, her comprehensive exhibits, her intelligent presentation of her best achievements, everywhere compelled even the careless visitor to halt in his wanderings and view with surprise the evidences of national growth which the Argentine Commission displayed before the eyes of all who chanced near their exhibits. Occupying relatively the same latitude on the south side of the equator as the United States do on the north, the products of Argentine are practically the same in vegetables, fruits and grains, though differing entirely in the varieties of her woods. With a population approximating five millions, but one-sixteenth that of the United States, and a territory equal to more than a third of the area of the United States proper, Argentine was able to show not only amazing progress but surprising opportunities for those who have the spirit of money-making in the development of natural resources.

Argentine is a long country from north to south and narrow from east to west, with a coast line indented by many bays and good harbors. The crest of the Andes Mountains forms the western boundary and numerous rivers flowing eastward, either to the Atlantic Ocean or to the great Rio de la Plata, which is the greatest of Argentine's natural waterways, supply a means of transportation that has had much to do with the upbuilding of the country. But Argentines are builders of railroads and all other helps to



ENRIQUE M. NELSON,  
Argentine Commissioner,  
Agriculture and Forestry.



WHAT ARGENTINE SOIL PRODUCES.

This picture shows a general view of the booth of Argentine in the Palace of Agriculture, where almost every product known to civilization was displayed. The pillars bounding the booth were inlaid with scenes in Argentine in the form of postal cards, so that the visitor could get a comprehensive idea of the country by inspecting them. The central entrance was a frame for some large photographs of the thoroughbred live stock of the Republic, and above these, in the form of pillars, were glass jars containing the cereals of the country. Arranged along the top of the entrance, were round glasses filled also with grain products. Over the whole booth a series of charts, the work of Mr. Ernesto Nelson, of the Argentine Commission, were suspended, showing geographically the resources and growth of Argentine. From the center of the booth ran long rows of medal certificates which were awarded by Jurors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to this exhibit, and which were of such a number that they extended in eight festoons from the center to the outer confines.



A GRAND PRIZE EXHIBIT.

One of the fourteen Grand Prizes awarded to the Agricultural Exhibit of Argentine Republic was given to the display of grain shown in this picture. Hundreds of different samples were shown here in glass jars, representing about a hundred exhibitors with farms in almost every section of Argentine. To the left of them is a case of fine wines, beers and liquors which were of such excellence as to be awarded a gold medal.

Buenos Aires, having a population of one million two hundred thousand, is exceeded in size only by New York, Chicago and Philadelphia on the western continent.

To prove her right to a place among the most progressive nations, Argentine became an earnest participant at the World's Fair and made exhibits in the Departments of Agriculture, Forestry, Mines and Metallurgy, Manufactures, Liberal Arts, Fine Arts, Electricity and Education. A beautiful national pavilion was also erected that served as a business and social headquarters for the Argentine Commission, for Argentines at the Fair and their friends. The Argentine Board of Commissioners was composed of Doctor José V. Fernandez, Commissioner-General; Enrique M. Nelson, Horacio Anasagasti, Guillermo A. Puente, Eduardo Schiaffino, Ernesto Nelson and José de Olivares, to whom much credit is due for the excellent displays and for the helpful information they were able to impart to interested inquirers. Other members and attaches of the Commission

modern commerce, and to day they have about twelve thousand miles of railroad, with telegraph lines and telephone systems in proportion to her needs as a thoroughly wideawake nation.

The city of

assisting materially in the great display of the Republic were: Doctor Damian Lan, Commissioner of Live Stock; Doctor Ernestina A. Lopez and José J. Berutti, Delegates of the National Board of Education to educational conventions; Mrs. Sarah C. de Eccleston, Delegate to the Women's Congress; Doctor

B. del Castillo, Delegate of the Argentine Press Association; Jorge Newbery, Delegate of the Municipality of Buenos Aires to the Congress of Electricity; Doctor Luis A. Sauze, Honorary Commissioner; Doctor Vicente Casares, Jr., and Ricardo Fernandez Guerrico, Honorary Attaches.

With a coast line along the Atlantic Ocean extending her entire length and abounding in bays and inlets, Argentine finds an outlet for all she brings forth. Her comparative narrowness of extent east and west makes transportation to the coast a simple matter.

In the Palace of Agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition her exhibit was considered so fine that fourteen Grand Prizes and one hundred and eighty gold medals were awarded her, while her silver and bronze medals reached such numbers—viz.: two hundred and sixty-one and two hundred and forty-five respectively—that they were fastened together in eight long festoons, which were strung from the



MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE ARGENTINE EXHIBIT.

The chief display in the agricultural exhibit of Argentine were grains, farinaceous products, sugar, mate, wool and cotton. The round table standing under the main entrance of the booth showed under glass fancy crackers of all kinds. The large pyramid back of this was given over entirely to the exhibit of grain and seeds of all kinds and pictures of the fields where they were raised. Hanging on the wall to the right are shown flax, hemp and all kinds of grass fibres which are produced extensively by Argentine and converted into many manufactures by her.



DAIRY PRODUCTS OF ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The dairy industry of Argentine is represented by a white tiled table upon which stood condensed milk, butter and cheese in attractive wrappers ready for market and in glass jars so that the visitor could inspect them. Meats, vegetables and fruits, also canned, were displayed here. Back of the dairy exhibit liquors were arranged both in a high pyramid and in cases so as to show their wares attractively. On the left is a case containing crackers and confectionery; and to the left of that, two photographs of fine public buildings in the Republic.



ANIMAL PRODUCTS OF ARGENTINE.

In the foreground of this picture, on the right, is shown a photograph of some of the sheep which have made Argentine wool famous. This wool was displayed in large quantities in cases shown in the background of this picture, representing many different sheep men of the country. The display was awarded a grand prize and gold medals. Hides of different kinds were also displayed here and were awarded the highest premium. In the foreground of the picture is another exhibit of condensed milk and fine dairy products.

central pyramid of the booth to the four corners, approximately fifty feet distant—a most effective decoration, and one that might well be envied by any country. Some of the features of this booth were large charts showing graphically the progress the Argentine Republic has made in every field of industry since 1865. These charts were fastened between the pillars over the booth, so that they could be seen at a distance, and their plans and arrangement were such as to bring the facts clearly before the mind of the visitor. The charts covered all the leading industries of Argentina, showing the facts and figures in any line of most interest to the inquirer. Here were the figures of live stock, butter, cheese and other products. In making their awards, the Grand Jury recognized this by giving these charts the Grand Prize. Groups of the national flags of Argentina, fastened high upon the central pillars, formed one of the decorative features of the exhibit; but the whole display was arranged in such a tasteful manner, and contained so many fine products, that it was not only representative and instructive but also beautiful.

The main entrance was constructed of finely polished wood, into which small pillars of glass had been let. These were filled with grains and seeds of all kinds, and gave the visitor an idea of the products he would find within. The lower part of this framework was covered with large photographs of some of the finest live stock to be found anywhere.

Within the booth the visitor found himself surrounded by cases of choice produce. To represent the dairy industry, two large white tile tables stood to the right and left of the central entrance, with condensed milk and cream in cans and glass jars of the "La Martona" and the "Granja Blanca" brands.



ARGENTINE TOBACCO.

One of the gold medals awarded to Argentina's display in the Palace of Agriculture was given to her tobaccos. Leaf tobacco and the finished product in the form of finely rolled cigars and ground tobacco, packed in neat bags, attracted much favorable comment from the tobacco experts who examined them. Canned meats, vegetables and fruits packed behind bright labels, biscuits, wines and liquors, cotton and many other products from Argentina were arranged in an effective way in cases all around the central tobacco exhibit.



A BOAT MADE OF ARGENTINE TIMBER.

In the Palace of Forestry was installed the life-saving boat shown here. It was constructed on tested scientific principles and built of the most suitable timber from the forests of Argentina. On the right are shown palm logs, palma negra, growing at a uniform thickness for over twenty-five feet and used for telegraph and telephone poles and many other purposes. On the left are blocks of Quebracho Colorado which had been used for railroad ties for thirty years and, when cut, still showed the firmness and hardness of marble.

Allied to this industry was the display of hides and wool, which attracted as much favorable comment from expert cattlemen as any similar exhibit made in the Palace of Agriculture. The hides were of excellent quality, showing what kind of cattle are raised in Argentine Republic. Among these was a skin ten feet long, without the tail, the quality of which was such as to win a Grand Prize. Calf, goat, sheepskins from the smallest lamb to the full-grown animal, horsehair and the skins of wild beasts were awarded many medals. Two large glass-covered cases filled with wool carried off a Grand Prize each.

A country that can make such a display must have vast areas of grazing lands, and this is true of Argentine Republic. Perhaps no country in the world possesses such large sections of fertile soil producing the best kind of forage grasses. Because of her climate, cattle are reared entirely in the open in Argentine Republic without the necessity of stabling, and fed, usually, on natural pasture. The province of Buenos

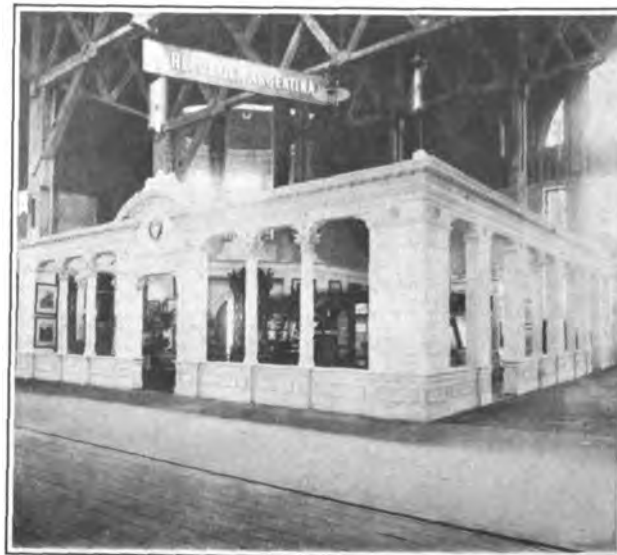
Aires, Entre Rios, half of Santa Fe and the south of Cordoba, can maintain, on an average, from three to twelve sheep or from a half to two cows per hectare, and the territories of the Pampa, Santa Cruz, Rio Negro, Neuquen and Chubut from one to three sheep per hectare, a hectare being 2.47 acres.

In the provinces of Mendoza, San Juan, Salta and Jujuy, however, the



THE NATIVE WOODS OF ARGENTINE.

Hundreds of different kinds of native woods were shown in the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game by Argentine Republic. A large tun finished in coigue wood was placed here by the Government of Tierra del Fuego Territory. On the walls hung pictures of native forests and some of the lumber mills of the country. Arranged on shelves around one of the pillars were jars of tanning bark and medicinal seeds and bark, of which there are many varieties found in considerable quantities in the native forests.



ARGENTINE MANUFACTURES.

Argentina's White and Gold Booth in the Palace of Manufactures was distinguishable from all others by its silk banners of the Republic, blue and white with a large sun embroidered in gold thread in the center. Over the central entrance the coat of arms of the Republic was carved and painted in the national colors. Potted palms in jardinières stood among the exhibit cases in the interior. Almost every kind of goods manufactured in Argentina was on display.



stock is bred and fattened on irrigated alfalfa fields capable of carrying from two to six cows and of fattening from two to three steers per hectare. Two currents of importation combined to form, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the foundation of the immense herds of cattle, sheep, horses and goats which constitute Argentina's capital of live stock; one came direct from Spain and settled on the margin of the Rio de la Plata; the other had its source in Peru and occupied the provinces of the interior. The cattle, horses and sheep imported into Argentina and Peru came principally from the south of Spain; the two former being of the Andalusian type and the latter of the breed called churra, which was characterized by its long legs, long, straight and uncurled wool, and small bones. The importation of Merino sheep,



G. A. PUENTE,  
Commissioner of Manu-  
factures and Electricity.

Trakelnen, Hambletonian, and other breeds of horses, have been imported, and all the original wild stock has been so much crossed and in such a manner modified, that its size, production of beef, mutton, wool, etc., has been increased from one and one-half pounds of wool per sheep in 1870 to five and one-half pounds in 1904, and from three hundred and fifty pounds of beef from the average four-year kid steer to five hundred and fifty pounds.

Stock-raising in Argentina is about the best-paying business existing, owing to the low price of purchased or rented land and of live stock, and to the cheap system of extensive breeding on natural pasture. The profits obtained depend on the capital invested; as, owing to the system of breeding, the expenses do not follow in arithmetical proportion to the

number of stock kept, but are relatively lower as the number of stock is greater; thus the cost of tending one thousand head of cattle is about equal to the expenses required for five hundred, and the cost of tending two thousand only about fifteen or twenty per cent more than they are for one thousand. No less attractive and more extensive, perhaps, was the display of grain which was made in this booth.



ARGENTINE'S ARSENAL SUPPLY EXHIBIT.

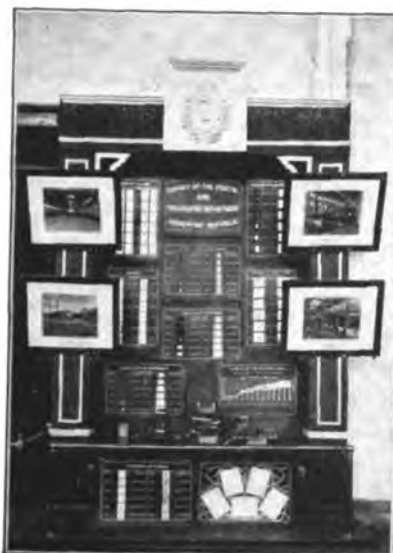
These two cases were in Argentine Republic's booth in the Palace of Manufactures, and contained arsenal supplies of the most modern type.



ARGENTINE-PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

This picture shows another view of the exhibit of arsenal supplies that Argentine installed in Palace of Manufactures.

Some of these grains were placed in glass jars and arranged in pyramids, some in cases and some formed the base of the pillars of the booth. The different kinds of



ARGENTINE IN THE PALACE OF ELECTRICITY, MINES AND MANUFACTURES.

The picture in the center shows a comprehensive exhibit of minerals owned by the Department of Mines and Geology of Argentine Republic. The immense blocks of onyx in the foreground attracted much admiration because of their fine coloring. On the left is a reproduction of Argentina's installation in the Palace of Electricity, where the "Argentine Model" of the Morse apparatus was shown by an actual recorder, and the light and power houses of the Republic were represented by photographs and tables showing that Argentina is unusually well supplied with the most modern of electrical appliances. The statistics of her post-office department, made public here, compare favorably with those of any country. On the right is a picture of a case filled with "Victoria" wax matches, made in Argentina.

wheat shown and the perfection to which each had been brought at once placed Argentine among the foremost wheat-raising countries. As the visitor learned from some of the charts compiled by the Commission, three million six hundred ninety-five thousand three hundred and forty-three hectares of wheat were produced in 1900, an increase of two hundred and seven per cent over the amount produced in 1891. In 1903 one hundred and five million bushels of wheat were raised, making this Republic fourth in rank among the wheat-producing nations of the world, Europe being first, United States second, and India third. And yet only sixteen million acres are under cultivation, while two hundred and fifty million acres of suitable land lies untilled.

The corn displayed by Argentine was no less fine as to quality. The charts in this exhibit showed that without fertilizer the soil of Argentine Republic yields from forty-five to one hundred bushels of corn to the acre. Among the display of seeds, flax took an important place. Today this rich country produces one-fourth, or thirty-five million bushels, of the world's consumption of this product. As flax is used at present, no less than one million tons of the fiber are wasted each year, because only the seed is considered of value as an export. This fiber, on account of the variety of purposes for which it may be used, might be made to yield a good profit. In one of the large cases in the booth was a display of tobacco leaf, ranging from pale yellow leaf to the darkest brown. Fine cigars completed the exhibit, for there are no factories of twist, black or cake tobacco in Argentine. The exhibit as it stood was awarded a gold medal by the Jurors of the Exposition. All classes of tobacco grow well in various regions of the country, Misiones, Chaco, Tucuman, Salta and Jujuy. There are important cigar and cigarette factories, the latter having developed an enormous trade.

In 1902 there were one thousand one hundred and eleven factories and shops for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes working in the Republic, one hundred and ninety-eight being of considerable importance, with a capital amounting to \$7,529,944 currency, the total amount of tobacco worked up in the year being seven million four hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and ten kilos, of which five million nine hundred and fifty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-seven kilos were home-



H. ANASAGASTI,  
Commissioner of Liberal  
Arts and Mines.

This large quantity of tobacco when manufactured reached the total value of \$34,518,370 currency. In the Palace of Agriculture some good specimens of alfalfa from the three million one hundred thousand acres of land in Argentine under crop were shown. As the live stock of the country is increasing in numbers, it has been found profitable to raise this forage on a large scale. Among the manufactured products shown in this exhibit was a case of flour in sacks, which was awarded the Grand Prize. In 1903, six hundred and fifty mills produced four hundred and fifty thousand tons of flour, of which seventy-two thousand tons were exported. Many of these mills are equipped with the best machinery and one of them grinds four thousand bags per day. Of wheat products, the crackers and macaroni arranged in

neat boxes and cases formed an attractive exhibit. The display of sugar in different stages of refining, together with many kinds of finished product, was awarded a Grand Prize. This was cane sugar, of which a considerable amount is produced in Argentine. It is estimated that ordinary land will yield from thirty to forty thousand pounds of cane to the acre. In 1901 sugar production reached its climax in one hundred and fifty-one million tons, which, however, in 1903 had fallen to one hundred and forty-nine million tons.

Canned meats, fish and vegetables formed not an unattractive part of the display of manufactured products. The industry of canning and packing meat has reached considerable proportions. For tinned and salted beef and meat extract two hundred and sixty-nine thousand one hundred head of cattle were used by the fifteen factories of the Republic. Allied to this is meat-freezing, which meant an exportation of three million four hundred and twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-three sheep and two hundred and fifty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-one steers from Argentine in 1903. Owing to the enormous amount of raw material that the country produces, these industries are bound to develop largely. Such is the soil of the Republic, that the existing number of cattle and sheep in Argentine Republic in 1904 might easily be doubled without overstocking the pasture at hand. The market for all the meat Argentine can produce is found in Europe, which is reached by lines of steamers equipped with refrigerating rooms.

The hides thus produced are cured in Argentine with tannic



ARGENTINE'S NATIONAL PRESS EXHIBIT.

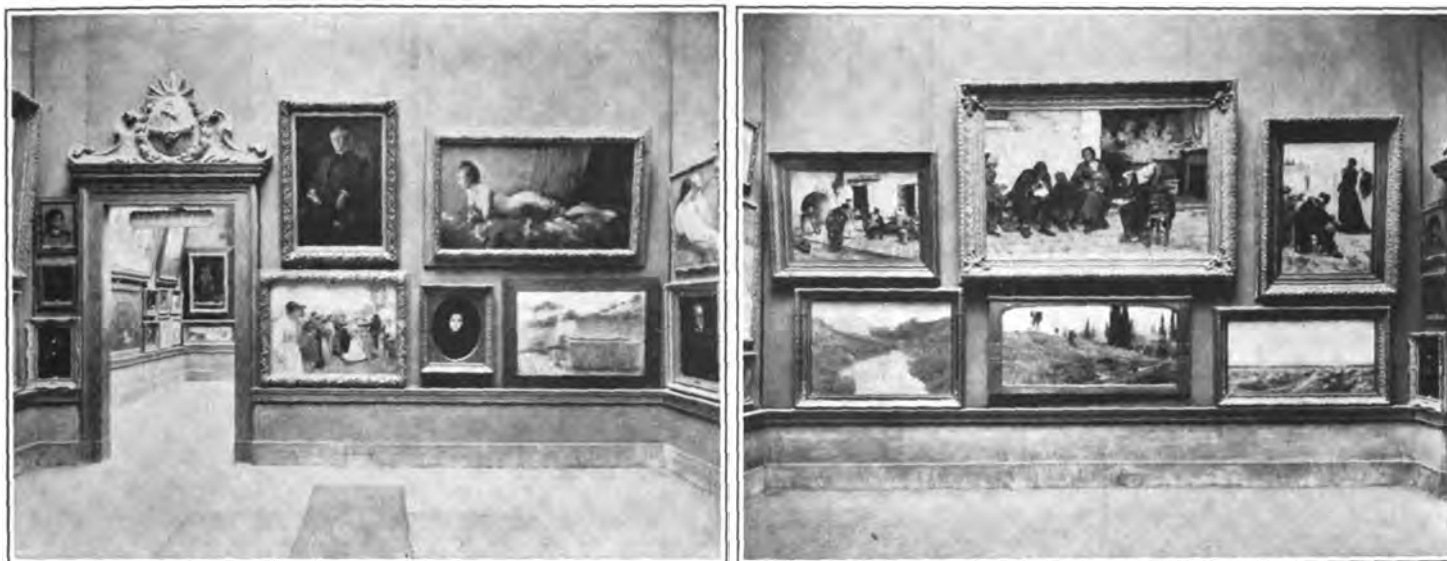
In the Palace of Liberal Arts Argentine Republic installed two exhibits, one of which was devoted to the displays of the National Press of the country. In this respect Argentine was unique, for she was the only nation which had such an exhibit. Of much interest were the large photographs showing the fine quarters in which the different newspapers are installed, and the books of statistics setting forth the flourishing condition of the Press in consequence of the absolute freedom from censorship which it enjoys.

nine thousand one hundred head of cattle were used by the fifteen factories of the Republic. Allied to this is



WHERE ARGENTINE'S WATERWAYS WERE EXPLOITED.

The larger of the two exhibits which Argentine made in the Palace of Liberal Arts was composed chiefly of relief maps and charts showing the bays and inlets of her coast and the navigable rivers running into her interior. Besides these there were portfolios of photographs which gave the visitor a clear idea of the cities and industries as well as the resources of the unexploited regions of Argentine. A case of bank notes and stamps showed what fine work the Government engravers were doing.



VIEWS IN THE ARGENTINE SECTION OF FINE ARTS.

Alongside of the door is the delightful scene in a Parisian Fair, "Somnambulist," by Emilio Artigue, for which he received a silver medal. To its right is the luminous and expressive "Head of a Girl," by Carlos A. Ripamonte, who was likewise awarded a silver medal. Above are "The Model Resting," a study in the nude, and a handsome portrait of "Mr. A. S.," both pictures from the brush of E. Sivori. In the angle to the right are "Portrait of his Father," by Rodriguez Etchart, and "Confidence," by Mrs. Damp. To the left of the door will be seen "The Dreamer," by Rodriguez Etchart, and two heads of women by Schiaffino, entitled "Dolores" and "Josefa."

The upper center handsome picture "The Soup of the Poor," by Reynaldo Giudici, was awarded a gold medal. Underneath it is "The Abandoned," a melancholy country cemetery, by Collivadino. To the left "Twilight," a dreamy and hazy pastoral scene by Ricardo Garcia, which earned a silver medal. To the right is to be seen a masterly conception of the "Pampas" of the Argentine, by Eduardo Sivori, which was awarded a gold medal. Above, two other excellent paintings by Giudici, "Venetian Scene" and "Aristocratic Privileges."

acid from her own forests, and turned into fine, finished goods. This was exemplified by the exhibit in the Palace of Manufactures, where there were cases of shoes of the best material and the finest workmanship, together with a collection of well-tanned hides, colored or varnished to suit different purposes. Besides the leather exhibit there were many articles there to attract the visitor. Of peculiar interest were the arsenal and other army supplies shown. Shells of every size were there, from the smallest to the largest size demanded by cannon. A pair of folding army beds, with shelf and books attached, showed the ingenuity of the inventor and the practical spirit of the country which adopted it. A table of carbon



EDUARDO SCHIAFFINO  
Art Director.

arc lights, an exhibit of acetylene gas generators, which was awarded a gold medal, demonstrated how modern in their demands the citizens of Argentine are. The steel safes and the intricate locks displayed in the booth were also of the finest, newest pattern. Bolts, wire nails and brass castings showed corresponding advancement. In this section, too, were shown the wax matches of Victoria brand, which have an extensive market, which received the Grand Prize. Fine cement work in the form of mosaic tiling of artistic pattern and durable quality could be seen there. A case of men's felt hats made according to the latest Paris fashions, and men's knitted underwear of wool and silk, compared favorably with the best



VIEWS IN THE ARGENTINE SECTION OF FINE ARTS.

In the center is a pastel of an Argentine Beau Brummel, "Jayme Llavallol," by Eduardo Schiaffino; underneath a pretty aquarelle by Ballerini, entitled "Panorama of Ascochinga;" to the left a suggestive "Beatrice" and a plastic nude "Sleeping Woman," by Schiaffino; above is a luminous aquarelle by Sivori, the "Alfalfa Field in San Martin," and "The Germ," a symbolic evolution of idea, by Mrs. Diana Cid de Damp. To the right of the Llavallol is the magnificent portrait of Doctor Fernando Perez, celebrated Argentine Physician, member of the Faculty of Paris, and the beautiful Miss Susana Jolly Medrano, who is the typical incarnation of an Argentine girl. Above this latter is "The Episcopal Blessing," a bright conception of Emilio Caraffa.

The picture with the oxen, "To the Homestead," is a beautiful painting by Eduardo Sivori, dean of the Argentine Artists, rewarded with a gold medal at this Exposition, and illustrates the rural customs of the country around Buenos Aires. To the left, "Youth Amuses Itself," a sweet picture by Emile Artigue, a well known illustrator of *Le Figaro Illustré*, of Paris, France. To the right, a beautiful "Nude Woman," a precious "Still Life," and an expressive meditating "Faust," by Severo Rodriguez Etchart, a noted painter recently deceased. In the center "Head of An Old Man" by E. de la Cárcova. At the top is a group of laborers, "Bread," a subject full of light from the brush of Carlos P. Ripamonte.





ARGENTINE SECTION OF FINE ARTS.

The central painting, "The Hour of Rest," by Pio Collivadino, awarded a gold medal, is a notable realistic page, full of life and color. Directly underneath is "Wine," a tragical work by the same artist. To the left is "The Village Street," by the fine landscape artist Ricardo Garcia, and "Virtus," a group of women, by Ripamonte. To the right, "Choir of Frari" and "Head of John the Baptist," by Graciano Mendilaharsu, two eminent painters, recently prematurely deceased. A nude bust portrait of "Spring," by Ventura Marcó del Pont; a mysterious profile of the head of "Eliza," by Schiaffino; "A Visit," a pastel by De la Cárcova; "Landscape Venice," by Reynaldo Giudici, surmounted on top by a beautiful "Portrait of a Young Girl," by Artigue.

In the center of the photograph appears the dramatic painting of Ernesto de la Cárcova, greatly praised by critics, "Without Bread and Without Work," which was awarded the Grand Prix and is the property of the Museum of Buenos Aires. Underneath, a row of lovely heads of Argentine and French women: "Miss S. J. M."—"Vesper"—"Margot"—"Myth"—and Morocha—works of Eduardo Schiaffino, Director of the National Museum of Fine Arts at Buenos Aires and Fine Art Commissioner to the Exposition at St. Louis. "Margot" is the property of the Museum of Fine Arts at Buenos Aires, and "Myth" of the Museum of Fine Arts at St. Louis.

of its kind exhibited by any other nation. Druggist supplies in the form of chemicals were attractively arranged in a large round case, and a dentistry exhibit showed the



ARGENTINE SCULPTURE.

In the foreground, "Sorrow," by Arturo Dresco, a nude girl weeping, for whose scientific construction its sculptor received a gold medal; immediately behind this is his delicately carved marble "Renunciation," in the background "Armed Peace," by Mateo Alonzo; and in the center another view of the superb group "Pecheresses," by Yrurtia, which gained the ringing applause of Camille Maclair and Charles Morice in the Salon of Paris in 1903, and received the highest award at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Three large breweries in Buenos Aires, with a capital of over two million dollars, and twenty-nine breweries in different parts of the interior, produced approximately forty million liters in 1903. Yet, in the same year \$2,480,523 worth of liquors, exclusive of wine, were imported. Of wines, Argentine Republic produced, in 1904, forty-one million gallons from grapes grown in all her different provinces, and still a considerable amount had to be imported to supply the demand.

Argentine's display in the Palace of Liberal Arts embraced maps showing chiefly those parts of the Republic where there are navigable rivers, or such as can be easily made so. The basin of the Plata River, the lower and central portions of which form one of the finest entrance gates to Argentine—in fact, to all South America—is the widest in the world, connecting Argentine with the Republics of Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil. Into it run tributaries extending in all directions into the interior.

Another of these hydrographic maps showed the salt lakes lying in certain parts of the interior, from which much of the salt supply of the Republic is derived. These maps were so accurately and clearly constructed as to form a good picture of the topographical feature of the country in the mind of the examiner. Besides the large maps, there was room in this booth for samples of the fine printing and book-binding done in Argentine. Some of the *editions de luxe* displayed here were masterpieces of the book-binder's art. In another booth were Argentine periodicals. Here Mr. Jose de Olivares, Commissioner of the Press, showed the startling progress made by Argentine in the field of journalism.

In the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game, slabs of over a hundred different kinds of commercial timber were shown in an exhibit extending nearly 150 feet. In making the exhibit, the



ARGENTINE SCULPTURE.

General view of the Argentine section of Sculpture, for the elegant decoration and arrangement of which the Argentine Fine Art Commissioner, Mr. Eduardo Schiaffino, was awarded a Commemorative Diploma and Gold Medal. In the foreground is "Abel," a lifelike and beautiful piece of sculpture, by Lucio Correa Morales, who received therefor a silver medal. In the center "Pecheresses" (The Sinners), is a splendid group of six figures, all acting in concert, bowed down by the weight of remorse, a symbolic masterpiece for which its sculptor, Rogelio Yrurtia, was awarded the Grand Prize. To the left, two marbles, "Head of a Girl," and "Renunciation," and the figure of a woman reclining at full length on her back, "Resignation"—admirable works displaying the recognition and science of form by Arturo Dresco. In the background, to the right, four figures in terra cotta (baked clay), "Witchery," "The Drunkard," "Fear" and "Pruning," works full of spontaneous humor, by Mateo Alonzo, creator of a school of his own, for which he was awarded a bronze medal.





ARGENTINE EXHIBIT, PALACE OF EDUCATION.

Among the many displays made within this booth were large photographs showing the fine school buildings of the country. The jurors found these buildings so excellent that a Grand Prize was awarded.

forests, were exhibited in glass jars. The preparation of quebracho extract has already reached important figures, not only supplying the large home demand, but even the requirements of foreign markets.

Minerals from every province in the Argentine Republic were displayed in the twenty cases which made the chief exhibit in her booth in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, and which were awarded a Grand Prize, six gold, eight silver, and four bronze medals. Almost every kind of ore was shown here, for almost every kind is found on the eastern slope of the Andes, which extends the length of the Republic. Especially numerous were the exhibits of coal which, up to 1904, was mined to a very small extent, and of gold ore, which has been mined both in placers and in quartz veins for many years. Silver and copper are also found plentifully, and iron, manganese, bismuth, antimony, and building stones of various sorts. Among the latter, onyx takes an important place, as was shown by the finely marked and colored slabs on exhibit in this booth. Argentina's development, however, is not confined to industrial fields alone. Anyone examining her exhibits in the Palace of Education, or of Fine Arts, or of Electricity, would have at once grasped how her cultural and industrial development have gone hand in hand.



PHONOGRAPH.

It sang the Argentine National Hymn and school songs.

reckoned with the foremost of mechanical inventors.

The Argentine School of Fine Arts is of recent creation; its artists have made single exhibits in the Salon of Paris, in

Commission of Argentine aimed not to show what prodigies their country could produce, but to display the wood in the size in which it is particularly valuable for industrial and commercial purposes.

In large boxes Brea gum and tanning bark were shown; and forty-two species of dye plants, besides many of the three hundred and forty-nine medicinal plants which grow in the Argentine

the Petit Gallery, and in the International at Venice; but this was the first time they exhibited their works officially and collectively. This display in Saint Louis resulted in a real triumph for them, since out of eighteen artists who were able to compete they have obtained sixteen prizes, among which are two Grand Prizes, four gold medals, six silver medals and four bronze medals.

But the best index to her general intellectual growth was shown by her display of school work in the Palace of Education. Here the Commission, to which the excellent showing the Argentine Republic made at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was largely due—set forth the school system in detail, every department being represented by work done by the pupils, and pictures and charts showing the buildings and the course of instruction followed. So excellent was the exhibit considered that the Jurors awarded a Grand Prize, eleven gold and twenty silver medals. In Argentine, as in the best American and European schools,



ERNESTO NELSON.  
Commissioner of Education.

manual training takes an important place. Cases of woodwork, etc., of sewing, and pictures of shops and work rooms, showed what results they are accomplishing. Every useful branch of learning is taught according to the most approved methods. In the secondary schools, languages, sciences and arts are thoroughly mastered.

There are twenty-eight normal schools, nineteen national colleges and three universities, besides an academy of art and several conservatories of music, in the Republic. As with us, technical and commercial schools are constantly gaining in favor, and are assisting materially



MANUAL TRAINING WORK OF ARGENTINE SCHOOLS.

An entire wall of the Argentine Educational Exhibit was given to samples of work and tools used in the manual training schools of the country. The exhibit was both entertaining and instructive.

in the general progress of the country.

The compulsory school law demands that children between the ages of six and fourteen years shall attend school, and education is general.

The government of Argentine Republic is, as its name indicates, a system of representation from the various provinces, like that of the United States, but perhaps a little more centralized.



EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM ILLUSTRATED.

A series of large charts showing in graphic form the school statistics of Argentine as compared with different periods in her development and in comparison with other nations, was a part of the display in the Education booth.

Few countries offer such a splendid field for the investment of American capital as does the country of Brazil. In every department, from the raising of coffee and the extraction of rubber, to the building of ships and the rolling stock of railroads, she offers unparalleled opportunity. This was pleasingly and convincingly demonstrated in Brazil's remark-

knoll in the Foreign Government Section of the Exposition Grounds. The pavilion was designed by Colonel F. M. de Souza Aguiar, Commissioner-General, and built under his personal direction.

In symmetry, stateliness and beauty of line, the Brazilian Pavilion was superior to any on the grounds of the Louisiana



BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT PAVILION AT THE EXPOSITION

The pavilion was located in the southwest corner of the Foreign Government Section and was designed by Colonel F. M. de Souza Aguiar, the Commissioner-General. The main section was perfectly symmetrical in its dimensions, being 191 x 132 feet wide. On either side was a loggia, overlooking the lawns, each forty feet in diameter, and its roof supported by corinthian columns eighty feet high. The main pavilion had two and one-half floors and a gallery around the base of the dome. The dome was a characteristic feature of the building, rising to a height of one hundred and thirty-five feet above the second floor. Around it were eight heroic figures, the only statuary on the pavilion. The pavilion was surrounded by beautiful green lawns, decorated with beds of roses and shrubbery.

able exhibit at the World's Fair in 1904, where she showed herself so rich and diversified in resources as to astonish the public. To represent her, a lofty pavilion, supported by massive Corinthian columns and surmounted by a dome from which flew the national flag, was erected on a grass-covered

Purchase Exposition. It was universally pronounced the "Jewel of the Fair." Almost without adornment, in splendid simplicity, its dome rose high above the main structure, which covered one hundred and ninety-one by one hundred and thirty-two feet. On both sides, wings, in the form of circular

loggias, with columns rising majestically to the dome overhead, joined the main pavilion, where Brazil, with characteristic hospitality, served the national beverage—coffee—to her guests. These loggias overlooked the lawn, which surrounded the building, and afforded an excellent outlook upon the World's Fair Grounds, because of their situation on the summit of an incline. For the same reason the lofty white pavilion formed a conspicuous and attractive landmark from different parts of the Exposition Grounds. Broad, glistening stone steps, guarded by sculptured lions, led from north and south into the pavilion. Within, a spacious reception hall, made particularly beautiful by the Doric columns which supported its ceiling, received the visitor. On the walls interesting photographs and charts illustrating the chief industry of the country—coffee culture—were hung. Coffee culture was further demonstrated by machinery of the most improved pattern, where the process of preparing coffee for the market was shown. In sacks, in glass jars and cases, coffee beans, ranging in size from curled grains as small as peas to flat grains as large as cocoa beans, were displayed. To illustrate the plentifulness of this product, Brazil had built here a fountain which poured forth coffee beans instead of water. From this floor two broad stairways led to the second story; here a social reception hall, the offices of the Brazilian Commission, and the retiring rooms were situated. These apartments were sumptuously furnished, and decorated with rare statuary. The central dome, with its ornamentation of colored glass and its round Florentine windows, rising one hundred and thirty-five feet (by exterior measurement) above the second floor, formed its ceiling.

The gallery running round the interior of the dome was reached from here by a narrow staircase, which also opened upon the roof-garden outside. From this roof-garden the visitor gained a far-reaching outlook upon the Exposition Grounds and the surrounding country, and also a closer view of the eight heroic statues which surrounded the dome.

An iron stairway led from here to the gallery around the exterior of the dome, from which commanding height a general panoramic view of the Exposition was gained. At night rows of electric lights, outlining the dome, took the place of the Brazilian and American flags which ornamented it by day. There were fifteen hundred of these lights distributed throughout the building, some clustered in rich

chandeliers from the center of reception halls and loggias, others placed in rows to outline galleries and dome.

This was not the first time that Colonel Aguiar presented to the United States a structure of unusual excellence. At the World's Fair of 1893 Brazil was represented by a pavilion which also attested the taste and originality of the architect. In Brazil numerous public works record his genius. As Brazilian Commissioner, he rectified the boundary line between Brazil and Uruguay—a delicate piece of work, as are always those referring to international boundaries. As a member of the Engineering Staff in the State of Rio Grande do Sul he designed and built, repaired and improved armories, barracks and other public works. As Director of the Public

Telegraph, Colonel Aguiar reorganized and greatly improved the entire telegraph system of Brazil. As Director of the Fire Department of Rio Janeiro, he planned a fire-boat for the protection of the port, which was pronounced to be remarkably well adapted to its purpose by expert shipbuilders. Colonel Aguiar has held many other public positions and has everywhere proven himself a man of rare talent, worthy of the esteem and confidence in which his countrymen hold him.

To assist him as Secretary of the Brazilian Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Colonel Aguiar selected Major J. da Cunha Pires, a gentleman second only to the distinguished Commissioner in his services to the Brazilian Republic.

Major Pires has been connected with the construction of telegraph lines, of strategic roads to the frontier, and other public works, and has everywhere proven himself thoroughly capable and worthy of the marks of appreciation



COLONEL F. M. DE SOUZA AGUIAR,  
Brazil's Commissioner-General to the Exposition.

which his government has bestowed upon him.

Of the \$600,000 which the Brazilian Government appropriated for its exhibit at the World's Fair, \$135,000 was expended on this building, whose size and splendor indicated the importance of the country it represented. Of all the nations of the world Brazil ranks third in area, being exceeded in this respect only by Russia and the United States of America, with Alaska included. A comparison between the territory of Russia and of Brazil results entirely in favor of the latter, Brazil being uniformly habitable because of the fertility of its soil and the mildness of its climate; Russia, on the other hand, containing large frozen regions and extensive deserts. Even the territory of the United States is

broken in two. Brazil, on the contrary, is not only homogeneous in character, but also formed of contiguous area. Despite its size, it is by nature accessible, being half surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean and having easy communication with all the South American Republics except Ecuador and Chile. Besides these natural means of communication Brazil has now the artificial means of reaching the interior, and every year hundreds of additional kilometers of railroads are being opened to public traffic, and the concessions given for surveying and for the laying of new tracks show that, in a very short time, the entire country will be covered by an extensive railway system, connecting the individual producers in the far interior with the ports and the interior centers of population. The total number of kilo-

and September, lasting one hundred and twenty days, and rising fifty-six feet, maximum, the average rise being thirty-three feet. Next in importance is the San Francisco River, being the fourth largest river in the Western Hemisphere. It is navigable for over a thousand miles, having falls which rival Niagara and affording water-power estimated at two million horse-power. This can be utilized throughout the year because of the temperate climate of Brazil. Lying as it does between the fifth and thirty-third degrees, south latitude, Brazil would naturally be counted a torrid country were it not for its high altitude, which changes its tropical climate into that of a country situated in the temperate zone, especially in the southern part of the Republic, in the States of San Paolo, Parana, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Geraes.



RECEPTION ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR OF BRAZILIAN PAVILION.

This room contained massive furniture in mahogany, large jardinières and urns containing palms; an upright and grand piano and carpets and tapestries to correspond with the other luxurious fittings. In the center of the room was a large octagonal settee, surmounted by a beautiful white marble statue representing "the feast," and originating at the Bazzanti gallery of Florence.

meters of railroads in operation in 1902 was thirteen thousand seven hundred and eight kilos, seven hundred and five meters.

An immense plateau from one thousand to four thousand feet above the sea-level forms the greater part of Brazil. This level stretch of land is broken by two mountain ranges—one along the Atlantic coast and one in the interior—and by numerous rivers, all flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. Of these rivers the Amazon is the largest in the world, having a surface estimated at two million square miles. It precipitates itself into the ocean with such violence that a sea of fresh water, measuring more than one hundred and twenty-four miles, is formed at its mouth. In certain places it attains a depth of one thousand six hundred and fifty feet, and in width its maximum is sixty-three miles. Large tonnage navigation is practicable over its tributaries. Floods occur in March

The evenness of temperature produces a various and vigorous flora all the year. In brilliancy of color Brazilian flowers cannot be excelled, just as the Amazonian forests cannot be excelled in the huge proportions of its trees.

This natural vegetation indicates the richness of the soil and the favorable climatic conditions which must make Brazil one of the foremost agricultural nations of the world. Brazil falls naturally into nine agricultural divisions: Beginning at the north is the Amazonian division, which, flooded periodically, is naturally most fertile. The natural vegetation found here includes rubber, cocoa, vanilla, nuts and a large variety of medicinal plants and tropical fruits. The second agricultural division produces cocoa, coffee, sugar cane, rice and cotton. In its forests are found cocoanuts, gutta percha and mandioca, and manicocha (which make excellent rubber).



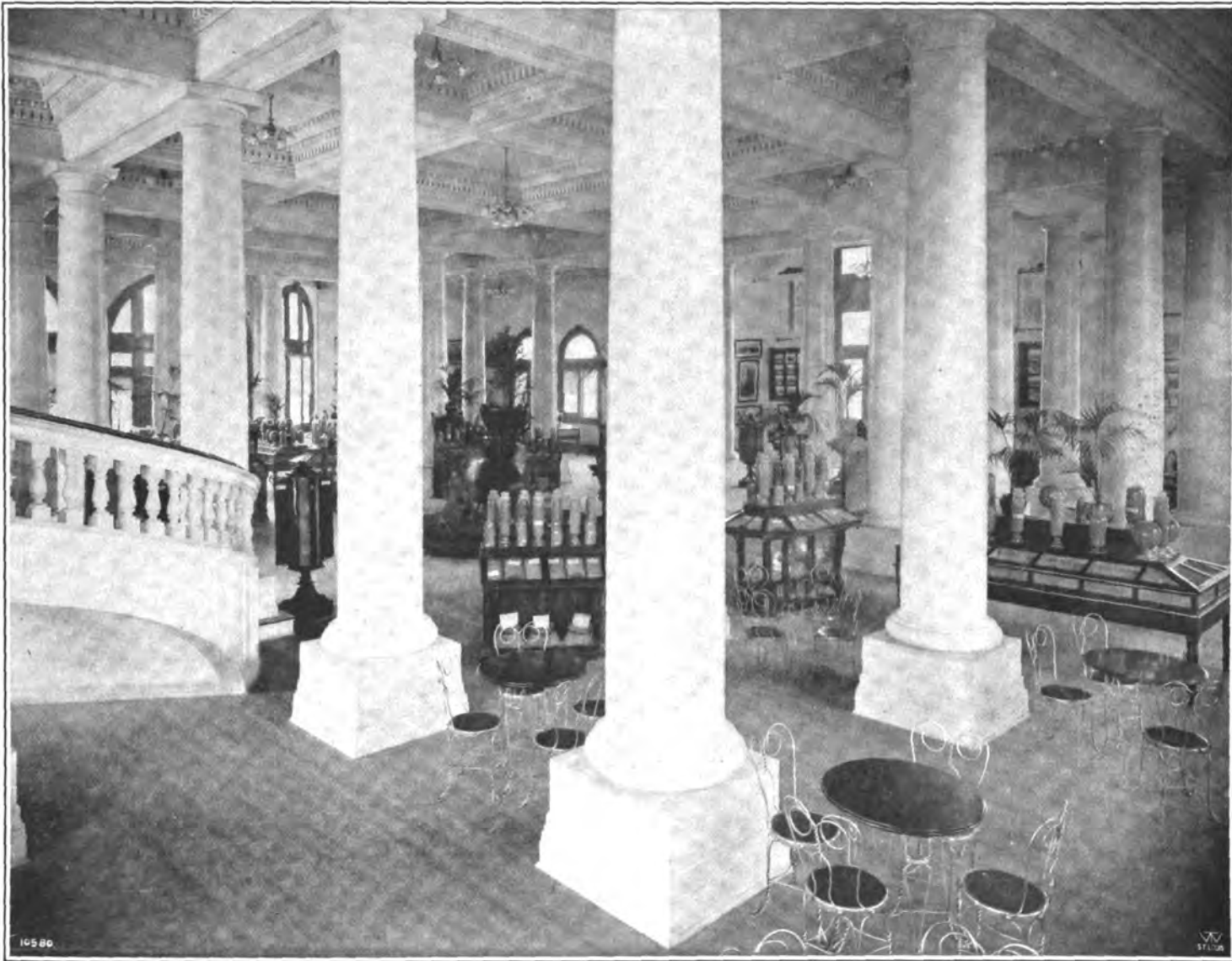
In this division are also extensive grazing lands, suitable for cattle and goat raising; and on the coast are found salt wells which can be profitably worked because of the high temperature of the water. The third division lies to the west and is similar except that it contains more grazing land and less forest. There is not a piece of arid ground here; it is thoroughly drained by a network of rivers, many of which are navigable by small vessels. This is excellent land for the production of cereals.

The fourth agricultural division lies in the northeast central part of the Republic. It is the center for sugar, cotton,

suitable especially for grazing land and for the production of dairy products. This is the most important mineral zone of the country.

The seventh division is the Paraguay River lowlands, and closely resembles the Amazon division in soil and products. Mate, a forest product, is the chief output, which can be easily distributed because of the shipping facilities furnished by the large and navigable rivers.

In the eighth, the southeastern division, pine forests abound. The climate and high latitude are suitable for the cultivation of all the plants of southern and central Europe,



INTERIOR GROUND FLOOR VIEW OF THE BRAZILIAN BUILDING.

This shows the central rotunda, the massive doric columns, double stairways and tables where coffee was served free to visitors each afternoon during the Exposition.

tobacco and cocoa production. Here, again, are forests from which gutta percha, resin and rubber (mangaheira) are taken. Saltpeter and alkaline phosphates are found here. The fifth division is the coffee-producing zone, in which is cultivated more than three-fourths of all the coffee in the world. The celebrated "Terras Roxas" (red lands), which, in fertility, are second to none in the world, are found here. In this part of Brazil not only any of the products of the tropics can be grown, but also any product of the temperate zone, such as cereals and European fruits, including grapes, beans, etc. The sixth agricultural division, northwest central Brazil, is

such as grapes, wheat, barley, oats, hemp, flax and silkworm-sustaining foliage. In the ninth agricultural division, the grazing lands are so excellent, and the transportation facilities so developed, that cattle, horse, sheep, goat and hog raising is carried on so largely that this region supplies almost all the other states of the Republic.

The diverse resources of the three million two hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and thirty square miles which compose Brazil, and the progressiveness of its people, were shown by the home government in their extensive displays in the Palaces of Agriculture, Forestry, Mines and Metallurgy,



COFFEE EXHIBIT IN BRAZIL PAVILION.

Liberal Arts, Transportation, Education and Fine Arts, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Its agricultural riches found an extensive and varied exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture. The floor space of four thousand six hundred and forty-one square feet allotted did not suffice to display the products which its one thousand and forty-nine exhibitors had sent, so that surplus chests and barrels had to be stowed under shelves and cases. The exhibit was in charge of Senhor J. R. Gomes, who gave valuable explanations and information concerning this display to interested visitors.

The most notable feature of this exhibit was, naturally, the product which is most extensively cultivated, which is the principal source of wealth in Brazil, and which represents



COFFEE PLANTATION IN BRAZIL.

almost half of the entire value of exportation—coffee. The exhibitors had this in mind when they placed glass pillars, a foot in diameter, filled with coffee beans, around almost the entire booth.

The various processes of preparing coffee for the market were illustrated by many photographs. Samples of the rich, brown soil from the famous *terras roxas*, which accounts for the superior quality of Brazilian coffee, were placed here on exhibition. The Brazilian coffee planter uses the most modern and approved machinery, supplementing the excellent

soil and climate, and therefore his product cannot be equaled by any other country. Tables of statistics here showed that of the world's production for 1901-1902, which was nineteen million five hundred and eighty-eight thousand sacks of one hundred and thirty-two pounds each, Brazil furnished nearly five-sixths, or sixteen million two hundred and forty-six thousand sacks, the other coffee-producing countries furnishing in the aggregate three million three hundred and forty-two thousand sacks. This product is exported to one hundred and forty-two ports, New York leading the list with



PHOTOGRAPH OF BRAZIL COFFEE IN FLOWER.

four million five hundred and sixty-three thousand and forty-seven sacks. Of the shipping ports of Brazil, Santos alone sends out sixteen million sacks. These statistics also show that most of the coffee sold in America and in Europe as Mocha and Java comes in reality from Brazil.

In competition with other nations at international exhibitions, Brazil has repeatedly been awarded the gold medal for her coffee. Even though the economic conditions of production have changed in recent years, because of the lowering of prices consequent upon the increase of this culture, it has been found, by careful computation, that the price of five cents a pound in the shipping port gives the coffee planter a profit of twenty-four per cent on the capital invested.

Next to coffee, sugar cane is the most important agricultural product of Brazil. At the World's Fair cane sugar was



BRAZIL COFFEE PLANTATION AT SAN PAULO.



GENERAL VIEW OF BRAZIL'S AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.  
The illustration shows the artistic pillars of glass in which was displayed the coffee of Brazil.

exhibited in its different stages of refinement, from coarse brown crystals to the finest white powder, and French candy manufactured therefrom. The output of sugar throughout the country is more than five hundred thousand tons, very

little of which is exported, because of the inefficacy of the machinery used, which extracts only from seven to eight per cent of saccharine from the cane; whereas, from thirteen to fourteen per cent of saccharine is extracted from the beet



PYRAMID OF BRAZIL TREE FIBER.



BRAZIL MACARONI MEAL AND FLOUR.



raised in other countries. In consequence, as the beet output has become greater the exportation of cane sugar from Brazil has become less. But even with the depression in prices brought about by this condition, the ease with which the cane is raised in all parts of Brazil makes the sugar industry still sufficiently profitable to attract investment.

The tobacco planters exhibited in an attractive and extensive manner at the World's Fair. Bales of black coiled tobacco wrapped in banana fiber, ready for exportation, granulated tobacco in blocks, large leaves of the finest tobacco ready to be rolled into cigars; and the finished product—cigars and cigarettes of the first quality, wrapped in separate wrappers and packed in elegant boxes—were displayed.

The extent of the tobacco output can be partially judged by the figures for the exportation in 1902, in which year forty-five thousand two hundred tons were shipped.

In the coast States of Brazil cotton is raised on a large scale. Although the larger part of this product is consumed by the local cotton-manufacturing industries, yet in 1902 thirty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-seven tons were exported. In the agricultural section of Brazil at the World's Fair, bales of this cotton were on exhibition, which proved that Brazil was rightfully classified as one of the foremost cotton-producing nations. The enterprising planters showed also bottles of cotton-seed oil as a by-product of the cotton industry.

An interesting exhibit of cocoa, from the bean in its shell to the refined product of chocolate, cocoa butter and French candy, was made by native producers. Though the greater part of this is used for home consumption, statistics for 1902 show an exportation of twenty thousand six hundred and forty-two tons.

As minor products, Brazil exhibited rice, corn, wheat, beans, tea, alcohol, rum and numerous medicinal plants. They are called minor products, not because the soil or climate is unsuited for their extensive cultivation, but merely because the industry is as yet undeveloped. In fact, the natural conditions are most propitious for their cultivation, and it is merely a matter of time until Brazil, because of its

vast area and exceptionally suitable climate, shall compete with the most extensive producers of these staples.

A product, exceedingly interesting to the American, and a product which will come into general use in the near future, was displayed in sacks and in glass cases—manioc meal. This meal from the manioc root is used extensively as a vegetable by the natives of Brazil, and eaten with meat. Ground into flour, this takes the place of wheat flour. Its delicious flavor, as well as its nutritious qualities, recommends it for universal use. Two large cases of products of the macaroni meal, from thread-like spaghetti to half-inch

macaroni, showed that here Brazil is Italy's rival. The macaroni was of a deep cream color, not because of coloring, but because in its manufacture the Brazilians use eggs.

Immigrants and foreign capital are pouring into the country with increasing rapidity each year, as the natural resources and the limitless opportunity for profitable investment are becoming more widely recognized. The home government generously encourages this immigration, believing that Brazil's greatest prosperity can be reached by the development of her natural riches, and knowing that her possibilities and resources are absolutely inexhaustible. To voluntary immigrants the government gives free shelter and transportation to any part of the country in which they choose to live. All the Brazilian States have special laws facilitating the buying of lands, and for the first year offer special inducements to settlers.

In her display in the Palace of Forestry at the

World's Fair, Brazil showed that agriculture is not by any means her only source of wealth, and hardly her greatest. Here were shown samples of different kinds of wood, besides two hundred and fifty-six other products from her great forests, such as bark for dyeing and tanning purposes, leaves, seeds and roots for medicinal purposes, resins and seeds for the manufacture of varnish and oils, and ninety-eight different kinds of fiber vines, rushes and cane for making ropes, brushes, brooms, mats, baskets, hats and paper tissues. A sample trunk of red cedar, measuring five feet in diameter, illustrated the luxuriance of Brazilian forests, where white pine, eight to ten feet in diameter



A CORNER IN BRAZIL'S AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

In the foreground are barrels containing whale oil. The figure is that of Senhor J. R. Gomes, assistant in charge of Agriculture for Brazil.



grows, where wild fig trees sometimes reach a diameter of eleven feet; and where Arneira, with wood ten times harder than mahogany — wood that can be buried for fifteen years in the ground without rotting — flourishes.

To represent one of her chief exports, Brazil here made a display of excellent rubber (*Symphonia Elastica*). The trees from which this rubber is extracted grow in great numbers in her forests.

This forestry exhibit, covering two thousand four hundred and ninety-nine square feet of floor space, included also various specimens of the Brazilian fauna, from the tiny beetle used for ornamentation to ten-foot spotted tigerskins. Two large circular cases exhibited a collection of insects from a country richer in species than any other in the world—insects of such brilliant hue as to appear artificial.

The number of different animals found in Brazil is remarkably great. These also were represented in the forestry exhibit. A case of monkeys, stuffed so as to appear lifelike, stood for the quadrumanous order, of which Brazil has more than fifty species. To represent the carnivorous order long tailed wildcats, from three to five feet from nose to tail, the field fox (*Canis Vetulus*), etc., were exhibited, and such is the exuberance of nature that the exhibitors were able to show a raccoon measuring four feet from tip to tip.

But even this exhibit, large as it was, could not tell the full story of this gigantic Amazon forest, the largest in the world, which covers two million square miles, or two-



BRAZIL CANNED GOODS.

thirds of the area of the United States, and contains trees large enough, according to the description of Wallis, to shelter three thousand persons; trees, three hundred feet high, sometimes bare to a considerable height, but entwined with innumerable lianas like the cordage of a sailing vessel, the open space between the intricate tangle of roots being filled with fern and foliage, so that the forest is a compact mass of green.



BRAZIL SUGAR.

The forests of Brazil are unusually accessible, being located on the Amazon and its tributaries. Their timber is of infinite variety; wood suitable for shipbuilding, etc., such as Peroba (*Aspidosperma peroba*), Tapinhoan (*Sylvia nava-lium*), Cabiuna, or black Jacaranda (*Dalbergia nigra*), Pau Brazil (*Cesalpinia echinata*), Bacury (*Platonia insignis*), Sucupira (*Bowdichii Major*), Aroeira (*Astronium*), Pau d'Arco, or Ipe (*Tecoma speciosa*) Pequia Amarello (*Aspidosperma sessiliflorum*), Massaranduba (*Mimusops elata*), Pau ferro (*Cesalpinia ferrea*), Cedar (*Cedrella Brasiliensis*), Louro (*Cordia frondosa*), Itauba (*Acro-diclidium Itauba*), Sapucaia (*Lecythis Pisonis*), Barauna (*Melanoxylon Barauna*), Paracauba (*Andira*), Grapiapinha (*Apuleia Polygamea*), Pequia marfim (*Aspidosperma eburnea*), Guarabu (*Peltogyne Guarabu*), Angelim amargosa (*Machærium andira*), different Canellas (*Nectandra* and *Cordia*), Mirindiba (*Terminalia Mirindiba*), Grucaty de azrite (*Moldenhauria*), Ipe tabaco (*Tecuma*), Oleo (*Mirocarpum frondosus*), Muirapinima (*Centrolabium paraense*), Cajarana (*Cesalpinia monosperma*), Vinhatico (*Echyrosperrum Balthasarii*), Pau setim (*Aspidosperma*), Jacaranda roxo (*Machærium firmum*), Goncalo



BRAZIL WINES AND LIQUORS.

Alves (*Astronium fraxinifolium*), Sebastiao d'Arruda (*Phylocalymma floribundum*), Pau marfim, Muirapiranga (*Cesalpinia*), etc. Many of these woods are also excellent for cabinet work. There are also woods from palm trees whose fibers are of value, such as the Piassava (*Attalea funerea*). A wonderful example of this sort of wood is the Carnauba (*Copernicia cerifera*), whose roots are used medicinally like sarsaparilla; from whose bark fiber is taken; whose trunk is used in the construction of buildings; whose terminal bud is a



BRAZIL MACARONI.



BRAZIL FLOUR CRACKERS.

stem is converted into flour, somewhat like corn-flour; from its dry straw, hats, baskets, brooms and mats are made. The exportation of this straw to Europe to be used for hat manufacturing is worth \$250,000 yearly, while the wax extracted each year from the leaves and used in candle making amounts to seven hundred and thirty-four tons for home consumption, and eight hundred and seventy-one tons for exportation, valued at \$375,000 in all. This wax is especially well adapted for the manufacture of graphophone records on account of its superior quality and durability. This Carnauba is only one of the many trees which can be put to diverse uses.

Rubber trees, from which the rubber of commerce is extracted, abound in the Amazon forest, and here, as well as in the native forests of the Madeira, the Purus, the Acre, the Uaco, the Javary and the Jurua Rivers, all tributaries of the Amazon, it is gathered and shipped on a large scale. In 1903, three states, Amazona, Para and Matto Grosso, exported more than thirty thousand tons of rubber, fourteen thousand five hundred and sixty-six tons of which was shipped to the United States. From the ports of Belem and Manaos, in 1902, twenty-seven thousand one hundred and thirteen tons were exported, and the total production of rubber for that year was valued at \$36,919,000. Besides the forests already mentioned, there are vast wooded tracts still unexplored in the valley of Guapore, which give every indication of an abundance of rubber trees. The importation of finished products made of rubber was valued at \$518,000 for the year

nutritious aliment and also used to make wine, vinegar and a starch-like sago; the hard part of whose stem can be used for waterpipes, while the interior soft part is used to take the place of cork; whose fruit is savory and contains a seed oleaginous and emulsive, while its

1902. These figures show the amount of business that could be done by home factories, if such existed.

In the Amazon River, Agassiz found two thousand species of fish, which is double the variety of the Mediterranean Sea, and even larger than that of the Atlantic Ocean. There is not one order of fish that is not represented in some form in the Brazilian seas, rivers and lakes; of these, whales, sharks and turtles can be used for commercial purposes in the manufacturing of fish oil; sardines, badegete, tainba, garopa and many others for canning and drying.

For industrial purposes Brazil has also a variety of birds, such as ostriches, wild ducks, parrots and many other birds of brilliant plumage.

The Brazilian display in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy showed, with surprising clearness, how rich in minerals Brazil is, and, on the other hand, how small an output she has to show for it. It is a question of capital to establish plants for the development of these rich deposits, which are mined almost entirely by primitive methods, except where some foreign company has established itself. Wherever this is the case, success has quickly followed, not only from the exportation of the mineral extracted, but from the supplying of the domestic market, where imported products cannot compete with home products because of the heavy duties and

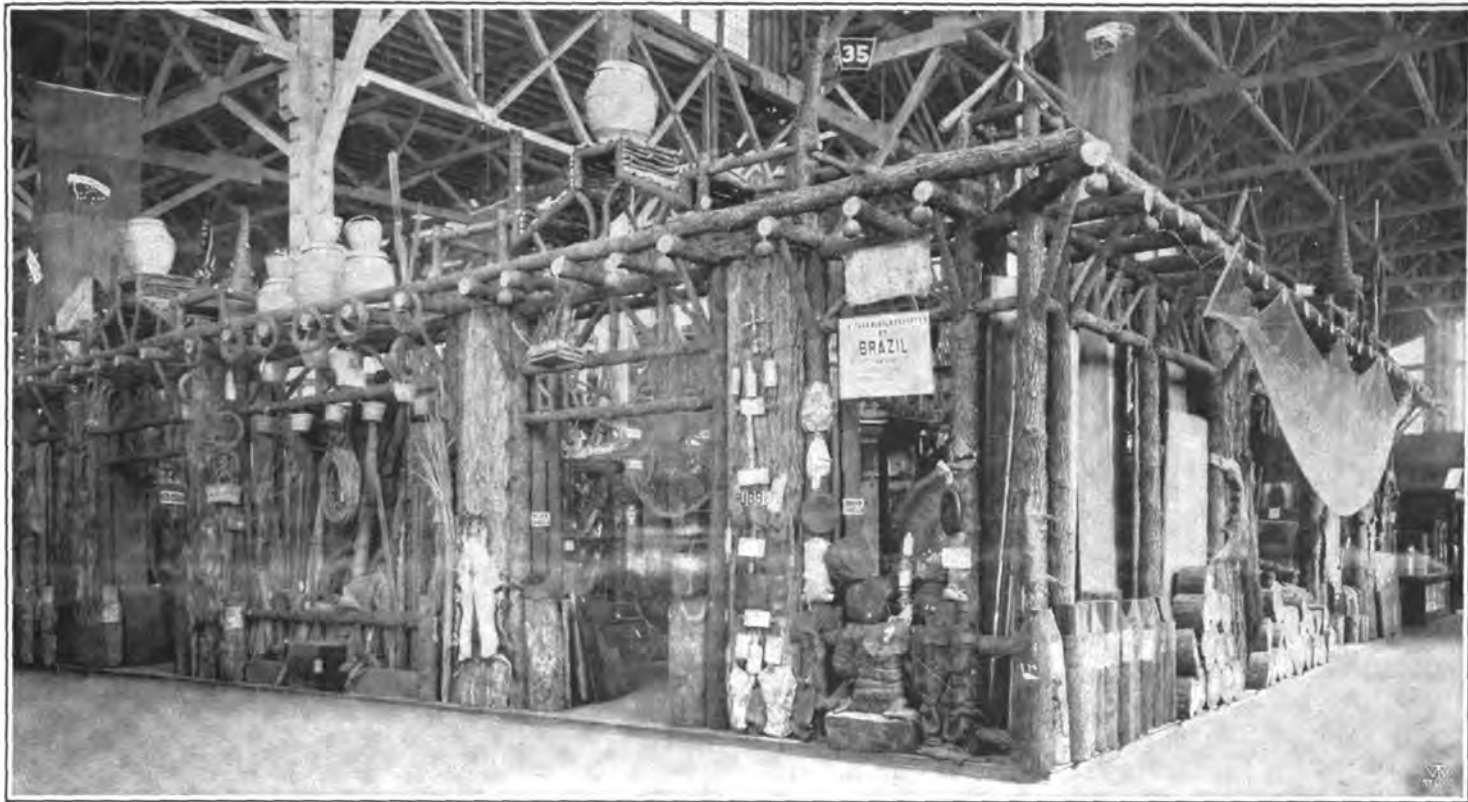
TOBACCO FROM A BRAZIL PLANTATION.  
In the background is shown a display of cigars and liquors.

freight charges. In this mineral exhibit, which covered a space of three thousand and eight hundred and ninety-seven square feet, almost all the States of the Brazilian Republic were represented.

A block of manganese ore, weighing more than three tons, represented one mining company; another showed a block weighing two tons, and a third two blocks, weighing over a ton and a half each. Many other companies exhibited specimens of this ore, of which in 1903 one hundred and eighty-three thousand



BRAZIL TEA.



GENERAL VIEW OF BRAZIL'S EXHIBIT IN THE FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME BUILDING.  
Rubber in various forms, rope, baskets and nets made from wood fiber, and wild animal skins, were features of the Forestry Exhibit.

tons were shipped from Brazil. Remarkable are the facts that the metallic percentage of this ore is always over fifty per cent, and that it is absolutely free from phosphor and sulphur, containing only a little silica. The following analysis, made in 1900 by the Carnegie Steel Works, shows how rich Brazilian manganese is in comparison with that of other countries:

	Russian.	Chilean.	E. Indian.	Japanese.	Brazilian.
Silica .....	11.000	11.510	3.290	5.600	1.410
Iron.....	0.710	4.060	9.230	3.620	3.390
Phosphorus.....	0.163	0.080	0.242	0.115	0.028
Moisture.....	8.500	0.410	0.930	5.630	52.530
Metallic Manganese.....	49.020	51.060	46.180	50.200	52.530

To represent her gold mines Brazil displayed quantities of ore and also plans and diagrams of her largest mines. This ore showed veins of gold appearing in quartz, accompanied by sulphate of iron, arsenic and sometimes copper, bismuth, lead and antimony. The size and uniform consistency of the gold veins in Brazil are extraordinary, even excelling those of the Transvaal region in South Africa, which average from one hundred and twenty-four to one hundred and fifty-five grains of gold per ton of ore, in rare cases

reaching two hundred and seventeen grains, as in the main reef; whereas, the average yield of the ore of the Morro Velho Mines in Minas Geraes (Brazil), considered an average mine, is three hundred and eighty-seven grains of gold to the ton of ore.

In 1904 there were working in Minas Geraes eight large mining companies, of which five were English and one French, representing an aggregate capital of £1,500,000 sterling.

There are extensive alluvial deposits, some of which, it has been found, contain seven hundred and seventy-eight grains of gold to the ton of gravel. These deposits lie in many river beds in the States of Minas Geraes, Goyaz, Bahia, Sao Paulo, Espirito Santo, Parana, Rio Grande do Sul, Para, and especially in Matto Grosso.

The richness of the deposits in these districts is shown by the statistics of 1888, which estimated that, in the Maquire mines of the Dom Pedro Nord d'El Rey Co., by the primitive method of "panning" then used, nine pounds of gold per month were extracted.

The gold deposits of Bom Jesus, in the State of Ceara, yield between thirty-eight and one hundred and seventy-seven and one-half



BRAZIL TIGER SKIN.



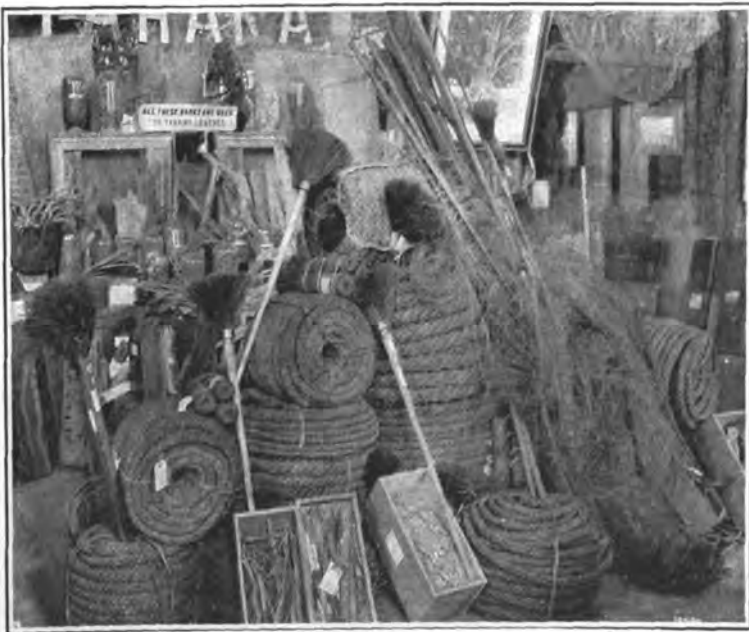
BRAZIL CRUDE RUBBER.





SAMPLES OF BRAZIL WOOD.  
A red cedar log five feet in diameter.

grammes per metric ton, corresponding to a value of \$22.90 to \$111 per long ton, or \$20.50 to \$101 per short ton, as shown by analyses made in London and at the Ouro Preto Mining School. As these deposits are only six miles from a populous city, in a district where labor is abundant



BRAZIL WOOD FIBER PRODUCTS.

and cheap, and where splendid water-power is at hand, their extensive development is merely a matter of time.

The total amount of gold exported from Brazil was, in 1901, eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-five pounds, and,

in 1902, seven thousand six hundred and ninety-two pounds. Rich samples of copper pyrites, averaging thirty per cent, and of gray "glance" ore, assaying up to sixty and seventy per cent, were exhibited by Brazil in this section of the World's Fair. Copper is, next to gold, the most valuable



DISPLAY OF MEDICINAL ROOTS, GUMS AND BARKS.

and abundant metal found in Brazil. Extending north and south across the Serra de Cacapava for about seventy-five miles, and almost as far to the east and west, is a belt of Jurassic sandstone, shale and conglomerate, where this ore is



THE TAN BARKS OF BRAZIL.  
An interesting feature of the Brazilian Forestry Display.





BRAZIL'S EXHIBIT IN THE PALACE OF MINES.  
The display included gold ore, copper, lead and other specimens.

chiefly found. Copper sometimes occurs as a green or bluish silicate, of low percentage, averaging six or seven per cent, but in such abundance, and so easy to mine, that it has been found a profitable investment to concentrate the ore by means of the "Wilfley" concentrator, and thus obtaining one ton of fifty per cent from eight tons of rocks averaging six per cent.

Brazil shows here, as in the case of gold, that her almost inexhaustible copper deposits are lying fallow for the most part, awaiting the enterprise and capital of foreign investors.

This is true also of iron. In the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy at the World's Fair, Brazil exhibited a large variety of this ore, varying in richness from compact specular oligist and magnetite of highest metallic value and purity to hematites, limonites, itabirites and jacutingas — pulverized ores of easy reduction.

Surveys and statistics point out that Brazil can rival any country in her iron deposits. The richness of these iron ores is demonstrated by these analyses:

1. Compact hematite from Itabira do Campo, analyzed by Sir E. Riley and Co., of London:
 

Silica . . . . .	0.37
Iron peroxide . .	98.98
Alumina . . . . .	traces
Manganese . . . .	0.38
Lime . . . . .	0.18
Phosphorus acid .	0.023
Sulphur . . . . .	0.007
Water . . . . .	0.22—100.16
- Metallic iron . . . . 69.29%
- Phosphorus . . . . . 0.010%

2. Hematite from Itabira do Campo analyzed in the Krupp factory, Essen, Germany:

Metallic iron . . . .	69.86%
Silica . . . . .	0.140
Manganese . . . . .	0.007
Phosphorus . . . . .	0.002
Sulphur . . . . .	nil

3. Oligist from Cata Branca, analyzed by the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory:

Metallic iron . . . .	67.95%
Silica . . . . .	1.22
Sulphur . . . . .	0.088
Phosphorus . . . . .	0.035
Water . . . . .	0.36

4. Magnetite from Sabara, analyzed by the United States Steel Corporation of New York:

Metallic iron . . . .	70.23%
Silica . . . . .	0.66
Phosphorus . . . . .	0.018
Alumina . . . . .	0.13
Manganese . . . . .	0.06
Lime . . . . .	0.08
Magnesia . . . . .	0.30
Water . . . . .	0.66

5. Ferruginous conglomerate, from Gandarella, Minas Geraes, analyzed at the Mining School of Ouro Preto:

Metallic iron . . . .	64.40%
Silica . . . . .	4.78
Alumina . . . . .	0.74
Manganese . . . . .	0.27
Lime . . . . .	0.25
Phosphorus . . . . .	traces
Sulphur . . . . .	nil

In reducing this ore, charcoal is used as a rule, because coal has not yet been extensively mined in Brazil. There-



PRECIOUS STONES OF BRAZIL.

The jars and cases shown in the illustration contained diamonds, topaz, sapphires, rubies, amethysts and carbonates.

fore, the large blocks of coal from the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina, exhibited by Brazil among her other mineral products in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, were an interesting surprise. It is not generally known by foreigners that almost anywhere along the coast of Brazil, from the Amazon River in the north to the frontier of Rio Grande do Sul in the extreme south, outcrops occur which point out coalfields hundreds of miles in length. Upon investigation it has been found that some of these beds overlie one another, thus often attaining a thickness of from eight to ten feet.

The rapid increase in home industries and the quick growth of railroad systems are creating so active a demand for fuel, and, in consequence, so rapid a destruction of the forests along the coast, that, in 1904, the government is turning its serious attention toward the exploiting of the home coalfields. Because Brazil has been importing the fuel which she herself possesses in abundance, and because she does not possess sufficient capital of her own, the government has been encouraging foreign companies to open up these vast coalfields for her. Up to 1904 there has been but one coal mine of any importance to supply the local demand. This mine is worked to a limited extent and its product has been proved well adapted to supply railways, steamers and factories. Owing to its retired position, at the Arroio dos Ratos, and because of the exceedingly high freights, this mine has been unable to ship

coal to northern ports, and has been forced to count only on local consumption.

In the coalfields of Tubarao the coalbeds are of better quality than those of Arroio dos Ratos. The beds are of greater thickness and extent, and a railroad, seventy miles in length, facilitates transportation to the seacoast, so that the coal could be brought to Rio de Janeiro and the other large seaports for \$4.50 per ton. When it is taken into consideration that over one million tons of Welsh coal are imported each year into those ports and sold at the average price of \$10 per ton, even the fact that the calorific power of the Tubarao coal is only seventy-seven per cent of that of the imported coal makes the financial proposition of substituting the home product for the foreign none the less attractive.

Monasitic sand, containing from one to six per cent of thorium oxide, which Brazil exhibited in this section, was of peculiar interest, when one considers that the present use and output of this mineral point to the probability of a serious shortage at the end of this decade. This monasite is known as the mineral richest in thorium, which is used in the manufacture of the incandescent mantles for the Welsbach burner, now so extensively used, and for which no satisfactory substitute has as yet been found. In Brazil these sands are



SECTIONAL VIEW OF BRAZIL'S MINING EXHIBIT.  
Blocks of manganese ore, marble, granite and other products of the quarry.



IN BRAZIL'S MINING EXHIBIT.  
Giant blocks of manganese ore.

found on the seacoast and along the banks of some rivers. Although comparatively few of these deposits have been exploited, the output of Brazil even now is greater than that of all the other nations of the world combined. The preparation of this sand for exportation is most simple. The extraction is made at low tide, and mechanically separated in running water by gravity, which is an easy operation because of the weight of the sand. As monasitic sand is generally found on the seacoast in the zone belonging to the government, this work is leased each year to the highest bidder.

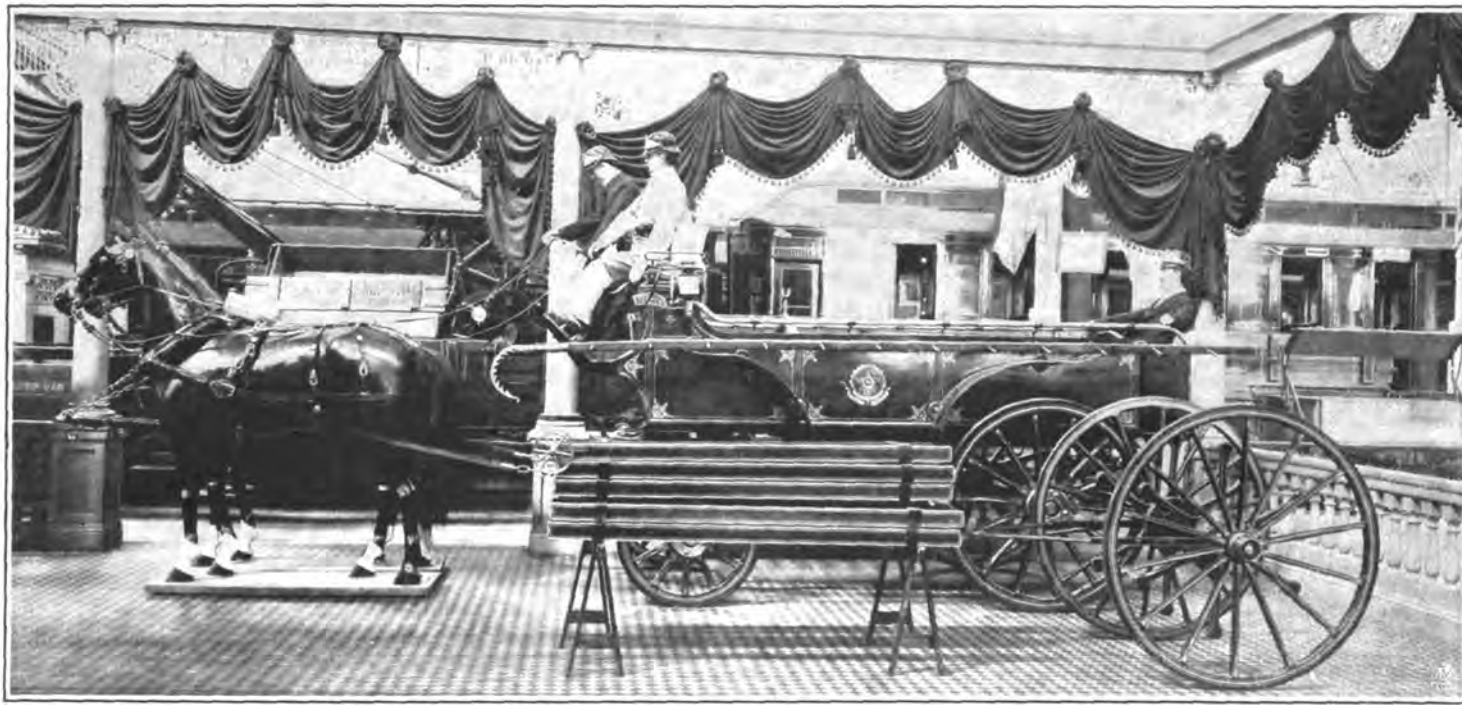
Another mineral of which the world supply is not up to demand is graphite, found in large quantities in Brazil. Extensive deposits of fine graphite, which compares favorably with the best of any country, lie along the borders of the River Jequitinhonha. The samples of this graphite displayed at the World's Fair are therefore of unusual interest.

Besides the minerals already described, Brazil further showed large slates of beautiful marble and blocks of fine

of lapidaries were established, which cut the stones. An estimate of the diamond production of Brazil is placed at eight kilograms annually.

It is impossible to mention here the many other minerals exhibited by Brazil at the World's Fair of 1904. The inference from those displayed is that the variety and extent of Brazil's mineral resources, as compared to that of other countries, is as the comparison of her immense area to that of other countries.

Although Brazil's natural resources have hardly been exploited, her display of manufactures at the World's Fair could be compared very satisfactorily with that made by other countries. In the interior of the west court of the Palace of Varied Industries a space covering six thousand and eighty-four square feet was allotted her, on which Brazil erected a richly ornamented pavilion. The variety of products shown here was a surprise to the public, which has never considered Brazil in the light of a manufacturing country. Brazil, how-



BRAZIL EXHIBIT OF FIRE-FIGHTING APPARATUS IN PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION.

granite from her rich quarries. Its samples of amethyst, of chalcedonies, of brilliant topaz, of tourmalines, made an attractive showing; also specimens of calcarium, of talc, of blende, and many other minerals of commercial value.

Here, also, were sands, containing diamonds, representing one of the most lucrative fields of industry in Brazil. Though in their infancy, these mines exported in 1903 diamonds to the value of \$1,000,000. Since then two London companies have recognized Brazil's possibilities in this direction, and with a capital of £225,000 and £150,000, respectively, are exploring the promising field. The diamantiferous basins of Brazil are situated in the States of Minas Geraes, Bahia, Parana, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, and San Paulo. The existence of diamonds in other states has been ascertained, but not yet definitely located.

The general Brazilian diamonds are well crystallized and colorless; colored stones are rare, but of good water. Black diamonds are seldom found. A few years ago Brazil exported all her diamonds in the rough, but in 1904, however, a number

ever, has been producing more and more finished products each year, and although this has not caused any appreciable diminution of her imports, because of her increasing population, yet it is an indication of what she will do in the future. With her splendid water-power, her almost unlimited amount of fuel waiting to be used, she gives every promise of not only producing raw material for exportation, but of converting this raw material into finished products in her own factories to supply both local and foreign trade.

It is only in recent years that Brazil has turned her attention to manufacturing, all her energies having been hitherto bestowed upon agriculture. But with the increase in immigration and the general development of the country, the demand for home manufacturing has grown irresistibly. To supply this demand, the states have established among themselves an exchange for the goods produced in greater quantities than can be used in any other state. Cases of cotton cloth, of woolen and silk cloth, and cloth produced from different vegetables in Brazil's Exhibit of Manufactures at the World's

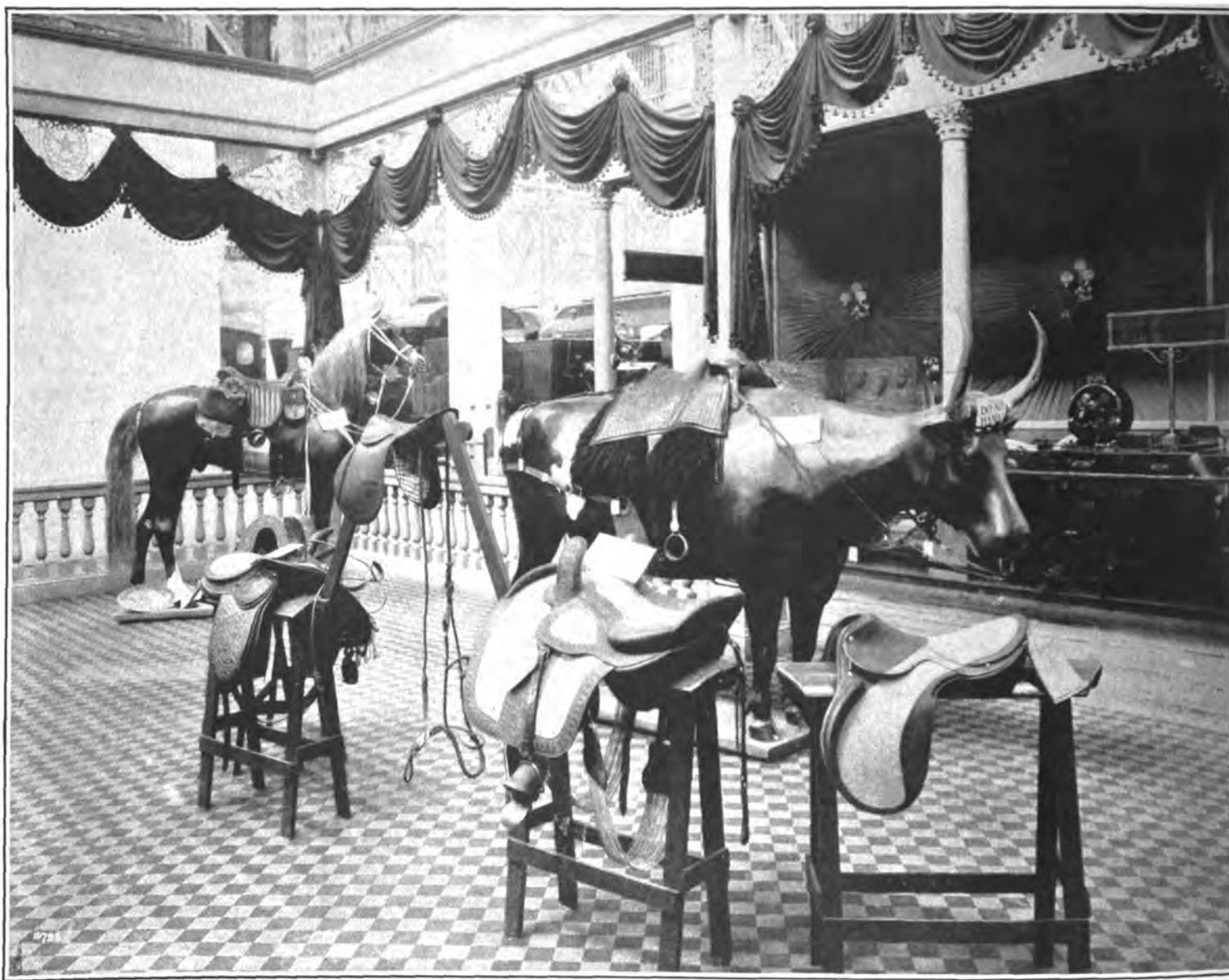


Fair, gave indication of her development in the weaving industry. Hats, shoes, all kinds of furnishings, jewelry, china, glassware, and all kinds of ceramics, iron and copper works, and beautifully carved furniture, showed the variety and extent of her manufactures. A pyramid of goods made of the new vegetable fiber, Aramina, from which rope of great strength is made, was shown, opening up a field for the manufacture of this article at a reasonable cost to the consumer and a handsome profit to the manufacturer. This exhibit of Aramina products also included bags, mats and rugs, and showed a useful field in which Brazil stands alone. This exhibit was supplemented by the Brazilian section in the Palace of Liberal

Brazil has accomplished in the way of printing processes. Scientific instruments and supplies, such as surgical and dental apparatus and chemicals, showed that Brazil not only imported but also produced the appliances of higher civilization.

Of much interest, also, were the samples of soils, the samples of lime, cement, plaster, natural and artificial stone, metal, woods and ceramics. There were also plans and drawings of public works, including ports, channels, railroad bridges, watercourses and public buildings, supplemented by a large collection of statistics.

In the center of this booth hung a life-size picture of that Brazilian of whom his fellow countrymen are so justly proud,



BRAZILIAN HARNESS AND SADDLERY EXHIBIT.

Arts, which covered one thousand three hundred and thirty-three square feet of floor space, and gave the inspector further insight into the extent of Brazilian industries.

Particularly notable here were two large glass cases, containing musical instruments. Among the string instruments were fine guitars and mandolins, beautifully inlaid with pearl and precious woods, and violins of rich tones, accordions, horns, elaborately engraved and ornamented with precious metals of all kinds, were there. The instruments are all of the pattern used in Brazil, and are different from those used in the United States. Books, periodicals, music, samples of bank bills and stamps were also displayed here to show what

Santos Dumont. A carved frame, showing his airship rounding the Eiffel Tower, tells the story of his great success at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

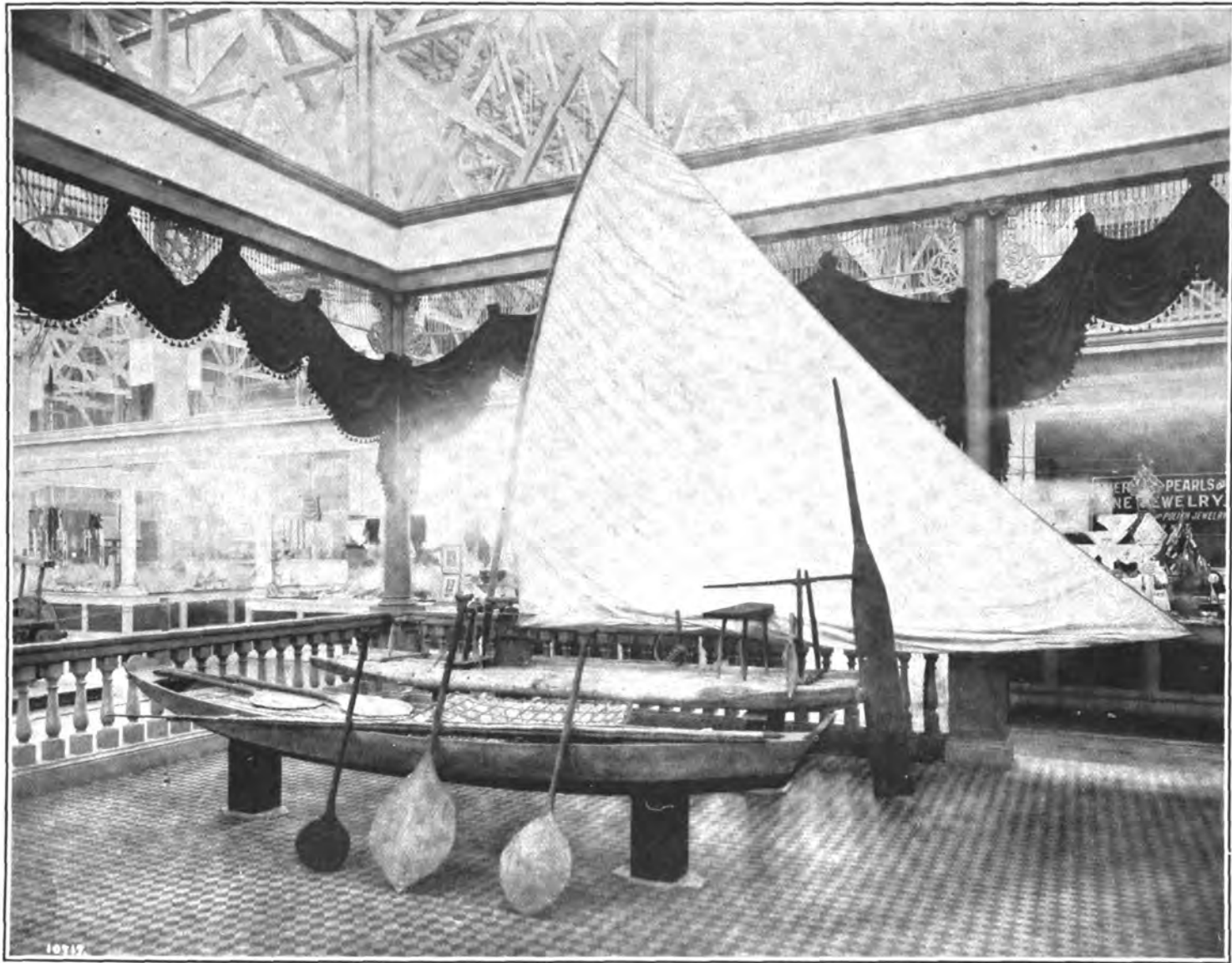
Even though these two sections only partially represented Brazil's industries, they were very complete for a country which does not claim to be called primarily industrial. The new industries are taxed to the utmost to keep up with the increased immigration, but in a few instances they have even caused a decrease in importation.

Under this head come manufactured woolen goods, which were imported into the port of Rio Janeiro to the value of \$4,400,000 in 1886. In 1892, although the demand in Brazil



had greatly increased, only \$900,000 worth was brought into the port, \$700,000 of which was for yarn to be used in the home factories. The best-developed industries are connected with agriculture and cattle raising rather than with the mineral products of the country. There are tan-yards in Brazil, but none conducted on a large scale, even though the country abounds in rich pasture land, and tanning barks of the first grade are found plentifully in its forests. In the five years between 1882 and 1887 Brazil exported more than fifty-eight thousand tons of raw hides; in one year of which, 1886, \$3,300,000 worth of finished leather goods were brought into

make use of her natural riches; every liberty, equal rights with the natives, and tariff protection wherever this becomes necessary. She even offers temporary privileges to promote some new process or industry, and holds out awards and premiums to encourage healthy competition. An example of the way Brazil helps her producers by tariff protection is shown in the development of the jute and hemp bag industry. These bags are used to pack coffee. The import tax on the raw product for these bags was formerly \$50 per ton, so low that almost all the material was imported. Brazil raised this tax to \$162, knowing how rich in these fibers she was,



BRAZIL NATIVE RAFT AND AMAZON RIVER CANOE.  
The raft is used for deep-sea fishing. The canoe is made of a single log of peroba.

the country. This points out another opportunity for foreign enterprise. Closely connected with this is the land industry. Here, as in the case of wool products, local enterprise is reducing importation, which the following figures will show: In 1886 the port of Rio Janeiro alone imported over five thousand tons of lard, and one thousand two hundred tons of ham and other pork products. In 1902 the importation for the whole country, including Rio Janeiro, amounted to four thousand two hundred and six tons of lard, and only two hundred and ninety-five tons of ham and other pork products. Brazil offers foreign capital all possible inducements to

and now has fifteen factories of two thousand three hundred and thirty looms, having a producing capacity of forty-three million bags. Notwithstanding the large production, the supply does not equal the demand, and in 1902 three hundred and sixty-two tons, worth \$133,500, were imported in addition. Many similar instances might be cited, all showing the exceptional opportunities offered by the Brazil Government.

In the Palace of Transportation at the World's Fair, Brazil exhibited photographs of her important railroads, with chart and traffic statistics, and a huge map of Brazil, showing in detail the railroads, telegraphic communication and parts of

navigation and wagon travel. A broad frame of native peroba wood around this map showed in elaborate carving the coat of arms of each of the states of the Republic. Saddles of carved leather and beautifully hammered metal made in original designs showed the Brazilian's favorite pastime; a large bullock with pack saddle showed one manner of short-distance transportation. A model raft with sail, which the Brazilian uses in deep-sea fishing, and a shallow canoe with fan-like paddles, used in river fishing, were also shown here. The most marvelous exhibit was a canoe fifty-seven feet long, having a capacity of more than two tons, which is used for transportation on the Amazon. This canoe is made of a

are all at hand, but because of the still untapped riches of the country and immense yearly immigration, are at once apparent.

The high educational development of the people of Brazil was shown by excellent exhibits in the Palace of Education and the Palace of Fine Arts at the World's Fair. In the Palace of Education a booth with an area of eight hundred and sixteen square feet was filled with samples of work from the elementary, secondary and higher educational and professional schools, which proved that Brazil has been keeping pace with the first nations of the world. The military, naval, polytechnic and scientific schools, belonging to the separate



BRAZIL'S COTTON GOODS.

Different factories displayed every variety manufactured in Brazilian territory.

single log of peroba wood, hollowed out smoothly with fire by the natives. In the center is a small mast and sail to help propelling. Peroba wood grows in great abundance in the forests of the Amazon, and because of its character and size is especially well adapted for transportation purposes. In this exhibit were further shown a ladder wagon and a hose cart made for the fire department of Rio Janeiro in their local shops. This section indicated to what extent Brazil has solved her transportation question. The advantages she still has to offer for the building of new railroads, not only because the necessary materials—iron, wood, fuel and water-power—

states or to the central government, displayed here a collection of elaborate models of motors, pumps, presses, buildings, hydraulic works, medical and pharmaceutical apparatus; the secondary schools exhibited cabinet work and needle work of skilled workmanship; and from the elementary schools came curious articles of wax, feathers, shells and fish scales, characteristic of the country. Besides these exhibits, textbooks, reviews, maps, drawings, music, etc., showed the other side of the school work. Everything was modern and of the highest standard, even to the industrial work done by the asylums and schools of correction.

In the Palace of Fine Arts, Brazil set aside one thousand seven hundred square feet of wall space, divided into two rooms, for the pictures of her native artists. Especially attractive were the presentations of native scenes, many of which showed splendid originality of conception. Here were oil paintings, water colors, gouache, pastels, pencil drawings, bas-reliefs, wood-carvings, cameras and medallions, and drawings of important buildings in Brazil. That Brazil should develop a style in art of her own may be inferred when one considers the freedom from oppressive conventions of the Old Country, the constant influx of people from all parts of the world, and especially the native grandeur of the country itself in which the artist works.

To those interested in history and historic peoples, the collection of relics exhibited by Brazil in the Anthropological Section of the World's Fair proved a valuable study. Of the different aborigines of Brazil little is known to the world at large. In the interior of the States of Amazona, Para, Gayaz and Parana there still live on reservations some tribes representing the original South American man; many of the tribes, however, are extinct. From the Museum of Brazil were here collected implements for every occasion used by these aborigines. Hollowed lays for grinding corn, flat baskets for pressing grapes, graters made of flint and wood for grating roots, flat clay bowls for the roasting of human flesh, musical instruments of reeds, long flutes played in the temples by five priests, hollowed logs, used as gongs to summon the warriors; weapons made of wood from the Brazilian forests, so heavy and tough as to take the place of stone or metal; shields covered with tough hides, poisoned arrows to be shot through blow-pipes, mimic war apparel, consisting of gaily painted shields and dresses covering the whole body and made of fiber, and innumerable ornaments of shells, claws and teeth; most interesting of all, perhaps, the urns for the dead, so small that the body had to be pounded into it—a wonderful collection, by means of which anthropologists have been able to collect many facts about the origin, language and habits of the primitive South American man.

The liberty and advantages given by the Brazilian Government to foreigners who come to make use of her rich resources have already been set forth. She is unusually liberal,

offering as great inducements to individual investors and to companies as any other country; restricting them only where the morals, safety or health of the public are endangered.

Brazil's Government is similar to that of the United States, having legislative and administrative bodies and a President for the central governing power; and separate legislative and administrative bodies and a Governor for each state. These offices are filled at general elections. There is no official form of religion in Brazil, and, although the greater part of the people are Apostolic Roman Catholics, all religions enjoy equal rights and entire liberty. Public order is maintained by an efficient police, and for self-defense Brazil supports a permanent army and navy.

The cities, towns and principal villages are connected by telegraph lines, which belong to the National Government. By means of submarine cables Brazil is in communication with other nations. The principal cities are lighted by electricity and have street cars. The estimated population for 1904 was twenty millions.

Brazil contains many colonies of European settlers, who have been of great value in developing the agricultural and forest resources of the country. The immense expanse of unsettled territory, however, affords the opportunity for hundreds of millions of immigrants to gain a livelihood upon as easy terms as in any country of the world. In the beginning the colonists were mostly Germans, who were brought to Brazil by concessions of free passage, pecuniary assistance and many favors and privileges. In 1895 the system of offering free passages and subsidies was abandoned by the general government,

and the more important states of Brazil have since abolished this method of using the public funds, although every encouragement and protection is given to voluntary immigrants who pay their own passage. Following the early German immigration, a large number of Italians were introduced into Brazil, and more recently, Spanish, Portuguese, Austrian, Polish, Russian and Swedish immigrants have come in large numbers. The German and Italian immigrants, however, predominate in the agricultural colonies, and have been for the most part very successful in gaining a better livelihood than was possible in their native countries. Many private undertakings have been set on foot for the establishment of agricultural colonies under special conditions. Early in 1904



BRAZIL MAHOGANY FURNITURE.  
It illustrated the variety of Brazil woods and the skill of its workmen.

the Jewish Colonization Association, maintained by the Baron de Hirsch fund, bought a large tract of land in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, and began to colonize with Jewish families from Southwestern Europe.

The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending 1903 shows that the revenue of the Republic was:

Revenue . .	In gold . . . . .	Rs. 77,646,193	\$488
	In paper . . . . .	Rs. 346,503,095	\$113
Expense . .	In gold . . . . .	Rs. 34,650,246	\$294
	In paper . . . . .	Rs. 251,763,769	\$208

Leaving a balance for this fiscal year of:

Balance . .	In gold . . . . .	Rs. 42,995,947	\$194
	In paper . . . . .	Rs. 94,739,325	\$905

This balance is not final, however, the report having been made before all the accounts were completed. During the past years severe measures have been taken to ascertain the exact receipts of the income tax, and resolutions adopted to use the strictest economy in the expenditures of public moneys. These measures have placed the country in an exceedingly prosperous condition. Brazilian bonds are quoted in the London market as first-class securities.

The capital of the Republic is Rio Janeiro, situated in the state of the same name. The harbor is one of the largest and most beautiful in the world, having a circumference of forty-five miles. Careful precautions are taken to protect the inhabitants of the city from infectious diseases brought in by foreign vessels, and, because of this and its natural healthful situation, Rio Janeiro shows a small death-rate compared to other cities of its size. The present government, with President Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves at the head, has appropriated large sums of money for extensive condition.

Of especial interest is the opportunity which Brazil offers for the investment of capital in the establishment of manufacturing industries for the utilization of her raw materials, converting them into finished products for the Brazilian market and thereby saving the heavy duties and freight charges which are now involved in shipping the raw materials abroad and importing the articles into which they are manufactured. Especially is this the case with relation to manufactures of fiber, cotton goods and articles of leather, especially shoes,

for which a large domestic market, which could readily be supplied by domestic manufacture, now exists.

The Brazilian Government was among the first great nations to recognize the opportunity which the Louisiana Purchase Exposition afforded to demonstrate to the world the tremendous possibilities that await the prospective investor. It early decided to take a large and active part in the Exposition, and for this purpose Colonel F. M. de Souza Aguiar, one of the foremost citizens of the Brazilian Republic, was appointed Commissioner-General of Brazil to the World's Fair. Under his direction Brazil's exhibits were shown in every department of the great Exposition, and the greatest interest was aroused among the visitors to the World's Fair by the impressive and unexpected display of the country's products and possibilities.

An especially pleasing incident in the relations between Brazil and the United States was the exchange of cablegrams on the occasion of the formal opening of the Brazilian Pavilion, between President Francis of the Exposition and President Alves of Brazil. The pavilion was formally dedicated on May 24th, the thirty-ninth anniversary of the famous battle of Tuyuty, at which the combined forces of Brazil and the Argentine Republic overthrew the forces of the Paraguayan Dictator and accomplished the liberation of that country.

The cablegram sent by President Francis was as follows:

May 25, 1904.

His Excellency,  
PRESIDENT ALVES,  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,  
Brazilian Pavilion was opened last evening and made the occasion of one of the most brilliant social functions ever held in Saint Louis.

Greatly admired by all. Congratulate Brazil on efficiency of Commissioner-General Aguiar and associates. Exposition highly appreciates Brazil's participation.

FRANCIS, President.

In response to this dispatch, President Alves sent the following message:

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, May 26th, 1904.

His Excellency, MR. FRANCIS,  
President of Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

I was extremely flattered with your esteemed communication, and am happy to know that Brazil's Pavilion has pleased this noble people and contributed to increase the brilliancy of the great Exposition, presided over by Your Excellency.

RODRIGUES ALVES, President of the Republic.



BRAZIL FIBER, CEMENTS AND CLAYS.

The illustration shows the exceptional uses to which these products of the forest and soil are put.





**BRAZIL'S ANTHROPOLOGY EXHIBIT.**  
It showed the arms, utensils, fish traps, funeral urns, musical instruments and other articles of different Indian tribes.

With remarkable generosity, as a mark of appreciation to the American people, the Brazilian Commissioner presented the entire display of rare woods made by Brazil, in the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game, to one of the leading American Universities. The Brazilian forestry exhibit in itself constituted a remarkable museum, containing, as it did, specimens of many trees, shrubs and plants, the existence and use of which was almost unknown in the United States.

A subject of much comment by everyone who visited the Exposition was the tremendous effort made under the direction of the Brazilian Commissioner-General to make known the facts concerning the coffee supply of the world, almost all of which comes from Brazil. For this purpose no less than two hundred and sixteen thousand pounds of coffee were received from Brazil and served free to visitors at the Brazilian Pavilion, with the result of greatly popularizing the use of the Brazilian coffee under its own name instead of under the fictitious names of Java and Mocha, by which it is commonly sold.

It is not too much to say that through the effort of Colonel Aguiar the people of the greatest nation of North America gained a new insight into the character and characteristics of the greatest nation of South America. Information about the securing of land, concessions and franchises may be obtained from the Secretary of Commerce and Public Works at Rio Janeiro.

There are twenty states and one territory in Brazil, as is shown by her national flag, which displays twenty-one stars on a blue sphere, one of which is separated from the other twenty by a white bar. This flag is destined to become the symbol of one of the great world powers, and all eyes are

now turned on Brazil as a country promising unlimited strength, industrially, commercially and politically.

The Dominion of Canada, with mineral resources of incalculable value, awaiting development, with vast areas of untouched timber stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific; with an immense domain of the finest farming and grazing lands in the world, still awaiting occupants; and with river, lake and coast fishes—capable of feeding the whole world—began, in 1900, a systematic effort to inform home-seekers and investors of the opportunities awaiting them in British America. Under the direction of Honorable Sydney Arthur Fisher, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, a Department of Expositions was organized with Mr. William Hutchison at its head as Chief Commissioner, and since that time the Dominion has been represented more and more completely and effectively at Expositions in Paris, Buffalo, Cork, the Royal Exchange Colonial Exposition, the Wolverhampton, and Osaka Expositions. The showing made at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in 1904, was by far the most elaborate and effective effort that Canada has ever made to attract population and capital. Everything in the Dominion exhibits was shown in a way to compel attention and excite inquiry. Mr. Hutchison was ably assisted by the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. W. A. Burns; Mr. W. H. Hay, in charge of Agriculture; Mr. Ralph L. Broadbent, in charge of Mines and Metallurgy; Mr. Robert Hamilton, in charge of Horticulture, and Mr. E. B. Elderkin as Live Stock Commissioner. Mr. Hay, called home early in July to prepare a special exhibit and accompany it to England, was succeeded by Mr. M. F. Goddard.

Perhaps the best remembered of all Canada's exhibits was the pavilion so admirably equipped and so fortunately located



**DANCING GARMENTS AND SHIELDS.**  
Articles used by Brazilian Indian tribes now believed to be extinct.



WILLIAM HUTCHISON,  
Canadian Exhibition Commissioner.

at a thronged avenue crossing, between the Palace of Agriculture on the south, and the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game on the north, and between the Life-Saving lake on the east, and the Manila entrance to the Philippine reservation on the west. It was a comfortable looking and tastefully ornate, two-storied bungalow, and all the arches of the broad and breezy verandas surrounding it seemed to greet tired families with smiles of welcome, telling them there was the place to open their lunch-baskets, help themselves to the abundant ice-water supplies, and afterwards take a rest on the easy chairs and lounges within, while gazing at pleasant pictures of farm-life scenes in Canada. And never was a mute invitation more numerous accepted. Before the lunching crowds came, and after they had gone there were visitors in the Canadian pavilion at all hours of the day.

Immediately under the gallery of the reception hall there was a fine series of decorative frieze work, by Gordon Osborne, of Toronto, illustrating, in relief, the picturesque features of Canadian history. Among the twelve scenes of the series were "News of the White Man," "The Breton Fishers," "The Courier des Bois," "Lumbering," and "Ranching." On the walls were two unusually good paintings, one representing a meeting of teacher and trustees in a backwoods school house; the other, entitled "The Two Canadians," being a forest pasture scene with two beautiful horses in the foreground. There were other paintings, beginning with the breaking of the first furrows by the Northwestern settler, and showing, step by step, his rise in prosperity, till the unkempt wild where he made his first

camp or sod house, has become a valuable and productive farm, with a comfortable residence, surrounded by barns, orchards, flocks, herds and other evidences of independence and opulence. Back of the pavilion was a Canadian Forestry building filled with specimens for which there was not room in the Canadian section of the Exposition's Forestry department. As the visitor returned through the pavilion he passed information bureaus and immigration agents ready to load him up with pamphlets and photographs illustrative of Canada's attractions for immigrants.

On May 18th the pavilion was the scene of a brilliant reception given by Commissioner Hutchison to the Canadian Press Association and the Canadian Ticket Agents' Association, which were then visiting the Exposition. Over three hundred invited guests were received by the Commissioner, assisted by Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, President of the World's Press Parliament, and W. White, Inspector of Immigration for the Dominion Government. Speeches were made by Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, Messrs. Pense and Downey, Members of Parliament, Major Hugh Clark, and President John A. Cooper, of the Canadian Press Association. C. Price Green, of Toronto, sang "Soldiers of the King." Mrs. Fenetta Sargent Haskell gave a recitation. Luncheon was served in the dining hall and typical Canadian music was supplied by a Canadian orchestra. The pavilion was headquarters for many distinguished Canadian visitors during the Exposition, including Honorable Sydney Arthur Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; Captain James Bell, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General; Lord Minto; Honorable



W. A. BURNS,  
Secretary of the Canada Commission.



RALPH L. BROADBENT,  
Chief of Canadian Mineral Exhibit.



CANADIAN PAVILION.

The Canadian Pavilion, designed by L. Fennings Taylor, architect, of Ottawa, Canada, and erected by John J. Dunnivant & Company, at a cost of \$28,000, was an elegant two-storied structure one hundred feet square, and surrounded by broad verandas and well-kept garden grounds. Its location, its inviting, home-like appearance, and its interesting interior decorations and equipments, made it one of the favorite stopping places of the passing crowds. In its rear stood the Canadian Forestry Building, containing an excess of forestry exhibits which could not be installed in the Canadian section of the Forestry, Fish and Game Building.

Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and a party of the officials of his Department. Besides Press and Railway associations, there were many excursion parties from Canada, who made the pavilion their clubhouse during their stay at the Exposition. Among these excursionists were forty members of the Robert Simpson Company's staff from Toronto, and sixteen young lady journalists representing Canadian newspapers.

In the line of music and military display, Canada was well represented at the Exposition by the Kilties band of Toronto, and the Essex Fusileers, a crack regiment of eight companies from Windsor, Ontario. The Kilties included in a band of forty instruments, a Kilties choir of sixteen voices, and were accompanied by a corps of Clan Johnstone dancers and bagpipers. Their very successful engagement at the Exposition lasted two weeks. The Fusileers, during their stay in the Model Camp, gave daily drills and parades in the Plaza of Saint Louis.

In the Agriculture building Canada's ten thousand square feet of space was filled with more than three thousand specimens of grains, grasses and forage plants, most artistically installed and decorated with life-like oil paintings depicting the live-stock industry. The centerpiece of this section was a towering replica of the beautiful octagon spire of the Library of Parliament at Ottawa, faced over with luxuriant specimens of farm products. At the corners of the section were ornate booths devoted to special products, one exhibiting two tons

of honey in the comb, and one showing an up-to-date maple sugar plant, with two tons of maple sugar and a large display of syrup. An extra ton of this sugar, which had been kept in cold storage, was given away on September 5th to the orphans of the Episcopal Orphans' Home of South Grand Avenue, the Christian Orphans' Home on Aubert Avenue, the Methodist Orphans' Home on Maryland Avenue, and the Little Sisters of the Poor, on Hebert Street, Saint Louis. There was a pound for each child in these institutions. The thousands of entries, ranging through a dozen groups of agriculture exhibits, included, besides those mentioned, large tobacco and dairy displays, cereal foods, biscuits, canned goods, whisky and

malt liquors. In Horticulture the Dominion exhibited a new variety of cucumbers, snow white, and much harder than the green cucumber; several plates of large white gooseberries, measuring three and a half inches in circumference; ninety-four varieties of apples out of cold storage, some of the finest being grown in Manitoba, and a great many choice varieties of pears, plums, grapes, cherries and peaches.

A striking feature of Canada's Forestry, Fish and Game exhibit was a two-story rustic pagoda of unique design, made of specimens of three thousand varieties of Canadian timber growths. On and about it were finely-mounted specimens of Canadian game—bear, deer, bison, musk-ox, wapiti, moose, caribou, big-horns, antelope, and fur-bearing animals. The principal commercial timbers were shown in finished form,



GOLD ORES FROM CANADA.



CANADA'S EXHIBIT OF COBALT ORES.



CANADA'S EXHIBIT OF TIMBER AND PULPWOOD.



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and there were large exhibits of game birds and food fishes from lakes, rivers, and both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

In Mines and Metallurgy Canada had wonderful and most enviable displays. Her almost exclusive resources in the way of nickel, corundum, chrome iron, peat and asbestos were strongly featured, and a huge pyramid of great blocks of cobalt, nearly twenty feet in height, from a vast deposit discovered in Ontario only a few months before the opening of the Exposition, attracted particular attention among mineralogists. There were also great pyramids of asbestos, mica and nickel, the asbestos pyramid weighing thirty-four thousand pounds. The nickel pyramid, twenty feet high, showed at the base the ore as it is turned out of the mine; above that the nickel as produced by roasting; next above that the copper and nickel matte; then the top section made of refined nickel. The rich mineral fields of the Klondike district, the great iron mines of Nova Scotia and the Lake Superior region, and the inexhaustible coal deposits of the Dominion from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island, were

all well represented with specimens also of arsenic, felspar, graphite, gypsum, petroleum, lead, silver and zinc.

Canada was represented in the Varied Industries Building by the exhibits of the Scadding Automatic Toy Company, of Toronto; in the Liberal Arts by the type-setting machine exhibits of the Canadian Composing Company of Montreal, and by a model of the new steel bridge over the Saint Lawrence River at Quebec, which has a center span eighteen hundred feet long, carrying two railway tracks, two trolley tracks, two highways and two sidewalks. The exhibits in education, social economy and electricity were small.

In the Anthropology Building a great deal of space was given to the Archives of Saint Mary's College, Montreal, relating to the colonization and evangelization of the Louisiana Territory. They included a map of the Mississippi River, traced by the hand of its first white explorer, Father James Marquette, and a great many

documents and other relics relating to the martyrdom of the first missionaries sent into the Mississippi Valley.



CANADA'S EXHIBIT IN PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.



CANADA'S DISPLAY OF THREE THOUSAND VARIETIES OF WOOD IN THE PALACE OF FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME.





CARLOS F. IRIGOYEN,  
Special Commissioner from  
Guatemala.



MANUEL ESTRADA  
CABRERA,  
President of Guatemala.

Canada was a large contributor to the crowds at the Exposition, and her people expressed satisfaction with the comprehensive

showing she made in the va-



MANUEL GONZALES,  
Commissioner General  
from Costa Rica.

Commission accredited to the Exposition included the following named gentlemen: Doctor Joaquin Yela, Charge d'



GENERAL MANUEL  
BONILLA,  
President of Honduras.



DAVID G. GUZMAN,  
Chairman of the Salvador Com-  
mission.

rious departments. The exhibit as a whole showed how well Canada keeps apace with modern progress.

The five Republics of Central America represented at the Exposition were Guatemala and Nicaragua, both of which erected pavilions; Costa Rica, Honduras and Salvador, all exhibiting their products in the Palace of Agriculture.

Guatemala's exhibit, while not large, was a carefully made and comprehensive selection of her products, all of which were confined to her pavilion. The western side of the pavilion contained a number of tables, tastefully arranged, on which coffee, for which Guatemala is justly famed, was served after the style of the country in the form of a freshly decocted essence, or "esencia," of coffee, as it is there called, to which boiling milk or water is added, according to the desire of the consumer to have "Cafe con leche" or plain black coffee. The Guatemalan

special Representative; Senor Don Carlos F. Irigoyen, Special Commissioner, and Senor Don Manuel M. Jiron, attache. Senor Irigoyen has held many places of honor and trust under his Government, and was President of the International Exposition of 1897, in Guatemala.

Guatemala arranged all her exhibits in the eastern half of her building. The onus of this work fell to the lot of Special Commissioner Irigoyen, who personally superintended every detail and devoted his entire time to making the presentation of his country's products a satisfactory one. Guatemala's coffee played the most important part in her exhibit, nearly two hundred different brands

being submitted to public inspection. Her display of woods embraced two hundred and seventeen different kinds of cabinet and building woods. Among these were samples of many kinds not found in this country, such as



JUAN J. ZELAYA,  
President of the Nicaragua  
Commission.



L. D. KINGSLAND,  
Member of Nicaragua Commission,  
Consul-General at Saint  
Louis for Nicaragua, Guate-  
mala, Honduras and Salvador.



ALEJANDRO  
BERMUDEZ,  
Active Commissioner  
from Nicaragua.



GUATEMALA PAVILION.

Guatemala, the largest of the Central American Republics, had its pavilion east of the Argentine and north of the Austrian pavilions. Built in the Renaissance style, it was divided into two sections, one for sampling coffee and the other for exhibits. A bronze bust of Guatemala's President, Licentiate Don Manuel Estrada Cabrera, occupied the alcove at the entrance.



NICARAGUA PAVILION.

The pavilion of the Republic of Nicaragua was a two-storied square building standing north of the French pavilion. It was formally opened to the public on July 11th, 1904, the eleventh anniversary of the revolution of 1893, by which General J. Santos Zelaya, leader of the Liberal party, became President of the Republic. It was a headquarters for Nicaraguans throughout the Exposition.

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HONDURAS EXHIBIT, PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

The tasteful arrangement of Honduras' agricultural display commanded general attention. It embraced all the principal products of the country's soils, but raw leaf and manufactured tobacco were the predominating features of the exhibit, as tobacco is one of its greatest sources of wealth.

mahogany, ebony, balsam, cinnamon, concaste, chichipine, cafeto, chichique, cortez, capulin, cacao, guayacan, granadillo, brahacha, quinine, morro, mango, queronron, sangrede drago, yema de hueve, lignum vitae and zapoton. India rubber, wheat, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cereals of all kinds, pulse, sugar, cotton, flax, hemp, ramie and other fibres, dye and medicinal plants, silk worms and cocoons, wines and native brandies and liquors, banana whiskey and beer also formed a part of the country's products.

Salvador, the smallest of the Central American republics, had a Commission for the Exposition, consisting of the following persons: Mr. David G. Guzman, Chairman; Mr. E. Megia, Commissioner; Mr. Julio C. Lecaros, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. E. S. Ware, Secretary. This republic confined its exhibits to coffee, of which it had an interesting showing of the green and roasted berry in Block 69, of the Palace of Agriculture.

Costa Rica, while recognized as the most American, and at the same time the most southern, of the Central American republics, confined the limits of its exhibits to a section in the Palace of Agriculture. The country named a commission to represent it at the Exposition, composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Manuel Gonzales, Commissioner General; Mr. Harrison R. Williams, Secretary of Commission; Messrs. Adolfo Canas and Amando Cespedes, attaches. Tobacco, in leaf and manufactured; cocoa drying machines, beans,

coffee, cocoa, potatoes, peppers, tamarinds, bananas, plantains, oranges, pineapples, chocolate, wines and fibrous plants and their manufactured products constituted her chief exhibits.

Honduras named as its commission to the World's Fair Messrs. Salvador Cordova, Commissioner General; Howard S. Reed, Executive Commissioner; and Alejandro Bauer, Assistant Commissioner, the latter now deceased. The Honduras exhibit was a collective one in the Palace of Agriculture, very attractively arranged, consisting of raw leaf and manufactured tobacco and cigars, coffee, rice, wheat, beans, maize, maicello, cocoa, allspice, green ginger, sugar and sugar cane. Three

hundred and seventeen varieties of medicinal plants, roots and barks, dye-woods, fibres, vegetable wax and sarsaparilla were



THE PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA.

This bronze bust of Licentiate Don Manuel Estrada Cabrera, President of Guatemala, was placed in the alcove at the front of the Guatemalan pavilion, and contributed much to the general effect.

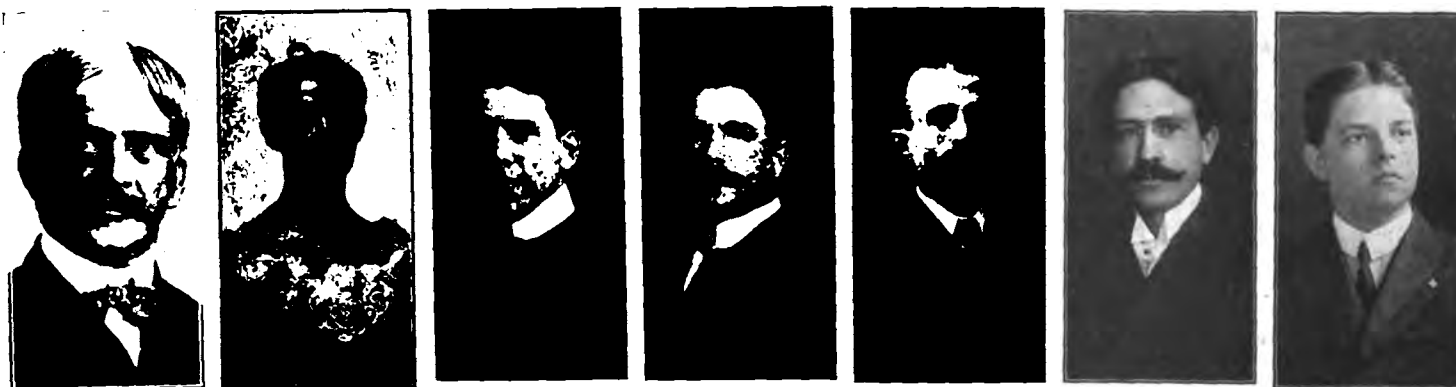


COSTA RICAN EXHIBIT IN THE PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

displayed. Coconuts, bananas, green and ripe, and pineapples—both fruit and plants—went to make up the fruit display. In the line of manufactures from agricultural products, some very fine Panama straw hats were exhibited from Puerto Cortez.

Nicaragua has been brought into prominence in this country in recent years through its projected Nicaraguan canal. Nicaragua had its own pavilion, which contained a very choice and handsome series of exhibits, all of which were displayed to advantage in the

edifice. The commission sent to represent Nicaragua at the Exposition were: Senor Don Juan Jose Zelaya, President of the Commission; Senor Ingeniero Don Alejandro Bermudez, Commissioner; Hon. L. D. Kingsland, Commissioner and Consul for Nicaragua in St. Louis; Rafael Fernandez, First Secretary; Rosendo Rubi, Second Secretary; Louis M. Moraguez, Nicholas Veloz, W. H. Thomson, and Laureano Zelaya, Commissioners. All the exhibits sent by Nicaragua



ESTEBAN DUQUE DE ESTRADA, Commissioner-General from Cuba. MME. ESTEBAN DUQUE DE ESTRADA, Hostess at the Cuban Pavilion. FERNANDO C. MESA, Assistant Commissioner from Cuba. ENRIQUE B. BARNET, Cuban Commissioner on Sanitation. JOHN R. TAYLOR, Assistant Commissioner on Sanitation. SIXTO LOPEZ MIRANDA, Cuban Technical Commissioner of Education. JULIO SAN MARTIN SAENZ, Attache, Cuban Commission.

OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND ATTACHES OF THE CUBAN COMMISSION.

to the Exposition were included in her pavilion, that country having no sections in any of the Exposition Palaces. The most interesting of the exhibits were one thousand specimens of rough and finished wood, such as mahogany, rosewood, ebony, cedar and a variety of other tropical woods; samples of minerals, including gold, silver, copper, emeralds, rubies and onyx; silks, shoes, skins and hides, medicinal plants, wines, liquors, sugar, honey, inks, tobacco, cigars, dye-woods and dye-stuffs, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, cereals and cotton, a botanical display of six hundred dried plants, stuffed birds and animals, rubber, sixty varieties of textile plants and many varieties of beans. The upper portion of the pavilion, besides having the offices of the Commission and a ladies' reception room, contained a number of fine exhibits, including a furniture section. Among the articles here shown were an Indian trunk of cedar, guitars, a table made of one thousand pieces of inlaid woods, canes, violincello, carved jicaro nuts, alligator and lion skins, saddles, picturesque hammocks, matting, straw hats, flowers of insects' wings, fancy work, jewels, paintings and photographs. A portrait of General J. Santos Zelaya, executed in oil by a native artist, adorned the wall of the reception room. General Zelaya has been President of Nicaragua since 1893. Senor Bermudez, the active Commissioner directly responsible for the fine showing made by Nicaragua, was the Commissioner from the same country to the Pan-American Exposition. He gave several very entertaining social functions at the official headquarters of the Commission, at 3833 West Pine Boulevard. Mr. L. D. Kingsland, member of the Nicaragua Commission, has been for eleven years the Consul-General at Saint Louis for Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and

Salvador. He was also the special delegate appointed by the Guatemala Government to the Convention of the American Library Association held at the World's Fair, October 17 to 22. He was born in Saint Louis, and has been President of the Saint Louis Manufacturers' Association; was founder of the Latin-American Club, and has acted as Election Commissioner, Police Commissioner and president of other social and commercial organizations. He is a member of the Merchants' Exchange and Mercantile Club.

The so recent establishment of Panama as an independent republic prevented that country from having adequate representation at the Exposition. Colonel J. B. Shaler, however, was named by the Government of Panama as its Official Delegate, *ad honorarium*, and visited the Exposition in October, 1904, in order to pay his respects to the officials of the Exposition as well as to explain Panama's inability actively to participate in the gathering of nations. Colonel Shaler remained in St. Louis about a week.

The United States of Colombia were not represented at the Exposition by exhibits. Early in the exploitation of the Exposition, however, a commission was appointed, as follows: Doctor Santiago Cortez, Chairman; Mr. Julio de Portecarrero and General Francisco Vergara y Velasco.

Owing to unforeseen complications, no articles were collected for exhibit at Saint Louis.

Cuba, from the commencement of American occupation and the evacuation of the Spaniards, January 1, 1899, has been showing to the world what she can do for herself as an independent nation. When Cuba's independence developed into an actual fact and Senor Tomas Estrada Palma became first President in 1902, but two short years were necessary to enable the



CUBAN PAVILION AND TROPICAL GARDEN.

## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



CUBAN MINERAL EXHIBIT.



CUBAN EXHIBIT IN LIBERAL ARTS.

Pearl of the Antilles to make the grand showing of her progress and development which attracted attention at the Exposition. Two appropriations were made by the Cuban Congress. One was \$80,000 on July 20th, 1903, and the other \$50,000 on July 15, 1904, a total of \$130,000. The new republic erected a beautiful pavilion, and surrounded it with a lovely garden containing five hundred or more tropical and exotic plants brought direct from Cuba, and she had exhibits in the Palace of Fine Arts, Agriculture, Education and Social Economy, Manufactures; Forestry, Fish and Game; Horticulture and Mines and Metallurgy. In addition to the exhibits, President Palma sent a special technical commission to study and report on improvements in agriculture, chemistry and mechanics which might be beneficial to Cuban industries. The full commission named by the Government was organized as follows:

Gonzalo de Quesada, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, D. C., Honorary President of the Commission; Senor Don Esteban Duque Estrada, Commissioner General; Senor Don Antonio Carillo, Secretary of the Commission; Senor Don Eduardo Morales de los Rios, Commissioner of Education; Senor Sixto Lopez Miranda, Technical Commissioner of Education; Doctor J. J. Luis, Commissioner of Social Economy; Senor Don Enrique B. Barnet, Sanitary Commissioner; Mr. J. W. Flanagan, Honorary Commissioner.

The following named gentlemen held the rank as Assistant Commissioners: Senores Don J. E. Bernal; Don Fernando Mesa; Don Francisco de Armas; Don Antonio E. Trujillo, Disbursing Officer.

The Technical Commission was comprised of the following persons: Doctor Enrique Jose Varona, Doctor in Philosophy and Letters; Doctor Carlos de la Torre, Doctor of Natural Sciences; Senor Don Carlos Theye, Chemical

Engineer; Senor Don Manuel D. Diaz, Civil Engineer; Senor Don Ramon Jimenez Alfonso, Agronomical Engineer, and Doctor Gaston Alfonso Cuadrado, Doctor of Sciences and Pharmacy. Doctor Varona was the President of this last named Commission.

The formal dedication of Cuba's pavilion took place on Monday, June 27, 1904, attended by many prominent guests

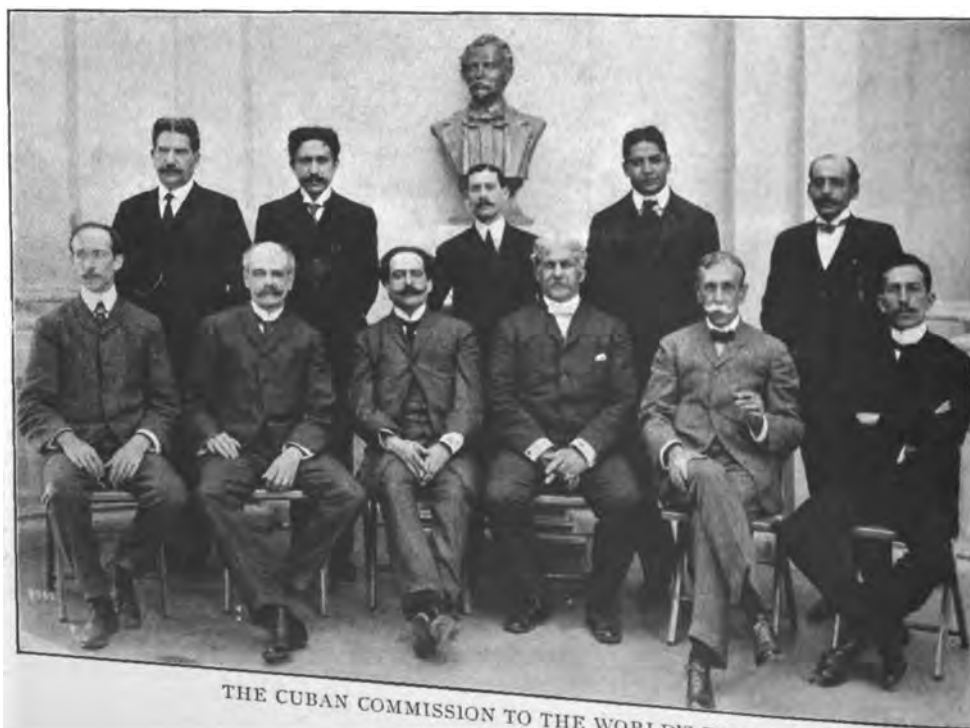
and visitors. A brilliant reception was given the same evening from eight to eleven o'clock, attended by World's Fair officials and the representatives of many nations. Cuba's contributions to the Department of Fine Arts consisted of eighty-one oil paintings, two pen pictures of Washington and Simon Bolivar, and seven pieces of sculpture. The artists who furnished these contributions were: Arrarte, Billini, Ramanach, Tejada, Campo Castellanos, Gil Diaz and Aurelia Melero. A number of

these artists are pupils of the San Alejandro School of Painting and Sculpture at Havana, and their works of art have shown a high degree of talent. Cuba's greatest display of her natural resources was made in the Palace of Agriculture. Here she had two distinct departments, one exclusively devoted to her world-famed tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes. In this department

could be seen all the famous brands of cigars and cigarettes from Havana. Cigars varying in price from a few cents each to one or more dollars for a single roll of the weed were to be found here. Rich leaf tobacco, used as wrappers, and worth more than its weight in gold, was exposed to view. The other display consisted of sugar in all its forms: banana flour, oleaginous seeds, coffee, cocoa, coconut oil, cereals, rice,



EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF CUBA.



THE CUBAN COMMISSION TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.





MEXICAN PAVILION.

In the central court of the Mexican building was a colonnade supporting the gallery.

cocoa butter, cheese, preserved fruits, guava jelly and guava paste, chocolate, jellies, raisins and raisin wine, liquors, sweet and other distilled spirits, rum, vermouth, aguardiente de cana, vegetable aromatic alcohol, beer and other fermented liquors, fibre plants, cotton, wool, cordage of various fibre plants, honey and beeswax. Akin to Agriculture came the departments of Horticulture and Forestry, Fish and Game. In Horticulture was a choice collection of Cuban shrubs, plants and trees, while in the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game there were shown fine specimens of woods and other forest products, vegetable coral, India-rubber, sponges and seashells. In the Palace of Manufactures Cuba exhibited samples of brooms, bed covers, tiles and bricks, gas apparatus, rope and cordage, cotton work, tailors' trimmings, shoes and other leather products, corsets, ladies' hats, straw hats and haberdashery. Saddles and horse equipment were also shown, to represent transportation exhibits. The Palace of Liberal Arts had its quota of Cuban exhibits, there being a fine collection of specimens of printing, photographs, maps, periodicals, medical appliances, musical instruments, pharmaceutical preparations, stationery and engineering models. In the Department of Mines and Metallurgy there were shown earth, asphalt, bat fertilizers, zinc, copper, manganese, iron and chalk.

Public instruction has made rapid strides in Cuba since her

independence, as was vividly demonstrated in the exhibit in the Palace of Education and Social Economy. The work of the pupils of the kindergartens, elementary, manual training and high schools was elaborately shown. Mosquito hatching was also another feature in this section.

In Social Economy the Superior Board of Health of Cuba made a comprehensive showing of the means employed and work carried out in the matter of sanitation. These demonstrations showed



INTERIOR MEXICAN PAVILION. Second floor gallery, from which the offices and reception rooms were accessible.

a complete eradication of the scourge of yellow fever from Cuba.

In an interview, in Saint Louis in April, 1901, Senor Don Rafael P. Serrano, the Mexican Consul, said: "Mexico will make great preparations to visit the Louisiana Purchase Centennial, to be held in Saint Louis. The comprehensive and magnificent display of Mexico's resources, together with the ornate Mexican National pavilion, at the Exposition of 1904, went far to show that Senor Serrano's words were more than realized. Again in November, 1901, Senor Albino Nuncio, the then Mexican Commissioner at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, where the Mexican Government had seven different exhibits, embracing the departments of mining, manufactures, agriculture, horticulture, ethnology, fine arts and liberal arts, received instructions from his Government to transfer the entire Mexican exhibit to Saint Louis. He



INTERIOR MEXICAN PAVILION.

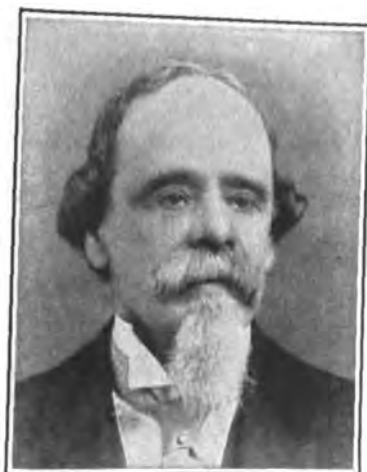
The main floor was decorated with palms and fine furniture and the walls were hung with pictures. Among the portraits was an inlaid wood picture of President Diaz.



MEXICAN PAVILION AND GARDEN.

In the setting of a beautiful garden the pavilion was suggestive of Mexico in its airy balconies and open tower. It was built by Mr. Leo Bonet. Beyond was the French pavilion.

## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



LIC. IGNACIO MARISCAL,  
Secretary of Foreign Affairs.



GENERAL DON MANUEL G. COSÍO,  
Secretary of Public Improvements.



GENERAL DON FRANCISCO Z. MENA,  
Secretary of War and Navy.



LIC. JOSÉ IVES LIMANTOUR,  
Secretary of Finance.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET OF PRESIDENT DIAZ, OF MEXICO.

was advised to spare no expense necessary in preparing for an exhibit in Saint Louis, fully three times the magnitude of that at Buffalo. These facts furnish a fair index of what Mexico early proposed to do and what she actually did at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

While these incidents were but a part of the beginning, the real glory of Mexico's grand showing belongs to General Porfirio Díaz, President of the Mexican Republic. His was likewise the glory of having been the first to organize and direct a Mexican exhibit abroad, as he was President of the Commission which arranged Mexico's attendance at the New Orleans Exposition in 1885, of which there are still memories of the great surprise caused there by the un-



PRESIDENT DIAZ, OF MEXICO, AND MRS. DIAZ.

In April, 1871, a New York paper published in Spanish an article advocating the candidacy of Díaz for the presidency of Mexico, concluding with these prophetic words: "Porfirio Díaz is the candidate of the youth of Mexico; he carries with him the standard of our future. \* \* \* Who knows? Perhaps he is the 'chosen one' to crown the great work of the regeneration of Mexico!" General Díaz was elected president in 1877 and was succeeded by General Manuel González in 1880. In 1884 the cry was again for Díaz and the constitution was amended to permit his retention of the office till the present day. He has, indeed, regenerated Mexico. His wife, a most charming, handsome, accomplished and estimable woman, was the daughter of one of Mexico's foremost and wealthiest men, the late Señor Don M. Romero Rubio, and wears gracefully the high honors of her position.

looked for showing made by Mexico.

From that time to the present, Mexico has been adequately represented at all Expositions by distinguished personages who have brought to the notice of the world the progress she is making in the development of her national resources in agriculture, mining, manufacture, education, and in other things. Mexico has a right to feel proud of her showing in Saint Louis, where she made the grandest display in the history of the country.

The Republic of Mexico, with her twenty-seven states, three territories, and one federal district, is today one of the most flourishing countries of the Western hemisphere. Some thirty years ago she was but an infant in the matter of progress. Today she takes her place in the



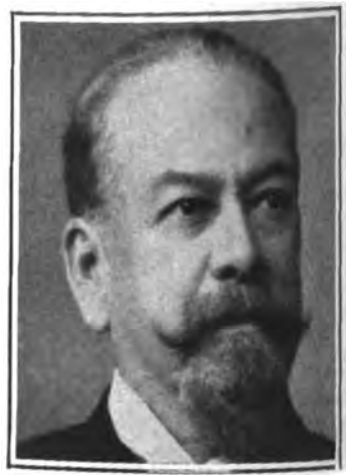
ARISTEO MERCADO,  
Governor of Michoacan, Mexico.



LIC. MIGUEL CARDENAS,  
Governor of Coahuila, Mexico.



ING. BLAS ESCONTRIA,  
Governor of San Luis Potosi, Mexico.



COL. MIGUEL AHUMADA,  
Governor of Jalisco, Mexico.

# MEXICO IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.

advanced rank with other nations of the world. Mexico gave her assurance of hearty co-operation in the Exposition as early as 1899, soon after the convention of ninety-three delegates

United States, and was the very first to accredit its representative to the Board of Directors of the Exposition. Mexico was also first of the nations to complete its pavilion



JORGE SALAZAR,  
Assistant Chief, Forestry, Fish and Game



MANUEL COSTA,  
Assistant Chief, Manufactures.



ALBINO R. NUNCIO,  
Commissioner-General of Mexico



MAXIMILIANO M. CHABERT,  
Chief, Department of Liberal Arts.

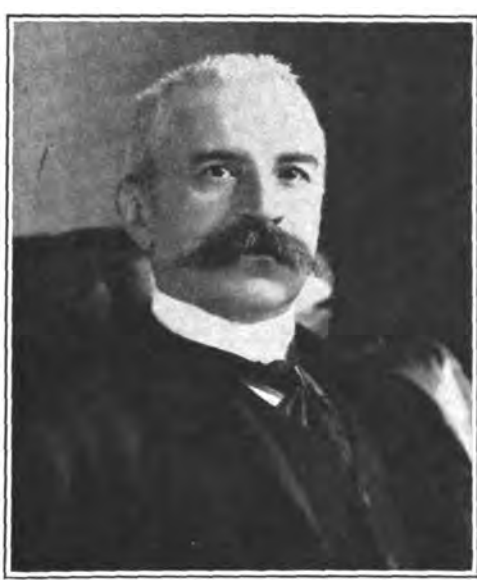


BENITO NAVARRO  
Assistant to the Commissioner-General.

from the States and Territories of the Louisiana Purchase, which was held at the Southern Hotel in Saint Louis and which declared in favor of holding a great international exposition.

When President McKinley, on March 3, 1901, signed the law authorizing the Exposition, Mexico was the first nation, through her Ambassador at Washington, to congratulate the United States upon the important step taken, and signified her intention, when the time came, to be as adequately represented as any other nation. Mexico again was one of the first countries formally to accept the invitation of the

and to commence the construction of its sections for exhibits in several departments. The superficial area occupied by Mexico in the different exhibit palaces at the Exposition was, in square meters, as follows: Education and Social economy, 196 square meters; Liberal Arts, 374; Manufactures, 1,709; Electricity, 47; Transportation, 274; Agriculture, 918; Horticulture gardens, 790; Greenhouses, 353; Pomology, 80; Forestry, Fish and Game, 186; Mines and Metallurgy, 836; Anthropology, 138—a total area of 5,901 square meters, exclusive of the Mexican National pavilion,



RAMON CORRAL, VICE-PRESIDENT OF MEXICO, AND MRS. CORRAL.

Señor Corral is a native of Alamos, State of Sonora, and became at twenty years of age the editor of two papers, "El Fantasma" and "La Voz de Alamos," whose policy was directed against the regime of General Ignacio Pasquiere, the Governor. The revolution of 1875 in Sonora made a soldier of Corral, and upon the re-establishment of peace he entered the legislature and then became Secretary of State under Governor Luis E. Torres. In 1887 he was elected Vice-Governor and, upon the retirement of General Torres, became Governor. He successfully fostered industry and all forms of progress in Sonora, and was called to the National Capital by President Diaz to become Governor of the Federal District. In January, 1903, he became a member of the President's staff as Secretary of the Interior, and in 1904 was elected Vice-President. Mrs. Corral was Señorita Amparo Escalante, daughter of one of Mexico's foremost families, an unpretentious, handsome and lovely woman of fine presence and quiet dignity.



RAFAEL P. SERRANO,  
Mexican Consul at Saint Louis.



SENORA SERRANO,  
Wife of the Mexican Consul.



OCTAVIO ANDRADE,  
Assistant Chief, Mexican Art Exhibits.



ELISHA HOLLINGWORTH TALBOT,  
Honorary Commissioner from Mexico.





GROUP ON THE STEPS OF THE MEXICAN PAVILION DURING VICE-PRESIDENT CORRAL'S VISIT.

Lower row, left to right: Miss Nuñez, Mr. Ramon Corral, Mrs. Nuñez, Mrs. Corral, Mrs. Garcia-Cuellar, Major Roberto Nuñez, Mrs. Serrano. Top row: Mr. Julio Poulat, Mr. Santiago Smithers, Brigadier-General Edmund Rice, Mr. Albino R. Nuncio, the Mexican Commissioner-General; Mr. Isidoro Aldasoro, Maximiliano Chabert, Secretary of the Mexican Commission; Adolfo Basso, Major Samuel Garcia-Cuellar. The young man in the row with the musicians is Mr. Jesus Nuncio, son of the Commissioner-General.

which covered a space of 279 square meters, surrounded by a garden of 1,420 square meters and tastefully laid out with plants indigenous to that Republic.

Credit for the praiseworthy display made by Mexico in Saint Louis is, in a great measure, due to the energetic action and interest of the successive Ministers of "Fomento," or Public Works. Minister Carlos Pacheco showed his intelligence and activity in the Paris Exposition of 1889; Engineer in Chief,



MEXICO'S EXHIBIT OF MANUFACTURES.

The 380 representatives in Mexico's section in the Palace of Manufactures made a great many elegant and interesting displays. These were notably in office furniture and accessories, hardware, brushes, trunks, household furniture, show-cases, upholstery, ceramics, textile goods of linen, hemp, wool, and of silk; clothing, hides and skins, shoes and an almost infinite variety of other leather goods.

Manuel Fernandez Leal, devoted much of his personal time to the matter, as well as having been chief of the organizing commissions for the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 and the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1900. Señor Leal was likewise aided in his work of arrangements at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo by the civil engineers, Señor Gilberto Crespo y Martinez, Señor Leandro Fernandez, Minister of Public Works, and Señor Gilberto Montiel Estrada. These



MEXICAN SECTION, PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.



MEXICAN EXHIBIT OF SHOES.

Three hundred and twenty-nine exhibitors made Mexico's display in Liberal Arts attractive and interesting. In the line of printing, photography, books and publications, maps and geography there were 240 exhibitors whose joint collections formed the greater part of the intellectual feast here presented by Mexico. The other participants were represented in the groups embracing medicine, surgery, musical instruments, theatres, chemistry, pharmacy, civil and architectural engineering, and models of public works.





ENTRANCE TO EDUCATION, MEXICO.

In this section the Industrial Military School "Porfirio Diaz," of Morelia, State of Michoacan, made an attractive exhibit of the work of its students.

gentlemen also took part in the preliminary operations at Saint Louis. To General Manuel Gonzalez Cosio, Actual Minister of Public Works in Mexico, and to Engineer Andres Aldasaro, is given the credit, to quote from Mexico's catalogue of exhibit, "of having amassed together, through their judicious management, the richest and the most interesting collection that has been possible for any one to obtain for an exposition as truly grand as the one commemorative of the annexation of the Louisiana Territory to that of the United States." The country appeared in a new light to Americans.

Mexico proceeded in the collection and installation of her



ENTRANCE TO MANUFACTURES, MEXICO.

That Mexico was advancing rapidly in her manufacturing industries, was proven by her magnificent display. In the left distance was the booth of the "Anti-Selenite" Company of Monterey, manufacturers of a very successful compound for cleaning scale from steam boilers and keeping them in a cleanly condition.

public and private, accepting them at the railroad station nearest their place of production and caring for them until they were finally restored to their respective owners after the close of the Exposition. The Government, having accepted the invitation, assumed the responsibility of adequate individual representation from each of its twenty-seven States, and the Department of Public Works (Fomento) took control of all general affairs appertaining to the participation of the nation, with results highly creditable to the Department.

The Mexican Commission appointed in February, 1903,



MEXICAN LIBERAL ARTS.

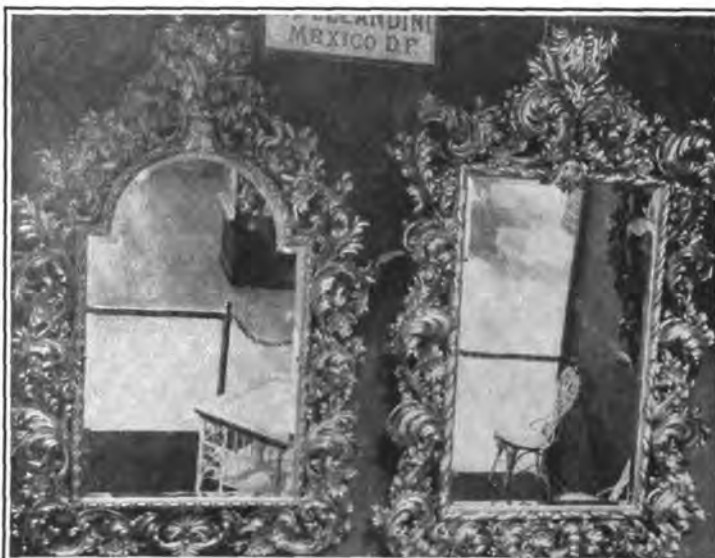
Independent exhibits were here made by Labadie & Co. of Mexico City and Señor Anastacio Mier of Morelia.

exhibits altogether differently from other nations. The Government bore all the general expenses for all exhibits, both



EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF MEXICO.

Mexico had seventy-five exhibitors in her section in the Palace of Education and Social Economy. Very notable displays were made of scientific works, maps, photographs, work of the public schools and other educational institutions. Show cases containing specimens of work done by the Industrial School pupils formed an attractive exhibit in this section.



SECTION MEXICAN MANUFACTURES EXHIBIT.

Independent exhibitors in this section were "La Universal" of Monterey, manufacturers of Anti-Selenite; "La Industria" Company of Merida, Yucatan, makers of cordage and rope cables; Señors Valentin Rivero of Monterey and Paul Elle of Mexico City. The expense of making these several individual exhibits was generally borne by the exhibitors.



ENTRANCE TO MEXICAN SECTION, PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

Mexico loomed up here with 1,860 different exhibitors, whose joint contributions made a splendid agricultural demonstration. Quite a number of these participants did much to enhance the general display by arranging their individual exhibits in separate booths within Mexico's section, making the *total ensemble* picturesque and pleasing. It would be a difficult task to enumerate all the goods shown, but among them were to be found tobacco, of which Mexico has many fine brands; corn, rice, wheat, oats, barley, beans, rich Mexican coffee and cocoa, red and green peppers (the erstwhile "chile" of the Land of the Cactus), cheese, different kinds of flour, starch, sago, vermicelli and macaroni; preserved meats, fish, turtle soup and snails; sugar, salt, aniseed, chocolate, preserves, candies, vinegar, ginger, spices, prickly pear cheese (a delicacy made only in Mexico); mineral waters, wines, liquors and beers of all kinds, including those peculiarly Mexican drinks, pulque, tequila, mescal and aguardiente, to say nothing of honey whisky and quince wine. In the non-edible agricultural products were found cotton, indigo, wool, hides and skins, hennequin, hemp, sisal, twines, ramie and many other fibers; linen straw, cocoanut and other vegetable oils, canaigre, honey and beeswax.

was as follows: Señor Ingeniero Albino R. Nuncio, Chief of the Commission; Señor Maximiliano M. Chabert, Chief of the Departments of Education, Fine Arts, Liberal Arts, Anthropology and Social Economy; Señor Ingeniero Bartolo Vergara, Chief of the Departments of Manufacture and Machinery; Señor Ingeniero Luis Salazar, Chief of the Departments of Electricity and Transportation; Señor Ingeniero Ronnulo Escobar and his successor, Señor Ingeniero Lauro Viadas, Chief of the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry, Fish and Game.

The Presidents of local boards of the States and Territories were as follows:

Aguascalientes, Carlos M. Lopez; Coahuila, Damaso Rodriguez; Colima, Arnoldo Vogel; Campeche, Secretary of the Government; Chihua-



JERONIMO ELIZONDO.

Proprietor of "La Universal," Fabrica de Anti-Se-  
lenita, exhibited in the Mexican Manufactures section.

hua, Alberto Vicarte; Durango, Librado Castillo del Valle; Guerrero, Juan N. Revueltas; Guajuato, Pedro Ibarguen-  
goytia; Hidalgo, Pedro L. Rodriguez; Jalisco, Ingeniero Lucio I. Gutierrez; Mexico, Gral Jose Vincente Villada; Michoacan, Secretary of Government; Morelos, Secretary of Government; Nuevo Leon, Aurelio Lartigue; Oaxaca, Jose Antonio Alvarez; Puebla, Enrique Orozco; San Luis Potosi, Doctor Gregorio Barroeta;



MEXICAN WINE EXHIBIT.

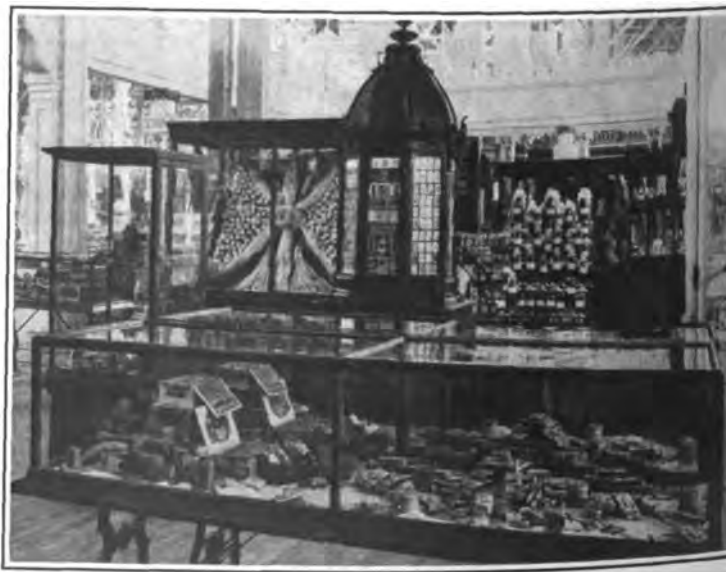
Sinaloa, Ramon de Leon; Soñora, Fernando Aguilar; Tabasco, Manuel Diaz Prieto; Tamaulipas, Vincente Garcilazo; Tlaxcala, Secretary of Government; Vera Cruz, Corol Juan B. Laurencio; Yucatan, Augustin Vales Castillo; Zacatecas, Ing. Jose A. Y. Bonilla; Territory of Tepic, Jose M. Menchaca; Northern District, Alejandro Guerra Porras; Southern District, Jefe Politico; Federal District, Licenciado Carlos Rivas.

In certain classifications where no exhibitors appeared the Government took the responsibility itself of making the exhibit.

The Anthropological collection was made in the same way and few visitors can forget the ample collection of ancient relics of her prehistoric people—the Aztecs, Mayas, Zapotecs, Toltecs, Totonacs, and other now almost extinct races.



ANOTHER VIEW—MEXICAN WINES.



MEXICAN TOBACCO EXHIBIT.



BEAUTIFUL FERNS FROM MEXICO IN HORTICULTURE CONSERVATORY.

The collection of tropical and semi-tropical plants from Mexico were tastefully spread in and about the Palaces of Horticulture and Agriculture, as well as in hot-houses and conservatories in and about Mexico's National Pavilion. It embraced almost every useful or ornamental plant that grows within the borders of the country.

The Commission was augmented by several other Chiefs of Departments, so that the final list was composed of the following named persons:

Señor Ing. Albino R. Nuncio, Commissioner General and Chief of the Commission.

Señor Julio Poulat, Chief of the Department of Education and Social Economy.

Señor Isidoro Aldasoro, Chief of the Departments of Fine Arts and Anthropology.

Señor Maximiliano M. Chabert, Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts.

Señor Jesus M. Nuncio, Chief of the Department of Manufactures.

Señor (Major of Engineers) Samuel Garcia Cuellar, Chief of the Departments of Machinery, Electricity and Transportation.

Señor Ing. Lauro Viadas, Chief of the Department of Agriculture.

Señor J. Alberto McDowell, Chief of the Department of Horticulture.



TUNA CACTUS FROM MEXICO.

This remarkable climbing cactus was a conspicuous exhibit in the Mexican Horticultural collection.

Señor Enrique H. Garibay, Chief of the Department of Forestry, Fish and Game.

Señor Eduardo Martinez Baca, Chief of the Department of Mines and Metallurgy.

Assistants to Chiefs of Departments: Señor Miguel Ahumada; Señor Octavio Andrade, Art and Ethnology; Señor Lic. Isauro Bustamente, Education; Señor Jose G. Campillo; Señor Manuel Costa, Manufactures; Señor Teniente de Artilleria, Manuel Garcia Lugo, Transportation; Señor Benito Navarro, Assistant to Commissioner General; Señor Teniente de la Plana, Mayor Facultativa de Ingenieros Jose Ortiz Monasterio, Transportation; Señor Alberto Ocampo, Liberal Arts; Señor Miguel Pienado, Mines and Metallurgy; Señor Juan Renteria, Assistant to Commissioner General; Señor Jorge Salazar, Forestry, Fish and Game; Señor Antonio Sierra Cruz, Manufactures; Señor Daniel R. de la Vega, Agriculture; Señor Leopoldo Telles Cervantes, Art and Ethnology.

Honorary Members: Señor E. H. Talbot, Honorary Commissioner; Señor Doctor Plutarco



GENERAL VIEW, MEXICAN POMOLOGICAL EXHIBIT, PALACE OF HORTICULTURE.

Under the heading of Horticulture and Pomology, Mexico's exhibit was one of the prettiest. Pineapples, bananas, oranges, guavas, tamarinds, quinces, mangoes, cocoanuts, limes, lemons, nuts of different kinds, strawberries, pomegranates, besides many other species of tropical fruits, were sent from Mexico at stated intervals and placed on exhibition in the Department of Pomology.





MEXICO'S DISPLAY OF HER VAST MINERAL RESOURCES.

The two Sonora establishments, the "Green Consolidated Copper Company" and the "Canana Copper Company," made separate displays in the Mines and Metallurgy palace. Messrs. Quintana Hermanos and Claudio Pollandini, of Mexico City, presented the beautiful mosaic flooring and stained glass window in the National pavilion.

Ornelas (Mexican Consul at San Antonio, Texas), Honorary Commissioner; Señora Laura M. de Cuenca, Special Delegate of the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction, to pursue studies in educational matters.

Special Representatives: Señor Téofilo Frezières, for the State of Puebla; Señor José M. Trigo y Clover, for the State of Mexico; Señor José A. Bonilla, for the State of Zacatecas; Señor Roberto García, for the State of Zacatecas.

It is noteworthy that upon the receipt and acceptance of

Her magnificent pavilion, a tasteful edifice combining simplicity with elegance, was commenced on March 16, 1903, under the superintendence of its architect, Señor Leo Bonet, and the work was pushed forward with such rapidity that the building was finally completed and formally turned over to the Mexican Consul in Saint Louis, the Hon. Rafael Serrano.

The Mexican sections in the various exhibit palaces were



EXHIBIT OF THE INSTITUTO GEOLOGICO DE MEXICO.



GENERAL VIEW OF MEXICO'S MINERAL EXHIBIT.

the invitation to participate in the great event, Mexico inaugurated the work set before her with unwonted activity, having in view the idea that the Exposition was to open in 1903. Even when the postponement for one year was announced, there was no cessation in Mexico's endeavors to push all her exhibits to completion as rapidly as possible.

thrown open to the public within a very few days after the opening day.

On May 7th Lieutenant-Colonel Felix Diaz, then Mexican Consul-General to Chili, a nephew of President Diaz, was the guest of the Mexican Commission. Saturday, May 28th, was a gala day, the occasion of the formal opening and dedication



GENERAL VIEW OF MEXICO'S EXHIBIT IN MINES AND METALLURGY.

The source of the vast riches of Mexico was fully demonstrated by 322 exhibitors who contributed to the grand display in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy. The mineral wealth was shown in numerous specimens of gold, silver, lead, iron, tin, copper, zinc, galena, quicksilver, kaolin, basalt, antimony, cobalt, nickel, plumbago and arsenic. Other products of the mines were silver and gold pyrites, saltpetre, anthracite and bituminous coal, silica, mica, the renowned Mexican onyx, marble, asphalt, mineral ochres, mineral soap, building stone of many kinds, pumice stone, or lava, and alabaster. The exhibit ranked as one of the most attractive in the whole section of Mines and Metallurgy.





MEXICAN EXHIBIT IN THE PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Twenty-five exhibitors participated in the department of Transportation. Life-size figures of the mules and horses, for which Mexico is noted, were gaily decorated with beautiful harness, saddles, and other like equipment, much of which was gorgeously mounted in solid silver. Mexico is famous for her saddles and saddlery ware.

of the Mexican pavilion. Over 2,500 guests were in attendance. Miss Alice Roosevelt was received with every honor that could be accorded to the daughter of the President of the United States.

On July 15th the Mexican Commissioner-General, Señor Albino R. Nuncio, gave a brilliant reception at the pavilion in honor of the election of President Diaz and Vice-President Corral.

The Mexican Artillery Band, under the directorship of Captain Ricardo Pacheco, arrived at the Exposition and gave a series of very entertaining concerts during their stay, which lasted until near the close of the Exposition.

On September 16th and 23rd two receptions were held at the pavilion, both attended by distinguished guests. The first was in celebration of the Mexican National Independence anniversary, and the latter was tendered to Hon.

Manuel de Aspiroz, the Mexican Ambassador at Washington.

The great gala day, however, took place upon the occasion of the visit of Vice-President Corral. On October 10th the Honorable Ramon Corral, Vice-President-elect, of Mexico, and

his wife; General Luis E. Torres and wife; Assistant Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, the Honorable Roberto Nuñez, wife and daughter; Alejandro Redo, Private Secretary of Vice-

President Corral, arrived in Saint Louis. They were met at Union Station by President Francis, Major-General Edmund Rice, Mayor Rolla Wells, Arnold Shanklin, World's Fair Commissioner to Mexico; Directors and other high officials of the Exposition; Ambassador Manuel Aspiroz, Consul Rafael P. Serrano, Commissioner-General Albino R. Nuncio, and other prominent Mexicans and Americans who were residents of Saint Louis or had come to participate in the welcome to the distinguished visitor. Vice-President Corral and party were escorted to the beautiful new Hotel Jefferson and provided palatial quarters. On the following day President Francis and a distinguished party called upon



MEXICAN BIRDS.

the Vice-President. The visiting party were driven to the Exposition grounds, where President Francis and chief officers of the Exposition received them with especial honors. After they had made a tour of the grounds, visiting the Mexican



AN EXTENSIVE DISPLAY OF MEXICAN FOREST PRODUCTS.

In the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game 165 exhibitors contributed to one of Mexico's best showings of the products of her vast forests. The display embraced fine specimens of mahogany, ebony, lignum vitae, cedar and other rich cabinet woods, which gave one a good insight into the wealth of timber found in the country. Rubber, different kinds of tar, sarsaparilla, gum copal, log or campeche, dye-woods and medicinal plants helped to augment this truly interesting collection.

pavilion and exhibits and other interesting features, they were entertained by President Francis and the chief officials at luncheon in the West pavilion.

On the evening of October 12th Commissioner Nuncio gave a reception in honor of Vice-President Corral and party at the Planters Hotel, attended by a great number of distinguished persons, representing all the leading countries of the world.

The 15th of the month was the day set for Vice-President Corral's departure for home, going by way of San Francisco. Consul Serrano and wife accompanied the party to Kansas City, where the distinguished visitor and his party were received with the honors befitting his high office. Members of the Mexican World's Fair Commission accompanied the Vice-President as far as San Francisco, where one of the greatest ovations ever given a distinguished guest was accorded to Señor Corral. The event took the form of a great celebration with civic and military pageant, and other expressions of a popular welcome.

Eleven of Mexico's artists were represented in the Palace of Fine Arts.

The branches of Machinery and Electricity are new industries in Mexico, but the eleven exhibits were indicative of the country's progress in those lines.

We have to thank Mexico for one of the most useful and valuable contributions ever made to the industrial world, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at Saint Louis was the occasion for its introduction in this country. The trade name of this material is "Anti-Selenite," a name that means little to the average person, but to the users of steam power it promises the saving of millions of dollars in fuel bills and the maintenance of their power plants. "Anti-Selenite" is a compound purely vegetable in its ingredients, which possesses the virtue of purging steam boilers of incrustations of lime and magnesium that result from the boiling of water. In nearly all parts of the world the water available for steam purposes is more or less hard, and the formation of scale on the flues and interiors of the boilers is the natural consequence. In some regions scale forms so rapidly that it is necessary to take out the boiler flues every few months and clean the boiler by breaking the scale out by hand, a method that is exceedingly expensive. The true value of "Anti-Selenite" may thus be readily understood, even by

those who have had no experience with steam power. While "Anti-Selenite" is now extensively used in Mexico and the Central American countries, it has only recently been introduced into the United States, where it has found immediate and pronounced favor. The exhibit of this new article in American commerce was made in the Mexican exhibit in the Palace of Manufactures and was perhaps the most important feature of that exhibit when we take into consideration its industrial significance and widespread economic value. The place of manufacture is the wide-awake Mexican City of Monterey, where is located the "Home of Anti-Selenite," with a factory of forty tons daily capacity, known as "La Universal." "Anti-Selenite" is put up in square cans containing about five gallons, or forty-four pounds each. These

cans are packed two in a box for shipment. It is in this form that the Americans are becoming familiar with it. The compound is in the form of a thick liquid and is entirely harmless to the metal of the boilers, which is substantiated by the fact that it is packed for shipment in metal cans that would soon give way if the contents were in the least degree corrosive.

The amount of "Anti-Selenite" to be used in a boiler is governed by the horse-power capacity of the boiler and by the degree of hardness of the water. For example, when the water is of medium hardness and the boiler is in use twenty-four hours each day, about one pound of "Anti-Selenite" for each horse-power is used every ten days. If the boiler is in use only in the daytime the period of charging is extended to twenty days. Where water is so hard or muddy that it is necessary to empty the boiler each day, about two ounces to each horse-power is used if working continuously, and half the amount if used only during the day.

An important factor in the manufacture of "Anti-Selenite" is the fact that the small cost of the ingredients brings this invaluable preparation within the most reasonable limits as to price, so that as a contribution to industrial progress and economics it possesses the genuine practical value claimed for it.

Mr. Jeronimo Elizondo, while not the inventor of "Anti-Selenite," has performed the valuable service to the industrial world of bringing it widely to public attention. It is he who is responsible for its extensive use in Mexico, Central America, and now the United States. Mr. Elizondo is still a young



EXHIBIT OF ANTI-SELENITE FROM MEXICO.

Mexico had the honor of presenting to the world one of the most useful and valuable new articles of commerce that has been offered for many a day. This was "Anti-Selenite," the universal boiler compound, which clears scale from steam boilers and keeps them clean at a moderate cost. The exhibit was one of the greatest interest to steam-users who visited the Exposition, and was to be seen in the Mexican section of the Palace of Manufactures.



ALEJANDRO GARLAND,  
Commissioner-General of Peru, an ardent  
advocate of close commercial relations  
between the United States and his country.

man, a native of Monterey, Mexico, and has established the general office for the United States at 421 Olive Street, Saint Louis.

Peru's exhibits were confined to the Palaces of Agriculture, Fine Arts, Forestry, Fish and Game, and Mines and Metallurgy. The main exhibit was in Agriculture where the Peruvian Commission



ERNEST H. WANDS,  
Represented the Exposition in Peru;  
also member of Peru Commission.

papers were on file at the Commission's headquarters.

The South American republic of Paraguay was unrepresented at the Exposition, notwithstanding the fact that the President of that country issued a decree accepting the invitation, and the United States Consul at Asuncion, made application for space on behalf of a considerable number of exhibitors.



MANUEL C. VELARDE,  
Secretary of the Peruvian Commission,  
a graduate of Cornell University, with the  
degree of mechanical engineer.

had its headquarters. The Commission was organized as follows: Alejandro Garland, Commissioner-General; Ernest H. Wands, Special Commissioner; Wilfred H. Schoff, Sub-Commissioner; Manuel C. Velarde, Secretary; Miro Quesada, Assistant to the Commissioner-General.

Peru was represented in the International Section of the Fine Arts palace by Señora Amalia de Franco who exhibited several very fine paintings. In the Department of Forestry, Fish and Game, Peru made a most satisfactory showing, receiving a grand prize. The exhibit embraced alpaca hides; wild cotton; dyeing substances; woods; gums of various kinds; India rubber; oil nuts; cocoa; quinine; medicinal plants; shell varnish; and other goods. The famous Peruvian cinchona bark was also exhibited. Two gold, three silver and four bronze medals were distributed among the sixteen exhibitors.



PERUVIAN EXHIBIT IN PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

Forty-six exhibitors were represented in the Agriculture exhibit of Peru, to whom were awarded sixteen gold, eleven silver and eleven bronze medals. The exhibit embraced cotton, coffee, rice, tobacco, cocoa, sugar, coca and cocaine, corn, wheat, barley, drugs, beer, wines, brandies, alcohol, alpaca and vicuna wools, fertilizers and algarrobo.

in Forestry. In Agriculture, an exhibit of some two hundred kinds of fibers and plants. Haiti, the island republic of the

The Palace of Mines and Metallurgy contained a very handsome display of mineral resources. Two gold, three silver and three bronze medals were awarded to individual exhibitors, of which there were twenty. Coal, copper, sulphur, salt, gold, silver, mercury, petroleum and kaolin were some of the minerals shown.

The showing of cotton and other textile goods was specially interesting, as this branch of Peru's growing industries is yet in its infancy. Peruvian

West Indies, was represented by creditable exhibits in the Palaces of Transportation, Agriculture, Liberal Arts, Manufactures, Mines and Metallurgy, Forestry, Fish and Game, about fifty exhibitors being represented. Mr. Edmond Roumain, the Commissioner-General, the polished and able representative of Haiti performed very praiseworthy work in advancing the interests of his country.

San Domingo accepted the invitation to participate, but was unable to do so.



EUGENIO M. AMBARD,  
Commissioner-General from Venezuela.

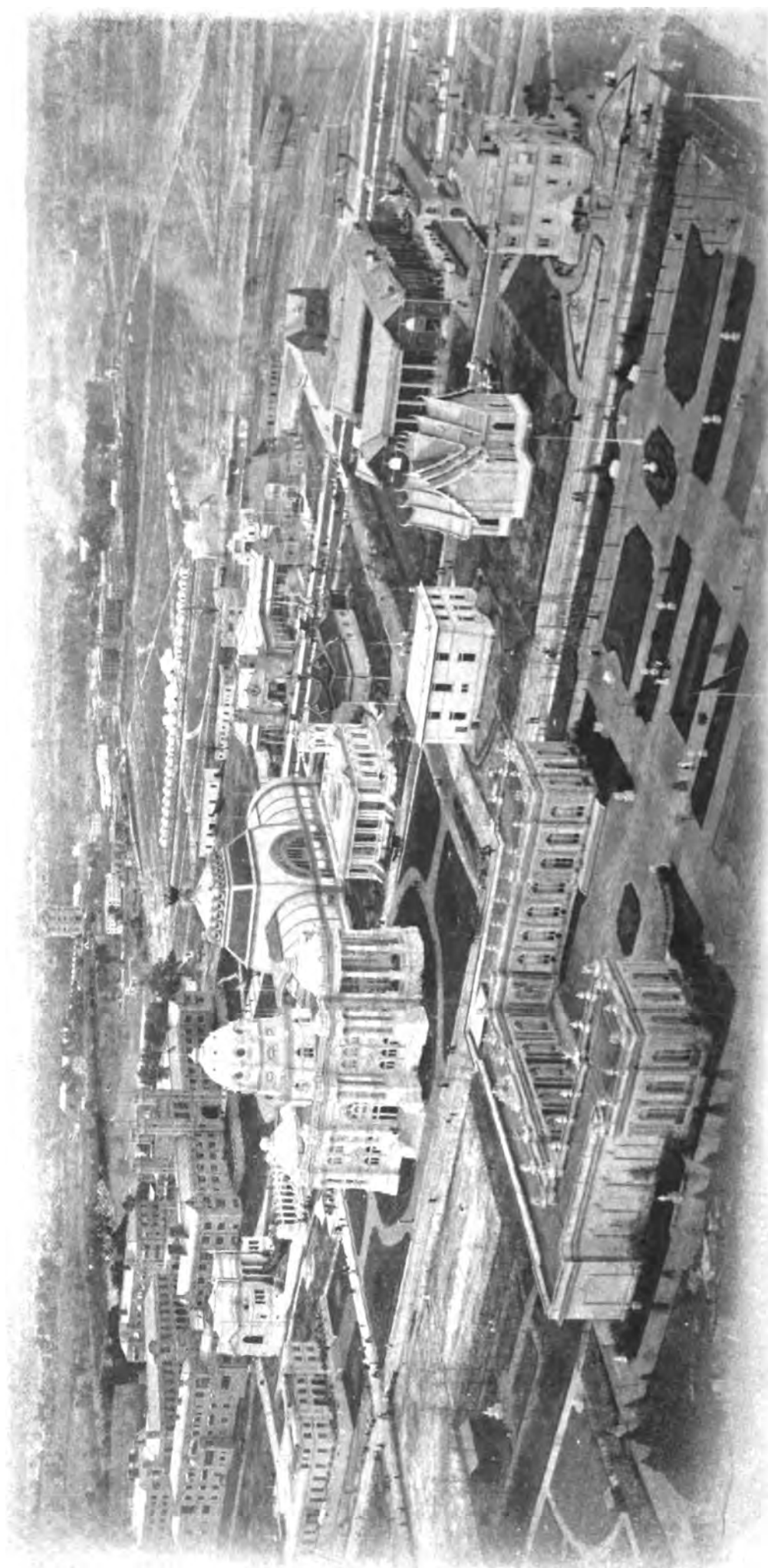


H. MEINHARD,  
Member of the Venezuelan Commission.

Uruguay was represented unofficially in the Department of Agriculture by an exhibit of liquid meat by a firm in Montevideo. The government had intended originally to participate, but the idea was abandoned.

The United States of Venezuela sent to the Exposition as its Commissioners: Señor Don Eugenio M. Ambard, Commissioner-General; Señor Don H. Meinhard, Señor Don H. Lameda and Señor Don Jesus Lameda. Venezuela's display was confined to one tastefully arranged section in the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game, and comprised twelve exhibitors in the Department of Liberal Arts; nine in Manufactures; twenty-nine in Mines; fifty-nine in Agriculture; and six





ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS. ITALY.  
FRENCH GARDENS.

BRAZIL. FRANCE.  
WOMAN'S MUSEUM.  
BELGIUM.

CUBA.

HOTEL MONTELEONE. GUATEMALA.  
AUSTRIA. ARGENTINE. SWEDEN.  
CHINA. NICKARAGUA. FRENCH GARDENS.  
PERU. BRAZIL.

HOLLAND.  
GREAT BRITAIN.

ROMA. GERMANY.  
QUINCY. NEW YORK.  
MEXICO.

NORTHWEST VIEW OF FOREIGN BUILDINGS FROM OBSERVATION WHEEL.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### STRONG PARTICIPATION BY EUROPEAN NATIONS.

AUSTRIA'S COMMODIOUS PAVILION AND HER PROMULGATION OF THE ART NOUVEAU—EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAYS OF AUSTRIAN FAIENCE—BELGIUM'S HUGE BUILDING AND HER GREAT COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT OF PRODUCTS OF THE FINE ARTS AND ADVANCED INDUSTRIES—BULGARIAN MANUFACTURES IN FINE ARRAY—DENMARK'S POTTERY AND OTHER BEAUTIFUL WARES—THE DISPLAYS OF FRANCE AN EXHAUSTIVE EXPOSITION OF THE ARTS AND INDUSTRIES OF THAT COUNTRY—THE BEAUTIFUL TRIANON REPRODUCED—GERMANY'S COSTLY INSTALLATION AND EXHIBITS BY THE TENS OF THOUSANDS IN ALL PARTS OF THE EXPOSITION—THE MAGNIFICENT GERMAN HOUSE—GREAT BRITAIN'S EXHIBIT OF TEXTILE MACHINERY—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED ENGLISH HOUSE—HISTORIC BRITISH PAVILION—HUNGARY'S COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT—IRISH MANUFACTURES—ITALY'S BEAUTIFUL PAVILION AND LARGE DISPLAYS OF ART WORKS—NETHERLANDS—NORWAY AND SWEDEN—PORTUGAL—RUSSIA—SWITZERLAND—TURKEY—SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF DELIGHTFUL CHARACTER.

NEARLY all the countries of Europe came officially to the Exposition. France, Germany, Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, Italy, all made a strong impression with the magnitude and magnificence of their exhibits. Scarcely less interesting, though small in comparison with the others, were the displays by Hungary, Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, Portugal, Switzerland, Russia, the French Colonies, Turkey, Spain, Roumania and Monaco. Practically every European nation proved its cordiality toward the United States by its eagerness to be present at this glorious festival that embraced the countries of the world.

Austria was one of the last of the European nations to reconsider the matter and take steps to be represented at the Exposition. The appropriation for this purpose was 1,100,000 crowns [about \$240,000], and the following gentlemen were named as her Commissioners:

Adalbert R. Von Stibral, Commissioner-General; Victor Pillwax, Assistant Commissioner



ADALBERT R. VON STIBRAL,  
Commissioner-General from Austria.

General; Dominik Fetz, Secretary; Emil S. Fischer, Commercial Secretary; Ludwig Baumann, Chief Architect; Joseph Meissner, Assistant to Chief Architect; Ferdinand Andri, Painter of Pavilion; Othmar Schinkowitz, Sculptor of Pavilion; Hugo Koestler, Representing Ministry of Railways; Felician Freiherr von Myrbach, Director of Vienna School of Applied Arts, Superintendent Installation of Educational Exhibit; George Stibral, Director of Prague School of Applied Arts, Superintendent Installation of Educational Exhibit; Teodor Axentowicz, Representing Painters' Association, Superintendent Installation of Art Exhibit; Joseph Urban, Representing Painters' Association, Superintendent Installation of Art Exhibit; Rudolph Bernt, Superintendent Installation of Art Exhibit; Jan. Kotera, Superintendent Installation of Art Exhibit; Austrian Commercial Commission: Erlauch Johann Graf Harrach zu Rohrau, Imperial Privy Councillor, President; Oscar Elder von Hoefft, Imperial Truchsess, Commercialrat, etc., First Vice-President; Frank Hiess, Imperial Commercialrat, Second Vice-President; Charles M. Rosenthal, Executive Commissioner; Johann Peterka, Commercial Director; Adolph Taussig Commercial Representative; Hugo Zipperling, Imperial Councillor; Gustav Herz, Member of the Commission; Ferdinand Diehm, Austrian Consul; Max Pollitzer, Private Secretary to the Executive Commissioner.



AUSTRIAN PAVILION.

The Austrian Pavilion was a fine specimen of the new European architecture in the so-called secession style, and being wholly unlike any other structure on the grounds, attracted much attention. Having the form of a capital T, it covered a reservation of two hundred by one hundred and fifteen feet, with ornamental porches and gardens fronting the wings. It included thirteen rooms, all decorated in the "art nouveau" style, and most of them containing artistic and educational exhibits of rare excellence. Above the main entrance, between two great pylons, the visitor saw the arms of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



VICTOR PILLWAX,  
Austrian Assistant Commissioner.

Commissioner-General Adalbert R. von Stibral did not arrive in Saint Louis till February 4, 1904, to begin the erection of the Austrian pavilion, which was then being shipped in sections with part of the Austrian exhibits from Trieste. Yet this unique *art nouveau* structure was completed and formally opened with a reception on June 2d, attended by about one thousand guests, including commissioners representing foreign Governments, Exposition officials, President Roosevelt's daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, and many prominent citizens of Saint Louis. The Austrian Embassy at Washington was represented at this function by Mr. Rubido Eichy, who stood in the receiving line with Commissioner-General von Stibral, Assistant Commissioner Pillwax, Secretary D. Fetz, and Emil Fischer, Secretary of the commercial section.

In the central one of three reception rooms in the National pavilion was a marble bust of Emperor Francis Joseph, by Professor Strasser, the wall behind it being covered with golden tapestry. The east room, a library, contained Professor Weigel's last work, a marble bust of the Empress Elizabeth. The walls of this room were covered with oaken wood panels, and there was an onyx fire-place of great value.

Back of these were three rooms filled with a most instructive exhibit of models, designs, paintings, photographs and panoramas of railway and other engineering works, with the surrounding scenery—the bridge weir at Nussdorf—the water-locks at Vienna and Mivowitz, showing how the canal in Vienna is protected from the ice of the Danube, etc. These exhibits were much studied and admired by civil engineers during the continuance of the Exposition. On June 25th a hundred members of the Engineers' Club of Saint Louis, with their wives, were the hospitably entertained guests of Commissioner-General von Stibral at a reception and private view of these technical exhibits, which were explained



JOSEPH MEISSNER,  
Architect of the Austrian Pavilion.



EAST WING ROOM, AUSTRIAN PAVILION.

This was devoted to the works of the Society of Artists of Vienna. The central bronze is that of Emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg, by William Seib. The marble bust of the Christ at the right is by the same sculptor.

to them by Mr. Emil Probst of Vienna. The Austrian section of the Fine Arts building was filled with 154 paintings, engravings and sculptures by the Vienna Artists' Association, nearly half of Austria's art exhibits being shown in her pavilion.

One room of the pavilion was devoted to photographs of Austrian mountains, villages and tourist resort scenery. Another room was devoted to exhibits of the forty technical schools which the Austrian Government maintains to advance the development of industrial arts and crafts among her people. Each room of the pavilion was designed by a different artist, and all the fittings, decorations and furniture were planned with express reference to the artistic theme dominating the plan. There were mantels, hearths, fire-places, fountains and mural decorations in great variety and of striking design. The preparation of Austria's exhibits was begun so late that the idea of a full representation of her arts and industries was abandoned, and the displays were confined to a few select lines of private enterprise and a few representative features of the Government's activities in the way of internal improvements, education, etc. Aside from the exhibits installed under the direct supervision of the Government, there were interesting individual exhibits in the Manufactures, Liberal Arts and Agriculture buildings.



ENTRANCE, AUSTRIAN PAVILION.

Standing nearest the Administration building on the north side of Administration Avenue, the Austrian pavilion was much noticed, and the characteristic architecture of its main facade, with the profusion of sculptured figures flanking the doors and surmounting the cornices, excited much favorable comment.

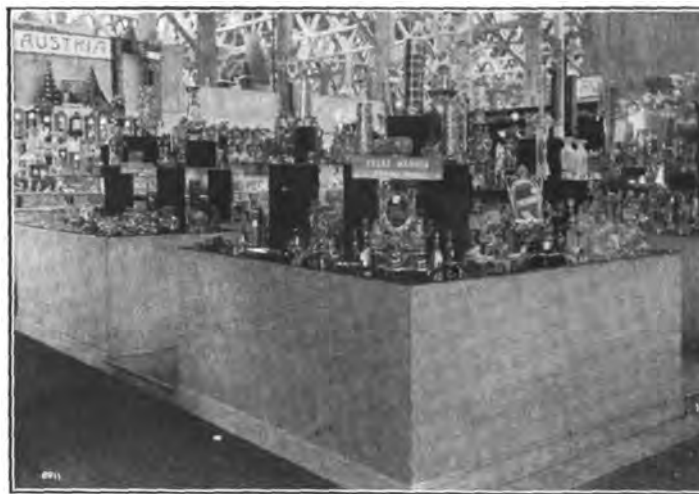


ART DISPLAYS IN AUSTRIAN PAVILION.

As not enough space had been secured for Austria in the Fine Art galleries, four rooms of her pavilion were filled with forty-two paintings, etchings and sculptures by the "Hagenbund" artists of Vienna, forty-one by Bohemian artists and fifty by Polish artists.



ART POTTERY DISPLAY OF AUSTRIA.



PRODUCTS OF AUSTRIAN GLASS WORKS.

The Austrian Commercial Commission's exhibits in the Manufactures building covered several thousand square feet of space and included very fine displays of table cutlery, enamels, jewelry, bronzes, clocks, leather goods, turned and carved articles, tortoise shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, amber and meerschaum goods, porcelains, majolicas, ornamental and stained glass, Bohemian glasswares, laces, embroideries, boots and shoes. In the Liberal Arts building the Austrian section contained musical instruments, photographs, engravings, drawings, heliographic prints, mouthpieces for reed instruments, soaps, perfumery, toilet powders, etc. The Austrian display in the Agriculture building included many varieties of wines, liqueurs, hops, mineral waters, teas, essences, cakes, pastries, wafers, filters and artificial stones.

In spite of the limited range of her exhibits, Austria received many awards. Her pavilion, planned by Ludwig Bauman, received the grand prize, and his assistant, Mr. Joseph Meissner, was awarded a gold medal. The library room was awarded four grand prizes, one gold and two bronze medals; the drawing-room, two grand prizes, one gold and one silver medal; the royal railway exhibit, three grand prizes; the school exhibit, representing forty-six industrial schools, seventeen gold, twenty silver and ten bronze medals; the art school of Prag, five grand prizes, nineteen gold, seven silver, and seven bronze medals; the Vienna art school, five grand prizes, twenty-three gold, ten silver and ten bronze medals. While numerous awards were granted to Austrian artists, the grand prize was awarded to but one picture, "The Dwarf and the Woman," the property

of the Imperial Royal Board of Education at Vienna; a painting by Walter Hampel, a member of the Hagen Bund of Vienna.

The Austrian building was the scene of numerous hospitable functions besides those already referred to. When Cardinal Satolli was visiting the Exposition he and his suite and President Francis were entertained at luncheon there by Commissioner-General von Stibral. When fifty-seven members of the Lower Austria Manufacturers' Association arrived September 7th, with their wives, on a visit to the Exposition, they were met at the station by the Commissioner-General and members of the Austrian Benevolent Society of Saint Louis, and during their stay of six days they were the recipients of many courteous attentions from the Austrian Commissioners and the World's Fair officials. Special arrangements were made for their visits to the United States Government building and the Philippine section, and President Francis invited them to attend the reception given to the International Jury of Awards at the Art palace on the 8th. A reception in the pavilion on October 4th, in honor of the name-day of Emperor Francis Joseph, was attended by about 250 members of the Austrian Benevolent Society of Saint Louis, the Austrian exhibitors at the Fair, and many others. On the occasion of the visit of Baron Ladislaus Hengelmüller von Hengelvar, the Austrian Ambassador at Washington, he was not only welcomed with due honors at the pavilion and by the World's Fair officials, but Commissioner-General von Stibral gave him a dinner at the German Wine Restaurant, and had fifty of the leading World's Fair officials to share the feast with him.

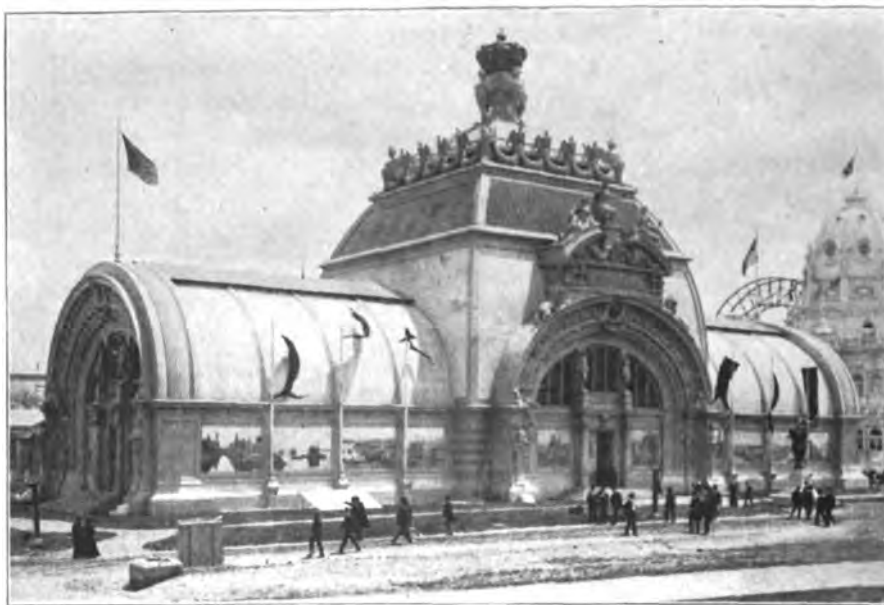
CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL,  
Executive Commissioner for Austria.DISPLAY OF AUSTRIAN FAIENCE, IN MANUFACTURES.  
The potteries and glassware of Austria were beautiful and attractive.MR. DOMINIK FETZ,  
Secretary Austrian Commission.

Belgium appropriated about \$200,000 for her participation at the Exposition, and appointed the following Commissioners and attaches: Mr. Alfred Simonis, Chairman of the Belgian Royal Commission; Mr. A. Vercruysse, Vice-Chairman of the Belgian Royal Commission; Mr. Jules Carlier, Royal Commissioner-General; Mr. Carlo Spruyt, Secretary and Delegate of the Royal Commissioner-General; Mr. Paul Saintenay, Architect; Mr. Emil Vauthier, Special Attache for Fine Arts; Mr. Chas. Carette, Chief Surveyor; Mr. Georges de Kien, attache; Mr. Julien Hillaert, attache; Mr. Gustave Chartrain.

The plan of participation adopted by Belgium avoided the scattering of her displays in a dozen different exhibit buildings. It provided for a large installation in the Fine Arts Palace and Sculpture Hall, and a liberal representation in the live stock shows, for which there was a special appropriation of about \$20,000. For everything else, an effort was made to show in the Belgian pavilion its decorations and contents, a typical assemblage illustrating in miniature as succinctly as possible the range of Belgian educational institutions, arts and industries.

The dedication of this building was as unique as the structure itself. Baron Moncheur, Belgian Minister at Washington, arrived on the

11th of May to preside at the formal opening of the pavilion on the 14th, devoting the intervening time to seeing the Exposition and to the usual exchange of courtesies with the



THE BELGIUM PAVILION.

This structure, designed by M. Paul Saintenay, Professor at the Academy of Brussels, was of a strikingly original outline that caught the eye and impressed itself on the memory of every Exposition visitor. It was in the form of a cross, three hundred by two hundred feet, the central transept rising high above the curved skylight roof of the north and south projections, and forming a lofty and ornate dome of colored glass, through which a flood of softened light illuminated the great spaces below, thus obviating the necessity for windows in the sides of the building. Its entire framework was an exhibit of Belgium's structural steel industry, no other building on the grounds, except the United States Government building, being steel framed. The original intention was that this building should be returned to Belgium, and be re-erected at Liege as one of the Government structures at the Universal Exposition, to be opened in that city in April, 1905, and to last six months, in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Belgian independence. Among the rich exterior decorations were the only fine mural paintings to be seen on the grounds. On either side of the northern entrance were figure paintings symbolical of Science and Physical Labor. On either side of the western entrance were others representing the glass and coal industries of Belgium. All four were by Ciambrellani, in the style of Pauvis de Chavannes, the great French master who decorated the Boston Library. The windowless walls afforded many large exterior paneled spaces, which framed huge mural paintings in oil, twelve by fifteen feet, of twenty-seven of Belgium's most famous cities, industrial centers and harbors, below each of which, in large capitals, was a list of the numerous international congresses and conferences that had met there. A walk around the outside was like seeing a great panorama of the most famous historic scenes of Belgium.

little speech to the girls, and several other Exposition officials. After the luncheon, flowers and Belgian views were given to the children as souvenirs. But even after this formal opening, delays in the reception and installation of the exhibits and interior decorations postponed the opening of the building to the public until May 30th.

When Miss Alice Roosevelt, our Chief Magistrate's daughter, visited the pavilion June 7th, she was presented with a dainty and beautiful "Vase a Fleurs" two feet high, carved from an exceptionally large Congo

elephant's tusk by Alph Van Buerden, of Antwerp. The decorative carvings included poppies and birds.

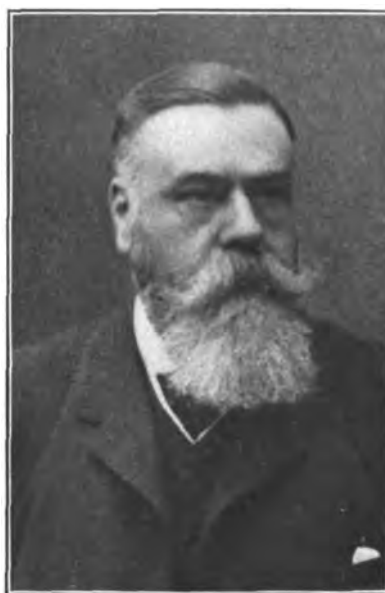
Four of the rooms of the pavilion were exhibits of Belgian furniture and interior decorations, frescoes, tapestries, etc. These were the "Salon des Princes," the "Salon des Brugois," the "Salon Royal," and the "Studio Modern Style." The furniture and decorations



JULIEN HILLAERT.

Attache of the Belgian Commission.

Mr. Hillaert is a licentiate of the highest degree in commercial and consular sciences, a graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium. At the conclusion of his work with the Belgian Commission he was appointed by the Department of Foreign Affairs to travel three years in the United States, to study economics as applied in this country.



JULES CARLIER.

Royal Commissioner-General for Belgium.

M. Carlier was born at Mons. He has served as a member of the Chamber of Representatives and is Vice-President of the Superior Council for Industry and Commerce. He was Commissioner-General for Belgium at the Paris Exposition of 1879 and was Vice-President of the Commission to Chicago in 1893. He is President of the Board of Directors of the Metallurgique and of the Belgium railroads in China, besides holding other important posts of duty.



CARLO SPRUYT.

Secretary and Delegate of the Royal Commissioner-General for Belgium.





OLD FLEMISH DINING ROOM, BELGIUM PAVILION.

A reproduction of Flemish interior decoration of the sixteenth century, with hardwood polished floor, deeply paneled ceiling, richly carved mantel and mural decorations of sixteenth century scenes. Mantel and wall cabinet are set with modern Bruges vases.

of the latter cost \$3,000. The "Salon Brugeois," or Flemish room, was an illustration of the Flemish Renaissance style of the sixteenth century, and contained frescoes by Emile Rommelaere, of Bruges, representing scenes in the Flemish life of the sixteenth century, the "Grandfather's Anniversary," the "Family Dinner," the "Grandmother's Anniversary," and others. On the walls were good reproductions of paintings by fifteenth century masters, such as Meneling, Jean Van Eyck and Jean Van der Weyden. The "Salon Royal," with its carved walnut wainscoting and ceiling panels painted by Henry Baes, contained a Rubens valued at \$50,000, and other famous canvases lent by collectors at Brussels, a white marble bust of King Leopold by Thomas Vincotte, and a number of exquisite bronzes. Each one of the four rooms was in itself a fruitful study for artists. And the interior decorations were by no means confined to these rooms, though they were less noticeable in the rooms devoted to exhibits of Belgian schools, railroads and industries, all of which were so well chosen and presented that there was always a crowd studying them every day during the Exposition. Arms, textiles, drugs, cutlery, carpets, tapestries, ceramics, glass and crystal wares, fancy articles, toys, art work in iron, bronze and other metals, were included.

Belgium had every reason to be proud of her sections in the Palace of Fine Arts and in Sculpture Hall, where many much-admired works by her famous artists of today upheld the credit of their country. One antique much observed and commented on was a tapestry, twenty-two by twelve feet in size, two hundred years old and valued at \$35,000. It was a wonderful tapestry reproduction of a famous painting by Teniers, representing an ancient Flemish "Kermesse," or Family Fair, showing the dancing, drinking and grouping of the festive occasion. It is a Gobelin, and held by many the finest piece of tapestry work in the world.

The Belgian entries in the Live Stock Show included sixteen stallions and thirteen mares, and were regarded by Chief Mills as the largest and

finest display of Belgian draft stock ever seen in this country. They were conspicuous in the great show of horses.

Honorable Gustave Francotte, Secretary of Industry and Labor in the Kingdom of Belgium, and special representative of King Leopold at the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Congress at the World's Fair, arrived with Madame Francotte on September 3rd, and was the recipient of many courtesies during his stay in Saint Louis. A reception in his honor was given at the Belgian pavilion on September 6th, which was attended by several hundred invited guests, and on the following day Mr. and Madame Francotte and President and Mrs. Francis dined with other prominent guests, including the Portuguese minister, at a special dinner given in their honor at the German Wine Restaurant.

During the Fair it was announced that Belgium's anthropology exhibits would be given to Washington University, and that the social economy exhibits, including interesting and valuable statistics concerning children and children's schools, savings institutions, workmen's houses and mutual help societies, would be given to Miss Helen M. Gould for her Social Economy Museum in New York.

For a nation that obtained its independence only twenty-five years ago, Bulgaria made a surprising showing at the Exposition. Her government was the last to decide in favor of participating and to take steps for the collection and transportation of exhibits, and it was the 8th of July before her section of 6,000 square feet in the Varied Industries building was even informally thrown open to the public, the formal opening being postponed to August 31st. Yet, in spite of delay in taking up the work of preparation, the new Balkan principality was well represented in seven groups of the Education and Social Economy Department, in three Fine Art groups, in five Varied Industries groups, in thirteen Manufactures groups, in six Agriculture groups, in two Mines and Metallurgy groups, one Fish and Game group, and one Transportation group. The suddenly formed Committee of Organization at Sophia for Bulgarian participation was



DEDICATION OF THE BELGIAN PAVILION.

Madame Carlier, wife of the Belgian Royal Commissioner, entertained 383 little girls from Saint Louis orphanages at the dedication of the Belgian Pavilion. In this picture Madame Carlier is seen in the center, at the right of President Francis, who is standing on the chair. Commissioner-General Carlier is at the left of President Francis. We also have a glimpse of the children who have just been seated at the table for luncheon.

composed of Chr. M. Bontcheff, Secretary-General, Ministry of Finance; G. Verazza, Chief of the Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; S. Sarasoff, Director of State Railways; Momtchiloff, Chief of Section, Ministry of Public Works and Communications; Iv. Saranoff, Chief of Section, Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture; Tabakoff, Inspector-in-Chief, Ministry of Public Instruction; Dobrovski, Director of the National Museum; Iv. Mokvitchka, Director of the Fine Arts School; A. Mitoff, Professor in the Fine Arts School. The president of this committee was Doctor N. Guenodieff, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture; the Vice-President, P. Koseff, Chief of Section, Commerce, Industry and Trades; the Secretary, G. S. Gineff, Assistant to Chief of Section of Commerce and Agriculture. The Commissioner-General in charge of the work at Saint Louis was P. M. Mattheeff, and his assistants were D. N. Stancioff and St. Schterbanoff.

Bulgaria is a land of peasant proprietors, where the spinning-wheel and hand-loom are seen in every cottage, and nearly all the people wear home-made fabrics from the wool of their own sheep, and from home-grown silk or other fibres. In the production of wheat it is exceeded by only one country in Europe. It exports annually 310 tons of raw silk and



P. M. MATTHEEFF.  
Commissioner-General from Bulgaria.

13,000 pounds of attar of roses, worth at home from \$70 to \$80 a pound. Her production of clothes, rugs, tobacco and wines is also remarkable. But the best attar of roses is almost exclusively a Bulgarian product, the small output from France being a mere trifle. In fact, the home of this industry has been for generations in a strip of country from twenty to twenty-five miles wide and eighty miles long, between two east and west spurs or ridges of the Balkan Mountains, where there are 173 villages engaged in cultivating roses, and extracting about one pound of attar from 4,000 pounds of rose leaves. All attempts elsewhere made to rival the Bulgarian product with improved cultivation and improved distillation processes have utterly failed. The largest quantity of pure attar of roses ever brought to this

country at one time was to be seen in the show cases of the Bulgarian exhibit. The consignment consisted of upwards of 1,000 bottles averaging a quart each and valued at about \$300 per bottle, the entire display of this essence being valued at \$300,000. The usual sale averages from five to eight drops, which, put up in a long, narrow bottle, is sold at about \$2.00. So powerful and lasting is this essence that in the consignment there was probably enough perfume to satisfy the needs of the perfume-using public in the United States for several years.



BULGARIAN SECTION, PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

No visitor at the Exposition will ever forget the delicate and delicious perfume that pervaded the vicinity of the Bulgarian section in the Varied Industries building. Here was an ever-trickling fountain of rose water, flowing from a Balkan rock, on which was a Turkish Bashi-Bazouk, pistol in hand, peering down over a projecting ledge, under which a Bulgarian rebel crouched, ready and waiting for a death-grapple with his pursuer. Just below this figure was the little pool, overhung by ferns and grasses, from which the winged odors went away, attracting crowds from all other parts of the building. This sculptured reproduction of Boris Schatz's famous portrayal of Bulgaria's long struggle for national life was a much-admired representation of Bulgarian art. The section was filled with tapestries, silks, minerals, national costumes, furs, embroidery, silver filigree work, miniature statuary, and other Bulgarian products from the National Museum at Sophia. When it was formally dedicated on August 31st, over four hundred invited guests were entertained at a reception attended by World's Fair Commissioners from all States and nations, and by President Francis, who responded in a very complimentary vein to an interesting address delivered by Commissioner-General Mattheeff.

Denmark's exhibits were partly made by a Government commission and partly by private exhibitors, the Commissioners being Mr. Charles Ambt, Director-General of Danish State Railways; Mr. N. Anderson, Councillor of State and Director of East Asiatic Co; Professor Arnold Krog, Admiral A. du Plessis de Richelieu, and Mr. Philip Schon, Councillor of State, with Mr. William Arup as Commissioner-General.

The displays were catalogued in fifteen groups of the Departments of Liberal Arts, Fine Arts, Manufactures, Transportation, Electricity and Agriculture. In the latter were representations of Denmark's famous dairy industries, and the hand and power machinery used in that connection; cream separators, pasteurizers, churns, milk and butter cans. The electrical exhibit was a sample collection of Helleesen's dry batteries. Among the exhibits in other buildings were portrait studies in pigment and bichromat, jewelry, silverware, clocks, vases, statuettes, reliefs, ceramics, pottery, porcelains, and hand embroideries in wool, silk and linen. The Danish War Ministry exhibited State railway models, a model of the Copenhagen Free Port, models of vessels and of a steam ferry for the transfer of railway cars. It showed also an interesting photographic reproduction of the ancient vellum Flatey book, and of the pages mentioning the discovery of Vineland (America) in the year 1000.

In the international section of Fine Arts, East pavilion, Denmark had many original objects of art workmanship, such as bindings by Jacob Baden, R. Christiansen and others; pieces of royal Copenhagen porcelain; pieces of Ibsen ware,



DENMARK EXHIBIT, PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

In the northeast transept of this great palace Denmark made a comprehensive display of beautiful wares, chiefly pottery and porcelain. Tables were daintily set with various patterns, and were a constant attraction to the throng of visitors. Here, too, were specimens of exquisite workmanship in the precious metals, such as spoons and toilet articles.

oration of that cession a foregone conclusion. Our people generally felt that our debt of gratitude due to France for effective aid in achieving our independence could scarcely exceed our obligation to her for securing and perpetuating it by the transfer of Louisiana, with absolute control of the Mississippi River, to the United States in 1803. Therefore, it was only the expected that happened when, on February 18, 1902, Ambassador Jusserand officially notified the American Secretary of State that the French Republic had decided to participate officially in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This was far in advance of any favorable action by any other transatlantic government, and it meant a great deal for the Exposition, because France had long been the leader of the world in exposition enterprise, and her decision was a challenge which her commercial and industrial rivals could not well afford to ignore.

The expectation that France would install at Saint Louis the largest, most comprehensive and most striking exhibits that ever left her shores was fully realized. Her participation was a memorable revelation of the triumphs of French arts and industries. It was also a remarkable demonstration of French equipment, skill, taste and

WILLIAM ARUP.  
Commissioner-General  
for Denmark.

IN THE GARDEN OF THE FRENCH PAVILION.



VISITORS AT THE GRAND TRIANON.





THE FRENCH PAVILION, THE GRAND TRIANON OF VERSAILLES.

The French national pavilion was surrounded by a beautifully landscaped garden of about eight acres, bounded on three sides by Exposition avenues. It was an exact replica of Mausart's gem of the French Renaissance, the Grand Trianon, built in the Versailles gardens by Louis XIV for Madame de Maintenon. Externally there was a grace and a charm of elegance about it and its surroundings that made an enduring impression on the mind of the World's Fair visitor. The size and scenic beauty of the garden, with its fine statuary, tiny lakes, splashing fountains, flowery parterres, parked and arched trees, lent a stately aloofness to the building itself, from the towering gateway in the artistic "grille," or wrought iron railing, twelve feet high and five hundred feet long, which enclosed the garden front on University Way. This was another masterpiece of French art workmanship, requiring the labor of thirty men for six months at the Maison works, in France, to complete it, and costing, according to the report of the Commission, \$175,000. It was designed by G. Umbdenstock and Roger Bouvard, architects of the pavilion, and was awarded a grand prize by the Exposition Jury. The grand salons within the pavilion were all inspiring examples of French taste in decoration, and they were also museums of the unrivalled resources of French decorative art. All the great Government manufactories of France contributed. The Gobelin and Beauvais people sent their most beautiful tapestries, the Sevres pottery its rarest porcelains, and the State Garde-Meuble sent furniture and hangings, including priceless old tapestries that decorated the walls of the Grand Trianon during the reign of Louis XIV.

experience in collecting, installing and conducting exposition displays.

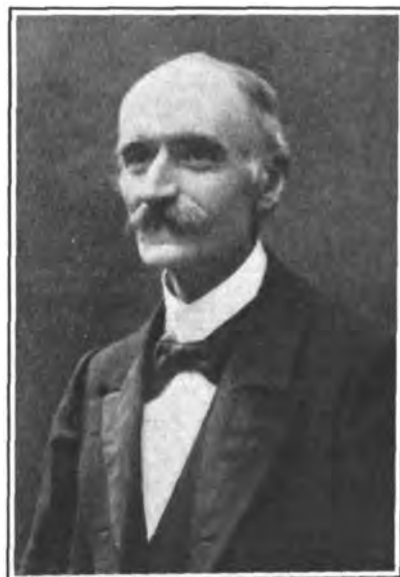
The Commission representing the French Government at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was organized as follows:

M. Michel Lagrave, Commissioner-General; M. Emile Dupont, President of the French section; Vice-Presidents MM. Bellan, Henon, Jeantaud, Kester, Ch. Legrand, Maguin, Mascuraud, Pinard.

M. Lucien Layus, Reporter-General;  
M. Paul Bourgeois, Secretary-General;  
M. Maurice Estieu, Treasurer.



GEO GERALD,  
Commissioner-General from France,  
who succeeded M. Lagrave and  
successfully carried out the  
elaborate work of the  
Commission.



ALFRED PICARD,  
Special Envoy from the French Republic.

Secretaries: MM. Amson, Debain, Ganne, Harant, Hollande, Lamaille, Manaut, Parison, Regnault, G. Schwob.  
Administrative Secretary, M. E. de Brevans.

Architects: MM. Umbdenstock and Roger Bouvard, of the National Pavilion; MM. de Montarnal, Guillaume and Bugeon, of the French sections; M. Bli-ault, of the Education and Social Economy sections.



JULES BOEUFVE,  
Vice-Commissioner from France.

Committee of Admission and Installation for Education and Social Economy (Group Presidents): MM. Leblanc, Rabier, Rene Berthelot, Louis Bouquet.

Director of Fine Arts: M. Marcel.

Group Presidents for Fine Arts: MM. Bonnat, Flameng, Thomas, Vaudremer, Guiffrey.

Group Presidents for Liberal Arts: MM. Lahure, Leon Gaumont, Octave Doin, Ph. Pellin, Gustave Lyon, Placide Astier, C. Putois, H. Benard and Louis Bonnier.

Group Presidents for Manufacturers: MM. Georges Boin, Louis Aucoc, fils,



MICHEL LAGRAVE,  
Commissioner-General from France,  
who gave many notable functions  
at the official residence and at the  
French pavilion. Mr. Lagrave  
resigned in July.



J. J. JUSSERAND,  
French Ambassador at Washington.

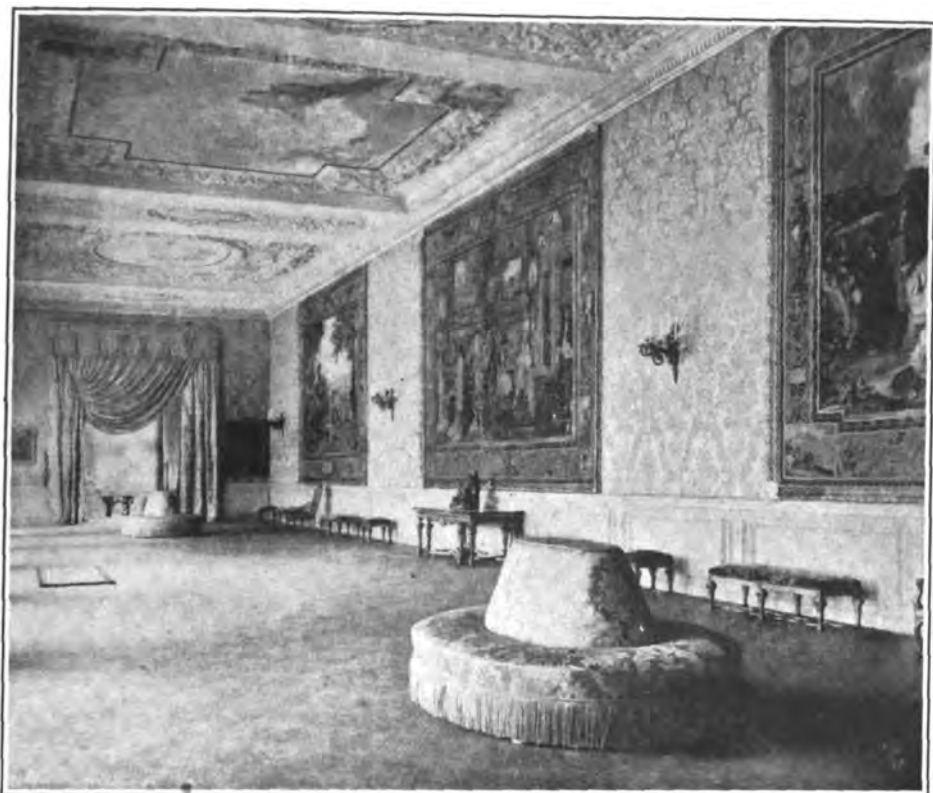
Soleau, Vuitton, Joseph Bartoli, Lucien Fontaine, Alfred Damon, Gustave Burgerot, Isodore LeRoy, Charles Legrand, Pierre-Henri Remon, Arthur Metz, Leon Appert, Henri Hamelle, Leon Guillaumet, Casimir Berger, J. J. Martel, Ernest Levallois, H. Bertrand, Perdoux, Placide-Peltreau, Emile Deshedin, H. Bequet.

President for Machinery Groups: M. Delaunay-Belleville.



FELIX LAMY,  
Secretary French Commission.





GRAND CENTRAL SALON, FRENCH PAVILION.

The tapestries are highly prized possessions of the French Government, the first and third having a value of a million dollars. The middle tapestry is of priceless worth, representing Louis XIV receiving the Papal delegation in 1664. The other two represent events in the military life of the same king, one in Flanders in 1667, and the other in Dunkirk in 1672.

President for Electricity Groups: M. Eugene Sartiaux.  
President for Transportation: M. S. Derville. Group Presidents: MM. Rives, Jeantaud, G. Noblemaire, Jean Bonnardel, Paul Revard.  
President for Agriculture: M. Viger. Group Presidents: MM. Hidiën, Leon Lindel, Jules Benard, Jules Prevet, A. Peureux, Alexandre Galland, Henri Turpin, Visur, Teisserenc de Bort.

President for Horticulture: M. Viger. Group Presidents: Edouard Andre, Louis Leroy, Louis Leveque, Albert Truffaut, Albert Barbier. President for Forestry: M. Gomot. Group Presidents:

Alfred Zurlinden, P. Poupinel, Maxime Radais.



VASES AND STATUARY IN THE TRIANON.

Honorary President for Mines and Metallurgy: Adolphe Carnot. President of Group: Paul Schneider.

President for Fisheries: Henri Rieger.

President for Social Economy: Leon Bourgeois; Vice-President, Jules Siegfried. Group Presidents: Paul Deschanel, Alexandre Ribot, Alfred Picard, Alexandre Millerand, Paul Delombre, Paul Guinessse, Victor Lourties, Jules Siegfried, Gustave Mesureur, Raymond Poincare, Henri Monot, Doctor Paul Brouardel, Paul Dislere.

President for Physical Culture: Daniel Merillon.

Commissioner-General Lagrave returned to France in July, and M. Geo Gerald, member of the French Parliament, succeeded him as Commissioner-General. During the stay of Envoy Alfred Picard at the Exposition, from September 5th,



SEVRES VASE IN FRENCH PAVILION.



ONE OF THE RICH INTERIORS OF THE FRENCH PAVILION.

he was the President-in-Chief of the French Commission.

Among the distinguished representatives of France was M. St. Andre de Ligne-seuz, an artist of high authority among connoisseurs, who came as the special delegate of the French Minister of Commerce to superintend the exhibits of the artistic technical department of public instruction in France. There were imposing

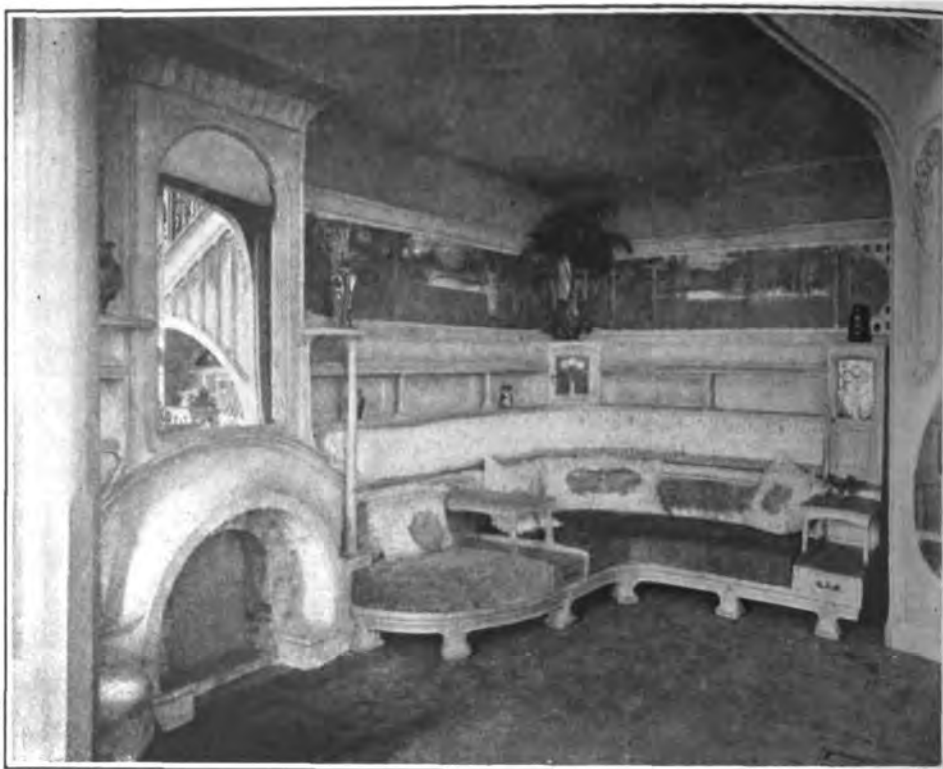


"GAVROCHE."

By Mlle. Blanche Adele Moria, in the French Garden.

and attractive French sections in the palaces of Fine Arts, Agriculture, Education and Social Economy, Electricity, Fish, Game and Forestry, Horticulture,

Liberal Arts, Machinery, Manufactures, Mines and Metallurgy, and Transportation. French coach and draft horses were well represented in the live stock show. If the 320 exhibits of the Franco-Louisiana Society in the history department of the Anthropology building were not installed by France they at least related the romantic history of French exploration, colonization and legislation in America. There were 577 oil paintings, 73 water colors, 243 engravings and lithographs, 276 exhibits of sculpture, 39 of medals and engravings on gems, 49 of architectural drawings and designs, and 195 original articles of art workmanship in the French section of Fine Arts, and each one of these 1,452 exhibits was selected by an official art committee from a large collection of competing works before it was listed for exhibi-



COSY CORNER IN THE FRENCH PAVILION.

tion at Saint Louis. Mere lists of French exhibits filled thirty-two pages of the Agricultural catalogue, sixteen pages of the Education catalogue, twenty-two pages of the Social Economy catalogue, five pages of the Electricity catalogue, eleven pages of the Liberal Arts catalogue, fifteen pages of the Manufactures catalogue, two pages each in the Mines and Metallurgy and Transportation catalogues, and one page in the Fish, Game and Forestry catalogue. And there were numerous French exhibits in five Machinery groups and three Horticultural groups. Nor were these all. A long list of articles belonging to the various catalogues were installed in the "Grand Tri-

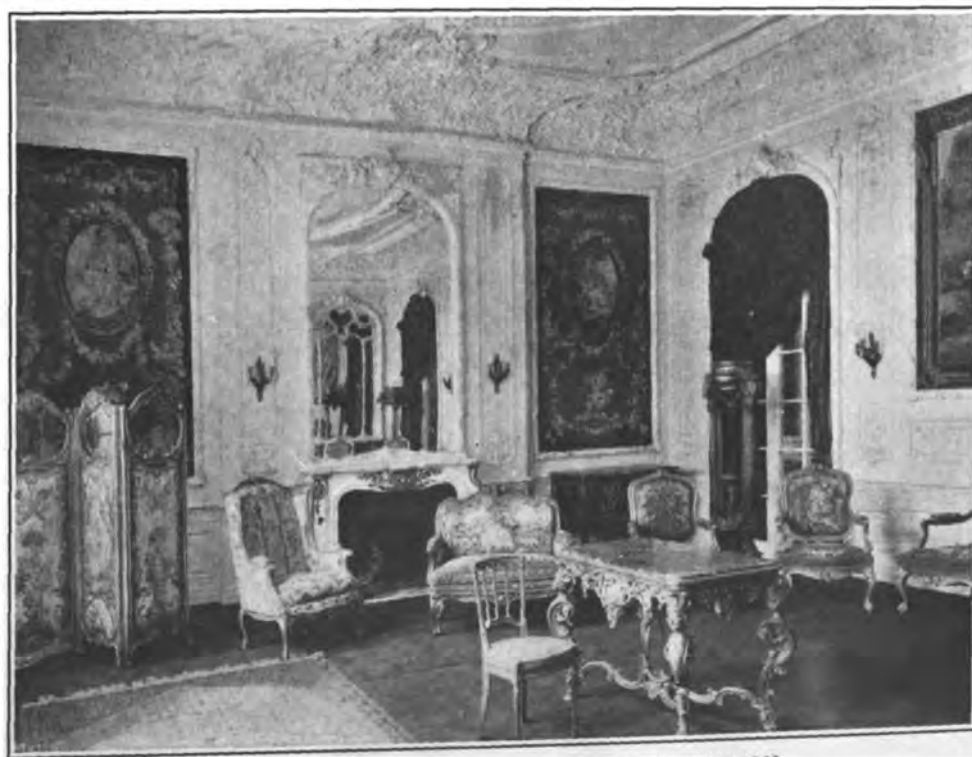


"SURPRISE."

By Ch. Perron, in French Garden.

non," or its "Court of Honor," and eight or more acres of the surrounding garden were filled with most interesting horticulture exhibits. Many of the trees and shrubs in the garden were purchased and retained in this country at the close of the Exposition.

However varied and important its other exhibits were, the French nation made its most lasting impression on the average Exposition visitor with its "Grand Tri-



EXQUISITE FURNISHINGS OF THE FRENCH PAVILION.



HAVILAND CHINA FROM LIMOGES, FRANCE.



FRENCH EXHIBIT OF LIMOGES WARE.

des Beaux Arts" had walls and ceiling decorated with allegorical paintings by the famous artist Dubufe, president of that society. The entire south wall represented the apotheosis of Victor Hugo. There were panels devoted to Alfred de Musset, Lamartine, French music, French song, Gallic art, architecture and engraving. The ceiling represented France emerging from night, and bringing light and progress. The "Salon de Manufacture Nationale de Porcelaine de Sevres" contained the most beautiful porcelain wares the world has ever produced. In the corners of the room were four vases, six feet high, by Bieuville and Fournier, and around the salon statuettes in bisque; "The Shepherd's Star," by Roussel; "Towards Love," by d'Esclaue; "Hero and Leander," by P. Gasq; "Dawn," by de St. Marceaux; "Peace," by G. Michel; "President Loubet," by Puech; "Lafayette," by Houdon, and "Liberty," by Obe; also four vases representing the four seasons, by Mademoiselle Rault. The "Hall of State" was entirely furnished in the style of Louis XIV, even to the candelabra, and the door and window fittings. The antique Gobelin tapestries had all the appearance of paintings, although silk and metal alone were used in the weaving of them.

In the "Salon de la Ville de Paris," the "Pavilion de Flore" and "Notre Dame de Paris" were depicted on panels, and there were paintings of the ancient Julian baths by Leroux, views of Paris streets by various painters, and a "Hunting Diane," by Louis Prion.

The decorations included golden candelabra, buhl cabinets, inlaid tables, satin-covered chairs that have belonged to kings, and not only paintings, but documents, books and prints that had never before left France. In the surrounding gardens were a score of pieces of statuary by prominent French sculptors, besides plaster copies of the vases and groups surrounding the original Grand Trianon at Versailles.

FRENCH SECTION, LIBERAL ARTS.  
Exhibit of Geographical Apparatus and Engravings.

FRENCH EXHIBIT OF RAW SILK, MANUFACTURES.



# HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

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From the opening to the closing of the Exposition, the French National Pavilion was noted for the frequency of its receptions, fêtes and entertainments. Every Wednesday and some-

times oftener, a *recherche* musical reception was given there to hundreds of invited guests. Entertainments were held there in honor of French delegations to each of the World Parliaments and Congresses and to other visiting bodies from France. Nor were the manifestations of French politeness and hospitality confined to these official affairs. Dinners and *dejeuners* at the residence of the French Commissioner or elsewhere were of very frequent occurrence, and the days that passed without something of the kind were very few. Commissioner-General Lagrave set the pace as soon as he arrived, and it was kept up to the end by his successor, Mr. Geo Gerald, President Emile Dupont of the French Exhibit Sections, Mr. Marcel Horteloup, Resident Commissioner of Art for France; Assistant Commissioner Jules Boeufve, President Alfred Picard of the French Council of State, who came to the Exposition on September 5th as Special Envoy of the French Republic, and others.

Perhaps the most notable of these pavilion functions was



MAURICE ESTIEU,  
Treasurer.



M. ANCELOT,  
President.



GUSTAVE KESTER,  
Vice-President.



EMILE DUPONT,  
Second Vice-President.

## OFFICERS OF FRENCH COMMERCIAL SECTION.

Besides the French Government Commission there was an organization of private exhibitors known as the French Commercial Section, representing the manufacturers and exporters of France. Their beautiful exhibits were chiefly in the Palace of Manufactures.

Court of Honor of the Pavilion a statue of the Republic ready for unveiling on that day. More than four thousand guests witnessed this ceremony and attended the accompany-

the celebration of the French Fête Day, July 14th, the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille. The French Government had commissioned the sculptor, M. Leon

Hermant, to install in the

ing reception. Assistant Commissioner-General M. Jules Boeufve, made an elegant unveiling speech, his reference to the 50,000 Frenchmen who had aided the United Colonies of America to win their independence being loudly cheered. Mr. Alexander De Menil, an Exposition Director of French descent, replied for the United States. There were many distinguished American and French guests present. The Pavilion and its approaches were beautifully decorated with French and American flags. M. Charles Gauthier, a famous French tenor, sang "La Marseillaise," accompanied by the Boston band, and the audience joined in the chorus. Light refreshments were served at the reception, including pastries from the Machin Freres bakery in the Palace of Agriculture.

The French Section of the Palace of Education was formally opened with a



RELICS OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

On account of the intimate relationship of Napoleon Bonaparte with the transaction that gave the vast Louisiana territory to the United States, the case of Napoleon Relics in the French Section of Liberal Arts was a center of popular interest. On the upper of the three shelves was a model, made to scale, showing the Emperor placing the crown upon the Empress, Marie Louise, the dignitaries of the church and State grouped around. This was loaned to M. Ed. Pinaud, who made the exhibit, by the French Government, from the Museum of the Louvre. It is said that with this model Napoleon, with his household—military and civil—rehearsed the coronation ceremonies, changing the position and posture of the different persons to suit his ideas. This was an historical event occurring soon after the Louisiana Purchase. In the case were also a jewel box and toilet articles of the Queen, the Queen's own work-box and thimble. Here was also Napoleon's own razor, with mother-of-pearl handle inlaid with gold.





EXHIBIT OF FRENCH BOOKBINDING, PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

reception on May 25th. This was one of the largest exhibits in the Department of Education. It included a lecture room, in which a brilliant course was given under the auspices of the "French International School of Expositions," the lecturers being distinguished educators, statesmen, artists and scientists, and the topics illustrative of the most advanced modern thought.

The French exhibits installed in the Liberal Arts and Manufactures palaces were wonderful in variety, richness and elegance. The mere list of entries filled twenty-six double-column pages of catalogue. In both buildings the immense French sections were architecturally beautiful in external design, and admirably equipped and arranged internally for the numerous and varied displays.

The exhibit of the French dressmakers embraced gowns valued at many thousands of dollars each, and was one of the great sights of the Palace of Manufactures. During Miss Alice Roosevelt's visit to the Exposition, M. le Vicomte de Chambrun, of the French Embassy at Washington, called on her on May 31, and took her through the French section of this palace. Thirty-two pages of the catalogue of installations in the Palace of Agriculture were filled with the exhibits of France and her colonies. They included large exhibits of wines, brandies, liquors, agricultural machinery and products, tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes, and machinery for making them; olive oil, oil seeds and products, butter, cheese, pasteurized milk, ice-cream machinery in operation, bread and pastry bakery in operation, mill equipments, flour, alimentary pastes, starch, farinaceous products, preserves, confectionery, provisions, nuts, sugar and



AUTOMOBILES FROM FRANCE.

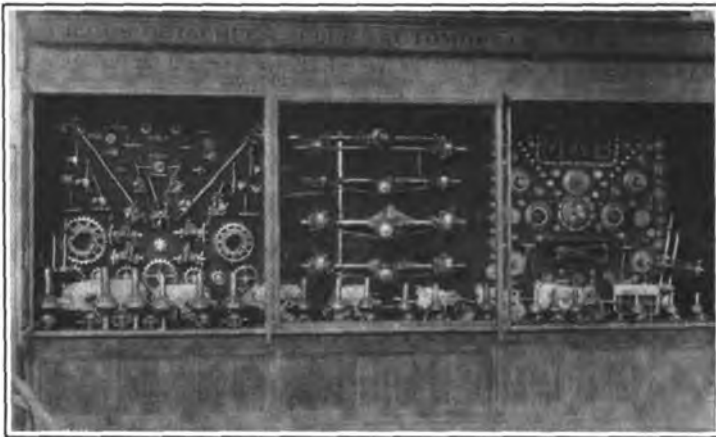
Motor car magnificence was on display in the Palace of Transportation. The French manufacturers exhibited some of the largest and finest machines.

sugar machinery, and mineral waters. One very conspicuous thing in this section was a huge oaken wine cask, richly carved, holding 16,500 gallons.

The French section in the Palace of Electricity covered an area of about 25,000 square feet, just east of the main entrance to the palace, this being the largest space allotted to a foreign country.

The machinery exhibit by France was formally opened on June 1st. It included an unattached high-pressure engine, various high-speed engines, boilers in service in the Power House, and many kinds of improved machinery and engine appliances, the exhibits being classified in five different groups, and being larger than the French exhibits at Chicago.

Two pages of the Mines and Metallurgy catalogue were devoted to the French exhibits in five groups. They included a wide range of ores, and metallurgical products and processes, slates, marbles, plaster products, mining appa-



FRENCH EXHIBIT OF AUTOMOBILE PARTS.

The French people have been leaders in the construction of automobiles and this exhibit of finely finished steel forgings used in the French machines attracted much attention among those interested in automobile construction.

ratus and models, enameling machines, electro-metallurgic products, radium, precious stones, platinum and aluminum products. The quarries and mines of Madagascar and Algeria were well represented.

In the Forestry department the wood-workers of France displayed many fine examples of wood-work panels, carvings, casks and basket work, and the French colonies of Algeria, Madagascar, Tonkin, La Reunion and Somaliland were represented by specimens of cabinet woods, tan bark, bamboo, wood essences, rubber, gums and medicinal plants.



FRENCH MEDICAL LIBRARY EXHIBIT, PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.



FRENCH BAKERY, PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.



EMPEROR WILLIAM II, OF GERMANY.

From the painting by Ferdinand Keller, exhibited in the German section of the Art Palace.

The French Transportation exhibits included exhibits of French railway and steamship lines, with photographs of equipments, terminals and harbors; a balloon, saddlery and harness, carriages and bicycles, and a really grand display of beautiful automobiles by the most famous makers.

In other ways than through her grand exhibits, and her polite and accomplished official representatives, France was at all times conspicuous at the Exposition. She was brilliantly represented in the various universal congresses. The recitals of the great French organist and composer, Alexandre Guilmant, will be long remembered as an epoch in the musical history of Saint Louis. The long engagement of the Garde Republicaine Band was so successful that it won a very complimentary farewell address from President Francis. Even in the unsuccessful aeronautic contest, France was conspicuously represented by the airships of Francis Contour and M. Hyppolyte Francois.

Germany assembled at the World's Fair a marvelously rich and varied



PRINCE HENRY.

Brother of the Emperor, who visited the United States, Saint Louis and the World's Fair in 1902, and was received with great honors by officials of the city and the Exposition.

collection of exhibits to illustrate her activity in every department of human enterprise, and she grouped and displayed these with consummate ability and lavish disregard to cost.

The effect was massive; the impression made upon the sightseer instant and all-powerful; the result a general advertisement for German industries that can not fail to operate for the benefit of each individual who played the unselfish part of submerging self for the glory of the Fatherland.

In each and every World's Fair palace, except the Manufactures and Horticulture buildings, the noble pavilions erected by Germany as the distinctive setting for her exhibits attracted the eye by the boldness of design, the elaborate yet always artistic decoration, the unity of purpose revealed as the keynote of the display. When the threshold was passed, the visitor was further impressed with the evidences everywhere around him that here the brain of the mighty nation had been at work; that the task of making a grand and striking picture had not



THE GERMAN BUILDING.

The German National Pavilion, "Das Deutsche Haus," occupied a commanding position on Art Hill, where it became, from many viewpoints, a striking feature of the "Main Picture" and of the cascade scenery. It was a faithful replica of Andreas Schluter's noble masterpiece, the Charlottenberg Schloss. Its reproduction at Saint Louis was entrusted to Professor Bruno Schmitz, and was done so well and with such costliness of finish in all details, interior and exterior, that no visitor ever left it without a sigh that all this elegance and beauty was doomed to demolition at the end of a passing show. The original, one of the Kaiser's country houses, was a wedding present from the Elector Frederic III, later King Frederic I, of Prussia, to his Queen, Sophie Charlotte, the first of the Hohenzollern queens. There were sixteen rooms in this pavilion, which was built under the direction of Herr Alexander Rudelhoff, architect, from Professor Bruno Schmitz's plans, the actual work being done by Architect Wilhelm Barsin. It was 140 by 65 feet, and 145 feet high to the top of the figure on the tower. Connected with it by an arbored walk was the German Wine Restaurant, which won a high reputation during the Exposition.





HEINRICH ALBERT,  
Assistant German Commissioner.



BRUNO MOEHRING,  
Chief Architect of the German Exhibitions.



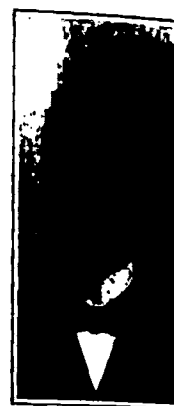
DR. EUGENE WAGNER,  
Vice-Imperial Commissioner from Germany.



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



BARON VON REDEN,  
German Imperial Vice-Consul.



OTTO ZIPPEL,  
German Imperial Councillor, Treasurer.

been left for completion piecemeal by individuals, but that the Government itself had accepted full responsibility and discharged the duty for all.

took the greatest pride in her "State Building." In it more, perhaps, than in any other, was to be seen the touch of the



COUNT LIMBURG-STIRUM,  
General Commissioner,  
German Educational Department.

The German exhibit consisted of sixteen departments, embracing 144 groups scattered among the various palaces; also a State building and 2,430 single exhibitions made by private individuals. Some idea of the extent and cost of the combined exhibit can be had from the following statement:

Mines and Metallurgy, 1,100 square meters, cost \$4,170; Liberal Arts, 5,582 square meters, cost \$22,700; Education and Social Economy, 3,575 square meters, cost \$8,000; Electricity, 2,673 square meters, cost \$3,500; Varied Industries, 7,110 square meters, cost \$221,000; Machinery, 1,200 square meters, cost \$570; Transportation, 4,520 square meters, cost \$30,000; Agriculture, 2,768 square meters, cost \$6,065; Forestry, Fish and Game, 466 square meters, cost \$2,000; Art Palace, 5,322 square meters, cost \$18,000; Outdoor Railroad Exhibit, 6,630 square meters, cost \$4,500; German Pavilion, cost \$330,000.

Total number of men employed in caring for exhibit, 40. Total cost to Imperial Government to place it at the Fair, \$1,250,000.

As a whole, it might be said that the exhibit was educational; that is, instead of showing mere results, the Imperial Government showed the educational means which, when applied, brought the magnificent results for which Germany is noted.

But of all her exhibits Germany



DR. THEODOR LEWALD,  
Imperial Commissioner-General to the World's Fair.

Kaiser's hand, for the rooms were filled with treasures of the imperial palaces, things of beauty, of value, and of interest far beyond estimate. The conception of the building itself was his, for he suggested the idea of reproducing his own castle of Charlottenburg.

The Charlottenburg "Schloss," proud, dignified and almost imperious in its exterior and pervaded by a governmental atmosphere in its interior, was situated over half a mile from the rest of the Government buildings, upon the most magnificent location possible in the high plateau beside Festival Hall and its Colonnade of States,

which was considered the architectural crown of the Exposition picture. One could not look toward the famous Cascades without seeing the "Deutsche Haus," nor be anywhere in the

Fair grounds without hearing its sonorous chimes telling the hour.

Its surroundings were beautifully laid out in the garden style of the eighteenth century, and its terraces commanded charming views of the whole tier of Exposition buildings below, the Festival Hall, Cascades and lagoon at the side.

German Day was celebrated at the gaily decorated Charlottenburg Schloss on the 6th of October in truly German style with song and



DR. LEOPOLD DAHLÉN,  
Substitute to the General Commissioner, German Educational Department.



DEDICATING THE SITE FOR THE GERMAN HOUSE.

Dr. Lewald, with paper in hand, is surrounded by other prominent Germans and is about to accept the site selected by the Exposition officers which is tendered by Director of Works, Isaac S. Taylor.





OAKEN GALLERY, GERMAN HOUSE.

The influence of Queen Sophie Charlotte is again seen in this gallery, designed by Eosander, the successor of Schlüter, a Swede educated in France and Italy. The gallery or ball-room was originally a long, cold, bare room. Charlotte caused the oaken paneling with mirrors, pilasters and alcoves to be put in. Busts of German Princesses occupy marble pedestals around the room, and a portrait of Sophie Charlotte is seen over the beautifully carved doors, opposite which was a portrait of Frederick I.

oratory, the singing by a combined male chorus from the German singing societies of Saint Louis accompanied by Weil's band. Dr. Emil Preetorius presided and introduced the speakers, among whom were President Francis, Mayor Wells, Baron von Sternberg, the German Ambassador at Washington; Honorable Carl Schurz, the eminent orator and statesman, and Doctor Theodor Lewald, the German Imperial Commissioner at the World's Fair. At the close of his address Baron von Sternberg read the following telegram received from the German Kaiser:

"Convey my Imperial greeting and congratulation to those dauntless citizens of America whose wish it has been that the World's Fair at Saint Louis should not pass by without the celebration of a German Day. May this glorious day be celebrated in unmarred rejoicing and stand as a worthy testimonial

BARON VON BARDELEBEN,  
Attaché German Com-  
mission.

GOBELIN ROOM FROM BRANDENBURG PALACE.

The last ten years of the great German Elector's reign was mirrored in art. The tapestries in the room copied from the priceless originals, commemorate the Elector's victories over the Swedes. The order for them was given in 1686, but they were not executed till many years afterward, on carpet looms of French construction in Berlin from designs by Dutch artists.

of the important part played by German immigration in the wonderful development of the Trans-Atlantic Republic.

Rominpen, October 6, 1904.

"WILLIAM, R. I."

DR. O. ZWINGENBERGER,  
Education, Germany.

At 3:00 in the afternoon a thousand children from the German Turnvereins in the city, in three companies, gave an hour's performance on the Plaza Saint Louis, of gymnastic exercises with Indian clubs, dumb-bells and flags, accompanied by music, and all in pretty uniforms.

In the Agricultural building the German display was divided into three parts, namely, the exhibit of the German East African Protectorate, Wine and Food Exhibit and the exhibit of the German Agricultural Society calculated to instruct the farmer in methods of land improvement and cattle raising. The exhibition covered an area of about 386 square feet, three sides of which were enclosed by public thoroughfares.



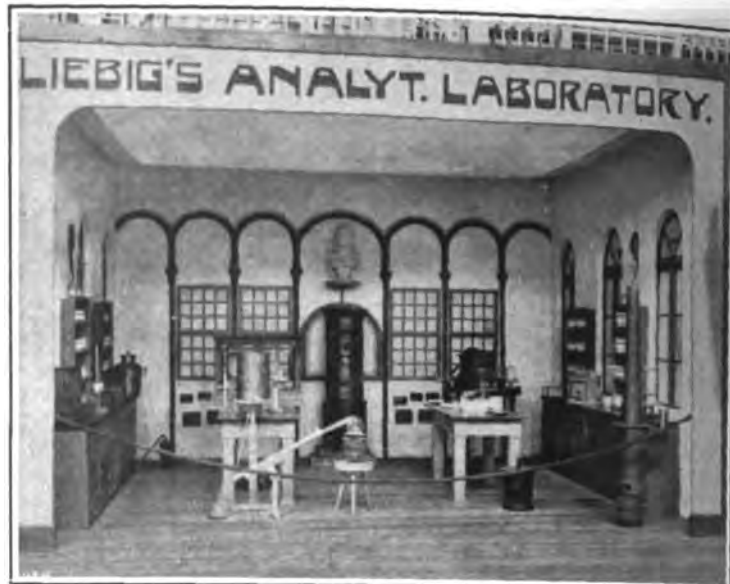
RED ROOM FROM THE BRANDENBURG PALACE.

Two rooms in the German building at the World's Fair represented rooms of other palaces than the Charlottenburg Schloss. This room, from the Brandenburg palace, was particularly noted for its ceiling. A number of mythological figures are represented and converge at the center in the sign manual of the great Elector. In this room were shown the wedding presents which a hundred towns gave to the present Emperor; also a brass clock made to the Emperor's order for the original Red Room.



GALLOON ROOM, GERMAN HOUSE.

Queen Charlotte's room in the Charlottenburg Schloss. The Queen was educated in France and absorbed the French ideas of decoration. The decorative scheme of this room is French rococo with a touch of the German. Every article of furniture in this room was loaned by the Imperial family of Germany for the Exposition period. The sign manual of Sophie Charlotte, the Queen, appears over the mirror. Many visitors considered this the most beautiful room in the building.



ALCHEMIST'S LABORATORY, FIFTEENTH CENTURY, AND LIEBIG'S ANALYTICAL LABORATORY.

Part of German exhibit in the Palace of Electricity. The articles in the Alchemical laboratory were partly originals and partly copies from originals now in the Nuernberg Museum. The curious tubes, retorts and stoneware were evidently used in making etheric oils which were produced in the fifteenth century. It was in such a laboratory that gunpowder, porcelain, phosphorus, oil of vitriol and beet sugar were first made and given to the world. Instead of the dark, dreary, mystic laboratory of the groping alchemist, the workshop of Liebig was flooded with light. This was a faithful copy of Liebig's laboratory at Giessen. Among the apparatus is an exact copy of the Liebig cooler, supported by a wooden stand, the same cooler as used for distillation purposes, in a more finished state, at the present time. There is also his combustion stove for coal fuel by which he introduced elementary analysis and gave organic chemistry a beginning. Out of this crude laboratory came over two hundred chemical preparations which are in use today and which were the direct forerunners of over 2,100 other useful preparations. They represent only a fraction of the host of inventions and discoveries which the world owes to Germany.

Prominent in the food exhibit, as if to show the close and watchful connection existing between the Imperial Board of Health and the German Food Industry, was a fully equipped office or testing laboratory by which it was impressed upon visiting Americans how impossible it would be for the German Army to have passed off upon it the kind of canned food which became so notorious in the Spanish-American war. Every kind of food or food preparation is tested by the Government in Germany. Furthermore, it has become the custom, whenever the laws for the manufacture of food are abused,

which is seldom, to punish the offenders with exceptional severity and to publish their names to the world.

Among the food exhibits was a novelty in the way of canned goods which could be heated in the can without fire. Sportsmen and soldiers were much interested in it because it filled a long-felt want with them. They realized that in war time, on account of the proximity of the enemy, the inclemency of the weather or what not, this self-heating food could be used in all kinds of weather because it needed no match to light it. The principle was the addition of water in an outside



GROUP OF GERMAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE GERMAN HOUSE.

First row, left to right: Doctor Wilhelm Nobbe, Alphons Paquet, Professor Richard Klebs, Professor J. Perry Worden, Chas. F. Hermann, Doctor Hugo Kinner, Privy Councillor Doctor Theodor Lewald, Doctor Joseph Spiegelhalter, Doctor Hugo Rothstein, Justus Zahn, Doctor Geo. W. Bock, Reverend Paul Alirich, Otto Neher, Doctor F. Kestner and Doctor Hugo Hardy. Second row: Doctor Louis Hempelmann, Wm. A. Kelsoe, Professor Paul Reif, Doctor A. Alt, Wm. Jens, Doctor Adolph Schwier, E. Hintze (Secretary German Consulate and President of the Alma Mater), Count Limburg-Stirum, Doctor F. C. Rieloff (German Consul), Doctor Eugene Wagner (Assistant Commissioner-General for Germany), A. Scheck, Rudolph Schulenburg, A. Diedrich, O. Zippel, Doctor H. M. Kinner and Reverend H. Walz. Third row: Doctor E. Carlotta, Doctor E. H. Bosse, Doctor L. Thumser, Doctor W. E. Sauer, Curt. Brau, Curt. Thiersch, Richard Feldle, Doctor F. Frerichs, Doctor F. Kolbenheyer, Doctor Henry Schwarz, Doctor James Alexander and Architect Martens. Fourth row: Doctor Wm. C. Teichmann, Doctor F. C. Kuhlmann, Doctor A. G. Schlosstein, Doctor Albert F. Koetter, Doctor Philip Spardow, Professor Leopold Bahlsen, Wm. Spielmann, A. Bornemann, Doctor Carl Orth, Jacob Schaeffer, Baron von Bardeleben, Architect Rahlenbeck, Heinrich Stalling, Doctor Otto Heller, Doctor E. P. Raab, C. E. Thomas, Doctor H. W. Hermann and A. Glaser.



GERMAN EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

This general view conveys an idea of the extent of Germany's participation in this department. Her exhibit covered every phase of her effective educational system, and was the largest in the building. Here was shown the work of the kindergarten, high school, trade school and university.

can containing lime which, slacking, transmitted its heat to the interior, warming the food to a palatable degree.

Seven firms interested in the manufacture of famous German beer made a collective exhibit of their products in the Agriculture building, proving, it would seem, that Germans regard beer as food; these seven firms were from Bavaria, in and around the city of Nuernberg.

The display of the German Agricultural Society, which occupied a great part of the floor space, was in the nature of an educational exhibit. It educated by means of pictures, photographs, diagrams, plastic figures and printed matter. It showed the farmer how to equip his farm and improve his land, by means of a portfolio of photographs of farm buildings in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, and drawings of a farm made by the society itself. Two beautiful paintings hanging on the wall showed the marsh land before it was reclaimed and after. And there were many photographs of horses, pigs and cattle. Models of horses, showing all the defects which a horse can have, were valuable to those interested in animals and their proper care.

Although Germany has many colonies in different parts of the world, the only one represented was the East African Protectorate, a country which is twice as large as the Germany of Europe. There were specimens of hemp, cotton, coffee, pod fruit, oil-producing plants, timber, rubber, useful minerals, ivory in the raw state, and near by some of the finished products made in Germany from colonial raw material.



GERMAN INSTRUMENTS OF PRECISION.

In the Palace of Electricity, Germany installed an exhibit of a great variety of weighing and measuring instruments for all purposes; instruments for general and inorganic chemistry; shaking apparatus, and apparatus for physiological work and bomb-tube experiments.

The original paintings and sketches from German East Africa of pallah-antelopes, elephants, gnus, hyena dogs, water buck, elands, lions, grant gazelles, vulture galeany, baboons, zebras and horse antelopes, which decorated the walls, were made by Professor Wilhelm Kuhnert, of Berlin, who went to the colony for the purpose. The exhibit was a careful display of Germany's colonial possession, and embraced useful minerals, shooting and fishing equipments, ethnological objects and a caravan equipment.

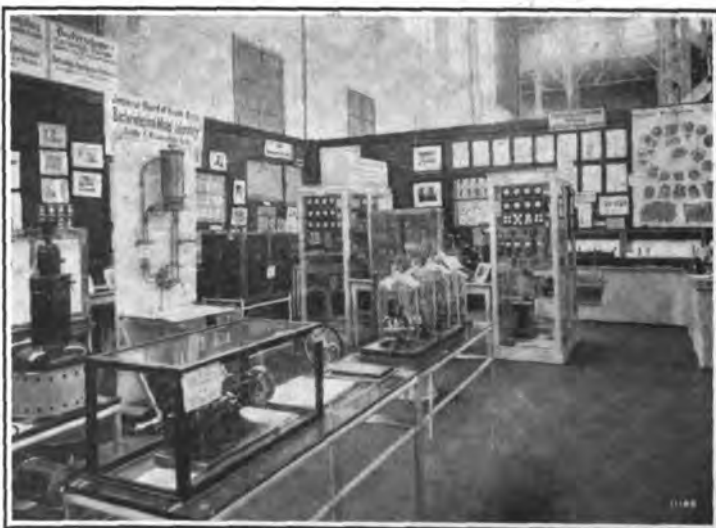
Germany's grand booth in the Liberal Arts ranked third in cost and effort, after the German State building and the Deutschland section of the Varied Industries building. Besides the Liberal Arts exhibits of music, printing, book-making and textile industries, it contained a display of Germany's discovery that "the maintenance of the health of the individual is the chief requirement for the healthy growth of the State." This was illustrated in the joint exhibits of the Royal Prussian Ministry of Public Works and of the German Hygienic Exhibition, a remarkable display of sanitary sewerage, waterworks, slaughter houses, municipal bathing establishments, and methods of disinfection. Although the hygienic display was scientifically presented in the Social Economy building, the concrete application of hygienic principles to municipal works was shown in the Liberal Arts palace by means of models and charts.

There were displayed, for instance, a model of the sewage farm of the town of Dortmund, one of the many farms



EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

Stereopticon lectures were given daily in the lecture hall of the German Educational exhibit upon the latest scientific subjects. By touching a button, a black curtain electrically covered the skylight.



GERMAN BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

A model laboratory for bacteriological experiment, study and research, was installed by Germany in the Palace of Education, the completeness of which is indicated by the illustration.





PICTORIAL EXHIBIT OF GERMAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

projected for cleansing the Rhine and other water courses of Germany by leading a city's refuse over an area of dry land, where it is taken up by the soil, with resultantly better crops. Another model showed the journey of the water which the city of Berlin drinks, on its way from the river to the homes of the inhabitants, during which it is pumped through two filtration plants, a settling reservoir, a supply reservoir, and finally to the city mains.

What was seen at Saint Louis was the result of twenty-eight years of work, begun by the German Society of Public Hygiene in itinerary meetings, which persistently called attention of authorities and private individuals to the importance of hygiene. It is now the duty of the Imperial Board of Health,



GERMAN SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, PALACE OF EDUCATION.

DR. HUGO KRUESS.  
In charge of German  
scientific instruments.

called into existence in 1876, among other things, to bring instruction in hygiene into houses and families by means of printed pamphlets.

The book lover found much to delight his heart among the Germans, the oldest printers in the world. The empire entrusted the presentment of its industry in that line to the "German Book Trade Union," which, founded in 1884 at Leipzig, the center of the book trade, had discharged a similar duty at the Chicago World's Fair, and also at the Paris Exposition. It was a remarkable exhibit, complete in detail, masterful in arrangement, and satisfying in its results to critical observers.

The display of the Imperial Printing Office, of Berlin, the first and foremost printing establishment



COURT OF HONOR IN THE GERMAN SECTION, PALACE OF EDUCATION.

In the cases at the sides was exhibited a valuable library of school books, embracing those of every grade of the German system of education, and something on all the knowledge of the world. Germany made a most thorough exploitation of her educational work and occupied 4,000 square feet, more than double that of any other foreign nation.





ENTRANCE TO GERMAN SECTION, PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

in Germany, occupied an entire room. While there was no sign of the main business of this establishment at Saint Louis, namely, the printing of Imperial bank notes, Imperial treasury bills, Imperial postage stamps and government business of all kinds, there was a remarkable showing along other lines. The walls decorated with engravings and wood cuts of old masters, heliographic copies in colored copper-plates of engravings and mezzo-tints, were a delight to the eye of the educated.

Adjoining this room was another, in which was the "Goldenes Buch der Deutschen in Amerika,"—the Golden Book of the Germans in America. All during the Exposition the German-Americans registered their names, present American residence, date of their arrival in the United States and German birthplace. This large book was presented to the Kaiser as a token of remembrance from his absent sons.

There was, perhaps, no department so well and so fully represented at the Exposition as the educational. All the countries, foreign and domestic, seemed to vie with each other to present the best and newest they had accomplished. Whichever way one turned in the Palace of Education, every step of instruction met the eye in the ascending scale, from

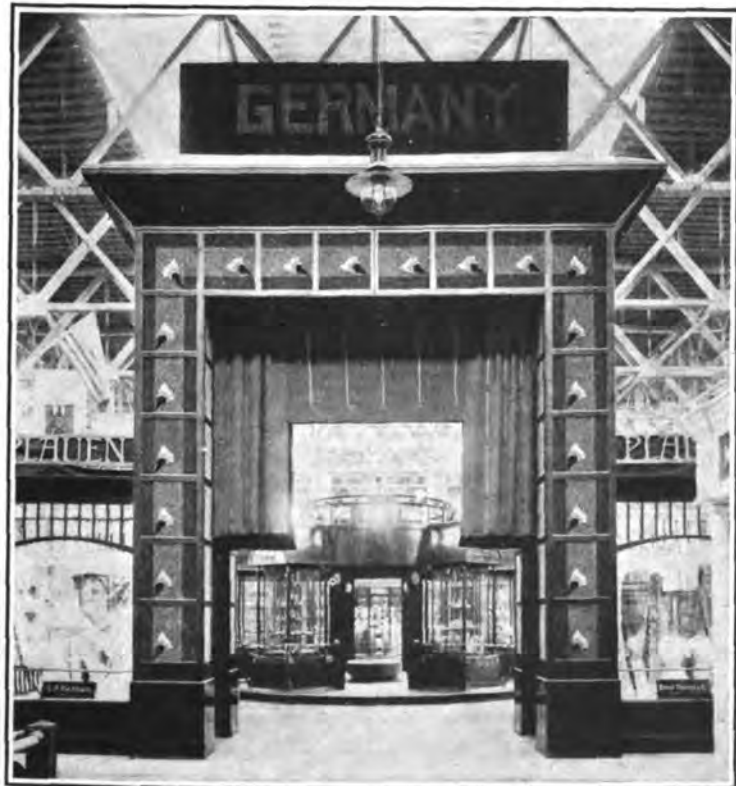


COURT OF HONOR, GERMAN SECTION, PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

the kindergarten to the post-graduate course; from the schools for the blind, the feeble-minded and the deaf, to the highest colleges and universities. It was the unanimous judgment of all educators who visited and examined these exhibits, that the German educational department was unsurpassed in quality and quantity, in systematic arrangement, in the wealth and variety of the material collected, in the intelligent classification of every branch of knowledge presented, and in the exposition of the methods and results of every phase of scientific research.

In one aisle were tables giving in large print the educational statistics of the Empire, arranged with the well-known German thoroughness, on every conceivable point, covering high schools, common schools, male and female seminaries, their attendance, cost of maintenance, salaries of teachers, and other items.

In partitioned rooms and cabinets, on each side of this, were aligned the educational exhibits of forty of the largest cities of the empire, showing models and pictures of schools, gymnasiums, workshops, museums, and some entire models of school rooms, with their interior equipment, tables for each



A PORTAL, PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

In this section Germany installed exhibits of laces, bronzes, printing and photographic machinery and a variety of other manufactured articles.

17



GOLDEN BOOK OF THE GERMANS.

In this book German-Americans registered their names, the part of Germany from which they or their ancestors came and their present place of residence. These pages were all bound together in one great book and presented to the Emperor.



COURT OF HONOR.

German exhibit, Palace of Varied Industries. The strong Egyptian characteristics in German decorative art are here particularly pronounced in the tall obelisks surmounted by Egyptian figures.



AMERICA GREETING GERMANY.

Made of inlaid woods in the natural colors, this picture hung in the German section of Varied Industries. The City of St. Louis is represented by the woman holding aloft the emblems of peace and industry.



THE PORCELAIN ARCH.

An elaborate and beautiful portal to the vast exhibit of Germany in the Palace of Varied Industries. Germany spared no expense or effort in making effective decorations.

school containing specifications of the teaching system, specimens of the work done, pictures, charts, objects used in nature study, and whatever was needed to illustrate historical, geographical, or physical subjects.

The area occupied—4,000 square feet—was more than double that of any foreign exhibits at Saint Louis. To the left of the main entrance were shown in profusion the scientific instruments and instruments of precision used in research and in conducting lectures; further on was the medical and surgical section, and the biological, zoological, and botanical departments. Among these was a Roentgen X-ray cabinet, fully equipped, open to interested visitors and demonstrated by an attendant.

From the strength of the exhibit, one gathered that both State and city were highly interested in bestowing upon their citizens a thorough industrial education, for in many cities more than half of the revenue derived from the ownership of gas, water and electric light plants is spent in school work, and most of the schools now going up are technical schools where a boy may learn a trade or profession. The wonderful growth of trade schools in the

German Empire was a consequence of the stormy and devastating times attendant upon the Napoleonic wars. At that time Germany's rather limited population knew nothing of commercial industry, and derived a limited income from tilling the soil.

It was early recognized by the Government that Germany could only be economically raised by industrial activity, and there were two ways to the end in view—one by private individuals like Krupp, Siemens and Borsig, who were replacing agricultural pursuits by organized industries of their own development; the other by the Government placing industry on a scientific basis by erecting all over the empire technical schools. One could easily see at Saint Louis the wonderful results achieved by the technical schools not more than fifty years in growth, by the development in technical chemistry and electricity and the heat engine, and, in fact, by the growing industry exhibited by Germany in all the Fair palaces.

Several rooms of the exhibit were devoted to the auxiliary schools of the deaf and dumb, the blind and the weak-minded children of the cities of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Steglitz and



GERMAN-AMERICAN EAGLE.

Germany paid a compliment to the United States by installing in the Court of Honor of Varied Industries an American eagle of colossal size. On a pedestal six feet high the bird towered twelve feet above the floor. Every feather was a separate piece of gold bronze made by hand and the bird cost \$5,000.



GARDEN IN GERMAN EXHIBIT.

A part of the German exhibit, a garden in the court of the Palace of Varied Industries modeled after the garden of a well-to-do German's country house of the present day. Behind the loggias on three sides of this court were many of the beautiful rooms of the German arts and crafts.



TERRACE IN GERMAN GARDEN.

A continual stream of visitors passed over this terrace to the right and left to inspect the exquisite productions of the German arts and crafts shown in the several rooms surrounding the garden.



GENERAL VIEW, COURT OF HONOR.

In each department exhibit Germany had a Court of Honor. This one in the Palace of Varied Industries was the largest and most beautiful of all. A wrought iron Prussian eagle of great size in the form of a stained glass window was the chief decoration. The cases on either side contain fine silver and other metallic wares.



RICHTER'S MUSIC BOXES AND CLOCKS, VARIED INDUSTRIES.

German ingenuity in novel mechanical construction in wood and metal had expression here.

Dalldorf. And these exhibits show the gentle care which the state and parish exercise over the poor children who have been unable to gather instruction in their early life.

The German Social Economy Exhibit elucidated the part German cities are taking in the development of the art of municipal architecture, a new science now taught in the German technical high schools. The recent rapid growth of German cities evolved the new problem of preserving the old characteristics and appearance of towns as they grew out over new territory. At the first German City Exposition held at Dresden in 1903, and again at Saint Louis, a great many city building plans were exhibited to show how cities might, by means of building laws and proper regula-



MAGNIFICENT IRON CHANDELIER IN VARIED INDUSTRIES.

tions, preserve their old historical appearance while expanding over new additions with new buildings designed according to the necessities of traffic, yet harmonized with their older part by artistic effort. Another leading feature of the exhibit was a thorough exposition of the new German system of industrial insurance and its practical working. The laws compel the classes of people who would be affected by sickness, accident, or invalidity from old age, to band together and contribute while in health some part of their weekly wage not higher than four per cent of the average wage, two-thirds of which is borne by the insured and one-third by the employer. In this way some ten million persons are insured against sickness, involving an annual expenditure of \$50,000,000.

According to the statistics on the wall in the Educational and Social Economy building, 3,617,022 persons with 66,652,488 sick days



BARON VON STEUBEN.

Model for a monument, German section, Varied Industries.



FOUNTAIN IN THE GERMAN COURT OF HONOR.

DECORATIVE STATUE.  
In the German Court of Honor.

FOUNTAIN IN THE GERMAN COURT OF HONOR.





MAIN ENTRANCE, GERMANY, PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Flanking the entrance were statues of Bismarck and Frederick the Great in armor.

received \$40,850,000 in indemnities, including death money as well as the expense of medical attendance.

In Germany a man who is injured is taken care of by his sick insurance for fourteen weeks, and at the end of that time the "accident insurance" steps in, paying him sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of the annual earnings until he is able to take care of himself, and in case of death the same allowance to those dependent upon him for life. Over and above this, in case of death, he receives "funeral money," not less than \$15.00 and frequently more.

According to the statistics, there are sixty-six industrial and forty-eight agricultural "trade associations" in Germany, with 19,000,000 workingmen insured against accident; and 768,255 persons have received benefits amounting to the total sum of \$25,000,000, among which



GERMAN SECTION, PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Showing the office of Henschel & Son, the builders of the famous high-speed locomotive known as the "one hundred mile an hour" engine. The immense balloon of the Berlin Aeronautic Society is shown in the background.

were 53,481 widows, 87,035 children and 3,147 parents dependent upon the deceased, while 585,596 workmen were injured and taken care of, together with their wives and children, amounting to 12,128 women and 28,612 children.

The third and last branch of this practical system of

workingmen's insurance is really a form of pension. The money necessary for this insurance is derived from three sources, the employer, the employee and the Imperial Government. The Government contributes yearly \$15.00 for each pensioner, the employer and employee contribute an amount equal to each other.

In actual practice, according to the statistics shown, there are 13,500,000 persons covered by this invalidity insurance, or almost the whole of the hired working class of Germany. During the first twelve years of its existence, almost \$200,000,000 have been paid out to 402,856 old-age pensioners and 900,044



GERMAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A canoe used among the southern ice fields; a model of the "Gaus," the vessel ice-bound for two years; and German canned goods from the expedition stores, still in good condition.



GENERAL VIEW GERMAN SECTION, PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Showing exhibit of Hamburg-American Line of transatlantic steamships; a revolving cabinet of travel pictures; a model of the Deutschland and a model of a transverse section of the ship. On the wall, to the rear, were oil paintings of the harbors of Hamburg and Bremen. A model of the Prinzessin Victoria Louise was to the left.





PART OF GERMAN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

Showing the laboratory for the inspection of foods of the Imperial German Board of Health, Berlin, and the wine and cigarette exhibit.



ROYAL PRUSSIAN SPA.

The sculpture represents the costumes of women in east, west, north and south Germany. In the center is a decorative display of bottled mineral waters.

invalidity cases. The chemical exhibit connected with the Department of Education was housed in the Electrical building. It was replete with the products of German chemical research, and a delight to the specialist. Hundreds of specimens of the results of the most recent analytical and synthetic investigation were shown, together with the literature of each particular subject. The floor room was 2,673 square meters, and the booth erected cost \$3,500.

ALARD SCHECK,  
Commissioner of Forestry,  
Fish and Game.

There were eleven rooms, consisting of a reading room, where was a collection of literature, ancient and modern, which gave some idea of the present state of studies in chemistry in Germany; a room in which were displayed instruments necessary for general and inorganic chemistry; a dyeing laboratory; a room containing apparatus for bomb-tube experiments, and, finally, a room for physiological experiments. Although Germany produces 38,000,000 cubic meters of wood a year, it is an acknowledged fact that she cannot grow sufficient

timber for home consumption, and every year is compelled to import, and will be obliged to import more and more each year, according to the increase in her population and rapid industrial development. So it happens that by far the greater part of the forest of the German Empire is regulated by and

subjected to an ordered administration by the Government, so that one may not fell a tree in his own forest for the sake of selling the lumber without shortly finding himself in jail, subject to a fine by no means light.

There are nine important schools of forestry now in Germany, giving each season thirty-two lectures on forestry, and eighty-three lectures for the education

DR. RICHARD KLEBS,  
Commissioner of Mines  
and Metallurgy.

of forest keepers and assistants, all of which institutions are furnished with excellent means of teaching, with libraries, collections of plants, botanical and experimenting gardens. Attending these schools were 450 students, 250 of whom were candidates for the State Forestry service. Of the many institutions of forestry lore but two made a

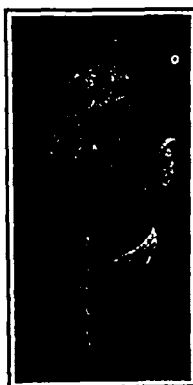


"DAS RHEINGOLD."

In the center of the German agricultural exhibit was a group illustrating the German legend of the Rheingold; it was the favorite meeting place for visitors.



GERMAN EAST AFRICAN EXHIBIT.

DR. HUGO HARDY,  
Who collected German  
East African exhibit.

DETAIL OF GERMAN EAST AFRICAN EXHIBIT.



EXTERIOR VIEW, MINES AND METALLURGY.

EXTERIOR, GERMAN FORESTRY,  
Showing all kinds of earth drills and augers.THE KAISER AS A HUNTER.  
Marble statue in the Forestry, Fish and Game exhibit.

showing at the World's Fair, the Munden and the Eberswalde Forestry Academies. The exhibit was the smallest of all German exhibits at the Fair, covering, as it did, a floor space in the center of the building of 466 square meters, but compared with the other exhibits in the same building it was one of the largest and full of suggestion for the student.

Viewed generally, the exhibit consisted of photographs of

trees against animal and human enemies.

Because of the system in vogue in the Palace of Machinery of placing similar machines of all nations in juxtaposition, it was not possible for the German Commissioner to group all German machinery in one large booth, as he did the exhibits



INTERIOR OF FORESTRY EXHIBIT, GERMAN SECTION.



INTERIOR OF GERMAN SECTION, MINES AND METALLURGY.

the schools and their officers, traps for catching wild animals which are detrimental to forest growth, deep soil plows for tree planting, microscopes, insect culture, and a fine library. By means of a panorama illuminated by electricity the various nurseries of different kinds of trees were shown, from the hundred-year-old oaks to the one-year pine, and in almost every picture was the forester, gun in hand, protecting the

in all other buildings. As a result, the Prussian eagle on a white ground was to be found in seven different places. Among the machinery which attracted attention was a new embossing press, by which the latest repoussé and art nouveau ware, some of which was shown in the German department



INTERIOR OF THE GERMAN SECTION OF MINES, SHOWING A MODEL MINING VILLAGE.



GENERAL VIEW NORTH GERMAN LLOYD EXHIBIT—PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION.

of the Varied Industries building, was made by a process invented by Mr. C. Huber, a consulting engineer of Berlin. In this machine the male die was displaced by water under many tons pressure, which crowded the metal into the minutest variations of the mold.

There were many exhibits of ingenious labor-saving inventions, automatic drills, sharpeners, speed indicators, steam boilers, engine fittings, high-power engines, etc. During the entire Exposition there were two five hundred horse-power boilers of German make furnishing power, the Duerr marine boiler from Düsseldorf and the Schuette boiler from the Vulcan works at Stettin.

Owing to remoteness from Saint Louis, the German machinery exhibits did not properly represent what Germany is doing in the way of high-power machinery.

There was one engine of a thousand horse-power among the exhibits, but that could give no idea of the machinery of the great German steamships with engines of 42,000 horse-power or of the 7,000 horse-power engine built in 1903 for a Berlin electric company.

Not much was shown in the way of gas engines, with which the name of Doctor Otto will always be connected, and little of the benzine motors which have lately come into use in motor cars.

Germany ranks third in the production of coal and iron,



STANDARD BEARERS ON GERMAN DAY, CELEBRATED BY SAINT LOUISANS.



NORTH GERMAN LLOYD EXHIBIT OF THE NEW HOBOKEN PIERS AND A MODEL OF THE KAISER WILHELM.



In her display there was a model of German miners' homes and an elevation of the unmarried workmen's house.

In the German exhibit in the Palace of Varied Industries it was not difficult to imagine that one was in the palace of a

king. There were rich paintings and statuary, tapestries, stained glass and artistic furniture, and branching from the throne room, through doors cut into apparently massive walls, there were innumerable smaller rooms, each more wonderfully fitted out and furnished than the other. Softly-carpeted floors, and walls papered with burlap in greens and grays, the modified light of the monastery, where the artistic effect required it, all contrasted strongly with the endless board floor and naked rafters of the rest of the world. The sum of \$221,000 was expended by the Empire in building this "great booth," which covered a floor space of over 70,000 square feet. Within this space she built forty-six rooms, and, not content with this, for the more artistic display of her "arts and crafts" she added thirteen more rooms, grouped around a summer garden extending from the "court of honor" into the open end of an inner court of the building. Instead of permitting each firm to exhibit its wares in its own booth, thereby presenting a meaningless picture of an unorganized mass, Germany placed the wealth of her material at the disposal of an artist designer.



KING EDWARD VII OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The list of the British Royal Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, headed by His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, as president, and the Right Honorable Viscount Peel, as chairman, is a roster of distinguished states-

men, jurists, scientists, artists, and representatives of Great Britain's varied industries. Its personal make-up was a distinct notice to other nations that King Edward intended the United Kingdom's representation at this Exposition to be the best and most comprehensive that had ever been sent abroad to illustrate the modern development of British civilization in art and education, and the ways, means and methods of British supremacy in commerce and manufactures. This is the list of Royal Commissioners:

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K. G., President; Right Honorable Viscount Peel, Chairman; Right Honorable the Earl of Jersey, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.; Right Honorable the Earl Howe, G. C. V. O.; Right Honorable, Lord Castletown, C. M. G.; Right Honorable Lord Inverclyde; Right Honorable Lord Alverstone, G. C. M. G.; Right Honorable Lord Avebury; Right Honorable Sir Horace C. Plunkett, K. C. V. O., F. R. S.; Honorable C. N. Lawrence; Honorable Sir Charles W. Fremantle, K. C. B.; Sir George Hayter Chubb, Bart.; Sir Edward

J. Poynter, Bart., P. R. A.; Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, G. C. M. G., C. B.; Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K. C. B.; Sir William H. Preece, K. C. B.; Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, K. C. M. G., C. I. E.; Colonel Sir Herbert Jekyll, R. E., K. C. M. G.; Sir J. Benjamin Stone, M. P.; Sir L. Alma Tadema, R. A.; Sir C. Purdon Clarke, C. I. E., F. S. A.;



THE BRITISH ROYAL PAVILION.

The British Royal pavilion was designed by the architects, Messrs. Ernest George and Yeates, of London, as an embodiment of the dignity, fine proportion, pleasant homeliness and simplicity that characterized English domestic building at one of its happiest periods, when the Gothic and Tudor styles had been superseded by an English development of the Italian renaissance. Accordingly, it was a very exact replica of the one-story red brick and white stone orangery at Kensington Palace, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, with a front of 170 feet. The only departure from the original was the substitution of an enriched plaster ceiling, such as would be found in other houses of the period, in place of the plain, bare, whitewashed ceilings of the Orangery. The internal pilasters, niches, paneling and carved cornices of the original were faithfully reproduced here by Messrs. Mellier and Company, of London. In carrying out the building plans and providing the interior furnishings and decorations, Messrs. Trollope and Sons, of London, illustrated the fashions of several different reigns. There was an Elizabethan room, a Queen Anne room and a Georgian room, each supplied with antique heirloom furniture and decorations of its own period, and other rooms with more recent furnishings by way of contrast.



Sir George T. Livesey; H. H. S. Cunynghame, Esq., C. B.; Edwin A. Abbey, Esq., R. A.; Professor C. Vernon Boys, F. R. S.; Thomas Brock, Esq., R. A.; George Donaldson, Esq.; Sir C. Le Neve Foster, F. R. S.; John Clarke Hawkshaw, Esq., M. A.; T. G. Jackson, Esq., R. A.; William H. Maw, Esq.; F. G. Ogilvie, Esq.; W. Q. Orchardson, Esq., R. A.; Doctor Boverton Redwood, F. R. S. E.; A. Gordon Salamon, Esq.; J. W. Swan, Esq., M. A., F. R. S.; J. J. H. Teall, Esq., M. A., F. R. S.; F. W. Webb, Esq.; Colonel C. M. Watson, R. E., C. B., C. M. G., Secretary.

The commission organized its membership into executive and finance committees, and committees on Education, on Art, on Liberal Arts, on Manufactures, on Land Transportation, on Sea Transportation, on Machinery and Electricity; on Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Fish and Game and Physical Culture and on Mines and Metallurgy. Secretary and Commissioner-General Watson was, *ex-officio*, a member of all committees, and each of them had authority to add experts to its membership and form subcommittees for various special groups, art workmanship, photography, chemical arts, electricity, etc. The result of their well-organized and well-directed efforts was that the British exhibits at Saint Louis filled 7,310 square feet of space in the Education and Social Economy building, 20,872 in the Art Palace, 35,500 in Liberal Arts, 58,000 in Manufactures, 5,960 in Electricity, 33,500 in Transportation, 20,400 in Agriculture, 500 in Horticulture, 3,900 in Forestry, Fish and Game, 11,700 in Mines and Metallurgy, 1,000 in Physical Culture and 8,000 in the open grounds, besides the large room occupied by the Queen's Jubilee presents in the second story of the Washington University Library building. The official catalogue of the British section had about 950 duodecimo pages filled with mere lists of the entries and exhibitors.

To install and care for this vast array of exhibits, Colonel C. M. Watson, R. E., C. B., C. M. G., Commissioner-General for Great Britain and Secretary of the Royal Commission, had with him at Saint Louis the following staff of executive subordinates: J. H. Cundall and Edmund H. Lloyd, general superintendents; Lucien Serrailier, secretary to the Commissioner-General; C. D. Barrett, accountant; Herbert Langridge, in charge of correspondence and catalogue; Captain P. H. Atkin, representative of the Education Committee; R. S. Hunt, representative of the Art Committee; Alfred A. Longden, representative of the Applied Art Com-

mittee; J. E. Petavel, scientific manager of the Low Temperature Exhibit; L. E. Adams, B. A., curator of the exhibit of the Marine Biological Association; J. E. Blacknell, Thomas J. Christie, Harold Darby, Joseph Devlin, Edward Dixon, W. C. Forster and H. Werninck, assistant superintendents; Grant Dalton and J. Perrié Harris, clerical assistants; W. Brown, in charge of the British Royal Pavilion; Arthur Smith, general foreman.

The British Royal Pavilion, elsewhere depicted and more fully described, attracted the passing crowds by its homely plainness and the dignified simplicity of its proportions, while the surrounding Queen Anne garden was a very striking novelty to western people. The furniture and decoration of the Elizabethan room, the Queen Anne and the Georgian rooms, were to American housekeepers a most interesting revelation of the interior furnishings and decorative styles of those periods. In the Queen Anne room hung the latest portrait of King Edward VII, painted by Mr. Henry Weigall, a life-sized bust so highly regarded by the King himself that it was first shown by his command in the Royal Academy. It was the center of interest among the guests at a reception given in the Royal pavilion by Commissioner-General Watson on June 6, when it was first placed on view here.

The block of ground on which this pavilion stood was transformed, in accordance with designs made by W. Goldring, F. R. H. S., Kew, London, into an admirable miniature of the style of garden generally attached to the mansion residences in England during the reigns of William and Mary, and of Queen Anne. King William introduced the formal "Dutch Garden" from Holland, which became in England, during the reign of Queen Anne, a pleasing combination of the Tudor, Jacobean and Dutch styles. The characteristic features of the Queen Anne gardens were stately terraces, shady avenues, formal parterres enclosed by hedges clipped into shapes, and embellished with topiary work, the forms of animals and birds cut out of growing yews and box. There were long borders of old-fashioned flowers, large beds of simple outline, with water basins, fountains, urns and statuary. Many of these gardens are preserved in England to this day, and a strong reaction in their favor, as against the "Nature imitation" style, has set in there. Of course, a model representing a growth of only a few months could not



PRINCE OF WALES.  
President of the Royal  
Commission.



RT. HON. LORD ALVERSTONE,  
G. C. M. G.

EDWARD J. POYNTER,  
BART., P. R. A.

RT. HON. THE EARL OF  
JERSEY, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.

RT. HON. LORD AVEBURY.

SIR W. T. HESELTON-DYER,  
K. C. M. G., C. I. E.

DR. BOVERTON REDWOOD,  
F. R. S. E.

MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

HON. CHARLES NAPIER  
LAWRENCE.COL. SIR HERBERT JEKYLL,  
R. E., K. C. M. G.J. W. SWAN, ESQ., M. A.,  
F. R. S.PROF. C. VERNON BOYS,  
F. R. S.SIR WILLIAM HENRY  
PREECE, K. C. B.HON. SIR CHARLES W.  
FREMANTLE, K. C. B.

## MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

reproduce the full-grown trees, the sky lines, and copses and shady alleys of a garden that has stood for generations. But it could be full of suggestion to students of landscape gardening with sufficient imagination to conceive the future possibilities of the plan.

The opening or dedicatory reception was given in the pavilion on May 26th, in honor of the King's birthday. In deference to the size of the building, the invitations were limited to 600, and included the State and foreign commissioners, and the directors and chiefs of the Exposition departments. It was

deemed better to cover the entire social list of the Exposition by frequent receptions rather than by inviting all at once. As the guests descended from the long line of arriving carriages, they were received by Commissioner-General Watson and Mrs. Watson in the room which was a faithful reproduction of the banquet hall at Kensington. Miniature

J. J. H. TEALL, ESQ.,  
M. A., F. R. S.RT. HON. VISCOUNT  
PEEL,  
Chairman of the Royal  
Commission.COL. C. M. WATSON,  
R. E., C. B., C. M. G.,  
Secretary Royal Commission  
and Commissioner-General.

WILLIAM H. MAW, ESQ.

British flags were presented to the ladies as souvenirs as they entered the building, and punch, champagne and other refreshments were served in the Elizabethan and Georgian rooms. All the rooms were beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and cut flowers, and the music was supplied by Weil's and Sousa's

Bands. At the close of the reception President Francis sent a cablegram congratulating Viscount Peel, the Chairman of the British Royal Commission, on the brilliant success of the reception and of the British representation at the Exposition. In reply, his Lordship cabled his warm appreciation of the compliment paid to the Royal Commission and its officers and expressed his fervent hope that the mutual relations of the two nations would ever be based on respect and friendship.

Following this another reception was held at the pavilion on June 6th, in honor of President Wickstead, and a hundred members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers of England who had come over to attend an International Congress of Mechanical Engineers, and were then investigating the mechanical exhibits at the Exposition. Commissioner-General and Mrs. Watson and President and Mrs. Wickstead stood in the receiving line. Among the visiting engineers were: J. W. Spencer, Daniel Adamoon, Emerson Bainbridge, John Barr, William Carter, E. J. Chambers, Hugh Dunn, Edgar Worthington, William Kirkaldy, Professor D. A. Low, Professor A. Rateau, and others known among engineers the world over as inventors and manufacturers of mechanical devices. Among the guests

SIR J. BENJAMIN STONE,  
M. P.SIR GEORGE HAYTER  
CHUBB, BART.JOHN CLARKE HAWKSHAW,  
ESQ., M. A.SIR C. LENEVE FOSTER,  
F. R. S.

GEORGE DONALDSON, ESQ.

RT. HON. SIR HORACE C.  
PLUNKETT, K. C. V. O.,  
F. R. S.

## MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.



GEORGIAN ROOM IN THE BRITISH PAVILION.

This room is representative of the middle of the eighteenth century. White walls and ceiling and rich mahogany doors, mahogany Chippendale china cabinet, antique clock, coffee table and old china, all reflected the refinement and elegance of the period.

British Iron and Steel Institute arrived on November 4th they were met and transported to all the sights by reception committees representing the Exposition and the Engineers' Club of Saint Louis, who took care that luncheons, receptions and other entertainments should await them whenever the guests found time for them. When the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, arrived on November 7th to inspect the British exhibits, a large part of his time was taken up by the courtesies tendered by



C. B. WOOD.

Who built the British pavilion for George Trollope & Sons, London.



BANQUET HALL, BRITISH PAVILION.

The beautiful hand-carved hardwood finish, the beautiful paneled ceiling and tiled floor gave a very rich interior.

invited to meet them were the foreign Commissioners, the Exposition officials and the members of the United States National Commission with their wives.

Similar social functions were held there on various special occasions, such as the arrival of distinguished visiting parties or representative bodies from Great Britain, to the end of the Exposition. But the hospitalities and social amenities of the British Commission, like those of the Exposition officials, were by no means limited to one place of entertainment. When ninety members of the



L. SERRAILLIER.  
Secretary to Commissioner-General and for Juries.



QUEEN ANNE RECEPTION ROOM AND FURNITURE.

The latest portrait of King Edward VII hangs over the ancient secretary.



ELIZABETHAN ROOM IN THE BRITISH PAVILION.

The ceiling in ornamental plaster was copied from Holland house, Kensington, famous as the home of William Penn and the noted artist, Van Dyke. The paneling, plaster frieze and chimney piece were copied from Bromley palace, Knole house and Crowe hall. The small cabinet was made from one dated 1621. Two antique cabinets and four chairs of the style of Henry II were covered with old style crimson silk velvet and 16th century embroidery; of the two suits of steel armor one was of Henry VII period, 1540, and the other 1560 to 1620.





BRITISH EXHIBIT OF ROYAL DOULTON WARE.



BRITISH SECTION, MINES AND METALLURGY.

President Francis, Mayor Wells and others. A reception to the foreign Commissioners was held at the British pavilion in his honor. Doctor Lewald, the German Imperial Commissioner-General, entertained him at luncheon in the Wine Restaurant of the German pavilion on the 9th, and at the Washington Hotel the same evening the British Commissioner-General gave a dinner in his honor, with President Francis and other World's Fair officials to meet him. On the 10th he and Colonel Watson were entertained at dinner in the West End pavilion by President Francis, and met there a number of the Exposition officials and directors.

As in the case of similar exhibits by other nations, the great mass of chemical, pharmaceutical and other technical products exhibited by Great Britain were interesting only to experts, or people who knew something about their production and excellence. But from the bakery of English scones and pastries in the Agriculture building to the small building north of the Palace of Liberal Arts, in which the solidification of gases was demonstrated with semi-weekly experiments and lectures by Mr. J. E. Petavel, late of Owens College, Manchester, there were attractive and instructive live exhibits of many kinds. Mr. Petavel explained and exhibited the wonders of liquid air to thousands of people, and allowed them to handle what they had never seen before, the products of extremely low temperatures. There was in the exhibits, as a whole, abundance of amusement and enlightenment for the average passer-by, and volumes of most valuable information for the technically instructed, who could appreciate all the

displays. Hundreds of leading manufacturers and all the scientific colleges and associations of the United Kingdom had contributed their latest discoveries and most wonderful products. All the royal societies for the promotion of the various sciences, and all of the British Government's famous scientific departments for the various branches of the public service, were represented here as they never were at any former exposition, and the peculiarities and progressive development of British education and social economy were shown with impressive skill and completeness.

One collection of the British exhibits which everybody was determined to see, and which many a fair lady was bound to see even if she did not get to see anything else at the Exposition, was the collection of more than 400 selections from the famous Jubilee presents sent to Queen Victoria by the subject princes of her Indian Empire, and by her loving subjects in every part of Britain's world-surrounding colonial empire. No description can give the reader a clear idea of the curious workmanship and wonderful magnificence of the massive gold and silver caskets, decorated with priceless pearls and gems, such as only "the gorgeous East" has ever lavished on a royal favorite. Besides the elaborate ornamental work on the jeweled gold and silver caskets, there were carved wood and ivory caskets, sandalwood, ebony wood, jade carvings, inlaid and overlaid work, embossed, engraved and damascened work, enameleds, embroideries and filigree designs in endless variety, highly ornamented saddles, bridles and other trappings for horses, an elegantly carved ivory chair of state,



A ROYAL STATEROOM IN THE BRITISH SECTION.

Part of the exhibit of decorative ship fitting by Waring & Gillow (limited), comprising the actual rooms of H. M. S. "Ophir," used by the Prince and Princess of Wales on their tour around the world, shown in the "Model Country House."



MODEL NURSERY IN THE BRITISH SECTION.

In a model English country house in the Varied Industries palace Waring & Gillow (limited) showed the latest English development of the artistic in house furnishing and decoration. The "baby pound" was a new idea to most visitors.



# GREAT BRITAIN IN THE EXHIBIT PALACES.

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ALFRED LONGDEN,  
Representative of Applied  
Arts, Great Britain.

ostrich feather screens and peacock feather fans. Four towering London "Bobbies," in the regulation police uniform, took turns in guarding these priceless relics of Queen Victoria's reign, and the thrones passing in and out of the room from the opening to the closing every day showed that, in offering these exhibits, King Edward had not over-estimated the interest American women would take in these testimonials to his venerated mother.

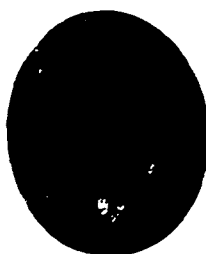
A special and very successful effort to make the British contribution to the Fine Arts Department the best, largest and most important that had ever been sent abroad, was evident in the extent and character of the selections. The Art Committee, including the presidents of nearly all the art societies of the Kingdom, claimed that it was superior to the display made at Chicago, better than that made at Paris in 1900, and in no respect inferior to the remarkable collection sent to Brussels in 1897. It contained the selected recent works of over 500 artists, 292 in oil colors, 159 in water colors; 292 etchings, drawings and engravings; ninety pieces of sculpture; 189 architectural designs and 411 original objects of art workmanship, contributed by several hundred designers and craftsmen.

In the department of Liberal Arts there were 138 exhibits of engravings, prints, typographical processes and products, 462 exhibits of fine book and music publications, 124 exhibits of educational and scientific publications, and numerous publications under other heads. There were also immense collections of photographs from nature, scientific photographs and history photographs; maps and apparatus for geography, cosmography and topography, with illustrations of exploration; instruments of precision and apparatus for civil and military engineering; musical instruments of all sorts, and coins and medals illustrating British history.

In the department of Manufactures there were large displays of equipment, processes and products in thirty-two groups, including cutlery, gold and silversmiths' wares; marble, bronze, cast iron and wrought iron objects; furniture, fancy articles and basketry; hardware, ceramics, carpets,



HAROLD DARBY,  
Assistant Superintendent  
Transportation, British  
Commission.



HENRY WERNINCK,  
British Chemical Section,  
Liberal Arts.

tapestries and upholstery fabrics; glass and crystal ware; apparatus and processes for heating, ventilating and sanitary purposes; a great variety of textiles and wearing apparel; fabrics of cotton and silk; laces and embroideries, with apparatus and processes of manufacture, and special exhibits of ladies' dresses to illustrate the use of laces and embroideries. There was nearly everything here needed to illustrate the broad basis on which rests the proud empire of British trade. In the Palace of Varied Industries a complete cotton mill was in operation. In the same building was an English house, completely furnished with fine furniture and hangings, including the rooms of the Princess of Wales on the royal yacht.



REGINALD HUNT,  
Representative of Art  
Commissioner, Great Britain.

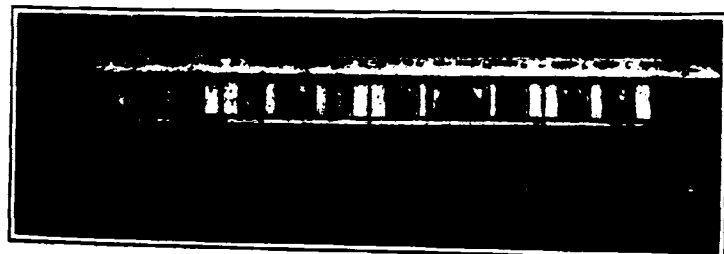
In the department of Machinery there were British exhibits of special road locomotives, with crane for lifting loads of ten tons, or one lifting seven tons; eight-ton and six-ton traction wagons; a steam turbine engine, with electric generator, and five or six exhibits in the general machinery group.

In the department of Electricity the British exhibits were very large and important, having been installed to illustrate the manifold uses to which electric power is now put in the United Kingdom, and the various devices and methods by which the currents are generated, distributed and controlled. One of its most interesting features was a working model of B. F. Behr's monorail and high-speed car, which is authorized by Act of Parliament to run between Manchester and Liverpool at a speed of 110 miles per hour, through the sharpest curves of 600 metres radius. The British General Post Office



MODEL OF TWENTY-FIVE KNOT CUNARD  
TURBINE STEAM VESSEL.

exhibited sets of instruments illustrating the progress made in the transmission of telegraph messages from 1853 to the present time, and there were apparatuses for the application of the various electric currents to modern medical and scientific purposes. The Consolidated Electric (limited), of London, exhibited an extensive line of electric devices and appliances, and many other companies were represented by samples of new processes in electro-chemistry, and new mechanical devices for the utilization and control of electric power.



THE BRITISH CORRIDOR CAR.



BRITISH NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY EXHIBIT.



QUEEN ANNE GARDENS SURROUNDING THE BRITISH PAVILION.

In the foreground are examples of English decoration gardening of the formal style, consisting of box and yew trees curiously trimmed in the shape of fowls and geometrical figures, common to the older estates of England and still practiced to some extent, and vases of vines and old-fashioned flowers.

It goes without saying that the transportation exhibits were worthy of the nation that was the pioneer in railroad building, and still stands far ahead of all others in commerce and navigation. British and colonial railways, and river and ocean navigation companies exhibited samples and models of their most improved equipments and terminal facilities. The Home Harbor and Dock Departments, the Public Works Department, of India, and the Canadian Locomotive Company, of Kingston, Ontario, were well represented in the displays, and there was a very full installation of material and equipment used in the mercantile, marine and naval services, and in naval warfare.

There were displays in fourteen of the agricultural groups. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Royal Horticultural Society and the Rothamstead Experimental Station were represented by files of their reports and publications and by photographs, diagrams and specimens illustrative of tests and experiments. There were live exhibits of baking ovens and machinery; confectionery, ice cream, biscuit, coffee and chocolate machinery and agricultural machinery; displays of wines, brandies and malt liquors; colonial displays of cereals, fruits and grasses.

In the Horticulture Department the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries exhibited a map of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, and many fine photographs of garden structures, garden features and rare plants. Various British firms of seedsmen, nurserymen and floriculturists exhibited fine collections of annuals, flowering trees and shrubs.

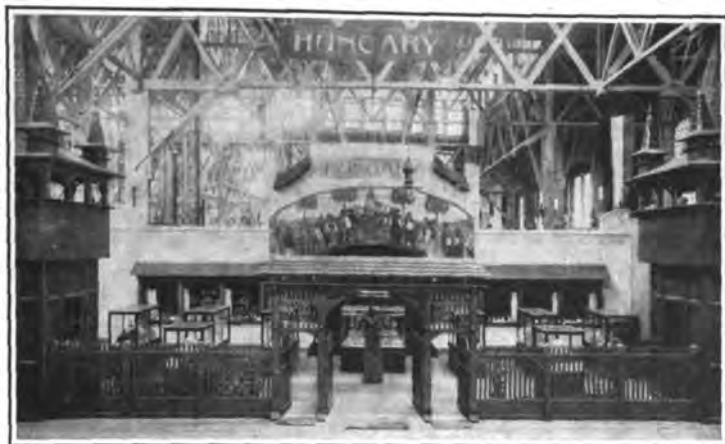
In the department of Forestry, the forest department of the Indian Government exhibited publications, maps, photographs and working plans, and in the Fish and Game Department the famous old English manufacturers of sporting guns, fishing tackle and sporting equipments had very large and imposing displays. The Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom had an exhibit arranged to illustrate the various stages in the growth and development of the principal food fishes, with examples of the more important shellfish used as food in the British Isles. In this display was included a representative collection of the star fishes, sea-urchins, crabs, lobsters, mussels and marine worms, which constitute the chief food supply of the marketable fishes.

The clays, building stones, metaliferous deposits and coal measures of the United Kingdom have been so thoroughly and scientifically explored, surveyed, mapped and exploited,



BRITISH PAVILION TEN DAYS BEFORE THE OPENING DAY.

On April 20th an unexpected snow storm covered the Exposition. In the right hand corner of the picture can be seen the observation wheel in course of completion.



HUNGARIAN EXHIBIT, PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

that its exhibits in the Mines and Metallurgy Department were easily made very complete and exhaustive. They included working models of mines, ore beds, stone quarries and pottery districts, with specimens of the machinery and safety devices employed therein, and large collective exhibits by the Mining Department of the Home Office, containing maps, diagrams, statistical tables and reports, giving complete information about British mining industries, with specimens of every kind of ore.

In no other country have the publicists and social economists made minuter investigations of social conditions and ameliorating experiments than in Great Britain.

The fruits of long systematic study of social distresses and remedies were sifted down to hard facts and presented in the British section of the Department of Social Economy with the results of innumerable experiments in the way of workingmen's homes, industrial villages, industrial schools for boys and girls, their physical training and training in work in the open air.

There was no official participation on the part of Greece in the Exposition, and her only representation in the exhibits was a display by Andrew Cambas, of Athens, of fine Cognac brandies distilled from the grapes of Greece and the isles of the Grecian archipelago.

The work of preparing a representation for Hungary at the Exposition was taken up at so late a date and done so hurriedly that her exhibits were limited to the Palaces of Fine Arts, Agriculture, Manufactures, Mines and Metallurgy, Education and Transportation. Even her art treasures, which are more fully referred to in another place, were limited to thirty



POTTERY EXHIBIT, HUNGARIAN SECTION.

entries by the space left to her disposal in the Art Palace. The Hungarian Commissioner-General was Doctor George De Szogyeny, and his assistants were Professor Paul Horti, member of the National Committee of Fine Arts, Mr. R. E. Rombauer and Mr. Eugene Haras.

Hungary's exhibits in the Agriculture building were shown in a handsome booth, and besides the silkworm cocoons and raw silks exhibited by the Royal Inspectorate of Sericulture,

were limited to three groups of the famous Hungarian wines and liquors, including the well-known tokaj. There were displays of dental charts in the Education building and of fine saddlery and harness in the Transportation building. The Hungarian booth in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy contained, besides a fine display of Hungarian marbles, a well-installed display of the many varieties of medicinal and table waters bottled in Hungary, and known all over the world. There were twenty-three different brands of these bottled waters, ranging from sour to sweet, through all intermediate stages of mineral taste. The Csiz, Borszek, Margit, Agnes, Malnas, Parad, Venus, Saint Margaret's Island, Kristaly, Igmand, Salvator, Szolyva and Szantho springs were all

included, and of course the Hunyadi Janos, of which 10,000,000 bottles are annually imported into the United States.

The showy and well-filled booth of the Hungarian section in the Palace of Manufactures was formally opened on June 12th with a reception, music and refreshments.

The greater part of the Hungarian exhibits in this section were displayed in a model house of six rooms, the furnishings of which illustrated modern Hungarian manufacture and


DR. GEORGE DE SZOGYENY,  
Commissioner-General for Hungary.


EMBROIDERY CORNER, HUNGARIAN EXHIBIT.



HUNGARIAN MEDICINAL WATERS, MINES BUILDING.



## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



ANCESTRAL HOME OF WILLIAM MCKINLEY, IRISH VILLAGE.



HOMESPUNS FROM ARDARA, COUNTY DONEGAL, IRELAND.

decorative art. The displays of glassware and pottery were especially fine. Zsolmay, a relative of the famous sculptor of that name, had a fine exhibit from his potteries at Pecs. The wrought iron gate to the Hungarian booth was one of the finest of its kind in the Exposition, entirely hand hammered. The exhibits here covered a wide range in fourteen groups of arts and crafts, hand-wrought metals, jewelry, artistic needle-work, embroideries, carpets, tapestries and art furniture.

THOMAS F. HANLEY,  
President, Irish Exhibit.

IRELAND, A REPRODUCTION OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT DUBLIN.

The entrance to the Irish Village was the most imposing thing on the Pike, being a reduced fac-simile of the exterior of the Irish House of Parliament in Dublin. The interior of the building was used as a restaurant. Besides this and the Industrial Hall, the Irish Village included five other historic buildings, a fac-simile of Cormac's Chapel, Rock of Cashel; a fac-simile exterior of Blarney Castle; a fac-simile of Saint Lawrence Gate, Drogheda.

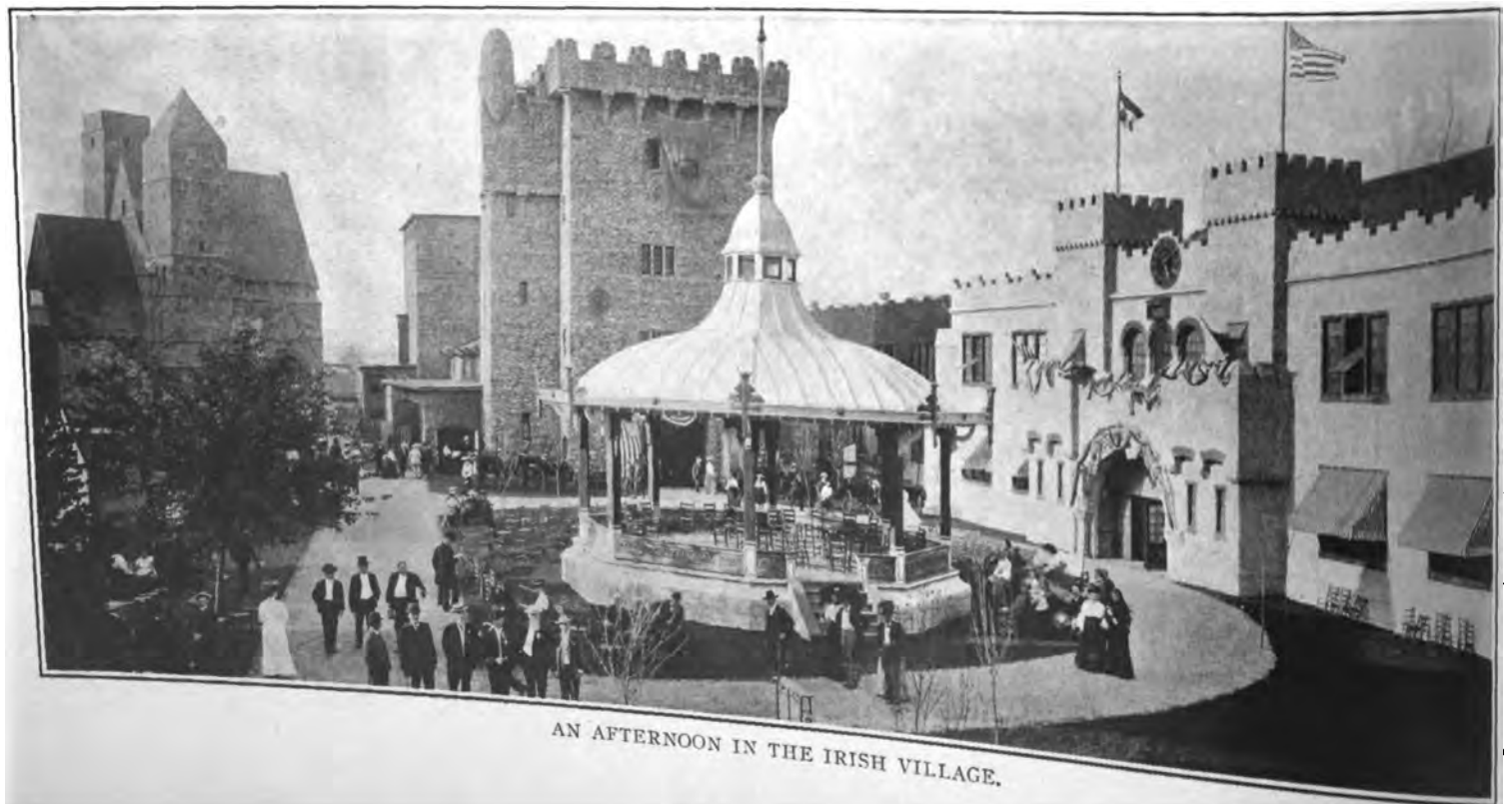
Even from the volcanic old Island of Iceland, in the icy waters of the Northern Atlantic, there was a very interesting exhibit at the Exposition. In the International Section of Fine Arts, devoted to exhibits contributed by artists of countries not officially represented, an attractive collection of

costly Icelandic embroideries was installed by Elin Nielsen.

Ireland's large representation at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was a collective and truly national exhibition of her educational facilities and wants, and of the present industrial conditions and possibilities of the country. Its installation resulted from the efforts of an Irish exhibit company, organized in Saint Louis, and from the work of its Director of Exhibits, James A. Reardon, who spent six months in Ireland enlisting the co-operation of Irish industrial and educational establishments, the Irish Department of Agricultural and Technical Instruction and the Con-

gested Districts Board. The officers of the Irish Exhibit Company were:

Thomas F. Hanley, President; C. V. Kellogg, Vice-President; Maurice Casey, Secretary; Miles F. Murphy, General Manager; James A. Reardon, Director of Exhibits. Its advisory committee was composed of







FURNITURE EXHIBIT, IRISH VILLAGE.

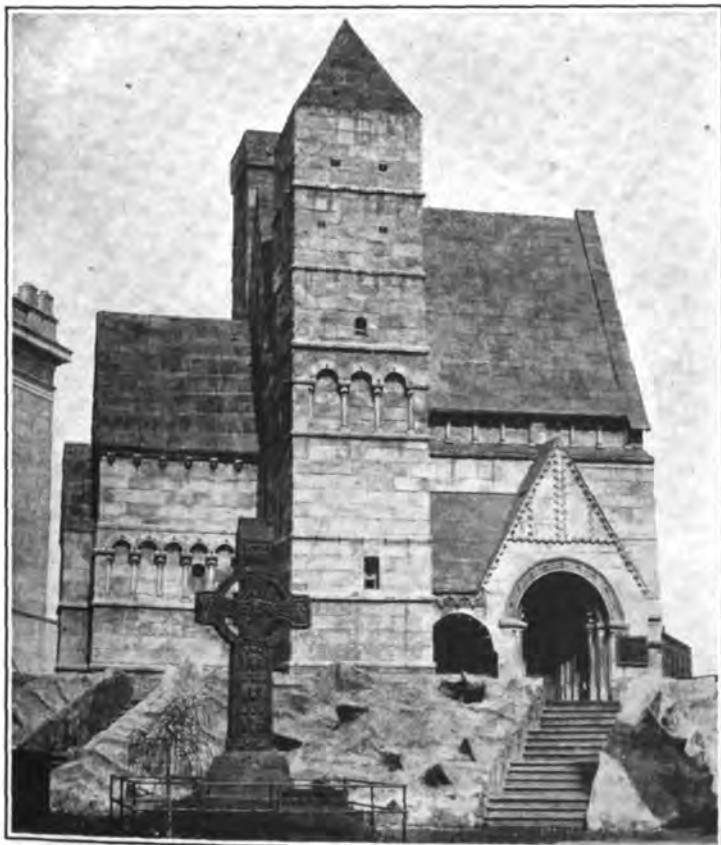
Edward Devoy, Chairman; Joseph Boyce, Reverend W. W. Boyd, Maurice Casey, P. P. Conner, P. J. Cusack, Reverend Timothy J. Dempsey, P. R. Fitzgibbon, Thomas Hanifan, R. C. Kerens, John J. Lane, John P. Leahy, John S. Leahy, Myles J. Murphy, D. C. Nugent, J. J. O'Connor, Reverend C. F. O'Leary, Reverend P. F. O'Reilly, James A. Reardon, Robert Rutledge, Jr., Honorable John Scullin, M. Shaughnessy, Jeremiah Sheehan and Festus J. Wade. Industrial, Educational and Art Sections, W. T. Macartney-Filgate and J. Clibborn Hill. T. W. Rolleston, M. R. I. A., Historic Loan and Arts and Crafts Section; Aubrey J. Toppin, of the Education and Cottage Industries Section; W. J. W. Walker, of the Congested Board Exhibits. The Irish Historic Loan Section was under the supervision of an advisory committee of the



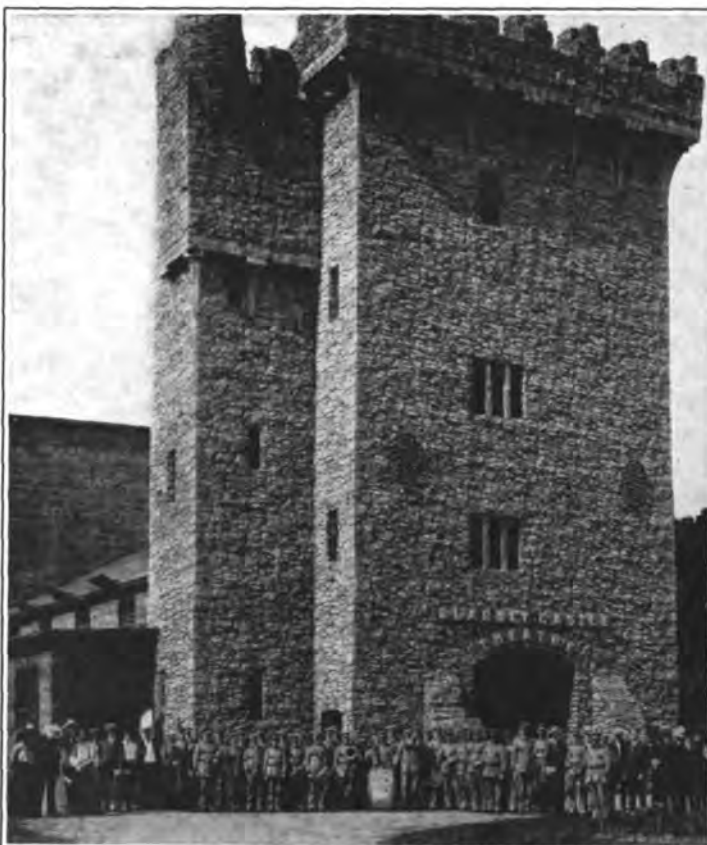
NORTH DUBLIN BRUSH DISPLAY, IRISH VILLAGE.

Arts and Crafts Society of Ireland, the Earl of Mayo, President; Sir A. Vicars, Ulster King of Arms; G. N. Count Plunkett; T. W. Rolleston, Honorable Secretary.

The Irish-American Historic Loan Section was in charge of an executive committee composed of Honorable W. Bourke Cochran, Chairman; Honorable J. D. Crimmins, Treasurer; John Quinn, Secretary;



CORMAC'S CHAPEL, IRISH VILLAGE.



BLARNEY CASTLE THEATRE, IRISH VILLAGE.



ITALIAN PAVILION.

The Italian National pavilion was an attractive production, in the classic style of the ancient marble villas of the Roman emperors, designed by Giuseppe Sommaruga, architect, of Milan, who also originated the principal decorations, made in Italy. It occupied an elevated site near the administration building on International avenue. The approach to it from this avenue was over a flight of monumental steps, ninety feet wide, and surmounted by ten towering Ionic columns, connecting the massive propylæa in which terminated the side walls enclosing the laurel garden, with its fountains, vases and statuary. These propylæa were crowned with winged "Victories" of gilded bronze, by Boiletti, of Milan, one bearing to Saint Louis the Italian laurel, and the other the olive branch. The bas-reliefs on the propylæa were by Fontana, of Rome; one of them representing the Italian genius of Marconi corresponding by wireless telegraphy with young and powerful America on the other. The pavilion at the top of the garden walk was erected on a massive base fifteen feet high and its elevated Corinthian vestibule was reached by another flight of monumental steps forty-five feet wide. The caryatids of the three latticed windows on either side of the vestibule in the facade, where authentic copies of ancient Greek caryatids, now in the castle of Albino, near Rome. From two tall flagstaffs rising from ornamental bases on either side of the entrance, streamed the flags of Italy and the United States. The mural bas-reliefs surrounding the building in imitation of ancient marble sculptures, represented allegorically the progress of civilization and discovery in arts, science and navigation. In the central hall, intended for receptions and concerts, were oil paintings of the King and Queen of Italy, by Nino Carnevali of Rome; faithful copies of the famous group of "Roman Wrestlers" and of the famous Etruscan vase "of Francois" in the Florentine Gallery, with other sculptures, bronzes and Pompeian art relics.

T. H. Murray, Assistant Secretary; James Byrne, Honorable W. A. MacAdoo, Eugene Kelly, T. Kelly, S. J. Richardson and Mr. Gillespie.

These really great exhibits were shown in buildings specially erected for them in "The Irish Village," a Pike concession, with theatrical and musical attractions, to which an entrance fee of fifty cents was charged. People who entered the gates as mere amusement seekers were often astonished to find there a far more valuable entertainment than the one they had paid their half dollar to see. Entering the large stone castle called "Irish Industrial Hall," he found its two stories filled with specimens of the craft of Ireland's sons and daughters, and the varied natural products of the soil. Large glass cases served for the display of the rarest and

GIOVANNI BRANCHI,  
Commissioner-General from Italy.

most beautiful laces to be found anywhere. There were tons of linens, the best to be seen in any land. Looms and deft fingers were busy in the manufacture of the most exquisite textile fabrics, and carpets, rugs and tapestry; crockery vying with the best of Holland and Belgium; works of art in precious metals; bales of linen and woolen goods; bottled and canned goods of all kinds; casks and bottles of the whisky that has made Ireland famous; wines; examples of bookbinding, discounting in

the manual dexterity and artistic taste of the Irish people. The cottage industries, as well as the great factories, were represented here—the actual work of spinning, weaving and coloring cotton, linen, woolen and lace fabrics, and also the tufting of the handsome Donegal carpets, was carried on every day for the instruction of visitors. Italy paid to the American people a high compliment in the character of the exhibits displayed at the Exposition. Hither she sent the best she produces of art and art

VITTORIO ZEGGIO,  
Member of Italian Commission.

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ALBERTO ALFANI,  
Secretary of the Italian Commission.

industry. Italian representation was in charge of the following commission:

His Excellency Baron E. Mayor des Planches, Italian Ambassador at Washington, Commissioner-General *ad hon.*; Mr. Giovanni Branchi, Commissioner-General; Mr. Adolfo Appoloni, Member of the Executive Committee in Rome and Commissioner for Fine Arts; Members of the Commission: Chev. Vittorio Zeggio and Mr. Guido Pantaleoni; Secretaries: Mr. Alberto Alfani, Mr. Tullio Giordana, Mr. Cesare Della Chiesa and Mr. Jerome Zeggio; Pavilion Architect, Mr. Giuseppe Sommaruga.

The Italian National pavilion elsewhere pictured and described, was formally opened with a brilliant reception on Monday, June 6th, the anniversary of the Italian Constitution, June 5th, falling in 1904 on Sunday. Commissioner-General Giovanni Branchi was assisted by Count Machide Cellere, of the Italian Embassy, Count Korvadovsky, Italian Consul at Chicago, Count Tosti, Italian Consul at New York, Chevalier Zeggio and Mr. Tullio Giordano of the Italian Commission, in receiving the 800 invited guests; among whom were included all the foreign Commissioners and prominent Exposition officials, members of the Board of Lady Managers, Count Henry Prevost de Brebieres, the Prince and Princess Engal-

itcheff and many prominent society people of Saint Louis. Conterno's Italian Band played in front of the pavilion and the Colombo Italian Orchestra performed within the building, during the reception. A fine collation was served and boxes of bon-bons and flowers were given to the ladies. A congratulatory and complimentary telegram sent by President Francis on this occasion to the King of Italy, elicited from the latter a message of thanks.

Following this as the Exposition progressed there was a succession of social affairs at the pavilion, among the most notable of which was the reception given in September by the President and members of the Italian Electrical Engineers' Association to their friends of other countries.

President M. Ascoli, of the Italian Association, was assisted in receiving by Prince Odescalchi, Marquis Doctor Sam Giuliano, Marquis Capeca-Mintola, Count Visoceki, Honorable A. Pavea, President of the Royal Commission and other distinguished natives of Italy. Many prominent members of the Jury of Awards, the Peace Conference, and the Exposition Company, called during the evening. Another occasion of note was the reception given to the ladies of Saint Louis in



ITALY'S EXHIBIT, PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.

Lightning arresters, insulated wires, carbon brushes, mercury commutators for accumulators, electrodes for electric furnaces, arc lamp carbons and other apparatus.



GROUP IN FRONT OF THE ITALIAN PAVILION.

Front row, left to right: Giovanni Branchi, Italian Commissioner-General; Mrs. D. R. Francis, Count Machi di Cellere, of the Italian Embassy, Mrs. Zeggio, President Francis. Back row: Vittorio Zeggio, Italian Commissioner; Commissioner Ghiglia, Mrs. Perry Francis, Count Tosti, Italian Consul at New York.





ITALIAN MARBLES IN THE PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

The Italian sections in the Palaces of Manufactures and Varied Industries were formally opened by Commissioner-General Branchi and the Italian Commissioner on May 21st with a grand reception, attended by 500 invited guests, who were regaled with music and refreshments. The Italian section was the most commanding feature of the Manufactures building, being an enormous and indescribably fine and varied collection of statuary and decorative sculptures, installed not by artists, but by great Italian firms dealing in such works—marble and bronze copies of famous old masterpieces of sculpture, with many original pictures and groups by scores of modern Italian sculptors, some of the pieces being marvelously fine in conception and execution.

honor of Ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches, on October 11th. The hall was beautifully decorated. There was a fine musical programme, elaborate refreshments were served, each lady present received a beautiful bouquet, and many pretty souvenirs of Italian art were distributed among them. From this pavilion October 12th, the anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America, which was "Italian Day" at the Exposition, marched a large procession of Italian societies with bands of music to the Louisiana Purchase Monument, where Signor M. Salvini, the noted Florentine sculptor, presided and delivered the opening address, and was followed by President Francis and Commissioner-General Giovanni Branchi, who concluded his address by reading the following telegram from the Italian Minister of Commerce, Signor Rava:

Present to the great friendly nation whose name reminds us of the greatest achievement of our country, the best wishes of the Italian Government today, when Italy celebrates its participation in the great International Exposition at Saint Louis.

Then the Italian Ambassador presented a handsome silk Italian flag for the city of Saint Louis to Mayor Wells, who gracefully accepted it for the city, and extended a cordial greeting to the Baron des Planches, his charming wife and all visiting Italians. President Francis and Director of Exhibits Skiff were presented with decorations conferred on them by the King of Italy. At the International Cafe, from 1:00 to 4:00 p. m., there was a grand banquet for a thousand invited guests, and the celebration concluded with a magnificent water carnival on the illuminated lagoons in the evening.

During President Roosevelt's visit to the Italian pavilion on November 26th, a bronze statue representing the Dancing Faun, one of the masterpieces discovered at Pompeii, was presented by Mr. S. Chiurazzi to Mrs. Roosevelt, who graciously accepted it. The statue was from the bronze works of Messrs. J. Chiurazzi & Son, of Naples, Italy, and was one of the prettiest objects exhibited in the Italian pavilion. A grand prize was awarded to the firm.



STATUARY—ITALIAN SECTION, PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

It was in the Palaces of Varied Industries and Manufactures Italy did most justice to the skill, taste and culture of her people in arts and crafts work and in decorative design. Her exhibits in those two palaces were generally valued at more than a million dollars. Ten groups, included all sorts of decorative paintings, carvings, tapestries, embroideries, wrought iron decorations, brocaded velvets and silks, thread and other products and fabrics of cotton, wool, hemp and silk, laces, table-cloths, shawls and hosiery. In the Italian section of the Varied Industries, installed under five group headings, was another rich, varied and very valuable display of artistic gold and silverware and jewelry, decorative glass wares, enamels, tiles, terra cotta, ceramics, majolica, mosaics and artistic furniture.



Besides her nobly-filled galleries in the Palace of Fine Arts, which are described in the proper place, Italy had interesting displays in all the exhibit departments except those of Machinery and Forestry, Fish and Game.

In the Palace of Electricity there were Italian exhibits in five groups, showing improved electric appliances, insulators, lightning arresters, rubber covered wires and cables, mercury commutators for accumulators, electrodes for electric furnaces, etc. There were also pictures of Italian central stations, electro-technical works, factories and railways. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs exhibited publications and photographs of the telegraph, telephone and postal service of Italy, and very interesting historical exhibits of the first apparatus used by the famous Italian electricians, Volta, Parinotti, Belli and Ferraris. Three great naval searchlights, the property of Signor Salmoiraghi, were mounted in the Electricity palace.

Among the Italian exhibits in the Liberal Arts palace were three large collections of specially water-marked paper to guard against counterfeiting, and alterations in the printing of

bonds and other securities; a fine collection of photographic pictures by Giacomo Brogi, of Florence, showing beautiful effects in photographing sculpture and friezes, and in applying colors to photographs; boots and shoes of Italian make, and a large collection of the music manuscripts and letters of Vincenzo Bellini and Giuseppe Verdi, the great Italian dramatic composers.

In the Palace of Education and Social Economy Italy was well represented in five groups of the Education department, and in seven groups of the Social Economy department.

In the Transportation department the Italian display was limited to historical exhibits, which included a display by the Department of Public Works of pamphlets, drawings, photographs and models relating to the latest progress in railroad building and general organization.

Monaco, the little principality in the south of France, contains a famous oceanographic museum, the personal collection of Prince Albert I. For more than twenty years the Prince of Monaco has been a student of oceanography, and upon his private yacht, completely equipped for deep-sea



ITALIAN EXHIBIT, PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

Here were Italy's seventeen groups, comprising agricultural implements and products, wines, brandies, oils, cheeses, dairy products, sausages, canned goods, preserved and candied fruits, mineral waters, apiary stock and products, silkworms, cocoons and raw silks. Overtopping her section was a mammoth bottle forty feet high, composed of a thousand quart bottles of Marsala wine, of which she exports \$1,500,000 worth annually. Here also were installed her horticulture exhibits, nuts, almonds, lemons, figs and a new kind of apple.



THE HOLLAND PAVILION.

It was a reproduction of one of the old Dutch houses of the seventeenth century still to be seen in Rotterdam or Amsterdam. It was built by Mr. Von Kesteren, architect and owner of the antique furniture, relics and curios with which it was decorated, and was opened on May 28th. Among the visitors received on this occasion by Commissioner-General and Mrs. TenBroek, Mr. Von Kesteren and Mr. J. A. Heringe, treasurer of the Holland exhibit committee, was Miss Alice Roosevelt, the President's daughter. In the Rembrandt room, besides the famous "Night Watch," were some fine works of the great Dutch master. A fine portrait of Queen Wilhelmina was also one of the decorations.

sounding, has explored the ocean depths in all parts of the world. The exhibit, which was placed unofficially in charge of Mr. Paul Oeker, was installed in the Palace of Education and consisted of a complete series of the editions de luxe of the Prince's scientific works. These works are elaborate and detailed reports of his researches on the ocean beds everywhere, all fully illustrated with costly colored plates, maps and charts. The learned director of the Museum, Doctor Jules Richard, the Prince's tireless collaborator, also contributed to the exhibit his monthly bulletins descriptive of the collections of the new museum on the Riviera. These bulletins give to the world at large regular reports on the development of the Oceanographic Museum, the only one of its kind in the world. The Prince was awarded a grand prize, while another grand prize was given to the museum. The archives of the castle were awarded a gold medal, their archivist, Gustave Saige, and one of his collaborators, silver medals.

The Government of the Netherlands was represented at the Exposition by Commissioner-General Gerrit H. TenBroek, Mr. Willy Martens, Commissioner of Fine Arts; Mr. J. C. Schüler, Manager for the Art Commission; Mr. Bart von Hove,

Mr. Eduard Cuypers and Mr. Hubert Vos, Acting Commissioners for the Section of Fine Arts. The Government participated only in the selection and installation of the Fine Art exhibits which, including 482 entries, and filling nine galleries and two ante-rooms of the Palace of Fine Arts, are treated of

in the art chapter of this volume. The other Netherlands exhibit and the Holland pavilion were the work of a voluntary association of exhibitors and were all displayed in the pavilion, the Agriculture building, the Palace of Varied Industries and the Transportation building.

The Netherlands exhibits in the Agriculture building were confined to such agricultural products as cigars, cocoa, chocolate, coffee, tea, spices, cheese, seeds, gin, champagne and liquors.

In the Transportation building the Holland-America Steamship Company was the only exhibitor from the Netherlands.

But in the Palace of Varied Industries, the Dutch exhibits included many fine lines of manufactures, arts and crafts work, gold and silver wares, jewelry, precious stones, live exhibits of diamond cutting, pottery, embroideries, silks, laces, art goods of leather, wood and metals.



GERRIT H. TEN BROEK,  
Commissioner-General from the Netherlands.



WILLY MARTENS,  
Commissioner of Fine Arts for the Netherlands.



FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR COPY OF REMBRANDT'S "NIGHT WATCH."

The original of this famous copy of Rembrandt Van Ryn's "Night Watch," hangs in the town hall of Amsterdam. This copy, valued at \$50,000, was the principal exhibit in the Holland building. There are thirty-six faces in the picture, representing the prominent citizens of Amsterdam in the fifteenth century, for which the painter is said to have received one hundred guilders each.



POTTERY FROM THE ROYAL MANUFACTORY OF ROZENBURG, NETHERLANDS—PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

The Swedish-Americans of Saint Louis were prompt in organizing and acting in behalf of a proper representation of their Fatherland at the Exposition. Their committee on pavilion site, Chairman C. A. Ekströmer, H. A. H. d'Ailly, Nils Grant, C. J. Renhard and Eric Palmquist, dedicated the site of the Swedish pavilion on King Oscar's name day, December 1, 1903, in the presence of about 600 Swedish citizens of Saint Louis, and many prominent ones from other States, the officers of the Exposition and commissioners representing foreign governments. Speeches were made by President Francis, Charles W. Kohlsaat, Exposition Commissioner to Sweden; Reverend Doctor Carl Swensson, of Lindsborg, Kansas, and Doctor Gustaf Audreen, of Rock Island, Illinois. A chorus of fifty voices furnished appropriate music, and the Swedish flag was unfurled from a tall flagstaff on the site by little Charlotte d'Ailly, and the American flag by Mrs. John A. Ockerson, wife of the Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts.



A LITTLE DUTCH GIRL.  
An attendant at The Holland Pavilion.

The Swedish representatives at the Exposition were: Doctor N. G. W. Lagerstedt, Royal Commissioner-General; Colonel John A. Ockerson, Resident Commissioner; Mr. Axel Welin, Assistant Commissioner and Secretary; Mr. Ernst Lundblad, Assistant Secretary; Mr. Carl Lidman, in charge of education exhibits, assisted by Miss M. Widegren; Mr. A. Schultzberg, in charge of Fine Art exhibits; Mr. Karl Stein, in charge of Industrial exhibits. Mr. Frederick L. M. Waage, Vice-Consul at Saint Louis, was Commissioner for Norway. Though neither large nor ambitious, the Swedish Education exhibits were much praised by teachers as coming nearer than any other to portraying the actual school life of the country. It covered nine different branches of Sweden's present school equipment. Several of the rooms were furnished as school rooms, one an elementary class room, another a kitchen for a cooking class, a third a Sloyd room, with three tables for cardboard, wood and metal work,



NILS GERHARD WILHELM  
LAGERSTEDT,  
Commissioner-General.



AXEL WELIN,  
Assistant Commissioner and  
Secretary Swedish  
Commission.



CARL LIDMAN,  
Attache, Department of  
Education.



C. A. EKSTRÖMER,  
Chairman "Swedish Day."



KARL STEIN,  
Industrial Art.



ERNST LUNDBLAD,  
Assistant Secretary.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SWEDEN.





NORWEGIAN FURNITURE, PALACE OF FINE ARTS.

In the International Section of the Palace of Fine Arts Norway made a large exhibit of original objects of art workmanship, on which it received a silver medal.

and the requisite tools. The importance attached to bathing, gymnastics and games was shown. The total impression made was highly favorable to the spirit and system of education in Sweden. The exhibit received twelve grand prizes.

The art exhibit filled six rooms in the east wing of the Palace of Fine Arts, and gave a good impression of the high standing of modern Swedish art. The most prominent works were portraits by Zorn, animal life paintings by Liljefors, snow pictures by Anslm Schultzeberg, paintings and etchings by Larsson and exquisite sculptures by Johan Börjesson.

The foregoing exhibits were Government installations. The fine industrial art exhibits in the Manufactures building were installed by private exhibitors, and made a distinct impression that Sweden is developing a high national conception of applied art. The famous porcelains of Rörstrand; the embroideries and tapestries of Svensk Kontslöjd and Nordiska Kompaniet; the "Sgraffito" and "stoneware" pottery of Gustafsberg; the large variety of bronzes, and even tinware, showing decorative art in door knobs, bell buttons and other

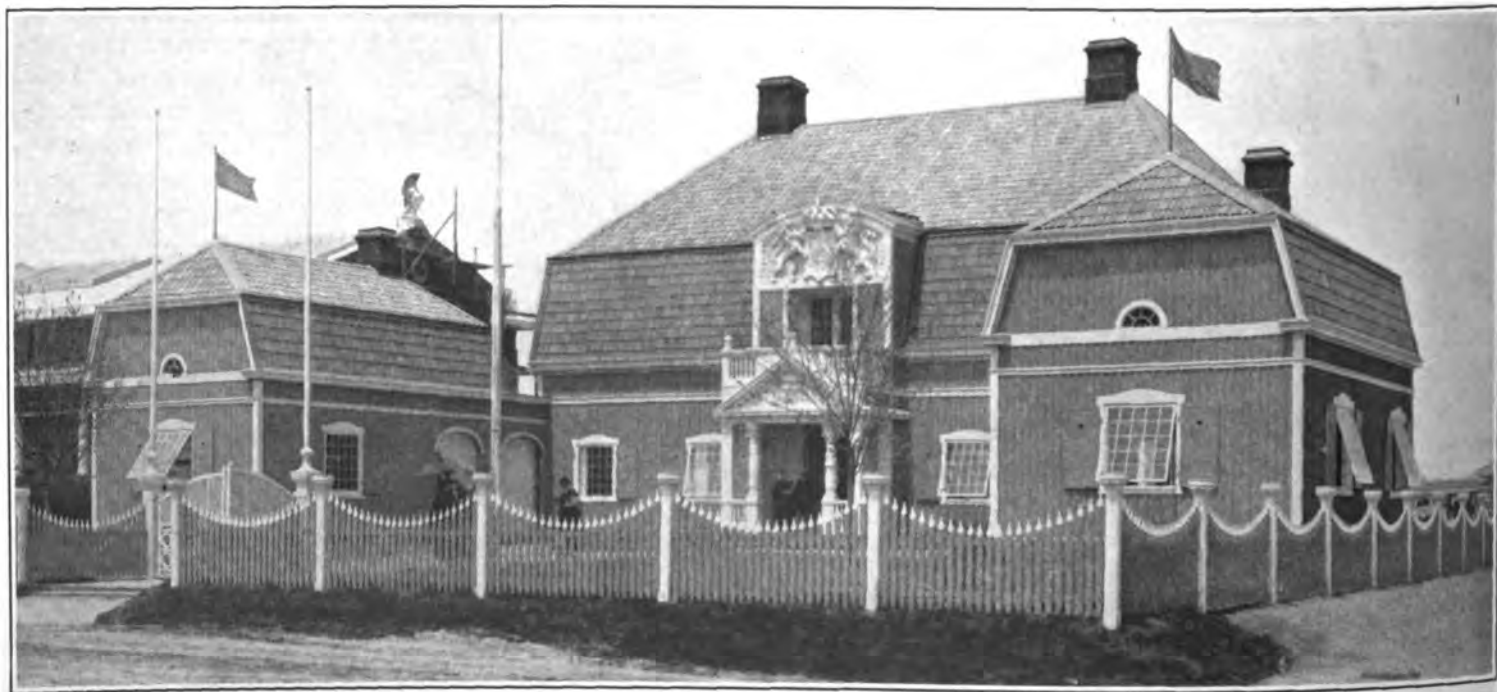
commonplace things; the varied collection of cut glass and cameo-cut multicolored glass; the steel exhibits, including gold-etching cutlery—all demonstrated that Sweden is full of the modern idea of combining the beautiful with the useful in all her work.

The Kingdom of Portugal, while having no special building, presented an extended array of her products in the various Palaces of Agriculture, Manufactures, Fine Arts, Forestry, Fish and Game, Liberal Arts, Horticulture, Education and Mines, and a special solar exhibit of great interest near the Philippine reservation.

The Portuguese Commission was headed by Viscount de Alte, the Minister from Portugal to the United States at Washington, as Commissioner-General; the balance being made up by Mr. Luiz Burnay, officer in charge of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry sections; Mr. Luiz Vidal, officer in charge of Education, Electricity, Fine Arts, Liberal Arts, Manufactures and Mines and Metallurgy sections; Mr. Germano Courrege, Commercial Attache; Mr. A. D. Duffner, Fine Arts Attache.

Mr. B. C. Cincinnato da Costa, Acting Commissioner-General; Viscount de Pedralava, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Carlos A. M. Riberio Ferreira, Secretary of the Commission, attended during the early part of the Fair.

The variety of Portugal's agricultural products was extensive, among which were to be found agricultural implements, fertilizers, olive oil, coffee, cocoa, tubers, cereals, vegetables, cotton, cocoanut and palm oils; beans, dairy products, fruits,

FREDERICK L. M. WAAGE,  
Commissioner-General for  
Norway.

SWEDISH PAVILION, A TYPICAL SWEDISH FARMHOUSE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The Swedish pavilion, representing a typical Swedish farmhouse of the seventeenth century, was designed by Ferdinand Boberg, of Stockholm. It was built in Sweden by popular subscription and shipped to Saint Louis ready for erection. It was opened to the public with the usual ceremonies, speeches and music, May 9, 1904. Throughout the Exposition it was a pleasant resort for Swedish visitors, who were welcomed and cared for by Swedish housekeepers in national costume, and both its exterior and interior proved to be attractive novelties to the general public. It was the starting point of big parades of Swedish societies and procession of Swedes to the Festival Hall exercises on Swedish Day, June 24th, where addresses were delivered by Chairman Ekströmer, in Swedish, President Francis, Commissioner-General Lagerstedt and others. The Lund University Student Chorus, sang a number of Swedish national songs, and thirty-nine cablegrams, one of which was from King Oscar, were read on this occasion by Chairman Ekströmer. A big reception was held in the pavilion on September 24th, attended by many distinguished people.





ATTACHES OF THE SWEDISH PAVILION IN NATIONAL COSTUME.



PORTUGAL'S EXHIBIT OF WINES IN THE PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

fish, and vegetables dried and preserved in tins, oysters, shrimps, confectionery, vinegar, mustard, sugar, preserves, chocolate, carbonated waters, white wine, port, sherries, madeiras, sparkling wines, red and white clarets and burgundies, brandies, liqueurs, maraschino and other cordials, distilled spirits, syrups, beer, vegetable fibres, honey and beeswax.

The section of Portugal in manufactures was represented by silversmith's work, inks, mucilages, blackings, leather fancy work and travelers' requisites, wire mattresses, files, plain and colored earthenware, woollen cloths, shawls, blankets, flannels, silk lace and embroideries, military uniforms, and other articles of wearing apparel.

Bookkeeping in various systems and literature for the blind were the principal exhibits in the Educational section. A very fine walking cane, composed of 12,000 different pieces, the work of a Portuguese artisan, was also shown in the section of Manufactures.

A most elaborate and unique display of cork and cork products was made under the Department of Forestry, Fish and Game, which also contained turpentine, tools for forest industries, woods of different kinds, India rubber and rubber plants, and cod-liver oil. The Horticultural display contained vines, almonds, locust beans, chestnuts, figs and other fruits. Marbles, coal, ochre and a number of other minerals made up the mining exhibit. In Fine Arts, Portugal had thirty-

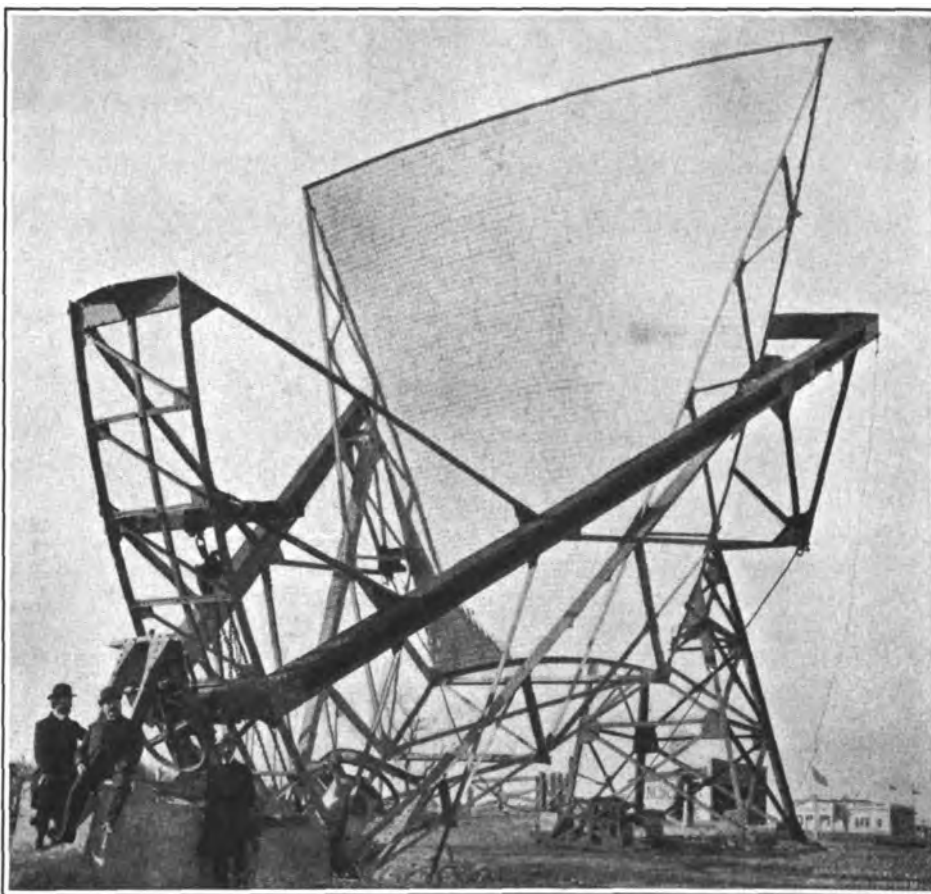
one exhibitors, among whom were the King and Queen of that country, whose works are described in the chapter on the Art Gallery. Specimens of the printer's and photographer's art, musical instruments and publications, perfumes, soaps, pharmaceutical preparations, wine stone, sea salt, candies and laboratory apparatus, papers of all kinds, lime, and various models, were to be found in the Liberal Arts section, all attractively displayed.

Quite a number of curious and interested visitors inspected the solar exhibit of the Portuguese Father H. A. G. Himalaya, which is intended to harness the sun's rays, and derive heat therefrom. The apparatus, which the inventor calls a "Pyreheliophor," consisted of an immense frame, concave, and

shaped like a segment of a fan, with over 6,100 mirrors, arranged at proper angles for the purpose of concentrating the sun's rays at a given focus. Lead, zinc, aluminium, glass, granite, quartz, silica, and even fire clay and plumbago, have been reduced to a liquid form, over 7,000 degrees of heat having been evolved from this powerful concentration of the sun's rays.

Roumania was unofficially represented by a single exhibitor in the Department of Agriculture, Mr. A. Sabitay, of Braila, who made a display of Roumanian confectionery, group 90, block 142, aisle 16.

When the Imperial Russian Government finally decided to abstain from taking any official part in the World's Fair,



THE PYRHELIOPHOR, A PORTUGUESE SCIENTIFIC EXHIBIT.

This apparatus, suggesting a giant spider, was the invention of a young Portuguese priest, H. A. G. Himalaya. It was constructed to ascertain the amount of heat that might be secured by the concentration of the rays of the sun. It contained 6,117 mirrors, so placed as to reflect the sun's rays upon a single point. By this means a heat of more than 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit was secured, or about 1,000 degrees hotter than the largest electric furnaces, and nearly four times the heat of the ordinary blast furnaces. Father Himalaya makes the following publication of the results of his experiments: "First, the heat of the sun is absolutely of electric origin; second, the intensity of the rays that produce the solar radiation is very much higher than that of the electric arc; third, the sun machine discloses whence comes the electric energy which holds between the heat of the sun and the stars; and, fourth, the experiments give a glimpse of a way to directly transform the rays of the sun into electric energy." The Pyreheliophor ("the-sun-fire-I-bring") stood upon the high ground southwest of the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game. Glass, granite, quartz, silica and fire clay were melted by it.

it left its subjects free to exhibit in a way that suited them best. Unfortunately, this permission became known only on the eve of the Russian Easter in the spring of 1904. It was due solely to private initiative under the management and encouragement of Mr. E. Grunwaldt, Councillor of Commerce at Saint Petersburg, and the head of a famous fur house who appealed direct to manufacturers and artists that an extensive collection of Russian exhibits was after all brought to the United States for display at the Exposition. It was found to be too late for a general display of the manufactured products of Russia, but the art societies and associations responded to Mr. Grunwaldt's appeal on so large a scale that this Exposition was the first international concourse at which Russia's fine arts were comprehensively and efficiently represented. Only sixty Russian artists were represented at Chicago in 1893 by a little over one hundred works and at Paris in 1900 only two or three Russian art societies had exhibits. At Saint Louis were 630 exhibits by 148 Russian artists representing ten art societies and two art schools. Among the works exhibited were those of some of the most celebrated professors and members of the Imperial Academy, such as Repin, Vladimir Makofsky, Dubofsky, Kasatkin, Volkoff, Orloff, Alexander Makofsky, Soukhorofsky, Kosheleff, Venig, Verestchagin, Mainon, von Liebhadt, and others. There were also three independent collections, namely, "Ancient Russia," "The Ural and Its Riches"—the Ural being the California of Russia—and "Siberia." These had never before been shown outside of Russia. The Russian art section was under the special superintendence of Chief Commissioner Jacob Godberg, who had been the Czar's court journalist, one of the three commissioners delegated by Mr. Grunwaldt. In fact the whole Russian exhibition at Saint Louis was made at Mr. Grunwaldt's expense, without any Government aid whatever, at a cost of about \$75,000. The other two commissioners were Mr. Max Berkowitz, of Paris, and Mr. L. A. Robinson, who had charge of the industrial displays in the Palaces of Varied Industries and Manufactures.

In the Manufactures building was a large exhibit of Russian furs. The display was made by three of the largest firms, Edward Grunwaldt, of Saint Petersburg; Paul Grunwaldt, of Paris and Kamtschatka, and the Robinson Fur Company, of Irkutsk and Saint Petersburg. Siberia and northern Europe

produce furs of the finest quality and this exhibit embraced sables valued at from \$20 to \$500 a skin, silver and blue foxes,

the royal ermines and the sealskins from Cooper Islands, Behring Sea. The company founded by the Grunwaldts is the sole concessionaire under the Russian Government for the seal catch in the Behring sea. While all the furs of the exhibit attracted the interest of visitors, some of the garments were particularly conspicuous: for example, a lady's suit made of the velvet-like fur of the Siberian earth mouse, costing \$1,500. Here were rugs made of the skins of polar and black bears, tigers, lions, wolves and leopards.

Considerable space was given to a display of Russian handicraft as represented in the decorative industries. Artistic oxidized silverware from the Caucasus was sent by Klinzert, of Moscow, and Markoff, of Saint Petersburg. Here were also filigree work in gold and silver, and the famous light blue Russian enamels, on gold ground, in exquisite designs, all made by hand. Native Tscherkessians in their home costumes were seen here at work incrusting with silver wire, boxes, canes and other articles made of the hard brown Caucasian ksil-wood. Here were black lacquer boxes of papier mache from Saint Petersburg and

Moscow; iron statuettes, tables and ornaments, gilt lacquered woodenware, enameled ikons, or saint's pictures, in gorgeous gilt and color combination; the precious stones of the Ural Mountains, such as blood stones, malachites and amethysts, and the beautiful lace-like shawls of wool made by the peasant women.

In the Russian section of Liberal Arts was the overflow of the Fine Arts exhibit. This included the collective exhibit of Polish painters, in which was Styka's large canvas illustrating Sienkiewicz's historic Lithuanian novel, "By Fire and Sword." Here also were a series of Hungarian battle scenes, albums containing lithographs, photographs, heliographs and zincographs, reproducing famous works of



EMPEROR NICHOLAS II, CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

This striking portrait was the central feature of Russia's exhibit in the art gallery. The symbolism of the painting of the Holy Nativity, below that of the Czar, attracted much attention because of the birth of the Czarévitch, the long desired heir to the Russian throne, during the time that the painting was on exhibition.



JACOB M. GODBERG,  
Russian Commissioner.

art; photographs of Repin's series of paintings illustrating the 150th jubilee sitting of the Imperial Council, for which the artist received 120,000 rubles, and a collection of 173 series of post cards by famous Russian artists, including three Grand Duchesses, published by the Red Cross Society for the benefit of sufferers by war.

It is to be regretted that Spain, the land of Ferdinand and Isabella, to which America owes so much, was not as adequately represented at the Exposition as the resources of the country would have warranted. Upon the occasion of President Francis' visit to Madrid, prior to the opening of the Exposition, it was understood that the Spanish Government had accepted the invitation to participate. The matter was placed in the hands of Señor Don Evaristo Martin Contreras, Count de Olivia de Caitan, Special Commissioner of the Spanish Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, with headquarters at the office of the Ministry of Commerce in Madrid, Spain. At the Exposition, however, Spain had no official representation or official building or exhibit. Individual exhibitors were represented, however, in Palaces of Agriculture, Liberal Arts, Forestry, Fish and Game, and Mines and Metallurgy.

That model republic of the world, Switzerland, had by far, in its Swiss Châlet, one of the choicest exhibits in the Palace of Varied Industries. While the Federal Government of

Switzerland did not make any appropriation for an exhibit, the merchants themselves defrayed the expense of the display. The Swiss Châlet was in the west court and was awarded a gold medal. It was regretted that the Châlet had been relegated to such an out-of-the-way place. Although the edifice was largely visited, the Exposition was half over before the Châlet became thoroughly known to visitors. The exhibits on both floors of the building were numerous and characteristic of the mani-

fold Swiss industries. Young Swiss women in the picturesque costume of the country were in attendance to show and explain to visitors the different goods on exhibition. Swiss carvings in bas-relief abounded in profusion, many of these being from the famous Brienz artist, Mr. Steiner. Wood sculpture was shown at its best in the semi-life-sized group by Peter Ruof, another famous Brienz artist. The exhibits embraced the wonderful Swiss cuckoo and musical clocks, watches, music boxes, carved jewel cases, model châteaux, carved,

painted and inlaid furniture, much of which was hitherto unknown in the United States; life-size wooden carvings of wild animals, the world-renowned Alpine "Edelweiss," or Alpine snow-flower, which was in evidence everywhere; porcelain-painted portraits and medallions; scenes and landscapes of Swiss mountain scenery, embroideries and dress goods.

Turkey had a single unofficial exhibit of confectionery in

the Palace of Agriculture. The Turkish Ambassador to the United States, the Honorable Chekib Bey, as personal representative of the Sultan, paid an official visit to the Exposition about the middle of October, 1904, remaining several days.



SPANISH WINE EXHIBIT, PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.



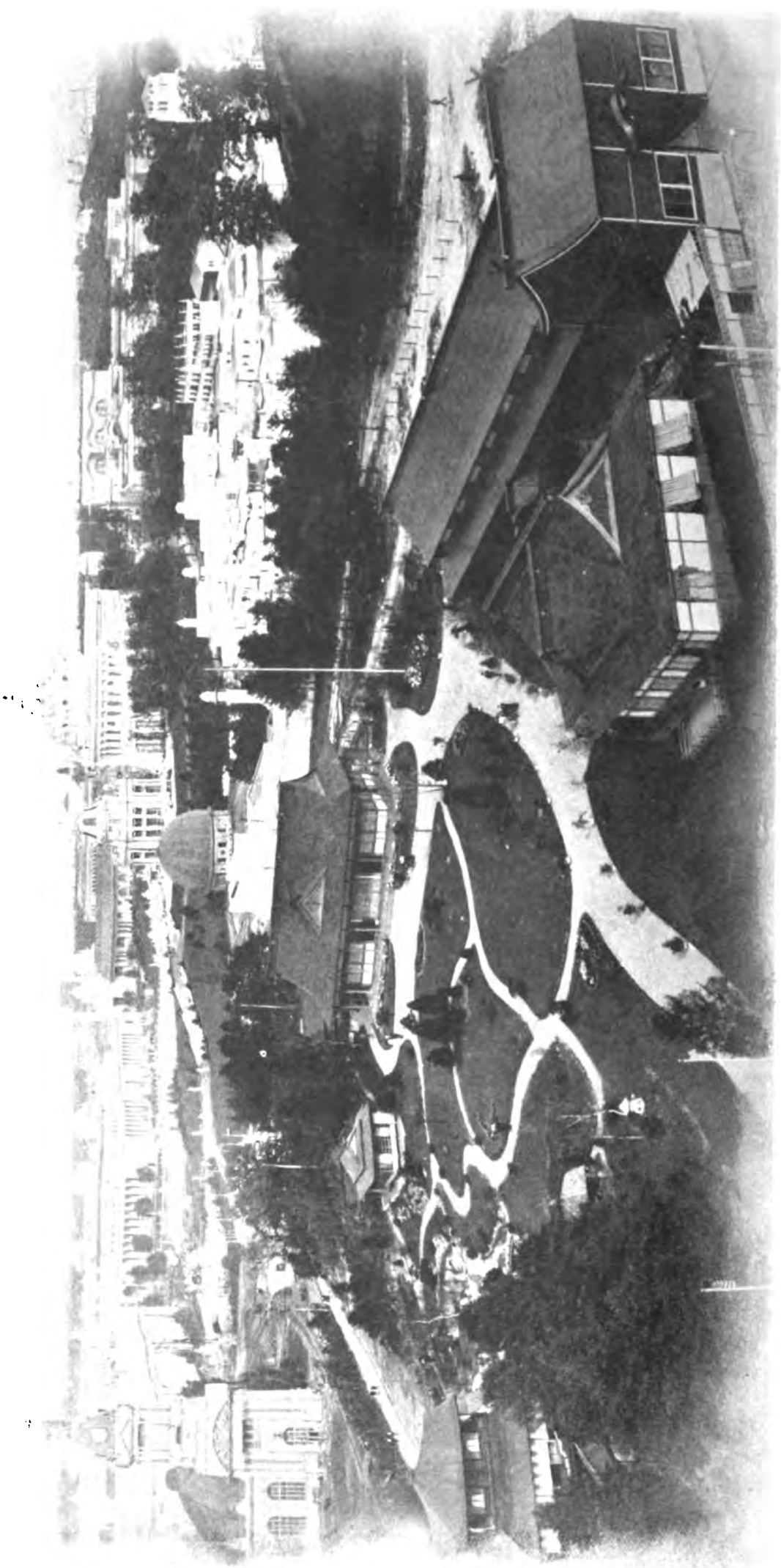
SWITZERLAND—THE CHALET IN THE COURT OF THE PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

In this building were exhibited laces, wood carvings and other products of Swiss industry. An exquisite piece of wood sculpture was "Das Menschen Alter," made from a single block of walnut, the work of Peter Ruof, of Brienz, who has received gold medals at every Exposition since the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. The group is entitled "The Three Ages of Life," and represents the grandfather, father and son, the two former being Alpine hunters, while the latter is reclining over the dead carcass of a chamois buck that has just been shot. The group was five feet in height and valued at \$1,250.



SWISS WOOD CARVING.





INDIAN IMP.  
JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

PALACE OF ART.  
JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

TEXAS.

MINES AND METALLURGY. GOVERNMENT BUILDING.  
JAPANESE EXHIBITION. JAPANESE IMPERIAL EXHIBITION.  
EASTWARD VIEW FROM CONSERVATION WHARF.

LIBERAL ARTS.  
EDUCATION.

MACHINERY. ELECTRICITY.



## CHAPTER IX.

### ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN REPRESENTATION.

CHINA'S GREATEST OFFICIAL PARTICIPATION IN AN EXPOSITION—A REVELATION OF HER DOMESTIC LIFE AND GREAT FUTURE POSSIBILITIES IN COMMERCE—CEYLON'S CHARMING DISPLAY—EGYPT'S ANCIENT RELICS AND MODERN INDUSTRY—INDIA'S PECULIAR WARES—JAPAN'S MAGNIFICENT PARTICIPATION IN ALL DEPARTMENTS—WONDERFUL ART DISPLAYS—EXHAUSTIVE EXHIBITS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS—NEW ZEALAND, THE WONDERLAND OF THE SOUTH SEAS—MATCHLESS BEAUTY OF NEW ZEALAND SCENERY—A NEW GOAL FOR TOURISTS—SIAM, PERSIA, RHODESIA AND OTHER FAR-AWAY LANDS.

THE far Eastern nations surprised the visitors to the Exposition with the completeness of their displays and the revelations of hitherto unknown resources which they contained. It was China's largest participation at a great international exposition, and some of her exhibits were brought from the most remote provinces, the more completely to illustrate the life of the whole Empire. Some of these things were two months in transit from the place of their origin to the seaport from which they were shipped to America. Japan had never so completely exploited her art and industries abroad before, nor had we, as a nation, any conception of the diversity of her art or the true genius and skill of her artists. The vagueness of American knowledge of the Orient was swept away and gave place to a new appreciation of their high merit in countless lines of effort. The exhibits of Asiatic and African nations and dependencies were everywhere prominent features of the Exposition, giving color and variety to the great Fair by their strong individuality and marked contrast from the exhibits of Europe and the Western continent.

The Empire of China, with its twenty-one provinces and close upon five hundred millions of inhabitants, made a vast collective exhibit in the Palace of Liberal Arts. Its very uniqueness rendered it, par excellence, the much-sought-for spot of the thousands of visitors to the Fair.

Upon the receipt of the invitation to participate in the display of nations at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the carrying out of China's acceptance was entrusted to Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G. C. M. G., Inspector-General of Customs at Peking. With all the services of many thousands of officials and employees at his command in the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, Sir Robert

took hold of the matter in such a thorough and systematic manner that the result was an unqualified success.

China signally honored both the United States and the Exposition in selecting to head its Commission to the Fair a prince of the blood Imperial in the person of Prince Pu Lun, who, upon his several visits to this country and to the Exposition, created a most favorable impression upon all who had the pleasure of seeing and meeting him.

The Imperial Chinese Commission embraced the following distinguished personages:

Imperial High Commissioner, His Imperial Highness, Prince Pu Lun.

President Ex-Officio, Sir Robert Hart, Bart. G. C. M. G., Inspector-General of Customs, Peking.

Imperial Vice-Commissioners, Mr. Wong Kai Kah, and Mr. Francis A. Carl; Secretary to the Commission, D. Percebois; Assistant, J. A. Berthet.

The twenty-one provinces of China, beginning with the northernmost, are: Shinking, Pehchihli, Shantung, Shansi, Kansuh, Shensi, Kiangsu, Honan, Anhwei, Hupeh, Szechuen, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hunan, Kweichow, Yunan, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kih Lin and Het Lung Kiang. Apart from these provinces is the Liaotung Peninsula, in which Port Arthur and Talienwan are situated; these two last named places having been leased to Russia in 1898. The provinces of Shinking, Kih Lin and Het Lung Kiang are provincial creations of the last few years. For ages past there were only eighteen provinces in China, known as the four northern, five eastern, two central, four southern, and three western. The regular subdivisions of the entire territory of China, according to the Chinese themselves, are colloquially known as "Sang," "Fu," "Chan," "Hien," and "Sz," which, translated into English, signify Provinces, Departments, Districts, Hundreds, and Tithings.



PRINCE PU LUN.

Imperial High Commissioner to the World's Fair, a prince of the Imperial blood, and the personal representative of the Imperial family. The Prince and suite occupied apartments at the Hotel Washington. The Prince was very attentive to his social duties, and entered into the spirit of the Exposition with great earnestness and enthusiasm.

The Empire of China, prior to 1842, was a sealed book, as far as foreign intercourse was concerned, and it was only after the cession of the Island of Hong Kong to the British that the now so-called treaty ports were opened to foreign trade and intercourse. Five treaty ports, the cities of Shanghai, Canton, Amoy, Ningpo and Foochow, were gradually made ports of call and of trade by virtue of the British Treaty with China of 1842.



FRANCIS A. CARL.

Chinese Imperial Vice-Commissioner, holding equal rank with Mr. Wong. Mr. Carl is an American, born at Osyka, Mississippi. He was Statistical Secretary at Shanghai and Deputy Postal Secretary under the Inspector-General of Customs. Mr. Carl was accompanied to Saint Louis by his wife and sister, Miss Kate Carl, who painted the portrait of the Empress Dowager, exhibited in the Palace of Art and presented by the Empress to the United States Government.

these, two are leased to Russia, one to Germany, and one to France. The other forty-one are



SIR ROBERT HART, BART., G. C. M. G.,

The Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs, who, although a British subject, is intrusted with the administration of the principal revenues of the Chinese Empire. The illustration is from a photograph loaned by his cousin, Mr. Francis A. Carl.

They became the nucleus of the real foreign relations with China as they exist to-day. At the present time there are no less than forty-six ports and stations in China that are open to foreign trade. Of

societies from different parts of the world. The treaty ports actually having headquarters of the Customs service

are: Newchwang, Tientsin, Chefoo, Kiaochow, Chungking, Ichang, Shasi, Yochow, Hankow, Kukiang, Wuhu, Nanking, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Hangchow, Ningpo, Wenchow, Santuao, Foochow, Amoy,

directly under Chinese rule, and their trade conditions are under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China.

Peking, the capital of China, does not come under the category of a treaty port, as it is merely the residence of the foreign ambassadors and other diplomatic officers accredited to China, the seat of the Inspector-General of Customs, and the headquarters of several missionary



WONG KAI KAH.

Chinese Imperial Vice-Commissioner. Mr. Wong is a Yale University graduate, class of 1883. He speaks English fluently, is an accomplished diplomat, and an important official of his Government. The routine of the general official intercourse with the Government authorities devolved upon Mr. Wong. He brought his family with him to Saint Louis, and with Mrs. Wong took a prominent part in the social life of the Exposition.



CHINESE NATIONAL PAVILION.

This Pavilion cost to erect \$60,000 to \$75,000, the exact figures not being ascertainable, as a considerable portion of the decorative work had been done in China and here by native Chinese workmen. The Pavilion was situated on the south side of Administration Avenue. The site of the Pavilion was formally dedicated on September 5, 1903, and construction began at once. The dedication ceremonies were very elaborate. The Pavilion was a reproduction of Prince I'u Lun's summer residence, and at the close of the Exposition was presented to President Francis. During the Exposition it contained many beautiful works of Chinese art and industry.

## CHINA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD'S FAIR.



D. PERCEBOIS.

Secretary of the Chinese Commission. Mr. Percebois has spent thirty years in the Chinese Customs service. He is a native of France, an accomplished scholar, and an expert in Chinese affairs. His catalogue of Chinese exhibits, with explanatory notes, is a most valuable work on China's exhibit at the Fair.

Swatow, Canton, Kowloon, Lappa, Samshui, Wuchow, Kiungchow, Pakhoi, Lungchow, Mengtz, Szemao, and Teng-yueh—thirty-three in all. The other stations, or "Barriers," as they are commonly called, are eight in number: Chinwangtao, Wanhsien, Changsha, Ngankin, Hueicchow, Kongmoon, Nan-ning and Yatung.

It was from the resources of the thirty-three treaty ports and their tributary

districts that the wealth of China's magnificent display of her natural and manufactured products and multifold industries was drawn. Besides the vast display in the Palace of Liberal Arts, a large exhibit of

books and other educational paraphernalia was made in the Palace of Education and Social Economy, and an exquisitely furnished Chinese Pavilion, indicative of China's official participation in the World's Fair, was constructed among the other national pavilions.

In China's beautiful exhibit in the Liberal Arts Palace there was but one regrettable feature, prejudicial to the effect and influence of the display. That was

the lack of space sufficient to show the exhibit to its best advantage. Accorded a space of about one hundred feet in breadth by a little less than three hundred feet in length, and deducting from this very inadequate area the space allotted for the different aisles and by-ways, to say nothing of the place reserved for the office of the Commission, China's exhibit was decidedly crowded. The space was in no way commensurate with the importance and the number and class of articles brought to the Exposition from such a distance. Notwithstanding this unfortunate and serious drawback, China did herself credit in her exhibit, and no praise is too great for those members of the Imperial Chinese Commission under whose direction and charge this thorough display was made.

It has been rightly said that the resources of China are as yet an unknown quantity to the people of the world outside of her own territory. Very

few, if any, persons outside that country fully realize the immense wealth that is hidden within China's borders. With her thirty or forty ports of trade through which to deal with the outer world, innermost China is still unknown. Her external trade is of a purely superficial nature and is but faintly indicative of the immense and even incalculable domestic commercial traffic. China is a nation of merchants and agriculturists.

There is no merchant or trader on the face of the earth that calculates his business ventures with such scrupulous exactness as does the Chinese. While his trading propositions may vary as to a greater or less margin of profit, according to circumstances, still that margin of profit, be it great or infinitesimally small, is always calculated upon, and a loss never cuts a figure in the Chinese method of reckoning accounts. In the matter of agriculture, the same idea of thrift shows itself. Not a foot of arable land in China is allowed to remain uncultivated. In many sections of the Empire the owner of land susceptible of cultivation,

who does not put his soil to good use by having it properly tilled and sown with suitable crops, is severely punished and his land is liable to be confiscated. With an area of approxi-

mately one million three hundred thousand square miles of territory, or, to be exact, one million two hundred and ninety-seven thousand two hundred and ninety-nine square miles, and an estimated population of five hundred and seven people to the square mile, it can be readily seen that China requires the most of her agricultural products for home consumption, exporting but little of such beyond her borders. This especially refers to her cereals and produce for daily food purposes; but there are quite a number of products of China's soil of which she has an abundance to spare. These latter she exports, and does so freely.

In the statistics of the Foreign Trade of China for the year 1902, published in one of its yellow books, by the Inspector-



PAGODA IN COURTYARD, CHINESE PAVILION.

This characteristic Chinese structure, curiously carved and ornamented, added much to the striking appearance of China's pavilion and helped make the whole seem like a bit of the Far East transplanted to America.



IN THE COMPOUND OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT PAVILION.

On April 26th His Imperial Highness, Prince Pu Lun, accompanied by the Imperial Vice-Commissioner, Wong Kai Kah, arrived at the World's Fair, and later made an informal tour of inspection of Chinese exhibits under guidance of Imperial Vice-Commissioner Francis A. Carl.



J. A. BERTHET.

Assistant Secretary, Chinese Commission. Mr. Berthet has been long in the Customs service of China, and, like all the other foreign members of the Commission, speaks Chinese readily. Mr. Berthet had charge of the details of the exhibit and was a source of information for visitors.



PRINCE PU LUN AND EXPOSITION OFFICIALS.

Photograph taken in the office of President Francis, who is seated beside the Prince. Among those standing are Vice-Commissioners Wong Kai Kah and Francis A. Carl, Directors Isaac S. Taylor, F. J. V. Skiff and Walter B. Stevens, of the Exposition Divisions, Franklin Ferris and others.



PRINCE PU LUN ON OPENING DAY.

Among the hundreds of diplomats and dignitaries who attended the opening ceremonies, Prince Pu Lun, in his Imperial robes of state, was the most striking figure as he mingled with the crowds on the Plaza of Saint Louis and in the Palace of Varied Industries.

General of Customs at Peking, the entire value of the foreign trade with China amounted to 529,545,489 Haikwan taels silver, of which 315,363,905 Haikwan taels silver was the net value of the imports, and 214,181,584 Haikwan taels silver was the value of the exports. The total amount of duties collected on both the imports and exports was 30,007,044 Haikwan taels silver. The Haikwan or customs tael here given represents a value of about seventy-five cents United States currency.

The value of China's direct trade with the United States during 1902 amounted to in round numbers, fifty millions of Haikwan taels silver, of which thirty millions represented the imports from, and twenty-five millions the exports to this country. Great Britain led with a trade of sixty-eight millions for European countries, while the entire continent of Europe, excepting Russia, could only show a trade amounting to fifty-eight millions. A great deal of unascertainable trade came from the British Colony of Hong Kong, which, being a free port, received and transhipped a great quantity of goods

destined for China from all countries, the trade with China from that place alone amounting to the enormous sum of 216,000,000 taels. With Japan, China's nearest neighbor, a trade of some 64,000,000 taels was done; while with India and the Straits settlements 43,000,000 taels helped to make up the general total. These countries are China's principal customers.

Of all the foreign nations with which China has dealt, the United States have always had a foremost place in the ranks of China's real friends. This friendship has been due to the kindly interest taken by the United States in China without the resort to force or bloodshed during her troublous times in years gone by; and this friendship remains today, marred alone through the misunderstanding, or lack of understanding, between the two nations on the subject of Chinese immigration into the United States. China has never expressed any objection or even opposition to a restriction of Chinese immigration into this country. On the other hand, at the time of the commercial treaty between China and the United States in



OPENING EXERCISES CHINESE PAVILION—MAY 6, 1904.

At the foot of steps, reading from left to right, are: H. I. H. Prince Pu Lun, H. I. C. M.'s High Commissioner to the World's Fair, and Honorable David R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. On the steps facing front, reading from left to right, are: Archbishop Glennon, of the Arch-Diocese of Saint Louis; H. E. Sir Chen-tung Liang Cheng, Chinese Minister to the United States; Mr. Francis A. Carl, Imperial Chinese Vice-Commissioner; Archbishop Ryan of the Arch-Diocese of Philadelphia; Mr. Wm. H. Thompson, Treasurer of the Exposition.



EMPRESS DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY RECEPTION—NOVEMBER 16, 1904.

Receiving party of the Imperial Chinese Commission to the World's Fair upon the occasion of a reception given in honor of the seventieth birthday of Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager of China. Reading from left to right the party consists of: Mr. Francis A. Carl, Imperial Vice-Commissioner; Mr. Kee Ow Yang; Mrs. Wong Kai Kah, wife of Imperial Vice-Commissioner; Miss Kate Carl, sister of Mr. F. A. Carl; Mrs. F. A. Carl; Mr. Wong Kai Kah, Imperial Vice-Commissioner; Mr. Tong Foo Pei, and Mr. D. Percebois, Secretary of Chinese Imperial Commission.



## CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.



CHINESE EXHIBIT, LIBERAL ARTS SECTION.

'Bird's-eye view, taken from east center of section, giving a general view of the display of articles exhibited, with a glimpse of the western entrance to the Chinese exhibit leading from the section belonging to Germany adjoining. Models of Chinese edifices shown in foreground to the left.

1880 the former could not sufficiently express its gratitude towards this country for prohibiting its citizens from dealing in opium in China; and, in acquiescing to the desire of the United States to prevent a promiscuous influx of Chinese into its territory, the Chinese Government expressed a hope that such restriction would have a tendency to cause Chinese subjects to desist from departing from their native shores for America. In accordance with the treaty of 1880 came the Chinese Exclusion Act, an act that has been renewed and reinforced with additional provisions and additional acts from year to year. China has no special complaint as to the exclusion of her laborer subjects, but she does most emphatically protest and object to the treatment experienced, at the hands of the United States Government officials, by those Chinese who come to this country under the belief that they have complied with the law relating to Chinese restriction and admission of Chinese subjects, other than laborers, pending the examination of their cases upon their arrival here. The Chinese, in such cases, claim that they are treated as criminals, are lodged in jails, and suffer such countless indignities that their government is fain to protest against their treatment in such a manner. There have been very many of the Chinese merchants and others who did not come within the provisions of the Exclusion Act and whose credentials and identity were without question, who have had to suffer the indignities cited above and who complained to their government. These numerous complaints created a profound impression in government circles at Peking, so much so, in fact, that Chinese participation in the Exposition became doubtful. An after-consideration, however, prevailed, in the hope that the United States would take proper steps towards an amelioration of the present system so that such Chinese as might be lawfully entitled to come to the United States might do so without suffering any of the indignities already enumerated, and whose documentary

and other credentials would be such as to insure them an immediate landing upon arrival in this country. Since the closing of the Exposition efforts have been renewed to induce the United States Government to adopt adequate measures, and enact legislation, whereby *bona fide* Chinese merchants and others entitled to land in this country may do so upon their arrival from China with the proper vouchers necessary to establish their identity and calling.

China fully realized the importance of being adequately represented at the Exposition; not alone for the purpose of exhibiting her products and manufactures, but from a desire to show her harmonious commercial relations with all other nations. In order to do this, the Imperial Government appropriated the generous sum of 750,000 taels silver, the equivalent of \$500,000 gold, for the necessary expense of representation, besides erecting a Chinese Pavilion for official receptions that was a unique specimen of quaint and magnificent oriental architecture. This pavilion was dedicated with elaborate ceremony on September 5, 1903. On that occasion President Francis gracefully eulogized the Chinese people as a race whose character has always been a synonym for integrity and fidelity. He referred at length to China's willingness to participate in the Exposition, and called attention to her large appropriation. He closed his speech by introducing Mr. Wong Kai Kah, the Imperial Vice-Commissioner of China, who spoke as follows:

In accepting the invitation of the United States to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904, China, her head hoary with the snows of four thousand five hundred years, will march in company with other powers to do honor to a great nation—youngest in age, but one of the first in culture, progress and civilization.

If history is worthy of credence, civilization took its rise from the East, traveling ever westward, favoring one nation and then another, until on coming to the United States, a circuit was completed.

From across the broad Pacific China beholds that civilization, of which she is



IMPERIAL GUEST BED IN CHINESE PAVILION.

Carved ebony bedstead in the Imperial bed chamber in the Chinese Pavilion, intended for the use of Imperial and other titled guests. The bedspread, sheets, pillow-covers, draperies, canopy, curtains and other like accessories are of richly hand-embroidered satin. A curiously wrought charm to insure pleasant dreams hangs from the center of the carved canopy, surmounted by three decorated tablets.



CHINESE EXHIBIT—LIBERAL ARTS PALACE.

General bird's-eye view of northern half of Chinese exhibit in Liberal Arts Palace, looking towards the north, showing the groupings of the various objects exhibited, and the pagoda-shaped roofs of the two northern entrances to the display, as taken from the extreme eastern center of the section. The aggregation of the almost countless demonstrations of Chinese artistic and industrial skill betrayed real oriental splendor.

the parent, assuming the perfect form, and shedding beneficent influence over a prosperous and a contented people. China, filled with wonder and admiration, is desirous of ascertaining the different stages her old civilization has passed through to attain the eminence it has reached to-day. Notwithstanding her great age, China is anxious to learn; and this Universal Exposition, being an universal educator, China will take her lessons from it. All participating nations and people will acquire some knowledge new to them and impart something beneficial to the rest of mankind.

The friendly rivalry between nations in exhibiting what each excels in, in natural products, in commerce, in industrial works, in medicine, in art, in manufactures, in methods of education, in inventions, in scientific discoveries, and in all and everything pertaining to elevating the moral, social and physical condition of the human race, tends to make nations understand each other better, appreciate each other more; and the grand result will be the preservation of peace in the world. No government can fail to perceive that, for the improvement of a country and people, it is essential to live in peace.

The brightest page in the history of the last century is the one recording the Peace Conference at the Hague, called by His Majesty, the present Czar of Russia. The effect of that humane act is being felt this day, and, on account of it, the memory of this great monarch will ever be kept green, inasmuch as it was due to the Peace Conference that the International Tribunal was established before which all international differences are adjusted by arbitration, thus avoiding the miseries and sufferings incident to war.

But it has been reserved for America and the Americans to bring into realization, at the City of Saint Louis, what the Czar has initiated at The Hague. When the history of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition comes to be written, the names of President David R. Francis and his associates will be embellished in letters of gold, because they, voicing the sentiment of the American people, will, by means of this great Exposition, introduce

into the world a new era, an era that will see the fulfillment of that heavenly message transmitted to mankind two thousand years ago: "Peace on earth and good will toward men."

Mr. Wong was followed by Director F. W. Lehmann, who intensified his address by directing it to the President of the Exposition and the ladies and gentlemen "representing many nations of the world." Referring to China, Mr.

Lehmann compared that country's greatness to a processional march of all nations wherein one out of every four persons who passed in line would be found to be a native of China; concluding his remarks by saying that "we, as a people and a nation, should treat China with justice and fairness. We should accord to her citizens the same fair treatment that we expect of her." Many hundreds of people were present, all of whom applauded these sentiments.

Commissioner Wong produced a three-handled loving-cup, which, when filled with champagne, was passed to President Francis, who toasted: "To the exhibits of the Chinese Empire, another step to a universal peace." Several other toasts followed as also did several speeches. The event was considered by all as one of the red letter days in the history of the Fair.

All matters touching upon the relations of China with foreign countries are handled by a branch of the government known as the "Tsung-li Yamen," or Board of Foreign Affairs. While this board is composed of representatives of the imperial family and other very high officials of the government, one very important member is a foreigner to the Chinese race. That personage is Sir Robert Hart, Baronet, G. C. M. G., Inspector-General of Customs at Peking. It is through the medium and diplomacy of Sir Robert Hart that most of the negotiations

of an important nature are carried on between China and the other powers, notwithstanding the fact that all, or nearly all, of the foreign nations represented by ambassadors or ministers at Peking have their own secretaries of legation, who are conversant with the Chinese tongue and written language. Sir Robert Hart is a thorough Chinese scholar, an Englishman by birth, and has been connected with the Imperial Chinese Customs Service since its incipency, holding his present post as Inspector-General of Customs since 1863, over forty-one years ago. He has personally contributed unexceptional services to China and her government, both in times of peace and of war, notably in the recent Boxer troubles, when he largely contributed towards adjusting the Boxer difficulties, an undertaking which he fulfilled with the highest honors, both for China and for himself. During his short term as Ambassador for Great Britain in 1885, he temporarily relinquished his post as Inspector-General of Customs, only to resume it again as soon as Great Britain had received his declination of the honor.

It was, therefore, a foregone conclusion that, in naming its Commission from China to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, China should have seen fit to have placed Sir Robert Hart as the President of the Commission in all its practical operations with the Exposition authorities.

The Imperial Maritime Customs of China, of which Sir Robert Hart is the supreme head, controls not alone the



VIEW SHOWING THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE CHINESE EXHIBITS.

In the Palace of Liberal Arts China had a floor space three hundred feet long. This picture, taken from in front of the Commissioner's office, although it shows but one aisle, gives a comprehensive idea of the great floor space crowded with the treasures of the Chinese Empire. The different articles on exhibition were grouped according to the section of the country from whence they came.



GATEWAY IN COMPOUND, CHINESE PAVILION.

One of the most interesting architectural embellishments of the Chinese Pavilion was this gateway, surmounted by figures of dragons and warriors. The entire carved work as well as the separate figures are all of original and unique design.

maritime revenues of the country, but the postoffice department as well. This department is the outcome of recent years only, the various foreign governments represented in China having had their individual postoffices at their respective consulates. The postal service of China now numbers over six thousand employees, situated at all the principal ports of the Empire.

In her Customs Service China has between eight and nine thousand employees, of whom nearly one thousand are foreigners, distributed in the in-door and out-door staffs, medical, statistical, harbor, coast, engineer, light-house, and internal revenue departments. The in-door staff, numbering over one thousand members, is represented by the various commissioners or collectors of customs at the different treaty ports, who, with their respective assistants, represent the inspector-general as his chief auxiliaries. It has been mainly through the personal efforts of these various commissioners of customs that the different sections of China under their control have been able to make such creditable individual demonstrations of their products, as tended to make the *tout-ensemble* of China's exhibit in the Liberal Arts Palace an incomparable one.

The installation of the Chinese exhibits in the Liberal Arts Palace began in the middle of March, 1904, and the section was ready for the reception of visitors on the opening day of the Exposition, though it was about the middle of June before the last of the articles for exhibition were received from China and placed on view.

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Imperial Chinese Minister at Washington, paid several visits to the Exposition and expressed himself as being highly pleased with the great and wondrous display made at the Fair.

In the afternoon of May 6, 1904, the formal dedication and opening of the completed Chinese Pavilion took place, and the event was heralded as the most imposing and ceremonious of social and official functions that had taken place at the Exposition up to that time. The event was one long to be remembered as a notable gathering of some of China's most prominent officials. Expressions of deep significance emanated from all present, notably from Prince Pu Lun, as Imperial High Commissioner, and Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, setting forth that the Exposition would have a great influence towards further cementing the ever-growing friendship between China and the United States.

A happy incident occurred during the ceremonies when President Francis, with raised glass, proposed the following toast: "I am sure I express the sentiment of the Commissioner, and the guests assembled, when I ask that we be permitted to drink to the long life and prosperity of the Emperor of China and the Empress Dowager." The toast was drunk amid loud and prolonged applause and cheering.

Prince Pu Lun, through Mr. Wong Kai Kah, Vice-Commissioner, who acted as interpreter, responded, saying that he appreciated the sentiment which prompted the toast and asked that all drink to the health of the President of the United States. Formal addresses were exchanged between Prince Pu Lun and President Francis, the latter making special comment upon the fact that China was one of the first nations to respond to the invitation of the United States Government to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The Chinese Minister, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, in his address, said that he was very much impressed with the rapidity with which the Exposition had been completed, judging from the unfinished state it had been in upon the occasion of his presence at the dedication a year previous. Commissioner Francis A. Carl also spoke in the same strain.

The same evening, May 6th, Prince Pu Lun held a levee and reception to a great number of invited guests at the Hotel Washington. Over three thousand were present, the reception being the greatest social event during the Exposition, thus concluding the festivities in commemoration of the opening of the Chinese Pavilion to the general public. The Prince paid a farewell visit to President Francis on the 13th of May, leaving for a tour of the principal cities in the United States the day following.



CURIOUS CHINESE DEVICES IN MANUFACTURES.

A pyramidal-shaped thatched roof model of a Chinese ice-house is shown in the foreground, flanked on the left by a complete model of a mill for the manufacture of bean-oil and bean-cake; and on the right by sedan-chairs and chair-coolies, salt factory, wind-mill of lateen sails and a vermicelli factory in the order named. These were all in the Chinese section of the Liberal Arts Palace.

The history of China's participation in the Exposition of 1904 would be incomplete without a description of the famous picture of the Dowager Empress An of China, painted by Miss Kate Carl. While not a part of China's exhibit, the portrait created widespread enthusiasm and admiration. Mrs. Conger, wife of the United States Minister at Peking was instrumental in obtaining the portrait as a gift to the United States, and it was that lady who introduced Miss Carl to the Empress, with whom Miss Carl became a great favorite, finally obtaining consent to paint the portrait. Daily sittings were given until the painting was



INNER GATEWAY, CHINESE PAVILION.

These doors, in which were inlaid the figures of two Chinese soldiers, attracted much attention and were generally admired by visitors. Chinese skill in making inlaid work was evidenced in many of their exhibits.





ART PORCELAINS AND CLOISONNÉ WARE.

Ancient porcelains, jade and crystal ornaments and cloisonné ware exhibited by the Industrial Institute of Peking, which received the Grand Prize and gold medal. The revival of the manufacture of modern cloisonné is here shown in all its stages, from the basic copper to the finished article.

completed. It left China on May 3rd, arriving at the Exposition a few days before June 14th, on which date it was safely installed in one of the large front galleries in the main or central building of the Art Palace, and had the distinction of being the only object on the east wall of the gallery. The portrait is life size, three-quarter length, representative of the Empress seated on her throne in Imperial attire, and is said to be a most accurate likeness of Her Imperial Majesty. The picture is mounted on a massive raised pedestal of Teak-wood. The frame of the picture, which is a delicately wrought and carved specimen of Chinese handicraft, bearing suitable inscriptions in carved Chinese characters, together with its pedestal, measures seventeen feet high by ten feet in width, though the portrait itself measures only eight by ten feet. The portrait was unveiled by Prince Pu Lun, who, with the Chinese Minister, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, came to Saint Louis for that purpose.

The great distance of China from the United States, coupled with the very limited space allotted for her exhibits in the Liberal Arts Palace, no doubt contributed to the inability of that country to have her natural and artificial products exhibited more *in extenso*. Many of China's industries as well as of their different places of origin were demonstrated by photographic exhibits. A collection of over one thousand three hundred large and beautifully executed photographs, including over twenty large albums, furnished the visitor an idea of the various localities in China that are open to foreign intercourse, as well as many places that are confined to the native element exclusively. Many of these photographs deal with the manners, customs, modes of dress, and different pursuits followed by the Chinese race in the different sections of the country. The photographs were contributed by all the treaty ports collectively, each port furnishing its own quota corresponding to the importance of the locality. All of the photographic views bear suitable inscriptions describing their

import. It would take a volume by itself to enter into a detailed description of all the interesting subjects shown by these views.

Of the one hundred and forty-four groupings or classifications of exhibits at the Exposition, China had representation in ninety-nine, as follows: Six out of a total of eight groups under the heading of Education; Art, four out of six; Liberal Arts, twelve out of thirteen; Manufactures, thirty-four out of thirty-six; Machinery, one out of five; Electricity, none; Transportation, four out of six; Agriculture, eighteen out of twenty-seven; Horticulture, four out of seven; Forestry, two out of three; Mines and Metallurgy, four out of five; Fish and Game, three out of five; Anthropology, three out of four; Social Economy, two out of thirteen; and Physical Culture two out of three. Distance prevented an exhibit of live stock and poultry from China. The other groups in which China was not represented pertained to elements and institutions peculiarly belonging to Europe and America and in no way related to the resources and elements of China. It

can therefore be seen that China not only gave a full representation of all required by the Exposition classifications, but she also contributed many novel features that were not included in the Exposition tabulation.

In the general comity of nations and in the course of their commercial relations with one another, the question of money and of money values becomes a very important factor to a harmonious understanding. The divergency between a gold and a silver standard for money units in different countries is constantly fluctuating, and it requires unceasing attention to maintain a proper parity between the two metals. While the majority of the countries that do business with China maintain a gold standard for money values, China has ever regarded silver as the money

metal, looking upon gold as a commodity with a commercial value but of quantity insufficient in itself as a money-circulating



EMBROIDERED SILKS AND PORCELAIN WARE.

Portion of exhibit of the Shanghai Tea and Porcelain Company, showing embroidered silks and satins in the Pagoda show-case, with rare specimens of ancient and modern porcelain vases. Two folds of a six-leaved decorated porcelain and carved ebony screen are shown to the left of picture.



CARVED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE AND SCREENS.

The two platforms here shown contain various articles of furniture, for office and household use, that is manufactured in Canton of the famous Cantonese blackwood. Richly and exquisitely carved tables, with marble or cloisonné tops; stools with marble seats; easy chairs with embroidered backs and inlaid with mother-of-pearl; screens of blackwood and cloisonné or illuminated porcelains and pearl inlaid five-storied pagodas help make up this choice collection.



medium. Silver money, therefore, is the standard of China, as it has always been, and is regulated by weight and the fineness of the metal. The silver, in order to come up to the Chinese idea of fineness suitable for money, must be absolutely pure, and this pure silver is technically known in China as "sycec," or silver of virgin purity. The ordinary commercial weights of China are based on the unit of one "liang," or tael of one and one-third ounce avoirdupois; sixteen "liang" making one "chin" or catty; one hundred "chin," one "tan" or picul; and one hundred and twenty "chin," one "shih" or stone. Without any variation in specific weight, the weighing of silver is based upon the "tael" or "liang" unit with its downward fractions calculated decimally. The Chinese do not make any distinction or difference, as is done in the United States between avoirdupois, apothecary's and Troy weight, their standard being the same in all three cases. The tael equals ten "chien" or tenths, or mace, and each "chien" is divided into ten "fen" or hundreds or "candareens," and each fen is composed of ten "li" or mills, commonly known as "cash." The cash is the smallest coin in China, and is the frequently-seen round brass coin with a square hole in the center, bearing Chinese inscriptions on both sides. These Chinese "cash" are strung in quantities of one hundred "cash" each, very much after the fashion of sausage links, each link being composed of two hundred cash; a "string" of "cash" varying from one thousand one hundred for the silver dollar to one thousand four hundred for the silver tael. The Chinese tael of commerce is represented by a value of \$1.35 or \$1.37 silver, while the Hai Kwan or customs tael is based on a value of about \$1.54 silver, the latter being calculated always in the payment of duties and all kinds of imperial revenues.

The great distance from China to the United States precluded the majority of exhibitors from personal representation, and their goods, therefore, were entrusted to the care of the Imperial Maritime Customs. The value of the goods exhibited in the



INLAID TABLES, JUTE AND ARTISAN'S TOOLS.

In the foreground are several Ningpo rosewood tables inlaid with white bone-wood. The inlaid work is very artistic and of unique designs. At the left are two sample racks of twisted jute, bleached and unbleached. Following the latter, as far as the eye can reach, are racks containing actual-sized samples of the various tools used by Chinese artisans in following their different trades.

Chinese section is conservatively placed at \$650,000 gold. This amount does not include the duty levied on the goods by the customs of the United States.

In the matter of coins and coinage of China several very valuable and interesting collections were made from different parts of the Empire and exhibited at the Exposition. In the exhibits by the City of Newchwang were two collections of coins from two Imperial mints at Kirin and at Moukden. The former place is in the Shenking Province and the latter in the Province of Fengtien, Manchuria. These two mints turn out silver dollars, half dollars, twenty, ten and five-cent pieces, and the copper one-cent piece. Modern machinery is employed for coining purposes and the dies and all repairs are made on the premises. On the obverse side of all coins the traditional Chinese dragon appears, while the denomination of the coin, its origin and actual value

appears on the reverse side in both Manchu and Chinese characters. On this latter side of the silver dollar and the copper cent piece the Romanized word "Fengtien" likewise appears. The silver dollar is nine hundred fine, the half dollar eight hundred and sixty, and the twenty, ten and five-cent pieces are eight hundred and twenty fine. The workmen, all natives, are paid from fifty dollars to eighty dollars, Mexican silver, per month, and work eleven hours in summer and from seven to eight hours daily in winter. An effort was made to coin silver taels in "shoes" or "sycec" silver, but this project has been abandoned. The tael was formerly made in the shape of a small-footed woman's shoe (hence the name) in denominations of one, two, three, five, ten and fifty tael "shoes." The collection of coins from the provincial mint at Chengtu, in the Chunking exhibit, is pretty much the same as those described above, with the addition of the silver rupee, to meet China's trade with India, and the copper half cent and two-cent pieces. The same may be said of the Wuchang mint at Hankow, which was established by Chang Chih Tung;



RARE PORCELAINS FROM HUPEH.

This beautifully constructed Pagoda case contained some of the choicest specimens of the ceramic art in China that are exhibited from Hupeh, Kiu-kiang and elsewhere, many of the porcelain vases and other objects shown dating several hundreds of years B. C. These likewise received the Grand Prize.



WOMAN TEA CARRIER AND ART PORCELAIN.

The long table in foreground contains a semi-life size model of a Foochow woman tea-carrier and a number of small clay models of itinerant vendors, street merchants, beggars, crockery mender, barber, etc. Immediately to the rear is a group of ceramics from the great potteries of China, showing the famous porcelains of King-te-chen.



ARCHERY EXHIBIT AND FOOCHOW LACQUER WARE.

Framed in a circle on the wall between the two upright show-cases is a hunting equipment of cavalry, foot-archery and ball-shooting bows with whistling and various other arrows, shields, swords, quivers and targets, all used exclusively by the Chinese. The lacquered ware on the platform and in the pagoda-shaped case to the right, consisting of desks, tables, cabinets, etc., is considered the finest and most costly in the world; comes solely from Foochow, China, where the secret of its manufacture has been held by one family for generations.

as also of the Kiangnan mint at Nanking, which latter is the largest one in the Empire, dating from December, 1897, all the extensive machinery being of British manufacture. Apropos of coins, there was exhibited a most curious and unique collection of Chinese, Annamese, Japanese and Corean copper coins, dating from 2500 B. C. to the present day. The collection, which numbered two thousand nine hundred and seventy-five different coins, is the property of Mr. A. F. Schepens, of the Imperial Customs Service at Hankow, and attracted much attention among numismatists and others, owing to the quaint, odd and remarkably curious shapes of many of the coins.

The exhibit from the City of Newchwang, one of the principal homes of the Manchus and Tartars, and the northernmost treaty port in China, was particularly noticeable in its manufacture of hemp fibre paper window glass. This paper, which is exceedingly translucent, is pasted in the window frames, then carefully oiled with a white seed oil, and when dry becomes semi-transparent and impervious to wind or weather. As Manchurian houses are invariably facing the south, a constant stream of daylight enters the rooms. Besides a fine showing of many articles indigenous to China, Newchwang is the center of the bean-growing industry of China as well as the home of the manufacture of bean oil for alimentary, culinary and illuminating purposes, and the residue of the bean, in the form of a bean-cake, for use as a fertilizer. One of the real features of the Newchwang exhibit was (Exhibit No. 112, Chinese Catalogue) the model of an old mill, complete for the manufacture of bean oil and bean-cake. The mill is made of granite and wood and is a very



FUNERAL PROCESSION—PIGSKIN TRUNKS.

On the show-case in the foreground, containing famous Chinese king-fisher feather jewelry and ornaments, is the model of a catafalque, or funeral cortege. In the picture first come the bearers of the commemorative tablets, then the empty official chair of the deceased, after which comes the canopy covering the coffin with the requisite number of bearers headed by the chief mourner of the deceased. The white and colored pigskin trunks are shown on the center of the platform adjoining. A Mandarin's grave, with peaked entrance, is seen to the extreme left.

ponderous-looking affair. The oil extracted varies from seven to ten per cent of the bulk weight of the beans, and, as the oil is expressed, the residue is formed into cart-wheel shaped cakes for fertilizing purposes.

With the collection of exhibits sent from the City of Tientsin are incorporated all the articles and goods from Peking, the capital city of China. Among the exhibits from the Tientsin district, those attracting the most attention were a choice and complete assortment of musical instruments used by the Chinese, a large collection of furs and skins, clay models of marriage and funeral processions, bows and arrows, gingals, models of the different occupations and trades of the Chinese race, as well as life-size figures illustrative of Chinese wearing apparel and costumes.

The Industrial Institute of Peking exhibited a collection of the highest art work in ancient and modern pottery and porcelain ware. The same institute also showed an unsurpassed collection of ancient bronzes and cloisonné ware, jade-stone and crystal ornaments, and a complete demonstration of the revival of the manufacture of the cloisonné metal as now being taught in Peking. The Institute's exhibit contained a rich and interesting display of carpets, rugs, tapestries and fabrics for upholstery unlike anything ever before seen in a World's Exposition. Rugs and carpets measuring from two feet

square to twenty by thirty feet, made from wool alone, wool and silk, and from pure silk, were shown. The Institute received several grand prizes, and gold, silver and bronze medals.

The City of Chefoo is noted for the famous "bamboo" or "pongee" silk, whence comes most of the fabric of that



LACQUERED AND ORNAMENTED PEWTER WARE.

An ideal Chinese pagoda-shaped show-case, demonstrating the high skill of the Chinese carver's art. The case is made out of "Pai-nan-mu," a yellowish hardwood, and is highly finished and varnished. It contains lacquered tea-caddies and cigar-cases, with richly ornamented pewter interior boxes so as to exclude the air, as likewise a variety of other objects in pewter. The white model to the right represents a Mandarin's official headquarters.

particular texture to supply markets throughout the world. A great number of rolls of this silk was on exhibition and found ready and eager buyers among the visitors to the Exposition. In China this article is known as "Chefoo" silk. Another equally noted production of this city and its surrounding districts is the straw braid that is used for the manufacture of straw hats, the greater portion of the manufactured product being exported principally to the United States. The old China firm of Messrs. Carlowitz & Company, of Chefoo, exhibited a large assortment of samples of straw braid made in the homes of the Chinese and extensively exported.

The City of Chunking, besides its mint, is noted as one of the centers for silks and satins of extraordinary breadth of loom and especially made for Imperial uses at Peking; for its grass cloth and Thibetan woolen goods made from the wool of the llama sheep. Beeswax is also exported in large quantities. Chunking had a very fine display of all these products.

The great inland city of Hankow, the capital of the Hupeh Province, on the wonderful Yang-Tze-Kiang River, is the principal mart for tea produced in inland China, and is the headquarters governing the price of China teas all over the world. This city made a very full and comprehensive exhibit of samples of the fragrant leaf, besides which, manufactures of paper, silk, tobacco, Britannia, pewter and white metal ware, cotton cloth milled on the spot, China grass cloth, lace, grain and pulse, preserved foods, beeswax, pig iron and steel. A special and unique representation of vegetable tallow and vegetable oil, as well as specimens of prepared albumen, helped to swell Hankow's wonderfully fine exhibit.

The Hupeh provincial exhibit was undoubtedly the most costly and interesting display of ancient art work of original design in jadestone, crystal and porcelain ware, bronzes and

silk and satin embroideries ever exhibited anywhere in the world. One of the articles of extraordinary value, both as an object of antiquity, rarity and pecuniary worth, is numbered seven hundred and twenty-eight in China's catalogue, and thus described: "Ancient porcelain vase, in five colors with black

ground, decorated with chrysanthemum flowers, Buddha's hands, peaches and peach flowers, bamboo leaves, etc., made during the reign of the Emperor Kang Hei. (1662 to 1723 A. D.)" To this description is added the following: "Note—This is a most rare, valuable piece which, both in quality and workmanship and in perfection of preservation, is probably unique. A cracked specimen of the same kind of work was sold in 1900 at Peking for \$10,000 Mex."

The Province of Hunan, in addition to many beautiful objects *de vertu*, exhibited an ancient polished mirror on its stand dating from the time of the Chou Dynasty (1122 to 225 B. C.), in a perfect state

of preservation for general use. A choice collection of metals, indigenous to the locality was also shown, among which were some very fine specimens of cinnabar, galena and auriferous quartz.

The City of Kiu Kiang made a fine showing of the higher grades of paper for which the place is noted; but the finest exhibit from this city was the samples of modern Chinese pottery and porcelain ware for general use, made in the greatest potteries of China, situated in the town of King-to-chen. These potteries date from the year 998 A. D., and have one hundred and twenty furnaces and employ about one hundred and sixty thousand hands. It is here where the "tribute porcelain" for the use of the Emperor of China is made, and most of the exhibits from these potteries at the Exposition were duplicates of the "tribute porcelain." The annual value of the output to-day is from \$2,000,000 to



ART WORK IN JADESTONE, CRYSTAL, PORCELAIN AND BRONZE.

Section reserved by the Province of Hupeh for its art collection. Rare carved jadestone, both green and white, tablets, plates, bowls, vases, cups and other ornaments adorn the show-cases. The white oblong-shaped slab on the stand in the center is an ancient hollowed brick of the Han Dynasty (206 B. C.), profusely ornamented. Richly carved crystals, decorated ancient porcelains and antique bronzes make the collection one of the rarest on exhibition. Grand Prize winner.



CANTONESE JEWELER'S ART EXHIBIT.

In the centre foreground are seen a number of the choicest specimens of the Cantonese jeweler, as exhibited by Wing Cheong & Co., of Hong Kong and Canton. Models of junks, dragon-boats, pagodas, tea-houses, etc., have been deftly wrought in beaten silver and are exposed to view under glass cases.



BRONZE ART WORK AND CARVED ELEPHANT TUSKS.

General view of antique bronzes exhibited by the Hupeh Provincial authorities, consisting of incense burners, vases, gilded-bronze idols, vases and gold and silver inlaid bronzes. In the frame is a collection of Chinese coins issued by the Kirin mint in the Hankow District. A huge elephant's tusk, exquisitely and intricately carved, is shown in a glass case to the right.





ANCIENT PORCELAINS OF RARE VALUE.

In the carved show-case to the left over which appears the legend "Grand Prix," were treasured some of the rarest specimens of Chinese porcelain manufacture ever seen in a Universal Exposition. The case contained, among other high-priced wares, and exhibited by the Industrial Institute of Peking, three small Peach Bloom oviform bottles, seven inches each in height and valued at \$10,000, \$6,000 and \$5,000 respectively.

\$3,000,000 gold, whereas in former years it was from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 gold, exclusive of what is made for official purposes.

The City of Wuhu, on the Yangtze Kiang river, some two hundred and sixty-five miles from Shanghai, exhibited a beautiful model of its famous seven-storied pagoda, built in 1619 A. D.; also specimens of native timber and anthracite coal.

Nanking, the great city that was almost entirely destroyed by the Taeping rebellion, is the seat of the principal figured silk, satin and velvet supply for all China. A gorgeous collection of these rich fabrics was exhibited, of almost every conceivable color and pattern, and the throngs of visitors, especially ladies, were charmed at the sight of this brilliant collection.

From the port of Kiangnan, jewelry, articles *de vertu* and *crêpe de Chine* made a very creditable exhibit.

The famous Chinese black and mother-of-pearl, yellow and gold, red and gold lacquered ware plaques, trays, fancy boxes, etc., manufactured in the town of Yangchow, attracted considerable attention among the exhibits from the port of Chinkiang. Yang-chou-fu, as the place is properly called, is the only spot in China where this peculiar lacquered ware is made. Another feature of the Chinkiang display was the very interesting and attractive one of Mr. J. B. de la Touche of that port, in his presentation of an array of some four hundred different bird skins, of all kinds of plumage, tastefully arranged in glass show-cases.



TERRA-COTTA AND GLAZED POTTERY FROM CHUNGKING.

Among the various large porcelain vases to be seen on the central platform were to be found many ceramic articles made in Chungking of terra-cotta ware, such as tea-pots, flower-pots and vases, rice bowls, food-warmers, etc., while the four immense glazed pottery urns in the foreground are splendid specimens of the potter's art.

The city of Shanghai, being the northern principal outlet for foreign commercial intercourse, and the seat of all statistical information concerning China's commerce, had all the facilities for presenting the thoroughly complete and instructive exhibit that it did. Education was represented by the works of some of China's brightest scholars, artists and philosophers, demonstrating a knowledge and intelligence little dreamed of, hitherto, by the outer world. Medicines from all parts of the Empire, many of them unknown to the western pharmacists and physicians, formed an unique and highly interesting scientific exhibit. Musical instruments of every kind in use in China attracted much attention from everyone who saw them, while exhibits of jewelry, "curios" or curiosities, toys, hardware, ceramics, products and manufactures for food and wearing apparel abounded on all sides. That distinctly Chinese personal adjunct, the fan, was uniquely represented by an exceedingly choice collection of four thousand fans exhibited by Shu Lien Chi, of Hangchow. These fans may be described as folding and non-folding, and are made of ivory, ebony, bamboo, sandalwood, coir and bone frames and handles, with



OFFICIAL CHINESE HATS AND CAPS.

Show-case to the left foreground contained the head-wear for Chinese officials during the summer and winter seasons. The various ranks are discernible by the different colored buttons surmounting the hats. The center stand shows metal-work braziers and gongs, large drums and tablet racks found in the court-yards of Temples and Mandarin's *yamens* or offices.

silk, paper, horn, gauze and lace bodies, besides being ornamented with carvings, water-color paintings of landscapes, flowers, insects, birds, figures and animals, or with scrolls or inscriptions in Chinese characters indicative of relatives or friends. The Shanghai Tea and Porcelain Company had a pleasing exhibit of modern porcelains, ancient vases and bronzes, a complete assortment of silks and satins, as well as some of the choicest teas from the Mo Yuen, Hangchow, Tchang, Ningchow, Keennum and other noted Shanghai tea districts, for which they received the grand prize and several gold medals.

Of the individual exhibitors represented in the Shanghai collection were Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company, and A. R. Burkill & Sons, of Shanghai, with samples of all grades of raw silk as exported from China to foreign countries. Anthracite coal was displayed by the Peking Syndicate, and cotton yarns and cotton shirtings were to be seen from the mills of the Hua Sheng Cheong Company, also of Shanghai. F. W. Styan's collection of bird skins gave a fair demonstration of the feathered tribe in Shanghai's vicinity.



The port of Wenchow made a specialty of some choice samples of silk, soapstone and household furniture.

Foochow, the capital of the Fukien Province, fourteen miles up the river Min—frequently called the Rhine of China on account of its beautiful scenery—laid stress upon her specialties of tea, lacquer ware, king-fisher feather jewelry and soapstone ornaments, all of which loomed up prominently. The flowery and scented orange Pekoe, Souchong, Congou and Oolong teas from Foochow are almost exclusively exported to Great Britain, Russia and the United States, and many millions of pounds are sent annually to those countries. The king-fisher feather jewelry industry is somewhat unique in the history of the gold and silversmith's art. The feathers, which are of a very vivid sky-blue color, are virtually "cloisonné" or inlaid in the metal work of the jewelry, which latter is greatly used by Chinese ladies for head ornaments, ear-rings and breastpins. The designs are varied, and, in many cases, unique. The specimens exhibited by Foochow at the Exposition were very elaborate and made a splendid showing and their oddity and intricate workmanship attracted much attention.



JEWELRY AND BRONZES FROM CANTON.

Showing the section reserved for Wing Cheong & Co.'s exhibit, jewelry, precious stones and handiwork of the silversmith's art. The largest pearl ever found in China, valued at \$10,000, is one of this firm's features. Jadestone and gold and pearl bracelets, miniature junks, houses, pagodas, etc., together with inlaid bronzes, abound in profusion, remarkable for wealth and beauty of design.

chamber, gaudily adorned and bedecked, from Ningpo, placed in the center of the Chinese section, were greatly admired. Models of several "Joss Houses," or religious temples, as well as of various gods or idols, together with life-size figures of Chinese, indicative of their different occupations and phases of life, helped to swell this city's collection.

The Fukien Province, represented by the two important treaty ports of Amoy and Foochow, is one of the great tea exporting centers of the China coast, the major portion of the leaf being exported to the United States, Great Britain and the continent of Europe. The lacquer ware of this section of China, of which there was a large collection of house and office furniture and equipment, as well as for ornamental purposes, stands unique in the history of the manufacture of lacquered ware of the entire world. These goods require an extraordinary amount of time and care in their manufacture, and the secret of the lacquering process is in the possession of one single family, which has held and kept the secret for many generations. It is unlike any other lacquer and is of every hue and color known. The artificial flower industry, many choice specimens being shown at the Exposition, is another Amoy specialty. These artificial flowers are made either of silk, paper, or of the pith of a tree indigenous to the locality, and the artistic taste and fidelity of imitation in their manufacture excited the unstinted admiration they really deserved. Samples of tobacco, for which this region is renowned, were also exhibited.



CHINESE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Central counter contains complete collection of the musical instruments of China, both ancient and modern. Large and small drums; gongs of various sizes and tones; stringed fiddles, dulcimers, banjos, harp-zithers and wired-xylophones and various reed, bamboo and other wind instruments help swell the exhibit. The carved paneling in the rear is the office of the commission.

The architects and artificers of the City of Ningpo furnished a very instructive and comprehensive exhibit of models of Chinese edifices, their mode of construction and the various uses for which they were designed. Among this collection were to be seen models of a school, examination hall, the office and residence, or yamen, of a Chinese official or Mandarin; a city gate and guard house, a house with rice, tea, hat and shoe shops; three pailous or commemorative arches; a lime kiln, a salt factory, bridges, Chinese graves, cooking range and kitchen, ice-house, and the model of a peculiarly Chinese institution known as a "haul-over." This latter is a mud slide used for dragging boats from the Ningpo harbor to the waters of the adjacent and elevated canals. The slide is of stone and the mud is plastered on it so as to make the boats move more easily. Ningpo's white inlaid and carved furniture is known all over China and was in contrast to the blackwood and ebony carved cabinetware in the Chinese section. The white inlaid portion is made of white hardwood, bone or ivory. An immense carved family bedstead and a bridal



SKINS, RUGS, AND TAPESTRIES.

Tiger and leopard skins from the wild beasts captured in the Kwang Tung province are here prominently shown. The tapestries and the Imperial Dragon rug to the right, the latter, made entirely of silk, are exhibited by Messrs. Vrand & Co., of Tientsin. The Dragon stands of cloisonné brass likewise come from the north of China.

The treaty port of Swatow, in the Kwang Tung province, is famed as the city whence the largest exports of sugar are made (a model of a sugar factory being shown). It is the home of the manufacture of pewter ware, besides leading in the grass-cloth industry of the world. This latter article resembles linen in texture and fineness and is largely used for white clothing and underwear in the Asiatic tropics, being exceedingly cool and comfortable. A choice exhibit of this fabric was made, some of it being as fine as cambric or silk.

The ports of Kiungchow, on the Island of Hainan; Pakhoi; Lungchow, noted for its cultivation of aniseed; Mengtz and Szemao, the last three being near the Tonquin frontier, all made very creditable displays, considering the comparatively short time that these places have been open to foreign trade.

The City of Canton occupies the same position in Southern China that Shanghai does in the North. It is the great commercial metropolis of the Empire, lying within a few hours' ride of the British Colony of Hong Kong. While Hong Kong itself forms no part of China proper, it has the



PEKING INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE PRIZE RUGS.

Silk and wool rugs made by the Peking Industrial Institute. These rugs and tapestries vary in size from two feet square to large sized ones measuring twenty by thirty feet, and have an exquisite blending of colors.

Cantonese Chinese as a majority of its population. Most of the business there is done by them. One can readily form an idea of the extent of the collection of articles furnished by Canton as its quota to China's exhibit at the Exposition when it is understood that over one-fifth of the Chinese catalogue is devoted to a description of the products of that port and its surroundings. From Canton large and varied assortments of silks, satins, velvets, laces and embroideries, carved ivory, silver, gold and jeweled wares, were shown in a profusion that forbids an attempt at description here. Paintings and other demonstrations of Chinese art were shown on scroll paper, silk, and on pith paper. In ivory carvings China undoubtedly leads the world. Many large elephants' tusks, exquisitely and intricately carved in rich intaglio work, were to be seen in glass cases and elsewhere about the exhibit, and a conception of their value may be estimated when it is known that some of these carved tusks were ticketed as high as \$12,000. Carved canes, fans, ornaments, toilet requisites such as mirrors, brushes and combs, card cases, work-boxes all of ivory and in infinite variety, abounded throughout the entire section, particularly noticeable being the remarkable sets of hollow ivory balls, all beautifully carved one within the other, as high as twenty-eight distinct balls being carved out of one single piece of ivory. In gold and silver jewelry and art

objects very many quaint designs were to be seen, as well as some of the most delicate workmanship by hand.

In addition to the general collection from Canton, some twenty-eight individual exhibitors from Canton alone sent their wares to Saint Louis.

Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Company presented a matting loom and all accessories for, together with views illustrative of,



CARVED FURNITURE—LIBERAL ARTS PALACE.

General view of a portion of the Chinese exhibit in the Liberal Arts Palace, showing a variety of pieces of richly carved ebony, black-wood and yellow-wood furniture of exclusive Chinese designs. An immense censer or incense burner of cloisonné metal is in the center of the picture.

the manufacture of China floor matting, as well as a number of rolls of the matting itself of all grades, sizes and qualities. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company showed samples of raw silk, in all its stages, as exported abroad from China. Messrs. Wing Cheong & Company, of Canton and Hong Kong, had a special booth of their own in the Chinese section, with a full line of carved ivory ware, ancient bronzes and cloisonnés, carved jadestone ornaments, ancient porcelains, gold and silver ware, jewelry and other articles of use and ornament, silks, satins, laces, and a lot of other wares. A ten-thousand dollar pearl, the largest ever found in China, was one of the



MODELS OF JUNKS AND OTHER SAILING CRAFT.

A very beautiful exhibition of perfect models of all kinds of Chinese river and sea-going craft is here shown, from the *sampan* or wherry to the largest sized cargo-carrying merchantman and fighting junk. The latten sails, made of bamboo matting, are plainly observable. Exquisite marble and black-wood carved furniture is also shown.

features of this firm's exhibits. The booth was quite an attractive spot in the Chinese section and was in charge of Mr. Lin Yu Ming, one of the managers of the Company.

Other exhibitors were: The Green Island Cement Company, limestone, clay and cement; Kwong Mee Hong & Company, preserved foods; Chun Kai Yuen, minerals; Brockelmann &

Company, ancient art bronzes; O. Spandau, ancient bronzes; L. Albert, two large carved elephant tusks; Deacon & Company, antique porcelain vase over six hundred years old; Cheong Woo, furs and tiger skins; Wah Hing Ling, silverware; Tak Loong, modern porcelain ware; Kwong Cheong Tai, ancient porcelain ware, carved ebony cabinet work and collection of Chinese idols; Captain Thomas, collection of

ports and localities. At the north end of the Chinese section was a collection of more than a hundred models of the different kinds of sea-going crafts of China, ranging from a mere wherry or *sampan* to a fully equipped war junk or merchantman of several thousand tons burthen.

A great and complete collection of medicines used in China was grouped on shelves near the office of the Commission. Among other notable exhibits from other sections of China made by private individuals or firms was the collection of furs and skins of the sable, mink, seal, sea-otter, beaver and other animals found in northern China, and the largest dressed tiger skin ever placed on exhibition anywhere in the world, all the property of Messrs. William Forbes & Company, of Tientsin, New York and London, who received the grand prize for their exhibit. Messrs. Vvard & Company, also of Tientsin, made a fine display of tiger and leopard skins, high art rugs, tapestries and cloisonnés. Specimens of vegetable tallow, oils and lubricants, made from the seeds of the "mu-tzu-shu," a tree only found at Shasi in the Province of Hupeh, together with a



WEDDING PROCESSION—MODELS OF CHINESE SHOPS.

Show-case, containing samples of bleached silk and Chinese or so-called "India" ink, on top of which is model of a wedding procession with bridal chair, followed by the trousseau and wedding outfit of bride. On the center stand are found models of a gentleman's town mansion, jeweler's shop, tea house, boat, fan and umbrella shop, carpenter's shop and farmer's homestead.

butterflies; F. W. Carey, photographs of Yunnan and the Shan States; Wassiamull, Assomull & Company, paintings on shells, carved ivory tusks, concentric and billiard balls, mother-of-pearl ware, silver and gold ware, jewelry, grass cloth, silks, laces, embroidery and dresses; Vochon, native paintings, art bronzes, gros-grain silks and embroideries; Chun Kwan Kee, specialties in all kinds of carved ivory ware, blackwood and ebony screens; Tak Shang, silverware and fancy articles; On Loong, gold lacquered ware and silk crêpe de Chine, embroidered shawls and other wearing apparel; Hau Cheong Tai, grass cloth and embroidered satins; Wah



EBONY CARVED FURNITURE FROM CANTON.

A number of choice carved ebony tables, with marble tops, backed up by an exquisite screen with embroidered satin paneling, make a very pretty exhibit. Another carved screen has panelings made of decorated porcelain plaques, while a massive table, surmounted by an ebony-capped decorated urn, helps complete the richness of the picture. This exhibit comes from Canton.

model of a factory for that purpose, was the exhibit of Mr. C. C. Stuhlmann, Ph.D., Commissioner of Customs at Hankow. A new growing industry in China is that of the manufacture of albumen from hens' and ducks' eggs, as demonstrated by Mr. S. Rosenbaum, of Hankow, who has written a valuable treatise on the subject.

The twelve pieces of "Regents" porcelain, owned by Mr. Vyvyan Dent, of Shanghai, formed a collection rarely seen anywhere, as most of the pieces belonged to the Imperial family of China many hundreds of years ago.

In a like manner the collection of gold-plated bronze idols, the property of Mr. A. E. Blanco, of Shanghai, possess a peculiar charm for all lovers of what is curious, interesting and instructive.

In all China's wonderful exhibit she has shown but a tithe of the resources of that great country of five hundred million souls. Much more is to be learned, and another decade may place China in a position far in advance of that which she today holds in the commercial march of nations. The lessons to be learned from China's remarkable showing at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are many, and the United States and the world at large have much to be grateful for in that China made an effort to insure a closer acquaintance.



CARVED BEDSTEAD.

Large family bedstead, richly carved, and a superb exhibition of the Chinese cabinet-maker's art. Made of yellow satin-wood, inlaid in various portions with white satin-wood, the carvings of both the bedstead and canopy are allegorical of happiness. The mattress portion of the bedstead is a finely and closely-woven rattan spring.

Cheong, fancy articles in gold, lacquer and carved ebony furniture; Van Shin Hing, carved blackwood and ivory screens with embroidered satin panels; Chan A. Fook, collection of minerals; Yut Shing, fans of lacquer, carved sandal wood, tortoise-shell, ivory, silk and silk gauze. There were many lines of exhibits that were contributed to by the different



Ceylon's large and admirably representative participation in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was liberally aided and promoted by the Colonial Government, which appointed committees composed of scientists, members of the Legislative Council, members of the Colonial Civil Service, leading members of commercial and industrial organizations and prominent representatives of the various Planters' Associations of the Island to procure and prepare the exhibits for shipment. For their installation and management at Saint Louis the following Commission was appointed:

Honorable Stanley Bois [Member of the Legislative Council and Ex-Chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce], Commissioner-General; Mr. R. Huyshe Eliot [Ex-Chairman of the Dikoya District Planters' Association], Assistant Commissioner; Mr. Paul E. Pieris, M. A., Ceylon Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner; Mr. Peter de Abrew, produce merchant, Commercial Agent; Mr. Charles Stouler, head clerk.

Three of the leading editors of Ceylon, Honorable John Ferguson, member of the Legislative Council, and proprietor

and editor of the *Ceylon Observer*; Mr. Francis Crosbie Roles, Fellow of the British Institute of Journalists, and editor of the *Times of Ceylon*; Mr. Hector Van Cuylenberg, editor and proprietor of the *Ceylon Independent*, and Mr. D. Obeyesekere were appointed official visitors to the Ceylon Court, as the Ceylon pavilion was called.

Two of these official visitors, Honorable John Ferguson and Mr. F. Crosbie Roles, were prominent representatives of the Oriental press in the World's Press Congress in May. Mr. Ferguson was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Press Parliament and delivered therein a much applauded address. Mr. Roles was a member of its committee on resolutions.

The Electricity building was the only one of the great exhibit palaces in which Ceylon had no displays. Her exhibits, as a whole, were a remarkable demonstration of the varied, natural and industrial resources of the famous island, many of which are duplicated nowhere else on the globe. In her section of the Agriculture building



CHINESE CARVED EBONY FURNITURE—LIBERAL ARTS PALACE.

Here are to be seen some of the choicest specimens of Chinese handicraft in the art of furniture and cabinet making. Tables, desks, chairs, whatnots, music and book-stands and cases, screens of porcelain and of embroidered silk centres, sofas, mirrors, flower-stands and a host of other equally interesting articles made in Canton of the famous blackwood and ebony found in the southern provinces.



CHINESE EXHIBITORS AT THE FAIR.

Reading from left to right, front row: K. H. Chia, Wong He Chong, Pang Wah Jung, Dr. C. Y. Kwang, Captain Chen Chee, Moy Kee, Y. L. Fong; second row: Toa Tun Min, Ke Tse Ching, Lung Chow Sun, Chen Tsing Cheng; third row: Wu Pan Sam, Chang Yuk Chee, Wu Mow, C. C. Wong, Y. W. Ling; top row: M. K. Chow, Lin Yuh Ming, Fung Soo Ming, Ling Nyien Pin, Tshu Tsia Schun, Y. P. Leng, Y. W. Ling.



were shown fifteen hundred samples of the green and black teas, of which she now exports one hundred and fifty million pounds annually, the products of her rubber plantations, her cinnamon plantations, and the many products of the betel nut and coconut palms. In the Horticulture building she had fine collections of tropical ornamental plants and shrubs. The Ceylon section of the Forestry, Fish and Game building contained a wealth of forest and fishery products, including those of her famous pearl fisheries, beautiful woods, and medicinal plants, with fine mountings of Ceylon monkeys, leopards and other fauna, and specimens of the fishing and hunting apparatus of the Singhalese. After filling the space originally conceded to her in the Liberal Arts building, she obtained a concession of as much more and filled that. The official catalogues show how well her sections were filled in the other exhibit palaces. In the International section, east pavilion of the Fine Arts Palace, she had paintings, friezes, door panels, sculptures, and scores of original objects of art workmanship, curious carvings, caskets, lamps, trays, daggers and other objects.

Mr. Herman Lawford was the Commissioner-General of Egypt at the Exposition, and was assisted by Mr. Abd El Hamid Abazza and by Doctor J. E. Quibell, Mrs. Quibell and Miss Cox. The display of Egyptian antiquities in the Anthropology building was one of the most striking and attractive

in that department. It came largely from the museum in Cairo, and included collections of ancient pottery from the tombs, ancient beads, bronzes, faience, bottles of vari-

colored glass, and casts of ancient bas-reliefs in the Cairo Museum; a collection of the miniature human effigies in clay or faience enclosed in the tombs; painted coffins of the Twelfth Dynasty; coffin and mummy of the New Empire; a mummy of the Greek period; the chapel Mastaba of Ra-Kapu, brought from the cemetery of Sakkara and re-erected at the Exposition; and scenes from ancient Egyptian life reproduced in life-sized groups from relics and portraits, and showing the ancients at table, and their servants working with ancient utensils found in the tombs.

In the Liberal Arts, Manufactures, Forestry, Fish and Game buildings, and in the Agricultural building there were large exhibits of Egyptian grains and fibres, collective exhibits of Sudanese gums and resins, mats, musical instruments, sheep-skin rugs, tanned hides, and

native shoes made of leather.

The Government exhibited models of the country, and of the irrigation systems in various parts of Egypt, together with models of the ancient irrigation appliances, such as the sakkieh, the shadouf and the Archimedean screw.



CEYLON COURT.

The Ceylon Court was the first of the foreign buildings finished, furnished and regularly opened to the public the first week of the Fair, though it was not formally dedicated till June 6th. It was a rectangular bungalow, one hundred and twenty by sixty feet, two stories high, with broad verandas surrounding each floor, and an octagon seventy-five feet high rising from center, copied from the building where the Singhalese King used to show himself to his subjects at Kandy, the building being designed after the famous Buddhist Temple of the Tooth. Four smaller but similar octagons two stories high formed the corners of the structure. It was filled with interesting products and relics of Singhalese art, tortoise shell, caskets inlaid with gold, wonderful carvings in ebony and ivory, and ancient curios antedating the Christian era. It quickly became, and continued to be, till the end of the Fair, a favorite resort for lady visitors, who thronged its cool verandas overlooking the Government Life-Saving Lake. Twenty handsome specimens of the mild and gentle Singhalese race, dressed in their native costume of white jackets, white skirts and white shoes, with their long hair knotted at the back and fastened with tortoise-shell combs, here served tea in a quiet and graceful manner which delighted visitors. Here afternoon concerts were given and many pleasant social functions held during the summer. The first of these was given by Mrs. F. Crosbie Roles, of Colombo, Ceylon, to a number of her Saint Louis friends, and there were five hundred invited guests present at the formal dedication reception on June 6th. In the receiving line were Commissioner-General Stanley Bois and Mrs. Bois, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pieris, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Stanhope, Assistant Commissioner R. Huyshe Eliot, Official Visitor F. Crosbie Roles, and Miss Marie Liagre, Lady Manager; the Prince and Princess Engalitcheff, Prince Lang-lang and British Consul Western Bascome were among the distinguished foreigners present. On May 6th one hundred boys and girls of the Boys' and Girls' Club of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Saint Louis, were entertained at luncheon in the Ceylon Court by the Commissioner-General, Honorable Stanley Bois, and went home the happy possessors of bags of candy presented to them by him.



GROUP IN FRONT OF CEYLON COURT.

The natives in white are those who served tea in the building. Honorable Stanley Bois, the Ceylon Commissioner-General, stands between the two ladies in front, Mrs. Bois at his right; Mr. Russell Stanhope, Assistant Commissioner, stands behind Mrs. Bois; Mr. F. Crosbie Roles, editor of the *Times*, of Ceylon, official visitor, stands behind Miss Liagre, at the right of the picture. At Mr. Stanhope's right is Mr. R. Huyshe Eliot, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. Peter de Abrew, Commercial Agent, native of Ceylon, is in the extreme left of the picture.



PORTION OF AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT IN THE CEYLON COURT.

Ceylon's agricultural exhibit was interesting because of the variety of products shown and the manner of displaying them. It embraced almost everything of importance produced on the island. Beside the large variety of teas, which were her principal exhibit, the booth contained vegetables and coconut fibre and fibre rope, coconut palm products, citronella and cinnamon oils, arrowroot and plantain flours, jaknuts and desiccated coconuts, and a novel display of agricultural implements used by the inhabitants of the island.

The Vice-Regal Government of India was not officially represented at the Exposition. It encouraged and aided planting and manufacturing interests in sending exhibits, but went no further. All the East Indian exhibits were installed in the East India pavilion under the care of Commissioner R. Blechynden and Honorary Assistant Commissioner, F. C. Williams. The interior of this building was a museum of Oriental curios, magnificence and picturesqueness. The centerpiece was a wonderful piece of carving which represented the labor of sixty-five



F. C. WILLIAMS,  
Assistant Commissioner from India.

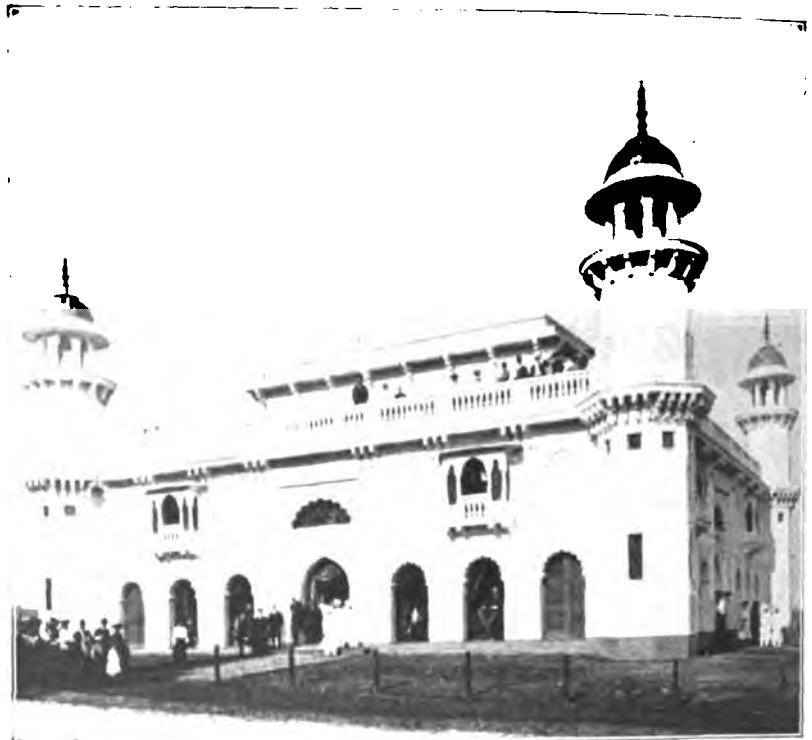
skilled carvers for two years. It was of teakwood, thirty-five feet high and twenty feet square at the base, a one-eighth-in-size copy of the Hindoo Jain temple at Palitana. Every inch of this enormous carving bore intricate designs, including figures of gods, scenes of Hindoo mythology, medallions, and all kinds of plants and animals. In the balconies tea was served by turbaned and bearded natives of India clad in white. There were numerous exhibits of arts and

crafts, jewelry, gold and silver work, arms, toys, inlaid fancy boxes, furniture, carpets, rugs, cloths, canopies, curtains, jute fabrics; hand embroideries on cotton, wool, silk and satin; fans and hand screens, artistic photographs, medicine and medical instruments. But the great bulk of the exhibits was a display of the tea, coffee and pepper plantations of India.



CARVED TEMPLE, EAST INDIA PAVILION.

Miniature reproduction of the famous Hindoo Jain Temple at Palitana. Its carved work represented two years' labor of sixty-five skilled workmen. It was made of teakwood and was one of the important objects of Oriental handicraft.



EAST INDIA PAVILION.

The East India pavilion, internally an Oriental bazaar, was externally a reproduction of the famous mosque of Imdad-ul-Dowlah at Agra, square in form, with corner minarets, green domes, roof decorations of weathered copper, and doors of carved teak. The wall ornamentation was entirely of geometric design, because Mohammedan laws forbid architects to represent living things in their designs. The arched doorways opened into wide corridors which, in turn, were divided from a central court by another series of arches, overhung by interior balconies on all sides.

Japan spared neither effort nor expense to make the most comprehensive display of her products and resources ever sent to an exposition from an Oriental country. The Government of Japan appropriated \$400,000 and the Formosan Government \$50,000 for the exhibit. In addition to these amounts, local governments and commercial bodies made appropriations aggregating more than \$250,000, the Japanese Mail Steamship Company alone adding \$65,000 for its exhibit.

In 1903 the Japanese Commission was appointed, with Baron Tasuke Hirata, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, as its President. Baron Hirata was later succeeded by Baron Keigo Kiyoura. The other members of the Commission were:

Baron Masanao Matsudaira, Vice-President.

Seiichi Tegima, Resident Commissioner-General.

Resident Commissioners: Hiro-michi Shugio, Ushitaro Beppu, Naozo Kanzaki.

Non-Resident Commissioners: Hajime Ota, Haruki Yamawaki, Masanao Hanihara, M. Isobe, J. Koyama, M. Oka, Y. Okamoto.

Keisuke Niwa (resident), Director of Works.

Mr. Yukio Itchikawa, Landscape Architect.

Saizo Tajima, Expert, Governor-General's office, Formosa.

Professor Yoshitaro Watanabe, Imperial University.

Mosuke Matsumura (non-resident), Secretary Education Department.

Kannosuke Miyashima, Expert, Home Department.

Secretaries (resident): Harukazu Miyabe, Mr. Michio Hattori, Mr. Toyozo Kobayashi.

Attaches (resident): Shun Suzuki, Jiro Harada, Teiichiro Gejyo, Risaburo Ota.



R. BLECHYNDEN,  
Active Commissioner from India.

The work of installing the Japanese exhibits in the various palaces at the World's Fair was performed by the Japan Exhibit Association, a body chartered by the Imperial Government. Organized by fifty of the leading merchants and manufacturers of Japan, it represented twenty thousand exhibitors and more than eighty thousand articles.

Too much praise cannot be given these gentlemen for the excellence of their work. On all sides it was conceded that no finer exhibit could have been made. Nothing was omitted. Everything was displayed in a suitable and effective way, arranged and labeled in such a manner that it could be clearly understood by an intelligent inspector. That the exhibit was appreciated was shown by the fact that before two months of

ficence and comprehensiveness any installation ever made by an Eastern nation at any world's fair. Besides these proofs of her attainments in all fields of industry, Japan laid out a picturesque native garden on a hillside amid a grove of trees.

In the Palace of Education Japan set forth her educational attainments by a full and excellent exhibit occupying 5,299 square feet. The school system of Japan was shown from the kindergarten to the college and university, and proved the progressiveness of the Empire, which has examined everything in this line that foreign nations had to offer, and chosen from each such points as seemed to her worthy of imitation. By charts and photographs on the wall the statistics and details concerning their schools could be learned. Interesting to



JAPANESE IMPERIAL GARDEN.

This garden was a feat of artistic landscape architecture. Waterfalls and cascades splashed here and there, curious bridges and paths wound in and out among the lawns and placid lakes where pond lilies grew, and little hills topped with rustic summer houses afforded shelter under their mushroom roofs and a wide outlook over the Fair grounds. As in the real gardens of the Empire, dwarfed trees centuries old grew here, and fine bronze urns and statuary stood in just the right places to be effective. To give color to the whole, the gardeners had planted peonies on the hillside, lilies on the border of the lakes, wistarias and many other flowers among the trees and lawns.

the Exposition had passed, all the smaller articles displayed by Japan and many of the more costly ones on exhibition had been bought, and often duplicates had been ordered.

Places of prominence were occupied in all of the exhibit buildings except one, the Palace of Horticulture. In the Palaces of Education, Varied Industries, Manufactures, Liberal Arts, Fine Arts, Machinery, Electricity, Transportation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Mines and Metallurgy, over 282,455 square feet of space were occupied by Japan, an area three times as great as she occupied at Chicago in 1893, or at Paris in 1900. The number of exhibits was in proportion, exceeding in magni-

note here was the fact that ninety-four per cent of persons of the proper age attended school. Art, industrial, normal, technical, agricultural schools, institutions for the defective, and the Imperial University, were represented. Even kindergarten displays were here, where the children were taught to sew kimonos and other useful articles. From some of the higher technical schools fine work in ceramics and in bronze were shown, besides geological and architectural plans. Accompanying manual training tools, was furniture of many kinds, displaying thorough workmanship. There were also pictures showing the shops where these articles were made.





VISIT OF THE JAPANESE PRINCE FUSHIMI.

General Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, the cousin and adopted brother of the Mikado of Japan, Grand Master of the Imperial household and personal representative of the Mikado to the Exposition, arrived November 19th with his official suite. He was officially greeted at Union Station by the Japanese Commission, who introduced President Francis and Mayor Wells, and escorted him to his rooms in the Buckingham, where later he received calls from President Francis and Mayor Wells, which he returned the same day by calling at their residences. On Sunday he rested from his long journey most of the day, except in the afternoon, when he and his suite, in carriages, guided by Professor Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Art Department, took a drive through Forest Park and the Exposition grounds and were conducted through the Palace of Fine Arts. On the 21st he began, in state, his official inspection, making his headquarters at the Japanese pavilion, after calling at the United States Government building and exchanging official courtesies with the Government Board. He took luncheon at the West pavilion, and at 7:30 in the evening dined there with his suite as the guest of the Exposition at an official dinner, attended by World's Fair officials and many distinguished guests. On the 22nd, the Board of Lady Managers gave him a reception, and on the evening of the 23rd the Japanese Commission gave a grand banquet to him and President Francis at the Saint Louis Club. But these and other courtesies and hospitalities did not prevent his putting in four days seeing the Fair. At the end of the last hour of Thanksgiving Day he entered his special car at Union Station, where a Thanksgiving turkey had been prepared for him and his suite, and departed profoundly impressed by the magnitude and beauty of the Exposition, delighted with his reception, and especially pleased with the work of the Japanese Commission and the part his country had taken in the greatest of World's Fairs. Prior to coming to the Exposition, the Prince had rendered distinguished services as General of the First Division of the Japanese Army in the Manchuria campaign.

Among the photographs of the normal schools was one showing classes of women going through gymnastic exercises like those practiced in the best schools of Europe and America. The pioneer agricultural college in the Orient, which was established more than thirty years ago under American professors, accounted for the popularity and prominence it enjoys by its excellent exhibit.

Experiments done in the psychological laboratories of the Imperial University were fully illustrated with the apparatus used. Here, too, were instruments of the utmost delicacy for measuring the slightest variations, all of Japanese invention, and a horizontal pendulum trometer displayed by the Earthquake Investigation Commission. Another part of the exhibit contained vaccines, bacterial cultures, and various other apparatus showing the development of medical science in Japan for the prevention of the spreading of contagious diseases.

From the Imperial School of Art came portraits and landscapes that illustrated well the innate artistic sense of the Japanese people and demonstrated, moreover, how well they were learning to handle European materials and methods.

After seeing how Japan has absorbed the best from every nation in the world and turned it into a system of her own, it was not surprising to find that even provision for her defectives had been made in her educational system. The manual work of her deaf and blind was practical and often beautiful, com-

prising clothes of all kinds and furniture, ornamented with embroidery, and even painting.

In the Palace of Education there was also a section devoted to the detective bureau and all things pertaining to the police. The history of this department of the Japanese Government was shown by colored prints, many of which were very old and rare treasures in themselves, aside from their value from a historical standpoint. Curious spears ten feet long used by the police centuries ago in arresting prisoners; long knives used for the same purpose, and watchmen's staffs of iron with heavy iron rings to be trailed along the ground for the purpose of noise, were shown side by side with modern uniforms and modern patrol instruments. Four large paintings of the present day police officials hung beside prints of ancient police officers of the year One Thousand. On large charts were set forth the methods employed in the Japanese Police schools, where physiognomy is studied in the identification of criminals. The ear formed a prominent part of the identification system, as well as the thumb mark system used throughout Europe. Specimen photographs from their rogue's gallery invited the inspection of the anthropologist and the criminologist.

A no less interesting study was afforded by cases of counterfeit money accompanied by the tools for making it.

In a way the applied arts exhibited in the Palace of Varied Industries was similar to that in the Palace of Fine Arts, and



JAPANESE OFFICIALS AND PRESIDENT FRANCIS.

Baron Matsudaira, Vice-President Japanese Commission; Mr. Francis, Mr. Kogoro Takahira, Japanese Minister to the United States.





MR. HIROMICHI SHUGIO,  
Japanese Resident Commissioner.



MR. USHITARO BEPPU,  
Japanese Resident Commissioner.



MR. NAOZO KANZAKI,  
Japanese Resident Commissioner.



MR. HAJIME OTA,  
Japanese Non-Resident Commissioner.

as beautiful. It covered an area of 54,737 square feet, and was approached by a magnificent gateway built in imitation of the famous "Yomeimon" in Nikko. Passing through the gate the visitor found on the right fine bronze statues, ceramics of every variety ranging from six foot vases to delicate porcelain figures whose intricate beauty could scarcely be appreciated by the naked eye; rare ivory carving, and cloisonne. On the left side were silk screens and embroideries, china dishes and porcelain, lacquer and Japan ware of much beauty. Among the finest work in this section were a pair of embroidered screens, in which the artist had embodied all the innate grace of outline and harmony of color characteristic of this nation. The screens were valued at \$9,000. In cost they were equaled by a pair of cloisonne vases of rich color and marvelous workmanship. A silver vase hammered into form by hand, was valued at \$4,500; a cloisonne cabinet at \$1,700, and a carving made from a whole tusk of ivory in one piece, representing a chain of elephants of sizes corresponding to the thickness of the tusk, valued at \$1,000. One of the most artistic of Japanese industries displayed in the Palace of



SEIICHI TEGIMA,  
Japanese Commissioner-General.

Chamber of Commerce. The harmony of color, in which Japan excels, was here, too, admirable. One room, representing spring, was upholstered in light greens and browns with embroidered panels of birds and flowers ornamenting wall and ceiling. A companion room, representing autumn, was decorated in dull reds and browns, with panels embodying autumn scenes. Throughout, exquisite wood carving made each article of furniture a work of art in itself. The elegance of another room, a reproduction of a salon in the Palace of Nikko, Japan, can be judged by its cost, \$45,000.

Naturally, this exhibit was always thronged with visitors. It was not only considered the most interesting and important display made by Japan, but by many people it was regarded as the most interesting and beautiful display made by any foreign nation. It represented the highest artistic ideals of a nation, which is conceded to be the first in the world in decorative art, and was a display of articles that are imported by every nation for their beauty and workmanship.

Of all the products shown in the Palace of Manufactures at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, by Japan, most stress



KEISUKE NIWA,  
Japanese Director of Works.

was laid upon silk. This product was exhibited in every stage, both by pictures and by models. By the Imperial Sericulture School the life history of the silk worm was fully set forth by models and specimens of the real animal. First came the egg, shown in glass phials and in models very much enlarged. Next were shown larvae at different stages of growth; then came the brown chrysalis; later the white and yellow cocoons; and finally, the moth itself. The two model cocoons had been enlarged to such a size that their diameters measured two and four feet. The two

Some vessels of hammered silver, representing months of labor on the part of skilled silversmiths, and valued at \$500, attracted much attention.

In this section, too, were models of Japanese rooms, among them a "Kyoto Salon" exhibited by the Kyoto



YUKIO ITCHIKAWA,  
Japanese Landscape Architect.



MR. J. HARADA,  
Attache Japanese  
Commission.

model moths stood a foot from the ground, and measured two feet from tip to tip, and two feet from wing to wing; and the silk larvae models were of corresponding size, the largest measuring six feet. A model of a cocoon, cut open to show the chrysalis within, measured almost three feet. The precision with which these figures were executed were a delight to the beholder, and made them of real value to the student.

With this exhibit was a case showing the result of experiments in cross-breeding, also made by the Imperial Sericulture School. The entire silkworm industry was illustrated further by a silkworm nursery and silk factory displayed by the Imperial Government in models of the buildings existing for that purpose in Japan. Here were the rearing rooms with their trays of eggs and worms, and the attendants caring for them; the drying room, the engine room, the reservoir, the reeling room, the re-reeling room, and finally the dressing and packing rooms. The skill with which these models of the factory were made put the whole process clearly before the examiner as though he had been in the actual one in Japan.

Case after case of silk which had undergone this process was shown, and the excellence of it was attested by the fact that every piece had been sold ere the exhibit had been displayed a month. The Japanese Empire leads the world in the production of silk. Each year she exports millions of pounds; the statistics for 1902 showing over \$60,000,000 worth.

In the manufactures of silk, Japan displayed countless articles. There were knitted fabrics—underwear such as used in America. There were dress silks, umbrellas and sunshades; handkerchiefs, fashionable silk waists and skirts, and beautifully embroidered kimonos and dressing sacques for women and men.

The other exhibits were also remarkable in their way, showing how advanced according to Western ideas this Oriental nation is. Almost every article known to our civilization was represented here, and made in a style that displayed thorough understanding of materials and processes.

Here were brushes of every kind with fine stiff bristles that could not be surpassed anywhere; medical apparatus that proved Japan's advanced ideas; leather goods, where her decorative genius had scope; paper of all qualities and for all sorts of purposes—much of our finest comes from Japan, about \$5,000,000 worth each year—rugs of artistic patterns and harmonious colors; matting—Japan sent almost \$4,000,000 worth to this country in 1902; cotton fabrics and garments of newest European design; straw braids and baskets in great variety, and numberless other manufactures, all of such excellent quality and workmanship that the label "Sold" decorated everything, to the discouragement of the would-be purchasers. The display was



MR. J. VION PAPIN,  
American Secretary  
Japanese Commission.



MR. K. SUGAWA,  
Director, Japanese Exhibit Association.

astonishing from the standpoint of variety and scope, and showed what a progressive and clever nation inhabits the Japan Islands.

Another phase of Japanese activity was demonstrated in the Palace of Liberal Arts, and was one of the interesting process exhibits. This was the printing of the Japanese-American *Commercial Weekly*. Nine native reporters and typesetters were employed upon it and the operation of producing a paper in the Japanese language just as is done in Japan, held unfailing interest for the visitor. The type was metal, well cast, and of the same height as American type. It included Chinese characters and the Japanese alphabet consisting of forty-seven letters. In the usual Oriental daily paper about ten to fifteen thousand characters are used, and in this exhibit over two thousand Chinese type were shown. In consequence, it was amusing to note how the compositors ran hither and thither to find the different letters. The purpose of this exhibit was largely to contrast this Oriental mode

with the ease of composition by means of the American linotype machine, and to thus further the present reform movement in Japan of writing the language with Roman letters—"Romaji" as they are called.

Four thousand of each issue of this *Weekly* were sent to carry the news of the Fair and the Japanese colony in Saint Louis to Japan. For the benefit of the local patrons the *Weekly* contained news of the Russo-Japanese War. Hajime Hoshi was the publisher.

In the Palace of Agriculture Japan had a double exhibit, one made by Japan proper, and one by Formosa, an island ceded by China at the close of the China-Japan War.

The exhibit proper occupied a space of 8,667 square feet, and was arranged so as to show the various displays to the best possible advantage.

As tea is one of the leading products of the Island Empire, it had an important place here. An effective group was formed by two figures of women in native costumes, sitting in a booth furnished after Japanese fashion, drinking tea. At the side of this booth was a register where visitors who desired a free sample of tea had merely to write their names. In connection with this tea display was a table from the Agricultural Bureau of Japan, showing the acreage and location of the tea fields, also illustrating, by interesting photographs, how tea is grown and cured for the market, many millions of dollars worth of which is exported annually.

Another effective display was that made by the exhibitors of soy or shoyu, a famous Japanese sauce made from beans and used extensively as an entree for cooking and salad dressing. A Japanese lady sitting in a native pavilion represented one of the large soy companies. Another displayed a lacquer and gold jinrickisha laden with bottles of soy. A third company had sent three life-sized figures of Japanese women



MR. K. OHASHI,  
Attache Japanese  
Commission.



MR. M. YABU,  
Director Japanese  
Exhibit Association.



WEST GATE, JAPANESE GARDEN.

Within the garden, at the right of the west gate, stood the Japanese Office Pavilion, headquarters of the Exhibit Association, built in Japanese style and one of the picturesque features. A typical bazaar contained many articles representing years of labor. Among these were ivory ornaments elaborately carved, beautiful pieces showing Japanese women in typical costumes; Kinkosan pottery, cloisonne ware, bronze vases and carved teakwood screens. One hundred employees were busy in this bazaar.

seated in a garden house and in the act of opening a bottle of shoyu and eating of it. The prominence given this product was due to the fact that in Japan it is used as commonly as salt and pepper are in the United States, and it was the endeavor of the Japanese companies to introduce its use into this country.

Rice, the most important product of the country—\$4,000,000 worth of which was exported in 1902, while \$200,000,000 worth is raised annually, was exhibited in this display not only in the form in which we are accustomed to use it, but also brewed and made into a beverage—sake—the national drink of Japan.

The Sake Brewers' Guild showed a finely carved case filled with bottles of this popular beverage. Rice was displayed in



JAPANESE TEA HOUSE.

Within the Japanese Imperial Garden were two native tea houses, where tea and rice cakes were served to the visitor by winsome Japanese girls dressed in bright colored kimonos. One of the tea houses stood on the border of the lake, a replica of the Kinkaku Temple of Kyoto, which was built in the Ashikaga dynasty, about five hundred years ago. The other tea house, shown in this picture, near the west gate, was a Formosan dwelling, embodying all the characteristic features.

sacks ready for shipping and also in jars to show the grains in detail. By means of pictures rice culture was illustrated, and the Imperial Agricultural Bureau exhibited and located soils, carefully analyzed in respect to their adaptation to the growing of this product. By them, too, charts had been provided which showed rice in different stages of growth, and the insects that were harmful to its culture.

Exhibits of fruit, cereals, mineral water, jelly of wheat, crackers and candy were not lacking, among which were peanuts and ginger, which are exported to the United States in no mean quantities.

One of the most valuable exhibits was that of peppermint, shown in the form of crystals, crystallized sticks and oil. Rape oil, which is used in Japan for food, for lighting and



IMPERIAL JAPANESE PAVILION AND COTTAGE.

The largest structure in the Japanese Garden was the Imperial Pavilion, which stood on the highest point and was built from materials imported from Japan. Native carpenters executed the plans, which were in the style of Daimyo's garden house, Gōten, erected four hundred years ago. The curved roofs, projecting one upon the other, the symmetry of the parts, the beauty of the native wood used, commanded the admiration of everyone. In the interior hung a portrait of the Empress, a life-size painting of good workmanship. A portion of the house was occupied with the exhibit of the Red Cross Society, which has a large membership in Japan. The surgical cases displayed and the general equipment of the field nurse were of particular interest. Another portion of the building was devoted to a sequence of copies of Japanese costumes dating from the year One Thousand to the present time. Near this pavilion, on the sloping hillside, stood an Observation Cottage, constructed of thirty different kinds of wood. It was modeled after a native garden house, or Shogun residence, built in the Tokugawa dynasty, about two hundred years ago. In a rustic cottage built of light unvarnished wood with curved roof were native artists painting after the Japanese fashion. This attractive garden, with its enclosed pavilions, had an area of 150,000 square feet, and was designed by Yuchio Itchikawa, a famous landscape architect of Japan.



JAPANESE LADY IN IMPERIAL GARDEN.

lubricating purposes, held an important place also. Even tobacco is raised by this enterprising country, and maps and charts of plantations as well as specimens were here displayed.

The aim of the Japanese exhibit, as well as that made by Formosa, was not so much to show the main products as to show those which she wished to introduce to the use of other nations for the sake of future commerce.

The Formosan exhibit, placed in a pavilion representing a Formosan house, held an entirely different group of products. Here camphor formed the most imposing feature, because Formosa supplies two-thirds of the world's consumption. A miniature Joss house ten feet high, built of solid camphor, stood under a glass dome. Around it were jars of camphor, crude and sublimed, in the various forms in which it is put upon the markets of the world. Camphor is extracted from the wood of the tree, which is allowed to grow to an age of at least seventy years. Great forests of these trees grow in Formosa, which are being replenished with saplings as fast as the old trees are cut down, so that the supply promises to be practically inexhaustible.

Near this temple stood slabs of the precious timber of the camphor tree, some of them four feet in diameter. This valuable wood was shown in the form of furniture, also, which, because of its beauty and costliness, was suited only to adorn a palace. As showing the size of the trees, a table made of the knot of a camphor tree was especially interesting.

The other great export of Formosa is tea, of which 20,000,000 pounds are exported annually. To this product the

opposite end of the pavilion was given, where not only samples had been placed, but also a full series of pictures illustrating the methods of its culture.

A bamboo exhibit made here was interesting to the visitor for the size of the bamboo as well as for the by-products made therefrom. In Formosa this tree sometimes grows to a height of sixty feet with a diameter nearly a foot across. From its pulp wall-paper of stoutest fibre is made, which is used in making the sliding doors and windows of Oriental architecture.

Sugar cane grows in great profusion in the southern and central parts of the Island, the climate and soil being especially favorable there, and jars of sugar in various stages of refining represented this industry.

Hemp, pineapple fibre, grass fibres of different kinds, were shown woven into fine cloth and in their natural state. Some of these had been made into hats—Formosan panamas—an industry which promises to become one of importance in the Island whose industries Japan is intelligently developing.

Many of the Japanese refineries are supplied with tobacco from Formosa, for there are numerous large plantations in the center of the Island, and the Government encourages and helps the planters in every way. This central part of Formosa is largely covered with forests and is practically unsurveyed land, being occupied by savages. To show these tribes, a series of photographs had been placed in the booth at the Fair.

Specimens of roots, including yam and tumeric used for dyeing, ginger root, peanuts and peanut oil, flaxseed oil, arpinia used for baskets, tree cotton or kapoo, used extensively for cushions and upholstery of all sorts; canned goods—an industry begun only a few years ago—and many other products were displayed here to show the resources of the great Island which lies southwest of Japan.

In the Palace of Transportation, this versatile people had prepared another surprise for the visitor. The display was made with a view to demonstrating the wonderful advance of Japan in its methods of transportation and communication during the last four or five decades. The installation



JAPANESE CHILD IN IMPERIAL GARDEN.



was elaborate and typically Japanese, all the frame work having been manufactured in Japan and shipped to the Exposition in sections, where it was set up by native artisans. The exhibit covered an area of 14,904 square feet, every inch of which was utilized to the best possible advantage.

By far the most attractive and important feature was the reception room of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (the Japan Mail and Steamship Company), which contained the display of that famous line. It was one of the most costly and elaborate made by any individual or corporation at the World's Fair. In all its furnishings and appointments it typified the highest ideals of Japanese decorative art. There were three distinct styles of architecture involved—the severe, the ornate and the current, each of which was represented with many variations and modifications. The entire decorative scheme was based on the chrysanthemum and catalpa—flowers which in Japan are symbolic of nobility and supremacy. These flowers in liberal treatment were seen everywhere, the whole design having its origin in the works of a famous Japanese artist of the early eighteenth century—Jakuchu.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, of Tokyo, is one of the largest steamship lines in the world and its exhibit demonstrated the wonderful commercial progress of the Empire. In all, the company owns eighty ocean steamers, having a gross tonnage of 260,000 tons, ten models of which were placed on exhibition. Of these models the "Aki Maru," "Taugo Maru" and "Nikko Maru," vessels of 6,000 tons each, were worthy of special notice, being unusually fine and

built by Japanese workmen in the Mitsubishi dockyards at Nagasaki. Among the charts exhibited by this corporation was one from the Hydrographical Bureau of the Japanese Navy. The Japanese Navy was the pioneer in exploring waters of the Far East, and these charts were accurate and comprehensive.

Opposite the Nippon Yusen Kaisha reception room were three large relief maps exhibited by the Transportation Association. The first of these was of Japan proper; the second, Japan and parts of China and Siberia; the third, the mainland with its dependent and foreign ports of the Far East. These maps were admirably executed, showing the cities, towns, valleys, mountains, seaports, docks, light houses, besides the steamship, railroad, telegraph, telephone and submarine cable lines. For persons interested in the geography of the Far East, these maps furnished endless study.

One hundred and seventy-four photographic views of scenes in Japan hung about the walls. A master had taken these pictures of a land that abounds in picturesque spots, so that the spectator looking at them was filled with admiration for the beauties of city and country.

To the Oriental student, especially, the evolution of the Japanese postal and transportation service, as shown in detail by cleverly modeled figures, and conveyances of curious patterns, was of exceeding interest. These systems were shown to have



MRS. MANNING DRINKING TEA.

Japanese tea-drinking is an elaborate social ceremony, in a room without chairs, where hostess and guests kneel upon cushions upon the floor. In this illustration the President of the Board of Lady Managers appears as one of the central figures. The tea room was in one of the Imperial Garden pavilions.



JAPANESE MORNING SALUTATION.

Two of the Japanese women from the tea house illustrate the national form of greeting.

## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

grown from the most primitive to the most efficient and advanced.

Although Japan can hardly be classed as a manufacturer or inventor of power machines, yet she uses the newest models in every department, and has

furnished her domain throughout with electric appliances of the best patterns. In her domain are many waterfalls which have been made to furnish power for city lighting plants and factories. Of electric motors and apparatus of various sorts, Japan imported in 1902 about \$1,000,000 worth from the

United States alone. To demonstrate this general use of electric power, Japan made an exhibit in the Palace of Electricity, covering an area of 1,100 square feet, which, though small when compared to the extensive exhibits made in other departments, served its purpose admirably.

In the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game, Japan exhibited specimens of



EXHIBIT OF FORMOSAN TEAS.

nearly every kind of wood, among them many of the twenty-five kinds of bamboo grown there. Bamboo is put to a greater variety of uses than any other wood, so that Japanese manufacturers are closely connected with it. It is used for pails and all sorts of domestic utensils; for troughs and pipes



MAP OF JAPAN IN RELIEF, PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION.

light and possesses a natural finish to which neither varnish nor paint need be added, it is valuable for a multiplicity of purposes. Therefore it has been cultivated in Japan, even though it is native to the country and is found in abundance growing wild. Bamboo to the value of over \$400,000

was exported in 1902, and the trade has been steadily increasing since that time. Generally speaking, however, the forestry industries of Japan are still in a comparatively primitive state; but the care and encouragement given them both by the government and by private individuals indicate quick development within the near future. Already the conversion of pulp into



EXHIBIT OF CAMPHOR FROM FORMOSA.

paper has become an important industry, although it is of very recent date. Formerly all the pulp consumed in Japan came from abroad, but the steady growth of the paper industry necessitated its manufacture at home, so that at the present time there are five pulp mills in operation.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE JAPANESE EXHIBIT IN THE PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

of every kind; for lathes and baskets; for furniture and building purposes. Of the minor uses to which bamboo is put might be mentioned the manufacture of hats, of fans, of pen-holders, and of native flutes. In fact, because the wood is so

As an industry entirely individual to the Orient, the exhibit of the Mushroom Growers' Association was worthy of note. In Japan, mushrooms are artificially grown and exported in large quantities to China and other nations of the East.



JAPANESE SILKS AND OTHER WARES, PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

More than ten edible varieties are cultivated, netting Japan an income of nearly \$500,000 each year.

Camphor was exhibited here, and gallnuts valuable for the fifty to fifty-seven per cent of tannic acid they contain. Of minor products, Chikugo beans, from which wax is extracted, and white poplar toothpicks, which are shipped to many parts of the world, yield Japan no small income.

The Imperial Government exhibited charts showing the extent and location of forests in Japan. Of these forests she takes good care, employing sixteen major, and over three hundred subordinate officers to look after them.

Among the fishery exhibits installed here were approximately \$15,000 worth of coral. Much of it was worked into figures, such as dragons, birds, tigers, elephants, and even images of gods—a work of extreme difficulty because of the

hardness of the coral. One group of figures composed of storks, and turtles, although only two inches in height was valued at \$1,563. Another figure, about six inches high, of a man on an elephant, was worth \$500; while one exquisite branch of white coral, in the condition in which it was taken from the sea, was valued at \$438.

In the same case with these coral figures, was one of the finest pearls in the world. It was first found by a poor coolie's wife, who threw it away, but observing its lustre, picked it up



REPRODUCTION OF A TEMPLE GATEWAY FROM NIKKO.  
Japanese Section in the Palace of Varied Industries.

and sold it to a fisherman for a small sum of money. The gem has since changed owners seven times and is considered an almost perfect specimen. It weighed forty-four grains, and was valued at \$10,000. Besides the natural pearl beds of Japan, pearls are now being cultivated artificially by these enterprising people.

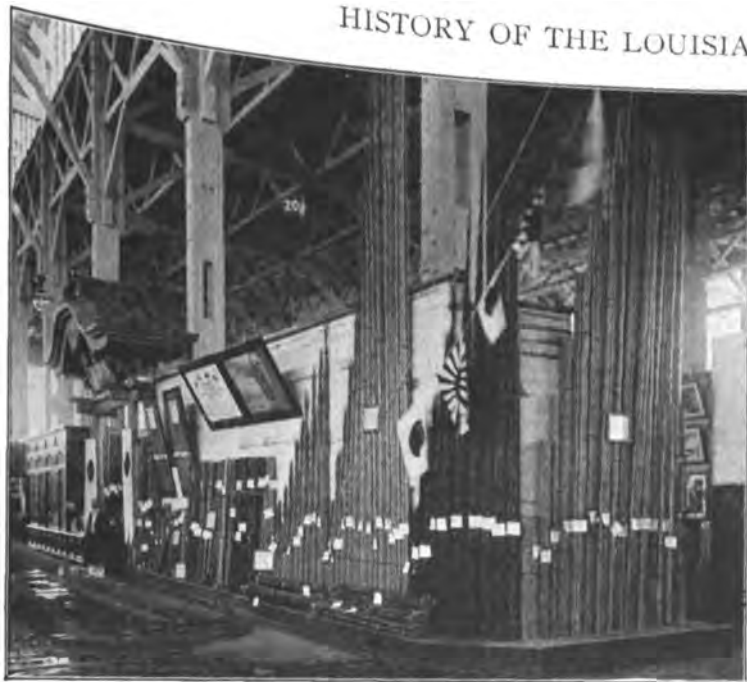
The mineral resources of this nation were fully represented in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy at the World's Fair.



PART OF THE JAPANESE CLOISONNÉ EXHIBIT, PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.



## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



JAPANESE BAMBOO, FORESTRY BUILDING.

An area of 6,993 square feet was covered with models of mines, geological charts and specimen ores. A complete miniature of the Manda Pit of the Mitsui Mining Company, with its pumps, engines, etc., in full operation by means of electric power, was installed here. This mine is among the largest in the world, its output amounting to 2,000 tons per day. Another elaborate model was that of the Ashio Copper mine, one of the largest in existence, with a case showing the vein system of mining practiced in Japan. By Fujita & Company was displayed a ten by twenty-foot model of the Kosaka mine and refining works.

In Japan, coal is mined under the sea. A relief map of such a mine—Takashima—with geological sections, invited the interest of the mining engineer. Numerous other maps, charts, and pictures demonstrated the mineral riches of Japan, whose output of coal in 1902 amounted to almost 10,000,000 tons, an enormous increase over previous years.

Boring tools made in native iron works, oil furnaces and oils, sulphur, copper—of which over 60,000,000 pounds were mined in 1901—and many other ores were displayed.

In addition to the mineral exhibit proper, the booth contained numerous statistical maps, photographs, and information variously presented, relative to the mining industry.

A bazaar in which were attractive articles of many kinds, occupied a place in the Japanese section of the Pike, and in the same building was a finely equipped restaurant where native and American dishes were served.



THE MINING DISPLAY OF JAPAN.



JAPAN IN THE PALACE OF EDUCATION.

Of the notable functions of the Exposition, Japan Day, November 3rd, the Mikado's birthday, was among the most important. Practically every invitation was accepted, and the day was bright and beautiful. Fireworks, embracing the wonderful Japanese aerial bombs, opened the event and the fashion of the Exposition and Saint Louis turned out to partake of Japanese hospitality, which was most lavish and hearty. The grand gardens were gay with guests for hours during the afternoon. Beautiful presents were given to all and a great display of Japanese chrysanthemums was made. On the morning of the 3rd, the Japanese celebrated the Mikado's birth anniversary at the Imperial Gardens without the presence of other guests.

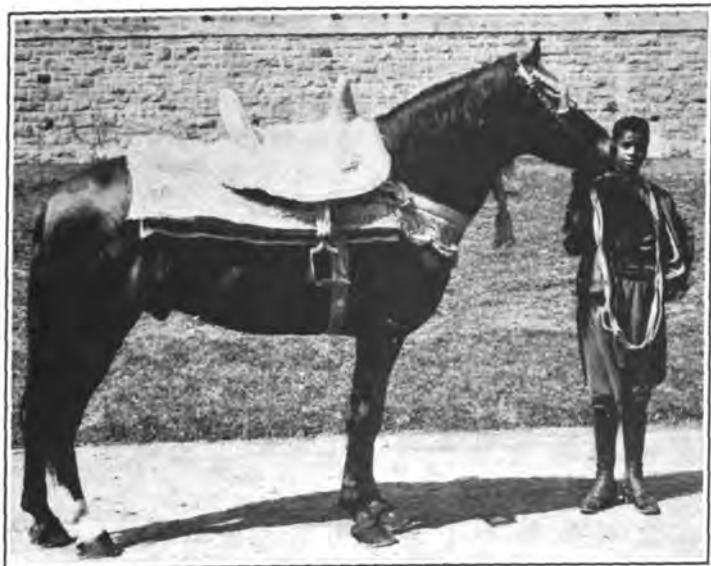
The Japanese Empire consists of five large islands and nearly 600 small ones, covering in all an area of about 161,198 square miles, or one three-hundred-and-twenty-fifth of the entire surface of the globe. In general, the islands are mountainous, extensive plains being found very rarely. Rivers and streams are found almost everywhere, serving for irrigation purposes but not for navigation. Waterfalls abound, and are beginning to be used for generating electricity. The climate of Japan is mild because of the seas surrounding it, warm currents modifying an otherwise cool climate. Rainfall is ample throughout the islands.

In 1901 the population was 45,426,651, the foreign population numbering approximately 10,000. The density of inhabitants is about 296 to the square mile, exclusive of



JAPANESE PEARLS AND CORAL CARVINGS.





"SULTAN," A BARB FROM MOROCCO.

This beautiful animal was presented to President David R. Francis by the Sultan of Morocco through Commissioner-General James W. Langerman.

Formosa which is less thickly populated. Tokyo, the largest city in Japan, had in 1895 a population numbering 1,440,121.

In early times, manufacturing in Japan belonged to a class of people which had inherited its art through generations. Each individual had his particular trade, which was followed by his sons who, in turn, transmitted it to their offspring; and the skill thus acquired became hereditary. In 201 A. D., Korea was acquired by Japan, and, as a result, Korean art and artisans were brought into the country. Through them, also, Chinese art was introduced with the result that manufacturing methods were improved.

When Commodore Perry led the famous American expedition into Japan in 1854, western science and arts were introduced, causing a revolution in Japanese methods. Before this, all manufacturing had been done in individual homes by one family; but now the Western factory system was adopted, and work could be done on a more extensive scale. In 1861 the first spinning mill was established by Lord Shimazu, of the Satsuma province, which was the first ever built in the Far East. About this time, also, the first shipyard was opened by the Government, known as the Mitsubishi Dock Company, and is still in existence. After this, mills and factories of various kinds were established in rapid succession by the Empire. The best machinery was provided, and then the institutions were turned over to private companies, who

were allowed to acquire complete ownership on easy terms. Thus the Government helped to install in Japan the most improved western methods in manufacturing, so that now she is able to compete with the best in many lines that Europe and America can produce.

This is made more possible by the cheap rate of labor prevailing and by the long hours.

The first official representation of Morocco at any World's Fair was installed at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition under the direction of Commissioner-General James W. Langerman, Deputy Commissioner General Ulysses D. Eddy, Commissioner B. B. Kirkland, Assistant Commissioner A. H. Danforth and Secretary G. W. Hobbs. It was a large walled concession on the hill south of the Japanese garden and contained a Moorish theater and bazaars; coffee rooms, a reproduction of the Sultan's harem fitted out in Oriental style and occupied by six young women from Fez, engaged in occupations illustrative of Moorish domestic life. A company of native performers in the theater illustrated



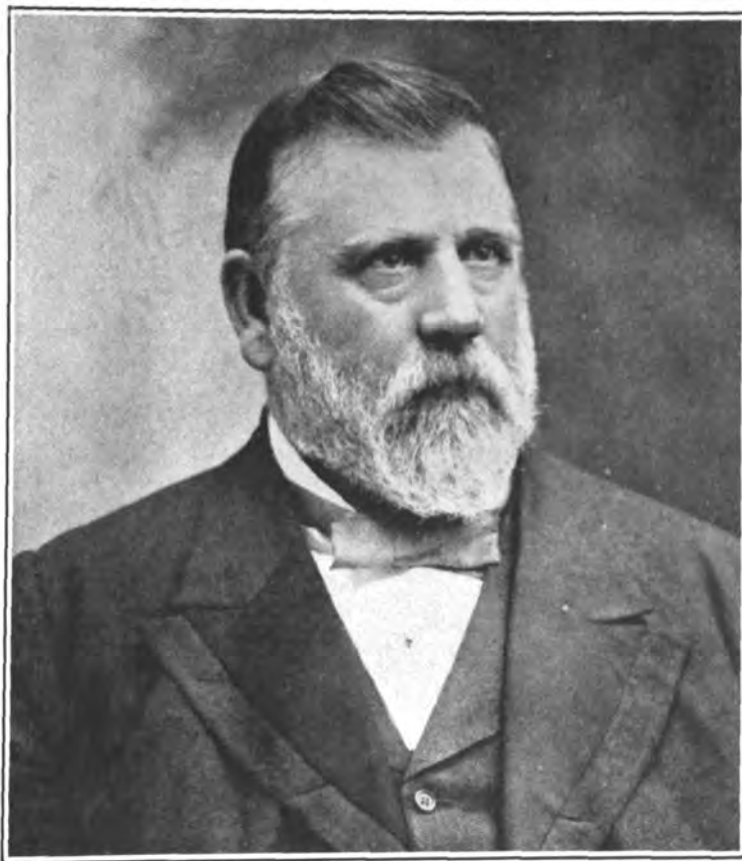
THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO, and J. W. LANGERMAN, Commissioner.

Moorish dancing, singing and gun spinning. The bazaars were filled with laces, embroideries, other articles of personal adornment and Moorish curios. There was also on exhibition a stable of twenty-five Barb stallions of the choicest Morocco strains, brought over to be sold to American horse breeders. The supposed largest and smallest horses in the world were here. The small one was so tiny that the visitor at first glance suspected it to be a hand-made toy horse. The giant horse was a remarkably well proportioned four-year-old, seven feet two inches, or twenty-one and one-half hands high, and weighed 2,835 pounds.

New South Wales was represented by seven exhibitors in the Palace of Agriculture who displayed a few of the products of that province of Australia. The exhibits embraced wheat, oats, barley and maize; flour, vinegar, wines, ale, stout and wool. In Forestry there were two exhibitors showing collections of Australian woods. The Royal Colony of Natal, South Africa, was personally represented at the Exposition by Mr. J. F. E. Barnes, but no entries of exhibits were made from that country.



EXHIBIT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.



THE RIGHT HONORABLE RICHARD JOHN SEDDON, P. C., LL. D.  
He is Prime Minister, Colonial Treasurer, Minister of Defense, Minister of Education,  
and Minister of Labor.

This country in the Pacific was represented at the World's Fair by an exhibit that strikingly presented the beauties of its scenery, the marvelous productiveness of its soil and the remarkable progressiveness of its people.

In the Department of Forestry, Fish and Game, New Zealand had a unique and tastefully arranged display that attracted keenest interest and whole-hearted admiration.

Here a collection of Scotch red deer and fallow deer heads testified to the magnificent shooting that is obtainable among the virgin forests of New Zealand, and specimens of trout—rainbow, salmon fario and fontinalis, taken from the mountain-fed streams that intersect the country from one end to the other—spoke bewitchingly to the fishing enthusiast of his favorite sport.

Pictures and paintings can but feebly attempt to portray Nature, yet those hanging around the walls were fascinating to a degree in that they served to indicate to visitors the character of a country which Nature has blessed probably more than any other—when judged from the point of view of the beautiful and the picturesque.

Mount Cook, majestically rising to a height of nearly 13,000 feet, king of the hundreds of snowy giants forming the Southern Alps, whose brilliancy dazzles the eye a hundred miles away, was shown in paintings and photographs.

Lakes Taupo, Te Anau, Wakatipu, Manawapouri, Waikaremoana, and others, whose clear, glassy waters, surrounded by verdure-covered hills, gave some idea of the entrancing loveliness of New Zealand lakes, the Wanganui River; Milford Sound, one of the world's most wonderful fiords, and the great canyons known as the Otira and Buller gorges, were some of the features that held visitors spellbound at the variety and grandeur of New Zealand scenery.

The thermal districts were chiefly represented by the great Waimangu geyser and its crater, two and a half acres in

extent, which throws up boiling water, mud and stones to a height of 1,500 feet, claiming a place as one of "The Wonders of the World." Government sanatoriums have been established in order to fully utilize the marvelously curative properties of the thermal springs in the Hot Lakes districts.

Forestry was well represented by beautifully finished ornamental woods and a splendid exhibit of the famous Kauri gum. This gum, which is used principally in the manufacture of varnish, takes an important place among New Zealand products—no less than five million dollars' worth being exported last year. Of special interest to ornithologists were the native wingless birds of New Zealand.

The ancient habits of the most interesting and progressive of all the dark-skinned races, the Maori, who preceded white people in New Zealand, were shown in some remarkably realistic and unique carvings and paintings.

It should be mentioned that the Maori has long since passed the savage state and has shown his ability to attain the highest stages of modern civilization. The contrast between the position of the Maori in 1840 and in 1904 constitutes the most remarkable progress in racial development that has been recorded in the history of the human race.

On the prior date the Maori was a savage, clever and enterprising, but ferocious and cruel, and a cannibal. To-day he tills the soil, speaks English, sends his children to school and college, where they study for the highest professions, such as medicine, law, teaching, etc. Contact with a highly civilized community has diverted the natural intelligence of the Maori to useful channels, whilst Christianity has developed the best instincts of a fine race of people. To-day the Maori, a man of magnificent physique, generous impulses and the keenest faculties, stands side by side with the white man, a welcome comrade in the building of a new nation. Six



THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH G. WARD, K. C. M. G.  
Colonial Secretary; Minister of Railways; Minister of Industries and Commerce;  
Post-master General; Minister in Charge of the Department of Tourist and Health  
Resorts; Minister of Public Health.

Maoris occupy positions in the New Zealand Legislature, and one is a Cabinet Minister. Such advancement is unique and a magnificent tribute to the colonizing abilities of the British people.

From every State in the Union farmers, grain merchants, millers and seedsmen passing through the Agricultural Building stopped before a score of sacks containing wheat, oats, peas, beans, clover, grass seed, etc., and paid tribute to the unrivaled climate and soil of New Zealand.

The extreme interest shown by all, and the utter frankness of the universal exclamation: "I've never seen grain so good as this in my life," constituted the very highest compliment that could be paid to any country.

The demand by farmers for samples of wheat and oats was almost unceasing. "I wonder if these black oats would grow in my State, Michigan. I'd like a few to try." "Say, would it be possible for me

to get a few grains of that wheat; I'm a farmer myself and I come from Texas?" "Look Mister, I'd like to buy some of

those oats," were some of the characteristic requests. The attention and admiration bestowed by farmers and grain merchants upon the New Zealand grain display had its counterpart in

the attitude of lady visitors towards the exhibit of woolen rugs and blankets. Its exceptional soil and climate enables the New Zealand farmer to rear sheep with a grade of wool that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Up-to-date factories that have been established in the principal cities transform the wool into clothing, rugs and blankets of a strength and quality rarely seen. American ladies from every State handled these rugs lovingly and longingly, then approached the attendants with a view to purchase, only to be sent away with the reply, "They are on exhibition only."

As a matter of fact, a duty of nearly one hundred per cent effectually precludes business between the United States and New Zealand in woolen

goods. Fleeces, both scoured and greasy, afforded wool experts an opportunity of closely examining the staple in



T. EDWARD DONNE.

Representative of New Zealand to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and Secretary of the New Zealand Government Department of Industries and Commerce; Superintendent of the New Zealand Government Department of Tourists and Health Resorts; Secretary for New Zealand for the Commercial Intelligence Department of the British Board of Trade.



IN THE PALACE OF FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME.

A tastefully arranged display of the products of the virgin forests of New Zealand, where the Scotch red deer and the fallow deer afford magnificent sport, and the mountain-fed streams are filled with rainbow salmon, fario and fontinalis. Visitors at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were much surprised at the evidenced productiveness of the soil and the progressiveness of the people of the far-off British territory.





A TYPICAL NEW ZEALAND COUNTRY HOME.

the raw material. Other products shown in the Palace of Agriculture were bales of hemp manufactured from New Zealand native flax; a very fine sample of hops grown in the Nelson district; rabbit skins, packed ready for export; kegs of tallow; crude petroleum, etc. These served to partially indicate the resources of a wonderfully rich and productive country.

A chief attraction of the New Zealand exhibit was the opportunity it provided Americans for personally interrogating the New Zealand representatives concerning the government of their country. Political economists in America, as

in other parts of the world, have in recent years been pointing to New Zealand as the one country in the world where the Government fulfills its proper functions in caring for the welfare of the whole of the people; where "grafting and boodling" are unknown; where each man and woman takes a recognized and effective part in the making of the laws which govern them; where the highest ideals of modern civilization are lived up to. The American people wanted to know more of this New Zealand Government. They were not content to accept hearsay, but required definite information from direct representatives, and they catechised the New Zealanders fully and



MITRE PEAK ON MILFORD SOUND.

One of the pictures which gave the Fair visitors an idea of the variety and grandeur of New Zealand scenery was this view of Milford Sound, which is generally conceded to be the grandest fiord in the world. It is visited every summer by thousands of tourists.





A MAORI MAIDEN.

One of the descendants of the original inhabitants of New Zealand, who, according to their national legend, came over the sea from "Hawaiki."

exhaustively as to the details of New Zealand's advanced legislation and its effect upon the people.

They went away satisfied that in the country where the prophecy of other nations is already history, the people have at their head really great statesmen, magnificently courageous in their principles and of spotless integrity in their political life; that the laws Americans have heard so much about are the product of an enlightened public opinion, and have already resulted in giving the people a prosperity and happiness unknown in any other part of the world.

## A FEW STATISTICS.

Area of New Zealand, 104,751 square miles.

Population (including 40,010 Maoris), 863,364.

Annual exports, \$76,000,000.

Average wealth, per head, \$1,498.

Death rate (the lowest in the world), 9 4/10 per 1,000 (as compared with a death rate of 17 8/10 per 1,000 in the United States).

In the City of Christchurch, for the year ending December, 1902, the sun shone for 1,794 hours, and there were only 39 days out of 365 during which the sun was not visible.

## NEW ZEALAND'S MAIN ATTRACTIONS:

An unrivalled climate, mild yet invigorating.

One of the richest of soils.

Abundance of water—no need for irrigation.

Superb scenery.

Occupancy by a fine people, the pick of the British race; and last, but by no means the least, a model government.

## GENERAL.

There are no extremes of heat or cold. In summer the thermometer may register 85 degrees for a couple of hours in the middle of the day, but the mornings, evenings and nights are delightfully cool and bed coverings are necessary throughout the summer nights. Light frosts, cold winds and sufficiency of rain, with many days of sunshine intervening, are the characteristic features of a new Zealand winter.

Speaking in general terms, there are no unemployed in New Zealand at the present time. For both skilled and unskilled labor the demand is much greater than the supply. The workingman in New Zealand, therefore, has constant work all the year round. For unskilled

labor wages in New Zealand are higher than in America; for skilled labor they are higher in some instances and lower in others. The cost of living is from thirty to forty per cent less in New Zealand than is the case in America.

No country in the world offers superior attractions to the man with capital. Almost every branch of industry usually associated with an up-to-date modern city is carried on under the most favorable conditions. The rapid growth of a country that is already "making good" as one of the world nations of the future insures increased trade and prosperity every year. There are no restrictions to legitimate enterprise in New Zealand; on the contrary, the legislation of the country insures absolute freedom from the monopolizing trusts and harassing strikes that hamper industry in other countries.

## WHERE NEW ZEALAND GETS ITS WEALTH.

The following is the value of a few of New Zealand exports for 1903:

Wool .....	\$19,622,420
Mutton .....	8,122,610
Beef .....	1,909,115
Lamb .....	5,266,815
Butter .....	6,343,795
Cheese .....	908,020
Hemp .....	2,875,765
Gold .....	9,757,130
Silver .....	385,170
Kauri gum .....	2,251,115
Grain .....	5,229,930

## A FEW OF THE AWARDS RECEIVED BY NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITS AT ST. LOUIS.

Wool .....	Grand Prize.
Woolen Manufactured Goods .....	Grand Prize.
Grain .....	Grand Prize.
Hops .....	Grand Prize.
Kauri Gum .....	Grand Prize.
Government Works on Agriculture, etc. ....	Grand Prize.
Publications on Social Economy .....	Grand Prize.
Completeness and Beauty of Installation .....	Gold Medal.
Phormium Tenax .....	Gold Medal.
Carbonated Waters .....	Gold Medal.
Liquors .....	Gold Medal.
Ale and Lager Beer .....	Gold Medal.
Maori Paintings .....	Gold Medal.
Collection of Fish, Birds and Deer Heads .....	Gold Medal.
Polished Native Woods .....	Gold Medal.
Wood Carving .....	Gold Medal.

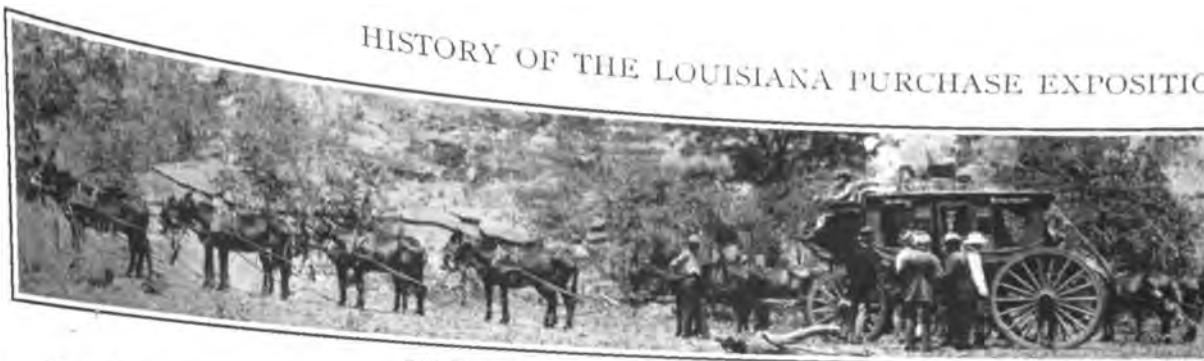
Also nine Silver and nine Bronze Medals.



HONANA MAIOHA.

A tattooed Maori chieftain of New Zealand in full dress costume. In 1840 the native was a cannibal; today he tills the soil, speaks English, sends his children to school and college, making a record in racial development not equaled in history.

## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



STAGECOACH DAYS IN RHODESIA.

The Persian exhibit was installed in one of the court pavilions of the Palace of Varied Industries. The display embraced rare and beautiful rugs, velvets and art pottery. The exhibit was made under the direction of Dikran Khan Kelekian, Persian Commissioner General to the World's Fair, who is also the Persian consul in the United States, stationed in New York. The exhibit was made by the special edict of the Shah, and included the collection of Persian art treasures shown at the Musée Decoratif des Beaux Arts at Paris. Milton C. Seropyan, of Saint Louis, assisted Commissioner Kelekian materially in making an effective exhibit.

The march of progress in South Africa was vividly illustrated in the exhibit from Rhodesia, the great province lying northwest from Portuguese East Africa. The display was installed near the north end of the Palace of Agriculture by direction of Alfred Bromwich, the Rhodesian

of the natural products of the country, and several varieties were shown, from the yellowish Egyptian to the snowy Senga. A rubber root is another of the natural products of commercial importance. Rhodesia's most valuable resources are her minerals, and to these she owes her rapid development—for men will seek gold where nothing else would tempt them. Railroads now penetrate Rhodesia from the east and south. From the east the line runs from Beira, the principal port of Portuguese East Africa, northwesterly to Untali and Salisbury, 375 miles, whence the line extends

DIKRAN KHAN KELEKIAN,  
Persian Commissioner-General.

PERSIAN EXHIBIT IN VARIED INDUSTRIES.



EXHIBIT OF PERSIAN ART, VARIED INDUSTRIES.

H. S. TAVSHANJIAN,  
Persian Commissioner.

representative. The exhibit consisted of the raw products of the country, with photographs of Rhodesian scenes. The aim of the exhibit was to show that Rhodesia is a white man's country, with climate, products and conditions favorable to the development of the white man's civilization. The display of grains embraced white and yellow corn, oats and wheat, peas and beans, sweet potatoes and kaffir corn. Cotton is one

southwesterly to Bulawayo, 300 miles, where it meets the line from Capetown and Port Elizabeth. Nearly 200 miles more are built northwesterly from Bulawayo toward Victoria Falls, the highest cataract of large volume in the world, 400 feet high. The line is projected northerly to Abercorn and Tituta, nearly or quite 1,000 miles farther, to the shore of Lake Tanganyika, which will eventually form a link in the Cape-to-Cairo transportation system. The photographs showed many prosperous settlements of the modern type, plains, valleys and mountains, stretches of forest, and everything indicative of a well-watered country favorable to agriculture, horticulture and stock-growing.



PRESENT-DAY TRAVEL IN RHODESIA.

Its railways are substantially constructed and the rolling stock equipment is the most modern that can be secured.



JAMES H. GORE,  
Commissioner-General from Siam.

no doubt influenced by the visit of the Crown Prince of Siam to the World's Fair in 1902, and the favorable impression the young Prince then received. The exhibits by Siam were taken largely from the Royal Museum at Bangkok, and were intended to show the art, forms and technical skill of the Siamese a century ago in contrast with those of the present day. In the Liberal Arts exhibit were models of ancient temples, costumes, masks, maps, coins, paper, drawings, books, photographs, weapons and musical instruments. Portraits of the King, Queen and Crown Prince were conspicuous decorations of the pavilion.

In Education the display was principally text books used in the schools of Siam. In Manufactures the exhibits were swords, silverware and

Siam, besides erecting a characteristic pavilion, made exhibits in five departments: Education, Liberal Arts, Manufacturers, Transportation, Forestry and Fish and Game. Many of the exhibits were installed in the pavilion which in design was the reproduction of the Wat, or Temple of Benchama Bopit, at Bangkok. The appropriation by Siam was \$100,000, and Professor James Howard Gore was named as Commissioner-General. This extensive participation by this distant country of the Orient was

articles in bronze, brooms and baskets, lacquer and pearl work, edged tools, mats, earthenware, cotton and silk machinery, cotton and silk fabrics, embroidery, hats, boots and umbrellas. In Transportation were models of the curious carts used in Siam, elephant and bullock harness, saddles and models of boats. In Agriculture were tools and implements of curious design, rice, maize, millet and vegetables, tobacco, spices, silk worms, cotton fibres, sticklac and mulberry leaves. In Horticulture were models of Siamese fruits; in Forestry a collection of specimens of woods, rattans, scented woods, gums and resins, gum

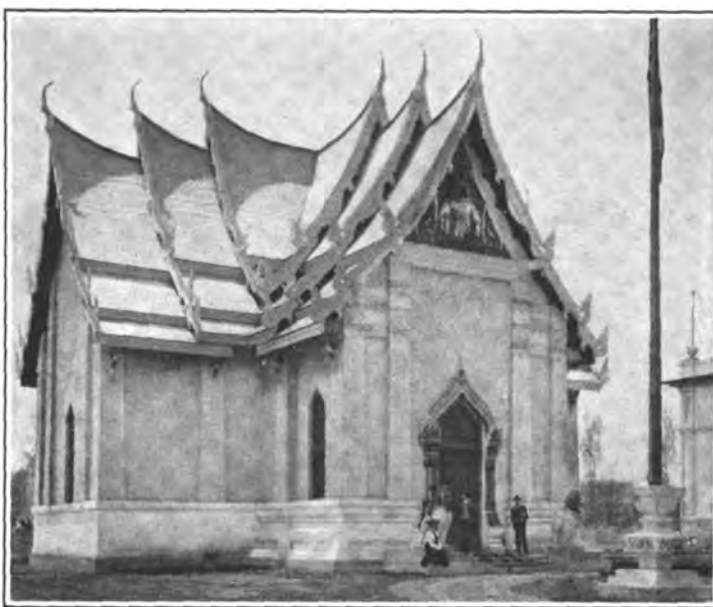


CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM,  
Guest of Exposition, November 8, 1902.

benzoni and shell varnish. In Fish and Game were models of traps, hunting appliances, fishing boats and apparatus.

Transvaal Colony was represented unofficially by a single exhibitor, the Meyer Company of Pretoria, who installed a collection of insects.

Syria was represented unofficially by many natives of that country who were interested in various selling and amusement concessions. In the Streets of Cairo, the Constantinople Bazaar and Theater, Morocco, Jerusalem and Damascus, Syrians were interested and Syrian goods were on sale. Among the Syrians were H. J. Farrah, Kohbil Hassan, Mordecai Zeloun, A. Sayeg, J. Abdelmur, G. Farrah, Khan Hassan, G. Habib, Hanna Hama, Jan Habib and Reverend Philippe Salmone of Balbec.



SIAMESE PAVILION.

The building erected by Siam was formally dedicated on June 16th. The ceremony consisted of the opening of the pavilion by President Francis, using a golden key sent to him by the Crown Prince of Siam, and an exchange of felicitations between the officials representing Siam and those representing the Exposition. Professor James Howard Gore, the Siamese Commissioner, escorted President Francis and other Fair officials from the President's office to the pavilion, where the key was presented, the building opened by the President and a private inspection of the building made. Among the invited guests were Walter B. Stevens, Secretary of the Exposition; Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits; Theodore Hardee, in charge of Oriental Exploitation; James Deering, Mills Thompson, Russell Stanhope; Morris D. O'Connell, of Iowa, Solicitor of the United States Treasury; Senator T. D. Healy, of Iowa, and Nai Chun, a native of Siam.



OPENING DAY AT THE SIAM PAVILION.

President Francis delivering the key of the pavilion to Commissioner James H. Gore.





UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.



## CHAPTER X.

### PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

LIBERAL APPROPRIATION MADE FOR EXHIBIT AND BUILDINGS—ALL BRANCHES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTED—GOVERNMENT BUILDING THE LARGEST EVER CONSTRUCTED FOR SUCH A PURPOSE—VALUABLE HISTORICAL EXHIBITS OF STATE DEPARTMENT—MANIFOLD ACTIVITIES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT DEMONSTRATED—WAR DEPARTMENT'S GREAT GUNS AND MODERN ARMY EQUIPMENT—BEAUTIFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE EXHIBIT OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY—RARE AND CURIOUS DOCUMENTS SHOWN BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT'S DISPLAY OF PROGRESS—NAVY DEPARTMENT'S REPRODUCTION OF A FULL-SIZE BATTLESHIP—PATENT OFFICE'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF MODERN INVENTIONS—EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, NATIONAL MUSEUM, BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES INSTALLED VALUABLE AND INTERESTING EXHIBITS.

THE United States Government was liberal in its participation in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The sum of \$5,000,000 was given to the Exposition for its general purposes, \$4,600,000 was advanced to the Exposition authorities as a loan, a debt that was faithfully repaid, and Congress appropriated at various times the following sums: For the Government exhibit, \$800,000; for Government buildings, \$450,000; for life-saving exhibit, \$8,000; for agricultural college exhibit, \$100,000; for Indian exhibit, \$40,000; for Alaskan exhibit and building, \$50,000, and toward Indian Territory exhibit and building, \$25,000.

The United States Government Board, to which was entrusted the responsibility of preparing the exhibits, comprised one representative of each of the great executive departments of the Government, and one from the Smithsonian Institution and the Bureau of American Republics respectively. This Government Board consisted of William H. Michael for the Department of State, Wallace H. Hills for the Treasury Department, John C. Scofield for the War Department; Cecil Clay, who succeeded Frank Strong, deceased, for the Department of Justice; John B. Brownlow for the Post Office Department, Benjamin F. Peters for the

Navy Department, Edward M. Dawson for the Department of Interior, Joseph H. Brigham for the Department of Agriculture, Carroll D. Wright for the Department of Commerce and Labor, Frederick W. True for the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, William De C. Ravenel for the Commission of Fish and Fisheries, G. W. W. Hanger for the Department of Labor, and Williams C. Fox for the Bureau of American Republics. After this board had been appointed subsequent legislation arranged for exhibits from the Library of Congress and from the Colleges of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts and Agricultural Experiment Stations. Roland P. Falkner, later succeeded by C. H. Hastings, was placed in charge of the Library of Congress Exhibit, and A. C. True in charge of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

The buildings arranged for the Government exhibits were erected from designs prepared by James Knox Taylor, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. They were the main Government building, the Fish and Fisheries building, and the Life-Saving Service building. The Government building was dignified and impressive, and closed a vista of one of the principal Exposition streets. The exhibits of the Government were assembled in this building with the



AN END VIEW, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

This was the largest exhibit structure ever erected by Federal authority. It was eight hundred feet long and two hundred and fifty feet wide, built of structural steel covered with "staff" or plaster, like the rest of the main Exposition buildings. It was designed by and erected under the supervision of James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department.

# HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

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WALLACE H. HILLS.

Representing the Treasury Department. Became Chairman on the death of J. H. Brigham.



W. H. MICHAEL.

State Department's representative on the Government Exposition Board.



J. C. SCOFIELD.

Member of the United States Government Board, representing Department of War.

drawings of all the presidents from Washington to McKinley. The Vice-Presidents and Cabinet members also appeared in portraiture, and a set of pictures showing each house occupied as a Presidential mansion since the establishment of the Government. Documents and maps showing the development and expansion of territory of the United States, and a full set of the stationery and blank forms used in the Department and in the



EDWARD M. DAWSON.

Representing Interior Department on the United States Government Board.

exception of those of the Commission of Fish and Fisheries and the Life-Saving Service, and several special outdoor exhibits, such as the Aviary of the National Zoological Park, the model camp of marines, the big guns of the War Department, and the map-plot of economic plants prepared by the Bureau of Plant Industry.

In the Government building the visitor found an appeal to sentiment, to pride, and to the hope that expects high things of the future. History unfolded its glorious pages, science illustrated its advance in bettering the conditions of mankind, and practical progress showed its work in



B. F. PETERS.

Navy Department's Representative on the United States Government Board.

dealing with affairs as they were yesterday and as they are today. The exhibit of the Department of State, with which was incorporated that of the President's office, was arranged to present the history of the establishment of the Government, a history of the Department from its first establishment of a Foreign Office, and the portrayal of its functions, and the methods of administration in use today. The diplomatic and consular service, being under the control of the Secretary of State, an exhibit, descriptive of those branches of Government affairs, was also made. A life-size portrait of President Roosevelt was exhibited, and wash-

Diplomatic and Consular service were among the exhibits of this Department.

The exhibit of the Treasury Department included displays from the Office of Secretary of the Treasury, the Supervising Architect's office, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Life-Saving Service, the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, the Bureau of the Mint, and the Bureau of Public Health and the Marine Hospital Service.

Medical science in the past too often occupied itself with the care of officers and men after illness had attacked them instead of laboring, as now, to prevent disease. The exhibit of the Bureau of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service showed the advance in procedure in this direction. Models were displayed showing the means of water inspection, one of the most important of prophylactic measures that can be taken by medical authorities, for it is through contaminated water that many disastrous camp diseases are engendered. An interesting feature of the exhibit was an electrotherapeutic apparatus, consisting of a sixteen-plate static machine, a sixteen-inch coil, a wall cabinet, and the necessary apparatus to demonstrate Roentgen and Finsen rays. The



M. O. CHANCE.

Post Office Department's member of United States Government Board.



S. R. BURCH.

Member of the United States Government Board for the Department of Agriculture.

curative effects of these rays have come to be recognized adjuncts of hospital service. Especially is the use of the Finsen ray valuable in cases of small-pox and other eruptive diseases. The latest methods of disinfection at quarantine stations were illustrated by means of steam, sulphur dioxide, and formaldehyde, together with models of quarantine stations, detention camp and machinery for disinfection, showing the usual arrangement. The practical means of testing for poisonous microbes was illustrated by a complete traveling laboratory for use in connection with epidemic work. There was a laboratory for hospital use, the model of an operating room, the model of a section of a hospital ward, framed photographs of marine hospitals and quarantine stations, and illustrations of methods of keeping and preserving clinical records. Indeed, the exhibit of the Bureau of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service showed not only the care the Government takes of its men, but the latest approved methods adopted and practiced by the medical profession to attain this desired end.

The principal feature of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was a printing press in operation illustrating the method of plate printing used in the Bureau. The Bureau of the Mint also showed all the various operations required in the production of either gold or silver coins, except the assaying and refining of the metal. Both Bureaus exhibited interesting historical relics. The Life-saving Service had a station of its own, where a keeper and ten surfmen, drafted from various stations, fully equipped with the appliances used in the Service, carried on their ac-

customed duties, and gave exhibition drills. These drills were given in a lake specially excavated west of the Observation wheel. A tall mast in the center of the lake represented a ship in distress and all the lifesaving apparatus was brought into use. The exhibit of the War Department was planned to represent the military service of the United States in the following branches: Ordnance Department, Quartermaster's Department, Medical Department, Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps, Artillery Corps, United States Military Academy, and the Gettysburg, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga, the Shiloh, and the Vicksburg National Military Parks.

A special feature of the Ordnance Department display was a full-size model of a 16-inch breech-loading rifle, the original of which is mounted at the Sandy Hook (N. J.) proving grounds. The method of aiming and firing these big guns was illustrated for the benefit of the visitor. What is called a telescopic sight is used. Fastened to the side of each of the big cannon is a glass very much like those used by astronomers to look at the stars. The gunner, who is pointing the big weapon, looks through this telescope and at once the spot on the horizon at which he must shoot is brought near.



WILLIAMS C. FOX.

Representative on the United States Government Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics.



F. W. TRUE.

Representative of Smithsonian Institution and National Museum on United States Government Board.



W. DE C. RAVENEL.

Member of the United States Government Board for the Commission of Fish and Fisheries.



G. W. W. HANGER.

Representing the Department of Commerce and Labor on United States Government Board.



CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

Member of the Government Board for the Bureau of Labor, since consolidated with the Department of Commerce and Labor.



DR. A. C. TRUE.

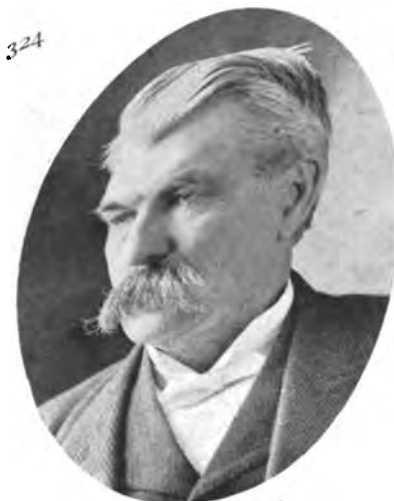
Representing Agricultural Colleges in which the Government has special concern, on the United States Government Board.



JAMES KNOX TAYLOR.

Supervising Architect, of the United States Treasury Department, who designed and built the Government building.

## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



J. H. BRIGHAM.  
Representative of Agriculture Department,  
and Chairman of United States Government  
Board until his death in 1904.

sometimes by slow burning fuses. To-day the gun captain presses a button and an electric spark sends the great projectile, which weighs as much as a horse but which is a hollow mass of steel filled with explosives, toward the distant target. When it strikes, the shell explodes and spreads death and destruction everywhere. A three-inch rapid-firing field gun with carriage limbered up, a Vickers-Maxim automatic gun mounted on its carriage, and two Gatling guns with carriages, were displayed. The penetrating effects of armor-piercing projectiles were illustrated by a perforated piece of six-inch armor plate, and nearby were shown a number of steel projectiles which had been fired through armor plates. There was also a projectile for service cannon, and another collection of simulated propelling charges of smokeless powder used in the guns now in service in the United States Army. The mortar pits exhibited outside the Government building differed from those actually used in coast defense in that they contained but one mortar, and in having a section cut out for the convenience

By means of a series of wheels and levers he swings the great gun into position, so that the shell will strike the object he wishes to hit. He knows when the aim is accurate, because his telescope is at that moment centered on the object, and this once accomplished he steps back and gives the word to fire. In old days these large pieces were fired by percussion caps and

of spectators. Each mortar pit contains four mortars, and there are usually from two to four pits in the work. The parapet is given whatever thickness, height and degree of concealment are necessary to make it impregnable from the sea. Each pit is round at the top so that from any direction it has the appearance of a simple hill or mound of earth, the en-



FRANK STRONG.  
Representative of United States Government  
Board for Department of Justice until his  
death in 1904.



W. V. COX,  
Secretary, United States  
Government Board.



C. S. GOSHERT,  
Clerk of United States Gov-  
ernment Board.



W. M. GEDDES,  
Disbursing Officer of the  
United States Government  
Board.



DAVID A. BRODIE,  
Superintendent, outdoor  
exhibit, Bureau of Plant  
Industry.

trance being hidden. Side by side were a seven-inch breech-loading howitzer and a seven-inch breech-loading mortar, the former mounted on its carriage and representing a type of cannon used in siege operations against fortified places, and the latter being used exclusively for vertical or high-angle firing, and during firing is concealed behind ramparts or other protection. Near both the cannon and the mortar were the various accessories used in manipulating and firing them, as well as samples of the several kinds of projectiles and simulated powder charges used with each. The series of seacoast cannon and carriages were most interesting. One was a twelve-inch breech-loading mortar mounted on its carriage. In service it is used for attacking ships-of-war, at anchor or in motion, at ranges between 3,000 and 12,000 yards. Grouped about were mortar projectiles

representing each of the three kinds used, namely, the cast-iron, the deck-piercing, and the torpedo shell. Another exhibit was a fifteen-pounder rapid-fire gun mounted on a bar-bette carriage. It is used in seacoast defenses for attacking



THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT GUARD.

In addition to the Jefferson Guards, the United States Government Board employed a large staff of capable and efficient men to protect the valuable exhibits of the nation and to guide and assist the visitors.





GENERAL VIEW STATE DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT.  
Portraits of all Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Cabinet members were shown here. The finely executed busts represented Napoleon and Jefferson.



THE SWORD OF WASHINGTON.  
This priceless patriotic relic was exhibited by the Department of State.

the superstructure of ships and protecting submarine mines planned in its vicinity. The ammunition used is of the type where separate loading of the projectile does not take place. The carriage is furnished with a shield to protect the gunners from projectiles fired by guns of small caliber. Arranged about the gun were exhibited the accessories for manipulating and firing it, as well as samples of the fixed ammunition used in it. A disappearing gun exhibited was a six-inch rapid fire weapon, placed behind ramparts and raised for firing. The principal feature of this outdoor exhibit was a twelve-inch breech-loading rifle, mounted on a disappearing carriage, being the most modern and powerful gun of its type. As military weapons, these guns and carriages, despite their great interest as mechanical objects, are dependent upon the means adopted to control their firing. To illustrate the methods in service for obtaining the ranges of objects to be fired at, and to

enable fire control to be secured, there were exhibited the important instruments known as the Swasey depression range finder, the Whistler plotting board, and the Pratt ballistic board, the uses of which were demonstrated to visitors.

Lay figures of pack mules loaded with guns and equipment material showed the method of transporting these artillery supplies. A series of fifteen machines in operation illustrated the manufacture of ball cartridges for the Army rifle. The exhibit of the medical department consisted of a brigade field hospital, in every way complete, which was equipped with the new regulation field furniture and bedding as well as all the apparatus used in actual service. The exhibit of the Corps of Engineers consisted



JOHN HAY,  
Secretary of State. Portrait by Peixotto; exhibited by the Department of State.



FIRST COINING PRESS.  
Primitive device used in 1795 for making United States coins.

mainly of a large number of accurate models of various important works of the Corps, many of them relating to river and harbor improvements. The Mississippi River Commission made an extensive exhibit, demonstrating the extent and importance of the work carried on by the Commission. The apparatus used by the Signal Corps was completely represented in an exhibit which embraced visual signaling for the transmission of



GENERAL VIEW—EXHIBIT OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.  
Here were shown daily all the processes of coining, but instead of money the product of the presses was medals, which were distributed to visitors.



EXHIBIT OF BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The branch of the Treasury Department in which paper money and postage stamps are made.

messages day or night by means of heliographs, flags, acetylene lanterns, field glasses and telescopes; various types of telephones, telegraph instruments and "buzzers;" the artillery type telautograph, for electrically reproducing handwriting; typewriting telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, and cable telegraphy. Practical demonstrations of this apparatus were given by Signal Corps men and formed a specially enlightening feature of the exhibit. The Artillery Corps exhibit consisted mainly of a model submarine mine and cable connections. The Military Parks were represented by models and relief maps, with views of the battlefields at different stages of the historic contests there enacted.

One of the most attractive of the Government exhibits was that of the United States Military Academy at West Point. In every detail the display pleased the visitor, attracted his eye, and satisfied his esthetic sense. No one examined this exhibit or even passed it by without experiencing a glow of enthusiasm. The pavilion housing the exhibits was in itself most attractive. It was forty feet square and was designed to imitate on the exterior the Tudor Gothic architecture of the principal build-



TREASURY DEPARTMENT—EXHIBIT OF THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Headquarters of the men who daily demonstrated how the Government guards its coasts and aids the shipwrecked.



UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING SERVICE TO THE RESCUE.

One of the daily features of the Exposition was the life-saving drill, which attracted large crowds.

ing at West Point. The front wall was devoted to tablets bearing the names of graduates killed in action from 1802 up to the year 1904; the names of those who have received the thanks of Congress; medals of honor; commissions for distinguished services, and those holding high civil office under the Government. In fact, these tablets, with their historic names, touch almost every epoch of our history, and bring to mind the heroism displayed by Americans in every section of the United States. In the center of the space enclosed by the pavilion stood a trophy of arms emblematic of the different branches of the

service and containing in its base a glass case in which were shown a collection of swords worn by prominent generals of the Union and Confederate armies. The preparation of the exhibit occupied the greater portion of a year. In itself it



UNCLE SAM'S LIFE-SAVERS.

The men who protect life and property on the coast.



RIGHTING AN OVERTURNED LIFE-BOAT.

Demonstrating the non-sinkable, self-bailing vessel which gave the life-savers a daily ducking.

# EXHIBIT OF THE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

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illustrated the perfection of achievement of the workers of the Academy and in the Ordnance Department. The body of the pavilion was built in the shops of the Quartermaster of the Military Academy; the printing of the posters was done by hand in the printing office of the Academy; the photographic work, preparation and mounting of posters and photographs, which were of the

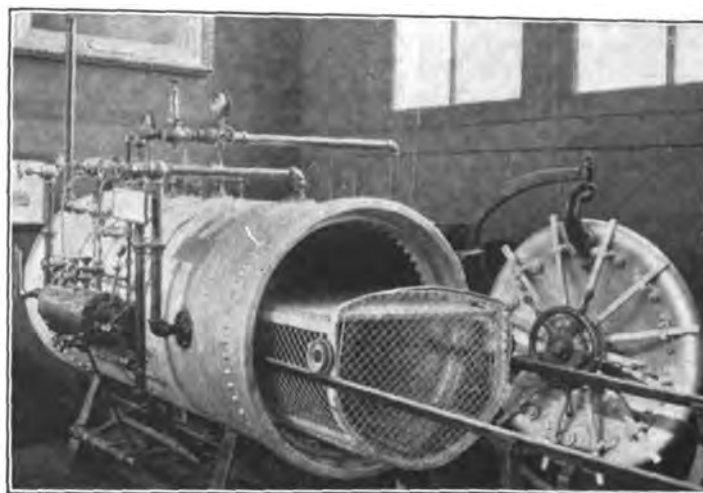


WAR DEPARTMENT—ARTILLERY SCHOOL OF MINES.  
Model of a harbor entrance, showing mine field and fortifications as in actual service.

General was one of the four cabinet offices, so-called, which were created in 1789, and around this office grew up a legal department which was known until 1870 as the Attorney-General's office. The Attorney-General, who is at the head of the department, is the legal adviser of the President and of the heads of the executive departments. The most important of the exhibits



PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.  
Illustrating by means of lay figures modern surgical methods and operating room appliances.



DISINFESTING MACHINE.  
Apparatus for destroying disease germs in clothing, etc., exhibited by the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

highest interest, and the preparation of the material employed in the exhibit was done in the Department of Drawing of the Academy by Mr. W. H. Stockbridge, attendant and photographer. The exhibit was erected under the supervision of Captain Chauncy B. Humphrey, Twenty-second Infantry, Instructor in Drawing, United States Military Academy.

Upon the base of the military trophy a monument of army material typifying the various departments of the service appeared an inscription in bronze letters containing the motto of the Military Academy: "Duty, Honor, Country," and the legend "United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, 1802."

The Department of Justice was not created and organized until 1870, but the office of Attorney-



WATER INFECTION.  
Model showing how wells are polluted.

of this department consisted of a collection of rare and curious documents from the files of the Supreme Court and other courts of the United States, showing the growth and development of their business. Oil portraits of some of the Attorneys-General were exhibited, together with busts of Chief Justices of the United States.

The Post Office Department displayed interesting historical relics side by side with objects showing modern developments in the postal service. A modern mail car, with all the latest attachments was contrasted with an old-time Rocky Mountain coach. This very coach was captured by Indians in 1877. Over its route four fast mail trains are now in daily transit. The rural mail delivery service was fully illustrated, and by means of the mutoscope the



THE MOST STRIKING FEATURE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT.  
Full sized model of a sixteen-inch coast-defense rifle, the largest ever made, weighing 141 tons and throwing a projectile weighing 2,400 pounds a distance of twenty-two miles.





IN THE TROPICS.

Wax figures in War Department exhibit showing uniforms worn by troops in the Philippines.

the latest improvement for city delivery of mail, while an Alaskan mail carrier, with a sled drawn by eight dogs, illustrated the difficulties of the service in thinly peopled regions.

The central figure of the exhibit of the Navy Department was an exact and full-sized reproduction of a portion of a United States man-of-war, giving the floor space or water line the shape of a flatiron. The figurehead on this vessel was the original of the figurehead of the Olympia, the flagship of Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila Bay. On the upper or main deck were installed two ten-inch guns mounted in barbette turrets, a six-pounder Hotchkiss, a one-pounder light automatic, a thirty-caliber Colt, and a Gatling fieldpiece, together with the ship's anchors, windlass and anchor-gear complete; also skylights, hatchways, ventilating cowls and side-ladders. On the starboard side was swung from the davits a twenty-four-foot whaleboat, and on the port side a twenty-foot cutter; while in appropriate places on the deck were other equipments and ship's fittings. On the berth deck were installed a torpedo firing tube and torpedo, one five-inch rapid-fire gun, and two three-inch rapid-fire guns. The space on the berth deck was divided by watertight bulkheads into compartments, the



UNIFORMS OF UNITED STATES ARMY.

Wax figures exhibited by War Department, showing various styles of military attire.

operations of the Post Office service of the country was fully shown. A pneumatic postal tube was exhibited, which showed

long arm system of watertight doors being operated by electricity. Within the turret support on the berth deck were life-size wax

figures of officers and enlisted men of a flagship, dressed accurately in the various uniforms, including an Admiral, Captain, Medical Inspector, Captain of Marines, midshipmen, boatswain's mate, quartermaster, bugler, three seamen, a marine and an apprentice. Openings of a suitable size were made in the turret support from which a view of the figures could be had. On this deck were seen the captain's office, staterooms, mess rooms, petty officers' quarters, berths, baths, hammocks, galley, mess tables, sick bay, operating room, dispensary and ammunition hoists. Below the deck was a magazine eighteen by twenty by nine feet, and in this were stored the various kinds of ammunition in use in the naval service.



IN ARCTIC REGIONS.

Uniforms worn by troops in Alaska shown on wax figures by War Department.

Another instructive exhibit of the Navy Department was a large map of the world, upon which were placed 307 miniature

lead models of battleships, cruisers, monitors, gunboats, torpedo boats, and the other vessels of the United States Navy. A working model of a dry dock was another interesting exhibit. The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis was represented in miniature, showing the entire extent of the grounds, buildings, roads and water front. About sixty biograph motion scenes of the life and duties of officers and



METHODS OF ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

On the left are pack mules with a mountain battery; next a six-horse field gun team, and on the right a carabao, or water buffalo, attached to a Philippine native cart.



ARMY WAGONS—PAST AND PRESENT.

Beside a modern vehicle was displayed the wagon that traveled 4160 miles in General Sherman's Civil War campaigns.



GOVERNMENT'S AID TO NAVIGATION.

Model of the Mississippi River snagboat "Wright," used by the War Department to keep the channel free for commerce.



crews of United States men-of-war, in war and peace, scenes of the maneuvers of vessels, and manipulation and firing of great guns formed a part of the display of the Department.

The Department of the Interior told in its exhibit the story of its activity in the public service, including the exhibit of the Bureau of Education and that of the Patent Office.

The Department of Agriculture, in its exhibit at the Exposition, showed what the Government is doing to make farming more efficient and living more comfortable. In every department of human endeavor and life the Department of Agriculture offers a helping hand. Besides the work done for the farm, the Department is indispensable to navigation, trade and manufacture. The Department of Agriculture was represented at the Fair by its Bureaus: Weather Bureau, Bureau of Animal Industry, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Chemistry, Office of Experiment Stations, Division of Entomology, Bureau of Soils and Bureau of Forestry. The indoor display



HEAVY ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

Outside of the Government building the War Department exhibited coast-defense guns. This rifle, mounted on a disappearing carriage, was the largest, with a twelve-inch bore. It is shown in position for firing.

from the inside of the arcade, and were illuminated by natural light. Supplementing these transparencies were seventy-five large colored bromide photographs, framed in the outside of the balustrade that surrounded the arcade. Within the balustrade were shown the most important phases of the Bureau's field investigations. A large case contained long-leaf pine trunks arranged to show the advantages of a new system of turpentine devised by the Bureau, and the disadvantages and injurious effects of the old system of boxing. In another case the various instruments used in forest work were displayed. Two other cases exhibited injurious insects and examples of their destructive work. The methods and results of testing the strength of commercial timbers were shown by a testing machine, charts, and tested pieces of timber. On a relief map

of the United States was shown the distribution and character of the forests of the country, the location and extent of the National and State forest reserves, and locations where, under



LOADING A COAST-DEFENSE MORTAR.

Sunk in a pit so as to conceal its location from the enemy's fleet, this type of gun, throwing a huge explosive shell, is considered one of the nation's most trustworthy safeguards.



FIRING THE TEN-INCH MORTAR.

The muzzle is elevated so that the projectile rises and falls from above on the mark. The shells for the mortar and bomb-proof shelters for the gunners were on either hand.

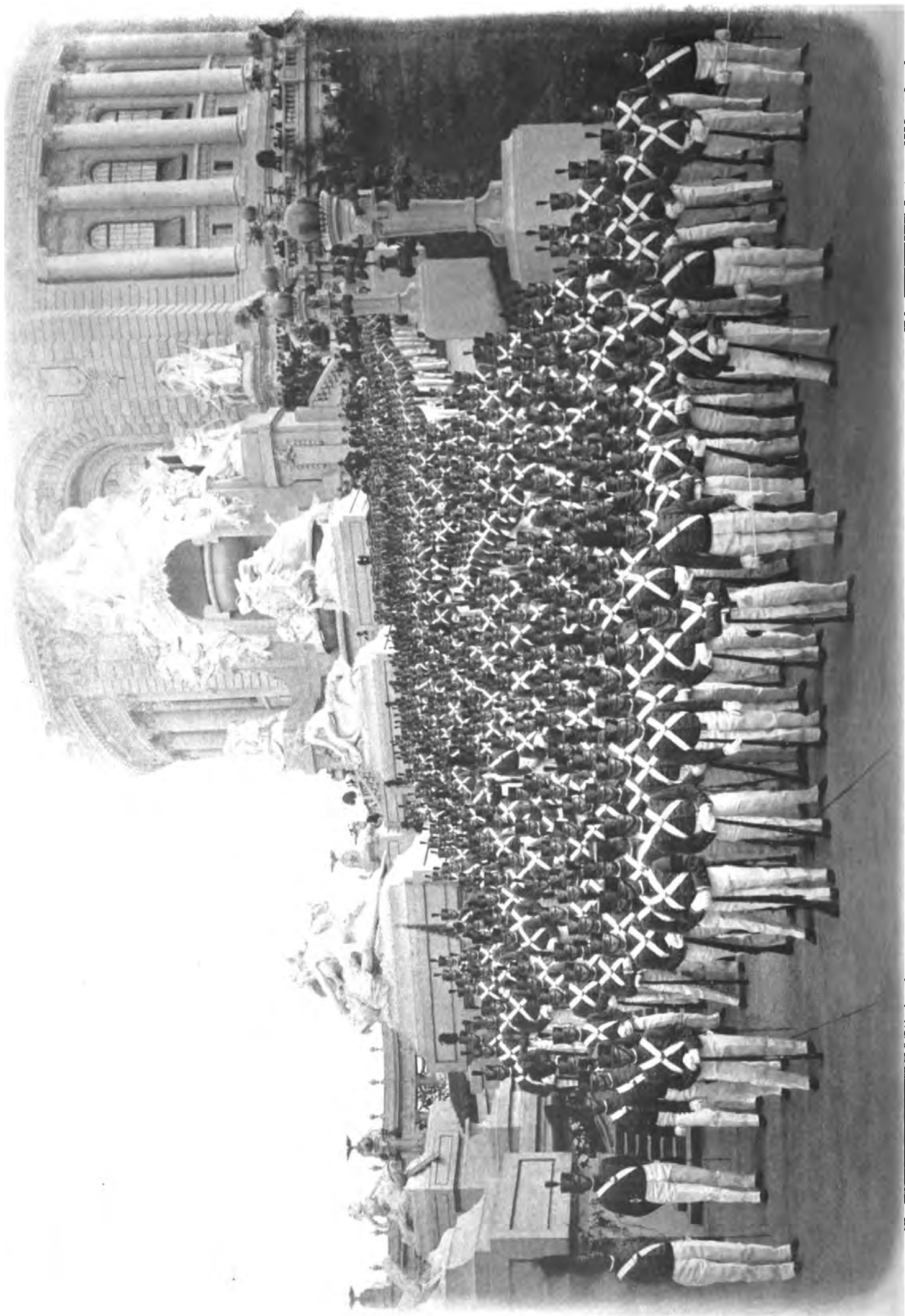
of the Bureau of Forestry was placed in the Forestry, Fish and Game building, because of its relation to the lumber industry, where the most important of its investigations were illustrated and exploited. One hundred and fifty large photographic transparencies, illustrating every phase of forestry were displayed in an arcade eighty-seven feet long by sixteen feet wide. Typical forests, timber trees and forest conditions of the United States were shown as they exist; also the cutting of timber forests, their renewal, damage done to them by fire, insects, overgrazing and by torrents. Forest planting was shown, as were plantations in treeless regions and where forests have been destroyed. The transparencies were seen

the direction of the Bureau of Forestry, practical forest management and tree planting are carried on. On another relief map was shown the location of the proposed Appalachian Forest Reserve and the extent and character of forest and other lands included. A column twenty-four feet high exhibited the amount and value of the commercial lumber produced in the United States. The Bureau's method of forest planting on farms and its forest nursery practice was shown on a tract of two and a half acres not far from the Forestry, Fish and Game building. The central feature of this exhibit was a representation of a quarter section of prairie land laid off into fields, farm-house lot, etc., with trees planted along the



FIELD ARTILLERY AND WEST POINT'S FORTIFIED EXHIBIT.

In the foreground are shown machine guns of various types, some having bullet-proof shields to protect the gunners from the enemy's fire. The United States Military Academy's exhibit was inside the walled structure in the background.



THE REGIMENTAL BAND OF THE 1ST REGIMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, 1890.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALBERT L. MILLS, U. S. A.

Superintendent, United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

the Bureau of Plant Industry occupied about seven and a half acres facing the Agricultural building. In the center of this area was laid out a large map of the United States. State boundaries were indicated by paths from which visitors studied the exhibit. In each State were planted the leading crops it produces, the map giving, in effect, a bird's eye view of the chief crop productions of the country. The land lying outside the map was occupied by exhibits illustrating the special lines of investigation employed by the Bureau.

Certain plats were devoted to the growth of leguminous crops, with a view to showing the effect of inoculating such crops with bacteria in order to enable them to secure atmospheric nitrogen. The importance of this achievement of the Laboratory of Plant Physiology, under the direction of Dr. George T. Moore, has been demonstrated, and now awaits the co-operation of farmers to make it a practical success. Nitrogen is one of the most important elements of the food of a plant. Successive crops of grain soon drain the soil of its plant-food. A good farmer partly overbalances the drain on his soil by using plentiful quantities of manure and fertilizer, and thus puts

fence lines for wind-breakers, and in other ways to show model forest plantations in a treeless region. The outdoor exhibit of

back much of the nitrogen which the crops take away. A nitrogen famine has been predicted, and the horrors of the future, when

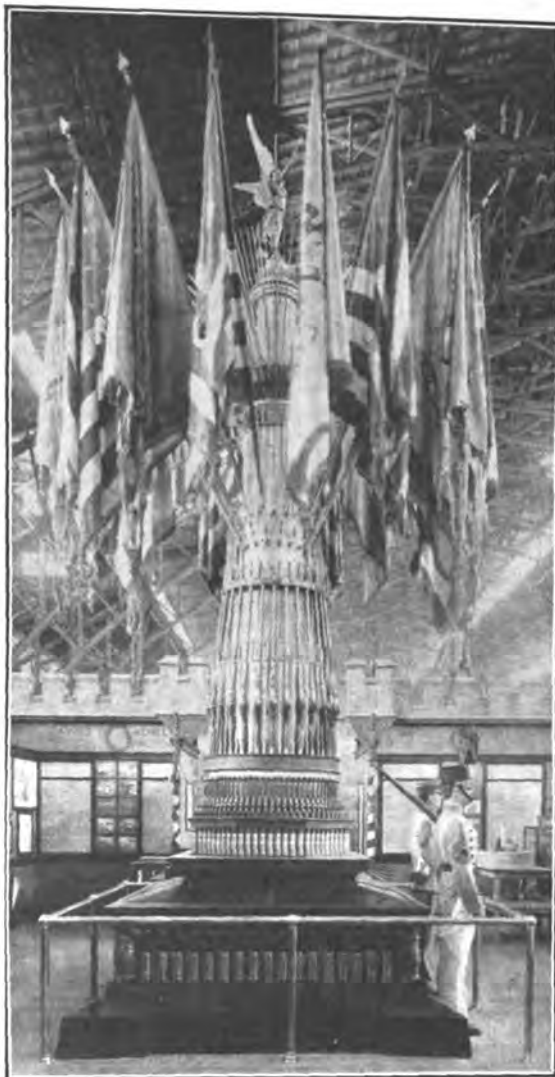


EXHIBIT OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

This magnificent trophy of arms and battle-flags, before which the figures of two West Point cadets stood as on guard, was the central feature of the academic exhibit. The battlemented walls were inscribed with the names of American heroes who owned West Point as their *Alma Mater*. Conspicuous were the photographic portraits of graduates of the academy who rose to the rank of General in the armies of the United States and the Confederate States of America. Most interesting were the many beautiful photographs by W. H. Stockbridge, showing the daily life, lessons, drills and sports of the cadets, several of which are reproduced in this and the following pages.

in cereals, and in grass and forage plants showed interesting results. A collection of fac-simile models of the leading varieties of apples grown in the Mississippi Valley and Upper



COLONEL CHARLES W. LARNED, U. S. A.

Professor, United States Military Academy, under whose direction the West Point exhibit was prepared and installed.

the soil will have become so poverty-stricken that grains cannot be produced, have been painted by imaginative persons. Now, however, man has captured a tiny germ which can take from the air a part of its boundless store of nitrogen and put it into the earth. This germ has been named the nitrogen-fixing bacteria, and the Bureau of Plant Industry is ready to distribute this bacteria to the farmer so that he may enrich his impoverished fields. Exhibits of growing plants inoculated with nitrogen-fixing bacteria were made in the out-door exhibit of the Department of Agriculture.

The indoor exhibit of the Bureau of Plant Industry in the Government building showed the methods pursued and the results attained in the vegetable pathological and physiological investigations; in fiber plant investigations, and investigations in drug, medicinal and poisonous plants. One interesting exhibit showed specimens, photographs, models and plants of some of the foreign plant cultures which have been successfully introduced into America. Investigations



LIGHT BATTERY DRILL BY THE CADETS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

One of the photographic illustrations demonstrating the training of officers for the army.





CADET LIFE AT WEST POINT—A CLASS IN FENCING.

One of the photographs in the Military Academy exhibit, showing how the future army officers are taught not only to wear their swords but to use them.

Lake regions was a feature of this exhibit. Models illustrating investigation in fruit marketing and storage had a practical bearing upon an important industry of the period.

The exhibit of the Bureau of Chemistry consisted almost entirely of a working laboratory equipped with apparatus of sufficient variety for conducting all ordinary analytical work and so selected and arranged as to illustrate as well as practicable the field covered by the Bureau and the manner of

atory, including the apparatus employed for the ordinary determinations made in the examinations of materials used in the construction of roads, and the third division was the exhibit of the microscopist of the Bureau.

The general exhibit of the Bureau included laboratory tables provided with water, gas, vacuum and blast, and equipped for analytical work. Special apparatus was exhibited for the determination of fat, nitrogen, water, alcohol,



CADETS ON THE PARALLEL BARS.

The entire lower class is put through a complete course of gymnasium work.

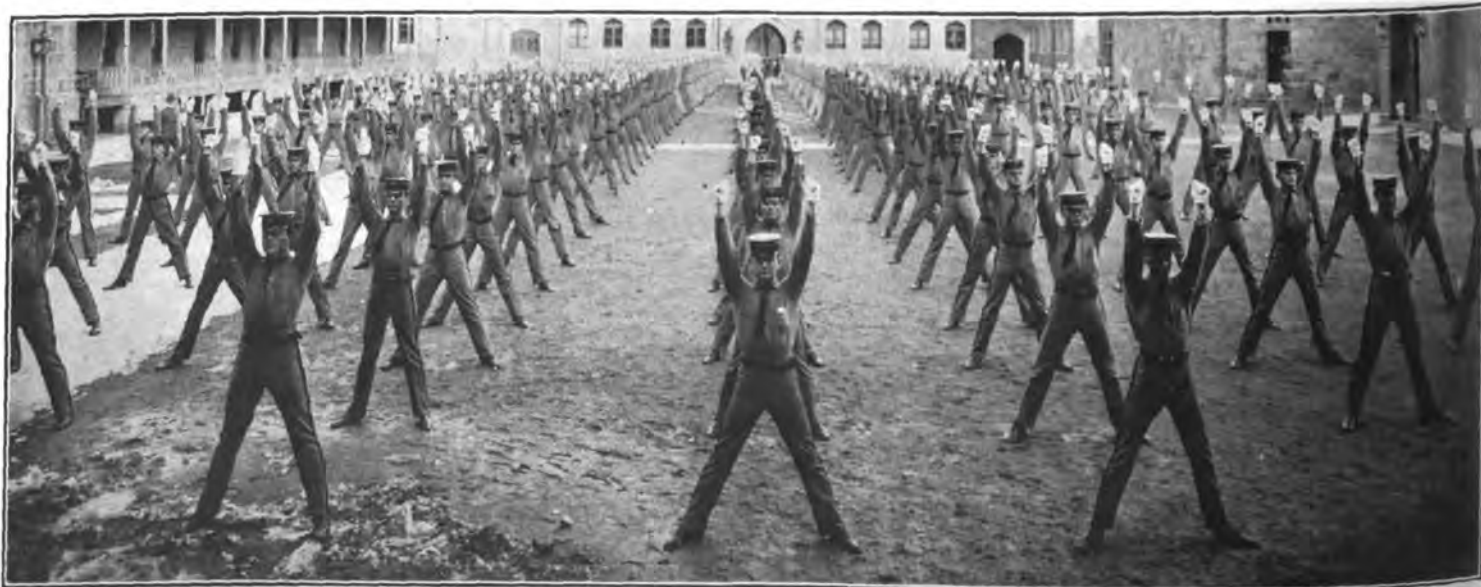
conducting its work. Its exhibit was divided into three divisions. The first was the general exhibit illustrating the miscellaneous chemical work of the Bureau, and as far as possible the chemicals and apparatus employed by the Food Laboratory, Sugar Laboratory, Insecticide and Agricultural Water Laboratory, Dairy Laboratory, Soil Analysis Laboratory, Drug Laboratory and the Contract Laboratory. The second division was the exhibit of the Road Material Labor-



CLASS IN DRAWING AT WEST POINT.

Ability to use the pencil as well as the sword is required of all cadets.

volatile acids, sugar and other optically rotating bodies, and for special determinations in the examination of agricultural products such as grading the color of wines, tannin extracts, and other colored liquids, and determining the specific gravity, viscosity, index of refraction, and other physical and chemical properties. This exhibit was accompanied by chemists engaged in their ordinary routine work, and ready to answer



PHYSICAL TRAINING OF THE WEST POINT CADETS.

The easy, erect yet graceful carriage and splendid physique of the boys of the Military Academy are due largely to the frequent "setting-up" exercises. In this interesting photograph, which attracted much attention in the West Point exhibit, the entire corps of cadets is shown at calisthenic drill.





POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT.

A United States mail car in the Government building not only demonstrated the work of the Railway Mail Service, but served as the actual Postoffice through which all Exposition mail passed.

questions and give information regarding the work and general scope of the Bureau. The methods of making the routine calculations of the Bureau, and of filing, tabulating, arranging and preserving results were illustrated by calculators actually



NAVY DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT.

Model of graving dock with the United States battleship "Illinois" in dock for repairs or examination.

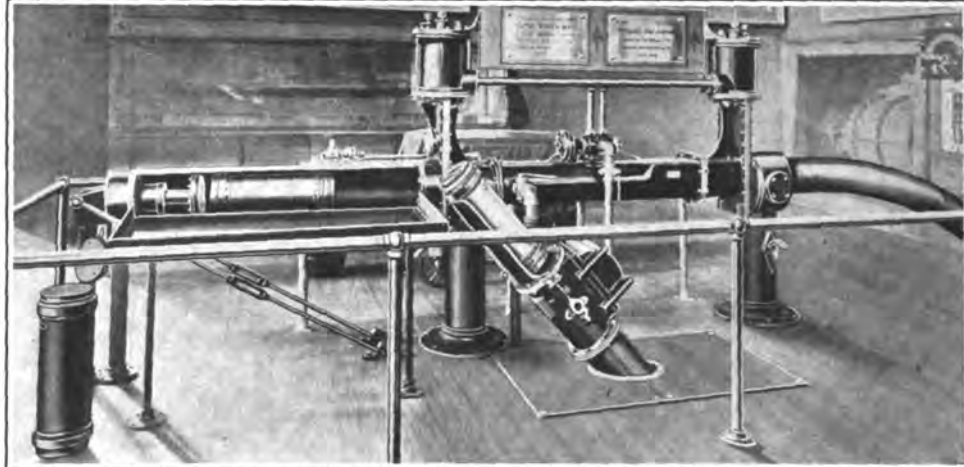
at work at the data obtained during the previous winter. A case of samples illustrating the work of the different laboratories of the Bureau was included in the exhibit.

The road material laboratory exhibit included apparatus employed for the examination of road materials. Special types of apparatus shown were the abrasion machine,



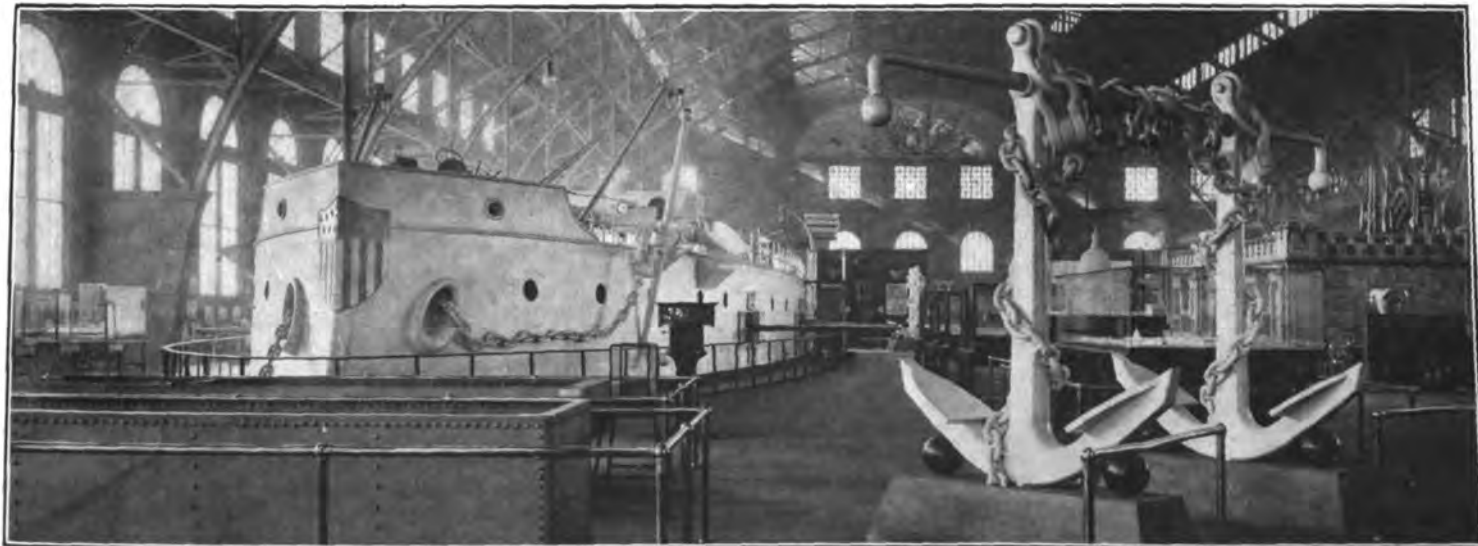
"OWNEY," THE RAILWAY MAIL DOG.

For years "Owney" was a pet of the Railway Mail Service, traveling thousands of miles in postal cars and accumulating tags and medals of all kinds. After his death he was stuffed and exhibited by the Post Office Department at the Exposition.



MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

An interesting feature of the Post Office Department's exhibit was a full sized working model of the pneumatic tube service, which is now in general use in large cities, to connect the main post office with branch offices and the railway stations. Such tubes, through which packages of mail are forced by compressed air at lightning speed, connect the New York post office with that of Brooklyn and with the Grand Central Station, a distance of several miles. They are also in use between the Saint Louis Post Office and Union Station.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT.

The full size model of the United States battleship "Missouri" was the largest fixture in the Government building. Fully equipped outside and within, it was visited by millions and served as a valuable object lesson to foreign as well as American visitors.



NAVY DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT—"CAMP HEYWOOD."

In the canvas city near the Government building, named after a former commandant of the Marine Corps, a battalion of United States Marines under the command of Major James E. Mahoney, U. S. M. C., remained throughout the Exposition and had public drills and parades daily. The Marine Corps is the oldest organized branch of the United States military service.

MAJOR JAS. E. MAHONEY,  
Commanding Marine Battalion  
in Camp Heywood.

cord drill rock saws, impact machines, ball mill and briquette machine. The exhibit included models of several types of rural highways with illustrations of the special fitness of each for a given kind of soil.

The exhibit of the microscopist of the Bureau included microscopes adapted to working laboratories, microscopical

apparatus such as microtomes, embedding ovens, photomicrographic and projection apparatus, and exhibition microscopes showing samples of various substances examined in the Bureau, together with adulterants commonly used. The relation of the various Bureaus of the Department of Agriculture to the most important subject, the food supply of the country, was illustrated by object lessons in the exhibit of the Government. Two features of the exhibit were of special interest, that of the photomicrographic apparatus arranged

for practical work in photographing sections, and also for the reproduction on a screen, of lantern slides and microscopic sections. Six exhibition microscopes were exhibited, each provided with a glass plate capable of carrying twenty microscopic mounts so arranged that the observer by rotating



NAVY DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT—ARMOR-PLATE TESTS.

Much interest was displayed in the demonstration of the effect of modern guns and armor-piercing projectiles on the best armor-plate, such as is used on the great battleships of the navy. The plate was sixteen feet long, seven and one-half feet high and eleven and one-half inches thick and was completely demolished by three shots.

a button could bring into the field any section he desired to examine. The exhibit of the experiment stations was designed to show the organization and work of the office, including its relations with the Department of Agriculture and with the agricultural colleges and experiment stations organized in the several states and territories. The exhibit consisted of materials, apparatus, publications, charts, photographs and maps. A more complete exhibit of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations was made by the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and experiment stations under the direction of the Government Board in the Palace of Education. Portraits were shown of the late Senator Justin M. Morrill of Vermont, through whose efforts the establishment and endowment of the agricultural colleges were secured, and of the late Honorable William H. Hatch, of Missouri, who was

largely instrumental in securing the national legislation providing for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations throughout the country.

The Weather Bureau exhibited a complete set of instruments and apparatus and maps and photographs showing the



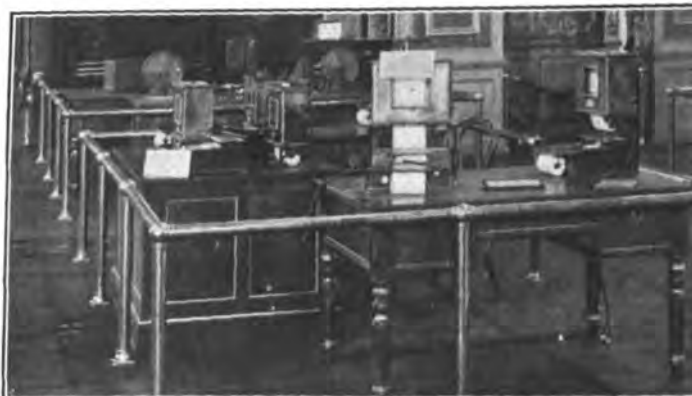
UNITED STATES MARINE BATTALION, HEADED BY THE MARINE BAND, PASSING IN REVIEW ON THE PLAZA OF SAINT LOUIS.



INTERIOR DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT—THE TELEGRAPHPHONE.

Among the recent inventions shown by the Patent Office, few attracted more attention than Poulsen's device for recording sound waves on a steel surface, whereby telephone messages may be recorded and afterwards reproduced.

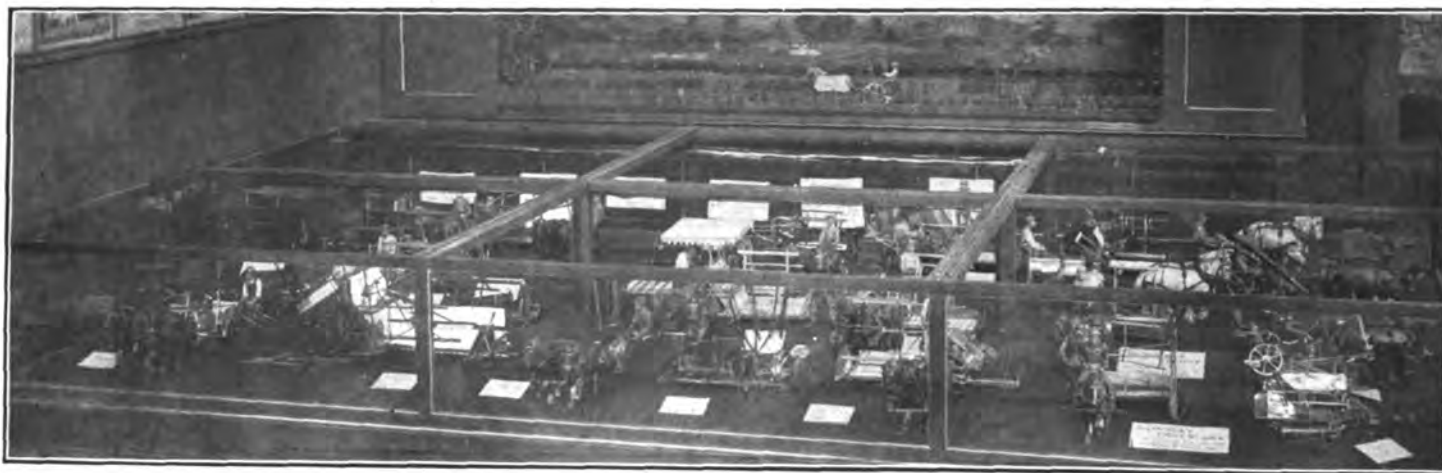
methods of the Bureau and its achievements. It was in 1870 that the Government began maintaining a service having for its object the forecasting of weather conditions throughout the United States. It was originally designed for the benefit of navigation, but the recognition of its broadening field of utility brought about, in 1891 the establishment of the present



INTERIOR DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT—THE TELAUTOGRAPH.

Another interesting Patent Office exhibit was Gray's invention for reproducing handwriting, drawings, etc., over a resistance equal to twenty miles of telegraph wire.

benefit of the farmer and stock raiser and for the consumer of animal products. The meat inspection of the Bureau was shown by models, practical demonstrations, and by series of moving pictures. The exhibit of the Division of Entomology was designed to illustrate the work of the Bureau in behalf of



PATENT OFFICE EXHIBIT—THE EVOLUTION OF THE HARVESTER.

In the case were shown a large number of models in motion, embodying the most important steps taken by inventors in the last hundred years in developing harvesting machinery. Above the case a working model of a harvester in motion reaped miniature wheat on a painted farm.

Weather Bureau as a branch of the Department of Agriculture, previous to which time the work was conducted by the Signal Corps of the army.

The Bureau of Animal Industry made an exhibit intended to illustrate the methods of the Bureau in its work for the

the agriculturist against injurious insects such as the enemies of fruit trees, field crops, small fruits, insects that destroy stored products, and those which affect live stock. Besides the insects thus directly affecting the crops of this country



GENERAL LAND OFFICE EXHIBIT.

Here was shown a large map, twelve by sixteen feet, showing the original thirteen States and the various acquisitions of territory since the founding of the Republic; surveying instruments, documents relating to land grants and typical homesteads of settlers on public lands.



GENERAL LAND OFFICE EXHIBIT.

Section of the great panorama, eighteen and a half feet in length, showing the Yellowstone Falls and Canyon in the Yellowstone National Park. Two other panoramas, each thirty-nine feet long, showed the Yosemite Falls of California and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.





BUREAU OF EDUCATION EXHIBIT.

By means of charts and maps this branch of the Interior Department made a complete demonstration of the condition and statistics of education in the United States and Alaska.

another group of insects has of late years been recognized as being fully as dangerous to the welfare of man, namely, those which act as carriers of diseases of man and animals. The

enormous importance of mosquitos in relation to malaria and yellow fever, and of flies to typhoid, has of late been demonstrated. A special exhibit of these insects was made and popular attention drawn towards this important phase of the work of the entomologists of the Department. An insect that is causing an enormous amount of trouble, not to mention financial loss, just now is the cotton boll weevil. The Division of Entomology exhibited a magnified section of this pestiferous intruder. Indeed, the life history of the cotton boll weevil was presented, such as the larvae, pupae, adults, injured cotton bolls with the stages of injury present in the bolls, and



UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Model in relief showing the details of the Government's irrigation project for the reclamation of arid lands in Salt River Valley, of Arizona. Under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, the Government is undertaking many such projects in the arid and semiarid regions of the Western and Southwestern States.



GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT OF RADIUM.

The geological survey showed in cases various radium compounds and radio-active minerals found in America. Lectures and popular talks were given twice daily by George F. Kunz, Ph. D., A. M., and other scientists from leading Universities.



BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Maps and charts of Indian reservations and statistics, models of Indian dwellings and samples of Indian handicraft. The wigwam in the center is a Wichita grass house.

uninjured bolls. Maps and illustrations showing the distribution of the weevil in the United States were exhibited.

The exhibit of the Bureau of Soils illustrated the three main branches of the Bureau's work; the soil survey, tobacco investigations, and alkali land reclamation. Soil maps of the areas surveyed to December 31, 1902, eighty-nine in all, were displayed on the wall and in swinging frames. These maps show in colors the areas of the different soils of each district surveyed, and on each map was pasted a legend giving the relative agricultural value of the soils of the area. Next to the soil maps were shown samples of a few special soils of the United States.

These soils were selected for the most part on account of some special crop value. Thus the Connecticut soil (Hartford sandy loam) on which is grown the Sumatra wrapper tobacco; the Texas soils (Orangeburg sandy loam and Orangeburg clay) on which experimental crops of Cuban filler tobacco are



WORK OF INDIANS OF TODAY.

In striking contrast to the primitive adornments and appliances exhibited elsewhere, was this case of lace made by Indian pupils in the schools maintained for their race by the Government at Haskell and Carlisle.





POMOLOGICAL EXHIBIT.

Methods of packing fruit shown in a way to demonstrate that matured fruit keeps better than if picked unripe.



MAP OF THE UNITED STATES IN PLANTS.

Part of the outdoor exhibit of the Bureau of Plant Industry, illustrating the typical crops of each section.



BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

Demonstrating the hybridization of corn to improve varieties, in the outdoor Agricultural exhibit. These demonstrations were of great interest to farmers.

Atlantic coast states; the most important truck and fruit soil (Fresno sand) of the Pacific States; the celebrated Albemarle Pippin land (Porters black loam); and a number of other soils of particular agricultural value were shown. A relief map of St. Mary county, Maryland, showing the different soils in colors was exhibited. This is a tidewater area, and is chiefly remarkable, from the point of view of the soil investigator, for the closeness with which the soils follow the contour lines. Adjoining the St. Mary model was a relief map of the Albemarle area, Virginia. This showed a section of the Blue Ridge Mountains and of the famous Shenandoah Valley, the richest agricultural region in Virginia. The foothill soils of this region are celebrated for their fine fruits, especially the Albemarle Pippin. The steep mountain slopes of this area, cut by ages of erosion, are in marked contrast to the low, flat plains of the tidewater area shown in the St. Mary County model, which have been built up by deposition of alluvial material within

being grown; the principal truck soil (Norfolk sand) of the comparatively recent times. A model illustrating the reclama-



INSECTS INJURIOUS TO VEGETATION.

In this case the Bureau of Entomology showed highly magnified models of the principal insect pests, notably the cotton-boll weevil, at the extreme right of the middle shelf; the San Jose scale and other scale-producing insects on the lower shelf; several varieties of mosquitoes and other noxious insects.

tion of alkali lands by underdrainage and flooding was exhibited. A tract of land heavily impregnated with alkali salts on which a few sage bushes and salt weeds were growing was placed next to a model of a tract which was in process of reclamation. It was underdrained with tile, plowed and leveled and then divided into sections by embankments of earth. Each of these sections, called "check," was flooded to a depth of at least four inches for as long a time as water could be secured. This water sank down through the soil and carried the dissolved salts out through the drain.

The exhibit of the newly organized Department of Commerce and Labor did not cover all the various bureaus which now fall under its jurisdiction, such as the Coast and Geodetic survey, the Bureau of Standards, the Bureau of Census, the Light-house Board, the Bureau of Fisheries, and the Bureau of Labor. Several of these bureaus made independent exhibits under appropriations made by Congress prior to the establishment of the new Department.



BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

General view of exhibit, showing models of stock yards, specimens of meats, models of domestic animals and part of the attractive frieze on which were pictured types of various breeds of cattle and other animals.



BACTERIA AS THE FARMER'S FRIENDS.

Exhibit of the Bureau of Plant Industry, showing how nitrogen fixing bacteria are prepared and packed for distribution to agriculturists. Full directions for inoculating the seeds of leguminous plants accompany each package.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The most prominent and attractive exhibit in this department was that made by the Light House Board, of beacon lenses, models of light houses and their equipment.

The exhibit of the Coast and Geodetic survey consisted mainly of charts and instruments, and that of the Bureau of Standards furnished an educational, and to some extent a historical view of the general subject of weights and measures and measuring instruments. The exhibit of the Bureau of the Census consisted principally of a number of large maps, and a full set of Census reports. The Light House Board displayed models of light-houses, samples of instruments and apparatus used, and samples of lamps used in the Light House service.

The Smithsonian Institution, established by act of Congress in 1846, is based on the bequest of James Smithson, an Englishman, for the foundation of an institution in Washington for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The Government has from time to time placed under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution various organizations, chiefly scientific, which receive appropriations annually from Congress. At present these are the United States National Museum, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the Bureau of International Exchanges, the National Zoological Park, and the Astrophysical Observatory.



AN EARLY AMERICAN SETTLER.

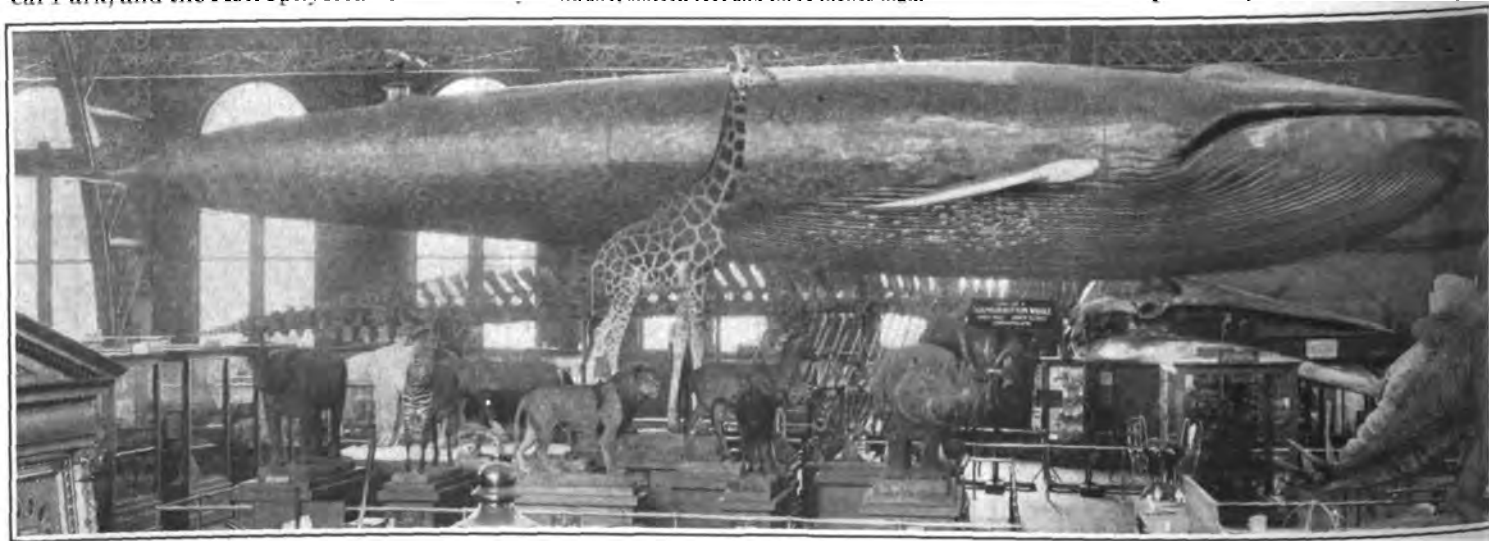
Restoration of an extinct reptile, *Stegosaurus*, an armored Dinosaur whose remains were found in Colorado and Wyoming, shown by the Smithsonian Institution.



NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Prominent among the stuffed animals was the Giraffe, sixteen feet and three inches high.

The United States National Museum is the depository of the collections of the Government and composes the largest collection of objects of natural history and ethnology in America. It is especially rich in specimens of animals and plants of North America, collections illustrating the life and arts of the North American Indians, and geological collections from the United States, both scientific and economic. The museum at present engages in the investigation of the native peoples of America, and especially the languages, customs and arts of the North American Indians. The work of the Bureau of International Exchanges consists in effecting the interchange of scientific publications throughout the world. The National Zoological Park, situated in the famous Rock Creek Valley, in the District of Columbia, is intended as a means of familiarizing the people with the more important and interesting native animals of America, and as far as possible preserving species which are threatened with extinction through the increasing settlement of wild lands. The exhibit of the Zoological Park at previous expositions has been made by means of models and pictures, but at the Louisiana



NATIONAL MUSEUM'S BIOLOGICAL EXHIBIT.

The central feature is a full sized cast of a sulphur bottom whale, eighty feet long, captured off the coast of Newfoundland in 1903. The actual skeleton of the whale is shown in the background. The collection embraced a great number of strange and curious animals from distant parts of the world, unfamiliar to American eyes.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXHIBIT.

Restoration of the ancient Mexican temple, known as the "House of the Governor," at Uxmal, Yucatan.



GENERAL VIEW, ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXHIBIT.

The Smithsonian Institution and National Museums displayed many interesting relics of early American peoples.

Purchase Exposition a large bird cage was erected. In it were placed about a thousand birds notable for their brilliant colors, sweet songs, or peculiar forms, including many characteristic birds of North America and the tropics. Rare birds were there in numbers, among them the strikingly marked mandarin ducks.

The exhibit of the Smithsonian Institution proper, installed in a special pavilion, included memorials of the founder, James Smithson, portraits of the Regents and of the Secretaries, objects illustrating the Hodgkins fund (established by Thomas George Hodgkins for the investigation of the atmosphere) and the great series of publications on which the fame

of the Institution so largely rests. A complete set of the

publications of all the bureaus was included here. Although every bureau connected with the Smithsonian Institution was represented at the Exposition, the National Museum, on account of its great resources and special facilities for exhibition, made the principal exhibit. The Department of Geology in the National Museum made an exhibit under the direction of Dr. George P. Merrill, Head Curator. One of the most striking objects exhibited in this department was a restoration of the remarkable, extinct reptile known as a stegosaur. With this creature was shown the triceratops which was shown at the Buffalo Exposition of 1901.

The skeleton of a mastodon together with that of an elephant were placed near the triceratops. Another extremely



INSIDE THE GREAT FLYING CAGE.

The arched passageway through the middle of the Government's big bird cage was always thronged with interested visitors watching the antics of the strange feathered inhabitants.



THE LARGEST BIRD CAGE EVER BUILT, CONTAINING THE EXHIBIT OF THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

In this mammoth structure, two hundred and thirty-six feet long, ninety-two feet wide and fifty feet high, hundreds of birds of divers varieties, from all quarters of the globe, were shown amid their natural surroundings, the cage being large enough to permit them to fly at will.





BUILDING OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

In this handsome structure, modeled on the lines of a Pompeian temple, was housed one of the most interesting of the Government's exhibits—the live fish of hundreds of species swimming in glass-sided tanks—as well as a complete display and demonstration of appliances and methods used in the fishing industry.

interesting collection here exhibited consisted of a number of meteorites and casts of the largest meteorites known, the greatest of which (one of the Peary irons from Greenland) exceeds ten feet in length and is estimated to weigh from seventy-five to ninety tons. The exhibit of the Department of Biology was prepared under the direction of Dr. F. W. True, Head Curator, with the assistance of Mr. F. A. Lucas, chief of exhibits, and other members of the staff of the department. The most striking object was a cast of a sulphur-bottom whale from Newfoundland, eighty feet long, showing the natural appearance of this greatest of all living creatures. The massive skeleton was exhibited with the cast. Large game from all parts of the world was represented, including the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, lion, tiger, giraffe, moose, caribou, axis-deer, sambar stag, and other large deer, with antelopes and various small species, such as wild sheep. Game birds and large



BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Relief map showing route of proposed Inter-Continental Railway.

representatives of the species were shown together with nests and eggs, including the great egg of the epyornis, an extinct bird of Madagascar.

The exhibit of the Department of Anthropology, as well as that of the Bureau of American Ethnology was prepared under the direction of Mr. W. H. Holmes, Chief of the Bureau. The principal object of the department's exhibit was to show the esthetic products of the native American peoples.

The Library of Congress exhibited a cross-section model of the Library building, together with many photographs showing in detail the working divisions of the library. A collection of maps illustrated the progress of knowledge with respect to the Mississippi Valley and the territory of Louisiana. A number of portraits of Jefferson were displayed in a wing frame case, and specimen manuscripts bearing on the history of the United States were



THE AMERICAN FISHING INDUSTRY.

Models of fishing craft and appliances for taking fish shown by United States Fish Commission.



NETS AND TRAPS USED IN FISHING.

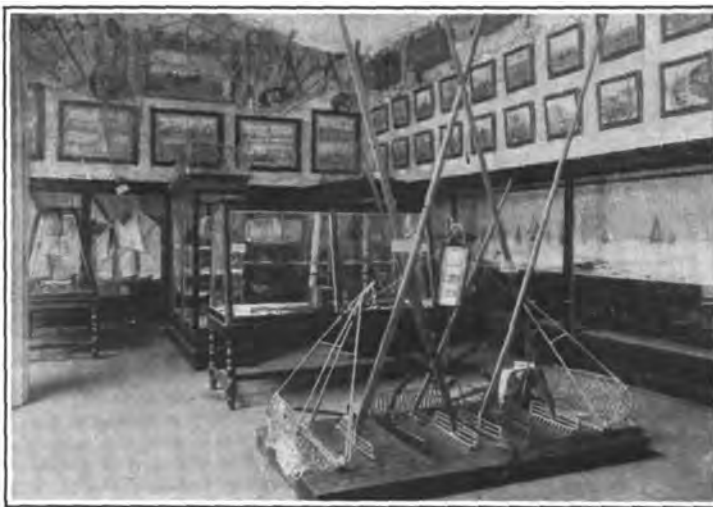
Instruments used for deep sea research, designed to capture the denizens of the lowest ocean depths.





HOW SPONGES GROW.

Case shown by the Fish Commission, demonstrating methods of fishing for sponges. The sponges were shown growing on rocks under water.



TONGS USED IN OYSTER FISHING.

In the cases were shown lobster-pots and other devices for the capture of fish. There were also many pictures and biograph illustrations of methods used in commercial fisheries that proved exceedingly interesting to the thousands who visited the building.

exhibited in the same manner. The International Bureau of the American Republics was established under recommenda-

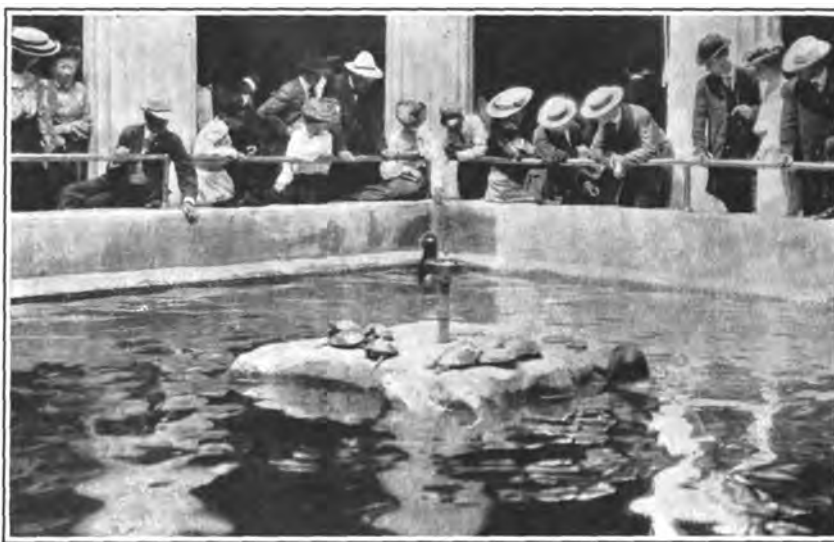
tion of the International American Conference held in Washington in 1890, for the purpose of maintaining closer relations between the several Republics of the western hemisphere. It was re-organized by the International American Conference held in the City of Mexico in 1901, and its scope of powers widened. The exhibit of the Bureau indicated graphically the work in which it is engaged, and was shown in a collection of its publications and numerous maps.

The Bureau of Fisheries, now incorporated in the new Department of Commerce and Labor, dates its existence from 1871, when, as the United

States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, it was established by Congress for the purpose of inquiring into the decline of

the commercial fisheries, and of finding, if possible, a means to remedy the evil. Its exhibit in the Fish and Fisheries building was extremely popular. Aquaria extending entirely around the building were filled with species from the salt and fresh waters of all regions of the United States. The remainder of the exhibit occupied the court of the building, and was treated in four sections, representing the fish cultural work and the scientific investigations of the Commission, fishing methods and fishery

products. The leading food and industrial products of American fisheries were shown in a comprehensive and attractive display.



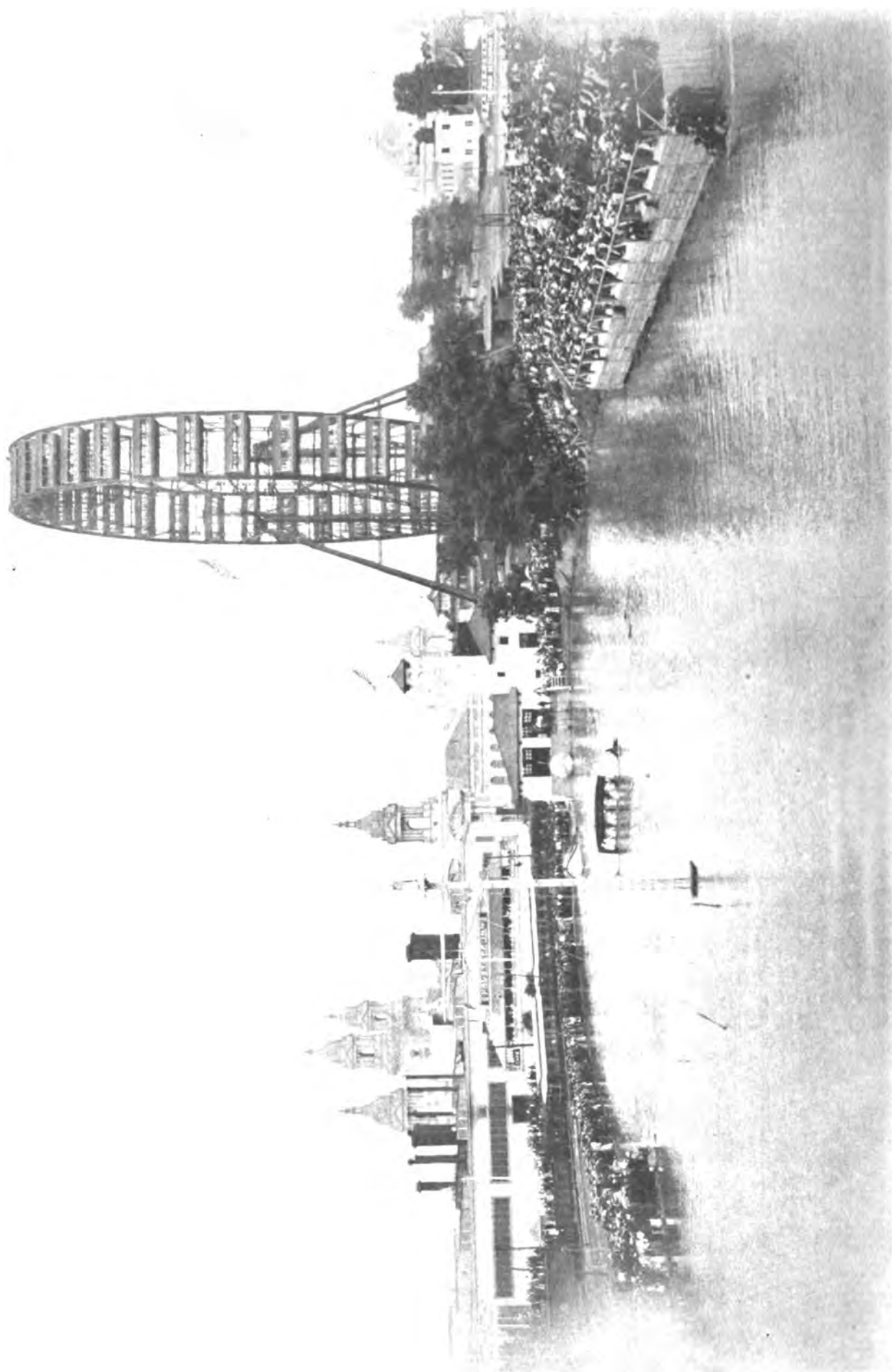
THE SEAL TANK IN THE FISHERIES BUILDING.

There was always a crowd watching the playful little amphibians, one of which may be seen in the picture as it reaches for food that a visitor is offering, while another's head appears at the right of the central fountain.



LIVE FISH EXHIBIT OF THE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION.

Fifty tanks arranged around the outer walls of the building gave visitors an opportunity to observe the habits, actions and appearance of hundreds of varieties of fish, not only of the more common kinds but also of the rarer and more interesting species. This part of the building was always crowded with interested spectators.



LIFE-SAVER'S LAKE.

## CHAPTER XI.

### THE PARTICIPATION OF STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

"VULCAN," THE IRON STATUE FROM ALABAMA, WEIGHING SIXTY TONS—CONNECTICUT'S HISTORIC PAVILION AND ITS TREASURES OF COLONIAL FURNISHINGS—EXTENSIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE GREAT PRAIRIE STATE OF ILLINOIS—GRAND STATE BUILDING AND IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS—INDIANA AMONG THE FOREMOST IN HER EXHIBITS—THE NEW KENTUCKY HOME AND KENTUCKY'S RESOURCES—HUNTER'S LODGE FROM MAINE FORESTS—MARYLAND'S BUILDING—MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITALITY—THE MICHIGAN PAVILION—MISSISSIPPI'S HISTORIC HOUSE AND GIANT FIGURE OF KING COTTON—DANIEL WEBSTER'S BIRTHPLACE REPRODUCED BY NEW HAMPSHIRE—WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS FROM MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY—NEW YORK'S MAJESTIC BUILDING AND LIBERAL PARTICIPATION—NORTH CAROLINA'S VARIED DISPLAYS—OHIO'S COMMODIOUS BUILDING—PENNSYLVANIA'S GRAND HOUSE AND THE LIBERTY BELL—RHODE ISLAND AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE FAMILY OF STATES—TENNESSEE'S REPRODUCTION OF THE HERMITAGE—THE OLD CONSTITUTION HOUSE OF VERMONT—MONTICELLO, THE HOME OF JEFFERSON, REPRODUCED BY VIRGINIA—WEST VIRGINIA'S STRONG SHOWING—WISCONSIN'S PRIZE-TAKING PAVILION.

FOR convenience in treatment, the States participating in the Exposition are here divided into three groups, the States east of the Mississippi, the Louisiana Purchase States, including Texas, and the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States, including the District of Alaska. The present chapter deals with the States east of the Mississippi, a vast empire of prosperous and progressive commonwealths, the group being arranged alphabetically. Alabama made no appropriation for an exhibit at the Exposition, but the enterprise of members of the Birmingham Commercial Club made possible the State's representation in an unrivaled manner. The plan of the club was to mass its resources into one display that would exploit the State's greatest industry. The giant statue of Vulcan, fifty-six feet high and weighing sixty tons, was its consummation. It was completed in the Mines and Metallurgy building early in May and was at once recognized as one of the commanding features of the Exposition. It was dedicated with suitable ceremony in June, and christened "Vulcan" by Miss Miriam Jackson, daughter of the President of the Birmingham Commercial Club. Throughout the period of the Exposition the statue attracted universal attention, and through its presence thousands of people learned of Alabama's magnificent mineral resources. The Board of Commissioners having Alabama's display in

charge was composed of F. M. Jackson, President of the Birmingham Commercial Club; W. H. Woodward, Vice-President; J. B. Gibson, Secretary; J. A. MacKnight, Executive Commissioner; Rufus N. Rhodes, Culpepper Exum, F. H. Dixon and George H. Clark. The board raised \$25,000 by popular subscription, and the great statue was assured. It was designed by G. Moretti, the New York sculptor, and cast at Birmingham. Seven freight cars were required to carry it to the Exposition.

Iron naturally took precedence in the Alabama display, but other products of the State were exhibited. Large blocks of coal were displayed. They came from the termination of the great Appalachian coal field, embracing in Alabama an area of eight thousand eight hundred square miles. In the production of iron Alabama ranks third among the States and Territories and in the production of coal it ranks fifth. As a coke producer it is exceeded by but one State. Coke, limestone and dolomites were also exhibited in the booth. Among the other mineral resources of the State are gold, copper, graphite, mica, asbestos, lead, alum, granite and slate.

Alabama offers a wide range of opportunity to the farmer. Besides cotton, the great staple, wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye are raised in abundance, while all the fruits, including apples, peaches, pears and grapes, thrive



"VULCAN," IRON STATUE FROM ALABAMA WEIGHING SIXTY TONS.

The great statue was cast in sections and set up near the southwest wall in the Palace of Mines. The smallest casting weighed about 12,000 pounds. The foot and leg to the knee weighed nearly 17,000 pounds.



F. L. WILCOX,  
President Connecticut  
Commission.



J. H. VAILL,  
Secretary and Treasurer  
Connecticut Commission.



CAPT. H. H. CARTER,  
Connecticut State Exposition  
Bureau.



H. BRINSMADE,  
Resident Commissioner  
for Connecticut.



CHAS. PHELPS,  
Vice-President Connecticut  
Commission.



ED. T. HAPGOOD,  
Architect of Connecticut  
Building.

exceedingly well. In what is known as the "cotton belt" gardening is becoming one of the most profitable industries, and the gardener finds a ready market for everything that he produces. However great the developments are in the mineral regions of Alabama, and however much these contribute to the prosperity of the State, yet Alabama is far more an agricultural than a manufacturing State.

Connecticut had the only completely furnished home at the Exposition. Its building, a beautiful Colonial mansion, fitted with antiques and filled with articles of deep historic interest summed up the best American tradition, and nothing on the grounds was better worth seeing. It contained one pathetic memorial in a portrait of the late Richard Henry Stoddard, left with hands unfinished, because Stoddard died before the sittings were completed. It boasted a chair that came over in the Mayflower, and a bedstead that originally belonged to Judge Oliver Ellsworth. Hawthorne's



F. M. JACKSON,  
President.



JAMES B. GIBSON,  
Secretary.



J. A. MACKNIGHT,  
Executive Commissioner.

#### ALABAMA COMMISSIONERS.



MISS CHAPPELL,  
Hostesses, Connecticut Building.

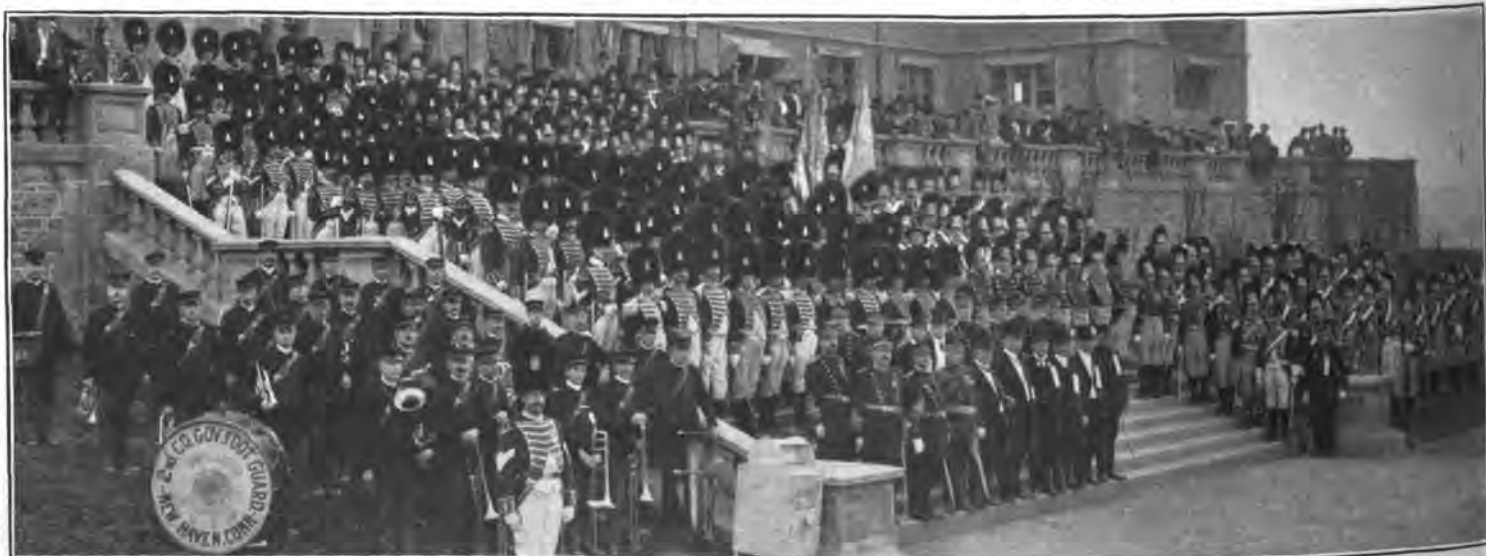


MRS. CHENEY,  
Hostesses, Connecticut Building.

scarlet letter was recalled to memory by a portrait of Hester Prynne, and a dip candle brought to mind the days when the early settlers read or worked at night by the light of candles made by their wives and daughters. Even the entrance, doorway and the woodwork of the large parlor were old, having been taken from the ancient Sigourney mansion, at Hartford, and the Slater house at Norwich, which was but recently wrecked. The furnishings of the

entire structure were replete with interest, and gave to thousands of visitors their first opportunity to look at genuine original Chippendale furniture.

Connecticut's appropriation for the Exposition was \$100,000. The State was represented on the National Commission by Frederick H. Betts, and on the Board of Lady Managers by Mrs. John M. Holcombe. Connecticut Day was observed October 13th. The programme arranged for the event, and faithfully carried out, was one of the most elaborate of the Exposition



GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN AND THE CONNECTICUT FOOT GUARDS.

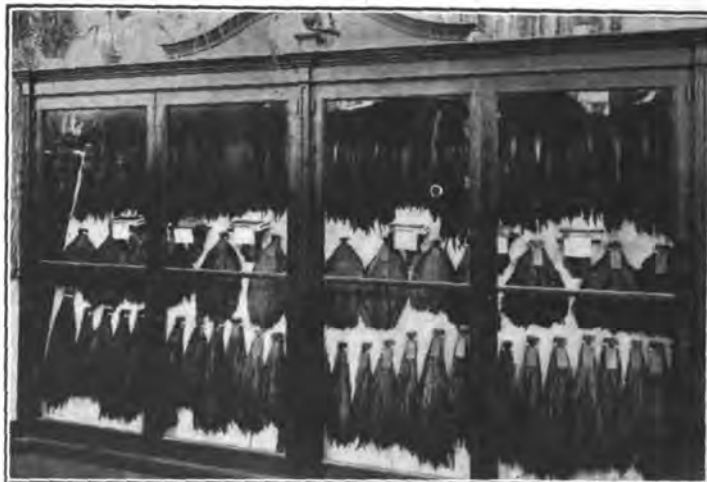
Governor Abiram Chamberlain, attended by his staff, his family, the First and Second Companies of the Governor's Foot Guards and the First Troop of the Governor's Horse Guards, from Hartford, and by large delegations of State officials and prominent citizens, participated in four gala days of Connecticut Week. On the 13th, when he was to be welcomed at the Connecticut State building with addresses from President Francis, Governor Dockery and Mayor Wells, he was escorted to it by a military parade of mounted police, Jefferson Guards, a battalion of United States Marines, the two Philippine battalions, National Guards of Michigan and the Connecticut troops.





INTERIOR VIEW, CONNECTICUT BUILDING.

The main room of the Connecticut building was furnished with colonial furniture, most of which was considerably more than a century old. An interesting feature was a picture frame that was made from the original charter oak, with trimmings from the second tree that sprung from the historic old root.



CONNECTICUT'S TOBACCO EXHIBIT.

This display in the Palace of Agriculture showed all the best qualities grown in the State, and was of especial interest to growers and manufacturers. The leaf was arranged in a long show case. The case also contained a variety of cigars manufactured from Connecticut tobacco.

period. Governor Abiram Chamberlain and staff, accompanied by the famous Connecticut First and Second Governor's Foot Guards and the Governor's Horse Guards, participated in the ceremonies, after which the Governor was given a reception by the Board of Lady Managers. During the Exposition the Connecticut building was the scene of many entertainments and festivities, notable among which was the reception tendered to the members of the local press by the State Commissioners.



CONNECTICUT'S AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

The facade that enclosed the Connecticut exhibit was decorated in white and gold. It was placed in a prominent section of the Palace of Agriculture. The exhibits of seeds, nuts, tobacco and other products of the State's soil were tastefully arranged, and splendidly illustrated the variety of its agricultural resources.

The State had collective exhibits in Education, Agriculture, Dairy Products and Horticulture. In the Agricultural department it showed more than two hundred varieties of seeds and fifty varieties of nuts. It exhibited corn, the ears sixteen inches long, and samples of timothy and red top grass that produced almost thirteen tons to the acre. Besides these it displayed tobacco, vegetable food products, and a variety of insects destructive to farm and garden crops. Connecticut ranks fourth in the net value



CONNECTICUT BUILDING.

The Connecticut State Building fronted upon Colonial avenue, directly opposite the granite palace of Rhode Island. It was a faithful reproduction of one of the best old Colonial mansions still standing. The original was the property of the Sigourney family, whose American ancestry dates back to Mayflower days, and which gave to the world the poet, Lydia H. Sigourney. The building was purely Colonial in architecture, the round portico in front being enclosed with stately Ionic columns. Two flights of steps that broadened as they approached the building added to the attractiveness of the surroundings. The lawn surrounding the building was decorated with flowers and a variety of shrubs, giving the premises the homelike appearance originally intended by the designers.



GEORGIA EXHIBIT, PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural display made by Georgia stood in the very center of the immense Agricultural palace. The feature of the exhibit, which was tastefully arranged, was cotton and the by-products of cotton. In the center of the space allotted to the State a miniature fountain spouted cotton-seed oil. All the cereals grown in the State were also shown, and there were special exhibits of tobacco and the native grasses. The exhibit, as a whole, was one of the most interesting to visitors in the great Agricultural building.

of its farm produce per acre, and first in the number of patents granted by the Government. In the department of Horti-

fruits, situated in a section to the east of the southern entrance of the Palace of Horticulture. The display was an unofficial one and was made by the *Florida Times Union*, of Jacksonville. It was a very creditable and interesting showing in charge of Mr. Fred Pfeifer, and was maintained till the closing day. All the fruits of Florida, embracing many new and unfamiliar kinds, were on display throughout the season. Mr. Pfeifer and his assistants formed a bureau of information concerning the Peninsular State, and spread abroad much new knowledge

J. M. TERRELL,  
Governor of Georgia.

concerning Florida's resources.

Patriotic sentiment and the spirit of commercial progress

DUDLEY M. HUGHES,  
Commissioner-General.HUGH V. WASHINGTON,  
Vice-Commissioner.

H. H. TIFT.



F. B. GORDON.



GLASCOCK BARRETT.



O. B. STEVENS.

MEMBERS OF THE GEORGIA COMMISSION.

culture it exhibited models of public parks and residential grounds. School work, from the kindergarten to the normal, was exhibited by the State, also charts showing the organization changes and progress of the schools of the State, and the changes in the school laws. In the department of Manufactures the State was well represented by a number of individual exhibitors.

The Connecticut Commission was composed of Frank L. Wilcox, President; Charles Phelps, Vice-President; Edgar J. Doolittle, Isaac W. Birdseye, Phelps Montgomery, Mrs. Louis R. Cheney, Mrs. George H. Knight, Miss Anne H. Chappell, J. H. Vaill and Hobart Brinsmade. Mr. Vaill was the Executive Commissioner for the State, and Mr. Brinsmade was resident Commissioner. Mr. Vaill occupied the same position at the Atlanta Exposition in 1895, and at the Chicago Exposition in 1893.

Delaware made no exhibit at the Exposition.

Florida exhibits were confined to a single demonstration of Florida's luscious

but \$30,000 with which to exploit its resources. They quickly realized that the amount was inadequate, and the result was

were mainly responsible for the good showing made by the State of Georgia at the Exposition. From their legislature the citizens of the State secured an appropriation of



"SUTHERLAND," THE GEORGIA BUILDING.

The Georgia State building was erected with funds contributed for the purpose by the different cities of the State, and was a faithful reproduction of "Sutherland," the home of the late General John B. Gordon. All the material used in its construction and every article of furniture used in its ornamentation were products of the State. All of the rooms were finished in choice woods and the furniture was designed especially for them. The building was situated on The Trail, and was one of the most interesting of the State structures. On the wall of the ladies' reception room was an oil portrait of General Gordon, by Mrs. G. K. Gregory, and in the gentlemen's reception room was an oil portrait of Governor Hammond, first Governor of the Province of Saint Louis, appointed by Thomas Jefferson.

the raising of many thousands of dollars additional by popular subscription. The State building was opened June 21st, with a public reception. Governor Joseph M. Terrell, of Georgia and Mrs. Terrell spent the week of August 17th at the Exposition and were the guests of honor at numerous functions. Many noted Georgians were entertained, among them Thomas Watson, the People's party nominee for the presidency. Georgia Day was celebrated September 28th. The exercises included

speeches by President Francis and Governor Terrell. Atlanta Day was also observed by many people from that city.

Georgia's most elaborate display was in the agricultural department, where it had a large space in the very center of the great structure. There was a full display of sea-island cotton, bales and types and threads and cloths manufactured from the same. There was also an exhibit of the product of a bale of cotton consisting of a pyramid containing cotton-seed hulls, meal, linters and crude oil, surrounded by commercial packages of meal and hulls, refined oils, lard compounds manufactured from cotton seed, all of which was donated by the Southern Cotton Oil Company, of Savannah. A cotton dome containing the various types of cotton grown in the different sections of the State, and a textile exhibit made by a number of the textile manufacturing concerns of the State, were distinctive features. In the center of the space a small fountain spouted cotton-seed oil. There was an extensive exhibit of whisky, which was contributed by various firms of the State, and a display of wheat, oats, rye, barley, peanuts, pecans, and field peas, by the farmers of the State. The State Agricultural Society made a special exhibit of corn and tobacco. A pyramid, built of small bales of the fine native grasses of the State, completed Georgia's part in the Agricultural department.

In the Forestry building Georgia's exhibit was one of the most interesting. The process of making turpentine and rosin was shown by a plant consisting of a miniature pine

forest and still. The method of securing the sap and the work of handling it through the still was illustrated. In addition to the working exhibit, all the by-products of turpentine, numbering about sixty, were exhibited. In the department of Mines and Metallurgy the State had a comprehensive exhibit of its various minerals and clays, including its beautiful marbles and stones. In the Educational department the State was also well represented. Owing to the lateness of the date that the work was

begun on Georgia's exhibits, the Commission was not able to do all that it desired to present the educational and manufacturing advantages of the State. However, the displays in all departments were excellent, reflecting great credit upon the gentlemen who had their installation in charge.

The Georgia Commission was composed of Governor Joseph M. Terrell, President; O. B. Stevens, Commissioner of Agriculture; Colonel Dudley M. Hughes, Commissioner-General; Glasscock Barrett, Assistant Commissioner-General; Hugh V. Washington, Vice-Commissioner-General; F. B. Gordon; H. H. Tift and W. S. Yates. There was also an advisory board composed of a large number of the prominent men of the State. The hostess of the State building was Mrs. John Hughes.

At the close of the Exposition the State Commission donated the entire furnishings of the State building to the Georgia Industrial Home at Macon, the only non-sectarian orphanage in the State.

Possessing the advantage of nearness to the Exposition, the great State of Illinois realized the importance of its location by making the most magnificent exhibit possible to be made from its immense and varied sources of wealth. Abundance of material characterized each of its displays, which truthfully represented the rich and varied products of every section of the State. Their

installation was systematic and was pervaded by decorative forms that challenged the admiration of all visitors, fully evidencing the intelligent, conscientious and successful labors



FLORIDA PEOPLE AT THE FAIR.

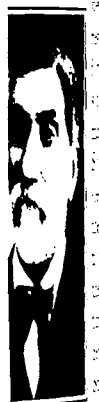
Florida made no official exhibit, but the *Times-Union* of Jacksonville, bore the expense of a fine display of the State's horticultural products, and was instrumental in sending a representative party of excursionists to see the Exposition.



MISS ROOSEVELT LEAVING THE ILLINOIS BUILDING ON CHICAGO DAY.

In a section of the entrance of the building the display was made by the Florida people. It was a display of Mr. and Mrs. Terrell and was the All the la, em- new kinds, display e sea-fer and formed infor- ming the De- road much to.

pirit of com-



O. B. STEVENS.

its resources. De- legate, and the



DING. suppose the building was the State Agricultural Society building.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



of the Commission. As a whole, the State's exhibit afforded a fund of practical information in regard to the commonwealth that could hardly have been obtained in any other manner. In four of the great exhibit buildings the State had comprehensive displays, and in none of those buildings was it surpassed. The spirit of State pride entered into all the work of the Commission and the result was a source of pleasure to every Illinoisan who was fortunate in being able to attend the Exposition. In the Agricultural palace the State had a full and complete collection of all the cultivated products of the several branches of agriculture. In the Mines and Metallurgy building its display was complete and remarkable. Its exhibit in the Palace of Education was characterized by broad conception and the most perfect knowledge, and in the Horticultural palace its display was as extensive as the wonderful resources of the State would permit. Illinois had many other things to boast of. Its appropriation for the Exposition was one of the largest, and the building it reared on "The Trail" was one of the most beautiful and costly structures on the grounds. As a center of social gaiety it is probable that the Illinois building had no rival. The visitors

from no State were better cared for than were those from Illinois, and the end accomplished was worthy of the effort.

They returned to their homes better informed concerning their State, and expressing pleasure over the splendid manner in which its wide range of resources had been exploited. The germ of patriotism was instilled into the blood of those who may have needed it.

The State appropriated \$250,000 for Exposition purposes. Of this amount \$100,000 was devoted to the installation of exhibits, \$90,000 for the State pavilion, \$20,000 for maintenance and \$10,000 for entertainment. Governor Richard Yates was one of the ablest and most active friends the Exposition possessed, and from the beginning of his administration his efforts toward its general and ultimate success were invaluable. This interest was well evinced when he appointed the Illinois State Commissioners from among the most notable citizens of the State, assuring the Exposition officials and the people of his State that the interests of the State were to be thoroughly looked

after and its advantages and resources properly exploited. The outcome was a confirmation of his superior judgment and was thoroughly appreciated by Illinoisans.



HONORABLE RICHARD YATES,  
Governor of Illinois.



THE ILLINOIS BUILDING, THE SCENE OF MANY NOTABLE FUNCTIONS.

The headquarters of the Illinois State Commission was one of the gayest of the many gay social centers of the Exposition. The State appropriation of \$250,000 permitted not only the installation of large exhibits in nearly all departments and the construction of a large and splendid building, but funds were available to make the best use of the building as a place of entertainment and social intercourse. Several receptions were held in honor of Governor Yates, who was a frequent visitor to the Exposition, and the celebrations of Illinois Day, September 21st, and Chicago Day, October 8th, were notable events. The Illinois building was 144 x 198 feet and contained magnificent rooms sumptuously furnished.





DEDICATING SITE OF ILLINOIS BUILDING.

President H. M. Dunlap of the Illinois Commission is speaking. Charles M. Reeves and President Francis are at his left. Judge McKeighan is at extreme left of picture.

The Illinois Commission was composed of the following gentlemen, who gave much time to the work:

Henry M. Dunlap, Savoy, President; C. N. Travous, Edwardsville, Vice-President; J. P. Mahoney, Chicago, Second Vice-President; Walter Warder, Cairo, Treasurer; John J. Brown, Vandalia, Secretary; Albert Campbell, Effingham; C. F. Coleman, Vandalia; T. K. Condit, Beardstown; C. C. Craig, Galesburg; James H. Farrell, Chicago; William J. Moxley, Chicago; John H. Miller, McLeansboro; W. L. Mounts, Carlinville; J. H. Pierce, Kewanee; J. N. C. Shumway, Taylorville; D. M. Funk, Bloomington. The wives or daughters of the Commissioners acted as hostesses of the State building, each serving ten days at a time.

The Illinois State building was opened May 1st. It was dedicated May 27th, and the day was one of the most ideal of the Exposition period. The dedication exercises were elaborate and were preceded by a civic and military parade. Governor Yates and Mrs. Yates, members of his personal staff, an entire regiment of the University of Illinois Cadets and hundreds of distinguished citizens of the State took part in the ceremony. The exercises were opened by Mr. Dunlap, President of the Commission, and an invocation by Rev. J. B. Lucas, of Carlinville, Ill., followed. President D. R. Francis of the Exposition delivered an address of welcome. After having committee reports, and an address on the resources of Illinois by Mr. Dunlap, "Illinois" was sung by O. E. Knight of Chicago, the immense audience enthusiastically joining in the chorus. Governor Yates delivered an address, at the conclusion of which he was honored by a remarkable ovation. Judge J. E. McKeighan of Saint Louis, representing the Illinois society of Saint Louis, was the last speaker. A reception to invited guests followed. In the receiving line were President Francis, Governor Yates and staff and members of the State Commission and their wives. Light luncheon followed and later in the day the doors of the building were thrown open and an informal reception was held. Many distinguished visitors were present at the reception. Among those not already mentioned were Miss Alice Roosevelt; Senator Thomas H. Carter and John M. Thurston of the National Commission; Alfred Bayliss, Superintendent of Public



CADETS OF THE ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY.

Mrs. C. C. Craig, of Galesburg, pinning the trophies on the winners of various prizes offered to the most expert in the manual of arms.

Instruction of Illinois; Dr. D. B. Parkinson, President of the Southern Illinois Normal University; Adjutant General Thomas Scott, Colonel Randolph Smith and Honorable C. M. Tinney and wife. In the evening a reunion and dance was given the Illinois cadets in the pavilion.

Illinois Days were observed September 21st and 22nd and were among the great events of the Exposition. The features of the days were a parade by the Illinois National Guard and the presence of Governor Yates and staff, and the distribution by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Illinois of fifty thousand flowers. The crowds in attendance made the days two of the record-breakers of the Exposition. October 8th was given to Chicago. The latter was another of the big days of the Exposition. Mayor and Mrs. Carter Harrison, members of the Chicago Municipal Government and twenty-five thousand citizens of the great city on the lake were present.

From the opening to the close of the Exposition the Illinois pavilion was one of the great social centers of the grounds, and the scene of an infinite variety of entertainment. Governor Yates was at the Fair frequently, generally accompanied by his wife. On one of his later visits, however, he was accompanied by his mother, widow of famous "Silver Dick" Yates, war Governor of Illinois. The Governor and his wife were honored guests at many social functions. One of the most unique receptions held on the grounds during the Fair was a "ceremonial tea" served by Japanese girls, given by the wives of the Illinois Commissioners in honor of Mrs. Yates. The Illinois State home was well adapted for social

functions. With possibly two exceptions it was the most pretentious of all the State buildings, and its location was certainly the most commanding. From many points on the Exposition grounds the great white structure with its generous verandas and wide terraces could be plainly seen. The building was not on the Plateau of States, but was the most important member of another group of State buildings on "The Trail," which stood directly west of the Cascade Gardens. Just east of it were the beautiful gardens of Japan and the Lincoln Museum was located a short distance north.



GENERAL RECEPTION ROOM, ILLINOIS BUILDING.



JAS. P. MAHONEY.

C. C. CRAIG.

T. K. CONDIT.

JOHN H. PIERCE.

D. M. FUNK.

JOHN H. MILLER.

MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS COMMISSION.

The building was designed after the French renaissance style, but it was entirely modern in treatment. For instance, in the relief ornament of frieze and cornice the fleur-de-lis was replaced by the ear-of-corn, symbolic of the State. The two great statues that greeted the visitor were those of Lincoln and Douglas. The grand reception hall was done in tones of ivory, green and gold. The floors were tile. The medallion center of the tile was the great seal of the State. On one side of the broad staircase stood a grand piano. This elevated apartment served as a reception and music room. Opening off the great reception hall were reading rooms, rest rooms and the offices of the Commission. On the floor above were the suites for the Governor and the Commission and the officers of the building. Probably the most noteworthy feature of the building was its verandas, from which one obtained a good view of almost every part of the Exposition grounds. The night view was especially glorious. The building was designed by Illinois architects, erected by Illinois labor, and almost exclusively furnished by Illinois firms. It was a splendid expression of the great State it represented, and one of the most magnetic points of the Exposition.

Aside from the State home, the most remarkable exhibit of the State was in the Palace of Agriculture. Two distinct displays were made here, occupying eleven thousand square feet of floor space. The most striking feature was the collection of samples of corn, planted, cultivated and harvested by the boys of Illinois, members of the League of Corn-growers, which now numbers almost ten thousand members, and to whom eleven hundred prizes are given annually, the first prize being \$500. Each boy submits

ten ears of corn each year, with an account of his methods and experiences. The boys have taken a personal pride in the contest, and the exhibit made from the products of the soil and their labor was one of the great attractions of the Palace of Agriculture. A leading feature of the great corn pavilion was an enormous broom, typical both of the production of broom corn and the State's broom industry, cereal pictures of Lincoln and Governor Yates, and butter portrait busts of Lincoln and Grant. All the cereals and the most important products of the garden were shown in the exhibit, which was noted not only for its tasteful arrangement, but for its comprehensiveness. Another feature of the agricultural display was an exhibit which illustrated the futility of the fertilization of the soils unless the needs of the soil are investigated and the element in which it is lacking is supplied. The space was provided with settees and easy chairs and furnished a resting place for tired visitors. In conspicuous places in the Agricultural exhibit large signs impressed visitors with the fact that Illinois produces 284,000,000 bushels of corn annually and consumes 216,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus of 68,000,000 bushels, which it contributes toward the support of the balance of the world. In the Palace of Horticulture the Illinois exhibit covered five thousand square

feet. The fruit was artistically arranged on pyramid tables with mirror backs, also in boxes and barrels, to illustrate the method of packing for the market. All the fruits grown in the State were shown in season, but Illinois being one of the great apple-growers, apples were the feature.

The Illinois exhibit in the Palace of Mines abounded in evidence that it was primarily a mining State, but the

HENRY M. DUNLAP,  
President.JOHN J. BROWN,  
Secretary.WALTER WARDER,  
Treasurer.C. N. TRAVOUS,  
Vice-President.

OFFICERS OF THE ILLINOIS COMMISSION.



JAMES H. FARRELL.

ALBERT CAMPBELL.

W. J. MOXLEY.

C. F. COLEMAN.

WILLIAM L. MOUNTS.

J. N. C. SHUMWAY.

MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS COMMISSION.



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J. N. C.

# ILLINOISANS PROUD OF THEIR STATE'S EXHIBITS.



MRS. WALTER WARDER.

MRS. C. N. TRAVOUS.

MRS. H. M. ROLLINS.

MRS. C. C. CRAIG.

MRS. ALBERT CAMPBELL.

MRS. JOHN DADIE.

HOSTESSES OF THE ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.

showing made in the Agricultural building contradicted the notion. However, Illinois ranks next to Pennsylvania in the production of coal, and its quarries yield fine qualities of lime and sandstone. Its space in the Palace of Mines contained the largest block of soft coal ever removed from a mine. It was six by seven by eight feet when taken from the shaft. The coal exhibit contained specimens from fifty mines, with a chemical analysis showing their respective heating qualities. There was a large display of the clay industry of the State, including brick, tile and pottery, and an exhibit of fine specimens of fluor-spar, lead and zinc.

The State's exhibit in the Educational Palace was one of the most extensive, embracing every line of work in the public schools, normal institutes, colleges and universities, and in the schools for defectives. A special display was made by the city of Chicago, also by the medical and dental department of the University of Illinois. With the exception of Missouri, no State occupied so much ground in the display of its educational work and facilities. There were seven distinct exhibits in the display, all covering more than thirty-five hundred square feet of space. The Chicago, Sanitary and Ship Canal, which connects the great lakes with the Mississippi River, was accurately shown in the Palace of Liberal Arts by colored models exhibited by the Sanitary district of Chicago.

Illinois was largely represented in the Transportation, Machinery, Electricity, Manufactures and Varied Industries buildings by hundreds of individual exhibitors who carried away with them many grand prizes, and gold, silver and bronze medals.

Illinoisans were justly proud of the showing made by their State. Though it had reached that period in its development where it was not in special need of advertising or exploitation, it was one of the first to embrace the opportunity to demonstrate to the world its splendid resources, its won-

derful progress and the fact that within its limits it possesses as many attractions for the homeseeker as any other like territory on the globe. Its Commissioners labored hard to show the great State to its best advantage and they were successful to a most gratifying degree.

The story of Illinois at the Exposition would be incomplete if it ended without reference to the financial and business organizations, the many military bodies, college associations and clubs, and groups of public school children, and children from other institutions of the State that visited the Fair at different intervals. Their visits were features that added to the prominence of the great State they represented. The Illinois building was

the headquarters of all, and the hospitality extended to them there made them feel that it was good to live within the boundaries of that magnificent commonwealth. During the entire period of the Fair there were few days that the Illinois building was not the scene of some gathering of its citizens. Early it became noted as one of the lively spots of the Exposition and it maintained that reputation to the close.

On October 18th the Bankers' Association of Illinois assembled at the Illinois building for its fourteenth annual meeting. The gathering interested financiers all over the country and among those who attended were many men nationally prominent. Four hundred members of the association were present, and a large proportion of them were accompanied by their families, and after the convention ended they remained to view the wonders of the Exposition. They were welcomed to Saint Louis by J. C. Van Blarcom, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce of Saint Louis, and to the Exposition by President Francis. The sessions of the convention covered two days. Among those who addressed the body were, George M. Reynolds, Vice-President of the National Bank of Chicago; William George, President of the Old Second National Bank of Aurora; Seymour



MRS. H. M. DUNLAP,  
Wife of President of Commission.

MRS. RICHARD YATES,  
Wife of the Governor.



MRS. J. N. C. SHUMWAY.

MRS. J. H. MILLER.

MRS. T. K. CONDIT.

MRS. W. L. MOUNTS.

MRS. C. F. COLEMAN.

MRS. J. J. BROWN.

HOSTESSES OF THE ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.

Walton, representing the Society of Certified Public Accountants; Frank Vanderlip, Vice-President of the National City Bank, New York; United States Senator Albert J. Hopkins, of Illinois; Honorable William B. Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency; Hartman Baker, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia. The association mem-

bers were guests of honor at a reception given at the building, and throughout their stay experienced the warm hospitality of those in charge.

The Ashland Club of Chicago, the party numbering 250 gentlemen and ladies, visited the Exposition for a week, in a body, and was tendered a reception at the building. The Chicago Press Club, which took part in the Chicago Day celebration, October 8th, was extended many courtesies by the officials. The second annual meeting of the Building Association League of Illinois was held at the Exposition and its members were entertained at the Illinois building. Two hundred students of Illinois University visited the Exposition in a body and were extended many favors. The hostesses gave a reception in their honor, which was followed by refreshments and a dance, the occasion proving one of the most notable of the innumerable social functions given at the building. It was strictly an Illinois affair, all Illinoisans attending the Exposition having been invited to participate. Later, 150 students from the Eastern Illinois Normal School visited the Exposition with Livingston C. Lord, President of the institution, and were shown many attentions by members of the Commission and the hostesses in charge. Three hundred public school children, between the ages of ten and



DETAIL OF ILLINOIS EDUCATIONAL BOOTH.

fourteen years, from Jacksonville, the home of Governor Yates before he became chief executive of the State, were at the Exposition in November. They were under the guidance of S. W. Nichols, editor and part owner of the *Jacksonville Journal*, who paid all their expenses. They visited the Illinois building and were entertained with music.

Mr. Nichols is well known throughout the State for his philanthropic work. The children of the Illinois Odd Fellows' Home, at Lincoln, Illinois, visited the Fair at the expense of the Odd Fellows of the State, experiencing an enjoyable vacation. Thousands of public

school children, representing every section of the State, attended the Fair in groups under the care and guidance of their teachers, and the Illinois building was always the magnetic point on the Exposition grounds. The hostesses of the building were often taxed to provide entertainment, but never failed to respond. Many soldiers' reunions were held at the building, the most notable being that of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Infantry. The members were scattered over many of the States of the Union, but the attendance was one of the largest in recent years.

Illinois took a conspicuous part in the military features of the Fair. Throughout the greater period of the Fair it was represented by some one of its military organizations. The First Illinois Cavalry of Chicago, under the command of Colonel Young and Lieutenant-Colonel Forman, one of the most proficient

organizations of its character in America, commanded great attention and won the merited applause of visitors. It gave cavalry drills in the Administration quadrangle and dress parades at the Stadium which were always witnessed by large



CEREAL BOOTH, ILLINOIS.



ILLINOIS EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

In scope and character the Illinois exhibit, in the Palace of Education, was surpassed by no state. An attractive facade, finished in white and black, enclosed its display which embraced every feature of school work, so arranged that it could be readily examined by those who were interested in educational work.



HORTICULTURE EXHIBIT OF ILLINOIS.

All varieties of fruit known to the north temperate zone thrive in Illinois. The great length of the State from north to south gives a long season to such fruits as strawberries and raspberries, beginning with Cairo in "Egypt" and gradually working north to the Wisconsin line.



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BOYS' CORN EXHIBIT FROM ILLINOIS.

Approximately ten thousand farm boys of the State of Illinois competed in a prize contest organized by the authorities of the State. The State furnished the seed at five cents a package, and the result was the wide distribution of the best seed and one of the finest, if not absolutely the best, corn exhibits ever made. Each pyramid of ten ears was labeled with the name of the boy who raised it, and in most cases each boy's photograph accompanied his display.

crowds. At the Illinois building it gave a reception in honor of Governor and Mrs. Yates, and in return was given a variety of entertainment during its stay. The Fourth Illinois Regiment of seven hundred men, commanded by Colonel J. Mack Tanner, brother of former Governor John Tanner, encamped on the grounds during the week of August 20th. The regiment was composed of Springfield and Lincoln men, who participated in several important social functions at the Illinois building. The drills of the Gatling gun squad of the Fifth Illinois Regiment were the leading military features during the week of August 29th, the squad receiving the personal commendation of the Exposition officials, and the compliments of Regular army officers. The Illinois Naval Reserves were at the Fair in September and on Illinois day acted as the personal body guard of Governor Yates. They gave daily drills during their stay. The Seventh Illinois Regiment was at the Exposition in July and its presence was made memorable by one of the most brilliant social affairs given at the building. A reception in its honor was tendered by the hostesses and attended by the Governor, several other state officials, and a large number of distinguished private citizens of the State. It was followed by a luncheon and dance. The Second Illinois Regiment, commanded by Colonel J. D. Sanborn, and the Sixth Illinois Regiment each spent a week in camp on the Exposition grounds and participated in several social functions at the State pavilion. In November the foot ball team of Illinois University was shown special attention by the officials of the Illinois building.

Illinois and California combined in the celebration of the Fourth of July in exercises held in the Illinois building. Patriotic music was furnished by

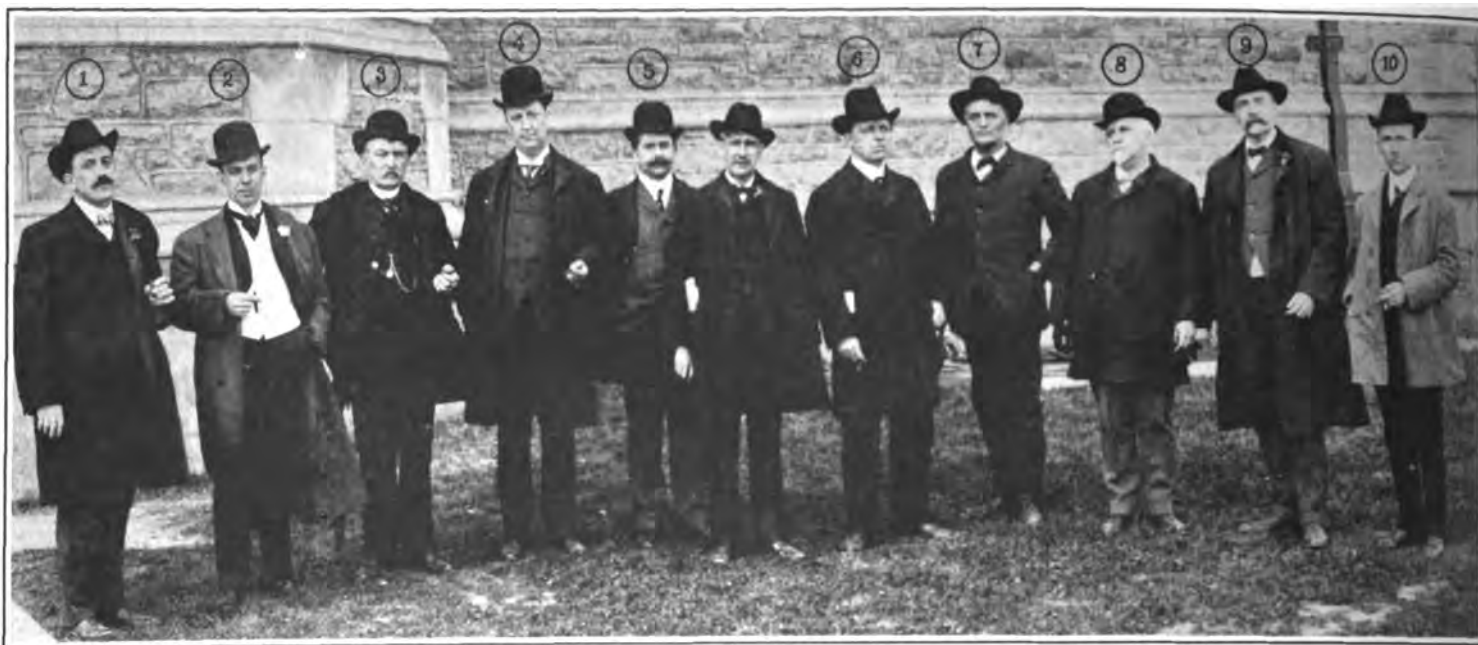
Weil's band. Honorable Walter Warder of the Illinois Commission delivered an address, and the Declaration of Independence was read by Mrs. Strothers, hostess of the Virginia building. The oration was delivered by Governor Pardee of California. A pleasing feature of the programme was the singing of "My Own United States" by Mrs. E. B. Willis, wife of the Secretary of the California Commission. The pavilion was profusely decorated with flags and bunting. After the exercises, distinguished guests were entertained at luncheon.

Excepting Missouri, Illinois sent more special trains to the Exposition than any other State. They represented every railway that traverses the State and brought thousands of visitors daily. It is probable that no State, excepting Missouri, equaled Illinois in the number of its people attending the Exposition, an evidence of liberality and good feeling that was thoroughly appreciated by those whose duty it was to make the great institution a success. Thirty special trains left Chicago in a single day carrying Chicagoans to the Exposition to participate in the celebration of their city's day. One train carried 250 members of the Chicago Board of Trade and their families and another carried the Municipal officers and the Committee that had in charge the arrangements for Chicago day. Fifty thousand Illinoisans assisted in the festivities of that occasion.

Although the Illinois appropriation for Exposition purposes was one of the largest, visitors from the State generally expressed surprise that so much had been accomplished with it.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE BOYS' CORN EXHIBIT.



MEMBERS OF THE INDIANA COMMISSION TO THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

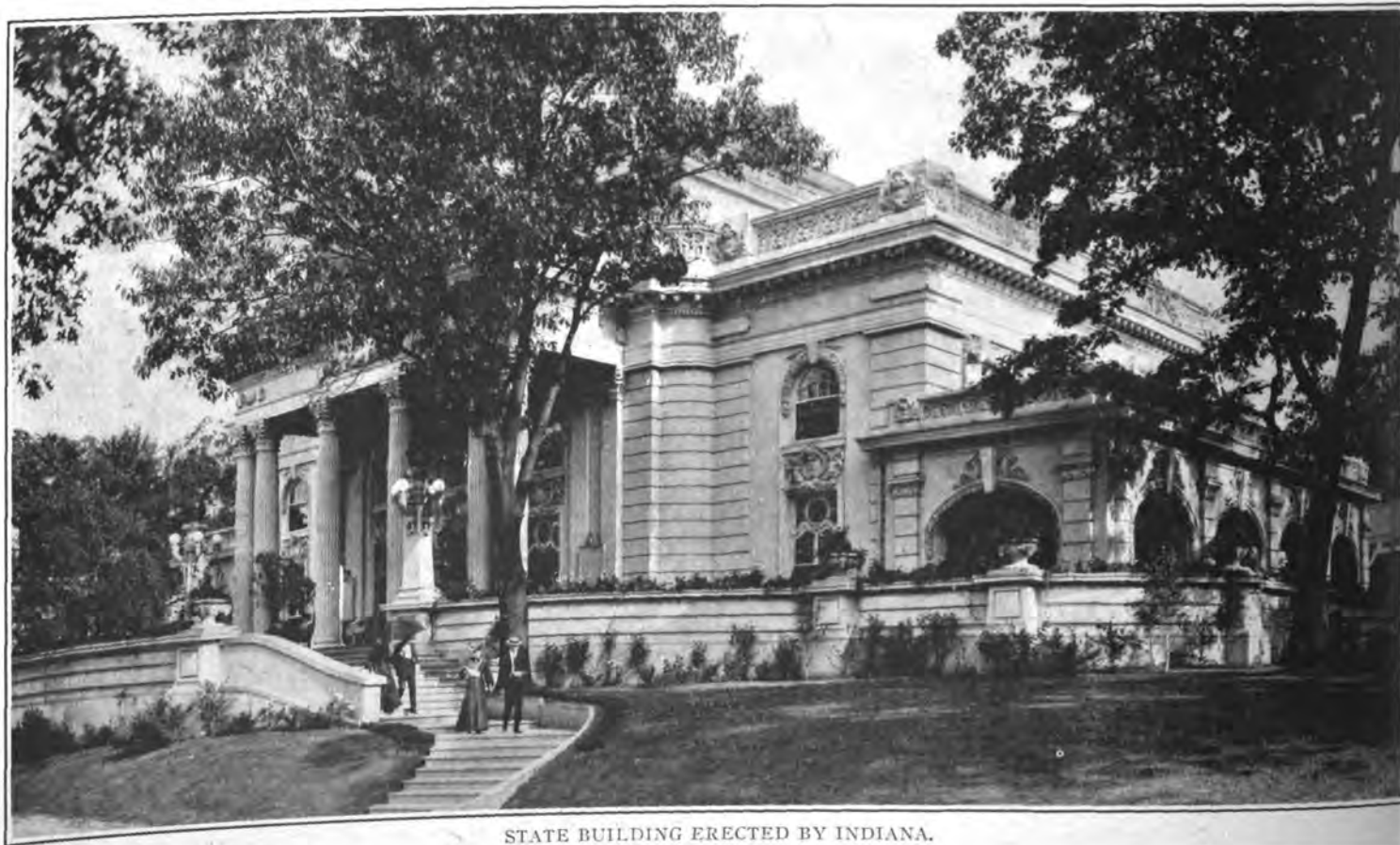
1. A. C. Alexander, Assistant Secretary. 2. Melville W. Mix, Commissioner. 3. W. H. O'Brien, Commissioner. 4. C. C. Shirley, Commissioner. 5. N. A. Gladding, Commissioner. 6. Newton W. Gilbert, President of Commission. 7. W. W. Stevens, Commissioner. 8. D. W. Kinsey, Commissioner. 9. Frank C. Ball, Commissioner. 10. James W. Cockrum, Secretary.

Few of the States were more liberal in their patronage of the Exposition than Indiana. The Legislature gave its Commission \$150,000 toward making an adequate exhibit of the resources of the State and for the construction and maintenance of a State pavilion. With one exception, no State sent a greater number of its citizens to visit the Exposition. It maintained

FREMONT GOODWINE.  
Member Indiana  
Commission.NEWTON W. GILBERT.  
President Indiana  
Commission.

extensive exhibits in six of the great exhibit palaces, and its building was one of the most magnetic points on the grounds. The value of its efforts was attested to by the Exposition authorities by the award of grand prizes, gold, silver and bronze medals in nearly all the departments.

Indiana was represented by a Commission of fifteen members, two from the State



STATE BUILDING ERECTED BY INDIANA.

The Indiana building stood at the intersection of Colonial and Commonwealth avenues, the two most important streets of the Plateau of States. Its external beauty was surpassed by that of any of the other State buildings, and its interior was in perfect harmony. The approach to it was by broad stairways, and it was surrounded on three sides by wide verandas. The greater part of the ground floor was taken up with a reception hall and a grand staircase leading to a music room above. Around the reception hall were offices of the Commission and Secretary, a rest room for ladies and a smoking room for gentlemen. A lunch room and a well regulated check room were maintained throughout the Fair.



LADIES' PARLOR, INDIANA BUILDING.

This handsome room adjoined the main reception room on the west and was provided with everything necessary to the comfort of those who patronized it. At the opposite side of the building was the gentlemen's parlor and smoking room, which was, in almost every detail similar to that provided for the ladies.

at large, and one from each of its thirteen Congressional districts. The Commission was composed of the following gentlemen: Newton W. Gilbert, Fort Wayne; Henry W. Marshall, Lafayette; James W. Cockrum, Oakland City; W. W. Wicks, Bloomington; W. W. Stevens, Salem; W. H. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg; Crawford Fairbanks, Terre Haute; D. W. Kinsey, New Castle; Nelson A. Gladding, Indianapolis; Frank C. Ball, Muncie; C. C. Shirley, Kokomo; Fremont Goodwine, Williamsport; Joseph B. Grass, Huntington; S. B. Fleming, Fort Wayne; and M. W. Mix, Mishawaka. Mr. Gilbert was president, Mr. Marshall, vice-president, and Mr. Cockrum, secretary.

Throughout the period of the Exposition the Commission held frequent meetings. The secretary's office was maintained in the Indiana building. Mr. Acil C. Alexander, of Marion, was assistant secretary and practically had charge



GENERAL INTERIOR VIEW, INDIANA BUILDING.



READING ROOM, INDIANA BUILDING.

The reading room was on the second floor and provided with everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of visitors. Supplied with newspapers, current magazines, a small library and stationery, it was much frequented by visitors from Indiana and their friends.



Frank C. Ball. Immediately after the exercises Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, and a party were entertained at the building. In the evening the State Commission tendered a reception to Governor Durbin and wife.

During the Exposition no State building outrivaled that of Indiana in the character and variety of entertainment afforded visitors. Among the distinguished sons of the State who were accorded special honors at the building were U. S. Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, then a candidate for the vice-presidency, U. S. Senator Albert J. Beveridge, Governor-elect J. Frank Hanley, and all of the Indiana delegation in Congress.

Indiana week at the Exposition was from August 30th to September 3d, and September 1st was known as Indiana Day. The latter was observed by more than fifty thousand residents and natives of the State. Indianapolis Day was celebrated October 5th, when an immense crowd of Indian-



INDIANA EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

A corner of the public school display. The State's exhibit in education was very comprehensive and attracted the close attention of educators, as well as the public in general. Colleges, libraries and State institutions exhibited features of their work.

ians attended. Early in the Exposition the Indiana Editorial Association met at the Indiana building, and gave a reception to visiting newspaper men of other States. One of the most notable social events at the building was a reception tendered the hostesses of the other State buildings.

A collection of Indiana's best offerings of the State's literature and art, and the trophies of its civilization were displayed in the building. The pictures which adorned the walls, illustrative of the State, were by Indiana artists, and the color scheme of the building was designed by an Indianian. There was a collection of books by Indiana authors, including many original manuscripts and illustrations, suggesting the position attained by the State in the world of letters.

In six of the main exhibit buildings Indiana maintained large exhibits. In other places it was well represented by individual exhibitors. Perhaps no State was better represented



INDIANA EXHIBIT IN THE PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

The color scheme, successfully worked out, the pictures made from cereals depicting farm life, and the general character and arrangement of the display attracted general attention to Indiana's agricultural exhibit. The pavilion was outlined with corn and contained displays of all the leading field products of the State.





W. H. COX.



W. T. ELLIS.



CLARENCE DALLAM.



W. H. NEWMAN.



SAMUEL P. JONES.



SAMUEL GRABFELDER.

## MEMBERS OF THE KENTUCKY COMMISSION.

in the Transportation palace, and its individual displays in Machinery hall were among the most notable. In the Educational palace Indiana had exhibits from its public schools, colleges, libraries, juvenile courts, hygienic work, factory inspection bureau, schools for feeble minded and State charities. In the Women's Work Department exhibits were made of decorated china and pottery in the Varied Industries building and of needlework in the Manufactures building. In both these grand prizes

The horticulture exhibit of Indiana comprised the finest fruits, nuts and flowers produced in the State, donated by leading growers.

The Indiana Commission set aside \$5,000 to pay the freight on all live stock exhibits from the State, with the result that no State was better represented in this department, the exhibitors receiving a large number of prizes. No State rivaled Indiana in the number of horses exhibited.

Kentucky came to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to extend an invitation to the

were awarded, as well as gold medals for the individual exhibitors. The State was also the recipient of several grand prizes on its display in education. An exhibit of oolitic limestone was awarded a grand prize. The coal exhibit, in the form of a mediæval fortress and tower, received a gold medal.

In agriculture, Indiana made a comprehensive dairy exhibit, the contribution of the various creameries. The general agricultural exhibit, upon which the State received a grand prize, embraced a number of pictures made of farm products and depicting rural life. A special corn exhibit, also awarded a grand prize, was in the form of a pyramid and contained several hundred bushels.

homeseeker, the farmer, the stockraiser, the manufacturer, the lumberman, the miner—to toiler and capitalist of every kind and degree—to look into the advantages she offers and cast in their lot with her citizens.

To entertain her guests, she erected a stately mansion—a typical Kentucky home on a large scale. The adequacy and excellence of its building, as well as of all the Kentucky exhibits, were largely due to the Board of Commissioners, which was appointed by His Excellency, Governor J. C. W. Beckham, of Kentucky. Of this Commission, A. Y. Ford, of Louisville, was President, Charles C. Spalding, of Lebanon, Vice-President, and R. E. Hughes, also of Louisville, Secretary and Director of Exhibits.



A. Y. FORD, President.



CHARLES SPALDING, Vice-President.



R. E. HUGHES, Secretary and Director of Exhibits.

## OFFICERS OF THE KENTUCKY COMMISSION.



GARRETT S. WALL.



MALCOLM H. CRUMP.



J. B. BOWLES.



CHAS. E. HOGE.



A. G. CARUTH.



B. L. D. CUFFY.



FRANK M. FISHER.

## MEMBERS OF THE KENTUCKY COMMISSION.

The variety of products shown by Kentucky at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in the Palaces of Agriculture, of Mines and Metallurgy, of Forestry, and of Education, indicated that her physical features must be uncommonly propitious and diversified. The part of the State best known to the world at large is the Blue Grass region, like which there is no other. It lies north of a semi-circular line drawn from Vanceburg to Louisville and passing through Junction City, and contains 8,186 square miles, the soil of which has been formed by the decay of the underlying limestone and, to some extent, by inheritance from formations that were once above, but have

the World's Fair. It was called one of the seven wonders of the Exposition, and occupied a floor space of 4,628 square feet. The size of the exhibit indicated its relative importance. Louisville is not only the center of Kentucky tobacco interests, but the largest tobacco market in the world. Here agents from every part of the globe gather to buy for their respective firms—buyers from Europe, Asia, Africa and from every country in the Western Hemisphere. In this city are sixteen mammoth warehouses devoted to the sale and storage of tobacco exclusively. According to the census report of 1900, which was the last taken, Kentucky raised 314,288,050 pounds of



THE KENTUCKY BUILDING.

The Kentucky building represented a typical Kentucky home on a large scale, whose spacious halls and broad verandas offered hospitality to all. Around the building ran porches bounteously supplied with comfortable chairs, and on the second floor were more large verandas. In the center of the main hall was a statue of George Rogers Clark, "the Hannibal of the West," and all about comfortable chairs invited the visitor to remain and look more closely at his surroundings. In one corner Kentucky University exhibited some famous old paintings of her residents of the past; landscapes and portraits painted by Kentucky artists adorned the walls, among them veritable masterpieces by such artists as Carl Brenner, Albert Van Buren, John A. Muckelbauer and Harvey Joiner. Some of the most attractive were paintings of Kentucky beechwoods. Wide stairways led to the second floor, where there was an extensive display of woman's work. This included exquisite needlework of all kinds, as well as landscapes, portraits and painted china of merit. On the third floor were looms and spinning wheels used in Colonial days, and the fabrics woven thereon, such as precious old blankets, garments made of home-grown and home-dyed cotton, etc. To delight the historian, prints, engravings and drawings of historic scenes and people were exhibited. Curious old books were displayed, and interesting daguerreotypes; Colonial implements, such as iron grease lamps, candle molds, etc.; Colonial apparel, including dresses and bonnets worn hundreds of years ago, buckskin shoe buckles, swords, sheathes, etc.; and precious relics of Abraham Lincoln and Daniel Boone.

been removed by erosion. Remarkably deep and rich, this soil contains just the ingredients which blue grass needs in order to attain its greatest luxuriance and perfection of growth. The surface, lying between 800 and 1,000 feet above sea level, is gently rolling and pitted at frequent intervals by gushing springs.

In the Palace of Agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Kentucky had three separate exhibits; one given over to tobacco exclusively, one to the general agricultural produce of the State and one to Kentucky whiskies. The tobacco display was the largest of any one product made at

tobacco—an average crop, but greater than any other State in the Union. Taking as a basis and fixing the selling price at six cents per pound—a conservative valuation—it is seen that this product alone nets the growers nearly nineteen million dollars each year. In this same year Kentucky planted 384,805 acres of land, yielding 817 pounds to the acre.

In its output of manufactured tobacco, this State ranks second, being exceeded by Missouri, which, however, gets the bulk of its raw material from Kentucky. Gradually the world's greatest manufacturers are concentrating their plug

interests at Louisville, because for chewing purposes Kentucky tobacco is admittedly the finest that grows. This is also true of smoking tobacco, a statement attested by the fact that almost every nation upon the earth comes to it for some type of tobacco. The tastes of these nations are varied, yet no matter what their desire Kentucky invariably supplies what is wanted. The tobacco industries of Spain, France, Italy and Austria are government monopolies, and these countries annually let contracts for thousands of hogsheads of Kentucky tobacco. The amount yearly imported by Great Britain and Ireland is the equivalent of 60,000,000 pounds of leaf, all the importation being in the form of redried tobacco. Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands also buy heavily of Kentucky



INTERIOR VIEW, KENTUCKY BUILDING.

This was a portion of the main floor where visitors were given their initial taste of Kentucky hospitality. In the middle of the rotunda is shown a statue of General George Rogers Clark, one of the early pioneers of the State.

tobacco, their combined import nearly equalling that of any three of the countries previously mentioned, except Great Britain. The British North American countries each year buy millions of pounds although they raise an excellent quality themselves. With Africa, Kentucky has long enjoyed a profitable trade, and the annual exports to that country are now enormous. Mexico, the West Indies and the countries of Central and South America take large amounts of Kentucky tobacco, this State's exports forming no inconsiderable item of the yearly business of Uncle Sam with these countries. Japan only recently began the use of tobacco from this country, but her imports already reach 5,000,000 pounds annually. From China come inquiries for Kentucky tobacco, and a new market there is sure to follow. Therefore, it is natural that



FIREPLACE, KENTUCKY BUILDING.

the Kentucky Commission should have given such prominence to its tobacco exhibit, showing it in every phase of its culture and manufacture.

The peculiarity, the strength, the diversity of Kentucky soils, which make possible this supplying of the different demands of the different countries, account also for the va-

riety and excellence of her other agricultural products. This was demonstrated by the hemp, the various grains, the many grasses, both wild and cultivated, displayed at the World's Fair. To hemp was naturally given most prominence, for five counties of this one State furnish ninety per cent of the United States' supply. It is grown on large and small plantations, from fields of a few acres to fields

covering six hundred. In 1898, the total crop weighed considerably over 1,000,000 pounds, averaging from 1,000 to 1,800 pounds to the acre, and selling from \$4.50 to \$5.25 per hundred pounds. The best hemp is raised in east central Kentucky in the limestone, or blue grass, region, in which district 600,000 pounds are produced each year by six counties. Kentucky hemp is of the very best quality and variety. Because of the strength of the soil, hemp grows rank when reproduced a number of times from home-grown seed. For this reason, the planter in this State, who always keeps his output up to the very highest standard, imports seed from China. The cutting and breaking which were formerly done by hand the planter now does largely with machinery, and he is constantly striv-



CORNER OF READING ROOM.

This room was provided with comfortable chairs, desks for writing and a large file of Kentucky papers for the use of visitors from the Blue Grass State.



GALLERY IN KENTUCKY BUILDING.

This gallery surrounded the rotunda and was liberally supplied with mahogany furniture of quaint colonial design and contained many works of art.

ing to perfect it so that it will produce the best results. In the rotation of crops, hemp is also used by Kentucky farmers; and, as it always finds a ready market, this is found most profitable.

After hemp, Kentucky is particularly famous for its blue grass. For this reason, the Board of Commissioners made two displays of this product: one in the Palace of Agriculture, where it was shown in its full length and in a dried state; and another, in a wide lawn around the State pavilion, where it delighted the eyes of the visitors by its smoothness and its fresh green. Blue grass is raised in many States and

in many countries, but nowhere does it thrive so well as it does in Kentucky. Let land be abandoned for a short time and immediately it is transformed into blue-grass meadow. Once well started there is nothing that will smother it, because it is a so-called self-feeder, and supplies the soil with nutriment as rapidly as it draws from it. The first growth in the spring is the most prolific and often reaches a height of five feet, as was demonstrated by the specimens in the Palace of Agriculture. In Kentucky, however, it is not generally used as a forage crop. Its main use is for pasturage, and it is upon this that Kentucky live stock grows to such excellence. During autumn, winter and spring, cattle and horses feed upon it; in the summer, because of the decrease in moisture, it grows more slowly, and unless the pasture is large must be supplemented by other feed. Unless the ground is frozen too deep, the snows of winter do not affect it and it continues to grow, so that when the snow melts there is a feast waiting for the live stock. It is a familiar sight to see large numbers of cattle and thoroughbreds wintered on these pastures.

This is the grass that has helped to raise the finest cattle and horses the world has ever known. These were the only two products displayed in the Kentucky booth in the Palace of Agriculture, with which the world at large has any acquaintance, with the exception, perhaps, of grain, which it knows in the manufactured state as whisky. Its other soil products are used rather for home consumption than for exportation, and supply the home market with a high class of produce.

The cultivation of corn, for example, has been brought to a state of unusual excellence. After experimenting for a long time in cross-breeding, a large grain and a small cob have been the result. In the raising of yellow corn for feeding purposes the Kentucky farmer has found a way to save labor: this corn is grown for early feeding because it ripens in ninety days; in September and October hogs are fed on it by turning them into the corn field. Thus the work of gathering is done away with, and the soil receives a very rich supply of nourishment at the same time, which tells to good advantage in the succeeding crop. White corn is grown not only for feeding purposes but also for flour and whisky. In the different portions of the State the crop of corn varies as to the number of bushels harvested. In 1903 the total production of the State was over eighty-two million bushels. In every county of the State wheat is produced to some extent, especially in rotation with other crops. The wheat is sown in the autumn, and sometimes "grazed" in the spring. Naturally the state of the soil and the weather make the crops vary somewhat, but the farmer

expects, under favorable conditions, a yield of twenty-five bushels to the acre. In 1903 the State produced 7,728,235 bushels.

The Kentucky Experiment Station has been helpful to the farmer, especially in the work of experimental cross-breeding. Some of the new varieties it has produced gave excellent yields, and seemed peculiarly adapted to the State soil and climatic conditions. Over the entire State oats are grown for feeding purposes. In 1903, the production was 4,640,326 bushels. For the greater part, oats are fed in the sheaf, but sometimes they are threshed and mixed with other grains.



PROF. E. H. MARK,  
Superintendent, Kentucky  
Education Exhibits.

Of the great quantity of grasses growing in Kentucky only a few are used for hay; of these, red clover is preferred throughout the State, because it is the best feed, and has, besides, the power of adding nitrogen to the soil. With it timothy is sown, as a rule, and the two together make fine fodder. Popular, also, is orchard grass, because it is easy to handle and is not hard on the soil. The orchard grass fields are used for early pasturage; then the seed is harvested, and a crop of "roughness" is mown, which makes fine feed for sheep during the winter. After this mowing there is another growth of grass, which affords excellent late pasturage. Because of the high price of ginseng the wild supply in Kentucky has been almost exhausted, and the plant is being cultivated. At least twenty-five farmers in the State are producing the root in considerable quantities. These roots are valuable to China only, where they have a religious and medical value, and are imported at enormous prices, which make their production highly lucrative to the successful raiser.



A. N. STRUCK,  
Superintendent, Kentucky  
Forestry Exhibits.



C. F. DUNN,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Kentucky Exhibit  
Association.



JOHN J. TELFORD,  
Superintendent, Kentucky  
Transportation Exhibits.

Of surprising number were Kentucky's seeds, as exhibited

in the agricultural section of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. One of the elaborate displays was made by Wood, Stubbs and Company, showing some of the many kinds of grass seeds for lawns sold by them. Not only of cultivated grasses but of wild grasses, also, Kentucky showed herself to have an unusual variety. In this line, the Experiment Station has again been of service. Its display in this same section of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition showed some fifty varieties grown through cross-breeding, importing, etc.; by this means they were also able to show fifteen varieties of wheat.



CHARLES D. CAMPBELL,  
Superintendent, Kentucky  
Tobacco Exhibit.



C. J. NORWOOD,  
Superintendent, Kentucky  
Mineral Exhibit.

Because of this scientific agriculture, which makes farming in Kentucky so profitable, manufacturing industries have made headway in recent years. The State's open-door policy has also facilitated this. For years outside markets have been receiving supplies from the produce of her fine soil; her grain converted into whiskies of the best kind; her trees into wagons and handles





KENTUCKY EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

The general exhibit of the pupils of the State's public schools is shown in this view. The exhibit was divided into three parts; the work displayed from its schools for defectives was one of the most interesting features and attracted general attention.

for all sorts of implements, and into boxes and barrels for shipping purposes.

In the Palace of Forestry at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Kentucky showed that her hardwood forests were among the finest in the United States in variety of trees, and quality and quantity of wood. In this exhibit there were no abnormal growths, no freaks of nature or of art; but under the able directorship of Colonel Wm. Boa, of Louisville, timber was selected from the standpoint of its commercial value. Here were yellow poplar, in which Kentucky excels, from two to five feet in diameter; logs of white oak, two and a half feet in diameter; black hickory, one of the toughest woods known, in which the State's forests abound; chestnut, black walnut, sycamore, ash, maple, cottonwood, pine, beech, and many others. One county alone contributed 122 varieties of timber to this display, in which approximately 200 kinds of wood were represented.

Owing to the advance in price of every kind of hardwood and the new methods of manufacturing and utilizing it, the opportunities which could be here opened up for the building of railroads are enormous. Some large companies have already done this, and have been supplying the factories whose produce was exhibited in this section. The Turner, Day & Woolworth Company showed a case of sixty-six different handles selected from the 3,974 different patterns which they manufacture to supply customers in different parts of the world: the German and English Governments,

for whom they fill large contracts each year; for consumers in England, Scotland, Ireland, South Africa, Japan, China, Russia, Norway, Sweden, France, Porto Rico, South America, Philippine Islands and the United States. Represented here were also the Suwanee Spoke & Lumber Company on the Cumberland River, one of the largest concerns of its kind, supplying domestic and foreign markets; the Ohio Valley Pulley Company, which has large annual contracts with England; the Mangle Box Company, which, especially because of the fine Kentucky wood used in its whisky and tobacco boxes, has customers all over the United States and Europe. The

world-famous "Louisville Slugger" baseball bat was shown here in different forms by J. F. Hillerich & Son, also attesting the excellence of Kentucky wood. The Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company showed here a fine specimen of its lumber wagons made of stout Kentucky timber.

Although all the manufacturing houses existing in the State find many large markets for their goods, there are surprisingly few of them when one considers the resources at hand. Kentucky has no large furniture factory. The furniture companies of New York now import wood from Kentucky and then place the finished product again on Kentucky markets. This is largely due to the fact that the Kentucky forests have been barred from the world at large because in the past no railroads have made deep incursions into the main treasure chambers of the State. But even the timber from the outlying forests has made Kentucky wood famous, so that there are a number of lumber mills on the large rivers, one of the largest being on the Kentucky River, with a capacity of 150,000 feet per day.



AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT BY KENTUCKY.

The illustration presents a general view of Kentucky's main agricultural exhibit. The arrangement of the different products evidenced the work of an artist. The space was enclosed by a handsome facade finished in white and gold. The most prominent articles exhibited were corn, wheat, hemp and a large variety of the vegetables that are grown in the State.

The Kentucky forestry exhibit at the World's Fair, because of its completeness and the excellence of its arrangement, did great credit to its collector, Colonel Boa, and was awarded five gold medals, eleven silver medals and six bronze medals by the International Jury of Awards.

In the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, behind beautifully constructed arches of limestone, of coal and of burnt brick, Kentucky, under the supervision of its State Geologist, C. J. Norwood, showed in a representative exhibit that, with all her agricultural wealth, she also has vast mineral riches. Here were displayed coal specimens of her 15,680 square miles of coal fields; coke from her many ovens; cannel coal, showing from forty to sixty per cent volatile combustible matter; iron ore, fluo-rite, zinc, lead, barite, building stone of various kinds, clays, asphalt rock and fine samples of petroleum, crude and refined, the exhibits embracing many specimens from all parts of the State.

Because, perhaps, less than 1,500 square miles of her area are unfit for agriculture, Kentucky's mineral wealth is the more remarkable. The solid sheet of farming surface is in a large part underlaid by mineral deposits of equal value. With coal fields to the east and to the west, Kentucky cities may draw their fuel supply from either side without passing beyond the State line. The eastern field has a coal-bearing measure of 11,180 square miles, the western of 4,500 square miles. Each contains from nine to twelve workable seams above the conglomerate limestone series. This coal is bituminous and occurs in workable beds in fifty-one counties, forty-five of which are either wholly or in part covered with coal-bearing measures.

In the eastern field commercial mining is conducted by thirteen counties, with a combined output in 1903 of 7,190,251 short tons.

In addition to this fuel, there occurs in ten counties of the eastern field, coking coal, the most notable of which—the



KENTUCKY TOBACCO EXHIBIT.  
Great tobacco leaf that surmounted  
the case of manufactured tobacco.

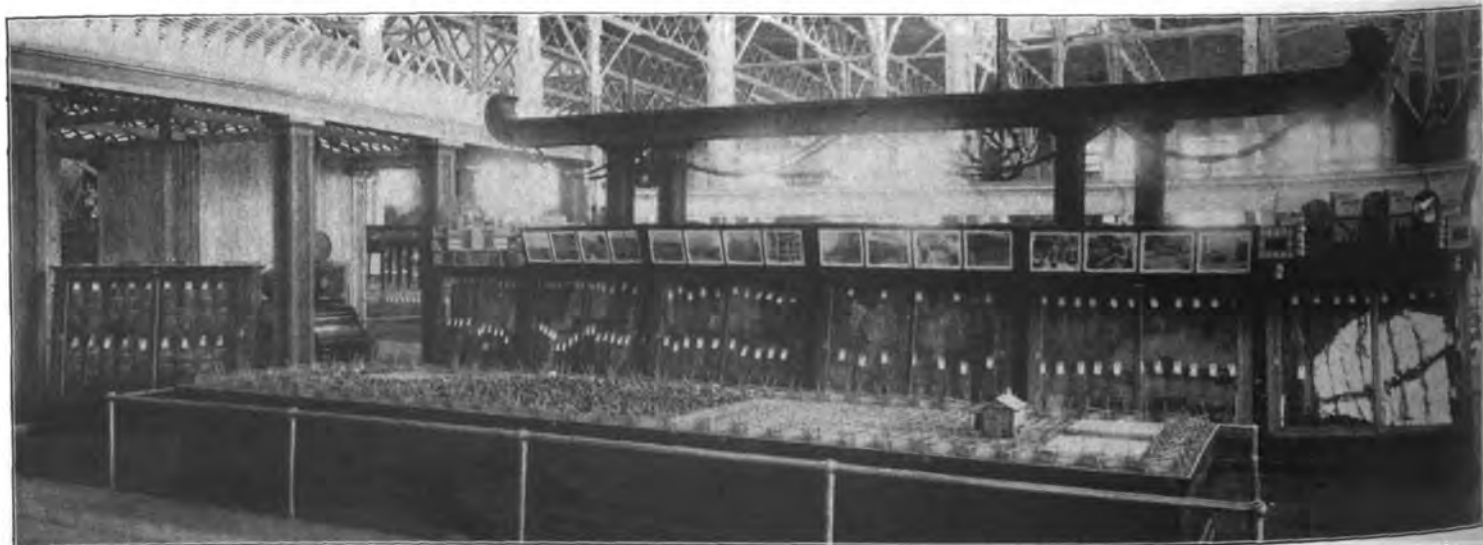
"Elkhorn"—is nine feet thick in Pike, Letcher, Floyd, Knott and Harlan counties. This coal has not as yet been mined for commercial purposes; it is, however, consumed locally in some of the iron and copper smelting works.

In the western coal field, also, there are two large seams of good quality and thickness. Here it is used for domestic as well as for manufacturing and smelting purposes.

In the sixteen counties of the eastern field is also found cannel of superior quality. The low percentage of ash and of sulphur, the high percentage of combustible matter, the number and size of the pockets, place Kentucky cannel first among the cannel coals of the States.

In the lower part of the coal measures, both in the eastern and western fields, stratified limonites and carbonites occur at several regular intervals, which yield from 33.50 to 46.22 per cent metallic iron, and 29.73 to 34.42 metallic iron, respectively. Large deposits of fluor spar are found in many counties and in recent years a considerable mining industry has been established not only in this but also in galena, zinc, lead and barite. Gray, buff and cream-colored limestone admirably suited for structural and certain sculptural purposes are quarried in many parts of the State. Kentucky is rich in a great variety of clays, including potter's and fire clays of exceptionally high quality, and vitrifying brick clays of proved excellence. Comparatively little attention has been paid in the past to such deposits; hence the State is practically a new field for the clay manufacturer. Soda ash, natural and Portland cement and lime exist in fine beds in some parts of the State. The mineral resources of Kentucky have been exploited comparatively little, but give promise of vast extent and riches.

In another line Kentucky made a most successful showing at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition—in its horses. Three premier championships, five grand championships, ten championships and 108 money prizes, aggregating over \$17,000, were carried off by them.



TOBACCO, ONE OF KENTUCKY'S CHIEF SOURCES OF WEALTH.

The model of a Kentucky tobacco plantation, with a typical plantation cabin in the foreground, was one of the novel exhibits of the Palace of Agriculture. It showed the plant in the ground, in the curing houses and on the way to market. Tobacco was the largest single exhibit made by Kentucky, and its size illustrated its importance to the State.

It is with right that Kentucky horses are famous the world over. The limestone region which produces blue grass, produces also excellent water, which two help to make the Kentucky horse what he is. The texture of his bones is lighter and more durable, and this gives the horse speed and endurance. There are more racing and trotting horses raised in the blue grass region than in any other part of the world, and nowhere are they so highly developed. From here they

are sent out to all quarters of the globe. Kentucky, moreover, has other live stock interests: her jacks and mules are sought by many states, and many of them have been exported to foreign countries. Herds of Shorthorn cattle, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Jerseys and other breeds of cattle, hogs and sheep, are raised with profit by her farmers.

Kentucky's exhibit in the Palace of Education at the World's Fair was divided into three parts: a general exhibit of her schools, an exhibit from the Kentucky Institute for the Blind, and an exhibit of the publications of the American Printing House for the Blind.

In her general exhibit the State demonstrated that she supported good graded public schools in all her cities and in the larger ones, colleges and universities. Her excellent manual training school exhibit showed that she was following the most modern and approved methods of education. As the State makes a greater appropriation for its schools than for any other item on its yearly bulletin, and local taxation more than doubles this fund, the finest school equipment can be maintained. This exhibit also included work done by the schools for the negroes. Neat, plain sewing, girls' and boys' garments and hats, showed what practical results Kentucky was gaining. The famous Free Kindergarten Association of Louisville prepares colored teachers to carry on their work in the negro schools of the South. Nor has the teaching of the defective been neglected. A large case in this exhibit showed good shoes, well tailored suits for men, neatly upholstered furniture, and all kinds of practical sewing from



KENTUCKY MINES AND METALLURGY EXHIBIT.

The wall and arch on the right were constructed of coal from the great fields in the eastern part of the State. The wall and arch on the left were made of limestone. A third arch and wall were of burnt brick and behind them were displayed samples of all the minerals of commercial value known to the State.

Kentucky's School for the Deaf. In the exhibit of the Kentucky School for the Blind was a case containing brooms, hammocks, simple and elaborate woodwork, dresses, etc., and faultless typewriting. Among the books for the blind printed by the American Printing House for the Blind, were books of every sort from fiction to modern works on chemistry and other scientific and substantial publications.

This fine school system is one of the causes of Kentucky's good citizenship. Her people are intelligent, enterprising and peace-loving, filled with love for their State, which it is impossible for any one to withhold, who has ever lived there. They invite the homeseeker, the laborer, and the capitalist, to share the advantages their State has to offer, and even hold out inducements, such as exemptions from taxes for new enterprises. In every city in the State are active men of means who are ready to join in establishing a new industry. Sites are easily procured at a low cost, and a fuel scarcity need never be feared. Raw materials, cheap labor and good markets are found at hand.

To the lumberman Kentucky offers unlimited acreage of hard wood timber land at from two to fifty dollars per acre. Large sections in the eastern and southeastern part of the State are standing untouched, waiting for a railroad to carry their wealth to the world.

The good roads, free rural mail delivery, telephones, and electric interurban cars are bringing the farms close to town, and make farming in Kentucky especially attractive when the advantages of soil and climate are considered in addition.

The State Experiment Station helps the farmer to know what and how to plant to gain the best results from his land.

The fine grazing lands of the State hold out inducements to raisers of live stock, and they can procure on the spot the finest breeders in the country.

Her mineral wealth has barely been tapped. In Pike, Letcher, Harlan, Floyd, and Knott counties, where her largest coal measures occur, commercial



EXHIBIT OF KENTUCKY CLAYS, BRICK, TILE AND POTTERY.

These occupied a prominent place in its mineral exhibit, and attracted the attention of manufacturers of clay products. It is only recently that the value of the State's clay deposits have been generally realized. Their excellence having been proven it is but a question of time when the manufacture of clay products will become one of the leading industries of the State.



mining has not yet begun. The same is true of many of her minerals—her lead, fluorite, zinc, barite, building stone and asphalt rock deposits.

Comparatively little has been done toward developing Kentucky's petroleum fields, although the Standard Oil Company has extended its pipe line into Kentucky, and is about to build refineries there.

Nature has lavished riches upon Kentucky, to develop which the worker needs to undergo no hardships from climate; rich soil profitably repays his toil; and all around him are hospitable, home-loving people glad to aid him in his enterprise and welcome him among them.

The feature of Maine's exhibit was its hunter's lodge, made of logs. Set among the oaks above the Mining Gulch, it was redolent of big woods teeming with game and fish. Its trophies of rod and gun here and in the Forestry building suggested a sportman's paradise. In the Agricultural Palace the State exhibited big potatoes, and it was very appropriately represented in the Educational building, where the State Agricultural Experiment Station exhibited maps, charts, models, photographs and other matter illustrating its courses of instruction and the methods and results of its researches. The Maine building was adorned with moose and deer heads



KENTUCKY WON TWENTY-TWO MEDALS IN FORESTRY.

The first of the five gold medals was for the exhibit as a whole, and the rest of the yellow medallions were given for such commonplaces as hickory handles, of which 4,000 kinds are produced; boxes, buckets, spokes, neckyokes, singletrees and split wood pulleys. The silver medals were for a log wagon loaded with oak logs, shipping crates, boat oars, carriage woodwork, hubs, specimens of lumber, a post-hole auger and a fishing reel. Manufactured articles of wood from Kentucky find a market in every part of the world where civilization has a foothold, making up an important part of our magnificent export trade.

and other trophies of the chase, and hundreds of large photographs of the interior and sea coast scenery of the State.

Maine is known as the great vacation State, but its displays evidenced that its other attractions are numerous. While it receives annually more than \$15,000,000 from summer tourists, a like amount is distributed within the State in the form of wages by ten of its leading industries.

The State appropriated \$40,000 for the Exposition and considerably more than one-half the sum was expended upon its log cabin and its furnish-

ings. Its Commissioners who were appointed by Governor John F. Still, were Louis B. Goodall, Chairman, Sanford, Me.; Lemuel Lane, of Westbrook; Frank H. Briggs, of Auburn; Charles C. Burrill, of Ellsworth; Henry W. Sargent, of Sargentville; and E. E. Philbrook, of Portland. Mr. Philbrook was the resident Commissioner, and, with his wife, resided in the State building during the period of the Exposition, Mrs. Philbrook presiding as hostess.

The Maine building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, and October 8th was observed as Maine Day at the Fair. The principal event of the day was an elaborate reception given at the building in the evening in honor of the Commissioners and all of the Exposition hostesses. During



GENERAL VIEW, KENTUCKY FORESTRY EXHIBIT.

The facade shown in the illustration was constructed of oak, ash, poplar and gum logs. Besides the finished lumber, there were logs of black hickory, walnut, chestnut, maple, beech, cottonwood, sycamore, white oak, and many other kinds in which the forests of the State abound. More than two hundred varieties of wood were shown in the exhibit. In the exhibit was included a beautiful fountain and aquarium, installed elsewhere in the building, and a case of fishing reels of an improved kind. Because of a lack of transportation facilities the great forests of eastern and southeastern Kentucky have not, as yet, been seriously attacked by the lumberman.





EDWARD E. PHILBROOK,  
Secretary, Maine State Commission.

the Exposition the building was the scene of a large number of notable social events. Governor-elect W. T. Cobb was entertained there, and a reception was given in honor of the Honorable C. E. Littlefield, one of Maine's leading representatives in the lower house of Congress. Company C of the Second Maine

Infantry spent several weeks at the Exposition and gave a delightful reception in honor of a number of prominent residents and former residents of the State. This company is also known as the Hyde Light Guards. It is named in honor of General T. W. Hyde, the noted builder of United States warships. Major E. W. Hyde, son of the general, was present at the reception, as a guest of the Second Marine Infantry.

Educational Exhibitors' Association from the Palace of Education. The guests were bidden by means of autumn oak leaves, holding this typewritten inscription: "Come

ye to the Maine Log Cabin the Halloween; Ninth to the Twelfth Hour, October 31, 1904." Decorations were of pumpkin vines and corn

shucks. Apples, chestnuts, gingerbread, cider and more old English delicacies were served and dancing was begun at 11 o'clock. These were some of the unusual features: Burning raisins, the conduct of a ghostly guide from door to the dressing room and the first name of each guest pinned to his clothes.

Mr. Goodall, Chairman of the Commission, made a number of short visits to the Exposition and was entertained at the



LOUIS B. GOODALL,  
Chairman, Maine State Commission.



Mrs. E. E. PHILBROOK,  
Hostess, Maine State Building.



CHARLES C. BURRILL.



FRANK H. BRIGGS.



LEMUEL S. LANE.



HENRY W. SARGENT.

MEMBERS OF MAINE STATE COMMISSION.

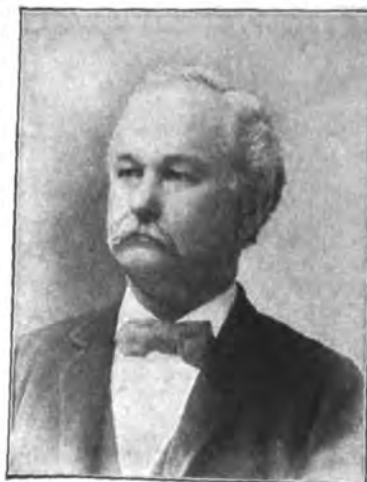
A halloween party was given at the Maine building the night of October 31st, attended by the members of the

State building. He is one of the State's largest manufacturers, being the proprietor of concerns that employ 3,000 operatives.



MAINE STATE BUILDING.

Maine's commodious hunter's lodge, made of logs brought from Maine, was near the outside mining exhibit. It was first constructed by Maine lumbermen at home, then taken apart and brought to the Exposition, where it was reconstructed. It was 140 by 160 feet and cost more than \$20,000. The interior showed the beauty of spruce logs when fashioned into a home. In the central hall was a great fire-place, and there were balconies and cozy nooks for the comfort of visitors. The method of construction was such as to avoid the use of such modern contrivances as nails, the logs and other parts being held in place by pegs and pins of wood.

GENERAL L. VICTOR BAUGHMAN,  
Chairman.FRANCIS E. WATERS,  
Vice-Chairman.FREDERICK P. STIEFF,  
Treasurer.SAMUEL K. DENNIS,  
Secretary.

Maryland was represented by displays in four of the main exhibit buildings and had one of the most attractive pavilions in the Plateau of States. The building stood on the north side of Constitution Avenue, with West Virginia at its right and Oklahoma at its left. Sixty-five thousand dollars was expended by the State on its building and exhibits and their maintenance. The Maryland building was dedicated June 7th, the exercises being under the auspices of the Maryland Society of Missouri. September 12th was observed as Maryland Day and it was one of the most elaborate State days of the Exposition. The day commemorated the anniversary of the composition of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Francis Scott Key, and it was made notable by the distinguished company of Marylanders who participated in the event. Governor Edward Warfield and wife, representatives of every branch of the Maryland State government, delegations from Maryland commercial organizations, and representatives of Maryland societies of various States were present. On the day following the dedicatory exercises one of the most brilliant social functions of the Exposition was given, a reception in honor of Governor and Mrs. Warfield. The building and grounds had been beautifully decorated

in a manner befitting the occasion. Palms lent their refreshing green and flowers their color and fragrance. During the evening the prominent Exposition officials and the State Commissioners called to pay their respects. Augmenting those usually attendant upon a reception of this kind were many members of the Maryland Society of St. Louis and their families. As this organization numbers among its members many prominent Saint Louis business and professional men, the reception was given a local color not usually prevalent at State celebrations. The receiving line consisted of Mrs. Parks Fisher, hostess of the building; General L. Victor Baughman, chairman of the Commission; Governor and Mrs. Warfield, Mrs. Daniel Manning, the wives of the Commissioners and ladies of the Governor's party. Grouped behind the Governor was his entire staff.

As each guest entered the main reception hall of the building the name was announced to Mr. Albert Jones, representative of the Commission, and the guest was then presented to Mrs. Fisher. Mrs. Fisher, who acted both as hostess of the Maryland building and as a member of the Maryland Commission, is a sister of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley and, socially, one of the

MRS. PARKS FISHER,  
Commissioner and Hostess of Maryland  
State Building.MRS. FRANCES E. LORD,  
Member of the Maryland State  
Commission.

FRANK N. HOEN.



WILLIAM A. MARBURG.



WESLEY M. OLER.



THOMAS H. ROBINSON.



JACOB M. PEARCE.



ORLANDO HARRISON.



FRANKLIN P. CATOR.



HENRY J. MCGRATH.

MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND STATE COMMISSION.

## MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPIED A LEADING POSITION.

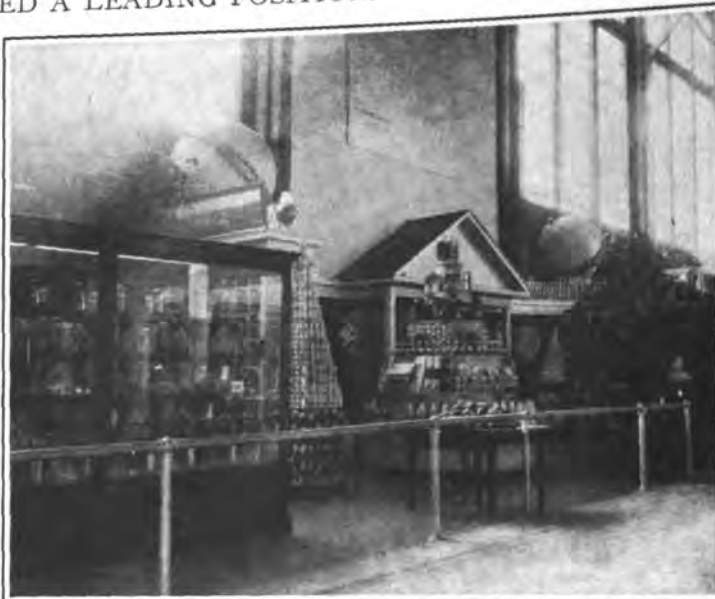


MARYLAND'S SPECIAL TOBACCO EXHIBIT.

In the Agricultural building Maryland made a special tobacco display. Upon a pedestal covered with leaf tobacco stood the figure of an Indian smoking a pipe, and supporting a horn from which poured the manufactured product.

most distinguished women of America. At the very beginning of the Exposition Mrs. Fisher made the Maryland building one of its social centers and she maintained it as such to the end. Among the other notable social affairs at the building were the receptions in honor of West Point cadets, the cadets of the Maryland Agricultural College, to the newspaper men and women assigned to the Exposition, and to Admiral Schley and party.

In the Agricultural palace the State's exhibit consisted of vegetable and animal food products, and an exhibit showing the habits of oysters, which proved especially interesting to visitors. A great panorama picture of Middletown Valley, Frederick County, Maryland, was a feature of this department. In the Horticulture palace the State had a special display of peaches, apples and strawberries, and in the Education building the work of public schools, colleges, university, schools for defectives and the State Agricultural Experiment Station was shown. The State occupied a conspicuous position in the Mines building. Its area was surpassed by few States, and it exhibited a collection of minerals that the State had been many years collecting.



MARYLAND'S AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

Maryland's exhibit in the Agricultural building, while not so extensive as those of many of the other States, was one of the noteworthy ones. It comprised all the principal farm and garden products grown in the State.

The display embraced coal, iron ore, marble, granite, slate sandstone, lime, pottery and clay products of many kinds. The Maryland Commission was appointed by Governor John Waller Smith and was composed of the following gentlemen: L. Victor Baughman, chairman; Frank N. Hoen, vice-chairman; Frederick P. Stieff, treasurer; Samuel K. Dennis, secretary; Mrs. Marie A. Fisher, Mrs. Frances E. Lord, Francis E. Waters, William A. Marburg, Franklin P. Cator, Henry J. McGrath, William H. Grafflin, Wesley M. Oler, Thomas H. Robinson, Jacob M. Pearce and Orlando Harrison.

Massachusetts was not surpassed by any State at the Exposition in its educational and social economy exhibits, and few of the States rivaled or approached it in the character and scope of its commercial exhibits. With more than a half billion dollars devoted to the production of manufactured goods, the leading position taken by the old Commonwealth was but natural. In the Palace of Education was presented the results of the public spirit of the State, results which have made it the best ordered community in the world. Its commercial exhibits were scattered throughout all the main



MARYLAND'S COLONIAL STATE HEADQUARTERS.

This comfortable and homelike structure stood between the West Virginia and Oklahoma buildings, not far from that of New York. In the large reception hall was a copy of Van Dyck's portrait of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I, from whom the State took its name. Beneath the portrait stood the first piano made in America. Over the mantel was a roll of honor of the State's distinguished sons. A collection of photographs of historic documents and a large number of portraits of noted men of the State were shown.





MASSACHUSETTS EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

Over the main entrance was the inscription: "How Divinely wise were our Pilgrim Fathers when they foresaw that if they could give knowledge and virtue to their children, they gave them all things." All branches of educational work were represented.

exhibit buildings and took a prominent and leading part. Its educational exhibit was a splendid demonstration of the claim of the people of the State that Massachusetts is the seat of culture in America, and its commercial displays told the story of its wonderful progress in the world of manufacture. With its colonial outlines and bullfinch facade, the Massachusetts building recalled old Salem and old Boston, and the furnishings of the structure brought to memory some of the notable events that led to the revolution.

The Legislature of Massachusetts contributed \$100,000 toward the success of the Exposition, and the citizens of no State displayed a keener interest in the great world's festival, for it was one of the first of the eastern group to make its appropriation. Governor John L. Bates was energetic in selecting a Commission to push the work, and the Commission was composed of Doctor George Harris, president; Mrs. Sarah



MASSACHUSETTS TRANSPORTATION EXHIBIT.

This collective exhibit by Massachusetts carriage manufacturers was one of the most conspicuous displays in the great building and excited much favorable comment.

C. Sears, vice-president; Mrs. May Alden Ward, recording secretary; James M. Perkins, secretary; Wilson H. Fairbank, of Warren, and Thomas B. Fitzpatrick. Mr. Fairbank was appointed Executive Commissioner and was admirably qualified for the position, as the success of Massachusetts at the Exposition attested. In arranging and carrying out the many social functions at the State building, Mrs. Fairbank was his valuable assistant.



HON. WILSON H. FAIRBANK,  
Executive Commissioner Massachusetts  
State Board of Managers.

The Massachusetts building contained some of the most interesting relics at the Exposition. There was a pendant containing a lock of George Washington's hair and a curl from the head of Martha Washington, presented to John Quincy Adams by Nellie Custis, daughter of Martha Washington, and a pipe used by Miles Standish in 1620. Much of the furniture was of great historical worth, including beautiful examples of the Hubbard and Davenport styles. The main room on the second floor, furnished with



MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING.

The Massachusetts building was erected at a cost of about \$25,000. It was modeled closely after the old State House at Boston, and the main reception hall was an almost exact reproduction of the old Senate chamber. Directly above the reception hall was a reduced reproduction of the new Senate chamber, known as the historical room and which contained the cabinets of relics from the treasures that the State has preserved. Among these were a fragment of John Paul Jones' flag—the first American flag saluted by a foreign power, and a powder horn carried at Bunker Hill. On the second floor were living rooms for the Commissioners and a state and private dining room.



# MICHIGAN MADE A CREDITABLE SHOWING.

reproductions of Chip- pendale furniture, was a reproduction of the present Massachusetts Senate chamber. The building was the scene of numerous brilliant social functions. On May 18th and 19th members of the Massa- chusetts press were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Fairbank, and on June 24th a recep- tion was tendered to the Massachusetts delegates to the Re- publican National Convention, and their wives. The Massa- chusetts delegation to the Convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs was



BOARD OF EXPOSITION MANAGERS REPRESENTING MICHIGAN.

From left to right, standing: Hal H. Smith, Secretary; Charles P. Downey, William A. Hurst, Assistant Secretaries. Seated: Roy S. Barnhart, Treasurer; Frederick B. Smith, President; Governor Aaron T. Bliss, ex-officio member; Austin Farrell, Vice-President; Dr. Aaron R. Ingram.

diagrams and all kinds of specimens to illus- trate results, public library equipment, the factory inspection system, provisions adopted by the State for public health, and the park arrange- ments. In the Agri- culture palace the State showed fertil- izers and results at- tained, appliances and methods in market gardening, an exhibit of cereals and tobacco. Thousands of visitors to this exhibit were surprised to learn that Massachusetts gets a better oat crop to the acre than Iowa, and a better tobacco crop to



MRS. FREDERICK B. SMITH.  
Wife of the President of the Michigan Commission; Hostess, Michigan Building.

also entertained, and a large reception was given at the build- ing by the National Osteopath Association in honor of Doctor Andrew Still, founder of osteo- pathy. In the latter part of June the Boston band, formerly official municipal band of Boston, arrived at the Exposition and remained two weeks.

In the collective display of the Massachusetts educational and social economy exhibits was included the work of public, normal and textile schools. Under public schools there was a host of charts, maps, models,

the acre than is grown in any other northern state. In the Manufactures and Varied In- dustries palaces the products of the State's famous woolen and cotton goods mills and its boot and shoe factories were displayed by individual exhibi- tors and were the recipients of many grand prizes and gold medals.

Michigan appropriated \$50,000 and by private sub- scriptions \$5,000 more was made available for the Com- missioners. The most attract- ive exhibit by Michigan was in



MISS ADA M. DOWDELL.  
Hostess of the Michigan State Building.



MICHIGAN STATE BUILDING.

Many social affairs were held at the State building, the reception to Governor-elect Frederick M. Warner and wife, the reception to the Exposition Executive Commissioners and hostesses, and the reunion of the Class of 1870 of the University of Michigan. Michigan was the only State at the Exposition that had an automobile for the use of its officials. Michigan Day at the Fair was observed in this building October 12th, and 13th was celebrated as Detroit Day. Governor Aaron T. Bliss, his wife, the members of his official staff, State officials and their wives, and an official party from the University of Michigan, consisting of President James B. Angell and the entire Board of State Regents, many of whom were accompanied by their wives, were present on both occasions. On Michigan Day addresses were delivered by Governor Bliss and Frederick B. Smith. On Detroit Day the speakers were Honorable William C. Maybury, Mayor of Detroit, Honorable David E. Heineman and J. L. Hudson, of Detroit. President D. R. Francis, of the Exposition, and Daniel La Forte, of Detroit. The day was made notable by the presence of the Detroit District Masonic Commandery, one of the most famous organizations in America, consisting of 500 members. After the Exposition the Michigan building was reconstructed at Detroit for the State Agricultural Society.



INTERIOR VIEW, MICHIGAN BUILDING.

A portion of the reception hall and the staircase leading to the second floor. The reception hall was provided with furniture made for comfort.

the Palace of Horticulture. It occupied twenty-five hundred square feet of tables and its first installation was six hundred bushels of apples grown in 1903, which had been kept in cold storage for the purpose. It comprised more than one hundred varieties of Michigan fruit. From time to time a complete exhibit of fresh apples was installed, and as many as fifteen hundred plates were on the tables at one time, comprising over one hundred and fifty varieties of apples. Besides these, many varieties of peaches, grapes, plums, pears, quinces and cherries. Individuals, counties and local fair associations showed a collection of strawberries, raspberries, huckleberries and currants. The State's agricultural exhibit comprised a display of grains and corn; grains in stalk tastefully arranged; different varieties of peas and beans; a large exhibit of seeds; display of salt; condensed milk products; seasonable vegetables from the various counties of the State; and a display of breakfast food products manufactured in the State. The sugar beet industry was represented by samples of beets and of sugar in its various processes. The maple syrup and the peppermint industries were represented by cabinets containing samples of those products.

In the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy Michigan's space was filled with iron, copper, salt products, cement, and an extensive collection of various other minerals. One of the most interesting features of the exhibit was a pyramid of cast copper weighing thirty-four thousand pounds, and a mass of copper assaying ninety-five per

cent and weighing more than three tons. The copper mines were also represented by samples of rock, minerals and tailings, models of shaft houses, and an exhibit of manufactured copper. One hundred samples of iron ore represented the iron industry, and the cement industry was represented by a handsome wall that enclosed the space occupied by the State. Coal of the Saginaw Valley was installed in a six-foot wall within the booth, and a collection of more than fifteen hundred specimens was shown in cases.

In the Forestry building Michigan had a complete exhibit of native lumber, showing the rough log, the finished board, both in the lumber and transverse sections. It also displayed samples of the different products made from the log, such as shoe

last blocks, utensils, paper, paper pulp and lumber tools. There was also an extensive collection of photographs of forest scenes and lumber camps. The University of Michigan, through its Board of Regents maintained in the palace of Education an exhibit for the University. It was placed in an attractive booth, which afforded a resting place for visitors. On the walls were photographs of Michigan athletes and engineering models. There was also shown a library of all the works and books of the professors of the University.

Michigan's board of Exposition Commissioners was composed of Frederick B. Smith, Detroit, President; Austin Farrell, Marquette, Vice-President; Hal H. Smith, Iona, Secretary; Roy S. Barnhart, Grand Rapids, Treasurer; Charles P. Downey, Lansing; Dr. Aaron R. Ingram, Fenton; Governor Aaron T. Bliss, ex-officio. Miss Ada M. Dowdell of



MICHIGAN AGRICULTURE EXHIBIT.



MICHIGAN HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

This occupied 2,500 square feet of tables and presented the largest variety of apples shown by any State. Over one hundred and fifty varieties of peaches, pears, plums, grapes, quinces and cherries. Small fruits, strawberries, raspberries and currants were shown by individuals, counties and associations.

MISSISSIPPI WAS AWARDED NUMEROUS MEDALS.



KING COTTON.

Mississippi's Cotton display was one of the towering features of the Palace of Agriculture. The leading product of the State was represented by a statue of cotton thirty-five feet high. It was surrounded by all the products and byproducts of cotton and was distinct from the State's other agricultural exhibits.

State for World's Fair purposes. The first appropriation was \$50,000 and was made under the administration of Governor A. H. Longino. The second, of \$10,000 was made under the administration of Governor James K. Vardaman. The Legislature created a State Exposition Bureau to be composed of five members, specifying that the Governor should be ex-officio president and should select his associates. Governor Longino named as members of the bureau Doctor O. B. Quinn, vice-president, McComb City; Frank Burkett, secretary, Okolona; L. H. Enochs, Jackson; V. P. Still, Sena-

Bay City was hostess at the State building.

In the installation of its exhibits the State Commission had the valuable aid of M. L. Dean of Lansing, State Superintendent of Agriculture and Horticulture; J. J. Hubbell, of Manistee, who collected and arranged the forestry exhibit; Irving J. Shields and W. C. Standish, who collected and installed the exhibits in the Mines and Metallurgy building; and Horton C. Ryan, Secretary of the St. Louis Alumni Association of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

The award of over thirty medals, including two grand prizes, attested the merit of Mississippi products shown at the Exposition. Mississippi's appropriation of \$60,000 was made by the State Legislature in response to a general demand of the people and press that the State's resources be well exploited at the Exposition.



MRS. FLOYD WALTON,  
Hostess, Mississippi State Building.



MISSISSIPPI STATE BUILDING.

The structure was made entirely of Mississippi lumber, and was erected at a cost of \$15,000, exclusive of furnishings. It was a reproduction of "Beauvoir," the last home of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, and contained a large historic collection pertaining to the Davis family, much of the family furniture, the bed upon which Mr. Davis died, and the suit of clothes that he wore when captured by General Wilson in Georgia. There was also a pen and ink drawing of the birthplace of Mr. Davis mounted in a frame made of wood that formed a part of the house where he was born. The structure faced Commonwealth Avenue and its nearest neighbors were the buildings of Iowa, New Jersey and Indian Territory.

tobia. At the first meeting of the bureau Colonel R. H. Henry, of Jackson, was selected as Executive Commissioner, and to his energy and splendid ability was principally due the commendable showing the State made at the Exposition. He aroused widespread interest in his work by canvassing personally every county of the State and succeeded in securing a number of appropriations from counties and individuals. Mrs. Floyd Walton was hostess of the State building.

The Mississippi State building which was a reproduction of "Beauvoir," the last home of Jefferson Davis, was opened May 19th. The day's exercises included an address of welcome by Colonel Henry and a response by J. G. McGuire, secretary of the Mississippi Press Association. A reception followed. Mississippi Day was celebrated September 15th. Governor James K. Vardaman and his staff, the members of the State Bureau and many distinguished residents of the State were present. Addresses were delivered by Governor Vardaman and President Francis of the Exposition. A large reception was tendered the governor in the evening.

The exhibit made by Mississippi which most impressed visitors was that in the Agriculture Palace. It included a thirty-five foot statue of "King Cotton" which was surrounded by all the products and by-products. In the general exhibit corn, cotton, grain, hay, grasses, potatoes, beans, peas, syrups, wines, cordials, canned goods, vegetables, oysters, shrimps, crabs, and a variety of other articles that are among the resources of the State. In the Forestry building all the merchantable timbers of the State, comprising more than



DINING ROOM, MISSISSIPPI BUILDING.

This was a faithful reproduction of the dining room at "Beauvoir," home of the late Jefferson Davis, and nearly all the furnishings were loaned from there by Mrs. Davis.



R. H. HENRY  
Executive Commissioner for Mississippi.



V. P. STILL,  
Member Mississippi Commission.





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ARTHUR C. JACKSON,  
Vice-President and Executive  
Commissioner.



GENERAL CHARLES S. COLLINS,  
President.



ORTON B. BROWN.



J. ADAM GRAF.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMISSION.

five hundred samples, highly polished and superbly finished, were shown. It was one of the largest and most interesting displays in the building. In the department of fish and game were exhibited all varieties of native fresh and salt-water fish, birds and wild animals.

The horticulture exhibit showed all of the varieties of sweet and citrus fruits, pecans and edible nuts, together with a pecan horse. The best work of the high schools and colleges of the State was exhibited in the Education palace. In the Mines building the State had a large exhibit of building stone, cement, clays, phosphates and mineral waters. The State was represented by individual exhibitors in Transportation and Electricity.

The Mississippi Exposition Bureau made a splendid record in the economical conduct of their work. When the Exposition closed but \$45,000 of the \$60,000 appropriated had been expended, and the balance was turned back into the State treasury.

Mississippi is making definite progress in numberless lines of development. In the State are colonies that have been established by northern enterprises to develop various resources. One of the purposes of the exhibit was to show the opportunities for capital in the State.

It was a matter of deep regret to the enterprising citizens of

important fact that in its scenery and healthful mountain air, its rivers and lakes, its fishing and hunting and its splendid hotels, New Hampshire was not excelled. To omit exploiting the scenic attractiveness would have been a serious blunder, and discussion resulted in the reproduction at the Exposition of the birthplace of Daniel Webster.

The Commission that had the New Hampshire exhibit in charge was composed of General Charles S. Collins, President; Arthur C. Jackson, Vice-President and Executive Commissioner; Omar A. Towne, Secretary; A. R. Ayers, Treasurer; J. Adam Graf, Orton B. Brown and M. Meehan. The New Hampshire building was completed early and throughout the Exposition it was one of the greatest attractions to visitors.

New Jersey appropriated \$100,000 for Exposition purposes and maintained exhibits in three of the main exhibit palaces. Its State building, modeled after "Ford's Tavern," General Washington's headquarters at Morristown during

one winter of the Revolutionary war, represented an expenditure of \$20,000. Noted for its sea coast resorts, its good roads



NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BUILDING.

The original of New Hampshire's building was the birthplace of Daniel Webster, "Expounder of the Constitution," in the town of Salisbury. It was an old-fashioned gabled homestead and stood near the Vermont building on the Plateau of States. Its furnishings comprised many relics of early American history and several pieces of furniture that belonged to the original house. The fact that the building was a reproduction of Webster's birthplace made it extremely interesting to visitors, and it frequently happened that it was too small to accommodate the crowds clamoring to get into it.



RECEPTION ROOM, NEW HAMPSHIRE BUILDING.

This was the most important apartment in the New Hampshire building. The furniture was of a style popular a century ago, and a part of it had belonged to the Webster family. The walls were ornamented with a number of old portraits and scenic pieces.



PARLOR, NEW HAMPSHIRE BUILDING.

This room was especially interesting because of its daintiness, as well as its furnishings. The piano, center table, the cabinet in the corner and the chairs bespoke antiquity. The room was otherwise adorned with several large scenes in oil and oil portraits.



New Jersey made many notable exhibits. and its immense clay industries, the State's display was confined almost exclusively to these attractions and industries. Governor Franklin Murphy appointed a Commission of eleven members, authorizing it to select its own Secretary. It comprised the following gentlemen: Foster M. Vorhees, President; Lewis T. Bryant, Secretary. Harry Humphreys, Johnston Cornish, R. W. Herbert, Ward and Ira W. Wood. Lewis T. Bryant was elected secretary. The New Jersey building was dedicated June 25th. Governor Murphy, Senator John F. Dryden, Congressman R. Wayne Parker, Honorable Thomas N. Carter, and other distinguished citizens of the State were present. A reception was held at the State building in the evening. New Jersey Day was observed October 6th. Governor Murphy was again present, and was accompanied by the members of his staff and many of the

RE BUILDING  
of its front two-story  
corner and its  
tall large screen

NEW JERSEY MADE MANY NOTABLE EXHIBITS.

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EDGAR B. WARD.



J. T. MACMURRAY.



JOHNSTON CORNISH.



R. W. HERBERT.

Ward and Ira W. Wood. Lewis T. Bryant was elected secretary.

The New Jersey building was dedicated June 25th. Governor Murphy, Senator John F. Dryden, Con-

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LEWIS T. BRYANT,  
Secretary.



HARRY HUMPHREYS.



FOSTER M. VORHEES,  
Chief Commissioner.



IRA W. WOOD.



EDWARD R. WEISS.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMISSION.

Clarence E. Breckenridge, Johnston Cornish, Richard W. Herbert, Harry Humphreys, James T. MacMurray, Elbert Rappleye, Edward R. Weiss, William H. Wiley, Edgar B.

State building in the evening. New Jersey Day was observed October 6th. Governor Murphy was again present, and was accompanied by the members of his staff and many of the



NEW JERSEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT MORRISTOWN.

New Jersey made a notable contribution to the historic buildings at the Exposition by reproducing Ford's Tavern at Morristown, the headquarters of General Washington during one winter of the Revolutionary war. An inviting feature was the broad veranda on one side, equipped with seats. The first floor contained the reception room, Secretary's office, a lady's board office, toilet rooms and an information bureau. The second floor contained the President's room, Commissioner's room and ladies' parlor. On the third floor were the service rooms, kitchen, storeroom and living rooms for the caretakers. The building stood in a grove of fine trees at the intersection of Colonial and Commonwealth avenues. Its style was purely colonial.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

State officials. Probably the most noted display made by New Jersey was that in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy. It was by the Geological Survey. Here were a large relief map of the State, models of typical sections of the State, and files of the maps sold by the Geological Survey which showed the exact position and elevation of every portion of the State. A model of the New Jersey sea-shore in its wild state was also shown.

Building stones of the State were displayed in a pyramid in the center

of the exhibit, and in connection with them was a microscope showing how the stones of the State are studied for the purpose of securing an estimate of their value for construction purposes. A section of the space was occupied by an exhibit of all the best clays of the State, photographs of the principal clay-banks and the various steps taken in utilizing the clays.

In the Forestry, Fish and Game building the State made an exhibit to illustrate the natural advantages of its coast and mountains. It displayed mounted specimens of nearly all the birds that frequent the State. In addition to the mounted fresh and salt-water fishes, there was displayed in the largest pool ever constructed at an Exposition a variety of the salt-water fishes found along its coast. The oysters of the New Jersey coast were represented by an exhibit from the State



RECEPTION HALL, NEW JERSEY BUILDING.

The large reception hall in the New Jersey building was the principal feature of that structure. A fireplace at one end was not only an ornament but a minister of comfort on chilly days. In the center of the room was the largest pottery vase ever made in the United States. The floor was spread with beautiful rugs, and the other furnishings were in harmony. Stairways at either end led to the Commissioners' apartments above.

area. New Jersey's display in the Palace of Education represented fully the work of its graded and normal schools and consisted of sketches prepared by pupils, accompanied by photographs. The manual training work of each school was shown in connection with the academic exhibit. The combined exhibit of music and art was exceptionally notable. The display received a grand prize and a number of gold, silver and bronze medals. In the Social Economy section the State was represented by many exhibits from the public institutions.

Those who installed the State's exhibits were Professor S. R. Morse, State Curator; Doctor Henry B. Kummel, State Geologist; Professor John B. Smith, State Entomologist, and William H. Werner, Taxidermist. Mrs. G. L. Walls acted as hostess of the New Jersey State building.

Bureau of Shell Fisheries. Another display in the same building was a mosquito exhibit showing the work done by the State in studying the natural history and methods of dealing with the mosquito pest. The various species were shown, and their habits and places of breeding. The exhibit illustrated the first scientific investigation ever undertaken by an American State with the object of dealing practically with the mosquito pest over a large



NEW YORK STATE BUILDING.

The beautiful building erected by the Empire State stood on the summit of a hill approached by Commonwealth avenue, the site being peculiarly adapted for a realization of the architect's design. It was an ingenious commingling of the Italian and Colonial styles, and its interior was beautifully decorated by leading artists. To the north and south extended roomy wings, one brightly decorated for use as a banqueting hall and the other arranged for a reading and lounging room. Apartments in the upper part of the building were reserved for the use of the Commissioners, the Governor and the hostess. In the basement was a modern electric kitchen. The building was notable for the hospitality it afforded visitors, and was the scene of brilliant social functions. The building was one of the largest of those erected by the States and with its accessories represented an expenditure of almost \$100,000. Notable events here were a costume charity ball and the celebration of special days for New York State and the City of Brooklyn.

## NEW YORK'S IMPOSING AND DIGNIFIED EXHIBITS.

New York's presence at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was a magnificent demonstration of its mighty industrial and commercial supremacy. It was represented by imposing, dignified exhibits that told of its resources and attractions, and by an exquisite State building that was universally admired, and which was the scene of many of the most brilliant social functions of the Exposition period. Its appropriation for Exposition purposes was \$300,000, the largest amount contributed by any State, with the exception of Missouri, the home of the Exposition. The measure providing for the appropriation specified that \$50,000 of the amount should be used in enabling New York to make a creditable appearance at the Exposition dedicatory ceremonies. The result was that no State in the Union compared with the Empire State in splendor and brilliancy in the events of that day. Its appearance in the great civic and military pageant, the feature event of Dedication Day, aroused enthusiastic admiration. In the New York division was Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and staff, officials of the State government, the National Guard of the State, commanded by Major-General Charles F. Roe,

Leigh, Major Charles E. P. Babcock, Major Albert M. Hill, Major Charles H. Hitchcock, Major Oliver H. Bridgeman and Lieutenant E. M. Harman. In the Sixty-fifth and the

First Provisional Regiment of New York were about 2,000 men marching in the great dedication parade. A large number of distinguished citizens of the State were also present.

The New York State building, with its furnishings, represented an expenditure of more than \$100,000, and another \$100,000 was expended upon exhibits. The State expended \$6,000 monthly on maintenance.

The New York Commission was appointed by Governor Odell and was composed of the following: Edward H. Harriman, President; Louis Stern, Edward Lyman Bill, William Berri, Frederick R. Green, Lewis Nixon, John C. Woodbury, Frank S. McGraw, John K. Stewart, James H. Callanan, John Young, Mrs. Norman E. Mack. Mr. Stern was Chairman of the Executive Committee. Charles A. Ball was Secretary and Chief Executive Officer. The State was represented in the National Commission appointed by the President by Honorable Martin H. Glynn, of Albany.



EASTERN PORTICO OF THE NEW YORK PAVILION.

"Progress of Art" and "Progress of Commerce," successful sculptural groups by Martiny, decorated the entrance to the pavilion. A broad stairway led to the hand-some portico.



MAIN STAIRWAY, NEW YORK BUILDING.

The illustration shows the west side of the rotunda of the New York building. The stairways led to the galleries. In the lunette above is shown the mural painting, "DeSoto discovering the Mississippi." Luxurious white chairs and settees, beautiful rugs and several pieces of statuary added to its attractiveness.

accompanied by Major John Holland of his personal staff, and Colonel Frederick Phisterer, Colonel George R. Fowler, Colonel William Chapin, Colonel Samuel M. Welch, Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Wingate, Lieutenant-Colonel N. B. Thurston, Lieutenant-Colonel Guilford Hurry, Lieutenant-Colonel John Bogart, Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Cleveland, Lieutenant-Colonel John N. Stearns, Jr., Major William M. Kirby, Major Frederick T.

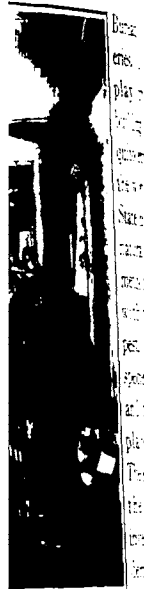
On the Board of Lady Managers the State was represented by Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo, one of the most admired and accomplished women, a member of many social organizations and daughter of Pascal P. Pratt, a pioneer business man and banker of that city.

The New York building was dedicated on June 25th with simple, dignified ceremonies. Governor Odell was present and received the building from the Commission. The



NORTH CORRIDOR, NEW YORK BUILDING.

This illustration shows the handsome north corridor of the New York building, with its rich furnishings and beautiful decorations. The cup ceiling was gorgeously finished in blue and gold, and was universally admired. The corridor was, perhaps, the most striking interior feature of the building.



structure. A fireplace in the center of the room was the focal point, and the room was decorated with the most beautiful rugs and the most beautiful furniture.

display in the Palace of Art. The room was prepared by pupils and teachers of the State Normal School, and the display was a grand prize and a great success.

In the Social Economy many exhibits from the State's exhibition were shown. The State's exhibition was a great success, and the State's exhibition was a great success.



avenue, the site being particularly attractive. The building was beautifully decorated by the State and the City of New York, and the building was a great success.



structure was profusely decorated for the occasion. The main entrance was tastefully draped with the American and Exposition colors and strings of oak leaves. The same scheme of decoration was employed in the interior. William Berri acted as chairman of ceremonies. He congratulated the people of his State upon the fact that New York's representation at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was the largest it had ever made at any exposition, and that its exhibits and building were completed in every detail when President Roosevelt formally opened the Exposition. Governor Odell followed with a brief address, in which he emphasized the fact that the credit of the Louisiana Purchase was due to one of New York's illustrious sons, Robert R. Livingston. President Francis paid a splendid tribute to Livingston and his great services, and thanked New York for its splendid representation at the Exposition. In the evening a reception was tendered Governor and Mrs. Odell by the Commission. New York City Day was observed October 3rd, and October 4th was New York State Day. The latter was characterized by a beautiful illu-



MRS. NORMAN E. MACK.

Mrs. Mack was a member of the New York State Commission. She is the wife of Norman E. Mack, proprietor of the Buffalo Times and the representative of New York State on the Democratic National Committee. Mrs. Mack spent a considerable part of the World's Fair season at the beautiful New York building, taking a leading part in the many social functions.

mination of the New York building and grounds and by fireworks.

The most notable social function held at the New York State building was the elaborate charity costume ball on the night of November 25th for the benefit of the Martha Parsons Hospital for Children, of Saint Louis. The United States Government loaned the Sixteenth Infantry Band for the occasion, and the affair was a brilliant success. Other notable functions at the building were the receptions in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt, Governor and Mrs. Odell, and Mrs. Daniel Manning; the ball given by President and Mrs. Francis in honor of the West Point Cadets, the reception given by the Executive Commissioners' Association and the series of musicales. The hostess of the New York building was Mrs. Doré Lyon.

The State's exhibits were of a commanding character and extended throughout all the departments of the Exposition. Its display of fruits in the Palace of Horticulture, in charge of Charles Vick, maintained its reputation as one of the greatest fruit States of the Union. But two States occupied more space in the palace. Until



MEMBERS AND GUESTS OF THE NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION.

The photograph, taken on the wide portico of the New York State building, shows seated, from left to right, Commissioners John K. Stewart and John C. Woodbury; Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.; President Francis and Mrs. Norman E. Mack, Commissioner; standing, from left to right, Clarence Luce, architect of the New York State building; Commissioners Edward Lyman Bill, John Young and Charles A. Ball, Executive Commissioner; Hiram Odell, brother of Governor Odell; F. R. Green, Commissioner; William C. Warren, Editor of the Buffalo Commercial; Colonel H. K. Bird, Military Secretary to the Governor; James T. Rogers, Republican leader of the New York State Assembly; Mrs. William Berri; Commissioners William Berri and Frank S. McGraw; James G. Graham, Secretary to the Governor.



September the feature of its display was apples, and hundreds of varieties were shown. From September until the close of the Exposition the feature was grapes, and a thousand plates of the various types grown principally in the Lake Keuka and Chautauqua regions were exhibited daily. The grape exhibit was in charge of W. H. Loomis, of Dunkirk. Besides apples and grapes, there was displayed a great variety of pears and the smaller fruits of the State. The exhibit adjoined that of Missouri and its arrangement was one of the artistic features of the building.

In the Agriculture palace the State also had a comprehensive exhibit in charge of James H. Durkee. Here were shown all the grains grown in the State, leaf tobacco, all the garden products, special butter and cheese exhibits and exhibits of wines, champagnes and carbonated waters. The feature, however, was the State's vegetable exhibit, one of the most extensive in the building. It embraced all the types of vegetables known to agriculture and practically all the varieties of each type. It required two cars to bring the display from the Empire State and it occupied more than one-third of the State's space in the Agriculture building. In a pyramid of squash and pumpkins there were sixty different varieties of squashes, weighing from 135 pounds to a few ounces, and eight varieties of pumpkins, some of which weighed eighty pounds. The exhibit also contained a few hundred varieties of potatoes, forty varieties of onions, twenty-seven varieties of watermelons, fifty varieties of peppers and five varieties of cabbage. The different kinds of vegetables and the varieties of each were grouped in pyramids and squares with a view to harmonious coloring and aside from showing

the marvelous versatility of New York as a vegetable producing State, it was unique from an artistic standpoint.

On a plat of ground at the northeast corner of the Forestry building the New York Forestry Commission practically demonstrated how the State is attempting to restore its forests on the denuded, non-agricultural land. The plat was a fully appointed forest nursery and contained evergreens and hardwood varieties from the seedling to trees four and five years old. It was one of the most interesting and valuable features of the Forestry department, fully demonstrating the methods being employed by the Commission to supplement nature in preventing a total destruction of the State's timber supply. New York has 60,000 acres of

State land that has been entirely denuded of its forest trees upon which its Forestry Commission has experimented in the work of restoring it. Within the last two years 500,000 trees have been planted. In the Forestry building the State showed a typical Adirondack Mountain hunter's camp with complete equipment. It also displayed a collection of shell fish from the waters of the state with specimens of marine life injurious to the same; mounted specimens of New York food and game fishes and specimens of the animals and birds of the state.

New York has a large variety of minerals that have a distinct commercial value, but it has never been classed among the mineral states. In the Palace of Mines the State showed its principal mineral products. In the display were samples of ores from its oil wells, brick and tile, Trenton and Niagara limestone, granite, many varieties of marble, gypsum, salt and the chemicals derived from it, and a number of maps and charts illustrating the various mining localities of the State. The exhibit surprised many visitors, as it was not generally realized that New York occupied an important position in the mineral world.

By its exhibit in the palace of Education New York set a standard that few states equalled and its showing was favorably commented upon by American and European educators. A great part of its exhibit was solicited by museums and foreign governments, requests being received

from the Harvard Museum, from the United States Commissioner of Education at Washington, from the Royal Hungarian government, and from the government of the Argentine Republic. The work of public, normal and teachers' training schools was thoroughly demonstrated and was closely studied by educators from all over the world. In Social Economy two rooms were devoted to showing the ancient and modern treatment of the insane, as exemplified in New York, and they were constantly filled with visitors. The exhibit constituted a striking object lesson to those interested in the subject. An exhibit of the State Department of Prisons contained a fully equipped finger-print and Bertillon bureau of scientific value. It showed that New York's work in this respect was equal or superior to that of the National Bureau of Identification at Washington. In other sections of the department the State maintained the high reputation of its general system of education.



MRS. DORÉ LYON.

The hostess of the New York State Building was, at the World's Fair as in her own home in New York City, one of the social leaders. Mrs. Lyon is a well known clubwoman and is prominent in the intellectual set of New York society. She served as hostess throughout the Exposition, assisted by Mrs. Appleby.

LEWIS NIXON,  
New York State Commissioner.JAMES H. CALLANAN,  
New York State Commissioner.

## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



GREEK DANCE, NEW YORK CHARITY BALL.

Seventeen young women in Greek costumes, garlanded with wreaths of flowers and foliage, made a pleasing picture at the dance given at the New York State building on October 7th, for the benefit of charities.



GOVERNOR ODELL AND MRS. MACK.

The New York State building, with its spacious corridors, broad porticos and excellent restaurants, was to a large extent the social center of the Exposition, not the least attractive feature of which was the charming hospitality of Mrs. Mack, of the Commission, and Mesdames Lyon and Appleby, hostesses of the building.

numerous awards and many thousands of dollars in cash prizes.

The first public telegram ever sent and an artotype copy of the first sunlight picture of a human face ever taken were shown in the New York University exhibit in the Palace of Education. The telegram was in the Morse alphabet and underneath was the translation, "Attention; The Universe; By Kingdom's Right Wheel," in dim pencil marks, in Professor S. F. B. Morse's handwriting. The message was sent and recorded from the University, January 24, 1838, by Professor Morse and his associates. The picture was a copy of the original photograph of Miss Dorothy Catherine Draper, taken in the early part of 1840 by her brother, Professor John William Draper, who was an instructor in the University at that time. The original is owned by Sir William John Herschel, of England.

New York was the only State to have

Almost one-third of the paintings and statuary in the American section of the art gallery originated in New York, and in the Transportation, Machinery, Manufactures, Liberal Arts, Varied Industries and Electricity buildings the State was represented by hundreds of individual exhibitors. In the department of live stock the State was extensively represented by the best horses and cattle, whose owners received

on exhibition specimens of the teazle. The

teazle is used extensively in the woolen mills of New York for straightening the nap on cloth after it is woven. It was attempted for a while to use a steel contrivance made in the shape of the teazle, but it proved unsatisfactory and the wild plant had to be fallen back on. Since that time the teazle has been cultivated and forms an important industry in the vicinity of Skaneateles, New York.

A lily pond formed a portion of the decoration of the grounds of the New York State building and presented a varied assortment of water lilies. The improvement of this large plot of ground, extending from the New York State building to the Government Bird Cage, made it one of the attractive spots of the Exposition. The land inclined towards a gulch, and from the lake upon the slope a stream of water flowed over a rocky course through beds of vari-colored flowers.

Brooklyn Day was celebrated at the World's Fair November 15th. About 150 persons came on a special train of seven Pullmans and a dining car to take part in the exercises. The train was parked in the Wabash yards and the visitors lived on the train during their stay. The exercises were held at the New York State building. Fully 300 Brooklynites assembled to participate in the event. William Berri, of

on exhibition specimens of the teazle. The teazle is used extensively in the woolen mills of New York for straightening the nap on cloth after it is woven. It was attempted for a while to use a steel contrivance made in the shape of the teazle, but it proved unsatisfactory and the wild plant had to be fallen back on. Since that time the teazle has been cultivated and forms an important industry in the vicinity of Skaneateles, New York.



MRS. APPLEBY.

The assistant hostess of the New York State building in the costume which she wore at the New York Charity Ball.



SCENE AT CHARITY BALL, NEW YORK BUILDING.

The charity ball given in the New York building was one of the brilliant social functions of the Exposition period. The illustration shows twenty-four of the participants, in Louis XIV costumes, dancing the minuet. The dance was led by Miss Grace Parker Lyon of New York and Mr. J. A. Yerington of Nevada, and Mrs. Walter D. Thompson of St. Louis and Mr. Harry G. Squires of New York.



NEW YORK EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

In the Educational Palace the character and arrangement of New York's exhibit set a high standard and it was closely studied by Educators from every portion of the world. The display embraced every phase of public school, normal and teacher's training school work. The Social Economy section illustrated ancient and modern methods of handling the insane.

Brooklyn, and other members of the New York State Commission, welcomed the guests as they arrived, and Mr. Berri delivered an address of formal welcome which was responded to by Honorable J. Edward Swanstrom, on behalf of the Brooklyn Committee of 100. Mr. Swanstrom introduced Colonel William Hester, President of the Brooklyn Eagle Company, Chairman of the day. The oration was delivered by Thomas P. Peters, editor of the Brooklyn Times. An address was also delivered by Honorable Charles A. Schieren, former Mayor of Brooklyn. Honorable Martin W. Littleton, President of Brooklyn Borough, was unable to be present and Major Peter J. Collins spoke for him in response to the address of welcome.

A recital on the grand Aeolian organ was given before and after the exercises. Preceding the ceremonies Commissioner Berri held an informal reception in the parlors of the building to the members of the Brooklyn party and their friends. At 1:00 o'clock the party were the guests of the New York State Commission at a luncheon given in the banquet hall of the building. Commissioner Berri acted as toastmaster and the following toasts were responded to: "The Old Brooklynites," by ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold; "Brooklyn of the Future," by Doctor Henry Sanger Snow; and "Brooklyn Women," by Judge Hiram K. Steele, of the Brooklyn Supreme Court. After luncheon automobiles were provided for the party and a tour of the City of Saint Louis was made.

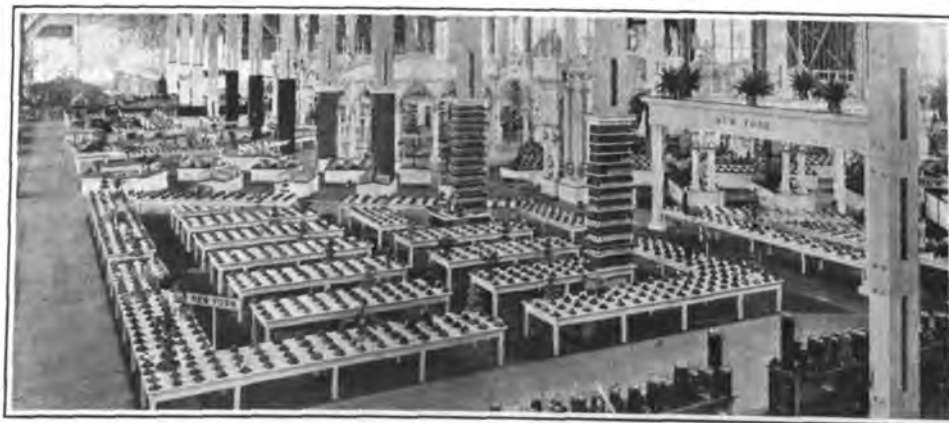
The final feature of the day was the elaborate reception given by the New York City Commission in honor of the Brooklyn officials and prominent citizens who were visiting the Exposition. The reception was held from 8:00 to 12:00 o'clock in the



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN BUTTER.

An interesting feature of New York's Agriculture Exhibit was this bust which served to typify the dairy resources of the State.

his brethren in the business. Occasionally he holds a public shearing at his farm and makes a holiday event of the affair. At one of these a merino ewe sheared thirty-two and a half



NEW YORK'S HORTICULTURE EXHIBIT.

The New York section in the Palace of Horticulture, was one of the largest. In it were displayed all the famous varieties of apples grown in the State, and more than one thousand plates of grapes from the famous Lake Keuka and Chautauqua regions, a large variety of pears and samples of some of the smaller fruits were also shown on the tables, and the high reputation of the State as a fruit producer was maintained.

evening in the New York City building on the Model street. The building was beautifully decorated with American flags and potted plants. The yards and building were illuminated with Pain's new illuminant. Several musical selections were rendered by Don Francisco de Souza Couhini, of Portugal; Madame d'Alma, of New York City; and Madame Augusta Newman Posner, of Saint Louis. After the program the floor was cleared and dancing followed.

One of the brilliant musical events of the Exposition was given at the New York State building October 25th. The program was arranged by Commissioner Edward Lyman Bill, publisher of the *Music Trades Review*, of New York. The concert was given by Miss Cornelia Dyas, pianist; Mrs. Dyas Standish, vocalist, and Miss Louise Dyas, violinist. The ladies came from New York for the purpose.

One of the curios of the New York apple show was the exhibit of ten plates of yellow pippins from a tree over 100 years old on the farm of W. H. Van Sickles, Union Springs, New York. Another record-breaking display was a quantity of the beautiful Alexander apples from the orchards of J. B. Callamer & Son. These were first displayed for a week at the New York State Fair at Syracuse September 5th, 1903. They were then put in cold storage and were exhibited one week at the World's Fair in June, again repacked, returned to Syracuse and exhibited another week at the State Fair of 1904 in September.

David K. Bell, of West Brighton, N. Y., sent to the Exposition his flock of American merinos, the fine wool sheep whose fleeces go into the finest cloths. Mr. Bell is one of the farmers who shows the best way to



pounds. New York State has two merino sheepbreeders' associations. But Mr. Bell is not merely a sheep raiser. He is one of the prize-taking fruit growers of New York and exhibited a variety of fine pears.

No State in the Union covered a wider field than New York, and none excelled it in the ability shown to exploit attractively its resources, and its industrial and commercial development.

North Carolina claims the distinction of having been the first of the Southern States systematically to organize for the development of its great possibilities. Its first appearance as an exhibitor at international expositions was at Vienna, more than thirty years ago, and it has been represented at every great exposition since. Realizing the benefits that accrued to it from patronizing former expositions the State promptly responded to the invitation to be present at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition with exhibits that would illustrate its industrial, commercial and educational progress. The North Carolina Legislature appropriated \$10,000, conditional upon a like amount being raised by popular subscriptions. Its action aroused the public spirit of the State and the \$10,000 additional was raised in an incredibly short time.

The North Carolina Commission was composed of the following gentlemen: Governor Charles Brantly Aycock; J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State; B. R. Lacy, State Treasurer, B. F. Dixon, State Auditor; J. Y. Joyner, Superintendent of Public Instruction; S. L. Patterson, J. M. Forehand, J. B. Stokes, William Dunn, C. N. Allen, R. W. Scott, A. T. McCallum, J. P. McRae, R. L. Doughton, W. A. Graham



BAYNO'S ELECTRIC RANGE IN THE NEW YORK STATE BUILDING.

In the New York State building, where many elaborate banquets were enjoyed, all the toothsome viands were prepared for the table by electricity upon a range invented by Maurice Bayno, senior member of the firm of caterers there. This novel use of electricity attracted many visitors to the culinary department, who were surprised at the rapidity with which the various dishes were prepared. They saw a sirloin steak thoroughly cooked in six minutes, a chicken roasted in fourteen, a lobster broiled in twelve, a squab roasted in eight, with no odor of fuel and no dirt. The range, descriptively speaking, was a series of small iron closets lined on all sides with resistance coils. When the current was turned on, the coils became red hot and any thing which was placed in the closet and the little iron door shut upon it was rapidly and evenly cooked. Mr. Bayno, is 63 years old and has devoted his life to providing good things to eat. He considers this electric range as the crowning achievement of his career and enjoyed explaining its abilities to his visitors.

and A. Cannon, members of the State Board of Agriculture. The Commissioners resident at Saint Louis were Doctor J. A. Holmes, Chief of the Department of Mines and Metallurgy; H. H. Brimley, Commissioner-General in charge of the exhibits, and T. K. Bruner. At the first meeting of the board of Commissioners it was decided that no State building should be erected and that all the funds available should be used in collecting, arranging and maintaining the exhibits of the State. The decision enabled the State to make comprehensive displays in three of the great exhibit palaces, which faithfully exploited its resources.

To the average visitor the exhibit made by North Carolina in the Forestry, Fish and Game building was probably the most interesting. In the Forestry section the display of native timbers embraced seventy-five varieties and the different specimens were shown in an instructive as well as attractive manner. The main collection comprised planks cut the full width of the tree, four feet long and four inches thick, with the bark attached. One half of each was dressed and sandpapered but not varnished.

The other half was filled and varnished and given an oil finish that brought out the beauties of the grain and demonstrated the best finish the different kinds of wood would take. Pine, cypress, gum, oak, walnut, maple, birch, red and white oak and chestnut were among the woods shown. A feature of the exhibit was a cross section of a poplar tree 800 years old. More than 400 kinds of medicinal plants, roots, woods and barks were also shown, and there was a "briar" pipe display that destroyed the illusion that briar pipes came from France.

In fact the genuine French briar pipe grows in North Carolina and is manufactured in New York.

In the Fish and Game section the State showed collections



NEW YORK EXHIBIT OF FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME. A typical Adirondack Sportsman's Camp made of logs but luxuriously furnished was the central feature of this display.



NEW YORK'S OUT-DOOR EXHIBIT OF FORESTRY.



of mounted food and game fishes, oysters and clams and the tools and appliances used in their capture, and a live collection of the famous "diamond back" terrapin from the salt marshes around Beaufort. Collections of the game birds, wild fowl and shore birds were shown as well as most of the prey-catching, fish-eating birds found in the State. The game animals and those valued for their furs, beaver, otter, mink, coon and many others were exhibited, together with a fine lot of furs, both raw and dressed. Guns and traps to illustrate the means adopted to capture them were also shown. Other features of the exhibit were a collection of reptiles and an old whaling outfit.

North Carolina's exhibit in the Palace of Mines comprised a full and systematic collection of its minerals, a representation of the ores of gold, silver, copper, iron, nickel and tin that are native to the State, and a large display of the economic minerals. A large and beautiful collection of cut gems and gems in their native condition was the most attractive feature of the exhibit and was excelled by no State in its variety and in the quality of the material shown. A collection of building and ornamental stones included varieties of granite, marble and sandstones.

The chief feature of the North Carolina agricultural exhibit was its tobacco display and its display of grains and seeds. Samples of commercial cotton, cotton oil and cotton mill machinery in connection therewith were shown. Another exhibit was a collection of seeds and cleaned grains shown in glass tubes. Several cases of native wines, and a fine lot of bulbs were also features of note. In a special tobacco exhibit several cases were required to show the North Carolina leaf tobacco and some extra fine samples were displayed in each. Circumstances prevented an exhibit of the sheaf grains and grasses of the State, and cut short the exhibit in many ways. In the department of Horticulture the State's representation was not a large one because of the fact that the year was a poor one. However, the principal fruits of the State were attractively displayed, demonstrating that North

Carolina is capable of growing the best fruits of America. North Carolina did not make an educational exhibit but statistics show that it is among the first of the Southern States in educational progress.

Ohio made three magnificent exhibits at the Exposition. Its State pavilion was one of the most graceful structures on the Plateau of States; its exhibit of mound builders' relics in the Anthropology department was the most complete and instructive, and its display of clay and clay products in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy was the most extensive made by any State. For its exhibit of archæological remains it was awarded a grand prize, and for its showing in the Mines building it received a gold medal. In the other exhibit palaces it was represented by more than 200 individual exhibitors who faithfully exploited its commercial and industrial progress and its extensive and varied resources in a

manner best calculated to attract investors and lead to a still greater development of its wealth.

The State early exhibited its friendliness toward the Exposition by an appropriation of \$87,500. Of this amount \$35,000 was expended in the erection and furnishing of its State pavilion. The State's Commissioners were appointed by Governor George K. Nash and were as follows: William F. Burdell, Columbus, President; L. E. Holden, Cleveland, Vice-President; D. H. Moore, Athens; Edward Hagenbuch, Urbana; M. K. Gantz, Troy; Newell K. Kennon, Saint Clairsville; David Friedman, Caldwell, and Stacey B. Rankin, South Charleston, who was named as Executive Commissioner. Mr. Rankin lived at the Ohio building during the Fair, dispensing a hospitality that made him popular with visitors from the "Buckeye" State.

The Ohio building was opened May 1st, and Ohio Day was celebrated October 6th. Governor Myron T. Herrick and staff, and, it is estimated, 25,000 Ohioans participated in



H. H. BRIMLEY, Commissioner General. T. K. BRUNER, Resident Commissioner. J. A. HOLMES, Resident Commissioner. NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.



NORTH CAROLINA FORESTRY EXHIBIT.

The Cabin served as an office for Commissioner Brimley and in it was also a display of furniture. West of it were specimens of North Carolina woods.



A SINGLE LOG WORTH THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

This stick of black walnut timber, four feet in diameter is used for cutting veneers for fine piano and cabinet work. It grew in North Carolina.

the event. Speeches were made by President Francis of the Exposition, Governor Herrick, William F. Burdell, President of the Ohio Commission, and General John W. Noble, of the Ohio Society of Saint Louis. Six days, beginning October 31st, were allotted to the Ohio cities, Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton and Springfield, and each held special exercises at the State building on the day assigned it, and was represented by a large crowd of its citizens. It was estimated by Ohioans that the crowds contributed by that State to the Fair surpassed those of all other States, except Illinois and Missouri.

The Ohio building was the scene of many social functions. Twelve hundred Ohio Knights of Pythias camped one week at the Fair, and their daily drills, parades and band concerts contributed much life to the Exposition season. They represented 50,000 knights and were commanded by Brigadier-General Minchell, of Cleveland. General Minchell was accompanied by Colonel George Kieffer, of Cleveland, Adjutant-General; Colonel L. G. Hunt, of Mount Vernon, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Colonel Samuel Gemmill, of Cleveland, Chief Signal Officer; Colonel Charles E. Warner, of Sandusky, Mustering Officer, and Majors A. M. Collett, of Ironton, E. P. McVey, of Athens, and George C. Parrott, of Bloomingburg, aids.

Ohio's most interesting exhibit was in the anthropology department. Its collection comprised human crania from its famous mounds; hematite implements, consisting of ground stone axes and pestles, pendants and cones; types of prehistoric

copper ornaments and implements taken from mounds and graves, and silver nuggets, spear-heads and knives from every section of the State. Effigy pipes, which were fine specimens of aboriginal carving, ancient pottery, and maps showing the various historic mounds of the State were also exhibited.

In the Mines and Metallurgy building Ohio showed the products of its great pottery industry, and its variety of clays and other minerals, including coal, iron, gypsum, oil and its by-products. Large charts showed the geological section, the mineral industry, and the iron ore and pig iron production of the United States.

As befitted a commonwealth of its importance Pennsylvania was represented at the Exposition by a State building of unusual size and magnificence and by extensive exhibits in the Palaces of Mines and Metallurgy, Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Fish and Game, and Education. In addition to an appropriation of \$300,000 by the State, the Anthracite Coal corporations contributed \$15,000 for a special anthracite display in the State Mines exhibit, and the City of Philadelphia appropriated \$15,000 for the transportation and care of

the Liberty Bell, the Nation's most sacred and valued relic, and \$4,000 for the installation of its display in the State's educational exhibit. The Pennsylvania building and its furnishings represented an expenditure of more than \$97,000.

Pennsylvania's Commission was appointed by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, in conjunction with the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, and it comprised the following named



NORTH CAROLINA'S FISH AND GAME EXHIBIT.

Specimens of furs, stuffed birds, including one of the famous North Carolina wild Turkeys, a model of a Hatteras fishing-smack and an alligator were the central features of the display.



OHIO STATE BUILDING ON THE PLATEAU OF STATES.

Ohio's building was an original architectural composition. It had a large reception hall and commodious reception rooms, and a Dutch smoking room. On the north and south there were spacious porticos. Masterly portraits of McKinley, Garfield, Hanna and other distinguished sons added to the interest of the building. On the second floor were quarters for the Commissioners and Governor and the employees of the building.



L. E. HOLDEN,  
Vice-President.



WILLIAM F. BURDELL.



EDWARD HAGENBUCH.



STACEY B. RANKIN,  
Executive Commissioner.

MEMBERS OF THE OHIO COMMISSION.

men: Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, Frank G. Harris, W. M. Brown, E. B. Hardenbergh, Isaac B. Brown, John M. Scott, Henry F. Walton, John C. Grady, William C. Sproul, William P. Snyder, J. Henry Cochran, Cyrus E. Woods, Theodore B. Stulb, John Hamilton, Walter B. Kirker, William Wayne, John A. F. Hoy, Fred T. Ikeler, William H. Ulrich, A. F. Cooper, Frank B. McClain, George J. Hartman, William S. Harvey, Morris L. Clothier, Joseph M. Gazzam, George H. Earle, Jr., Doctor Charles B. Penrose, George T. Oliver, H. H. Gilkyson, Hiram Young, James Pollock, James McBrier and Bromley Wharton. Henry F. Walton was Chairman of the Executive Committee; James H. Lambert was Executive Officer; and Thomas H. Garvin, was Superintendent of the State pavilion.

The most notable occasion celebrated at the Pennsylvania building was the ceremony of reception to the historic Liberty Bell, on its installation at the Exposition. The old relic of the Revolution arrived in Saint Louis June 8th, which day was set apart as Liberty Bell Day. This journey of the historic old relic westward across the Mississippi River to Saint Louis was, perhaps, its most notable trip. From Union Station it was escorted by Mayor Rolla Wells, of Saint Louis, members of the City Council and House of Delegates, representing the city, a Committee representing the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the party which accompanied the Bell from Philadelphia, consisting of Mayor Weaver and a special committee of escort, to the Exposition grounds. At the Exposition entrance they were joined by all the military organizations at the Fair. Forming in parade order, the cavalcade escorted the Bell to the Plaza of Saint Louis where

a part of the ceremonies of the day took place. The Bell was carried on a float draped with American flags and surrounded by white doves. To represent the thirteen original States of America, thirteen gray horses drew the float. Thousands of people were on hand to see Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, present the Liberty Bell in behalf of the Quaker City, and President Francis receive it in behalf of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Among this great concourse were the 75,000 school children through whose petition to the authorities of Philadelphia, the Liberty Bell was secured as a World's Fair exhibit. A chorus of 1,000 voices composed of these children, welcomed the Bell with the patriotic song, "Land of Liberty." At the close of the ceremonies, the Bell was escorted to the Pennsylvania building, where, in the presence of the official party and an enthusiastic throng of spectators, it was received by the custodian of the pavilion, Thomas H. Garvin, from Henry Clay, Chairman of the Joint Special Committee of Councils of the City of Philadelphia, in appropriate speeches. Fred H. Ikeler, of the Commission, also spoke. After these exercises the party was entertained at dinner by the Pennsylvania Commission.

On the Fourth of July Pennsylvania took a leading part in the patriotic celebration which was considered the greatest that has ever taken place in the history of this country and the greatest which has ever marked the birthday of any nation. The Declaration of Independence was read with impressive ceremonies over the Liberty Bell in the Pennsylvania building and addresses were listened to by a large gathering of people.

The State Day, August 20th, marked another important event at the Pennsylvania building. At 11:00 o'clock in the



NEWELL K. KENNON.



DAVID FRIEDMAN.



M. K. GANTZ.



DAVID H. MOORE.

MEMBERS OF THE OHIO COMMISSION.

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is and knives from every  
which were fine specimens  
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were also exhibited.

importance Pennsylvania  
by a State building of  
unusual size and magnifi-  
cence and by extensive  
exhibits in the Palaces of  
Mines and Metallurgy,  
Agriculture, Horticult-  
ture, Forestry, Fish and  
Game, and Education.  
In addition to an appro-  
priation of \$300,000 by  
the State, the Anthracite  
Coal corporations con-  
tributed \$15,000 for a  
special anthracite display  
in the State Mines ex-  
hibit, and the City of  
Philadelphia appro-  
priated \$15,000 for the  
transportation and care of  
the sacred and valued relic.  
its display in the State's  
vania building and its fur-  
of more than \$97,000.  
s appointed by Governor  
ction with the President of  
use of Representatives of  
ised the following named



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f the building. On the second



HENRY F. WALTON,  
Chairman of the Executive  
Committee.



THOMAS H. GARVIN,  
Superintendent Pennsylvania  
Building.



FRANK G. HARRIS,  
Treasurer.



BROMLEY WHARTON,  
Secretary.



PHILIP H. JOHNSON,  
Architect Pennsylvania  
Building.



GEORGE J. BRENNAN,  
Secretary Executive  
Committee.

OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.

morning a parade in honor of the day was formed in front of the Administration building, from where 150 prominent citizens of the State were escorted by a large military pageant through the Exposition grounds. The First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, a select military organization, was the bodyguard of the governor and his party. This cavalry has existed since the time of the Revolution. In command of the troop of sixty officers and men was Captain J. C. Groome. All the military organizations in attendance upon the Fair also took part in the parade, and the Mexican band played in honor of the occasion. The spacious rotunda of the building was decorated with flowers and flags. The landing of the great stairway was used as a rostrum, and upon the gallery of the second floor was seated the speakers and the prominent guests. Within the center of the rotunda the Liberty Bell, surrounded by a dense crowd of people, produced a fitting setting for the picture of a great commonwealth paying homage to the spirit of liberty.

The gathering was called to order by the Executive Officer, James H. Lambert, who introduced the presiding officer, Lieutenant-Governor William M. Brown. After a brief address, in which Lieutenant-Governor Brown stated the purpose of the exercises, Governor Pennypacker was introduced. He spoke brilliantly about the winning of the West by the early pioneers, a large proportion of whom were Pennsylvanians, laying stress upon the services of one of Pennsylvania's heroes, General Anthony Wayne. He spoke of the position assumed by the State toward the purchase of the Territory of Louisiana, showing that while there was much opposition to the purchase by other Eastern States, Pennsylvania was unanimously in favor of it. President David R. Francis made a short address in which he recounted the deeds of the greatest men in the Keystone State's history, mentioning particularly Penn, Franklin and Wayne. He next told of the credit due

Pennsylvania for holding the first universal exposition in the United States. A feature of the exercises was the recitation of a patriotic ode called "Pennsylvania," written by A. J. Duganne in 1863, just before the battle of Gettysburg, and which Governor Pennypacker discovered among some old State documents. At the conclusion of the formal program, the Governor and his party were entertained at luncheon by the State Commission, and in the evening a reception was tendered them at the Pennsylvania building.



SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER,  
Governor of Pennsylvania.

The dignity and massiveness which characterized Pennsylvania's State pavilion was repeated in all her exhibit booths. In the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy her largest exhibit was made; for Pennsylvania, as the greatest depository of coal on the American Continent, has attracted more capital for investment in mineral operations than any other State in the Union. Her exhibit was, therefore, one of the finest in the building. The main exhibit was surrounded by a heavy wall and was entered through an immense archway built of blocks of anthracite coal. Over its keystone was carved the State motto and the State coat-of-arms. At the sides of this enclosure were two other entrances almost as large as the central arch and built respectively of pressed brick and limestone. Within, on a twenty-foot obelisk of white

stone, were graven statistics of the resources of the State. Here, also, by means of large transparencies, by relief maps and models, some of the mines of the State were shown. In a twelve by eight foot glass case was a model showing the different methods of mining anthracite under the several conditions of its occurrence. A space twelve by twenty feet was occupied by the model of an anthracite coal breaker and mine. Different forms of anthracite were enclosed in twenty plate glass cases which were arranged in the form of a pyramid around a block of coal six feet high, five feet wide, and five feet thick. In another part of the booth stood a high pyramid



WILLIAM M. BROWN.



E. B. HARDENBERGH.



ISAAC B. BROWN.



JOHN M. SCOTT.



JOHN C. GRADY.



WILLIAM C. SPROUL.

MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.





GEORGE J. DEENEY,  
Secretary Executive  
Committee.



WILLIAM P. SNYDER.



J. HENRY COCHRAN.



CYRUS E. WOODS.



THEODORE B. STULB.



JOHN HAMILTON.



WILLIAM B. KIRKER.

MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.

of coke and a large tower of slate. Petroleum was represented among the mineral products by five cases of high jars filled with different grades, as prepared for different purposes. Of manufactured products this booth held also a varied assortment. Clay products predominated, including bricks and piping of all kinds, as well as vases and table china. Sheets of glass and glassware, made from the sand deposits of the State, showed the excellence of the raw material as well as the methods of manufacture. Iron, both in pigs and welded into chains and other forms, and lead pipes of all sizes were exhibited.

Among the private displays was one occupying a space fifty by seventy-five feet, installed by the Consolidated Fairmount and Somerset Coal Company. It was in the form of a model of their coal fields, tunneled as in the original, and of the buildings in their colliery. Besides the machinery of the colliery, here were shown miniature trains of coal and a long row of beehive coke ovens. The Pittsburgh Coal Company had in its section several immense blocks of coal, the largest of which were eight and ten feet in height. Forming a conical archway, were thirty-two steel rails of the different sizes used, the largest of which was 100 feet long, from the Carnegie Steel Company.

The great volume of coal within her borders has been one of the means of making Pennsylvania a center of intelligent progress, but another resource has lain in her agricultural wealth. So great is this, in fact, that the visitor at the Exposition was able to find almost every species of raw material in the display installed here. Pennsylvania's booth in the Palace of Agriculture was enclosed in the massive frame work characteristic of all the other State displays. In the center of the enclosure was built a pavilion whose sides were the shape of immense keystones separated by large shields, upon which the insignia of the State was carved. On the face of each keystone was a series of shelves upon which were displayed the agricultural resources of the State. Here

were shown cereals, such as wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats, barley and maize, many kinds of grasses and hay, excellent wool, tobacco leaf of different kinds, fine potatoes and other products. Among the exhibits of tobacco were leaves two feet wide and three feet long, which variety is used exclusively in the manufacture of stogies. But Pennsylvania tobacco is also used for every other kind of cigars and is produced in large quantities in the southern portion of the State east of the Appalachian Mountains.

In the Palace of Horticulture, Pennsylvania showed more resources of her soil in the form of fine fruits. In their season were displayed cherries, currants and gooseberries, while such fruit as apples, pears, and all kinds of preserved fruits could be found there at all times. A novel feature of the exhibit was a series of large photographs illustrating beautiful effects in the ornamentation of houses and grounds by horticulture.

In the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game a space of 3,972 square feet was allotted Pennsylvania. This section was given up chiefly to a fish exhibit. Although Pennsylvania was not the first commonwealth to engage in fish cultural work, nevertheless she has come abreast of all the other States in this respect. The excellent display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of methods

and results demonstrated this to the people at large. It was perhaps the more surprising because there are no salt-water fisheries within her boundaries. But for the last ten years the State has annually planted about 100,000,000 young and mature fish, and its work in this respect is nearly one-eighth of the fresh water fish culture done by the United States Government.

Pennsylvania realizes that mental culture must go hand in hand with commercial development, and for this reason has an excellent public school system. Its common schools made a comprehensive exhibit in the Palace of Education at the Exposition which occupied a space of 2,180 square feet.



MRS. THOMAS H. GARVIN,  
Hostess Pennsylvania State Building.



WILLIAM WAYNZ.



JOHN A. F. HOY.



FRED T. IKELER.



WILLIAM H. ULRICH.



A. F. COOPER.



FRANK B. MCCLAIN.

MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.



WILLIAM C. SPRUELL



GEORGE J. HARTMAN.



WILLIAM S. HARVEY.



MORRIS L. CLOTHIER.



JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.



GEORGE H. EARLE, JR.



CHARLES B. PENROSE.

MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.

Again the characteristic heavy frame work was in evidence and entrance ways formed by thick pillars upholding the coat-of-arms of the State.

As early as 1834 there was a law providing for the establishment of common schools in the State, a law that in spite of strenuous opposition, was carried. And today, according to the statistical report of June, 1903, Pennsylvania employs 31,449 teachers, expends over \$24,000,000, and thereby gives instructions to 1,193,669 pupils. There were representative exhibits showing the work done by nearly a hundred school districts. The normal schools of the commonwealth were also represented by photographs and samples of work demonstrating the methods by which the State trains its teachers. In this booth, also, the State University was represented by a fine bust of Provost William Smith.

Not only the education of the normal children, however, is undertaken by Pennsylvania. It has also established schools for the defective, as was shown by the exhibit of statistics, photographs, pupils' work, books and alphabets for the blind, representing the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf, for the Blind, and the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind. Here, by photographs and statistics, were also displayed the effective methods of Pennsylvania's eight penal institutions and to what extent the four homes and training schools for the feeble-minded and epileptic are successful.

In the Department of Social Economy was shown a collective exhibit of the sixty institutions for the poor, including soldiers' homes, etc.; of the hospitals and dispensaries, numbering nearly a hundred, and the fourteen institutions for the insane. These exhibits, in connection with that of the Board of Health, and the two institutions for the prevention of tuberculosis, demonstrated what thorough care the State takes of her citizens. For many years the State has enjoyed almost

absolute immunity from contagious diseases which might be introduced through the gates of the Delaware, because of the "State Quarantine Board for the Port of Philadelphia," which was created in 1893.

In addition to her scientific provision for the prevention of disease, Pennsylvania is helped by her climate, which makes the State one of the most healthful regions on the globe. The drainage is everywhere excellent and encourages free atmospheric movement. Throughout the Commonwealth the water supply is abundant and pure, and the mountains and uplands afford delightful retreats during the heat of summer.

A noteworthy event of Pennsylvania's participation was the visit of the Philadelphia Cavalry to the Exposition. The organization, which dates back to Revolutionary days, arrived on August 19th and remained several days. Its members buy their own horses equipment and uniforms, the latter at an expense of \$300 each. These uniforms are among the most handsome in the world. They consist of a silver helmet with white plume, a black broadcloth coat with silver facings, white doeskin trousers with gold braid, black patent leather half-hip boots, and silver-mounted spurs. A handsome saber completes the outfit. The squadron consisted of sixty officers and men, commanded by Captain J. C. Groome. They were

quartered in the model barracks west of the Administration building. The horses of the squadron are too valuable to be transported, and horses were hired for service in Saint Louis. At every presidential inauguration they have participated in the parade, generally as the escort of the President-elect. In the war with Spain they volunteered in the service of the country and saw active warfare in Porto Rico and Cuba.

The departure of the Liberty Bell from the Exposition, November 16th, was the occasion for another patriotic demonstration at the Pennsylvania building. The journey was marked by noteworthy events all along the route to the car.



JAMES H. LAMBERT,

Executive Officer, Pennsylvania Commission.



GEORGE T. OLIVER.



H. H. GILKYSON.



HIRAM YOUNG.



JAMES MCBRIER.



JAMES POLLOCK.



CHESTER D. POTTER.

MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.



Jr. CHARLES B. PENROSE.

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CHESTER D. POTTER.



THE PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING ONE OF THE LARGEST AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Pennsylvania Pavilion occupied a commanding site nearly central in the Plateau of States. With its furnishings it represented an expenditure of more than \$97,000. The structure was two stories high, of beautiful architecture and in some respects resembled the State Capitol. In the center was a large square-domed rotunda with wide stairways leading to the second floor. In the interior furnishings and decorations native woods and marbles were effectively employed. Portraits of famous Pennsylvanians were reminders of the distinguished part the State has played in the history of the country. Standing in the center of the great rotunda was the Liberty Bell, the most sacred relic of the Revolution. It was protected by a guard of honor and was constantly surrounded by crowds of visitors. The building was provided with every thing necessary to the comfort of visitors, splendidly fulfilling the purpose for which it was constructed.

Stopping at various points the school children were given one more opportunity of viewing the old relic. Special exercises were held at the Exposition in the morning while the Bell was being removed from the building, and with unusual ceremony the Bell was escorted to the west end of the Palace of Transportation by a battalion of the Philippine Constabulary attended by the Constabulary Band. At the Pennsylvania building the exercises consisted of addresses by President Francis, Mayor Rolla Wells, of Saint Louis, Mayor John

Weaver, of Philadelphia, and the Honorable Henry Clay, Chairman of the Liberty Bell Committee. Among the visitors present at the ceremonies were the forty or more councilmen from Philadelphia, who came to Saint Louis especially to escort the Bell back to its home. Arriving at the west end of the Palace of Transportation, the Bell was lifted from the wagon by one of the large cranes exhibited in the Pennsylvania section and placed on the car, to be hauled immediately to the Union Station, where it was attached to the special train of



GENERAL VIEW, PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURE EXHIBIT.

Somebody robbed a lot of birds' nests to help make this Pennsylvania exhibit, for there was the loot. But it was done in the interest of education and the offence was somewhat mitigated. Nests, eggs and all, were brought to the World's Fair. Bird lovers found here a chance to improve their acquaintance with the songsters of the fields and groves, the hills and shady glens. Here was the huge white egg of the big bald eagle, and here, too, were the wee white eggs, almost transparent, of the hummingbird. Tobacco was exploited as one of the great money-making crops of the State; a pretty show was made of all the common wild animals, the trees and nuts, the wool and other familiar things of rural Pennsylvania. A great number of farm scenes in revolving racks enabled one to make a sight-seeing tour of the State in a few moments.



Mayor Weaver and his party. The car which took the Liberty Bell back to its home was specially built by the Pennsylvania Railway System several years ago for hauling the bell. The car was constructed unusually strong to protect the bell against mishap in the event of an accident to the train to which it is attached.

Rhode Island, the smallest State in the Union in area, but numbered among the foremost because of its importance in manufactures, was handsomely represented at the Exposition by a pavilion that attracted universal attention, and by exhibits in five of the main exhibit palaces. It also had the unique distinction of having an exhibit in the United States Fisheries building, through its department of Inland Fisheries. Sixty-seven thousand dollars was placed at the disposal of the State's Commission, and it was expended with a view of demonstrating its position commercially and industrially, its horticultural resources and its educational facilities. Its object was successfully accomplished.

The Rhode Island Commission was composed of



PENNSYLVANIA EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

The heavy frame work that was characteristic of Pennsylvania was in evidence here. The entrance was formed by thick pillars upholding the coat of arms of the State. The display embraced all kinds of school work.



GEORGE N. KINGSBURY,  
Executive Commissioner from  
Rhode Island.

dollars was devoted to the entertainment of guests from the State, and the reception and the elaborate celebration of its State day, October 5th. On this day Governor L. F. C. Garvin and military staff, the other officers of the State, and many distinguished citizens of Rhode Island were present.

Rhode Island's exhibit in the Palace of Education was awarded fifteen medals, including a grand prize, and it was the State's most notable exhibit. The grand prize was given to the display of the Board of State Charities and Corrections in the department of Social Economy. The display

the following gentlemen: Robert B. Treat, Warwick, President; Doctor William F. Gleason, Providence, Vice-President; Edwin G. Penniman, Providence, Treasurer; George E. Ball, Providence, Secretary; Patrick E. Hayes, Pawtucket; Frank L. Budlong, Cranston; George L. Shepley, Providence; George N. Kingsbury, Providence. Mr. Kingsbury was the Executive Commissioner and made his home at the State building during the Exposition.

Eight thousand



FRANK E. BUDLONG.

GEORGE L. SHEPLEY.

COL. PATRICK E. HAYES.

GEORGE E. BALL, SECRETARY.  
ROBERT B. TREAT, PRESIDENT.

EDWIN G. PENNIMAN, TREASURER.

WILLIAM F. GLEASON, VICE-PRESIDENT.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION COMMISSION OF RHODE ISLAND.



the following gentlemen: Robert B. Treat, Warwick, President; Doctor William F. Gleason, Providence, Vice-President; Edwin G. Penniman, Providence, Treasurer; George E. Ball, Providence, Secretary; Patrick E. Hayes, Pawtucket; Frank L. Budlong, Cranston; George L. Shepley, Providence; George N. Kingsbury, Providence. Mr. Kingsbury was the Executive Commissioner and made his home at the State building during the Exposition.

Eight thousand to the entertainment of, and the reception and on of its State day, October Governor L. F. C. Garvin other officers of the State, and citizens of Rhode Island

hibit in the Palace of Education medals, including a grand State's most notable exhibit given to the display of the ties and Corrections in the Economy. The display

made by the public schools evidenced an excellent system and was closely examined by educators.

In the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game the State was well represented. A booth filled with the products of its coast—fish, birds, and shell fish—and the means of their capture were shown. The mountings were realistic. In the Government Fisheries building the State displayed, by a series of specimens mounted on transparent gelatine, the life history of the Rhode Island lobster and clam.

Rhode Island's exhibit of fruit in the Palace of Horticulture was very creditable. It did not compete in the department of Agriculture.

The State's fame rests upon its industrial development. In variety and extent its manufacturing interests are unsurpassed, and the value of its manufactured goods per capita is greater than that of any other State of the Union.

This fact was displayed at the Exposition in the fittings and furnishings of its State building, which were the generous contributions of various factories, and in the individual installations in almost every exhibit building on the Exposition grounds. In 1904 there were 4,600 active manufacturing establishments in Rhode Island, and they are increasing with such rapidity that, incredible as it may seem, the rate of percentage of increase of factories is greater than the rate of percentage of increase in population. Its factories have been turning out goods at the rate of

\$180,000,000 per annum, and the State can be rightly termed a center of productive industry.

South Carolina was not in place among her sister States and Territories at the Exposition, and her absence was generally regretted. The Chamber of Commerce of Columbia and many of the State's public-spirited citizens strongly advocated an adequate appropriation by the legislature, but their efforts were unavailing. No appropriation was made,

although the Exposition authorities had allotted the State a handsome site in the Plateau of States. South Carolina experienced great good from the Charleston Exposition, and because of that fact her failure to be at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was not easily understood.

Rich in its mountains of undeveloped minerals, in the fertility of its soil, in the healthfulness of its climate, as well as in its historical treasures, it was anticipated that Tennessee would assume a leading position at the Exposition, and

the expectation was fulfilled. The State had exhibits in five of the palaces, and it appropriately reproduced the famous "Hermitage," home of General Andrew Jackson, who, with General John Sevier and other pioneer Tennesseans less famous, made history that strengthened the desire of the American people to possess the Louisiana Territory, and hurried the consummation of the treaty that resulted in its becoming a



RHODE ISLAND BUILDING.

The Rhode Island pavilion was a reproduction of the Stephen H. Smith Colonial Mansion. It was on Colonial Avenue and faced the north. Cement was used to represent the raw-faced granite of the Rhode Island quarries. The interior was conveniently arranged and handsomely furnished. At the landing of the large stairway there was a beautiful window of stained glass. An ogee gable, circular windows, simple classic columns inside and out, a roof garden and a cyclone cellar were among the most interesting points of construction. The building attracted the attention of every visitor, and before the Exposition ended it was purchased by a Saint Louis gentleman for a country home. Its furnishing, decoration and equipment represented contributions from many of the public spirited concerns of the State.



STAIRWAY IN THE RHODE ISLAND PAVILION.



SITTING ROOM, RHODE ISLAND PAVILION.

PENNIMAN, TREASURER.  
GLEASON, VICE-PRESIDENT.

part of the United States. The reproduction of the "Hermitage" was suggested by the patriotic citizens of the State, and by private subscriptions the funds necessary to carry out the suggestion were raised. Besides this the State Legislature appropriated \$40,000 for the installation and maintenance of other exhibits. To arrange for carrying out the provisions of the measure which provided for the appropriation Governor James B. Frazier appointed the following gentlemen as a Board of Commissioners: J. H. Caldwell, Bristol; Charles A. Keffer, Knoxville; E. Watkins, Chattanooga; John F. McNutt, Crossville; J. M. Shoffner, Shelbyville; E. C. Lewis, Nashville; John W. Fry, Columbia; H. C. Anderson, Jackson; Thomas W. Neal, Dyersburg; I. F. Peters, Memphis; Mrs. J. P. Smartt, Chattanooga; Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Nashville, and Mrs. A. S. Buchanan, Memphis. B. A. Enloe was appointed Secretary of the Commission and Director of Exhibits, and D. F. Wallace, Jr., was named as Assistant Secretary. The Commission selected Mrs. Rachael Jackson Lawrence, daughter of Andrew Jackson, adopted son of the General, as hostess of its State building.

The new "Hermitage" was dedicated June 22d by exercises in which many distinguished Tennesseans took part, among them being Governor Frazier and S. A. Mynder, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Major E. B. Stahlman, President of the Tennessee World's Fair Association, officiated as Master of Ceremonies. President Francis, of the Exposition, spoke of the part Tennessee had played in the history of the country, and paid a tribute to the memory of the men who made the State famous. Major Stahlman delivered an address welcoming visitors to the State building. Governor Frazier told of Tennessee's varied resources and industries, and the Honorable B. A. Enloe, in a brief address, emphasized the fact that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was the first

in which the State had participated. An interesting feature of the exercises was the introduction to the assemblage of the aged hostess of the new "Hermitage," Mrs. Rachael Jackson Lawrence. During a reception that ensued in honor of Governor and Mrs. Frazier, the Haskell Indian Band furnished the music. Elaborate festivities marked the celebration of Tennessee Day, September 1st. The interior of the building was decorated with Jackson vine, carnations, American Beauty roses, and a large variety of other flowers. The halls and porticos were resplendent in American flags and bunting. The day was opened with a large parade. Speeches were made by President Francis and Governor Frazier. In the afternoon and evening a reception was given to visitors and it was estimated that it was attended by 4,000 native Tennesseans.



JAMES B. FRAZIER,  
Governor of Tennessee and Chairman  
of the Tennessee Commission.

Tennessee had exhibits in the Mines, Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Educational palaces, in the Mining Gulch, in the department of Anthropology, and in the Live Stock department. In the Palace of Mines soft, hard and cannel coal, and a display of variegated marble gave the visitor a fitting introduction to the mineral wealth of the State. Lime and sandstone, clays and glass sand, three varieties of iron ore, and different kinds of mineral water from the springs of the State were also shown. By tables and charts the mineral production of the State was set forth in figures.

Besides a general exhibit in the Agricultural palace, Tennessee was represented by a special exhibit of tobacco. All of its sixty-seven field crops were shown to good advantage; also a large variety of vegetables. In fact, the State exhibited

almost everything that can be grown in the Temperate zone. Tennessee boasts that it has never experienced a failure in its corn crops, and, naturally, corn was given a prominent place in the exhibit. Wheat was shown in sheaves and in



JOHN H. CALDWELL.



JNO. W. FRY.



THOMAS W. NEAL.



I. F. PETERS.



H. C. ANDERSON.



ANDREW M. SOULE,  
Director of Experiment  
Station.



E. C. LEWIS.



E. WATKINS.



B. A. ENLOE,  
Director of Exhibits.



J. M. SHOFFNER.



JOHN F. MCNUTT.



D. F. WALLACE JR.,  
Assistant Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE TENNESSEE COMMISSION.

# NUMEROUS AWARDS GIVEN TO TENNESSEE EXHIBITS.

kernels and it compared favorably with the wheat exhibited from other sections. By a proper rotation of crops it has been proven that wheat raising in Tennessee is profitable. Oats, barley and rye were also displayed, and their straw was freely used in the decoration of the booth. Among the other products shown were buckwheat, sorghum, broom-corn and peanuts.

The special display of tobacco made by the State was awarded a grand prize. It attracted every visitor. In the center of the space was a log cabin completely covered with tobacco leaves. The lower logs were covered with dark tobacco, from middle Tennessee, and above this was brown tobacco from the western part of the State. The whole cabin was capped with the bright flue-cured product of eastern Tennessee. The interior of the cabin afforded the visitor an opportunity to examine Tennessee tobacco. The process of curing and drying tobacco was shown by actual demonstration. Around the cabin stood high columns also prettily decorated with tobacco leaves, supporting a collection of native plants.

In the Palace of Horticulture tomatoes were the features of Tennessee's exhibit and "tomato" receptions were almost daily affairs at the booth. A fine display of a large variety of peaches demonstrated the fact that Tennessee soil is especially



TENNESSEE BUILDING.

The Tennessee building was a reproduction of the "Hermitage," the home of General Andrew Jackson, a few miles from Nashville. It was on "The Trail," and historically, it was one of the most attractive exhibits at the fair. The money expended in its construction was contributed by patriotic citizens of Tennessee. The most interesting feature of the interior was a replica of the room in which General Jackson died in 1845. Here were shown many of the relics of the "Hero of New Orleans" and the seventh President of our country, that were of absorbing interest to visitors. Much furniture that had belonged to General Jackson was shown in the other rooms. On the wall of the main hall was a reproduction of the wall paper of the "Hermitage," painted by Miss Jennings, a Nashville artist. Over the mantel in the parlor was the original painting of Mrs. Jackson. There was also a portrait of the General. Nearly two-hundred other canvases formed a complete picture gallery.

play. Finished lumber, polished to the highest degree possible, and numerous articles of furniture manufactured from native woods added interest to the exhibit. Fronting the main entrance to the booth was a beautiful mantel made of Tennessee wood. Above it was an old specimen of the rifle of the "Long Hunter," and above the latter was a coon-skin cap that brought to memory "Davy" Crockett, one of the famous men of the State and who sacrificed his life at the Alamo fighting for Texan independence.

As early as 1818 there were forty-four chartered academies within the borders

of Tennessee. From its first settlements the State has been interested in the intellectual growth of its people. In middle Tennessee schools were established before a civil government had been formed. It was not surprising, in view of this fact,



MRS. R. J. LAWRENCE, MRS. M. C. DORRIS, MRS. A. S. BUCHANAN, MRS. J. P. SMARTT.  
Hostess.  
LADY MEMBERS OF THE TENNESSEE COMMISSION.



TENNESSEE TOBACCO EXHIBIT.

The log cabin was covered with different varieties of native leaf. On top of the columns surrounding it tobacco plants were exhibited. The process of curing and drying the leaf was demonstrated to visitors in the cabin.



TENNESSEE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

The facade that enclosed the Tennessee booth in the Agricultural department was decorated with grasses and straws. Glass cases contained the various grains and cereals. In the center of the space was an artistically constructed temple.

adapted to peach culture and that the industry is destined to become highly profitable.

On its exhibit in the Palace of Forestry Tennessee was awarded another grand prize. The most valued timbers of the State were displayed and the Tennessee section was easily one of the finest and most comprehensive in this department. Hickory thirty inches in diameter, poplar two feet in diameter, white and post oak, chestnut, ash, beach, elm, gum, red cedar, and many other varieties were included in the display.

An interesting feature to the assemblage of the day. Mrs. Rachael Jackson presided in honor of Governor. Indian Band furnished music marked the celebration of the interior of the building. American Beauty, variety of other flowers. The day was opened with a ceremony made by President Frazier. In the afternoon reception was given to visitors. It was attended by

exhibits in the Mines, Agriculture, Forestry and Educational. Gulch, in the department and in the Live Stock department. Mines soft, hard and display of variegated marble. fitting introduction to the State. Lime and sand. glass sand, three varieties of mineral water. By tables and of the State was set forth in

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DERSON.  
D. F. WALLACE JR.  
Assistant Secretary.





MINERAL EXHIBIT OF TENNESSEE.

Specimens of cannel and hard coal, samples of polished marble of many shades, varieties of iron ore, together with photographs and charts of mineral industries, were shown in the Tennessee exhibit in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy.

that Tennessee had one of the best exhibits in the Palace of Education. Good examples of work done by school children in every department of the State's Educational System were in the exhibit. By pictures and samples of work the courses of instruction followed by normal, industrial and technical schools were demonstrated. The Vanderbilt University occupied an extensive space and showed pictures of its splendid buildings, some of its research work and some of the apparatus that made its work possible. The display made by Fisk University, an institution devoted to the education of Christian negroes of both sexes, created a great amount of interest among educators. Photographs showed the class rooms and laboratories of the University, and maps and charts illustrated the various courses of study.

Tennessee was represented in the Anthropology department by an interesting collection of historical relics contributed by the State Museum and by many citizens of the State. It also occupied a prominent place in the Live Stock department, showing the leading breeds of horses, cattle, and an exhibit of the most profitable breeds of sheep.

The Legislature of Vermont failed to make an appropriation toward a display at the Exposition, and that it was represented at all was due to the public spirit of individual citizens. The latter provided for two exhibits, one a State building and the other an exhibit that illustrated some of the processes of quarrying the slate, granite and marble of the State. The Vermont building was south of and near the United States Government Fisheries building, and was a reproduction of the famous old Constitution House at Windsor. It was in the original of this building in 1777



EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

Tennessee exhibit in the Palace of Education. The exhibit illustrated the work of the Educational System of the State in public schools, normals and universities.



TENNESSEE IN THE MINING GULCH.

In addition to the display in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy Tennessee made exhibits of mineral industries in the Mining Gulch. The display embraced such heavy machinery and apparatus as could not conveniently be shown in the building.

that the first Constitution of the State was formulated, which is of historical interest because of the fact that it was the first Constitution adopted that strictly forbade slavery. The building was equipped with furniture of the Colonial period, and contained a restaurant where guests were attended by school teachers and college girls. The Vermont quarry was

situated across the road from the Vermont building and called special attention to the greatest industry of the State, the quarrying and dressing of marble and granite.

An old rocking chair which was used for many years by Daniel Webster, was on exhibit in the Vermont building. Few visitors went through the building without inspecting it closely, and sitting in it for a moment.

Vermont's Exposition Commission was composed of the following gentlemen: Governor Charles J. Bell, *ex-officio* Chairman; W. Seward Webb, President; Arthur C. Jackson, Vice-President and Executive Commissioner; Frederick G. Fleetwood, Second Vice-President; J. C. Enright, Secretary and Counsel; F. W. Stanyan, Treasurer; and Miss Mary Evarts.



THE VERMONT BUILDING.

The Vermont building was a reproduction of the famous old Constitution House at Windsor, Vermont. In the original building was written the first Constitution adopted in America guaranteeing the liberty of the people. The building at the Exposition contained many relics of Colonial days.



TENNESSEE FORESTRY EXHIBIT.

Tennessee received a grand prize for its forest exhibit. The State has 15,000,000 acres of forests, about 3,000,000 acres so old that the trees are dying of old age. The industries in the State using wood are many. Woodenware, skewers, finishing woods, hubs, spokes and bent wood, handles of a thousand shapes, baskets and boxes for shipping, and woods for all sorts of purposes, were shown. The display embraced 119 varieties.

In the character and presentation of its exhibits Virginia made a lasting impression. The Old Dominion was represented in most of the great palaces and by superior exhibits. It reproduced "Monticello," the home of Thomas Jefferson, and millions of visitors who had never seen the original were grateful to the old State for affording them the opportunity to learn how the writer of the Declaration of Independence, the President under whose administration the Louisiana Territory was purchased, had lived. For collecting, installing and maintaining its exhibits the



# VIRGINIA MADE A LASTING IMPRESSION.



J. LYMAN BABCOCK.



A. M. BOWMAN.



BRUCE C. BANKS.



W. W. BAKER.



O. W. STONE.



MRS. W. M. STROTHER,  
Hostess.

## MEMBERS OF THE VIRGINIA COMMISSION.

Virginia Legislature appropriated \$50,000. Later, when the people of the State demanded a State building and agreed that it should be a reproduction of "Monticello," another \$10,000 was appropriated. The balance necessary to construct and furnish the structure was contributed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Virginia, the Virginia Society of Saint Louis, and citizens of the State.

The Virginia Commission, named by Governor A. J. Montague, was composed of the following named citizens: G. W. Koiner, Richmond, President; J. L.



J. L. PATTON,  
Executive Commissioner.



G. W. KOINER,  
President.



GEORGE E. MURRELL,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

## OFFICERS OF THE VIRGINIA COMMISSION.

Patton, Newport News, Executive Commissioner; Colonel A. M. Bowman, of Salem; G. E. Murrell, of Bedford, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent of Exhibits; O. W. Stone, B. C.

Banks, W. W. Baker and J. Lyman Babcock. The hostesses of the Virginia building were Mrs. William M. Strother, of Lynchburg, and Miss Sallie Doswell, of Charlottesville. The Virginia building was opened May 23d and dedicated July 9th. Governor Montague and United States Senator John W. Daniels participated in the exercises. Virginia Day was celebrated September 23d. Governor Montague was again present, being accompanied by the famous Richmond Blues and his personal staff. The exercises at the State building consisted of an invocation by the Reverend Doctor John D. Vincil, of Saint Louis; addresses by President Francis, Governor Montague, Doctor Robert C. Atkinson,



VIRGINIA STATE BUILDING, "MONTICELLO."

"Monticello," the home of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, and under whose administration the Louisiana Territory was acquired from France, was reproduced as Virginia's State building. It was constructed from the original plans designed by Jefferson. It was near "The Trail" and was visited by millions of patriotic Americans. In the rotunda of the building was a life-size statue of Jefferson, a creation in marble by Carrar, loaned, with a valuable art collection, by the University of Virginia. The State also exhibited its most valuable relics in the building. The table upon which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of American Independence was there, and the chair occupied by him when he presided over the United States Senate. Among interesting documents displayed were letters written by Jefferson, original manuscripts of historical articles, and a genealogical chart of the Jefferson family. A mantelclock that was in the Jefferson family prior to the Revolution was also among the interesting articles in the building.



THE MINING GULCH,  
in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy  
mineral industries in the Mining Gulch,  
heavy machinery and apparatus as  
shown in the building.

stitution of the State was  
is of historical interest be-  
at it was the first Constitu-  
tively forbade slavery. The  
ped with furniture of the  
nd contained a restaurant  
attended by school teachers  
The Vermont quarry was  
ermont building and called  
industry of the State, the  
rying and dressing of marble  
granite.

n old rocking chair which  
used for many years by  
el Webster, was on exhibit  
e Vermont building. Few  
ors went through the build-  
without inspecting it closely,  
sitting in it for a moment.  
ermont's Exposition Com-  
on was composed of the  
ving gentlemen: Governor  
les J. Bell, *ex-officio* Chair-  
W. Seward Webb, Presi-  
Arthur C. Jackson.  
-President and Executive  
missioner; Frederick G.  
wood, Second Vice-Presi-  
l Counsel; F. W. Stanyan,  
s.

In the character and pre-  
tation of its exhibits  
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original were grateful to  
old State for affording  
n the opportunity to learn  
the writer of the Decla-  
n of Independence, the  
ident under whose admin-  
tion the Louisiana Terri-  
was purchased, had lived,  
collecting, installing and  
ntaining its exhibits the



VIRGINIA'S AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

A large central pavilion, surrounded by eight subsidiary domes, all decorated with peanuts, corn, tobacco and samples of other products. Each pagoda was devoted to a special display of grains, cotton, forage, plants, and sheaf grains.



WEST VIRGINIA'S EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

Few States expend more money per capita on their public schools. The State's exhibit in the Palace of Education embraced work representing the entire system, as well as colleges and university.

who represented the Virginia Society of Saint Louis, and Judge James B. Gantt of the Missouri Supreme Court, who represented the Alumni of the University of Virginia. Immediately after the exercises a reception was held in honor of Governor Montague, General Fitzhugh Lee, Professor Ormond Stone of the University of Virginia, and General John C. Bates of the United States Army. During the Exposition many distinguished men and women of Virginia were entertained at the building. On September 29th, Jamestown Exposition day, was celebrated at the Virginia building. The object was to proclaim to the world that in 1907 at Hampton Roads, Virginia, the ter-centennial of the founding of Jamestown in 1607, the first English settlement in America, would be celebrated with an Exposition. Addresses were delivered by Governors White of North Dakota, Herried of South Dakota, Beckham of Kentucky and Terrell of Georgia; General Fitzhugh Lee, President of the Jamestown Exposition, and T. J. Wool and Theodore S. Garnett, Directors, and President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

One large central pavilion surrounded by eight smaller ones, decorated with peanuts, corn, tobacco, cotton, and a variety of grains and grasses, constituted the most interesting feature of Virginia's agricultural exhibit. In the central pavilion peanuts and the uses to which they are applied were shown. The smaller

pavilions were devoted to special displays of grains from every section of the State, cotton bales, forage plants, and sheaf grains; champagne made from the Scuppernong grape and a unique pickle exhibit. Across the aisle was the State's special tobacco exhibit, the central feature of which was a twenty-foot statue of an Indian girl clothed in tobacco. Around the base of the statue were cases containing leaf and manufactured tobacco. In the Horticultural palace the State exhibited 600 plates of apples and other fruits that were replenished from cold storage houses from time to time.



WEST VIRGINIA BUILDING.

The West Virginia building was seventy-six feet square, colonial in style, with classic Greek domes at the corners and a large dome in the center of the roof, and cost \$20,000. On three sides it had porches sixteen feet wide, and on the fourth side was a balcony. Broad, inviting entrances on three sides, with large columns, and its wide porches gave it a massive and imposing appearance. Throughout the building were ornamental metallic ceilings. On the first floor was a large reception hall. On the left of it was the Commissioner's room, and on the right a ladies' waiting room. In the rear were retiring rooms, information bureau, check-room, and a smoking room. On the second floor was a large banquet hall, offices, bath rooms and living rooms for the officials. The building was painted an ivory white, thus producing a pleasing contrast with the green foliage of the many forest trees that surrounded it. The building contained a museum in which was an interesting collection of historical relics of West Virginia.

MRS. AGNES E. BROWN,  
Hostess, West Virginia.

and gypsum and coal, and a partition, the pillars of which were capped with onyx, were the attractive points of the exhibits. Back of these were exhibits of coal and coke, beautiful marbles, a variety of copper ores, clays, zinc, asbestos, galena, and gold barytes. Illuminated photographs of some of the most interesting scenery of the State completed the exhibit.

In the Forestry, Fish and Game building Virginia was represented by an immense picture of Hampton Roads and the site of the Jamestown Exposition grounds. A very complete exhibit of mounted game, birds and water-fowl, shell fishes, oysters and clams was also shown.

West Virginia hailed the Exposition as an opportune time to show to the world the inexhaustible resources of its mines,

# WEST VIRGINIA MADE AN EXCELLENT SHOWING.

395



A. H. WINCHESTER.  
Secretary and Executive Commissioner.



D. E. ABBOTT,  
Treasurer.



E. C. GERWIG.



FRED PAUL GROSSCUP,  
Vice-Chairman.

## MEMBERS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA COMMISSION.

forests, fields, gardens, shops and factories, and when it was over the people of that State had not suffered by comparison.

Fifty thousand dollars was the extent of the State's appropriation, but this sum was augmented by \$50,000 supplied by the coal companies of the State, and \$5,000 subscribed by

Dawson, Ex-Governor William A. McCorkle, Ex-Governor George W. Atkinson, Ex-Senator Johnson M. Camden, and Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, who was the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee for 1904.

West Virginia was represented by exhibits in four of the

great exhibit palaces. Its most notable one, however, was in the Palace of Mines. Blocks of coal, each weighing several tons, stood at the entrance of the booth. A model colliery showed every process of coal mining and coke manufacture. The Saint Bernard Washing Plant was shown by a model, and there was a panoramic view of the Davis Coal Company's mine. Clays, shales, silica, lime and sandstone, and statistics showing the mineral oil and natural gas production of the State were also in the display. The coal mines now operating in the



WEST VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON THE STEPS OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Seated, from left to right: F. P. Grosscup; N. E. Whitaker, President; A. H. Winchester, Secretary. Standing, from left to right: Senator Kenney, J. T. McGraw, D. E. Abbott, and Professor Lewis.

was constructed at a cost of \$22,000, was Mrs. Agnes E. Brown, of Wheeling.

The West Virginia building was dedicated on June 29th. In behalf of the Commission Colonel Grosscup delivered it to Governor White. President Francis delivered an address complimenting the State upon its participation in the Exposition, and Governor White spoke commendatorily of the work of the Commission. In presenting a fine flag to the Commission, John T. McGraw delivered an address in which he gave a historical review of the growth and progress of the State. The building was tastefully decorated for the dedication exercises. A reception followed the addresses and light refreshments were served on the spacious verandas. Among the distinguished visitors entertained at the building were United States Senator Nathan B. Scott, Governor-elect William M.

State can produce about 50,000,000 tons of coal annually, and the development of the coal area is but in its infancy. Over 2,000,000 tons of coke were produced in the State in 1904, and the State surpasses Pennsylvania in the production of oil.

In the Palace of Agriculture West Virginia exhibited nearly all the products of its soil. Its chief agricultural product is corn, the soil and climate being well adapted to its growth. Wheat was the next most prominent product shown, and while West Virginia does not try to compete with the wheat raisers of the Northwest, it raises considerably more than is required for its own use. Oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, tobacco and broom corn were also shown in the exhibit. In the Horticultural palace the State made an excellent display of all the leading fruits grown by it. Possessing

IONAL EXHIBIT.

on their public schools. The State's work representing the entire system.

displays of grains from bales, forage plants, and sheaf grains; champagne made from the Scuppernon grape and a unique pickle exhibit. Across the aisle was the State's special tobacco exhibit, the central feature of which was a twenty-foot statue of an Indian girl clothed in tobacco. Around the base of the statue were cases containing leaf and manufactured tobacco. In the Horticultural palace the State exhibited 600 plates of apples and other fruits that were replenished from cold storage houses from time to time.

Virginia made a striking display in the department of Mines. A massive archway, built of copper ores and a partition, the pillars of onyx, were the attractive work of these were exhibits of marbles, a variety of asbestos, galena, and gold photographs of some of the of the State completed

and Game building Virginia an immense picture of site of the Jamestown every complete exhibit of water-fowl, shell fishes, o shown. on as an opportune time e resources of its mines,



the largest peach orchard in the world, the display of peaches was the most prominent feature, yet a large variety of apples, pears, grapes, cherries, and many other fruits were shown.

The State is rich in its forests and made a splendid showing in the Forestry building. In 1900 its forests supplied 950 establishments, whose finished products were valued at more than \$10,000,000; planing mills whose products were valued at more than \$2,000,000; and car building and general construction plants whose finished products represented a value of more than \$1,000,000.

In the Palace of Education and Social Economy the State exhibited samples of work illustrating methods that equaled the best type followed anywhere. The exhibit in every department evidenced the most careful instruction. The State University, normal schools, the schools for the education of the negro, and several smaller academies and colleges were represented by photographs of buildings and laboratories, and some of the work done by the students. An exhibit by the State School for the Blind was particularly interesting, as it was in charge of Professor Howard H. Johnson, who is totally blind himself. It showed much of the work of the school, and demonstrated how results

were accomplished. West Virginia had taken part in all the great Expositions since 1876, but the showing it made in Saint Louis far excelled its former efforts.

Wisconsin played a magnificent and important part at the Exposition. Through displays in most of the great exhibit palaces it demonstrated that it possesses a wealth of resources and advantages that easily place it among the leading States of the Union. Its State Legislature appropriated \$100,000 toward making a showing, and an additional \$75,000 was contributed by citizens of the State. With these sums it was not only enabled properly to exploit its most prominent resources, but to erect a splendid building on the Plateau of States for the comfort of visitors.

Governor Robert M. LaFollette was an enthusiastic friend of the Exposition.

Immediately after he had signed the bill which provided for the State's appropriation he appointed the following as a commission to take charge of the work: Ex-Governor W. D. Hoard of Fort Atkinson, President; A. J. Lindemann of Milwaukee, Vice-President; S. A. Cook of Neenah, Treasurer; Grant Thomas of Madison, Secretary; William A. Scott of Madison; William Gender of Milwaukee; W. H.



MRS. CHARLES S. MORRIS. MRS. EMMA J. WALSH. MRS. THEODORA YOUMANS.  
HOSTESSES OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BUILDING.



WISCONSIN BUILDING WHICH WAS AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE.

The architecture of the Wisconsin State building was thoroughly American. There were many examples of domestic architecture on the Plateau of States, but none more pleasing than that which was represented by the Wisconsin building. The rear elevation was three stories and faced the United States Government bird cage. The front elevation was two stories high and faced Commonwealth Avenue. The first floor contained a reading room and offices, and on the second were eleven rooms which included parlors and rest rooms for ladies. A spacious assembly room on the ground floor extended upward through the second floor. An abundance of porch room was supplemented by pavilions attached to the corners. Steep roof and gable windows were characteristics of the building. There was a terraced court where hollyhocks and other old-fashioned flowers grew. Wild cucumber and other vines clambered over railings of the porches, surrounded the columns and covered stretches of the plastered walls. Because it nearest fulfilled the ideal State home the Wisconsin building was awarded a beautiful carved piano by a leading eastern manufactory.





INTERIOR VIEW, WISCONSIN BUILDING.

The beautifully carved upright piano was presented to the building by eastern manufacturers after inspecting the State structures and deciding that Wisconsin's came nearest to fulfilling the ideal of a State home.

Flett, of Merrill; Mrs. Lucy Morris, of Berlin; Mrs. Theodora Youmans, of Waukesha. At one of the first meetings of the Commission Mrs. Emma J. Walsh, of Baraboo, was appointed hostess of the State building.

The Wisconsin State building was dedicated June 29th and the same was observed as Wisconsin Day.

The dedicatory address was delivered by ex-Governor Hoard, President of the Wisconsin Commission.

Other addresses were delivered by Governor La Follette, President Francis, of the Exposition; Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of New York, and Joseph Chappell, editor of the *National Magazine* and a native of Wisconsin. Mayor David Rose, of Milwaukee, and 5,000



MUSIC ROOM, WISCONSIN BUILDING.

Entertainment was a strong feature at the Wisconsin pavilion. The view shows the music room where a great number of recitals were given by many well-known musical artists during the season of the Exposition.

residents of that city assisted in the celebration of Milwaukee Day, October 17th. Wisconsin's most notable exhibit was in the Palace of Agriculture. Its special exhibit of butter proclaimed the leading position held by Wisconsin as a dairy State. In its main agricultural booth were wheat, corn, rye,

buckwheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, garden seeds, grasses and tobacco. In the Palace of Horticulture Wisconsin presented a miniature

W. D. HOARD,  
President.S. A. COOK,  
Treasurer.GRANT THOMAS,  
Secretary and Executive Commissioner.

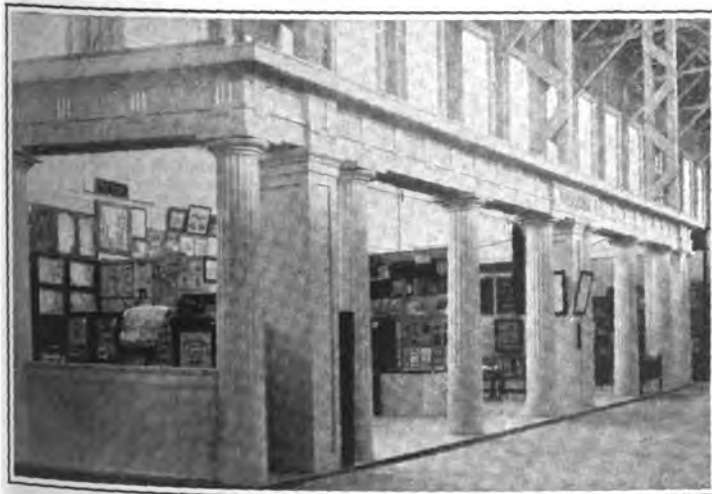
WILLIAM H. FLETT.



WILLIAM A. SCOTT.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE WISCONSIN COMMISSION.

cranberry marsh. The rest of its space was devoted to apples. In the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy Wisconsin exhibited iron, lead and zinc ores, limestone, red sandstone, granite paving blocks, pressed brick and marl. In education an extensive exhibit was also made.



WISCONSIN'S EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

Wisconsin occupied a large and prominent space in the Palace of Education, in which was exhibited work from every branch of its public school system, its colleges and Wisconsin University.



OFFICE OF THE WISCONSIN COMMISSION.

One of the largest rooms was occupied by the Commissioners and their secretary for office purposes. Its walls were hung with large photographs showing some of the best scenery of the State.



## CHAPTER XII.

### PARTICIPATION OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE STATES.

THE TERRITORY ACQUIRED FROM FRANCE SHOWED WHAT COULD BE DONE WITH A WILDERNESS IN A HUNDRED YEARS—ARKANSAS A LARGE EXHIBITOR IN NEARLY ALL DEPARTMENTS—EDUCATION GOES HAND IN HAND WITH THE PROGRESS OF ALL INDUSTRIES—COLORADO'S MINING, FRUIT AND AGRICULTURAL DISPLAYS—BEAUTIFUL FRUITS AND GRAINS RAISED BY IRRIGATION—THE INDIAN TERRITORY SURPRISED WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS WITH THE EXCELLENCE OF HER SHOWING—THE GREAT STATE OF IOWA PROMINENT IN PLAZA OF STATES AND IN MANY BUILDINGS—MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY BY KANSAS—HER WONDERFUL ADVANCEMENT GRAPHICALLY SHOWN BY HER BEAUTIFUL BUILDING AND SUPERB EXHIBITS IN THE SEVERAL PALACES—LOUISIANA, THE MOTHER STATE OF THE PURCHASE, DISPLAYED HER MANY INDUSTRIES AND REPRODUCED THE CABILDO OF NEW ORLEANS, IN WHICH THE FORMAL TRANSFER OF THE TERRITORY TOOK PLACE—MINNESOTA'S HOSPITABLE BUILDING AND MANY DISPLAYS—MISSOURI, THE HOSTESS STATE, PLAYED HER PART WITH CREDIT; THE MOST SPLENDID OF THE STATE BUILDINGS AND THE MOST EXTENSIVE OF STATE EXHIBITS—MONTANA REPRESENTED BY A FINE BUILDING AND EXHIBITS—EXHIBITS OF THE DAKOTAS—SOUTH DAKOTA'S GOLD REDUCTION PLANT—OKLAHOMA, THE YOUNGEST OF THE SISTERS, DISPLAYED WONDERFUL ENTERPRISE—THE GREAT TEXAS STAR AMONG THE STATE BUILDINGS—WYOMING'S EXHIBIT.

WHILE a hundred years had elapsed since the transfer of the Louisiana Territory from France to the United States, the marvelous exhibits made by the Louisiana Purchase States represented the development of little more than half that period. Saint Louis had but a thousand population in 1803, and aside from New Orleans was the only place of consequence in the entire country included in the transfer. Between the Atlantic seaboard, where nearly all the population of the United States was still confined, and the Mississippi River, there existed a vast wilderness to be conquered by the pioneer before more than a beginning could be made upon the settlement of the new territory. In 1850 Saint Louis had a population of 77,860, the traffic of the Mississippi River and its tributaries making it the chief city of the valley. Not till

the railroads were built in the fifties did real progress begin. Viewed in the light of this knowledge, the Louisiana Purchase States made a wonderful showing of progress in all arts and industries.

Arkansas entered into the spirit of the Exposition with an appropriation of \$30,000. Within a brief period its officials realized the magnitude of the undertaking, and became convinced that to show properly the magnificent and varied resources of the commonwealth more money would be required. The matter was laid before the Governor and the Legislature, and \$50,000 was added to the initial sum, making the total \$80,000. As a result, Arkansas was enabled to make one of the most complete showings of the States at the Exposition. In five of the great exhibit palaces it was probably unsur-



ARKANSAS BUILDING.

The Arkansas Building was one of the most pretentious structures in the Plateau of States. All the material used in its construction was a product of the State. It covered an area one hundred and fifty feet square, and fronted on two of the prominent avenues. It was surrounded by a broad veranda, and two imposing entrances of the Colonial type provided access to the spacious reception hall on the main floor. Native hard woods were displayed in the stained oak floor, which was elaborately ornamented with inlaid work. The walls of the reception hall were tinted in empire green, with a frieze border three feet deep. Against bits of clouds and sky, boughs of apple blossoms, the State's floral emblem, were painted. A mantel of Eureka Springs onyx was the most attractive furnishing.





THOMAS W. MILAN,  
Manager.



GEORGE T. LAKE,  
Commissioner.



GEORGE R. BELDING,  
President.



J. C. REMBERT,  
Secretary.



H. T. BRADFORD,  
Chief of Agriculture.



MISS LIZZIE CAGE,  
Hostess.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE ARKANSAS STATE COMMISSION.

passed, and every Arkansan who visited the Exposition returned to his home satisfied that the expenditure had been justified, and that great returns were absolutely certain. The Exposition placed Arkansas in a new and higher position among the States and Territories. Thousands of visitors had not realized its splendid resources

until they viewed its exhibits. They were not aware that it was not only one of the great agricultural and horticultural States of the Union, but that it ranked high in the mining world, and that its educational and social conditions were equal to those of the oldest States. The State proved by its exhibits that few other States or countries offered greater opportunities to the homeseeker, to the manufacturer, or to the capitalist.



FRANK W. GIBBS,  
Architect of Arkansas  
Pavilion.

The Arkansas State building, which was wholly constructed with material that came from the State, was dedicated May 16th. Governor Jefferson Davis and staff, prominent citizens of the State and the members of the State militia participated in the event, which was one of the most notable affairs of the Exposition. There was a civic and military parade, and speeches at the State building by Governor Davis and other distinguished citizens. Arkansas Day was celebrated September 22nd, and was made one of the never-to-be-forgotten features of the Exposition period by the distribution of ten car-loads of native red apples among the people who visited the building during that week.

Throughout the period of the Expo-

sition, visitors to the building were afforded a variety of entertainment. The State's Commissioners were George R. Belding, President; James C. Rembert, Secretary; George T. Lake and H. T. Bradford. Miss Lizzie Cage was hostess.



JEFFERSON DAVIS,  
Governor of Arkansas.

Those exhibits of Arkansas that will be longest remembered by visitors to the Exposition were in the Palaces of Agriculture and Horticulture. In agriculture its display was of the most diversified and comprehensive character, covering nearly all the products of the farm and garden. Its collection of cereals embraced corn, wheat, oats, millet, clover, alfalfa, tim-



"ARKANSAS."  
The Allegory of the "Bear State."

othy. Long and short staple cotton and its by-products were shown, and a large variety of garden products, dried fruits, and fruits canned or preserved in fluids. The State has long been famed for the variety and quality of its apples, peaches, pears and smaller fruits, and its exhibit in the Palace of

Horticulture added to its already great reputation. The display was one of the most extensive in the palace, and evidenced the fact that it is but a question of a short time when no other State can boast superiority to Arkansas as a fruit-growing region. The largest apple exhibited in the Horticultural Palace was a native of the State, and it was a perfect specimen of the variety it represented. Arkansas

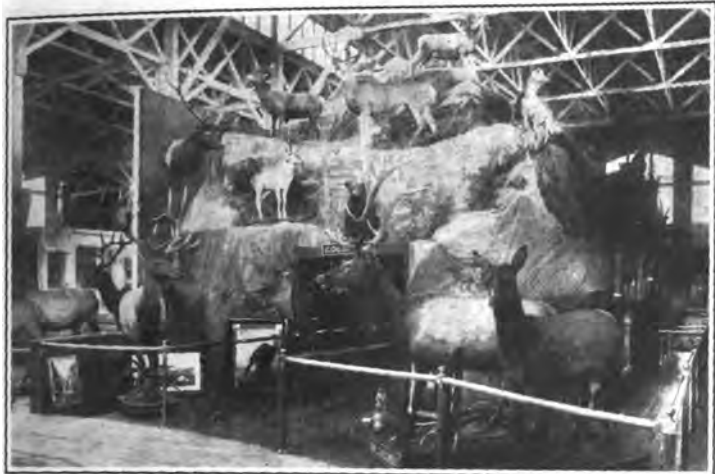


ARKANSAS EXHIBIT, PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

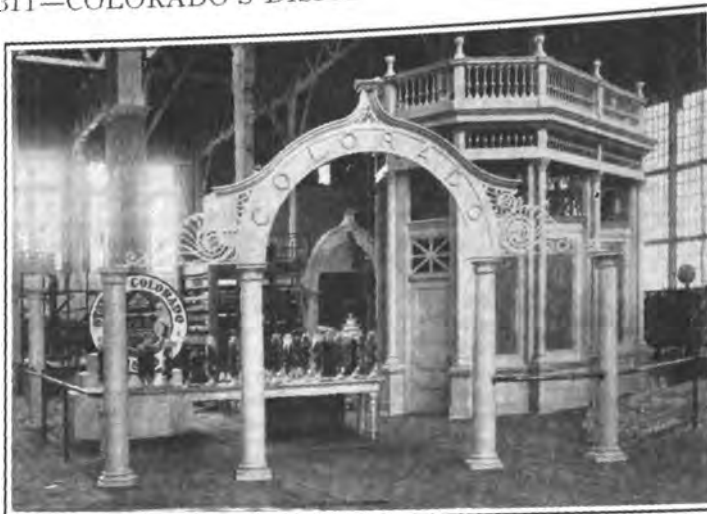
Arkansas' exhibit in the Agriculture Building was one of the most extensive and artistically arranged displays in that great structure. It comprised a complete collection of the cereals grown in the State, as well as all the other products of the farm and garden. The central piece in the display was a pagoda, outlined with the cereals and decorated with cotton bolls. Smaller pagodas at either end of the space were similarly decorated, and were surmounted by bales of Arkansas cotton. The three pagodas were joined by arches, which were also artistically outlined with the various grains grown in the State.



## ARKANSAS MINERAL EXHIBIT—COLORADO'S DISPLAY.



WILD ANIMALS OF COLORADO.



COLORADO FRUITS RAISED BY IRRIGATION.

claims that its climatic conditions and the extreme fertility of its soil make it possible to raise all the leading crops and fruits of America, and its showing in the Agricultural and Horticultural departments of the Exposition was the most convincing proof of its claims. No other State exhibited a more diversified line of products of the soil.

Seventy-five per cent of the yellow pine timber used in the construction of the Exposition buildings was cut in Arkansas forests. It was, therefore, appropriate that the State illustrate its resources as a timber producer in the Forestry building. Its exhibit in this great department consisted principally of finished lumber, fifty varieties being shown. Besides yellow pine, there were the different species of oak, gum, walnut, hickory, ash, elm, poplar, cypress and cherry. The display attracted general attention, and was a valuable advertisement of the timber resources of the State.

In the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy Arkansas was splendidly represented by a large collection of zinc ores from the northern part of the State. In addition to zinc, there were bauxite and bauxite products, manganese ores, clays, samples of slate and building stone, phosphate, and one of the most valuable collections of quartz crystals ever gathered. As a mining State, Arkansas is only in its infancy, but sufficient is known of its resources in this

respect to justify the statement that development will prove it to be one of the most favored mineral-producing States of the Southwest.

In the Palace of Education more than three hundred volumes of written work by the school children of the State, and more than twelve hundred photographs of interior and exterior views of schools were in the exhibit. The photographs illustrated the improvement that has been going on during the last few years in the character of public school buildings erected throughout the State. The Eureka Springs schools made a special exhibit, and there were displays from the manual training schools at Hot Springs and Fort Smith; also displays of fancy art and hand work by the students of the school for the blind and the deaf-mute institute at Little Rock.

Colorado appropriated \$100,000 for its work at the Exposition, and so important did it deem the advantage of properly displaying its resources, that the idea of a State building was entirely abandoned.

In default of a State structure, the Commissioners rented a comfortable house on Washington Boulevard during the period of the Fair, and there made its headquarters. The first general social function held at the opening of the Fair was a reception to Governor James H. Peabody, of Colorado, at the Planter's Hotel, which was attended by representatives from all the



JAMES H. PEABODY.

Governor of Colorado and President of the World's Fair Commission.



T. MACLAREN,  
Architect, Colorado  
Commission.



T. J. O'DONNELL,  
Vice-President.



MRS. LIONEL ROSE  
ANTHONY.



I. N. STEVENS,  
Secretary.



PAUL WILSON,  
Commissioner-in-  
Chief.

MEMBERS OF THE COLORADO STATE COMMISSION.



COLORADO EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

would have amazed the visitor and student by their diversity and almost universal range. Statistics are authority for the assertion that no other State in the Union is mining such quantities of precious metals, and at the same time producing iron, lead and zinc in such immense volume, or sending forth from its fields and farms such a great variety of food stuffs. Colorado had the most elaborately arranged and

beautiful exhibit in the Palace of Mines. There was a gleaming pile of gold in the center, nearby a heap of silver, and minerals of every hue, from the deep blue of azurite to the sulphur yellow of carnatite, from which radium is obtained. So diverse are the mineral products of the State that its exhibit at the Exposition would have made of itself a comprehensive museum. The State's agricultural exhibit told another story of immense wealth. Wheat grown ten thousand feet above the sea level, the famous Rocky Ford cantaloupes, colossal

potatoes, and sugar beets and alfalfa honey that bring millions of dollars annually into the State, were in the display. Colorado knows no crop failure, because her fields are irrigated by mountain streams. In the Horticultural palace, Colorado's display of fruits attracted as much attention and aroused almost as much admiration as that of any other State. In

States, by President Francis and members of his staff, Prince Pu Lun, of China, and a large body of foreign commissioners.

Colorado was one of the few States that was ready when the Exposition opened. The State was magnificently represented in five of the main exhibit buildings—Mines, Agriculture, Forestry, Horticulture and Education, and could her exhibits have been placed in proximity, they

the Forestry, Fish and Game building, Colorado's exhibit was the most pretentious and naturally attracted universal attention. In the Palace of Education the showing made by the State surpassed that made by many of the oldest States of the Union, a fact that not only caused favorable comment, but which illustrated Colorado's progressive attitude in matters of popular educational work.

Colorado's Commission was composed of Governor James H. Peabody, President; T. J. O'Donnell, Vice-President; I. N. Stevens, Secretary; Harry Cassaday, Treasurer, Marie W. Stewart, Assistant; W. F. Sperry, Mrs. L. R. Anthony, Paul Wilson, Executive Commissioner, John A. Wayne, Assistant.

Although Colorado is called one of the Louisiana Purchase States, the Purchase did not include the whole of the present State. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that the corner of the State acquired from Napoleon in 1803 embraces all of the most populous cities, including Denver, Leadville, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, and the richest portion of the State's great resources. Colorado is well supplied with arteries of travel, the great Union Pacific System reaching its capital from the north and east, and the Santa Fe from the southeast and crossing the southeast corner of the State into New Mexico.

The Colorado statue on the Terrace of States was a woman in the attire of a Roman soldier, with the coat of arms of the State on her shield. Her seat was

a rock, indicative of the mountainous character of the State, and the pick in her hands was expressive of its mineral wealth.

The Indian Territory demonstrated splendidly the spirit of progression when it raised \$25,000 by popular subscription to enable it to appear with its sister States and Territories at the Exposition. An appropriation of \$25,000 from the



STATUE OF COLORADO.

The helmet of a Roman soldier is indicative of the sturdy strength of the people of the State. The pick is emblematic of her mineral wealth. On the shield was the State coat of arms. August Zeller, sculptor.



INDIAN TERRITORY BUILDING.

Indian Territory's building at the Exposition was a reproduction of an imposing Colonial mansion. It aroused the interest of all visitors, often being mistaken for the building of one of the older States. The building was on Commonwealth Avenue near the State buildings of New Jersey, Utah and Mississippi. It was surrounded by great trees, and was one of the most pleasant spots on the grounds. Young Indian women, educated at modern schools, fashionably dressed and as refined as their pale-faced sisters, were to be seen here, enjoying this as their headquarters while visiting the Exposition.

# INDIAN TERRITORY—DEDICATION OF THE IOWA BUILDING.

Government was contingent upon a like amount being raised by the people of the Territory. The condition was promptly met, and the result was that the Territory came to the Exposition with \$50,000 to expend. Of this amount, \$16,000 was appropriated for the Territorial building, and the balance was expended upon the exhibits and maintenance.

The First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Honorable Thomas Ryan, was made chairman of the Commission, and F. C. Hubbard, of Muskogee, Indian Territory, was made Executive Commissioner. The following named honorary Commissioners were appointed: J. E. Campbell, H. B. Spaulding, H. B. Johnson, A. J. Brown, J. J. McAlester, William Busby and W. L. McWilliams.

The Territory admirably showed its development and the extent of its resources. It maintained extensive exhibits in the Mines and Agricultural buildings, and in the Territorial building. Some of the most striking exhibits offered were displayed in the latter building, which occupied a beautiful and commanding site near the southeast entrance to the Exposition grounds. In one of the large rooms on the ground floor were art and educational exhibits, and in another was a great variety of photographs, showing to advantage the beautiful scenery of the Territory, and representing almost every phase of its life. The showing was such as to impress visitors with the advantages the Territory offers to settlers. In the Palace of Mines the Territory maintained a striking exhibit of its minerals and oils. Bituminous coal, gypsum, and other valuable minerals were shown, and a large number of samples of crude oil from what promises to become one of the greatest oil fields in the world.

In the Palaces of Agriculture and Horticulture, the Territory's exhibits compared favorably with those of the other western States and Territories. In the Agricultural Section a daily demonstration of how cotton and flax were spun was given on a spinning wheel 125 years old. Visitors were also presented with souvenir bolls of cotton neatly done up in small boxes. All the cereals grown in the Territory were displayed, and the showing deserved to be counted among the most attractive in the Agricultural building.

During the Fair the Territory's building was the scene of a number of pleasant social events, among which was the reception given October 1st by the Commission, and a recep-

tion to the members of the National Educational Association from the Territory, in July.

Indian Territory was represented on the Terrace of States

by a statue by C. A. Heber, showing an Indian woman having a basket resting on her knee, and holding in her left hand several stalks of corn, typifying the industries of the Indian race.

Iowa made a full representation of her resources, institutions and industries in eight of the exhibit palaces. Besides these, a State pavilion was erected, and there individual displays were installed by private firms.

The General Assembly of the State appropriated \$145,000 April 12th, 1902, and provided

for a Commission, to be appointed by the Governor, to arrange for Iowa's participation. This commission consisted of former Governor William Larrabee, President; W. F. Harri- man, Vice-President; W. W. Witmer, Chairman Executive Committee; S. M. Leach, Treasurer; Leroy A. Palmer, S. Bailey, George M. Curtis, W. T. Shepherd, Thos. Updegraff, C. J. A. Ericson, James H. Trewin, Will C. Whiting, S. S. Carruthers, F. R. Conaway, Secretary.

On June 17th, 1904, the Iowa pavilion was dedicated with exercises in which it was estimated that 25,000 natives or residents of the State participated. An escort, formed of the different military organizations at the Exposition, conducted Governor A. B. Cummins and his official staff, Honorable D. R. Francis, President of the Exposition, the members of the State Commission, and many other officials with their guests, from the Administration building to the Terrace of States to dedicate the symbolic statue of the State. After the dedicatory address, an enjoyable recital and reception was held. Many distinguished guests were entertained on this and on other occasions at the Iowa pavilion, notably among which were the receptions tendered the State Press Association, the Iowa West Point Cadets, and the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Iowa was "at home" several evenings each month and

on Sundays held regular sacred concerts. Independence Day and Memorial Day were observed with fitting exercises, and attended by a large number of patriotic citizens. From October 10th to 15th Iowa week was celebrated. Governor Cummins had sent programs announcing this, which went to every newspaper in the State, so that the Iowans were prepared to assemble at Saint Louis in great numbers. Iowa held open house and her hospitality was taxed to the utmost.



HONORABLE THOMAS RYAN.  
First Assistant Secretary of the Interior;  
Chairman Indian Territory  
Commission.



F. C. HUBBARD.  
Commissioner-in-Chief for Indian  
Territory.



ALLEGORICAL STATUE OF INDIAN TERRITORY.  
C. A. Heber, Sculptor.



Her reading rooms containing home papers, her rest rooms with their comfortable couches, and her post office were called into service from morning till night.

In the Palace of Agriculture Iowa made a specialty of cereals. Some of the very finest were shown here, with trophies which different organizations of the State offered to encourage the best results. Among them were the Farmer's Tribune trophy, which was awarded to the Muscatine County Corn Club; the Whiting trophy, won by Asa Turner, of Maxwell, Iowa, and the Wallace's Farm trophy, which was captured by the Emerson Corn Club. Another feature of the

of that territory. Beside it in striking contrast hung Iowa's new capitol, pictured by means of the same materials. Iowa competed also in the dairy section of this building with a case of well-cut butter figures, and an apiary exhibit showing what good honey she can produce.

About seven hundred plates of choice apples were shown by Iowa in the Palace of Horticulture. These represented eighteen varieties of apples in which Iowa excels.

Comparatively few States had exhibits in the Palace of Manufactures. Iowa was one of these, occupying a space of twenty by thirty feet. Samples of Iowa clay products, includ-



DEDICATING THE IOWA STATUE, TERRACE OF STATES.

The ceremony of dedicating the Iowa statue took place on Iowa Day, June 17th. In the morning at 9:30 o'clock a great procession was formed of Jefferson Guards, Philippine Scouts, First United States Cavalry Band, United States Marines, Philippine Constabulary, Indian Band, Frazier Light Guards, Marion Drill Corps, Simpson College Cadets and Iowa State College Cadets. Under this escort Governor A. B. Cummins and full uniformed staff, President Francis, members of the Iowa State Commission, prominent officials of the Exposition and ladies of the official party, proceeded to the Terrace of States. The statue, symbolic of Iowa, was the work of Carl E. Tefft, and consisted of a seated female figure of heroic size. President Francis presented the statue to the State, Commissioner Leroy A. Palmer, of Mount Pleasant, receiving it on behalf of the State. The statue was then decorated with flowers and the parade reformed and marched to the Iowa building to continue the day's exercises.

Iowa section was a display showing the various ways that corn can be utilized commercially, and products made from the cereal which the average person would never think had their origin from the grain. Among the products were rubber, sugar, gum, oil, writing paper of fine quality, syrup, oil meal, dextrine, gluten feed and a number of others. Exhibits made by nine individual firms in this building displayed especially the fine farming machinery manufactured and used in the State. There were large pictures made of grain, showing farm scenes of Iowa. One of these portrayed the old territorial capitol of Wisconsin at Belmont, when Iowa was part

ing common building brick, face brick, press brick, building blocks, conduits, pottery, stoneware and many other allied manufactures, were arranged in such a way as to give the visitor a clear idea as to what extent Iowa produced these. The arrangement was pretty as well as instructive and was, perhaps, the more interesting because it represented practically every part of the State, and about thirty factories.

In the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, behind an imposing facade built of stone from Stone City, and press brick from Van Meter and Schigh, with two scagliola sienna marble columns forming the entrance, Iowa placed samples of her



mineral resources. A section of the coal vein at Oskaloosa, and samples of coal from many parts of the State with pictures of coal mining plants, formed one of the valuable resources of the State shown here. Samples of clay and shales in their natural state, and also converted into paving, pressed and fire brick; into hollow blocks, drain tile, electrical conduits and pottery, with photographs of clay works and shale pits, fully displayed her resources in this line. There were good blocks of building stone, finely marked marble and lithographing stone from her stone quarries. Gypsum, too, was among her building materials, both in its native state

was laid upon the exhibit of the manual training school, which was installed in such a way that the course of instruction could be closely followed throughout the various classes. Delegations from the educational institutions attended the Fair at different times. Among these were eighty cadets from the Iowa State University, under the command of James R. Lincoln, an ex-Confederate soldier, and were hospitably entertained at the State Pavilion.

For the historian, Iowa had prepared a treat in the form of an exhibit in the Anthropology building. Precious relics were installed there, perhaps the choicest of all being several



IOWA'S STATELY BUILDING.

The design by Proudfoot and Bird combined the best features of the old State capitol at Iowa City and the new one at Des Moines. The building cost \$46,000, and former Governor Larrabee, President of the Commission, donated a large and costly pipe organ and numerous French mechanical canaries that decorated the great rotunda, and sang at frequent intervals, to the delight of the ever-changing throng of visitors. The Iowa building became popularly known as the "Academy of Music" on account of the daily free organ concerts and other musical events. The site of the building was a commanding one on the Plaza of States, near the Kansas, New York and Minnesota buildings. Large statues of Admiral Farragut, General Sherman, General G. M. Dodge and David B. Henderson, the gift of Mr. Larrabee, decorated the entrances to the building. Many fine paintings decorated the interior of the building. On the second floor was Governor Albert B. Cummins' reception room and other sumptuously furnished apartments. A library of three hundred books, representing 135 Iowa authors, and a collection of music by Iowa composers, were on this floor. The building was from time to time the scene of important social functions.

and in the form of refined plaster, and statues of good workmanship. Besides these, good iron and lead ore were shown here, with pictures of the interior of the mines; also white sand, and mineral water of hygienic value. In addition to this State exhibit, there were five individual exhibits in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, representing some of the metal works, the machinery builders and the stone companies.

The schools of Iowa placed a fine representative exhibit in the Palace of Education and Social Economy. Every grade, from the kindergarten to the university, set forth samples of the excellent work they are doing. Especial stress

large oil portraits of early settlers and pioneers of Iowa, loaned by the State Historical Association.

The generosity of ex-Governor Larrabee caused the Iowa building to become noted as one of the great musical centers of the World's Fair. He provided it with a large pipe organ, which was installed at the head of the grand staircase leading from the main rotunda, and daily organ recitals were given for the entertainment of visitors. Mason Slade, of Des Moines, well known in the musical circles of the west, was the official organist, and the leading organists of Iowa and abroad appeared at the recitals. Sacred concerts every Sunday



THOMAS UPDEGRAFF.



C. J. A. ERICSON.



DR. S. BAILEY.



W. C. WHITING.



S. S. CARRUTHERS.



W. W. WITMER.



W. T. SHEPHERD.

afternoon, became a regular feature here. The Women's Auxiliary Committee to the Iowa Commission, composed of Mrs. W. H. Baily, Chairman; Mrs. H. J. Howe, Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. H. E. Deemer, Secretary, provided many objects of beauty for the building: paintings in oil and water colors, beautiful china miniatures on ivory and porcelain, and inlaid woodwork. A bust of Governor Cummins, by Miss Walker, formerly of Red Oak, adorned the Governor's reception room. In



MRS. WM. LARRABEE.

WILLIAM LARRABEE,  
Ex-Governor of Iowa and President  
of the Commission.

MRS. F. R. CONAWAY.

another room was a large collection of books, representing many Iowa authors, and a splendid collection of music by Iowa composers.

The superintendents of Iowa's exhibits who made the State's representation a success, were Charles M. Sessions, Education; C. B. Platt, Mines and Metallurgy; A. C. Hutchins, Manufactures; Silas Wilson, Horticulture; George S. Forest, Agriculture; E. H. White, Live Stock, and S. B. Shilling, Dairy and Apiary.

MRS. H. J. HOWE.  
Member Auxiliary Committee.

GEO. M. CURTIS.

W. F. HARRIMAN,  
Vice-President.

J. H. TREWIN.

S. M. LEACH,  
Treasurer.

LE ROY PALMER.

F. R. CONAWAY,  
Secretary.

## MEMBERS OF THE IOWA COMMISSION.



DEDICATING SITE, IOWA BUILDING.

The site was selected in October, 1902. Ground was broken in April, 1903.



IOWA EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

This was the first exhibit completed in the Palace of Education, and it showed the practical work of the State's famous public schools.



RECEPTION ROOM.

On the evening of Kansas Day a reception was tendered Governor and Mrs. W. J. Bailey, who are seated in this picture, at which the Governor's Staff and many other prominent Kansans were present, a guest of honor being David J. Brewer, Justice of the Supreme Court, who is a native of Kansas. Mrs. Noble Prentiss, the hostess of the building, had the reception room beautifully decorated with flowers in honor of the occasion.

The middle spot of North America is occupied by a State which, because of its health-giving climate, its rich soil, its progressive inhabitants, is worthy also to become the pivot of American institutions—Kansas. This State is the heart of the territory whose purchase was commemorated by the Universal Exposition in Saint Louis, 1904. At this Exposition, by her displays in the Palace of Agriculture, Palace of Horticulture, Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, and Palace of Education, she confirmed the statements that she is not only the garden spot of the Louisiana Purchase, but also one of the mineral treasure chambers of the United States, and the dwelling place of an intelligent, energetic people.

A Board of Commissioners, consisting of Governor W. J. Bailey, John C. Carpenter, J. C. Morrow, Chas. H. Luling,

R. T. Simons, and Wm. B. Waggener, was appointed by ex-Governor Stanley to represent Kansas by a fitting building and suitable exhibits at the World's Fair, and great credit is due them not only for the handsome State building which they caused to be erected, but also for their cordial hospitality in behalf of the State toward visiting Kansans and strangers alike, and for the helpful information they were able to impart to investigators.

A fine two-story staff building was erected on Commonwealth Avenue in the Exposition Grounds, standing between the New York State Building and that of Iowa, with the buildings of Minnesota and Massachusetts opposite. The large vine-covered verandas on the upper floor afforded a fine vista of the Terrace of States, and a glimpse into Mining



KANSAS STATE BUILDING.

The State Building was the scene of many festivities. Especially was this the case during Kansas week, when social receptions filled its halls with a round of gayety. The gathering on Kansas Day was so great that even the spacious rotunda of the Kansas Pavilion was unable to hold the guests, and the kindly offer of the neighboring State Building—Iowa—to open its halls to the relief of Kansas, was accepted.





WILLIS JOSHUA BAILEY.

Honorable Willis Joshua Bailey, Governor of the State of Kansas, has been a member of the State Board of Agriculture for twelve years, and has himself been a successful farmer and stockraiser. At Baileyville, in Nemaha County, he owns a fine farm of eight hundred acres, and takes an active interest both in local and State agricultural matters. Governor Bailey has also other interests; in 1889, he served in the Kansas legislature; later he was a member of the Fifty-sixth Congress, as Congressman-at-large from Kansas. During these years he was engaged also in banking, in which business he has been for twenty-five years. At the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Governor Bailey issued a proclamation, which was printed in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the State, urging the people of Kansas to attend the Fair. The Governor, himself, made several visits to the Exposition, and with his military staff, presided over the Kansas Day exercises. In his address upon this occasion, Governor Bailey dwelt upon the virtues of the early Kansas pioneers, lauding the State's achievements, and the loyalty of its people: "Once a Kansan, always a Kansan." On this day, too, the Governor reviewed the Kansas Day parade from the Louisiana Monument.

Gulch, with its model mines and its twenty-mule borax team from Death Valley winding through. Over the entrance way was a stained glass window reproducing the seal of the State of Kansas, with its motto, "Ad Astra, per Aspera"; on the floor of the vestibule was the State emblem—a gigantic sunflower—done artistically in mosaic.

Fine tapestries decorated the walls, and some attractive paintings of Kansas scenes. On the second floor a comprehensive art exhibit was arranged, under the directorship of Mrs. C. F. W. Dassler, of Leavenworth, to whose good taste were also due the agreeable interior decorations, consisting of over two hundred paintings and drawings, besides an exquisite ceramic display, sculpture, art needlework and basketry, produced by Kansas artists.

In the Palace of Agriculture at the Universal Exposition was displayed an entirely different side of Kansas merit. Here, behind an elaborate railing completely bound with pale yellow corn husks, under pillars decorated with grasses and grain and surmounted by urns made also of field products, the Sunflower State showed what her farmers could do.

About one-tenth of the eighty-two thousand square miles, which constitute her area, produced in a single year (1901) enough wheat to cover nearly four times the original cost of the whole Louisiana Purchase, according to the United States Department of Agriculture; and yet Kansas is less than one-tenth of the entire Purchase. This, and the fact that in 1903 alone, she produced farm products and live stock worth over

\$387,000,000, or more than \$260 for each inhabitant, indicate the richness of her agricultural resources.

Even though her development has only just begun, and the present figures are therefore only a hint of future possibilities, she promises to exceed all the other States in the production of wheat, corn and live stock. Climatically, Kansas is neither tropic nor arctic, but has the temperature of the temperate zone in which she lies. The following record is furnished by the United States Weather Bureau, computed from the last seventeen years:

Average temperature during the three winter months, December, January and February, 30.9.

Average temperature during the three summer months, June, July and August, 76.9.

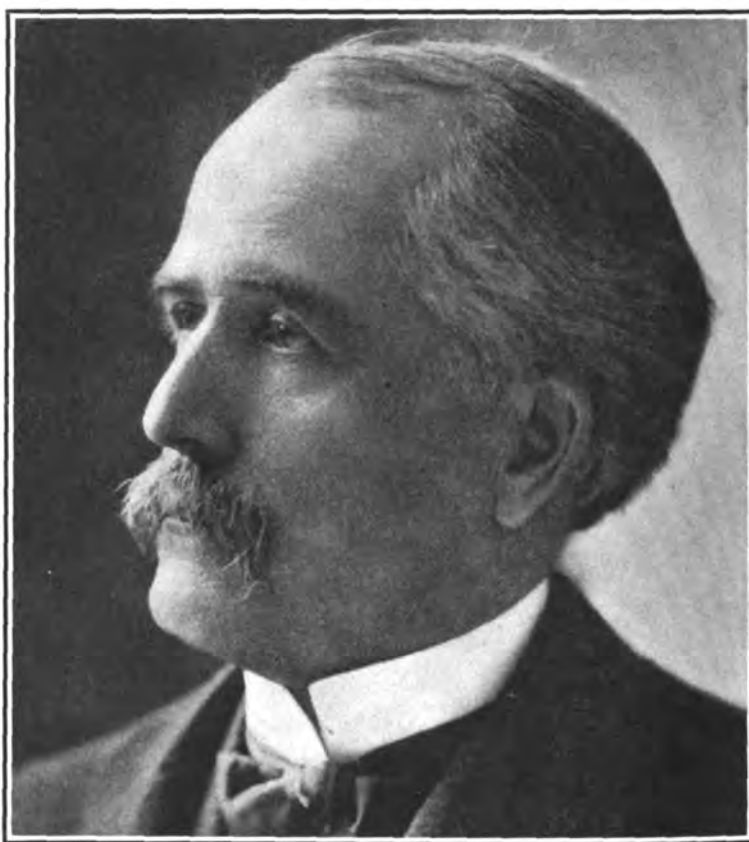
Average annual temperature for the State, 54.2.

The average annual rainfall in the eastern third of the State for the last seventeen years approximates thirty-five inches, gradually decreasing further west. For the whole State the annual precipitation has averaged 27.12 inches.

For the three winter months, December, January and February, 0.91 inches per month.

For the three summer months, June, July and August, 3.55 inches per month.

The State is drained by several important non-navigable streams, among them being the Kansas, the Arkansas, the Neosho, the Republican, the Cimmaron, the Solomon, the Neninescah, and the Blue. There are also innumerable small creeks which form a network through many hundreds of miles



WILLIAM EUGENE STANLEY.

Ex-Governor William Eugene Stanley, to whose good judgment was due the appointment of the efficient Board of Commissioners representing Kansas at the World's Fair, has been a resident of Kansas since 1870. In that year, he taught district school in Jefferson County during the spring and summer, and was made County Attorney in the winter of the same year. Since that time, he has held many other public offices, having been County Attorney of Sedgwick from 1874 to 1880, in which year he successfully ran for the legislature as representative of Wichita District. He was then appointed Police Commissioner of the City of Wichita, served creditably for one term, and declined reappointment. The office of Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of Kansas was then tendered him, but he declined it also. In 1898 he was elected Governor of Kansas, and was re-elected in 1900. At the close of his second term, President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, but he resigned in 1904, and resumed the practice of law at Wichita. During all these years, Governor Stanley still found time to keep up his duties as Superintendent of the First Methodist Sunday School of Wichita, which office he had filled continuously from the date of its organization in 1873 until his election as Governor.



of rich valley, especially in the eastern portion, which abounds in excellent timber land.

Wheat is one of her most conspicuous items of production. Without doubt the three greatest crops of winter wheat ever grown to maturity in any State in the world have been har-

vested within the borders of Kansas in 1900, 1902 and 1903; and in the latter year, when her yield was the lowest of the three, she raised more wheat by about two million bushels than the output of the two States ranking next highest that year—Minnesota and California. Further, it is interesting to note that in the past thirteen years Kansas has raised eight crops averaging over seventy million bushels. In 1901 she raised nearly one-seventh of the entire quantity of wheat produced in this country that year.

The following was compiled from the records of the State Board of Agriculture, showing the acres, product and value of wheat (winter and spring) in Kansas, for each of the years given:

1899, 4,988,952 acres, 43,687,013 bushels, value \$22,406,410.00; 1900, 4,378,553 acres, 77,239,091 bushels, value \$41,974,145.00; 1901, 5,316,482 acres, 90,333,095 bushels, value \$50,610,505.75; 1902, 6,301,040 acres, 54,649,236 bushels, value \$29,139,490.00; 1903, 5,964,866 acres, 94,041,902 bushels, value \$52,426,355.55.

For years Kansas flouring mills have consigned heavy shipments of their produce to leading markets throughout the United States and to foreign countries, where they are received with much favor. For mixing the famous soft wheats of the Northwest, Kansas hard

wheats are in demand. To represent her wheat production at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, were high pillars bound with sheaves of wheat, some five feet in height, whose heads formed heavy bushy rings, and challenged the visitors' admiration. Among the buckets of wheat placed there for examination were a number filled with red Turkish, hard and dark, which makes the best kind of flour, and for which Kansas, the banner wheat State, is particularly famous.

Here, also, her corn crops were exhibited—long rows of heavy ears, some of them reaching a length of fourteen inches. A fine cornstalk seventeen feet high, whose first ear branched out ten feet from the ground, was exhibited to show what prodigies Kansas can produce. This king of cultivated plants grows profusely, especially in the counties which lie along the State's northern boundary. The farmer in this part of the world does not measure his corn crop by the comparatively narrow margin between the cost of producing and the selling price, but by its conversion into

beef, pork, poultry, dairy products, etc., on his own farm, from which comes his surplus with which to build comfortable homes, school houses, colleges and churches, that are such common objects on his horizon, and so largely a measure of his ambition.

In growing corn the Kansan aims primarily at maximum net corn by weight, minimum cob weight, and maximum nutrition; and, as a result, corn is produced in some regions weighing sixty-two



J. C. MORROW.

Of the Kansas Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Honorable J. C. Morrow was appointed a member by Governor Stanley, and was chosen its Vice-President. He has resided in Kansas since 1874, when he settled in Washington County and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In addition to this Senator Morrow is President of the First National Bank of Washington, and has always taken an active part in public affairs, attending County and State Conventions and making his presence there felt. In 1895 he represented his district in the Lower House, and in 1897 he was chosen Senator and served until the year 1905.



JOHN C. CARPENTER.

Honorable John C. Carpenter, who was appointed President of the Kansas Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is a war veteran, having served as Second Lieutenant, Company E, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, during the Civil War. Between June, 1863, and March, 1864, he suffered in Libby Prison, but immediately upon his release, he rejoined his regiment, remaining with it until July, 1865, when he was mustered out as its Colonel. In 1866, he settled at his present home, Neosho County. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, having represented his district in the Senate in 1869, 1870, 1877, 1879, 1893, 1895, 1901 and 1903.



R. T. SIMONS.

Honorable R. T. Simons, who was Treasurer of the Kansas World's Fair Commission, represented in 1904 the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District of his State, and in 1895 the Seventy-first District. He has given much attention to the affairs of his State, not only in regard to politics but also to education. As a result, Senator Simons has held with success the office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction. Besides the performance of his public duties, he is engaged in editing and publishing the Caldwell News. Senator Simons has filled the principal chairs in the lodges of Odd Fellows and A. O. U. W., and is also prominently connected with the Free Masons.



WILLIAM P. WAGGENER.

Mr. William P. Waggener, member of the State Board of Commissioners from Kansas, was admitted to practice law in the district court of Atchison County, and in the Supreme Court of the State, in 1890. In 1893, he was appointed Assistant Attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and two years later General Attorney of the Kansas City Northwestern Railroad Company, positions which he has held ever since. In 1897, he was elected a member of the City Council of Atchison, and in 1900 County Attorney of Atchison County. Besides his other offices, Mr. Waggener is Vice-President of the Exchange National Bank of Atchison.



C. H. LULING.

Honorable C. H. Luling, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of Kansas, was appointed a member of the Kansas Commission by Governor Stanley, and was chosen its Secretary. He is a resident of Wichita, Kansas, and has represented his ward in the Council for four terms. Besides this, he has held many public offices, having been Clerk of the District Court of Sedgewick County, a member of the Lower House during the Legislative Session of 1901, and delegate to numerous County and State Conventions, always taking active part in the proceedings. Mr. Luling is a thirty-second degree Mason, as well as a member of six other fraternal organizations.



HUGE EARS OF CORN FROM KANSAS.

Where it is no rarity to find corn growing to a height of seventeen feet, with the first ear appearing ten feet from the ground, it is not strange that the ears should be of uncommon size. That this was true in the case of the State of Kansas, was well demonstrated by the long tables piled with exceptionally large corn, in the Palace of Agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Other vegetables were also displayed on these tables, among them potatoes whose average weight was half a pound, beets, onions, cucumbers, and watermelons whose average weight was estimated at forty pounds, and one of which weighed almost double that amount.

pounds net (shelled) to the bushel, and not exceeding seven to eight pounds of cobs. This corn is usually of the dent variety, and has roots often reaching five feet into the ground.

The following table, compiled from the official records of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, gives the annual product and value of corn for the past ten years, together with their totals:



FROM WHEAT FIELDS TO THE FAIR.

Kansas farmers were zealous in their efforts to keep their State exhibit supplied with the best they had to show. As soon as a new fruit or grain crop was harvested, samples of it were sent by the various owners to the Palace of Agriculture at the Fair. It was, therefore, not strange to find large buckets of 1904 wheat on exhibit. The grain was of many kinds, including red wheat, for which Kansas is especially well known, such as Turkish Red, Russian Red, Crossing Red; also Harvest Queen, Macaroni wheat, from which the fine Macaroni flour is made, and many other varieties, both hard and soft.

	Bushels.	Value.
1894.....	66,952,833.....	\$ 25,354,190
1895.....	201,457,396.....	46,189,772
1896.....	221,419,414.....	35,633,013
1897.....	152,140,993.....	28,555,293
1898.....	126,999,132.....	30,298,098
1899.....	225,183,432.....	53,530,576
1900.....	134,523,677.....	39,581,835
1901.....	42,605,672.....	21,731,215
1902.....	201,357,102.....	78,321,653
1903.....	169,359,769.....	57,078,141
Totals .....	1,542,009,420	\$416,273,786



THE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY OF THE SUNFLOWER STATE.

In the whole Palace of Agriculture there were not many areas of sixteen hundred square feet covered by as varied and elaborate a display as that shown by the Sunflower State. High pillars, whose sides were covered with grain straw and whose edges were marked by ears of corn, supported the surrounding railing at intervals. At the top of these pillars was a vase covered with corn husks in such a way as to resemble sculpture. Perhaps the most conspicuous detail of the booth was a fifteen-foot Indian chief made also completely of corn husks. These had been colored to fit the part of the figure represented, and the result was picturesque and lifelike. The Indian chief was so large that the pedestal on which he stood formed a booth for other exhibits. Of the same material was made a large United States flag, which hung here. It was the work of the high-school girls of Atchison County, and was presented by them to the Kansas State Commission.

## KANSAS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

In high wire boxes was an exhibit that could not be duplicated anywhere among the many displays in the Palace of Agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This was a display of roots, which, because of the depth of soil in Kansas, penetrate into the ground to an unusual depth. Here were different kinds of pasture grass with roots five feet long; among them Buffalo grass from the western part of Kansas, the richest grass in the world with the exception of blue grass, that retains its nourishment all winter; here were corn roots from four to five feet long, from which can be judged the height of the stalks they produced; and cat roots five feet in length. To judge from this, the visitor should not have been astonished when he saw Kaffir corn eight feet high, pencilaria nine feet high, sorghum thirteen feet and broom corn fifteen feet.

Some alfalfa roots of a three-year-old plant were seven feet long. Because of such roots, Kansas alfalfa is grown without irrigation. It seems to flourish in well-nigh all sections of the State, and, after once gaining a firm root-hold, can be safely relied upon to produce from two to five cuttings each season year, whether the season be wet or dry. Alfalfa is invaluable in dairying, and the success of Kansas in this industry is largely due to this. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the dairies of this State were ably represented. In the Palace of Agriculture was a large case in which was modeled in butter a Kansas woman, almost life size, turning a cream separator. In the rear of this sculpturing was an old-fashioned churn, also made of butter, and a picture of the Kansas Dairy School. On the wall at the back hung a satin banner won by Kansas in the Butter-makers' Fair of 1896. Kansas has become one of the most prominent and successful dairy States, having over eight hundred thousand milch cows, and many excellent creameries and cheese factories, including the largest creamery in the world.

In the Palace of Horticulture was another display, which showed what the Kansas farmer



THE EAGLE.

This picture represents one of the two eagles, one of wheat straw and one of corn husks, which flanked the entrance to the Kansas exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture.

can bring forth from his rich land. Here were prize Jonathan apples twelve inches in circumference; Wolf River apples, sixteen inches in circumference; and many other luscious varieties. In all of them the clear high color was a notable characteristic, and this was also true of all the other fruit displayed. This fine coloring is probably due to the fact that Kansas was formed into a southerly slope by kindly nature, down which run the Kansas and Arkansas river system, which form numerous undulating southerly slopes—conditions favorable to almost every horticulture product of the United States.

Peaches were displayed here that made the visitor hungry—large juicy peaches of many varieties, among them the Triumph, the Greensboro, the Champion, the Elberta, the Old Mixon Free and the Heath Cling; for peaches rank next in importance to apples in Kansas horticulture products. Here, too, on plates and in glass jars were plums and pears, cherries and apricots, nectarines and grapes, chestnuts and pecans, each a fine sample of its kind, and showing the diversity and richness of Kansas soil. Grapes are one of the most constant and reliable crops, and yield annual returns regularly. Nearly six thousand acres of vineyards attest this.

The merits of the Kansas River system as a fruit-producing region have been known for some time. The Arkansas River is still comparatively new region, and the results thus far in fruit culture have been such as to warrant the prediction that this valley bids fair to become one of the noted fruit-producing sections of the United States. To illustrate this: It is but a few years ago since cantaloupe culture was started in this site, and now it produces the finest kind of fruit, and has a most productive yield.

The favorable conditions have resulted in making horticulture a profession in Kansas, so that the State supports a horticulture society, and many counties have organizations, where the members meet monthly to discuss various phases of the subject of fruit-raising and fruit-marketing. Such



CORN, WHEAT, CATTLE.

The central pavilion of the Kansas display in the Palace of Agriculture contained Kansas' chief products—corn and grain. On its top stood a model of the pride of the State—an ox of natural size. He was completely covered with grains of corn. On colored shields, upon the front of the pavilion, were printed statistics of the value of Kansas agricultural products for 1903—amounting to over two hundred million dollars, and live stock, amounting to nearly four hundred million dollars.



STATUES IN BUTTER.

Kansas exhibited an interesting figure, carved in butter, which could not have been more lifelike had the sculptor used the finest marble. It was a woman dressed in the old German costume of the Middle Ages in the act of churning, and a modern cream separator stood at her hand, while an old-fashioned discarded churn lay overturned in the background. Apart from this group stood a model of the Kansas Dairy School, which, in its accuracy and neatness of detail, was, in its way, no less admirable.





IN THE PALACE OF HORTICULTURE.

Under the white pillars, around which the tables holding the display of the State of Kansas in the Palace of Horticulture were placed, was an ever-changing exhibit. Throughout the Fair, the Kansan farmers sent fresh fruit and vegetables to supply their State display, and kept it among the most complete and interesting shown there. Each season, each month, brought a new variety of fruit. In June, twelve plates of the largest strawberries exhibited by any State up to that time, stood on the tables. They were of the Rubach variety, and were grown in Holton, Kansas. In July, plums of fine size and color were placed there for the admiration of the visitor. In August, Kansas farmers sent Japanese chestnuts, in the production of which this State excels. Different fruits and nuts followed in their turn, making the display attractive at every season. Throughout the duration of the Exposition, luscious apples could be found here—apples of all varieties: Grimes Golden Pippins, often measuring eleven inches; Prize Jonathans, measuring from eleven to twelve inches; Wolf River apples, sometimes reaching a circumference of sixteen inches. Cherries, grapes, peaches, plums, apricots, pears—in fact, every kind of fruit was here in a preserved state in large glass jars. Chili pepper, cucumbers, and onions, were shown pickled, and elaborately arranged in layers, to represent the canning industry of Kansas. On the whole, the display on the long white tables could be compared favorably with the exhibit of any other State in the Union.

activity can not but have excellent results on the output. There are in the State orchards ranging from eight hundred to twelve hundred acres belonging to one man. In fact, in one instance a farmer owns so many of these orchards that he has come to be called the "Apple King."

Not only fruits, but vegetables of excellent quality, are grown in Kansas, as was shown by the display in the Palace of Agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, of large beets, potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, tomatoes, and many others. With the advent of the canning factory the production of vegetables, especially tomatoes, has received much attention. In the vicinity of the large cities, particularly, there is a ready market for them. In order to produce garden vegetables early, and thereby get a higher price, market gardening under glass has come into importance as an industry, and many extensive greenhouses have been established for the production of garden vegetables during midwinter.

And because Kansas is situated in the center of the United States, and convenient to all parts of the country by rail, she can market her produce profitably outside the State. She finds a market close at hand in Iowa, Colorado, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and is in the direct line of travel from east to west. Her railroads, belonging to some of the largest systems in the country, are enterprising, so that the fruit is carried by them

wherever desired. But, contrary to common belief, the wealth of Kansas is not to be told in agricultural products alone, and this was fully demonstrated by the display she made in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. On a space of about sixteen hundred square feet she exhibited coal, crude petroleum and oil sand, lead, zinc, rock salt, brick and glass and the clays from which they were produced, Portland cement, gypsum, forty-two specimens of building stone, and many others. To show to what extent she had exploited these fields, there were photographs of oil wells, tanks, derricks and refineries, manufacturing plants that use natural gas, and model calcining kettles one-twenty-fifth actual size, made by the J. B. Ehrsam Company, of Enterprise, Kansas.

The State's mineral resources are thus clearly seen. The industries springing therefrom have an annual value of almost thirty million dollars.

Chief among them is coal, which extends over a territory of approximately four thousand square miles, with an average thickness of two and a half feet. This

was the first Kansas mineral to attract attention, and is now the most important. Thirty-five years ago the settlers of Cherokee County warded off the chilly winter by fires of coal taken from the neighboring creek banks. To-day, twenty-nine counties are producers of coal in considerable quantities. Six of these are mining brown coal or lignite west of the



IN THE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

The exhibit of Kansas in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy covered sixteen hundred square feet, and displayed useful minerals of many kinds from Frontenac coal, weighing fourteen tons and piled in a high pyramid, to lead crystals of small bulk, but weighing thirty pounds. One corner of the exhibit was allotted entirely to gypsum, which was shown in various forms and colors. Kansas ranks second among the States in the Union in this product, and showed in connection with it a working model of the gypsum calcining kettle used, as a rule, in refining this mineral. The kettle was one twenty-fifth of the actual size, but was complete in every detail, and therefore of much interest. The fifteen-foot entrance facade was also made of this mineral, and showed to what uses it could be put. An elaborate mantel of finely worked clay and samples of pressed brick and tiling, showed Kansas clays to be workable into good finished products. Lead pyramids and a pyramid of zinc ore stood for the chief mineral output of the State. On the back wall of the booth, hung geological maps and charts showing the mineral distribution of the State; photographs of oil wells, tanks, derricks, refineries, and manufacturing plants that use natural gas. Forty-two specimens of building stone attested how rich Kansas is in that respect. A golden calcite crystal, reported to be the largest and finest ever found, was exhibited here among the choice specimens of the J. C. Cooper collection.



## KANSAS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.



FIVE TONS OF ROCK SALT.

A pyramid made of large blocks of salt, was one of the features of the Kansas mineral exhibit in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy. These blocks were of exceptionally pure salt, and were taken from a shaft one thousand and eighty-four feet deep, situated at Lyons, Kansas. The blocks weighed five tons and were almost pure white in color. In glass jars was shown this salt in different stages of refinement, from coarse crystals, known on the market as rock salt, to the purest of powdered table salt.

main coal area, while twenty-three are taking coal from the main coal fields, the rich carboniferous formation. More than eighty per cent of this comes from the Cherokee shales, at the base of the coal measure system, and chiefly within the two counties, Crawford and Cherokee. In the former county, too, is located the largest coal-hoisting shaft at Chicagope. These two counties with four others, Bourbon, Labette, Leavenworth and Osage, produce ninety-eight per cent of the State's output.

This coal is taken from thirty separate seams, ranging in thickness from eight inches to nearly four feet, by two hundred and fifty mines, with shafts varying in depth from a few feet to two hundred and seventy feet. The best of these coal seams is found in the middle of the Cherokee shales, and is known as Weir City or Pittsburg coal, with an average thickness of forty inches. This seam is mined by shaft and by stripping in southeastern Kansas; in the northeastern portion of the State, however, it is reached by deep shafts only.

Twenty-two hundred feet above the base of these shales comes the Osage coal, mined in Osage County, and found also in the counties to the northeast and southwest. The average thickness here is sixteen inches. Above the Osage coal horizon no coal in paying quantities is found in the coal measures of the State.

The work of the University Geological Survey has shown that Kansas coals compare very favorably with the bituminous coals of the Mississippi Valley, and the Pittsburg coal is to be compared with the soft coals of Ohio and Pennsylvania. From the Government tests made some years ago, the highest heating power found among the different coals of the United States tried was from the coal at Weir City, Kansas.

In the place of coal, how-

in a large section of southeastern Kansas, and has given a new impetus to manufacturing interests. In a number of places throughout the State this stored fuel supplies the factories with power.

Another source of fuel is contained in Kansas ground—oil—of which there were sixteen hundred producing wells in January, 1904. The oil area seems to extend from Iola to Indian Territory; but only from Paola southwest to Indian Territory has it been developed. This area is under the control of the Standard Oil Company, which has erected refineries at Neodesha, expending over one million in its development. This, however, does not mean that all the oil fields are already controlled, nor that there remains little opportunity for investment except by buying leases at high prices. Of the developed tracts this is, indeed, true; but there remain many acres of undeveloped land where the indications are good for oil and gas. The Kansas oil development has but started, and its future will, without doubt, be much greater than even its present, because not only are there thousands of acres untouched, as has been said, but there is room for many more wells in the developed tracts.



CRUDE OIL IN KANSAS.

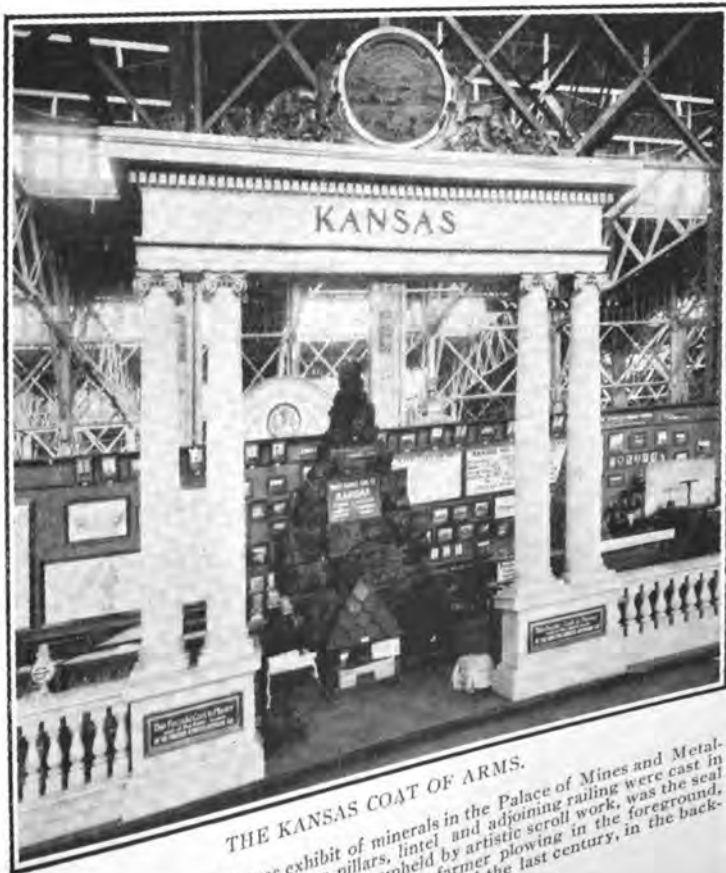
Many companies working the Kansas oil fields showed specimens of the crude petroleum and the oil sands of their wells in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, displaying a product that bespoke Kansas oils the equal of any in the United States. On the wall at the back of this exhibit were pictures of some of these wells, with their derricks, tanks, pipe lines, etc., to show how they were operated, and the refineries connected with them. Also photographs of some of the Kansas factories which use natural gas for power.



ALLEGORICAL STATUE.

The products and wealth of the great State of Kansas are shown in this Weinman statue—the bull typifying cattle raising, the sickle and the ear of corn agriculture.

As her exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition would indicate, Kansas holds third rank among the States in the Union for the production of salt, being surpassed in output by New York and Michigan. In the early days of the State's history salt was obtained by evaporation in kettles of the water from the salt marshes, which were located near the border of the present salt area in Republic, Cloud and Jewell Counties. In 1867 salt brine was obtained for local use from a well seventy-five feet deep at Solomon City, and it was evaporated by the sun's heat. A second plant in the same region was built in 1874, and these are the only wells in the State where



THE KANSAS COAT OF ARMS.

The entrance of the Kansas exhibit of minerals in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy was a fifteen-foot facade whose pillars, lintel and adjoining railing were cast in plaster made from native gypsum. Over it, upheld by artistic scroll work, was the seal of the State, also made of plaster, representing a farmer plowing in the foreground, with a log cabin, prairie wagons and a steamboat, all of the last century, in the background, symbolical of the early settlement of Kansas.

salt is obtained by solar evaporation. In Lyons, at a depth of eight hundred feet, a deposit of salt rock was found, which was over three hundred feet thick, made up of salt veins and shale layers. In 1891 the Lyons Rock Salt Company was formed, and a shaft seven by sixteen feet was sunk ten hundred and sixty-five feet through two hundred and sixty-five feet of salt. A vein of good quality was selected, and thirteen feet of this is mined in rooms fifty feet square by undercutting the rock with compressed air-channeling machines. The rock is shot down, loaded in two-ton cars, and hoisted to the top of a five-story mill, where it is run through crushers and screened into the various commercial sizes.

The capacity of the mine is one thousand tons in ten hours, though the average output is about thirty tons a day, employing one hundred men. By analysis, the rock is 99.93 per cent pure. It is shipped as far west as California,



AN ENTRANCE.

The State of Kansas surrounded its school exhibit with a massive wooden enclosure, which could be entered from two sides by arched doorways. Over each entrance was carved the Kansas State motto, "Ad Astra per Aspera"—"By labor one may reach the very stars."

To judge from the pyramids of zinc ore, from the ton and a half of lead pigs, the thirty-pound lead crystals, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, these would be important mineral products of Kansas. Zinc is, in fact, the second mineral in importance, and Kansas has become the first State in the Union in zinc smelting, and the markets of the world are controlled to a large extent by the shafts of the Short Creek Valley.

The lead and zinc-producing area of Kansas is not large in surface extent, covering about a township in the extreme southeastern part of the State, in Cherokee County, between Short Creek on the north, Shoal Creek on the south, and extending to about four miles west of the Missouri State line.

With the opening of the gas fields farther west, and the great convenience and cheapness of this fuel, these smelters were removed to Iola, Cherryvale, Chanute and Neodesha, and



WHAT THE CHILDREN KNOW.

Under a large yellow sunflower made by the children of Kansas, hung the picture of Justice David L. Brewer, of the Supreme Bench, a Kansan who was for many years a leader in Kansas educational circles. All around this picture was the work of the children whose education he facilitated, so that there was in 1903-4 an enrollment of three hundred and six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven pupils, who are being instructed according to the best pedagogical methods.

and is distributed over a large territory. Besides this there are other salt mines and brine wells. The area of salt rock extends from Saline and Ellsworth Counties southward to the boundary of the State, and in breadth covers from two to three counties. The rock is from three hundred to three hundred and seventy feet in thickness, and is of exceptional purity.

In a belt running northeast and southwest across the State occur gypsum deposits, whose exposed rock varies in width from five miles at the north to fourteen in the central part and thirty-six miles near the southern line, with a length of two hundred and thirty miles.

There are nine plaster mills in Kansas using the gypsum earth or the gypsum rock and manufacturing therefrom the finest gypsum cement plaster. Kansas gypsum plasters were seen in nearly all the Louisiana Purchase Exposition buildings.



WHAT THE HIGH SCHOOLS TEACH.

The county high schools are the pride of Kansas, for she was the first State to organize and govern them successfully, so that they now give twenty-six hundred pupils, who can not go to the cities, higher educational advantages. In one of the six compartments of this booth, were shown pictures of the educational facilities they enjoy, and samples of their work, whose excellence was a surprise to the visitor.



REGISTERING.

In the foreground of this picture are shown some visitors in the act of writing their names in the books placed there for that purpose. During Kansas Week the number of names written each day by loyal Kansans ran into the thousands.

today over half of the metallic zinc of the United States comes from these Kansas smelters. In this region there are nine smelters with thirty thousand retorts, giving a daily capacity of three hundred and fifty tons of metallic zinc, requiring over seven hundred tons of ore.

Products.	1903.
Coal.....	\$ 9,875,250
Zinc.....	9,464,562
Clay.....	1,215,275
Salt.....	1,145,869
Portland Cement.....	1,125,000
Oil.....	1,120,018
Natural Gas.....	1,115,375
Stone.....	525,000
Gypsum.....	375,000
Lead.....	193,256
Coke.....	175,000
Sand.....	100,000
Natural Cement.....	75,000
Lime.....	75,000
Totals.....	\$26,579,605

## KANSAS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Kansas livestock interest is one of the leading industries of the State, and in the official report for 1904 the numbers were: Horses and mules, nine hundred forty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-three; cattle, three million five hundred forty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-four; sheep, one hundred sixty-seven thousand and forty-four; swine, one million seven hundred seventy thousand five hundred and eighty-five; with a total value of \$163,552,590. The annual income from live stock to the grower amounts fully to \$100,000,000.

As to pure-bred stock, all breeds, the World's Fair has demonstrated that Kansas is now a leading State. The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association is the greatest organization of its kind in the United States, having nearly a thousand active members, according to its Secretary, H. A. Heath, Topeka.

Kansas breeders made a creditable display of fine stock, winning the State's full share of prizes and honors. Kansas exhibitors showed twenty Percheron and standard-bred horses, which won over \$2,000 in prizes; one hundred and thirty-one cattle, Shorthorns, Herefords, Holstein-Friesians, Red Polls and Aberdeen-Angus, which won \$2,500; one hundred swine, Poland-Chinas, Berkshires, Duroc-Jerseys, Tamworths and Chester-Whites won a little less than \$3,000;

fourteen Angoras and Rambouillets won \$300; and the largest steer ever exhibited, weighing three thousand five hundred pounds. No other State, in comparison to the number shown, made a better showing. In recognition of this great industry the Kansas Commission appropriated \$10,000 as an extra premium and expense bonus to exhibitors, for the very creditable display made.

Kansas' intellectual advancement was shown by an extensive exhibit in the Palace of Education. Here, chiefly by means of large photographs, were represented city and rural elementary schools and high schools, the manual training schools, the normal schools, and the colleges. One educational institution, of which Kansas is the first successful exploiter, and of which she is justly proud, is the free country high school, which forms the link between the rural schools and the higher institutions.

The lands of Kansas are not yet all controlled, nor is it necessary to buy at high prices; there are still many tracts of unreserved and unappropriated land. One million acres belonging to the United States Government are available to actual occupants by homesteading for a very small outlay of money, payment extending over a number of years.



MRS. NOBLE PRENTISS.

She was the Hostess of the Kansas State building and for twelve years the Superintendent of the Woman's Council of the Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly; one of the first presidents of the Kansas and Western Missouri Social Science Club, and publisher of her late husband's "History of Kansas." At present she lives at Topeka, Kan., but during her residence in Kansas City she was for eight years the President of the "George H. Nettleton Home" for aged women, and was instrumental in brightening the lives of old women in the County Poor House.



ON LOUISIANA DAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1904.

Louisiana Day was probably the most notable of these functions, on account of the relation of the State to the history commemorated by the Exposition. Governor Blanchard came accompanied by a staff of eighty, the historic Washington Artillery of New Orleans, and many prominent Louisianians. In the "Sala Capitular" of the Cabildo there was an exact repetition of the transfer ceremonies conducted in the "Sala Capitular" of the old Cabildo at New Orleans a hundred years ago, the Colonial Prefect, Clement Laussat, being represented by Professor Alcee Fortier; Governor William Charles C. Claiborne, by his descendant, William Charles C. Claiborne; General James S. Zacharie, then descendant, Theodore S. Wilkinson; Soniat Dufossat, the French Secretary, by L. Dugeron; the American Secretary, M. Wadsworth, by Honorable Jas. S. Zacharie. Then followed the welcoming address by President Francis, Jr., a descendant of the founder of Saint Louis, and the firing of a salute by the famous Garde Republicaine Band of eighty-six pieces from Paris, and Governor Blanchard for the American domination; the reading of Governor Claiborne's proclamation, by Professor Alcee Fortier as the representative of the Mayor of New Orleans; the raising of the flag on the old Cabildo. The ceremonies were interspersed with music by the famous Garde Republicaine Band of eighty-six pieces from Paris, fired at the original raising of the flag on the old Cabildo. During the day the Governor and his staff, escorted by the representatives and followed by luncheons and receptions, ending in the transfer after Thurstrop's great painting. During the day the Governor and his staff, escorted by the representatives and followed by luncheons and receptions, ending in the transfer after Thurstrop's great painting.



The State of Louisiana—the “mother” of the Louisiana Purchase—brought to the Fair an exact replica of the old Cabildo at New Orleans, the Town House in which the documents of the final transfer of Louisiana to the United States were signed on December 20, 1803.

That it should be exactly like the original in every detail was the particular endeavor of the Honorable W. W. Heard, ex-Governor of Louisiana, and the Fair Commissioners of his appointment, consisting of Governor N. C. Blanchard, Judge Emil Roch, Colonel Charles Schuler, Honorable Henry L. Gueydan, Major J. G. Lee, General J. B. Levert, Doctor Wm. C. Stubbs and Robert Glenk.

When the visitor stepped within the Cabildo he felt himself transported into the Eighteenth century, for all the things there, furniture and interior decorations of all kinds, were exact copies of what was really used when the venerable document was signed by the representatives of France and the United States.

Besides the old Cabildo, the State had exhibits in the Palaces of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Mines and Metallurgy, Education and Social Economy, Liberal Arts, Anthropology and Transportation.



W. W. HEARD,  
Ex-Governor of Louisiana, who appointed  
the Commission.

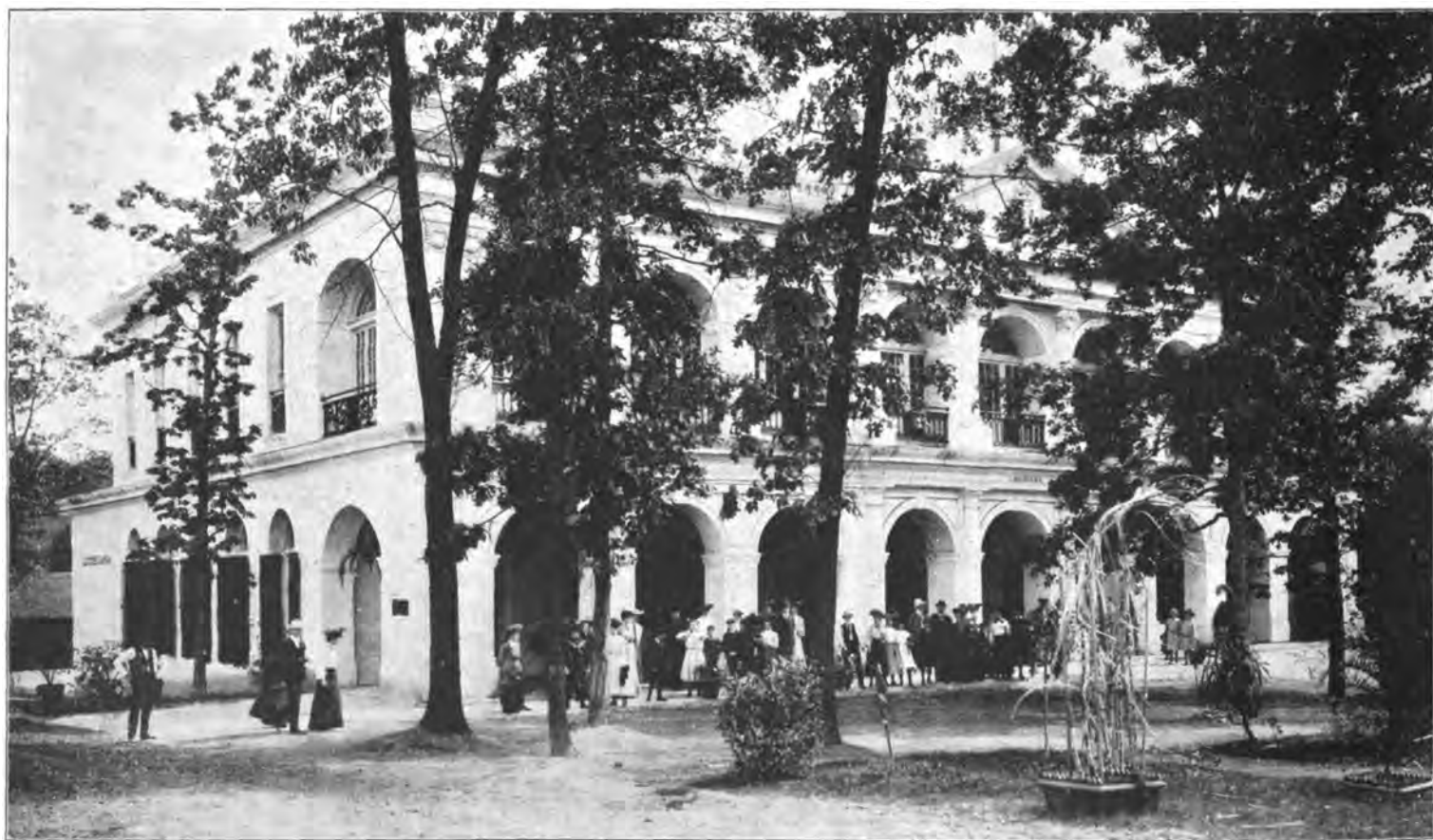
The State appropriated \$100,000, one-fourth of which was set aside for the erection of the State pavilion, while \$5,000 was spent in its maintenance. Here receptions in honor of prominent visitors from the State were held, among whom were ex-Governor W. W. Heard and wife, Governor and Mrs. N. C. Blanchard, Mayor Capdeville of New Orleans and the society of Daughters of the Confederacy.



NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,  
Governor of Louisiana, who carried out  
the State's participation.

Louisiana Day celebration took place September 14, 1904, when an elaborate procession was arranged, in which all the prominent military organizations at the Exposition took part and which ended at the Cabildo, where Professor Alcee Fortier repeated and explained the transfer ceremonies of December 20, 1803. The Treaty of Concession, the credentials and the *proces verbal* were read again just as had been done a century before. In the evening of the 14th a graphic history of Louisiana was presented before thousands of spectators by means of fireworks, which showed the chief historic scenes in the burning tableaux.

In the Palace of Agriculture Louisiana made an extensive display not only in the products of her fields but also of machinery by which they are converted into merchantable



THE CABILDO, LOUISIANA BUILDING.

In its building, on the Plateau of States, Louisiana contributed to the Exposition a structure of great historical interest. It was a reproduction of the famous Cabildo, or Town House of New Orleans, in which the transfer of the Louisiana Territory from France to the United States was consummated in 1803. It was the exact size of the original, 95 by 107 feet, but it was more than a replica, the actual doors and roof of the picturesque old Spanish structure having been removed and brought to Saint Louis for the new structure. The interior was ornamented with choice paintings, some of which were brought to America by Joseph Bonaparte. There were portraits of Livingston, Monroe and Marbois, who signed the treaty between France and the United States, and of Jefferson, Napoleon, Salcedo, Laussat, Wilkinson and Claiborne. It also contained a painting showing New Orleans as it was in 1803. In the collection of antique furniture was a china cabinet that had belonged to Napoleon, and the desk on which the treaty of 1803 was signed. Above the desk hung a fac-simile of the treaty. The gardens in front of the building suggested Jackson Square, on which the original building faces, and contained a reproduction of the famous heroic equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson, hero of New Orleans.



## LOUISIANA IN THE EXHIBIT PALACES.



DOCTOR W. C. STUBBS,  
Louisiana  
Commissioner.

forms. A complete sugar house stood here in model, showing the vacuum pans now used instead of open kettles by 225 sugar factories. It is not so very long ago that this change took place as a result of the development of the sugar industry. A model rice mill was also installed with pictures showing methods of rice cultivation in Louisiana. In connection with it was shown an

irrigation plant used to flood the rice fields. Formerly all the rice grown in this State was cultivated on the banks of the Mississippi River and its outlying bayous, and watered by these streams—pumps and syphons being used to elevate the water over the levees. Now, by means of irrigating ditches and steam pumps, thousands of acres of waste land have become productive rice fields. Cotton gins and presses, and cottonseed oil mills also formed an interesting feature of the exhibit. Tobacco of different kinds and in all its forms was displayed in this booth—yellow leaf, rolled cigars, and the famous perique in its different states. One brand of this perique tobacco has been manufactured by the same family for over a hundred years.

One product in the booth aroused much wonder. It was a mammoth sweet potato weighing forty pounds. It had sprouted and the vine had run a distance of forty feet around the walls of the Louisiana section. Its growth had been encouraged, and supports for it had been improvised. The vine was entirely leafless but had a dozen or more beautiful blooms on it, which were large and red and had the appearance of big morning glories. Forage and garden crops, fiber plants and products, grains, clover and alfalfa were shown in

profusion. In fruit-growing and the raising of ornamental plants, Louisiana showed what she could do by a double display in the Palace of Horticulture. The larger exhibit was made in the building proper, and showed especially fine oranges and persimmons. Her second display was in the conservatory, where specimens were shown of her native palms and pecan trees as well as rare varieties imported by



"LOUISIANA"  
In the Colonnade of States.

her from all over the world. Pomegranate, grape fruit, orange and fig trees, banana, coffee and tea plants, jasmine that filled the air with its fragrance and anthurium in bloom and bearing fruit stood here. The ferns displayed were of all varieties from the delicate maiden-hair to the mammoth tree fern. Among the most prized was an Australian tree fern, of which kind very few have

ever been induced to grow in the United States. In the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game, the bountiful forests of the State were represented both by fine logs and by numerous articles manufactured therefrom. Baseball bats of ash and cottonwood, fruit boxes of the same woods and also of poplar and gum; charcoal from white oak and pine; shingles and laths of cypress; tool handles of hickory, white and cow oak; and wagon spokes and felloes of hickory and white oak, besides many other wood manufactures. The Spanish moss, which grows so abundantly on the trees and makes Louisiana forests so picturesque, was shown here twisted and woven into horse collars and bales. Another curious exhibit in the Louisiana booth was the collection of cypress knees. They



ROBERT GLENK,  
Assistant Commissioner,  
Louisiana.

grow in clusters among the cypress swamps, are hard, hollow, conical outgrowths from the roots of the tree. The specimens shown here varied in size from one and one half to six feet in height. Hard woods cover much of the alluvial and bluff lands of the State, and are beginning to be turned into finished timber by newly erected sawmills. Of all wood, however, pine predominates, and its resin is converted into spirits and oil of turpentine, into resin, pine tar and other products.

In another section of the Forestry building

of the birds, fishes and wild animals of Louisiana were installed.

An exhibit which drew many a laugh from the visitor was the figure of a woman made of salt and labeled "Lot's Wife," which stood in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy. This represented the vast salt fields of the State, in which there is already salt enough in sight to supply this country



STATUE OF GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

In the garden of the "Cabildo" stood an equestrian statue of the hero of New Orleans, a replica of the heroic-size bronze which stands in Jackson Square in front of the original Cabildo in New Orleans.

for an indefinite period. Even before the white man came into this territory the Indian of what is now Louisiana bartered salt with the neighbor-



LA SALLE.

ing tribes. Salt has been discovered in various parts of Louisiana, and in some places borings have been made through salt for 1,800 feet. A pyramid of sulphur also stood in this exhibit, to represent the richest sulphur mine in the world, at Sulphur City, in southwestern Louisiana. Blocks of marble and limestone were shown from numerous counties in Louisiana.

Petroleum and crude oil, which have assumed such an important part in present-day manufacturing, attract attention wherever exhibited. Therefore, the samples displayed by Louisiana called forth inquiry. Coal cut from seven and a half foot beds was shown here in big blocks. Of clays, sandstone, and even iron ore, this booth made a good display, showing a promising future for the State.

A topographic map four feet wide and thirty-five feet long, giving a clear picture of the levees along the Mississippi River from Arkansas to the river's mouth, was the main exhibit of Louisiana in the Palace of Liberal Arts. Its purpose was to demonstrate the contention of the State that levee work should be under the control of the Federal Government. Louisiana now expends about two million dollars a year to protect the land of the State from overflow. Some of the other valuable features of this exhibit were a working model of the United States dock at New Orleans, and topographical maps of that city in 1803 and 1903. Perhaps most interesting to the casual visitor were the old books, maps and charts shown here, which, after so many years had become valuable. These were historical, geographical and descriptive, all bearing upon the territory embraced in the Louisiana Purchase. Some were in Spanish, some in French; some were written in German, and some even in



THE "TRANSFER" DESK AND CHAIR.

The Louisiana State building was furnished throughout with antique furniture of the style in use at the time of the Louisiana Purchase. Among this furniture was the actual desk and chair used in the formal transfer by the participants in that historic event December 20, 1803. It has since that day been called "The Transfer Desk." On the walls hung portraits of famous men, among them the explorer, La Salle, the first white man to go to the mouth of the Mississippi, and the signer of the treaty, Barbe Marbois, Napoleon's Minister of Finance. This last portrait, by Lacoma, the French med-

Latin. One of the very oldest was printed in the last-named language and bore the date of 1555. The earliest of the maps were of Spanish



BARBE-MARBOIS.

origin and full of inaccuracies, representing, however, the popular idea of America at that time. Picturing life in the early days, these rare books and maps formed a priceless collection, gathered from many sources in Europe and America. For the lover of relics this booth held another treasure in the form of some straight pieces of charred cypress wood

which they had originally stood. This exhibit was supplemented, in a way, by that in the Palace of Transportation, where traffic on the Mississippi River was illustrated from the time of the Indian canoe to the present fine steamers; and further supplemented by a collection of Indian relics placed in the Anthropology building of the Exposition.



GALVEZ.  
Owned and exhibited by the State in the Louisiana State building.

The department of State government nearest the heart of the Louisianian is that of education. In the Palace of Education and Social Economy was installed an index to the results of his efforts in this direction. The colored as well as the white children have been cared for by the State, and the exhibit of their work showed that the best educational methods were being followed. For higher education Louisiana has advanced colleges and a State University,

where instruction is offered in every branch of literary as well as industrial training. In the Palace of Education an exposition was made of the work accomplished by the Sugar Experiment Station of Audubon Park, New Orleans, by means of a complete sugar exhibit of models, pictures, charts and statistics.

MINNESOTA ABLY EXPLOITED HER RESOURCES.



MINNESOTA STATE BUILDING.

The engraving shows the novel design of the Minnesota building. Visitors were welcomed to a large reception hall where large doors of decorative glass were shaded by venetian blinds. The offices of the Commission and other rooms for the convenience of visitors opened from the reception hall. The cost of the structure was \$16,000.

Minnesota, while lying partly east of the Mississippi River, is counted among the States of the Louisiana Purchase. This State was represented by exhibits in nearly all the departments and they were of general excellence. One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by the legislature to exploit its varied resources and attractions and all was expended upon its exhibits and their maintenance, except about \$16,000, which was devoted to the erection and furnishing of its pavilion in the Plateau of States. It was one of the first States to endorse the proposition to hold the Exposition, and its legislature needed no urging to provide for proper representation of its resources. Known as the "Bread and Butter State," its claims to that great



GOVERNOR VAN SANT AND THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION.

Standing, left to right, J. M. Underwood, Vice-President; Representative James A. Tawney; C. S. Mitchell, Superintendent; sitting, left to right, Conde Hamlin, President; Governor S. R. Van Sant; Theodore L. Hays, Secretary.

distinction were successfully supported by its exhibits.

The Minnesota Commission, appointed by Governor Samuel R. Van Sant, was composed of Conde Hamlin, of Saint Paul, President; J. M. Underwood, of Lake City, Vice-President; Theodore L. Hays, of Minneapolis, Secretary; C. S. Mitchell, of Saint Paul, Superintendent of Exhibits. Mr. Mitchell retired from the work in September and was succeeded in the Commission by S. George Stevens, of Duluth.

The dedication of the Minnesota State Building took place on June 7th and was participated in by Governor Van Sant and wife, General F. H. Dearth, General M. M. Gasser and wife, Colonel P. D. Boutell, Colonel Warren Proctor, Col-



onel I. W. Bouck, Colonel Alex. Stewart, Colonel Robert H. Seng and wife, Major David E. Jones and many other distinguished citizens of the State. The dedicatory exercises were held under the auspices of the Minnesota Editorial Association and the opening address was delivered by C. F. McDonald, President of the Association. Other addresses were by President Francis, of the Exposition, Governor Samuel R. Van Sant, Honorable J. A. Tawney, J. M. Underwood, Vice-President, and Theodore L. Hays, Secretary of the Commission, and C. W. Stanton, ex-President of the Editorial Association. During his stay at the Exposition Governor Van Sant was entertained at the State building. Later in the Exposition Governor Van Sant and wife and their two nieces visited the Exposition for several days and were accorded many honors. Among the other more notable social functions at the building was the entertainment given in honor of the Knights of Pythias lodges of Minnesota, the reception to the officers and men of the First Minnesota Regiment and the reception to Minnesota newspaper men, their wives and friends.

Minnesota's exhibits were among the most comprehensive, showing to the best advantage its splendid resources and their rapid development. In agriculture and dairying few, if any, excelled it. In its central booth in the Palace of Agriculture was mounted inside a triple-plate glass refrigerator case, a monument made of pure butter. The statue was that of a woman seated upon a stool. By her side was a youth, whom she was offering bread and butter. It typified the State's attitude toward the world as a bread and



butter producer. The exhibit received two grand prizes, eleven gold and eighteen silver medals. A panoramic view of a Minnesota wheat farm was a highly decorative feature of the Minnesota section. The picture was made entirely of grains and grasses. Minnesota also had in the same department an elaborate cheese exhibit. In the Palace of Horticulture the State had two complete exhibit spaces, both of which were made especially interesting by moving exhibits operated by electric motors. All the leading fruits grown in the State were displayed.

The State was represented by a large triple exhibit in the Department of Forestry, Fish and Game. One-third

of the space was occupied by seventeen large aquaria filled with the varieties of fish found in its numerous lakes. Another third was devoted to a timber scene in which were arranged one or more of the different wild animals found in the State. The remaining third was filled with moose and deer heads, mounted bear and mounted specimens of fish found in the State.

Minnesota's mining exhibit was the recipient of a grand prize, two gold and four silver medals. The exhibit was enclosed by





# MISSOURI GRANDLY EXPLOITED HER GREAT RESOURCES.

a low stone balustrade, made of polished cut stone from different parts of the State. It also included panels of brick. A large granite column three feet in diameter and twenty feet high, brought from the State Capitol, and seven large faced stones, set in cement, showed the appearance of the stone when used in construction. On the walls of the space was a large group of pictures showing the mines and quarries of the State, maps of the State's great iron ranges, and a chart showing the output of every mine in the iron region. There was also a model of the Fayal Mine, one of the largest producers in the world, and an immense model of the City of Duluth; models of ore docks and cars, samples of a large variety of ores, a collection of Indian pictograph stones, and a complete working engine made by the Mechanical Art High School of Duluth. Minnesota's installation in the Palace of Education consisted of a complete exhibit of the work turned out by the schools of the State, including rural, semi-graded, graded, high, normal and the University of Minnesota. This exhibit was given a grand prize, nine gold and eight silver medals. Minnesota was also largely represented in the horse, cattle, swine, sheep and poultry shows, from which it carried off many prizes.

A Missourian suggested the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, it was held on Missouri soil, and the largest appropriation made for exposition purposes by any State was by Missouri. In every building where State exhibits were permitted Missouri was represented, and for

artistic beauty and comprehensiveness hers were unexcelled. In those buildings where only individual exhibits were demonstrated. In their entirety, the exhibits made by the State adequately represented its resources, products and industries. Destined to be the greatest beneficiary of the Exposition, it was appropriate that Missouri assumed the position of leader. That it did so, ably maintaining its superiority to the close of the Exposition, reflected the greatest credit upon those gentlemen who were burdened with the responsibility of making for the State the most magnificent showing possible.

Missouri's appropriation for the World's Fair was \$1,000,000. One fourth of this amount was expended upon the construction of its State building, the most imposing and expensive State structure on the grounds, and its furnishings. The balance, \$750,000, was expended on the installation of exhibits, maintenance and entertainment. The Missouri State Commission, originally appointed by Governor Alexander M. Dockery, was composed as follows: M. T. Davis, of Springfield, President; F. J. Moss, of St. Joseph, Vice-President; B. H. Bonfoey of Unionville, Secretary; W. H. Marshall, of Morehouse, Treasurer; L. F. Parker, of Saint Louis; D. P. Stroup, of Norborne; N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia; J. O. Allison, of New London; H. C. McDougall, of Kansas City. Mr. McDougall resigned and was succeeded by J. H. Hawthorne, of Kansas City. Illness caused the temporary absence of Mr. Marshall



"MISSOURI" STATUE, COLONNADE OF STATES.

The allegorical statue of Missouri was designed by Sterling A. Calder, of Philadelphia. It is the figure of a young woman who holds in one hand the shield of the State and in the other the Greek caduceus, the sign of commerce and industry. Upon her lap is a tanned hide, indicating the industries of live stock growing and leather manufacture. Her hat, a huge tobacco leaf, represented another great industry, while an overflowing cornucopia represented the orchard wealth of the State.



L. F. PARKER.



J. O. ALLISON.



D. P. STROUP.



B. H. BONFOEY, Secretary.



FRANK J. MOSS, Vice-President.



M. T. DAVIS, President.



J. H. HAWTHORNE, Treasurer.



N. H. GENTRY.

MEMBERS OF THE MISSOURI COMMISSION.



THE GREAT CLASSIC STRUCTURE ERECTED BY MISSOURI.

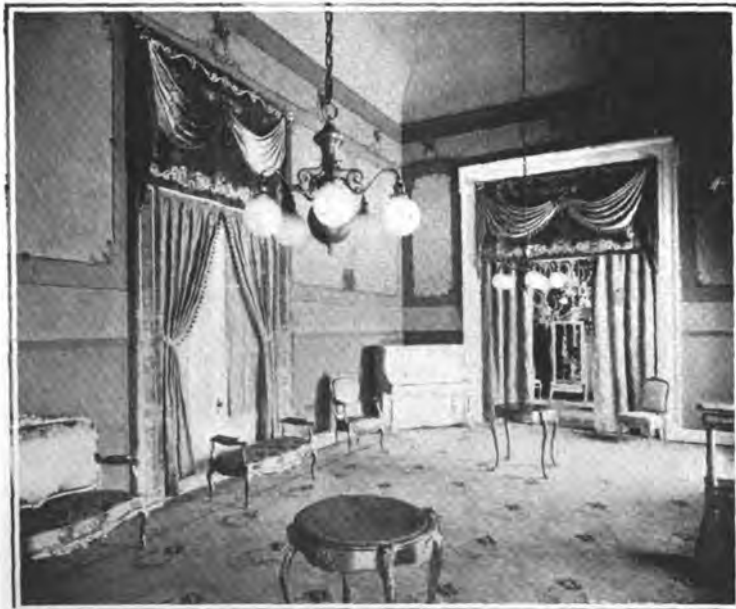
The Missouri building was the largest and handsomest of the many on the Plateau of States. It was designed by Isaac S. Taylor, and cost, including furnishings, \$250,000. It occupied the high ground south of the Government building and its neat gilded dome surmounted by an emblematic statue of "The Spirit of Missouri," could be seen from almost every part of the Exposition grounds. It was the scene of many notable social functions. The building contained rooms adapted for various purposes, two large halls in either wing, a commodious auditorium, a handsome rotunda, with brilliant electric fountains, a suite for the governor, men's and women's parlors, press room and executive offices. On the second floor were rooms for commissioners, hostesses and matron. The building was warmed by steam in cool weather and refrigerated by cold air in warm weather. The approaches and elevations of the building were adorned with statuary, heroic figures of Jefferson and Napoleon being placed at the main entrance. The interior decorations were among its most interesting features. All the privileges of the building were free. It was partially destroyed by fire on the evening of November 19.

from the State, and Mr. Hawthorne succeeded him as Treasurer of the Commission. The hostesses of the State building selected by the Commission were Mrs. Emma D. Nuckols and Mrs. Belle Hall Small.

The purpose of the Missouri building was to provide public comfort, culture and social enjoyment. It was the scene during the Exposition of numerous entertainments, conventions and meetings of every kind. It was the greatest social center of the Fair. It was dedicated June 3d in the presence of a great and enthusiastic throng. An address was delivered upon the occasion by Governor Dockery, who presided and formally received the building from the President of the Commission, Mr. Davis. Missouri Day was celebrated October 11th and was characterized by a grand decorative display of

the interior and exterior of the building, addresses by Governor Dockery and President Francis, and a reception. Missouri Week began August 22d, and there was a friendly rivalry among the various cities of the State as to which would send the largest proportionate representation to participate in the event. To November 10th more than seven hundred thousand persons had registered in the Missouri building.

Missouri held the first place in the Palace of Agriculture. Its exhibit occupied a prominent position on the main aisle. The central thought was to show the attractiveness of farm life and to demonstrate the wonderful progress of recent years in agriculture. Missouri having been chosen by the Exposition to represent the corn States, the most striking feature of its



LADIES PARLOR IN MISSOURI BUILDING.



GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR IN MISSOURI BUILDING.

# MISSOURI'S MAGNIFICENT CORN TEMPLE.

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PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE MISSOURI BUILDING BY FIRE, NOVEMBER 19th.

In the evening of November 19th occurred the first and only serious mishap of the Exposition, the burning of the stately and lavishly equipped Missouri building. It was a brilliant last day for the famous structure. From 3:00 in the afternoon until nearly 5:00 its large auditorium had been crowded with people enjoying the oratory, recitation and impersonations, including a one-act comedy presented by the Perry School of Oratory and Dramatic Art, under the direction of Miss Bessie Morse. Soon after the crowd had left the fire started from the electric lighting apparatus in the basement under the assembly room. Hale's Fire Fighters and the Exposition's fire companies were soon at work, but the flames had gained such headway that only a part of the magnificent building was saved, and that in a badly damaged condition. An immense concourse of people regretfully watched the conflagration, and a volunteer salvage corps of bystanders, under the direction of Walter Williams, who had charge of the Model Library and the distribution of the "Missouri Book," rescued the ten thousand volumes of the library and a large amount of the fine furniture. It was thought that night that all the State's pictures of her Governors and other art work were irrevocably lost, in view of the fact that they were in the assembly room where the flames had seemed to be most fierce. However, twenty of the paintings were recovered unharmed by either fire or water, and eight or ten more so little damaged as to be easily restored by retouching. An oil portrait of President Francis, painted when he was Governor of Missouri, was hung near the stage and was found undamaged the day after the fire. One thrilling incident of the destruction was the interest with which the people watched a United States flag floating a long time over the west portico, surrounded by flames, and the tremendous cheering which greeted its escape as the fastenings burned and the flag itself came safe to the ground.

exhibit was a great corn temple that aroused the admiration of every visitor. All the decorative features of the exhibit were made entirely from grains and grasses. In the artistic facade was shown a series of pictures, illustrating the marked contrast between old and new methods of agriculture. Corn was exhibited in many forms. The Louisiana Purchase

Monument in corn, two large corn towers and more than one hundred varieties of corn profitably grown in the State emphasized the importance of the cereal. Two great grain pictures, showing a representative Missouri farm, and a six-thousand acre corn field in Missouri, were among the most notable features of the exhibit.

The portrait of Governor Dockery, made in grain, and the figures

of an Indian maiden and a modern belle, attracted attention at the main entrance. Agricultural products of all kinds were shown, representing every county in the State. The dairy interests of the State were also represented in the Agricultural palace by a large display, tastefully arranged, of the butter and cheese produced in the State. A feature of this

exhibit was the largest cheese ever manufactured. It came from Callaway County.

Missouri had 6,000 square feet of space in the Horticultural palace, the largest area of any State. The space was surrounded by a handsome facade, appropriately decorated, and was filled with all the representative and choice

varieties of Missouri fruits. From eighty-four counties more than 434 varieties were shown. The exhibit demonstrated that Missouri had few, if any, superiors. A train of miniature cars ran on an elevated platform around the exhibit space, the cars being kept filled with fresh fruit in the different seasons — apples, peaches, plums, cherries and berries of every

kind. Missouri had the finest apples and some of the largest peaches shown in the palace.

The mining resources of the State were shown near the main entrance of the Palace of Mines. Its space was enclosed by a facade, upon which ran a miniature train, representing the great railroad systems of the State, with cars filled with



MISSOURI BUILDING AFTER THE FIRE.

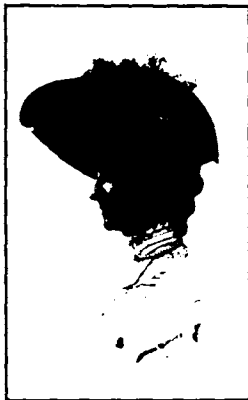
This illustration shows the Missouri building as it appeared after the fire of November 19th. This view indicates that the damage was confined wholly to the upper part of the structure, but such was not a fact. The employees of the Missouri Commission gave a banquet in the ruins the week following the fire.





COMMISSIONERS' ROOM, MISSOURI BUILDING.

various mineral products. In the exhibit every district was represented by specimens and much was put on exhibition indicating that the enormous mineral resources of Missouri, despite the great yield in the past, have hardly begun to be developed.



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MRS. E. D. NUCKOLS.  
Hostess of Missouri Building.

The exhibit consisted of coal, lead, zinc, copper, tripoli, building and ornamental stone, clays, sands, mineral waters, crystals, mining machinery at work, laboratory specimens and equipment from the School of Mines and photographs of 1,200 mining scenes. An outside mining exhibit was made in the Mining Gulch where mining machinery was shown at work. Special features were a lead and zinc concentrating plant, model of a shot tower, and an illustration of the process of making babbitt metal and solder. Missouri's Educational exhibit was especially significant in the fact that it showed that in three decades illiteracy in the State had fallen from 13.4 per cent to 6.4 per cent. The State was represented in several places in the Palace of Education. The public school exhibit showed the work of the entire system of the State public schools, each grade being represented by photographs of typical children and school scenes and by representative work of the pupils. Mutoscopes presented in moving pictures school-ground scenes. The work of more than 200,000 children was on exhibition, and by means of cabinets, tables and wing frames the exhibits were presented in compact form. In the facade appeared illuminated photographs of forty distinguished Missouri educators. Missouri University and all the colleges of the State were represented in the building, and out on the Exposition grounds was shown a model country school house completely furnished. In Social Economy was shown the work of inmates of charitable institutions.

In the Fish and Game department Missouri was the only State that had an exhibit of live game. This collection was arranged in cages around a lake, the waters of which were stocked with fish. Upon the lake shore was a hunter's lodge furnished in rustic style and containing all the paraphernalia of a sportsman. In the exhibit were live deer, wild cat, mountain lion, coyote, gray wolf, red and gray fox, opossum,

raccoon, beaver, mink, wild turkey and geese, wild duck, black wolf, bald eagle, squirrels and rabbits—nearly all of the varieties to be found in Missouri. In the lake were rainbow trout, brook trout, black bass, crappie, channel cat, buffalo, sunfish, eel and carp.

The State offered premiums supplementary to those offered by the Exposition in the Live Stock department, and it was largely represented in every class shown—Missouri mules, horses and cattle adding to their already wide reputation for superiority. In the Poultry department the State also gave supplementary prizes, and the reputation of the Missouri chicken was greatly enhanced.

More than sixty varieties of Missouri woods were shown in the Forestry building. One of the most striking exhibits here was the display of furniture manufactured from the gum woods of Southeast Missouri. Oak, pine, cherry and all the most useful woods were shown in finished and unfinished conditions. The exhibit was installed in two booths, one devoted to gum and the other to the other woods. In both were displayed hand-carved mantels, tables and chairs.

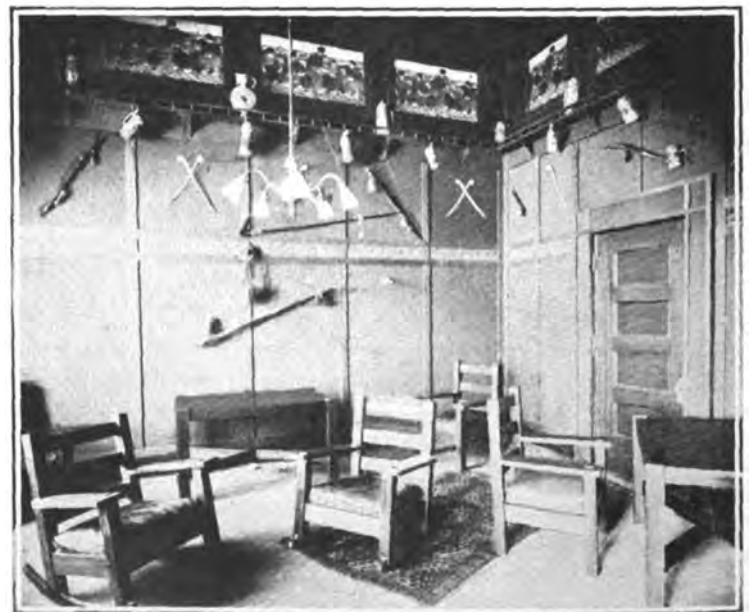
The woman's work exhibit had booths in the Varied Industries and the Manufactures buildings. In the first were shown specimens of fancy embroideries, laces and needle work by Missouri women. In the second were displayed china painting, pyrography and paintings in oil, water color and pastel, all by Missouri women. In every one of the other great exhibit buildings Missouri's interests were well cared for by individual or corporation exhibitors.

The Missouri Commission, in addition to its exploitation work and the collection, installation and care of exhibits of Missouri journalism and literature, caused to be prepared and published a large bound volume telling of the resources of the State. It was compiled and edited by Walter Williams, and 80,000 copies were distributed free of charge to householders of the State during the Fair.

In the evening of November 19th the magnificent Missouri building was partially destroyed by fire and some of its furnishings badly damaged. The fire started from an electric



BELLE H. SMALL.  
Hostess of Missouri Building.



DUTCH ROOM, MISSOURI BUILDING.



light wire under the assembly room and spread with wonderful rapidity. A gallant effort was made by the Exposition fire-fighters to save the structure, but their best efforts resulted in the saving of only a part of the building. Fortunately, all the oil portraits of the Governors which had been brought from the State Capitol and the other works of art that hung on the walls of the building were saved, only one or two of them suffering any damage whatever.

Missouri's achievements at the Exposition amply justified the expenditure of money and labor that made them possible.

Missouri embraces an area larger than England and Wales, yet her population is less than one-tenth of those countries,

being 45.2 to the square mile. It has sometimes been called a Southern State and at other times a Western State, but it is neither. It is the very center of the United States. Originally a slave State, it abolished slavery by its own act, the only State in the Union doing so. The assessed valuation of the property of the State is almost \$1,500,000,000 and its tax rate is 17 cents per \$100.

It is claimed that Missouri possesses more natural resources than any State in the Union. It is certain that no other State surpasses her in their variety and extent. In many industries she leads and



WALTER WILLIAMS,

Chief of Publications for the Missouri Commission; compiler of the "Missouri Book," Exposition Commissioner to the Foreign Press, and Secretary of the Executive Committee, International Press Congress in May, 1904.

in many others she is unexcelled. The fertility of her soil has made her primarily an agricultural State and her farm products have been the basis of her immense wealth. Missouri grows one-twelfth of the wheat of the world and one-tenth of all the corn. The live stock of the State is estimated to be worth more than \$200,000,000 and its proportion of fine-bred stock is equal to that of any of her sister States. Missouri excels all States in the production of poultry and eggs and is the greatest apple State in the Union. She possesses one-third more apple trees than any other State and the largest orchards and nurseries. For every one of her inhabitants she grows two bushels of apples annually and she grows the finest qualities of many of the smaller fruits. Of all the zinc mined in the world Missouri produces eighty per



"AGRICULTURE."

Decorative group on the facade of the Missouri building, expressing the boundless resources of her fertile soil.

cent and of all the nickel ninety per cent. She produces a large portion of the lead, and more than one-half of the State is underlaid with coal. Although the mineral development of the State is but in its infancy, it is authoritatively stated that more than \$700,000,000 have been realized from her mines. As a manufacturing and commercial State, Missouri occupies a leading position. With great transportation facilities, cheap fuel, its close proximity to great markets and its intimate relation to the great southwestern country, it has the most brilliant future.

Missouri is in the temperate zone and its average mean temperature is 54 degrees. The climate is healthful, and the Bureau of Ethnology of the Federal Government authorizes the statement that native Missourians are taller and stronger than are the natives of any other State of the Union. The annual death rate in Missouri is but 12.2, while the annual death rate of the United States is 16.3. The annual birth rate in Missouri exceeds the annual death rate 13.8 per cent.

Since 1872 the total assessed valuation of real and personal property of the State has almost tripled, while the rate of taxation has decreased from 45 to 17 cents on each \$100 valuation. The State constitution provides that twenty-five per cent of the general revenue of the State be applied to the support of the public schools, but as a matter of



MISSOURI TRAINING SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

Only a few of the products of the Missouri manual training school were exhibited, but they were of a character to demonstrate the value of the institution. Every article exhibited bespoke the ingenuity and skill of the pupils.



MISSOURI'S MAIN EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

Showing a section of the principal exhibit in the Palace of Education. The State had seven district exhibits, and in completeness and comprehensiveness they excelled all other States. This section was a part of the public school display.

fact the General Assembly regularly appropriates thirty-three and one-third per cent for such purposes, leaving but ten cents on each hundred dollars valuation to be devoted to general purposes. The State levies a number of special taxes, from which it derives a large revenue, among them being those on beer, dramshop licenses, incorporated companies, insurance companies and collateral inheritances. In 1902 the State's receipts amounted to \$10,258,583.81 and its expenditures to \$9,373,601.60.

Missouri contains 45,425,600 acres of land surface, of which 33,997,883 acres are included in farms, 22,900,043 acres of which are improved lands. Statistics show that in 1900 she had 284,886 farms averaging a fraction less than 120 acres each, which were valued, exclusive of buildings, by the United States census, at \$695,470,723. The buildings were valued at \$148,508,490, making the total valuation \$843,979,213. There were listed for taxes 41,830,793 acres, assessed at \$325,415,250.

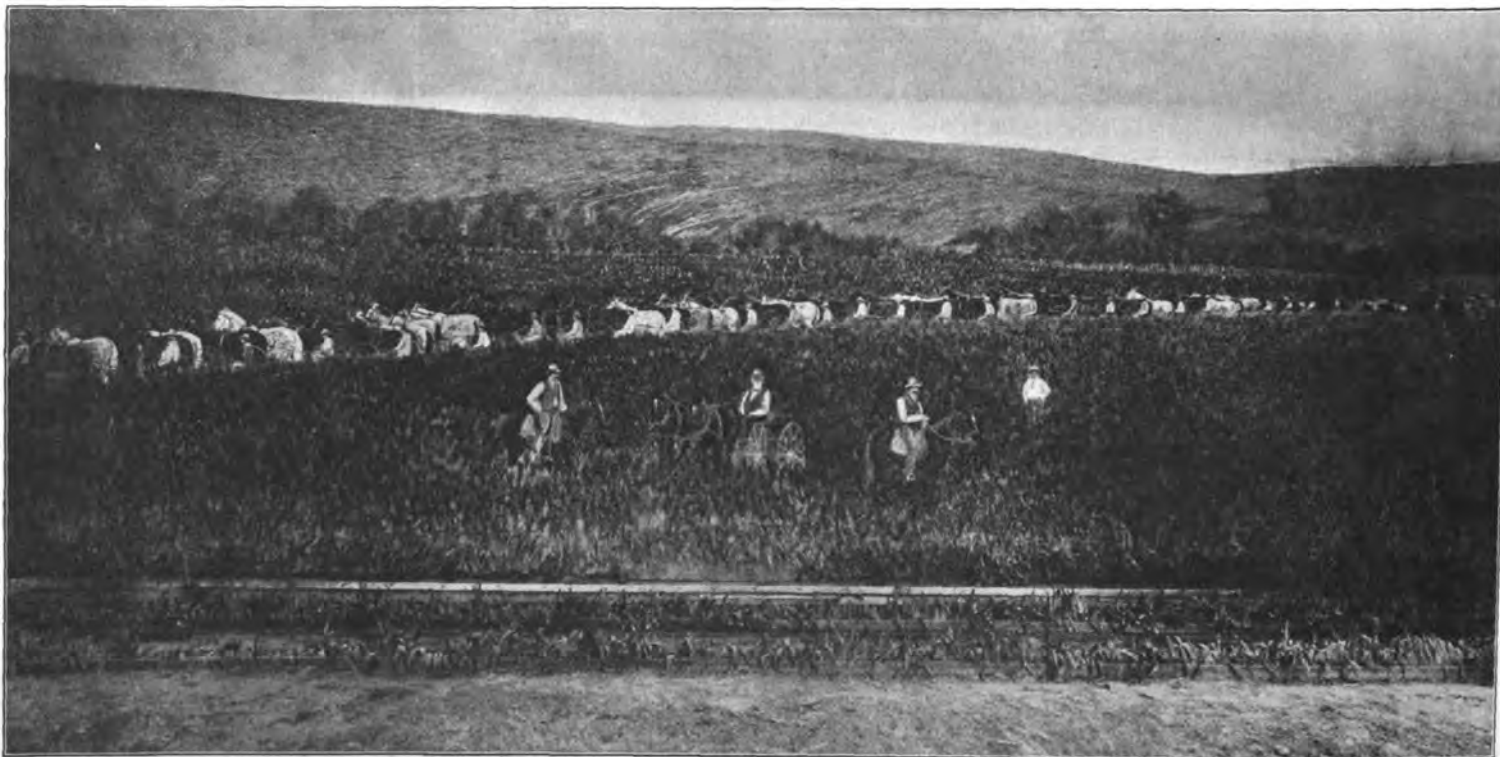


THE MISSOURI CORN TEMPLE.

It was Missouri's part to lead in the representation of the corn-growing States, as she now outranks all others in the production of that cereal. This temple was the most pretentious decorative creation in the Palace of Agriculture. Its lofty dome was seen long before the visitor drew near it. The beautiful interior decorations made of corn, corn husks and stalks, and its easy chairs were a continual joy to those interested in agriculture.

but forty per cent of their real value.

Montana's reputation as one of the great treasure States of the American Union was fully sustained by its exhibits at the Exposition, which were calculated to give the world a better idea of its real importance as a region of untold wealth. In the production of wealth per capita Montana ranks second, and that its citizens are disposed to maintain its pre-eminence is indicated by the additional fact that in school expenditures, per pupil, it is surpassed by but two States. The State appropriated \$50,000 for Exposition purposes, and \$10,000 additional was raised among its citizens to make its showing more effective. Montana was represented on the National Commission by the Honorable Thomas H. Carter of Helena, and on the Board of Lady Managers by Mrs. Margaret P. Daly of Anaconda. Mr. Carter was President of the National Commission. The State Commission was appointed by Governor Joseph K. Toole and was composed of the following



DECORATIVE EXHIBIT IN PALACE OF AGRICULTURE—A MISSOURI WHEAT FIELD

This triumph of artistic decorative skill, a picture made of grains and grasses, an actual transplantation of things of the landscape to make a landscape typical of Missouri, was intended to show the wholesale way in which farming is done in the home State of the Exposition. The Major-General is seen in the wagon and members of his staff on horseback nearby. Beyond is the army of horses and men moving in solid phalanx against the yellow grain.



C. W. HOFFMAN  
Treasurer.



LEE MANTLE,  
President.



JOSEPH K. TOOLE,  
Governor of Montana.



MARTIN MAGINNIS,  
Vice-President.



PAUL MCCORMICK,  
Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE MONTANA COMMISSION.

gentlemen: Lee Mantle, Butte, President; Martin Maginnis, Helena, Vice-President; Paul McCormick, Billings, Secretary; C. W. Hoffman, Bozeman, Treasurer; B. F. White, Dillon; William Scallon, Butte; F. A. Heinze, Butte; D. McDonald, Butte; Conrad Kohrs, Helena; J. H. Rice, Fort Benton; W. G. Conrad, Great Falls; T. L. Greenough, Missoula; C. J. McNamara, Helena; D. R. Peeler, Kalispell; H. L. Frank, Butte; William C. Buskett, Helena, who was named as Executive Commissioner. An Auxiliary Committee was composed of Miss Mary A. Cruse of Helena, Mrs. W. W. Cheeley of Butte, and Mrs. T. R. Carson of Great Falls.

The Montana building was a model of the State Capitol. It represented, with its furnishings, an expenditure of \$25,000, and was dedicated June 14th, with appropriate ceremonies. Governor Toole was represented at the exercises by Judge George R. Milburn, of the Montana Supreme Court. Addresses were delivered by Judge Milburn, President Francis, Martin Maginnis, Vice-President of the State Commission, and Thomas H. Carter, President of the National Commission. An address was read from



MRS. W. W. CHEELEY.



MISS MARY A. CRUSE.



MRS. T. R. CARSON.



MRS. ADDIE MCDOWELL,  
Hostess.

MEMBERS OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY COMMITTEE  
OF THE MONTANA COMMISSION.

Honorable Lee Mantle, President of the Commission, who was unable to be present. Throughout the Exposition the



"MONTANA."

Statue in the Colonnade of States.



MONTANA BUILDING, ON CONSTITUTION AVENUE.

This was a spacious structure of modified Doric architecture. The interior was arranged for comfort and convenience and was tastefully decorated and furnished. It occupied an elevated site near the Government Bird exhibit.



## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



F. A. HEINZE.



W. G. CONRAD.



H. L. FRANK.



DANIEL McDONALD.



C. J. McNAMARA.



B. F. WHITE.



WILLIAM SCALLON.



J. H. RICE.



T. L. GREENOUGH.



MEMBERS OF THE MONTANA COMMISSION AND "GOLD-HEEL GIRLS."



D. R. PEELER.



WM. C. BUSKETT.

building was famous for the hearty hospitality it extended visitors. The hostess of the building was Mrs. Addie McDowell. Montana's greatest exhibit was in the Palace of Mines, where fifty thousand dollars' worth of gold nuggets formed an important feature, and where great copper bars

The "Gold-Heel Girls" of Montana, thirty-two in number, came to the Exposition, chaperoned by Mrs. J. M. White, of Butte, to take part in the dedication of the Montana building. They represented every county in the State, and each had been awarded, in a contest conducted by the *Inter-Mountain*, of Butte, the distinction of being the handsomest girl in her county. This picture shows them at the entrance of the Montana building accompanied by President Francis, Chairman Carter of the National Commission and members of the Montana State Commission.

were stacked at the entrance to the State's booth

to represent immense towers and to illustrate the State's wealth in its deposits of copper. A remarkable collection of sapphires from the famous mines of the State added interest to the exhibit, which was one of the largest in the mines department.



MONTANA'S FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME EXHIBIT.

With its immense forests, its great variety of big game, and streams stocked with fine fish, Montana was enabled to make one of the most remarkable exhibits in the Forestry, Fish and Game department. At the main entrance to the exhibit was a mounted male bison, and in the background were arranged mounted specimens of all the greater game of the State. Finished and unfinished woods were displayed.



MONTANA'S EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

The work of its public schools was thoroughly demonstrated by Montana in its exhibit in the Palace of Education. As one of the newer States of the Union, its showing was generally commended by educators, and especially gratifying to the people of the State. Visitors were impressed with the information that but two States exceed Montana in the amount of money it expends per capita, for educational purposes.





"NEBRASKA,"  
In the Colonnade of States.  
F. H. Packer, Sculptor.

vegetable food products and agricultural seeds. Its exhibit was enclosed by a highly ornamented facade and was attractively and effectively arranged.

In the Forestry, Fish and Game building Montana had one of the most notable exhibits. Mounted specimens of all the wild animals of the State, dressed and undressed skins, fish and birds, were embraced in the fish and game section. In the Forestry section immense yellow and white pine, cottonwood, red fir and cypress logs and a large quantity of finished lumber were shown.

Montana's exhibit of public school work in the Palace of Education arrested the attention of every person interested in methods of education who visited that building. One of the new States of the Union, it already excels many of the old States with its splendid system. The



PETER JANSEN,  
Vice-President.



H. G. SHEDD,  
Secretary.



GURDON W. WATTLES,  
President.



MATT MILLER,  
Treasurer.

MEMBERS OF THE NEBRASKA COMMISSION.

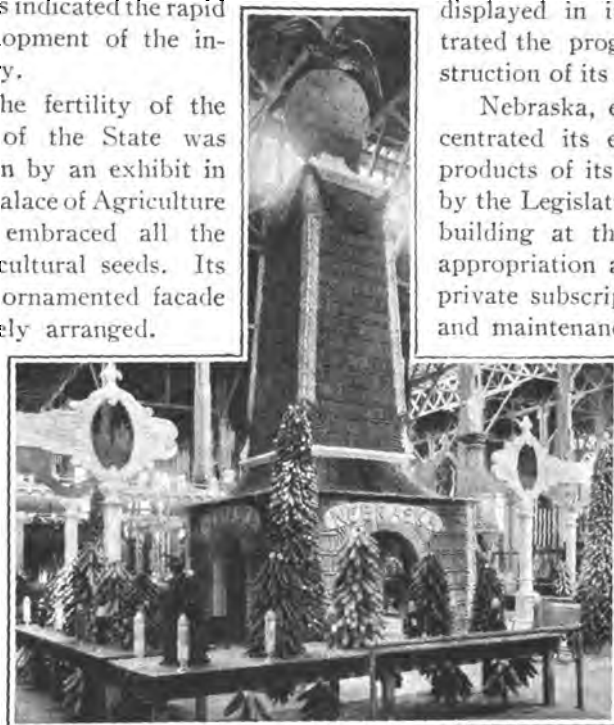
An extensive display of the exhibit included everything from the kindergarten to the col-  
manufactured products of its lege, and it was especially characterized by the intelligence  
mines indicated the rapid development of the industry.  
displayed in its arrangement. Photographs illustrated the progress that had been made in the construction of its school buildings.

Nebraska, essentially an agricultural State, concentrated its energies in the exploitation of the products of its fertile soils. With an appropriation by the Legislature of but \$35,000, the idea of a State building at the Exposition was abandoned. The appropriation and an additional \$25,000, raised by private subscriptions, was used in the installation and maintenance of exhibits and other necessary

expenses. However, in the Palace of Agriculture there was erected a pavilion which answered all the purposes of a State building and in which the Nebraska Commissioners made their headquarters.

The Nebraska Commission was appointed by Governor John H. Mickey, and comprised the following gentlemen: G. W. Wattles, of Omaha, President; Peter Jansen, of Jansen, Vice-President; Matt Miller, of David City, Treasurer; H. G. Shedd, of Lincoln, Secretary. Mrs. Mary L. Eastman, of Omaha, was

hostess at the State pavilion in the Palace of Agriculture. Nebraska Day was observed October 25th, and the features that characterized it were addresses by Governor Mickey, President



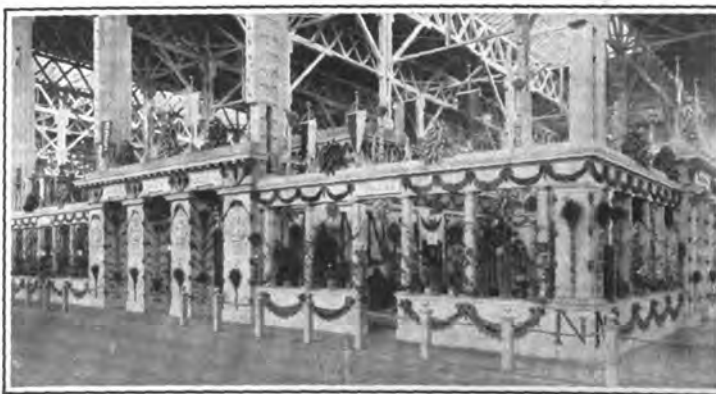
THE NEBRASKA CORN TOWER.

This immense corn tower was a part of the central corn display in the Palace of Agriculture.



NEBRASKA'S EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

Nebraska occupied an enviable position in the educational department. The work of its schools from the kindergarten to the high schools and State University was shown, and statistics were presented to the visitor showing that the State's percentage of illiteracy is smaller than that of any other State of the Union.



NEBRASKA STATE PAVILION.

Nebraska's pavilion in the Agricultural palace took the place of a State building, and contained its general agricultural exhibit. It was enclosed by a handsome facade, artistically decorated, and contained specimens of all the farm and garden products. In a little theater, stereopticon scenes of Nebraska life and resources were shown.

## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Francis, of the Exposition, Honorable John L. Webster, of Omaha, and President Wattles of the Commission. A reception at the Nebraska pavilion followed the addresses.

In connection with its headquarters, Nebraska maintained a little theater, fitted with opera chairs, stage, electric fans and all other necessary accessories, where a moving picture exhibition of Nebraska life and resources was given every forty minutes.

North Dakota was well represented in agriculture, mining and education. It had no State structure, but on its space in the Agricultural palace it had the famous

State building. The State's appropriation for the Exposition was \$50,000, all of which was expended upon its exhibits. Its agricultural exhibit embraced every phase of agriculture and dairying; its mineral display suggested its great mineral wealth; and its showing in the Palace of Education was complete and reflected credit upon the State.

The North Dakota

Commission was composed of Governor Frank White, President; R. J. Turner, Commissioner of Agriculture, Secretary; Lieutenant



R. J. TURNER,

Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture.



FRANK WHITE,

Governor of North Dakota and President of the Commission.



NORTH DAKOTA.

In the Colonnade of States.  
Bruno L. Zimm, Sculptor.



EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF NORTH DAKOTA.



NORTH DAKOTA'S MINERAL DISPLAY.

Roosevelt Cabin where its Commissioners established headquarters and which answered in a measure the purposes of a

Governor David Bartlett, Executive Commissioner; State Auditor H. L. Holmes and Warren N. Steele.



ROOSEVELT CABIN IN NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

The Roosevelt Cabin was the premier attraction furnished by North Dakota to the Exposition. It was the identical structure occupied by Theodore Roosevelt when he was a ranchman near Medora, North Dakota. It contained a sitting room, bed room and articles of furniture and pieces of clothing that belonged to Mr. Roosevelt. In the sitting room was a large red rocking chair which he occupied while he wrote the greater part of his "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman." The room also contained a rifle, top boots, hunting bag, leather chaps and a hat that had been used by him. The cabin was built in 1883 soon after Mr. Roosevelt had purchased the ranch and it was his home for three years. On the outside, at the southeast corner of the cabin, was a Maltese cross formed of empty cartridge shells driven into a log by Mr. Roosevelt.

One exhibit at the World's Fair especially well illustrated American energy and enterprise. It was the display made by a fifteen-year-old youngster—the Territory of Oklahoma.

Bounded on the north by Kansas, on the east by Indian Territory, on the south and west by Texas, in the middle of active settlements, these thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty square miles stood practically uninhabited and waste as recently as 1889. On

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations, comprising four million two hundred and eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-one acres, were opened in April, 1892. The Cherokee Strip, containing six million fourteen thousand two hundred and thirty-nine acres, was opened on September 16, 1893. The Kickapoo Reservation, comprising two hundred and six thousand six hundred and sixty-two acres, was opened in 1895. The



JOSEPH MEIBERGEN.

The Chairman of the Oklahoma Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was born in Missouri. He went with his parents to Mitchell County, Kansas, where for seven years he worked on a farm. He was educated in the city schools of Downs, Kansas, and at Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Missouri. He married Miss Anna A. Price, of Lexington, Missouri, in 1889. In 1891 he was in the mercantile business with his father at Mount Vernon, Missouri. He made the "run" into the Cherokee strip for the townsite of Enid, September 16, 1893.



OTTO A. SHUTTEE.

The Treasurer of the Oklahoma Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was born in Indiana and moved with his parents to West Plains, Missouri, in 1870. His education was received in the log school houses of southern Missouri. He was married in 1896 to Miss Flora M. Wood. He was elected cashier of the Dunklin County Bank of Malden, Missouri, in 1890, and cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of El Reno, Oklahoma, in 1892, the year he went to the Territory, and vice-president in 1901, which position he now holds.

THOMPSON B. FERGUSON,  
Governor of Oklahoma.

The ancestors of the present Governor of Oklahoma were of that sturdy class of pioneers that have proved of untold value in the development of our country. Governor Ferguson was born near Des Moines, Iowa, in 1857. His father moved his family to Lyon County, Kansas, in 1859. Ten years later he removed to Labette County, and soon thereafter Chautauqua County, Kansas, where the Governor grew to manhood. Governor Ferguson is a self-made man. Teaching school one year, he attended college the next upon the money thus earned. He early developed a talent for newspaper work, and his ability as an editorial writer was well known all over the State.

April 22, 1889, through the energy of "The Oklahoma Boomer," Captain David L. Payne, the first lands, comprising some three million acres lying in the center of the Territory, were opened to settlers. The Sac and Fox and Pottawatomie reservations, containing

Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Wichita reservations, comprising about four million acres, were opened on August 6, 1901. There was also added in 1890 that portion of the country known as "No Man's Land," containing three million six hundred and eighty-one thousand acres, and now called Beaver County. In 1896 Greer County was acquired from Texas by decision of



EDGAR B. MARCHANT.

The Secretary of the Oklahoma Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was born in a log cabin in Ohio. Educated in the grammar schools of Greenfield, Ohio, he began his fight with the world as a newsboy at the age of twelve years. After studying law in Illinois he practiced his profession at Saint John, Kansas, fifteen years, at which place he married Miss Ellen Kerns, in 1881. He went to Pond Creek at the opening of the Cherokee Strip, and later to Woods County, where he engaged in newspaper work, and helped build the town of Aline, where he now resides.

one million two hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-four acres, were opened in September, 1891.



CAPTAIN DAVID PAYNE.

David Payne, the "Oklahoma Boomer," the "Cimarron Scout," comrade of Kit Carson, of Wild Bill, of Buffalo Bill, of California Joe and of General Custer, was a vigorous and progressive frontiersman. He was employed by the Government as a scout, and in this capacity discovered, in the center of Indian Territory, one million four hundred thousand acres of land, for which, he claimed, the Indians had no title, and to which, therefore, the American people were entitled. He not only used his influence as a member of the legislature to gain this end, but organized bands to settle the Territory.



the Supreme Court of the United States and added to the Territory of Oklahoma.

To represent her remarkable growth in fifteen years was Oklahoma's aim at the World's Fair in 1904. To this purpose she had not only a Territorial building where visitors could receive information about Oklahoma and look at pictures of her cities and farming lands, but also extensive exhibits in the Palace of Agriculture, Horticulture, Mines and Metallurgy, and Education and Social Economy.

In the Palace of Agriculture a large booth completely surrounded by pictures of farm scenes represented Oklahoma. It was notable here that all pictures represented farming on a small scale. Though the most improved machinery was being used, yet there were never more than five harrows cultivating upon the same plantation, which illustrated clearly that Oklahoma is essentially the land of small farming. In the center of the floor a pyramid of sacks of wheat and bales of cotton was built up, surmounted by a bale of broom corn, long, stiff and fine. Wheat, the chief product of the Territory, was further displayed in heads



"OKLAHOMA."

This piece of statuary represented Oklahoma on the Terrace of States. It was designed by John S. Conway of Rome.

of plump grains, festooned from arch to arch, completely surrounding the booth. A table showing the natural cotton and the by-products therefrom, such as cotton oil in its various stages of refining, and cotton fat, cotton-seed-oil soap, cotton meal—even cotton flour—showed that Oklahoma was keeping pace with her southern neighbors. Bushels of new potatoes, smooth, large and round, verified Oklahoma's boast that she supplies the nation in the middle of April with new potatoes the size of a goose egg. Sweet potatoes from the northeastern part of the Territory were displayed there, so large that one could hardly recognize them as such. A cornstalk, sixteen feet high, with the first ear of corn eight feet from the ground, was shown. On two circular pyramids were spread over fifty varieties of wild grasses, ranging as high as eight feet in length, to illustrate the natural productiveness and diversity of the soil.

One would hardly associate apples with so new a country, and yet the display as set forth in the Palace of Horticulture could be favorably compared with that of States recognized as especially adapted



OKLAHOMA'S BUILDING AT THE EXPOSITION.

The illustration presents a splendid view of the Oklahoma Building at the Exposition. The structure had two stories and a basement, and its exterior and interior finish was of stuff made from the great gypsum deposits of the territory. It was comfortably furnished and contained pictures showing the chief public buildings of the territory, and an immense photograph of that far-seeing and determined man, Captain Payne, "The Oklahoma Boomer."





THE OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS EXHIBIT.

The samples of school work shown comprised every branch considered of pedagogical value by the educators of the country. In the cases along the wall were samples of school and college written work, maps, drawings and photographs. Above were other drawings and pictures of district school houses. Over the center arch of the booth was fastened the symbol and war cry of the Territory, "The next Star on the Flag."

to the production of apples. Pears, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries and grapes, with wine produced therefrom, evinced the remarkable enterprise of Oklahoma farmers and the success attendant thereupon.

In the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy Oklahoma's display was rather a tribute to her resources than to her development. The jars of soils containing clay as red as burnt brick, rotted yellow sandstone, gypsiferous earth and white lime soils from the northeast part, where the oil area of Indian Territory and Kansas crosses Oklahoma, suggested possibilities not only mineral, but also agricultural, when the average rainfall of thirty inches is taken into consideration.

The Educational Exhibit which Oklahoma made in the Palace of Education and Social Economy compared favorably with that of the most advanced States in the Union. Her schools displayed not only examples of mental training, but exhibits ranging from sample compositions to map-making, taxidermy, furniture making and sewing.

Oklahoma has steadily followed her chosen motto, "Labor omnia vincit" (Labor conquers all), and to-day stands forth a candidate for statehood with a population greater than fifteen States now in the Union. Her percentage of increase in popu-

lation for the last four years was unprecedented. The census, in 1900, was four hundred thousand people; in 1904, eight hundred thousand; an increase of one hundred per cent. But other sources showed even more clearly the growth of the fifteen-year-old prodigy. Its school census showed one hundred and seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-four school children in 1903; two thousand one hundred and ninety-two district school houses valued at \$1,347,257; also seven higher institutions of learning, the two largest of which had an enrollment of approximately four hundred and thirty students each, and a school fund arising from the leasing of school lands amounting to \$181,828.88, which was apportioned during that year.

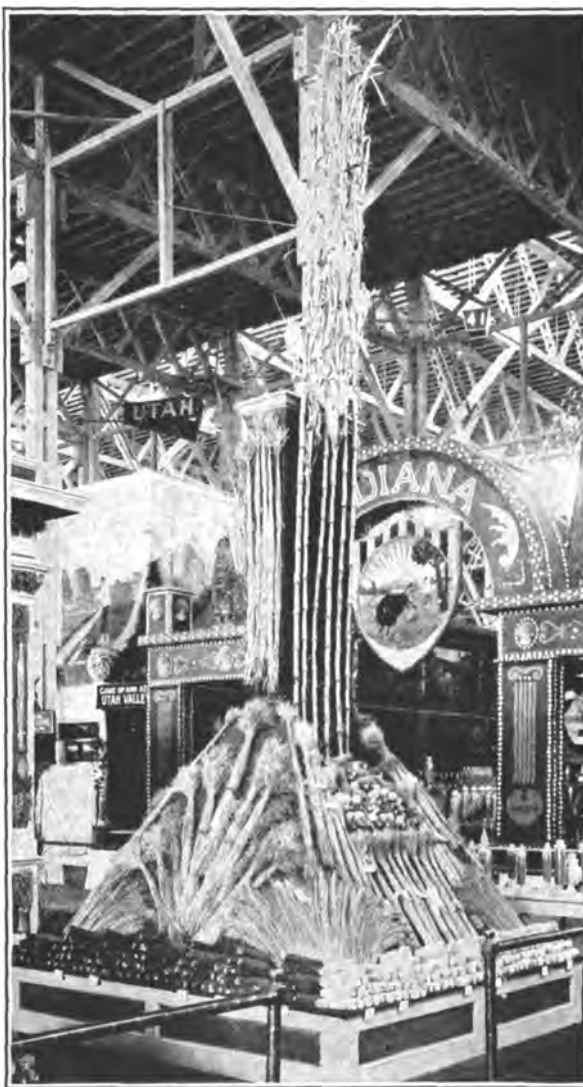
When Oklahoma was first thrown open to settlement its indigenous flora immediately marked it as a superb farming country. Covering the rolling prairie lands, grasses so high that a horseman could not be distinguished twenty-five feet away were found by the original settlers; also fifteen species of edible fruit, including grapes, plums, blackberries, dewberries and currants. Buffalo, elk, deer and antelope grazed in rich pasture there. The soils were found to be variable in composition and character, and this accounts for its fertility



OKLAHOMA'S EXHIBIT IN THE PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

This illustration shows the exhibit of natural grasses of the Territory. More than fifty varieties are in the display, some of which grows to a height of eight and ten feet. It is an evidence of the richness of Oklahoma soil. At the base of each pyramid different varieties of corn are shown, and in the center on the table the uses to which the by-products of cotton are put were set forth. Sheaves of wheat, and wheat kernels in jars, are also shown.

as well as its adaptability to supporting a variety of vegetation. Although the climate is classed as southern, because Oklahoma lies in the same latitude as North Carolina and Tennessee—between the thirty-fourth and the thirty-seventh parallels north latitude—yet the maximum temperature seldom reaches 100° in summer, nor does the thermometer often fall to zero weather. It surpasses the States to the north in that it has a much longer growing season for the maturing of grain, which the farmer can plant from the last of March to the first of July; it surpasses the Great Plains to the west in that it is less arid, and the Mississippi Valley to the east in that it has not such extreme humidity. Still, the rainfall is such that only the narrow strip, Beaver County, extending into the semi-arid portion of Kansas and Colorado—a strip thirty-eight miles wide in the extreme northwestern part of the Territory—has been irrigated. And for this reason the irrigation system of Oklahoma is undeveloped with the exception of the irrigating plants established on this strip by the United States Government. By this system the consumer pays the Government for the water until the original outlay has been paid back; after that he simply pays the cost of maintenance, about



OKLAHOMA CORN.

Samples of Oklahoma corn and its great corn stalks are shown in this illustration. Some of the stalks attained a length of twenty-four feet. Wheat, barley, rye and oats are also shown.

ten cents per acre. This northwestern region, however, has been found most profitable for stock ranges; three acres to the head is counted fair pasturage in Oklahoma.

In the agricultural exhibit at the World's Fair of 1904 the wheat exhibit attracted much attention. This is the chief product of Oklahoma. The conservative estimate of the output for 1904 was thirty-six million bushels, and this amount represented only a small per cent of the possible output, and is steadily being augmented as the acreage of wheat is being increased. From seventeen to twenty-two bushels to the acre is the average yield the Territory over. Different parts of Oklahoma are suited to different varieties of wheat. In the extreme west, the most arid section of the Territory, macaroni wheat, from which macaroni of commerce is made, and which needs but little moisture, was produced with great success. Oklahoma carried away the first premium for wheat and flour in the World's Fair at Chicago. At St. Louis she exhibited on the 15th of June, 1904, a loaf of bread made from the flour of 1904 wheat. Between the years 1899 and 1904 it was estimated that the yield had doubled itself, so that in 1904 the wheat-growing industry of Oklahoma had become a recognized

factor in the grain supply of the nation. The exhibit of corn was no less remarkable. On taking, at random, grains of corn from the exhibits of Indiana, Iowa and Illinois, it was found that none of these specimens could equal, in depth of grain, specimens chosen at random from the Oklahoma display. Three-fourths of an inch depth was the Oklahoma average. In 1903, sixty-four million bushels of this corn were produced; in 1904, one hundred and twenty-five million bushels were the prospect. A bunch of ten-inch alfalfa labeled "Planted May 5th; cut June 4th," told the story of alfalfa in Oklahoma. The Territory, in 1904, had an estimated output of two hundred and fifty thousand tons of fine hay from the fifty thousand acres under cultivation, bringing, in round numbers, a profit of \$2,000,000. By careful experimenting it has been found that alfalfa can be produced on a well-paying basis in any part of the Territory. In the most favored regions there are five cuttings per year; these cuttings, if placed "end on," would reach a height of one hundred and forty-eight inches. Per ton, baled, this hay brings from \$8 to \$12. Usually one seed crop is saved which yields from four to seven bushels of seed per acre, worth \$7 per bushel on the market. In these favorable locations, the farmer

expects, without irrigation, but with cultivation by a disc harrow after each cutting, to get \$78 per acre.

The United States Government gave Oklahoma credit for producing more cotton to the acre than any State in the Union, notwithstanding the fact that much of it was grown in new ground, and, therefore, a light yield. In 1904, it was estimated that three hundred thousand bales of the average weight of five hundred pounds were produced. Because of increased acreage and better conditions the outlook for cotton is encouraging. Nor has Oklahoma thrift and enterprise let the by-products escape. From the cotton seed, after the oil has been extracted, thousands of head of cattle are fattened.

Another source of prosperity to Oklahoma has been its potato crop, which is grown in the most approved methods, being dug, sorted, cleaned and loaded into the wagon box entirely by horse-power. Although potatoes can be grown in any part of the Territory, it has been found more profitable, as well as more convenient for the agents of the wholesale distributors, to centralize different products in different sections of the Territory. For this purpose, growers' associations have been organized throughout its territory.



ANOTHER VIEW OF OKLAHOMA'S EXHIBIT IN THE PALACE OF AGRICULTURE

Over one corner of the pavilion was suspended a banner on which was inscribed, "Wanted more farmers to grow Oklahoma products." In the foreground samples of wheat flour that was awarded the first premium at the Chicago World's Fair is shown. The archways of the pavilion were draped with festoons of wheat formed into heavy ropes. Grain and beans in glass jars, corn, and farm scenes, completed the display.





OKLAHOMA'S EXHIBIT IN THE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

Notable in this exhibit were the specimens of building material shown, granite, sand-stone, lime-stone, gypsum and pressed brick. Two blocks of cut lime-stone formed a railing in front of the exhibit. In the foreground two pyramids of white gypsum were prominent. Against their bases were large slabs of transparent gypsum. In the rear were cases in which were shown samples of staff and other gypsum products.

Expert broom-corn men have been settling in Oklahoma, and furthering the promising industry of the Territory. The quality of the brush, both standards and dwarfs, rivals that of Illinois, which has held the blue ribbon heretofore. There are other minor products, such as peanuts, castor beans, Kaffir corn and sorghum, which, although they have not been given much importance as yet, still show the wonderful adaptability of the soil to a diversity of crops. This is further shown by the fruit raised. The horticultural exhibit at the World's Fair of 1904—the apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries and grapes displayed—could be favorably compared with those of any State, even though the oldest orchards have been in full bearing only ten years. The Elberta peach, especially, has thrived to such a degree that it has not only supplied local consumers, but has also been successfully shipped by individual orchardists, and has found a profitable market as far away as England.

In her exhibit at the World's Fair of 1904 Oklahoma considers her mineral display of much importance, and this is not strange since she supplied sixty per cent of the staff used for building purposes at the Fair. This is only an indication of her possibilities in this direction, as her mineral resources are still undeveloped, because the Territory is settled entirely by small farmers, who have not the capital for mining on a large scale. Gypsum in its natural state was exhibited in six-foot blocks, a foot wide and eight inches thick, in the form of a stone wall enclosing the mineral display, and also in two pyramids, the bases of which were blocks of transparent gypsum, gypsum selenite, three and one-half feet long, two feet wide, and so clear that one could read the label pasted on the back, though each slab was five inches thick. This gypsum is deposited in available beds of approximately one hundred and twenty-five billion eight hundred million tons, a practically inexhaustible supply, so much that forty-seven million three hundred and fifty thousand twenty-ton cars could be laden with it, which means a train of cars extending one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two times around the earth. It is only a matter of time before Oklahoma will supply the world.

In her educational exhibit at the World's Fair Oklahoma proved that she had not only kept pace with the States as regards the development of natural resources, but also as regards the development of her people. Educationally she is well provided for, her income being derived chiefly from the renting of public lands reserved for this purpose, and amounting to over \$1,000 per day. The report of 1903 showed that there were two thousand one hundred and ninety-two school houses in Oklahoma; the district schools were on an average three miles apart, and each schoolhouse was provided with the best modern equipment, and taught by an efficient corps of teachers. In addition to these there were seven higher institutions of learning under Territorial supervision, each well equipped according to approved methods.

A table for 1903, showing that there were over three million acres of vacant land still subject to homestead in 1903, and their location is appended:

COUNTY.	Filed on During Year.	Still Vacant.	COUNTY.	Filed on During Year.	Still Vacant.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Beaver . . .	293,699	2,738,709	Greer . . . .	120,000	34,000
Blaine . . .	1,589	395	Kingfisher . .	372	...
Caddo . . .	...	2,867	Kiowa . . . .	3,226	5,081
Canadian . .	...	882	Roger Mills . .	86,882	16,218
Comanche . .	3,004	14,610	Washita . . .	400	...
Custer . . .	974	1,703	Woods . . . .	67,273	43,916
Day . . . .	92,198	109,402	Woodward . . .	234,349	114,985
Dewey . . .	12,000	7,000			
Grant . . . .	70	...	Total . . . .	916,036	3,089,768

It is a matter for surprise that the taxes in a new country like Oklahoma are low. The levy for 1903 was but six and one-quarter mills. Remarkable, too, for the same reason, was the state of the Territorial treasury. As shown by the report of the Treasurer on June 30, 1903, the Territorial indebtedness was \$461,766.43. This debt has been decreasing materially each year. The banks of the Territory show the same sound financial basis, the National banks having an average reserve of thirty-two per cent, and the Territorial banks fifty-two per cent. The total resources of all the banks in Oklahoma Territory at the close of business on June 10, 1903, amounted to \$28,482,504.69.



## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

South Dakota, ranking second in the per capita valuation of its agricultural products and possessing one of the richest mining regions in the world, was splendidly represented at the Exposition by a comfortable

State pavilion and by displays in three of the exhibit palaces. The State's appropriation was \$35,000. The scope and character of its exhibits will be better realized when it is known that they



MRS. OTTO A. SHUTTEE.



MRS. T. B. FERGUSON.



MRS. JOSEPH MEIBERGEN.



MRS. EDGAR B. MARCHANT.

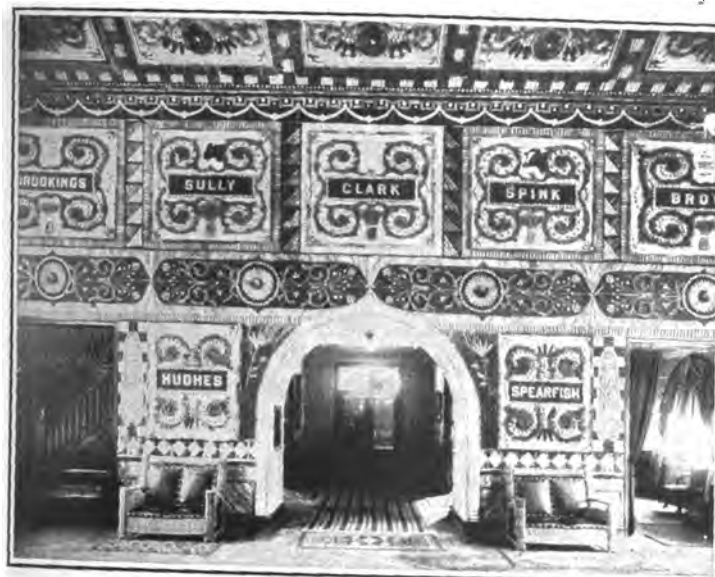
HOSTESSES OF THE OKLAHOMA BUILDING.

They aided in making the Oklahoma pavilion one of the hospitable and enjoyable places on the Plateau of States.

in honor of Governor and Mrs. Herried. Numerous social affairs were held at the pavilion during the Exposition.

On its mineral displays, South Dakota directed its greatest efforts. Its exhibit in the Palace of Mines covered the principal mining industries of the State. Gold was shown in the form of free gold and also as concentrates. The processes of treating the ore were shown by pictures, and by a gold reduction plant in the Mining Gulch, which was awarded a grand

artistically decorated with sheaves of wheat and ears of corn. An address of welcome was delivered by President Francis and a responsive address by Governor Herried. In the evening the Commission gave a reception



INTERIOR, SOUTH DAKOTA BUILDING.

Showing the decorative work with the cereals of the State. Each county was represented by a panel. Plenty of easy chairs of the mission style invited the visitors to linger and enjoy the pleasing interior. The stairway shown in the picture led to the Commissioners' rooms on the second floor.



THE SOUTH DAKOTA BUILDING.

The architecture was reminiscent of the old Spanish missions. The large central room was decorated with pictures made from cereals and grasses, telling the story of the State's progress and present advancement. On the first floor were, besides the large room, a writing room, Commissioners' room and guest rooms.

received one grand prize, fifty-five gold medals, forty-nine silver medals and fifty-eight bronze medals.

South Dakota's Commission was appointed by Governor

Charles N. Herried and was composed of the following:

S. W. Russell, of Deadwood,

President;

L. T. Boucher, of Eu-

reka, Vice-

President;

W. B. Saunders of Mil-

bank, Treas-

urer; Geo.

R. Farmer,

of Madi-

son, Secre-

tary. The

building

was dedi-

cated May 18th, with appropri-

ate ceremonies. The State

Day was celebrated Septem-

ber 29th. The pavilion was

prize. The plant was in actual operation, low-grade ore being shipped to it from the Black Hills mines. The plant was erected at a cost of \$50,000 and was the first of its kind ever installed at an exposition. It was formally dedicated by elaborate ceremonies, at which the President of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Daniel Manning, set the ponderous machinery

in motion by turning an electric switch. At these ceremonies congratulatory telegrams from President Roosevelt and other distinguished persons



"SOUTH DAKOTA."  
Colonnade of States.  
Sculptor.

MRS. GEORGE R. FARMER,  
Hostess.GEORGE R. FARMER,  
Secretary.S. W. RUSSELL,  
President.

MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA COMMISSION.

were read. Another interesting exhibit from South Dakota was a reproduction in miniature of the wonderful Crystal Cavern. The cave contained 100,000 blocks of sparkling crystal, of limestone formation, from the original



TEXAS SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

cavern. In the Palace of Mines was a supplement to the cyanide process exhibited in the Mining Gulch.

In the Palace of Agriculture South Dakota showed her possibilities as an agricultural State. The main feature was the corn palace modeled after the great palace erected at Mitchell, South Dakota. The exhibit in Education was proof that the mental culture of its people has kept pace with the State's great physical development.

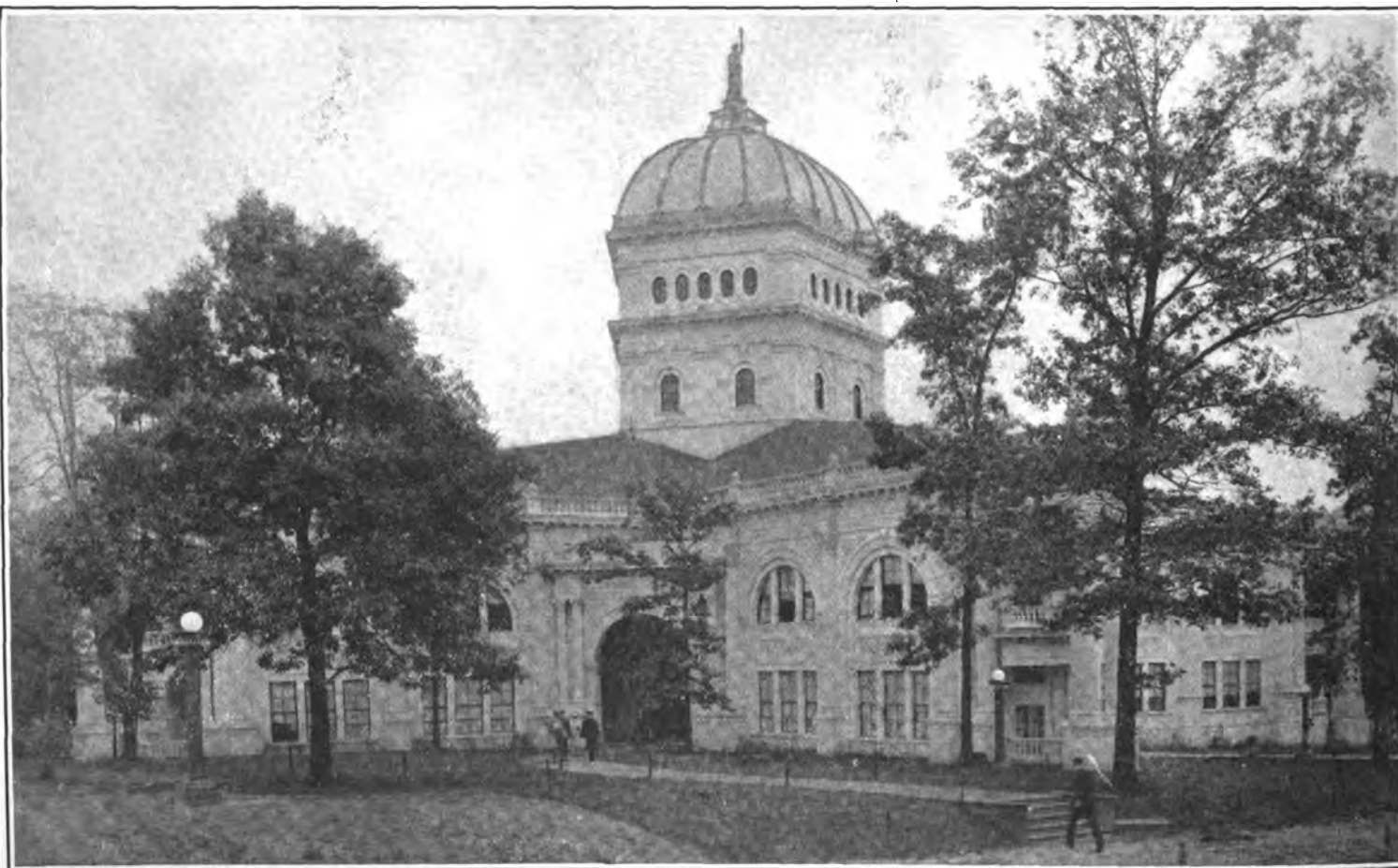
Texas had the distinction of being the only State having



RECEPTION ROOM, TEXAS BUILDING.

complete representation at the Exposition without State aid of any kind, all the money being raised by private subscription.

Governor Joseph D. Sayres and the Attorney-General held that the State Legislature could not, within the limits of the constitution, make an appropriation for such a purpose. An appeal was then made to the people, trusting to their sense of progressiveness and their inherent love for the State to save it from the humiliation that it would suffer if it were not properly represented at Saint Louis. The response resulted in private subscriptions to an amount that enabled the "Lone Star" Commonwealth to make an appearance in a manner that



THE TEXAS BUILDING, IN THE FORM OF A FIVE-POINTED STAR.

The Texas building was in the form of a five-pointed star, and in carrying out the general idea of the originator of the design, Mr. Louis J. Wortham, the various portions of the structure, exterior and interior were arranged to make prominent to the eye of the visitor the Lone Star, symbolic of the State. The building was conspicuous in the Plateau of States. Its five wings afforded space for many rooms and a better arrangement for securing light and ventilation could hardly have been devised. The great central rotunda was the scene of many social functions and musical entertainments. In it were busts of famous Texans, and a large collection of historical relics that proved of absorbing interest to the students of American history. Native woods and marbles were effectively used in the finishings of the building, and the five-pointed star was employed as an ornament at many points. It appeared in the art-glass, summit of the dome and formed a conspicuous feature of the exterior illumination of the building. The structure and its furnishings represented an expenditure of almost \$46,000.

## WHAT PUBLIC SPIRIT DID IN TEXAS.



B. F. HAMMETT.

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JESSE SHAIN.L. J. WORTHAM,  
Secretary.W. W. SELEY,  
Vice-President.PAUL WAPLES,  
Chairman.

A. W. HOUSTON.

MEMBERS OF THE TEXAS COMMISSION.

magnificently showed its resources and the splendid opportunities that she offers to home-seekers. A second appeal was made to the people of the State and twenty citizens responded with subscriptions of one thousand dollars each. This was an illustration of the Texan public spirit. It was the same spirit that caused General Sam Houston and his men to revenge the affair of the Alamo, and which brought about Texan independence. The mission of the State at the Exposition was to exploit

its immense resources, to suggest its extraordinary possibilities and to demonstrate its admirable civilization.

At the time of receiving the site for the State building Governor Sayers said: "We shall come here, Governor Francis, more than one hundred thousand strong, and, among the great commonwealths of our American Union, I feel that all who may attend and look not only upon our resources, as will be



TEXAS HORTICULTURE EXHIBIT.

Texas is an empire in its vast area, and the wide range of its horticultural products surprised all who were unacquainted with its development. The Elberta peach is one of the famous products that reaches the northern market in quantity. Tyler, Texas, is one of the great fruit-growing centers.



Mrs. W. R. ROBERTS.



Mrs. W. E. GREEN.



Mrs. L. S. THORNE.



Miss KATE L. DEFFEN.

done in this building, but also upon our stalwart men and beautiful women, will accord to us the first place among American commonwealths. We shall come here with our cattle, our horses, our sheep, our corn and wheat, our rye and oats, our timber and our vegetables and fruit of every kind; with our oil, with our rice; yea, Governor Francis, with more products than those of any other five States in the American commonwealth combined." The prophecy was well fulfilled. Texas had the most unique and one of the most attractive buildings, besides exhibits in

the Texas Commission was one of the largest representing any State. This was due to the fact that all the money expended by it was raised by popular subscription and every section of the State contributed. The railroads of Texas added about \$35,000 to the fund. The active members of the commission were:



Mrs. C. L. POTTER.



Mrs. W. F. ROBERTSON.



Mrs. O. F. HOLT.

Mrs. J. F. WOLTERS.  
HOSTESSES OF THE TEXAS BUILDING.

Mrs. B. F. HAMMETT.



Mrs. WILLIAM CAMERON.





TEXAS IN THE PALACE OF FORESTRY.

Texas took a grand prize in the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game on an exhibit of more than fifty specimens of hardwood of commercial variety and quantity, thereby destroying the popular idea that it was an agricultural and pastoral State instead of a State of almost unlimited forestry wealth as well. The entire Texas booth in the Forestry palace was constructed of native woods. The inside exhibit consisted mainly of furniture made from Texas woods.

John H. Kirby, President; L. J. Polk, W. W. Seley, Walter Tips, Vice-Presidents; Royal A. Ferris, Treasurer; Louis J. Wortham, Secretary and General Manager; A. W. Houston, Barnett Gibbs, Paul Waples, B. F. Hammett, Jesse Shain, E. P. Perkins, L. L. Jester, Monta J. Moore, Commissioners.

The Texas building was formally opened in May. E. P. Perkins, on behalf of the Commission, presented the building to Governor Lanham who accepted it for the State. Addresses were also made by President Francis and by the Honorable Morris Sheppard, of Texas.

The building was then formally turned over to the Board of Lady Commissioners, comprising the following named ladies:

Mrs. L. S. Thorne, Dallas; Miss Katie Daffan, Ennis; Mrs. B. F. Hammett, El Paso; Mrs. Thad Holt, Houston; Mrs. W. R. Roberts, Brownwood; Mrs. Fannie Foote Emerson, McKinney; Mrs. James B. Wells, Brownsville; Mrs. A. W. Houston, San Antonio; Mrs. W. F. Gill, Paris; Mrs. W. E. Green, Tyler; Mrs. Flora B. Cameron, Waco; Mrs. Jake Wolters, La Grange; Mrs. F. Huffsmith, Palestine; Mrs. E. P. Turner, Dallas; Mrs. William Christian, Houston; Mrs. Ira H. Evans, Austin; Mrs. J. C. Lea, Coleman; Mrs. W. F. Robertson, Georgetown; Mrs. T. V. Sessions, Garrison; Mrs. Bacon Saunders, Fort Worth and Miss Clara Driscoll.

The celebration of Texas week began September 12th, and during that period it is estimated that fifty thousand Texans were at the Exposition, a remarkably large number considering the great distance they were compelled to travel in order to participate in the ceremonies. The week was one of the most memorable of the Fair.

The Texas building was the scene of many social functions and entertainments. An attractive feature was the numerous musical recitals in which some of the most noted artists of America took part. Receptions were tendered Governor Lanham and wife, distinguished Texas officials and ex-officials,



MINERAL EXHIBIT FROM TEXAS.

In the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy were maps and charts of the mineral resources of Texas, slabs and columns of highly polished marbles, blocks of blue and gray granite, building and ornamental stone and pottery clays. A great iron kettle contained 1200 pounds of quicksilver from Brewster County in which floated a twelve-pound cannon ball. But the State's greatest mineral display was its oils. A few years since Texas struck oil in paying quantities, and immense wealth to many of its citizens has resulted.

the newspaper men of Texas and the World's Fair officials. Since Texas was admitted as a State the most marvelous development has taken place in its Agricultural interests and no period of its history has witnessed greater development than the last fifteen years. From 1890 to 1900 its corn production increased eight million bushels, oats seventeen million bushels, and the value of its farm products, including wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, hay, potatoes, and cotton increased thirty million dollars. In the same length of time its cotton crop alone increased almost twenty-six million dollars, and the value of its cattle increased twenty million dollars. In view of such rapid progress it was natural that the State's exhibit in the palace of Agriculture proved to be among the best, and Texans were not at all surprised when it was announced that their agricultural exhibit had been given one grand prize, twenty-one gold medals, thirty-two silver medals and sixty-one bronze medals. The Texas exhibit was conspicuous not only because of the products it displayed, but because of the originality shown in arranging them. In the ornamentation of the booth the "lone star" constructed of the grains and grasses grown in the State met the eye in every direction. Words and figures formed of grains gave statistical information relative to the State's resources, and their rapid development. Cotton, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, tobacco, and a large variety of the grasses grown in the State were shown. A cucumber that weighed fifty pounds was a curiosity and watermelons larger than one hundred pounds were common. Rice from the new rice fields of the State was displayed in glass jars and visitors were given information that convinced them that Texas was destined to become, in the near future, the leading rice grower of America.



MINIATURE FREIGHT TRAIN IN TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT SHOWING "WHAT CAME OUT OF TEXAS."

In the train were an oil tank car, a gondola of lumber, a car of potatoes, a car of sheep, a car of cattle, a car of wheat, a car of cotton and other Texas products.





W. H. HOLLIDAY.

WILLIAM C. DEMING,  
Secretary.

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C. B. RICHARDSON,  
Commissioner-in-Chief.

BRYANT B. BROOKS,  
President.

GEORGE F. PEXTON,  
Vice-President.

JOHN L. BAIRD.

MEMBERS OF THE WYOMING COMMISSION.

In the palace of Agriculture Texas proved that it had few rivals among the states and territories and that its possibilities as a fruit grower were not excelled by any. During the fair fruit receptions were held at its booth in the Horticultural palace and car loads of apples, peaches and other fruits were distributed among visitors. Its exhibit was enclosed by a substantial facade and in it was shown every variety of fruit and nuts cultivated within its borders. Peaches equal to those of California, apples as big and luscious as are grown anywhere on earth, grapes of almost every variety, watermelons, many of which weighed more than one hundred pounds, figs rivaling those of the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, pomegranates, lemons, walnuts and pecans made the booth one of the interesting centers of the great palace. It was decorated with palms and cedars and a profusion of American flags. This exhibit was awarded a grand prize and many medals.

It is estimated that Texas has almost 700,000 pupils enrolled in its public schools, and sixteen thousand teachers are employed. In 1900 the total expenditure for public schools was almost \$5,000,000, and every year since the increase has been enormous, a condition that justifies the statement that in its general scheme of development the State's educational facilities play a prominent part. In the Palace of Education Texas emphasized its educational facilities by an exhibit that comprised every branch of public school work. The schools of all the prominent cities of the State were represented and several of them were rewarded with gold medals that evidenced the excellence of their work. Especially interesting features of the exhibit were maps of the State from the city schools of Temple and the high school of Wichita Falls.

In the Palace of Fine Arts Texas was represented by a number of paintings from its leading artists and in its State building was exhibited by the Daughters of the Republic an immense collection of articles of historic value. Among the latter were the first flag of the Texas Republic, the keys of the famous Alamo, historic documents that dated back to the

Spanish occupation, arms that saw service in the Revolution, in the battle of New Orleans, in the battles for Texan Independence, and in many Indian wars, and paintings hundreds of years old. It was the most complete display appertaining to the history of Texas that was ever assembled.

Texas horses, cattle and hogs were in the live stock department at the Exposition and they carried away a large number of gold and silver medals.

Wyoming's appropriation for the Exposition was only \$25,000 but, according to the Exposition blue book its showing, considering the amount of money expended, was superior to that of any of the states. Exhibiting in but three of the large palaces, it was the recipient of ninety-five awards, among which were six grand prizes and thirty-six gold medals. Owing to its small appropriation Wyoming decided not to erect a State building but to devote the entire amount to making its exhibits as complete as possible. Its Board of Commissioners, appointed by Governor De Forest Richards, was composed of B. B. Brooks of Casper, President; George E. Pexton, of Evanston, Vice-President; William C. Deming, of Cheyenne, Secretary; Clarence B. Richardson, of Cheyenne, Executive Commissioner; Robert H. Homer, of Laramie, and C. A. Bodgette. Subsequently Governor Fenimore Chatterton appointed W. H. Holliday, of Laramie and John L. Baird, of Newcastle, to fill vacancies in the board caused by the death of Mr. Bodgette and the resignation of Mr. Homer. Others connected with the commission were E. A. Slack, of Cheyenne; H. C. Beeler, of Cheyenne; Aven Nelson, of Laramie; Frederick Salathe, of Casper, all acting as chiefs of departments.

Wyoming day was celebrated on July 11th. The exercises followed a military parade and were held at the Hall of Congresses. Speeches were made by President Francis, B. B. Brooks, Governor Fenimore Chatterton, Chief Justice of the Wyoming Supreme Court, S. T. Corn, Ex-Senator J. M. Carey and H. A. Coffeen. The speeches were followed by a reception to Governor Chatterton at the Inside Inn.



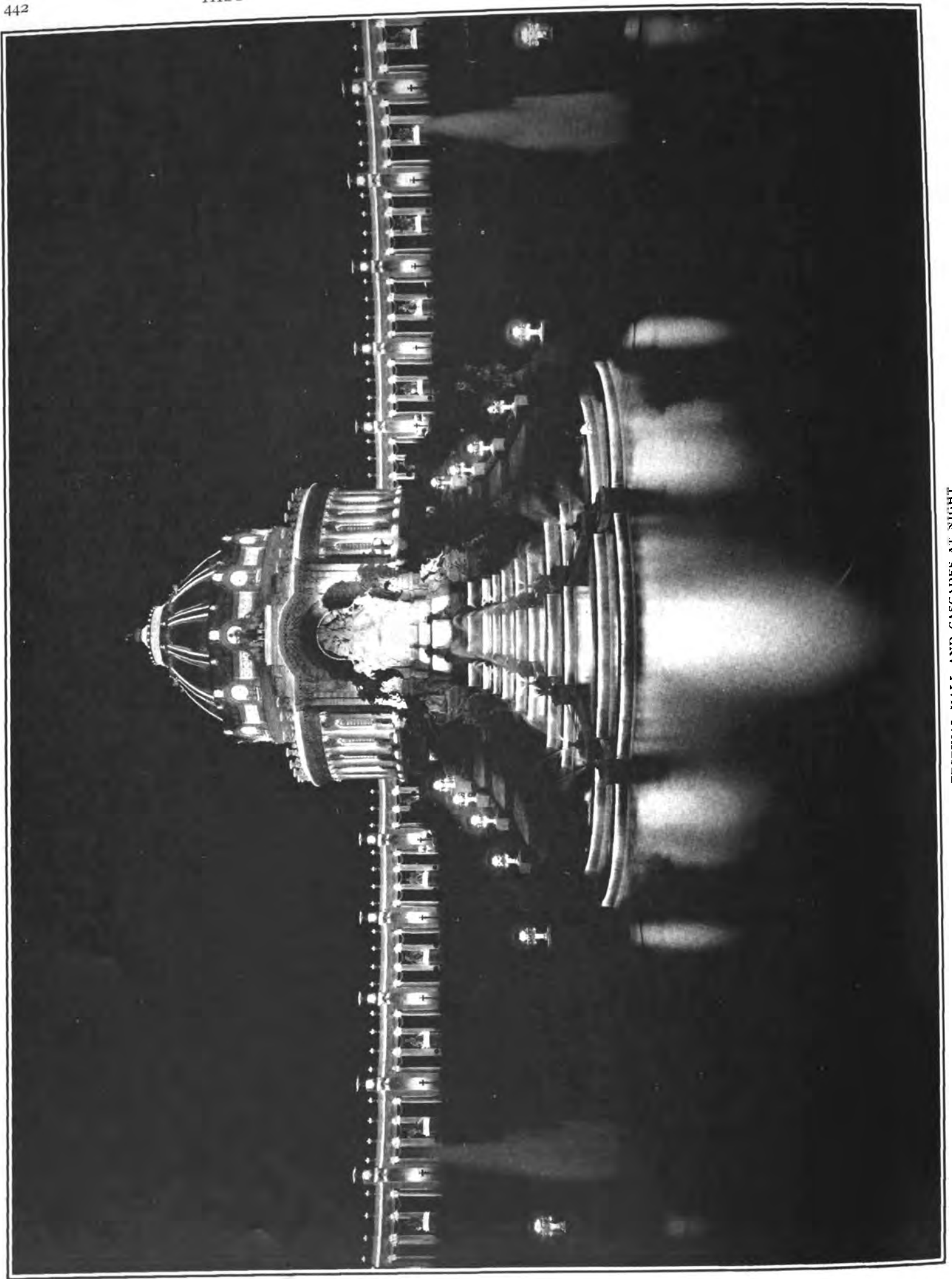
WYOMING MINES AND METALS.



"WYOMING."  
In the Colonnade of States.



PRODUCT OF WYOMING OIL WELLS.



FESTIVAL HALL AND CASCADES AT NIGHT.

System of  
Farm—All  
Products of  
Cattle—L  
Industry of  
Horse and  
Carriage  
Wheels and

Famous  
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## CHAPTER XIII.

### PARTICIPATION OF ALASKA, PACIFIC AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES.

FROM TOTEM POLES TO THE BEST THAT CIVILIZATION AFFORDS—BEAUTIFUL NEEDLEWORK, BASKETRY AND SCHOOL WORK FROM THE FAR NORTH—ALASKAN TIN, COPPER AND GOLD—GRAINS, GRASSES, VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS FROM ALASKA—ARIZONA'S BUILDING AND PRODUCTS OF HER MINES—WONDERS OF CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURE MAGNIFICENTLY DISPLAYED—INDEPENDENT EXHIBITS OF MANY COUNTIES—FRUITS, NUTS AND GRAINS, MINERALS AND WOODS FROM THE GREAT PACIFIC STATE—IDAHO, THE NEW IRRIGATED COUNTRY OF THE NORTHWEST—GRAND PRIZE GIVEN TO IDAHO'S AGRICULTURE EXHIBIT—NEVADA'S SHOWING OF MINERALS—NEW MEXICO FRUITS AND GRAIN—OREGON'S WONDERFUL SHOWING OF GRAINS, FRUITS, WOODS AND MINERALS—UTAH, A PROMINENT EXHIBITOR IN SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS—WASHINGTON'S UNIQUE BUILDING AND EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAYS OF FRUITS, GRAINS, WOODS AND MINERALS—ALL STATES PROUD OF THEIR PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

In a famous cartoon of the time, 1867, the Czar of Russia was portrayed as an iceman delivering to Uncle Sam a cake of ice labeled "Alaska, \$7,000,000," and bearing the legend, "A dear ice bill." Thirty-seven years of unwonted activity in this vast possession of the

far northwest have shown the wisdom of the then Secretary of State, William H. Seward's foresight into the development of the United States and how necessary Alaska has become to this country's welfare. The Congress of the United States appropriated fifty thousand dollars to have that district adequately represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the following named persons were chosen as officials and assistants for the Alaska exhibit

under the chairmanship of the Honorable Thomas Ryan, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior: Honorable John G. Brady, Governor of Alaska, Executive Commissioner;

Joseph B. Marvin, Special Agent, and Mrs. Mary E. Hart, of Nome, Hostess of the Alaskan building.

The list of Honorary Commissioners, composed of the mayors of several Alaskan towns embraced the following names; M. E. Martin, Ketchikan; O.

H. Adsit, Juneau; John Goodell, Valdez; D. B. Miller, Eagle City; Anthony Tubbs, Treadwell; Peter Jensen, Wrangel; Frank Bach, Douglas; L. S. Keller, Skagway; H. P. King, Nome; and W. H. Bard (Ex-Mayor), Nome. The following named people constituted the list of attendants at the Alaska exhibit: Frank Ingram, Frederick E. Willard, Rev. D. W. Cram, Eugene Hart, Frank H. McConnell, Harry Pidgeon, P. D. Range and

Mrs. O. E. King. Messrs J. G. Davies and D. W. Fales had charge of Minerals and Forestry sections. Out of the appropriation the Alaska Commission spent nearly \$15,000 in the



PETER JENSEN,  
Honorary Commissioner  
from Alaska.



JOHN G. BRADY,  
Executive Commissioner from  
Alaska.



MRS. MARY E. HART,  
Hostess of Alaska  
Building.



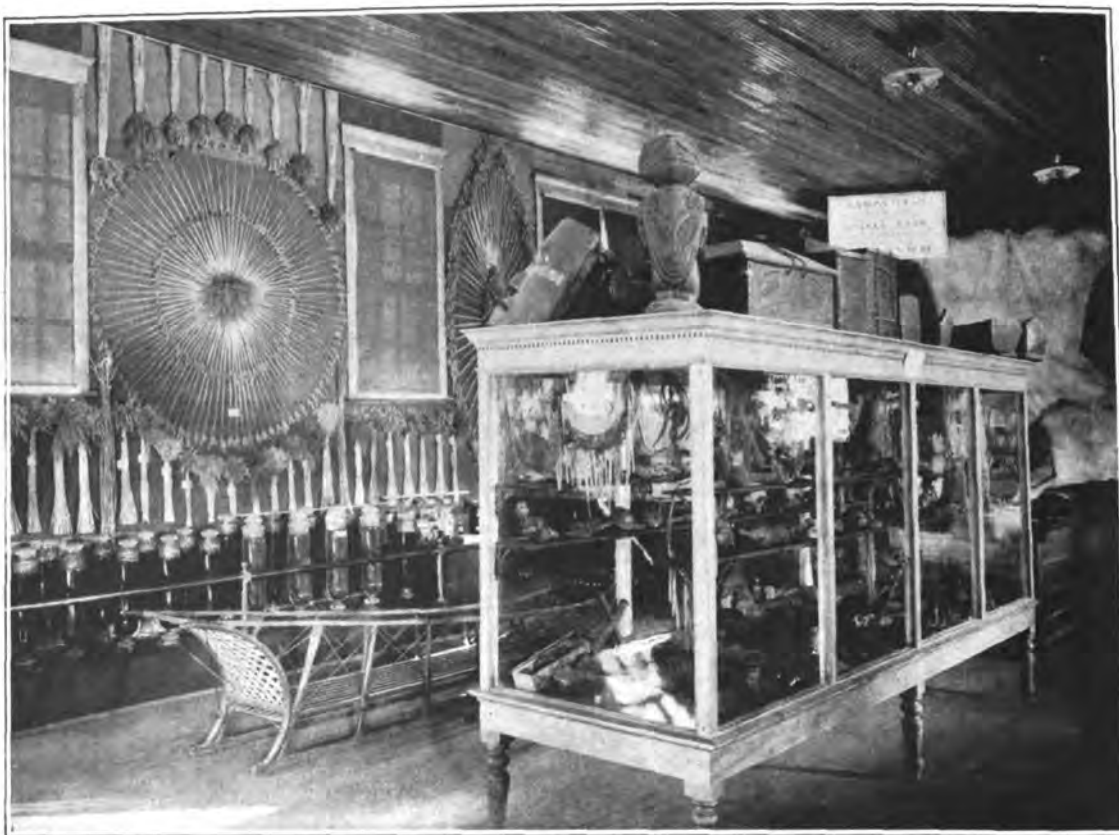
ALASKA BUILDING, TOTEM POLES AND CABINS.

The great collective exhibit of Alaska was installed on the ground floor, showing the unlimited resources of the vast country. A stereopticon entertainment was given every day for part of the season, showing several hundred Alaskan scenes. On the second floor was a women's exhibit and reception and reading rooms where the daily and weekly papers of Alaska were on file. Here were cases containing specimens of Indian baskets of the finest workmanship and many objects illustrating life in Alaska.

erection of the building. This commodious and attractive structure was situated on the Olympian Way, opposite the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game, and was completed on April 30th, 1904. It was fifty by one hundred feet and was built in Colonial style, flanked on either side by native Indian houses and Totem poles brought from Alaska.

October 18th, 1904, which was Alaska day, commemorated the thirty-sixth anniversary of the purchase of the Territory, and a marble bust of William H. Seward, author of the purchase, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

In the grand displays of minerals and furs, Alaska made a monumental showing of her principal products and sources of wealth. One single mine, the Alaska-Treadwell gold mine, made a special exhibit of a pyramid of gilded blocks representing each annual output of pure gold, aggregating nearly \$22,000,000, or three times the amount paid by the United States to Russia for the whole territory. A large glass case, seventy-five feet long and five feet high contained a large and varied collection of mineral ores of many kinds, including gold, copper, marble, lead, lime, galena, tin, gypsum, coal, graphite and garnets. Some very



INTERIOR OF ALASKA BUILDING.—GRAIN, PETROLEUM AND CURIOS.

pretty and attractive nuggets of gold, a number of which weighed several ounces apiece, caused the spectator's eye to dilate at this unwonted display of wealth.

A very interesting feature exhibited was a large relief map of the district of Alaska, modeled from surveys by the United States Geological Survey, giving a comprehensive topographical view of the country. Under Education, the progress shown in this branch by the native schools was very pronounced and elicited much praise from all visitors to the building, while on the walls were to be found mounted heads of moose, reindeer, game, birds and mountain sheep, tastefully arranged and interspersed with the dressed skins of polar and black bears, white, silver-gray and red foxes, sables, wolves, mink and other fur-bearing animals. At other points on the walls were to be seen groups of native weapons of offense and defense as well as for hunting purposes. The fur exhibit from Alaska was superb. Polar, black and brown bear rugs, ranging as high as a thousand dollars apiece; seal, fox, sheep, mink, beaver, badger, sable and otter skins at all sorts of prices abounded in profusion. A select collection of valuable furs was loaned for exhibition purposes by Mrs. Mary E. Hart, the hostess of the building. Herring oil, guano, petroleum, seepage oil, paraffine gum, naphtha, crude scale wax, red oil, anthracite, bituminous and cannel coal represented more of Alaska's products. In the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game there was a picturesque scene of a forest stream, showing a salmon fishery, adjoining which was the model of a modern salmon cannery. In fact, what Alaska could not actually bring to the Exposition, was shown by an immense collection of stereopticon views of Alaska as well as several moving pictures of scenes in the territory, shown by the biograph; while the grandeur of this northwest region was ever patent to the visitor in the window transparencies that adorned the building. Though so far north, Alaska was not deficient in agricultural and horticultural products. Oats, barley, rye and wheat, in jars; hay, moss and hemp were



EXHIBIT OF TREADWELL MINE OUTPUT, ALASKA BUILDING.



also to be seen. Vegetables and fruits embraced potatoes, turnips, radishes, peas, onions, lettuce, together with many kinds of wild and cultivated berries and currants. The flora and fauna were exhibited in pressed specimens. In basketry, Alaska loomed up with a large variety of these useful articles, many of which had been hitherto unknown in the United States.

Curiosities in the shape of Russian relics, totem poles, ambergris, and many other equally interesting objects abounded all through the place. Much interest was evinced by all visitors in the totem poles, which represent the heraldic sign of each family, the back part of each totem pole being hollowed out to receive the cremated embers of each deceased member of the family. The Alaska Indians attracted a great deal of attention from visitors, owing to their quaint manners and customs as well as the peculiar music of their band. The social events and receptions at the Alaskan building were many and very entertaining; Governor Brady, assisted by Mrs. Brady and Mrs. Mary E. Hart, the hostess of the building, extended a welcome to all visitors. President Francis, who likewise assisted at the exercises on Alaska Day, October 18th, paid his first formal visit to Governor John G. Brady, as guest of the latter, on November 7th, accompanied by Director of Exhibits F. J. V. Skiff, Judge Wilbur F. Boyle, Doctor Theodor Lewald, Commissioner-General from Germany, and Mr. Geo Gerald, Commissioner-General from France. Mrs. Mary E. Hart was hostess of the occasion and entertained the visitors royally. Mrs. Hart was also Vice-President of the Association of Hostesses of the Exposition. Towards the close of the Exposition, November 25th,

Mrs. Hart was the recipient of a gold medal, presented to "Alaska's Hostess" by the attaches of the building in recognition of the friendship they bore her.

The richness of Arizona mines, the possibilities of its ten million acres of farming lands susceptible of irrigation, its great cattle industry, the grandeur of its scenery, and the



ARIZONA BUILDING.

The Arizona building was in the southeast corner of the grounds and was one of the smallest of the State structures. It was in the Spanish mission style of architecture, planned and furnished for comfort. The garden in front of it was planted with specimens of the giant cactus and other plants of the arid region. In the main sitting-room of the building the walls were decorated with pictures portraying scenes in Arizona. They were framed in the wood of the cactus plant which, when polished, presented many strange designs. Large forest trees surrounded the building, making a delightful setting.

delightfulness and healthfulness of its climate, were a few of the wonderful resources of that territory illustrated at the Exposition. Generally placed in the category of mining territories, Arizona surprised the millions of visitors to the Fair with the variety of its other resources. The sixth largest political division of the United States, having taxable wealth

estimated at considerably more than forty million dollars, it was dependent upon such an event as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to exploit its great wealth and the opportunities it has to offer the settler. The Territory expended more than thirty thousand dollars on its display at the Exposition, and long before the Exposition terminated the advantages that had accrued were apparent. Previously only a small percentage of the people of America had more than the slightest conception of the possibilities of

A. J. DORAN,  
Chairman.R. N. LEATHERWOOD,  
Superintendent.H. B. ST. CLAIRE,  
Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE ARIZONA COMMISSION.

the Territory. In the departments of Mines, Agriculture, Horticulture and Education, Arizona was prominent. Its building, while one of the smallest of the State structures, was one of the most interesting. It recalled the better class of the Mexican adobe houses. Its mining exhibit showed actual values rather than specimens. It consisted of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and products from more than three hundred mines of the Territory. Onyx, marble, and petrified woods, building stone of various kinds, many rare specimens of different characters of ores, and photographic views of mines and machinery helped make the exhibit unusually attractive.

The colossal size of the products of its soil was an especially interesting feature. It showed huge lemons from Yuma, navel oranges weighing twenty ounces, dates rivaling those of Sahara, peaches, pears, figs, limes, olives, plums and grape fruit.

MISS JESSIE L. DRAIS,  
Hostess, Arizona  
Building.

ARIZONA MINING EXHIBIT.

Its agricultural products were wheat, corn, barley, oats, hay and alfalfa. Cactus farming and camel breeding are regular industries of Southern Arizona, and plumes from the largest cactus farm in America were exhibited. In the United States Government building there was shown a model of the Tonto basin reservoir which will provide water for irrigating thousands of acres of Arizona land.

In the Palace of Education, Arizona exhibited the uncorrected work of its schools, from kindergarten to academic work. Another feature of Arizona at the Exposition was its mining camp in the Mining Gulch, which attracted thousands of visitors.

The Arizona Commissioners were A. J. Doran, President; H. B. St. Claire, Secretary; B. F. Packard,



GEORGE C. ROEDING,  
Chief of Horticulture.

in many other places on the Exposition grounds. It surpassed all it had done at former expositions, large as those exhibits have been.

California had but two Commissioners, J. A. Filcher, of the California Board of Trade, San Francisco, and Frank Wiggins, of the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles. G. A. Dennison was Secretary of the Commission, and Charles L. Wilson was Superintendent of Installation. Each of the counties exhibiting was represented by a special commissioner. Robert Furlong was in charge of the Educational exhibit, W. H. Mills, Superintendent of the forestry installation and George C. Roeding had charge of the displays in horticulture. The California agricultural exhibit was dedicated



Geo. A. DENNISON,  
Secretary California  
Commission.



Mrs. FRANK WIGGINS,  
Hostess California  
Building.



FRANK WIGGINS,  
California Commissioner.



J. A. FILCHER,  
California Commissioner.



Mrs. J. A. FILCHER,  
Hostess California  
Building.



LEWIS E. AUBURY,  
Mines and Metallurgy,  
California.

MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMISSION.

Treasurer; R. N. Leatherwood, Superintendent of Exhibits. To their efforts and energy was due the creditable showing of immense resources of that vast southwestern territory.

California occupied more space than any other State except Missouri. No other State had as great a variety of products, and they were so arranged as to form magnificent decorative features. The State occupied 71,000 square feet of floor space, and its exhibits represented an expenditure of almost a quarter of a million dollars. More than one hundred thousand dollars was contributed by individual counties and the balance was appropriated by the State Legislature. The State exhibited in five of the main exhibit palaces, and its famous products were demonstrated

June 28th, when addresses were made by Governor George C. Pardee and President Francis. Governor Pardee was accompanied to the Exposition by his two daughters. California Day was celebrated September 9th with appropriate

ceremonies and by the distribution of ten tons of California fruits and several hundred gallons of California wines. Fifteen hundred native Californians were present. The date was the fifty-fourth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union as a State. An address of welcome was delivered by President Francis and a responsive address by Hon. L. F. Byington. Hon. J. J. Sullivan spoke for the pioneers of the State, and C. F. McLaughlin spoke in behalf of the Order of Native Sons. In the Palaces of Agri-



CALIFORNIA BUILDING, LA RABIDA MISSION AT SANTA BARBARA.

The impulse to stop and inspect the interior of the California building always came with the first glimpse of this picturesque structure, a reproduction of the old Franciscan Mission of La Rabida at Santa Barbara. One feature of the building was an assembly hall, with movable platform. Above the assembly hall was a roof garden, decorated with plants from California. The effect of old mission construction was carried out by great beams and lamp chains. The interior was embellished with solid oak furniture and fittings of native California woods. On the walls were portraits of Californians and paintings of California scenes. The building was on "The Trail."



CALIFORNIA BORAX FROM DEATH VALLEY.



ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, EXHIBIT.

culture and Horticulture the California counties made individual displays which embraced all the products of its fertile soils. A miniature reproduction of the famous Riverside Valley, illustrating the methods of irrigation in the valley was an attractive as well as an educational feature. The principal county exhibits are described more in detail elsewhere in this chapter. In the palace of Forestry the State demonstrated that it produced the longest trees, the widest planks and possessed the greatest variety of ornamental woods. All of its commercial woods were illustrated by striking samples. In fish and game the State had a small, but neatly arranged and interesting exhibit

California had more space than any other State in mines and metallurgy. The arched entrance to the exhibit built of native products, the beautiful display of borax from Death Valley, thousands of dollars

worth of gold nuggets, tons of ore, and cases of precious stones were the important features of the exhibit. Mineral oils, mineral waters and building material were shown, and in the outside mining gulch the State had a fully equipped quartz mill in operation. California was notably

prominent in the Palace of Education. Its exhibit was enclosed by a facade of natural redwood and embodied all school work from the primary grades to the university. The exhibit made by the University of California was the most extensive and one of the most interesting made by any American university. The Leland Stanford University, the other great educational institution of the State, was also represented by a comprehensive exhibit.

California's most notable exhibits in the Agriculture and Horticulture buildings were made by individual counties, nearly all of which were represented in the two buildings.



LEPIDOLITE COLUMN.

The lepidolite or lithia mica of which this column was made was taken from the Lithia Mineral Mine in San Diego County, California. The lepidolite is lavender in color, and is frequently penetrated by opaque red crystals of tourmaline (rubellite), which also contain lithia, but are of gem value only when transparent. So far, however, no transparent tourmalines have been found in this mine, but they have been found in the Pala Chief mine, about one mile northeast of the lithia mica mine. The rock and tourmaline combined, when polished, make an interesting ornamental stone. In an associated mine was found the gem kunzite. Kunzite has been named after Dr. George F. Kunz, of New York, the mineralogist and gem expert, connected with Tiffany & Company, of New York, who was Radium Commissioner for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and in charge of the Radium Exhibit in the United States Government Building. The Lithia Mineral Mine was sold by Mr. Frank A. Kimball, of San Diego, part owner, to the America Lithia and Chemical Company, of 62 William Street, New York City.



THE TWENTY MULE TEAM DRIVEN BY BORAX BILL.

Borax, of which California produces over twelve million dollars worth annually, is hauled from the borax beds in and near Death Valley, by means of huge freight wagons drawn by teams of twenty mules. The Pacific Coast Borax Company sent one of these teams to the Exposition, where it was on duty for several months in charge of one of the picturesque drivers, William Parkinson, popularly known as Borax Bill. The photograph was taken in front of the Arkansas building on Commonwealth Avenue.



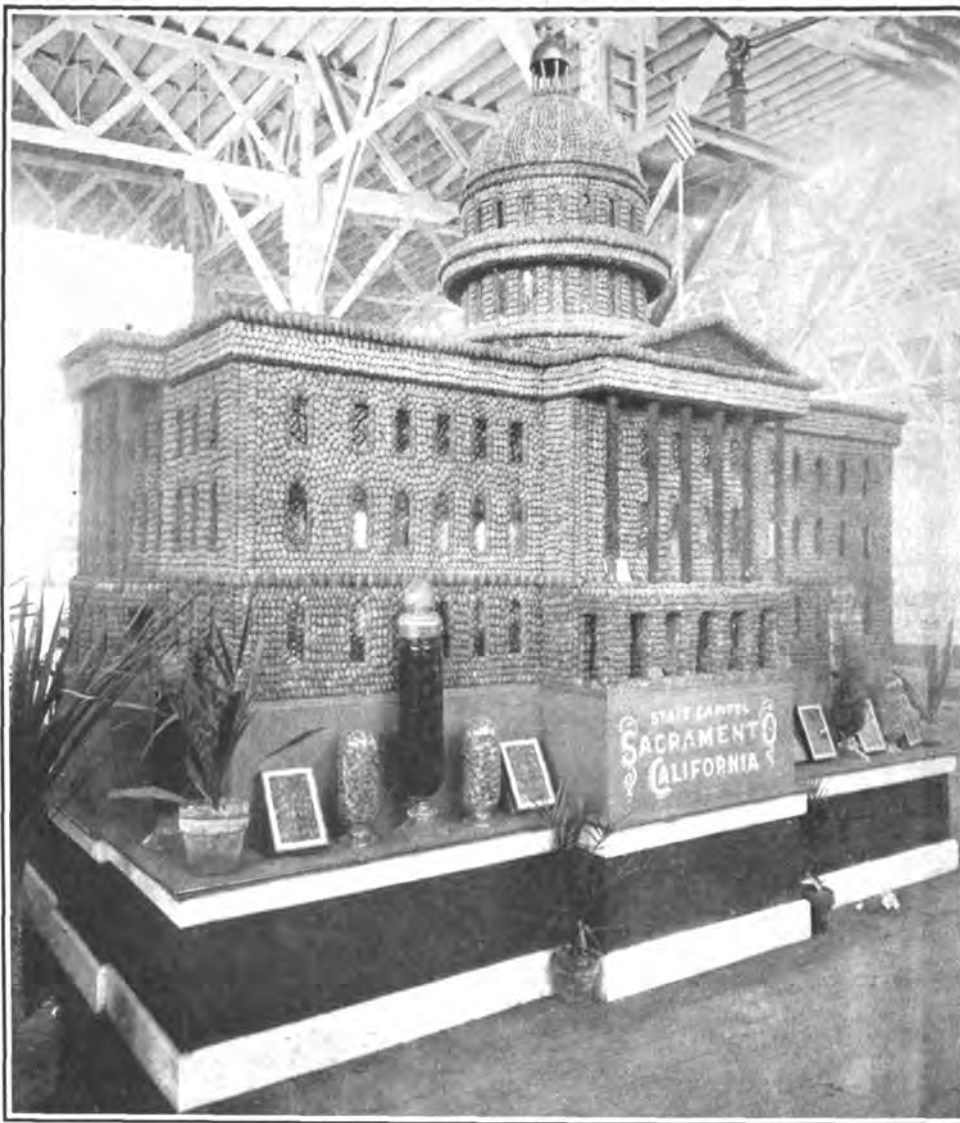
Of the many counties of California there is none that better represented her manifold resources, industries and attractions than the County of Sacramento. It lies near the geographical center of the State, in the heart of the great interior valley of the same name, and along the east bank of the Sacramento River, a stream navigable at all seasons and discharging into the system of bays entered from the sea through the Golden Gate. Owing to its richness of soil, advantages of transportation, and other reasons, this was one of the earliest divisions of the State to develop agriculture, fruit growing, dairying and other rural industries. It has built up a flourishing city—Sacramento—which for many years has been the capital of California.

The county is sixty miles long with a width of about thirty miles. It extends into the foothill region which flanks the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. Almost every variety of soil suited for farming or horticulture may be found within its borders. Along the Sacramento River, and embraced in its numerous islands, are many thousands of acres of alluvial soil, very deep and rich, much of which was originally subject to overflow, but has been reclaimed by means of levees and drainage. This land is of unsurpassed fertility, yielding enormous annual crops of green vegetables, alfalfa, fruit, hops, beans, potatoes, and other products. Six crops of alfalfa are cut each year, and the land may also be used for pasturage after the hay crops have been gathered. The higher lands of the valley, back from the river, are used for the production of wheat, barley and hay, and for grazing, poultry raising, etc., and also for grape culture, the growing of berries, and other purposes, especially where irrigation is employed. Water may be had by means of a well at depths of sixteen feet or more, and pumping is done by means of windmills, gasoline, or other engines. The ever-melting snow in the Sierra Nevada Mountains affords an abundance of water for all purposes throughout the year.

The foothill lands, because of their warmth, nature of the soil and excellent natural drainage, are particularly well suited to the production of table and wine grapes, olives, deciduous and citrus fruits.

At Fair Oaks and Orangevale, on the American River, which is a tributary of the Sacramento, are extensive orchards of the orange, olive, and other fruits. The orange and lemon ripen in the foothills about six weeks earlier than in Southern California—so that the fruit may be marketed in November and December, before the crop of the southern part of the State is ready for shipment. Superior olive oil and pickled olives are among the products of the hills, and the olive also flourishes on the valley land.

Along the American, Cosumnes and Mokelumne, as well as on the Sacramento River, are fine orchards of cherries, apricots, peaches, plums, pears, prunes and other fruits, alfalfa and hop fields. The county has hundreds of acres of asparagus and many of the finest vineyards in the State. The American River district is especially noted for its wine vineyards and its splendid Tokay grapes, which are shipped to New York and other Eastern markets—commanding the highest prices. Florin, a settlement in the valley nine miles southeast of the capital, is also noted for its table grapes, as well as its great crops of strawberries—the locality being the chief berry district of the State. Placer mining is still carried on in the



CALIFORNIA STATE HOUSE IN ALMONDS.

One of the many features of the Sacramento County exhibit at the World's Fair was a miniature of the California State Capitol Building, made entirely of almonds. Almost all the details of the Capitol Building were followed in this miniature. This exhibit was especially emblematic of Sacramento County and the valley, because Sacramento is the capital of the State and is the center of the largest almond-growing section of California. The many premiums taken at the World's Fair in Saint Louis included fruit, wine, brandies, nuts, olives, olive oil, vegetables, hops.

hills, and dredging for gold along the American River, between Fair Oaks and Folsom, is a growing industry.

Sacramento is the center of the immense deciduous fruit shipping interests. Sacramento County orchards cover fifteen thousand acres; its vineyards more than twenty thousand; while there are about fourteen hundred acres in citrus fruits and five hundred devoted to the olive, not to mention extensive orchards of almonds and other nuts.

The San Joaquin County exhibit made by the Stockton Chamber of Commerce set forth in a forcible way the advan-



tages that exist in that favored part of California. The exhibit made in the California Section of the Agriculture Building was one of the most interesting in that building from an agricultural viewpoint. The chief feature in this exhibit was that it showed no less than three hundred varieties of products from the single county of San Joaquin, each of which products is grown there in commercial quantities.

There were five varieties of nuts, sixty-two varieties of vegetable seeds, ten of grain, sixty of citrus and deciduous fruits, fifty-one of beans, seventeen of wines, twenty-two of macaro, and a large variety of flour and cereal foods, chickory, an insect powder known as bulach, and many other products of the fertile soil of San Joaquin County. These products were shown upon a structure arranged so as to bring everything upon the eye line, so as to make all the products easy of close inspection. The booth covered a floor space thirty by thirty-five feet, and was twenty-five feet high at the center. Fruits processed in jars, so as to preserve the natural colors, and wines, were shown in front of plate-glass mirrors, which added greatly to the beauty of the display. All of the products were shown on the outside of the booth. Inside was a handsomely carpeted rest room and picture gallery, the pictures consisting of sepia enlargements of farm scenes in San Joaquin County.

A very striking feature of the display was a piece of soil taken from the delta of the San Joaquin River, and being part of a district three hundred thousand acres in extent. This soil was explained to be a fair average sample of the quality of the land in the San Joaquin delta, and attracted widespread attention in the newspaper and magazine press. This soil contains thirty-two per cent of humus, and eminent authorities on soils claim that it was from the most fertile agricultural district of its kind in the world. The land from which this soil was taken is devoted chiefly to the raising of grain and vegetables, and to dairying.

In the exhibit were shown many pictures of Holstein-Friesian cattle belonging to a herd which, at the time the Exposition was in progress, had eighty-five head of stock in

the advance registry, and three cows holding world records. The claim is made that the wonderful record made by this herd is due entirely to local conditions, and those conditions are explained to be that an extremely excellent pasture grass, known as Australian Rye grass, grows green upon this soil three hundred and sixty-five days in the year when mixed with alsike, white and red clover and orchard grass. The climate is such that the cattle can graze out of doors on green pasture every day in the year.

Threading these delta lands in San Joaquin County are two hundred and sixty-three miles of navigable channel, thereby making it possible for nearly every farmer in the district to have his own private wharf, which makes him practically independent of the railroads. Many photographs were shown illustrating the use of steamboats for the transporting of farm products grown on the delta lands.

The agricultural possibilities of these delta lands was one of the principal points made in the Stockton exhibit. Maps and charts also were displayed, showing the wonderful growth of the vineyard and orchard fruit industries in San Joaquin County.

A chart was shown, which stated that out of the two thousand seven hundred and forty-four counties in the United States, San Joaquin County, California, was the tenth in grain acreage, seventh in total production, second in yield per acre, and first in value of crop per acre. This statement was taken from the United States Census Report of 1900.

Inside of the rest-room of the booth was a collection of photographic albums which gave a comprehensive idea of every agricultural industry within the county.

The object of the display was to induce immigration, as the fertility of the county will support at

least ten times the present population, and the county is bound to become, in the near future, one of the greatest dairying and fruit districts of the world. The exhibit was made by the Chamber of Commerce of Stockton, California, and the people of San Joaquin County who submitted to the levying of a tax by the Board of Supervisors for the purpose.

It is probable that a booth entirely covered with velvet



SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY EXHIBIT.

In the San Joaquin County exhibit of the California section of the Palace of Agriculture was a sample of every agricultural product of the county. At a banquet given by the Stockton Chamber of Commerce two years ago, five hundred people sat down to an extensive menu, everything on the table having been grown or produced in the County of San Joaquin. It is claimed that this one county produces all of the things necessary to man and very many of the luxuries. A prominent feature of the exhibit was a sample of soil obtained from the Delta lands, near the City of Stockton. A chemical analysis of this soil shows that it contains nearly thirty-two per cent humus, and as this sample was an average sample, it shows the soil in this Delta to be probably as rich, if not richer, than any other extensive tract of land in the world. These lands are claimed to be peculiarly suited to dairying, as they produce the very best of pasture three hundred and sixty-five days in a year and the climate is such that cows can live out of doors the year through.

was never before seen at an exposition, at least such a one as was created for the vast display of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Here was a booth whose twenty-foot wings and forty-five-foot tower were covered with deep green velvet, like the dark foliage of an orange tree, and outlining its square pillars and its dome was a border of fresh oranges. Portieres of peanuts stretched from pillar to pillar, and between these, from gold brackets, hung glass jars filled with yellow honey.

This booth was designed by Mr. C. L. Wilson, of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, with which he has been connected for fourteen years, and of which he is Superintendent of Exhibits, to represent the most populous county in Southern California—Los Angeles. The richness of its structure corresponded with the richness of the display it housed. Two hundred different kinds of fruit from Los Angeles County were exhibited here in large glass jars containing a solution which preserved the original color of the fruit—credit for which was also due to Mr. Wilson, who compounded it. These fruits ranged from berries and long clusters of grapes to citrons fourteen inches in circumference. One of the largest oranges ever grown was shown here. It was of the seedless variety, and, when picked, measured twenty inches in circumference and weighed two pounds and ten ounces; when received at Saint Louis it measured eighteen inches, and weighed two and a half pounds. This was only one of the many wonders from Los Angeles County which were displayed here. The vegetables were of corresponding size.

Sheaves of wheat and barley standing five feet, and oats reaching a height of six feet were shown

from the grain fields of Los Angeles County. Another product of almost unbelievable size were the beans displayed in a glass jar a little over three feet high, which was not quite long enough to allow the beans it contained to hang at their full length. Some of the large Los Angeles firms gave samples of their

produce in plate-glass show cases, mission style, standing between the velvet pillars of the booth. In one of these were walnuts, some of which reached a size of three inches in circumference, exhibited by the Los Angeles Walnut Growers' Association. In another were almonds from Antelope Valley. In a third the Misses McNaughton and Marsh, of Pasadena, Los Angeles County, showed that California flowers could be useful in other ways than decoratively. Rose petals of pink, white, yellow and red were candied in such a way that they preserved their beautiful coloring and shape. They were rivaled only by the crystallized violets in the same case. The best citrons grown anywhere in the world were shown in a fourth case by the California Corsican Citron Company. They were from twelve to fourteen inches in circumference, some of them weighing a pound and a half. A case of fine California wines of different kinds, was shown by Jevne, of Los Angeles. Olive oil was displayed in another case by F. W. Braun. In another, were red and white grape juice made of Los Angeles County grapes, displayed by Mrs. Louise Cary Smith, of Pomona. An attractive case of all kinds of dried fruits was shown by the North Ontario Packing Company. In another, the Los Angeles Soap Company and the California Cream of Lemon



THE VELVET-COVERED BOOTH OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Los Angeles County succeeded in producing at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition a booth such as never before had been built in the history of fairs. It consisted of a central tower, forty-five feet high, with a pagoda extending on both sides of it, all of which was covered with deep green velvet. Upon this rich background a border of oranges ran along the entire booth, outlining pillars and dome with brilliant yellow. So as to keep their bright color, these oranges were replaced from time to time by new ones sent from this country of oranges. Ornamenting the roof of the pagodas were high jars of fruits and vegetables. The tower was decorated with pictured panels made of nuts and seeds and dried fruits. The largest of these panels was over the main entrance, and represented the famous incline railroad of Mount Lowe, in Los Angeles County, which, located only an hour's ride from the City of Los Angeles, takes the visitor five thousand feet up the mountain side to Alpine Tavern, a popular tourist resort. Mr. Frank Wiggins, Secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and at the head of the entire California exhibit at the World's Fair, deserved much credit for the display his county made. Mr. C. L. Wilson, to whom was due the original plan of the booth, was in charge, and showed to the visitor the unequalled fruit and vegetables which this county, in the very center of wonderful Southern California, could produce. Between the square pillars, portieres of peanuts hung; below them stood elegant "mission" show cases, upon each of which a vase of roses stood—for so rich is Los Angeles County in these flowers that they are even used as hedges to enclose large orange orchards.

Company made a joint exhibit of fancy toilet soaps and "Cream of Lemon." Ostrich plumes of rare length and beauty were displayed by the Cawston South Pasadena Ostrich Farm.

Alameda County, California, was able to show to the World's



Fair visitors innumerable evidences of her fertility and attractiveness to prove that it is one of the most inviting spots for residence in all America. If there is a spot on earth where all the

fruit and flowers grow in perfection, and where the climate leaves nothing to be desired, because there is never stifling heat in summer and never snow in winter, that place is Alameda County. Its exhibit at the Fair left no doubt in the minds of those who have never been there, for such an abundance of fruit could only come from a country especially favored by Providence. Apricots, peaches, plums, almonds, apples, pears, grapes, cherries, strawberries, and every other kind borne by tree or vine, filled the large jars in the booth, and gave the visitor a hint of the riches of the county whose land is too valuable for the cultivation of any less epicurean product than fruit. There is a continuous round of fruits and vegetables there; one season follows another with no interval of frozen barrenness; and one crop is only exhausted when another is ready to be garnered. Not only are all the glories of a perfect landscape set down in Alameda County, but there are also the waters of the ocean, thirty-eight miles frontage on the milder side of San Francisco Bay, and the added shipping advantages of three overland railroads to carry her luscious fruit to all parts of the world.

A portion of the facade of Alameda's exhibit is shown in the cut accompanying this article. At this Fair she received sixteen Gold Medals and one Grand Prize.

A liberal appropriation was made for this work by the Alameda Board of Supervisors. The Board appointed as

Commissioners to the Fair three leading officers of the Merchants' Exchange of Oakland: W. H. Weilbye, Theodore Gier and Wilbur Walker. Upon Mr. Weilbye fell the arduous duties of installing the exhibit and looking after it most of the time. Mr. Webb N. Pearce was custodian during the entire Fair. The Board of Supervisors of Alameda County consists of J. R. Talcott, H. D. Rowe, Jos. Kelley, C. F. Horner and John Mitchell, President. The chief educational institution among the many in Alameda is the great University of California at Berkeley, rapidly becoming one of the foremost in the world.

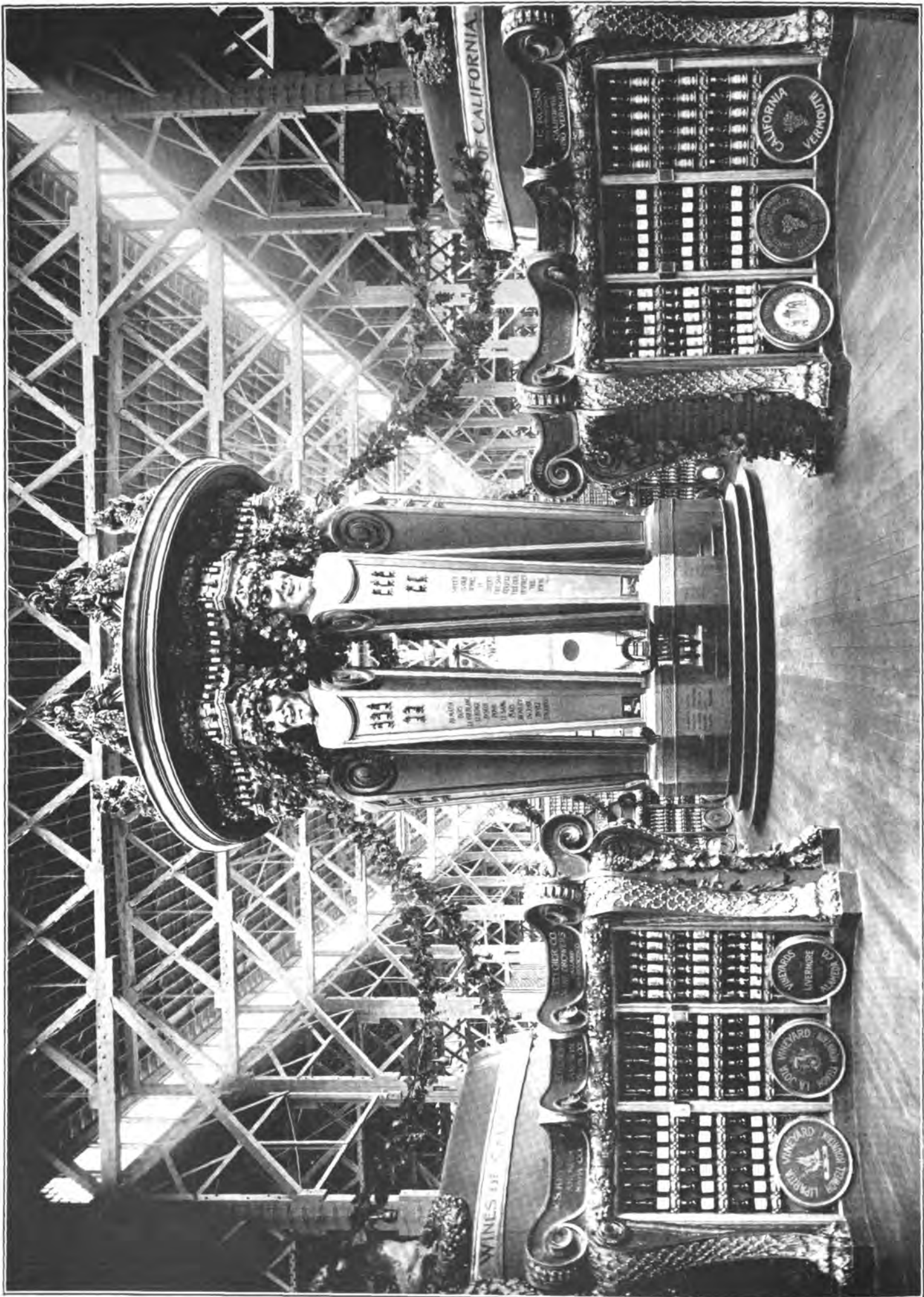
Alameda, the second city in this county, is famous for beautiful boulevards, homes and splendid schools, public and private.

Oakland, with its dock frontage, is



destined to become a great commercial and manufacturing city, and is already making rapid steps in that direction. Its





CALIFORNIA'S VITICULTURE EXHIBIT—THE GOLDEN WINE TEMPLE REGARDED AS THE MOST STRIKING DISPLAY IN THE PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.



situation across the bay from San Francisco and its important railway terminals give it great commercial prestige.

The structure on block space No. 95, Palace of Agriculture, known as the Santa Clara County exhibit, typified the peculiar Mission churches of California. Three varieties of dried fruits were tacked on the exterior of the structure, which showed at a glance to the observer what the whole advertised. These three fruits—peaches, apricots and prunes—are the leading fruits of the county, which is a beautiful valley at the southern extremity of San Francisco Bay. There is no spot in California which, acre for acre, produces as much as this valley. San José, the leading city, is the third largest fruit shipping point in the State.

Formerly a grain and dairying section, as the fruit business demonstrated its paying ability the lands were planted to trees and vines. The county is justly proud of its school system. For a population of seventy-five thousand people in the county, there are one hundred and one public school houses, including seven high schools, conveniently located about the county.

Besides, Stanford University is here, the richest endowed educational institution in the world; also a State normal on a university basis, all of which are free of tuition. Most of the grammar schools are graded, and in all the curriculum is suited for high-school entry.

The achievements of viticulture and the manufacture of wines of the most distinct and precious quality were demonstrated in the department of Agriculture by the leading wine makers and wine merchants of California. Their exhibit was the "Golden Wine Temple," which was formally dedicated by the wife of Governor George C. Pardee, and which millions of visitors declared to be the most artistic and comprehensive display in the great palace. The central feature of the exhibit was a golden peristyle of eight columns, each surmounted by a Bacchus head, the whole supporting a crown of gold. Each corner of the space was occupied by a beautifully carved, highly finished wine cask, of mammoth size, which were flanked by artistically carved golden panels containing thousands of bottles of the superior vintage of the State. Festoons of vines joined the peristyle and the great casks at each corner. As the name implied, the temple was finished in gold, and its peristyle was con-

spicuous from any part of the great building. Upon the columns of the peristyle were written in quaint letters gems of literature to attract the attention of the visitor and draw him to the side of the purple grape and its product, the sparkling wine.

The "Golden Wine Temple" was a striking illustration of the wonderful development of the State's viticultural resources during the past quarter of a century, as well as an exhibition of the products of the vineyard. It was also a splendid tribute to the spirit of progressiveness that prevails among those who are interested in the wine industry of the State; and an assurance to the world that the quality of

California grapes and wines is no longer a matter of speculation, but that they are the equal, if not the superior, of the grapes grown and the wines made in any other section of the globe.

Few countries are more lavishly endowed by nature than the State of California, and while its great possibilities were manifested in all of its various agricultural products shown at the Exposition, they were particularly demonstrated in its viticultural field when compared with other wine producing countries. Every noted variety of wine grapes has been introduced and successfully propagated in California. The State's selection of vine stocks has included the best assortment of the most successful wine districts in the world, and the most remarkable results have been attained by the manufacturers in the production of the very highest types of dry wines.

The great valleys of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, and south of Tehachapi, reaching out in almost endless stretches between the coast range and the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada, are the great sweet wine and brandy emporiums of the State. From Tehama, Colusa, Yolo, Sacramento, down to Merced, Fresno, Kings, Tulares, Los Angeles and San Bernardino, the generous, rich and full-bodied types of wines are produced with a success that challenges the most

celebrated types of the old world to comparison. Wines with every characteristic flavor and aroma of port, malaga, muscatel, madeira and sherry are ripened and developed to the highest degree of perfection in this district. Nature provided the foundation for these magnificent results. Assisted



ONE OF THE GREAT TUNS, "GOLDEN WINE TEMPLE."

The concerns represented in the temple and receiving awards were: Paul Masson, W. S. Keyes and Dressel & Company, Grand Prizes; Wetmore, Bowen & Company, Sierra Madre Vintage Company, Gundlach, Bundschu Company, H. Jevne, California Wine Association, California Winery, Barton Estate, Chauche & Bon, Mount Diablo Vineyard Company, Italian-Swiss Colony, Rosenblatt Company, J. H. Woolcott, A. Repsold & Company, P. C. Rossi, Napa and Sonoma Wine Company, A. Finke's Widow, H. N. Cross, Theodore Gier Company, Gold Medals; Italian Vineyard Company, French American Company, C. Schilling & Company, Lachman & Jacobi, California Wine and Brandy Company, Brun & Chaix, The E. G. Lyons & Rass Company, The E. G. Lyons Company, El Quito Vineyard, Southern California Wine Company, E. Martinoni, Silver Medals; William Pfeffer, Schlessinger & Company, H. P. B. Kingsbury, John Swett & Son, Edward Germain Wine Company, J. C. Mazel and De Martini & Chergino, Bronze Medals. The California Wine Exhibit as a whole was also awarded a Grand Prize, and F. A. Haber received a special mention diploma and a gold medal for his artistic installation of the exhibit. C. Bundschu, P. C. Rossi and Clarence Wetmore, representing the exhibitors were given gold medals as collaborators, and Maybeck and White, architects, received a gold medal for artistic design.



F. A. HABER,  
In charge of California  
Viticulture exhibit.

by man's ingenuity, the soil yielded an abundant harvest. F. A. Haber was in charge of the exhibit.

To all the eastern part of the United States Idaho was as little known, prior to the World's Fair, as many of the remote foreign countries. The exhibits from that State were a revelation even to the well informed. Washington and Oregon were more familiar to the world at large because the westward travelers have in times past ridden on through tickets and passed over the State of Idaho with only a glance. Two great factors are now at work in the State to make Idaho one of the thrifty commonwealths of the Pacific slope; these are mining and intensive farming under irrigation. With the great Oregon Short Line, a part of the Union Pacific system, traversing the southern part of the State from east to west, and the eastern part from Utah to Montana, and with the Northern Pacific and Great Northern crossing it in the far northern part, the luxuries of civilization have been carried into the most remote parts of the State. These arteries of travel have been wonderful developers of this as well as other States, and few States are so prosperous as this vast intermountain country that bears the name of Idaho, an Indian name meaning sunrise, or sunburst.

The appropriation by the State for participation in the World's Fair was so small that the Executive Commissioner, Clarence B. Hurtt, of Boise, was compelled to exercise all the ingenuity at his command to make every dollar count for its full value, and he did. States with two or three times the amount were not more effectively represented. All that Idaho did was done well. The State building was one of the ideal structures of the Plateau of States, small but full of welcome, and so novel that every visitor felt that he would like to build one just like it to live in.

Mining is the oldest industry of the State. Gold is found in paying quantities in nearly every county, and some of the richest mines of the Rocky Mountains are in Idaho. The Coeur d'Alene lead district is the richest in the world. Silver is in every county, and copper and other valuable minerals abound. The exhibit in charge of Senator R. W. McBride embraced thousands of specimens from every mining district of the State. Here were nuggets of almost solid lead and silver of ten to fifteen tons each. Here were gold ores

of high value and hinting at the great hidden wealth of the State only now in the beginning of its development. Idaho is known as the "Gem State," and here were shown the fine opals, garnets, topazes and other gems found in the State.

But equally attractive to the fortune hunter and more winning to the man who is seeking a place for permanent residence are the opportunities in agriculture and horticulture that exist in many parts of the State, as shown by the exhibits at the World's Fair. All southern Idaho belongs to the semi-arid part of the Pacific slope. Snake river, one branch of which rises in Yellowstone Park, and another in western central Wyoming, flows for 850 miles through Idaho. During its thousand miles before it joins the Columbia in the State of Washington it is augmented by numerous other streams, all having their sources in the snow-capped mountains. All along these streams and along the Snake River are many cultivated areas that depend upon irrigation and yield enormous crops of grain, fruit and vegetables. The wheat, barley, oats, rye, grasses and other products exhibited by Idaho in her beautiful section in the Palace of Agriculture were the finest ever seen and were awarded several of the grand prizes because of this

high perfection. During the season of 1904 wheat yielded as high as seventy-eight bushels to the acre under irrigation, and oats 110 bushels. The soil is a lava ash that is very productive. The agricultural exhibit was in charge of Martin J. Wessels.

Idaho fruit is even more famous than her grains and sells at the

highest prices on the Chicago and other markets. The quality of the fruit is the same as that of the well-known Hood River apples and other fruits of Oregon. The Idaho fruit exhibit embraced all the best varieties of apples, pears, peaches, prunes, quinces, and canned small fruits of every favored name.

Most remarkable were the forty varieties of grapes grown near Lewiston, a place as far north as Duluth, Minnesota. The

varieties embraced Malaga and Tokay grapes and several Persian varieties, proving the mildness of the southern and western Idaho climate.

Idaho's greatest market, however, is within her own boundaries, the min-

ing districts demanding practically all the surplus products of the irrigated sections. The cattle, horse and sheep-raising industries, which are extensive in the foothills, create a large demand for alfalfa, clover, timothy and grain.

The most noted of the irrigated sections are along the Snake River Valley in southeastern Idaho, the Twin Falls tract in the northern part of Cassia County, the Boise and



IDAHO STATE BUILDING.



MARTIN J. WESSELS,  
Superintendent of Agri-  
culture.



J. T. MORRISON,  
Governor of Idaho.



CLARENCE B. HURTT,  
Executive Commissioner.



MRS. H. W. MANSFIELD,  
Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE IDAHO COMMISSION.



IDAHO AS A MINERAL STATE.

Idaho belongs in the same class with Colorado as a mineral State. Here were seen lead and silver nuggets from the richest lead mines in the world, in the Coeur d'Alene district, thousands of specimens of gold, silver and copper ores and many gems.

Payette valleys. The largest tract under one canal in the United States, or, in fact, on the western continent, is the Twin Falls country, which received water for the first time in 1905. The main canal is seventy miles long and the area irrigated is 270,000 acres. The opening of this land resulted in a great influx of settlers from many States. The climate is very delightful, never oppressively hot in summer and rarely going to the zero mark in winter.

Executive Commissioner C. B. Hurtt reported that Idaho was making a strong bid for people who are seeking homes and prosperity by offering irrigated lands at \$25.50 an acre, including the perpetual water right, on long-time payments. An irrigated acre easily produces three times as much as an acre under dry farming methods, a fact that Idaho proved in her exhibits in Agriculture and Horticulture.

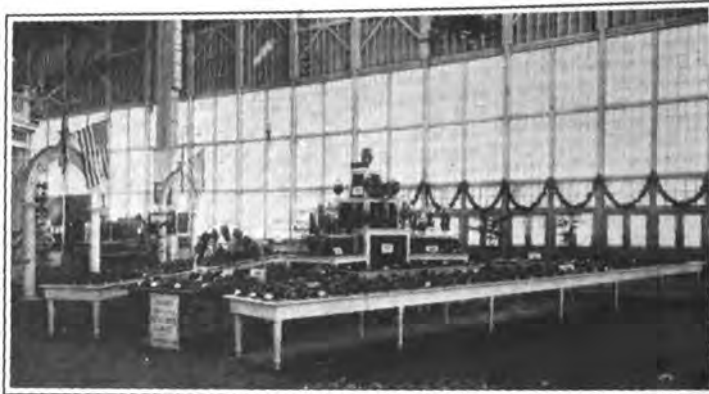
The northern part of the State is heavily timbered and the output of lumber brings a large revenue. The Idaho building was finished to some extent with Idaho woods, but the forest resources were shown by means of photographs and transparencies.

In the Palace of Education Idaho schools made a fine display of their work. Photographs showed that Idaho was well equipped with public schools in all her populated centers and that in all respects the State educational work is fully up to date. The exhibit was made at the personal expense of Mrs. S. H. Harris, of Silver City, and Mrs. C. J. Johnson, of Pocatello, and was collected by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss May Scott. Mrs. Harris person-



EDUCATION IN IDAHO.

Many visitors to the Fair scarcely knew where Idaho was situated and were surprised to find that it was a State two-thirds larger than New York, with a school system and modern equipment almost, if not quite, equal to the best States of the East.



IDAHO'S HORTICULTURE EXHIBIT.

The display of fruit, which was almost that of a tropic clime, opened the eyes of the visitors to the fact that Idaho, although as far north as Montana, was on the sunny western slope of the Rocky Mountains, and therefore enjoyed a warm climate similar to California. Here were Malaga, Tokay and Persian grapes, apples, prunes and other fruits.

ally looked after the exhibit during the Exposition. Twenty gold medals were received by the agricultural exhibit alone, with silver and bronze medals in liberal number. Other Idaho exhibits were proportionately successful.

The Idaho Commission was composed as follows: Governor J. T. Morrison; James E. Steele, President; R. W. McBride, Vice-President; Mrs. W. H. Mansfield, Secretary; Martin J. Wessels, Dr. Harold J. Read, and Clarence B. Hurtt, of Boise, Executive Commissioner.

Nevada has long been known as one of the great mining States. It remained for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to demonstrate that besides its immense mining resources the State offers enticing opportunities to the homeseeker, thanks to irrigation canals which have opened to cultivation agricultural districts in which are being successfully grown all the cereals and garden products of the other States.

Nevada's appropriation for the Exposition was but \$25,000. As a result, the State centered its energies toward making two great exhibits, one in the Palace of Mines and the other in the Palace of Agriculture, and the success attained was highly creditable to the State, and to the Commissioners.

The Nevada State Commission was composed of Governor John Sparks, President; Honorable J. A. Yerington, Vice-President and Executive Commissioner; C. H. E. Hardin, Secretary. Mrs. Herman E. Freudenthal was hostess of the State pavilion. Mr. Yerington was President of the association of Executive Commissioners at the Exposition, and last November was elected to Congress as a Republican by the voters of his district. He was responsible for the presence at



IDAHO'S AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY.

This collection of grains, grasses and vegetables, grown by irrigation, won a grand prize and many gold and silver medals. Here was wheat that yielded seventy-eight bushels to the acre, oats 110 bushels to the acre and weighing over forty pounds to the bushel. Here was the finest of barley and the only exhibit of white flaxseed ever seen.

# HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

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the Fair of the famous Twenty-Mule Team and its noted driver, "Borax Bill" Parkinson.

Ranking next to California and Colorado in the value of the output of its mines of precious metals, and known almost exclusively as a mining State, it was but natural that it should lead in its exhibit of the product and resources of those mines. During the last half century its gold and silver products amounted to almost \$600,000,000, and more than half of that wealth came from the famous Comstock lode. The central feature of the State's exhibit in the Palace of Mines was a column showing the amount of gold and silver produced in the State. Nearby was a cabinet of gold and silver specimens representing an actual value of \$22,000, the collection of which extended over a period of twenty-five years. Great quantities of gold and silver ore were displayed, and there was an immense exhibit of the other mineral resources of the State, many of which have not begun to be utilized commercially, except in a limited degree.

In its booth in the Palace of Agriculture the State exhibited its agricultural products, and indicated that irrigation would one day make Nevada one of the leading agricultural and horticultural States of the West.

Wheat, barley, oats, wool, hemp, flax, honey, potatoes, cabbage, beets, turnips and other products of a fine quality were in the display. An interesting feature of the exhibit was a plowshare made from old tires of emigrant wagons passing through Nevada enroute to California during the gold excitement of 1849-50. This plowshare turned the first furrow in Carson Valley, Nevada, in 1850.

Nevada Day was observed September 20th. Governor John Sparks and other noted citizens of the State were present. A reception at the Nevada State pavilion was the feature of the day's events.

New Mexico's immense mineral resources, its great possibilities as an agricultural State, and its modern educational facilities were shown at the Exposition, marking its progress along those lines of development, and advancing its claim for



JOHN SPARKS,  
Governor of Nevada and President  
of the Nevada State Commission.



J. A. YERINGTON,  
Vice-President and Executive Commis-  
sioner from Nevada.

membership in the sisterhood of States. Irrigation in New Mexico in the last decade has reclaimed large areas of fine agricultural lands and provided homes for thousands of families in the fine climate of that plateau, 4,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level.

The Legislature of New Mexico appropriated \$30,000 for its building and exhibit. Governor Miguel A. Otero was one of the warmest and most enthusiastic friends the Exposition had.

New Mexico Day was observed November 18th. A distinguished gathering of officials and citizens of the Territory were present, principal among which were Governor Otero and wife, and the members of his personal staff. The features of the ceremonies were a military parade in honor of the day, and addresses by Governor Otero, President Francis, and Judge John F. McFie, of the New Mexico Supreme Court. The addresses were followed by a reception.

The mineral exhibit of New Mexico showed a great diversity of products. Nearly every important mineral abounds in the Territory and many specimens of each were displayed in an attractive way. Large blocks of coal and iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, onyx, marble and building stone were shown, together with specimens of gold and silver. In

a collection of zinc ores furnished by the New Mexico School of Mines were many calcite crystals, carbonates and other beautiful specimens.

In the Agricultural palace New Mexico had a fine display of alfalfa, Indian corn, kaffir corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, and vegetables of all kinds and superior quality, the result of irrigation. In the Horticultural palace New Mexico had a large exhibit of its fruits, which was replenished every two weeks. An exhibition of 1904 apples was one of the novel features of the exhibit. The excellence of the exhibit was mainly due to the efforts of J. J. Hagerman of Roswell, New Mexico.

In the education of its boys and girls New Mexico expends considerably more per capita yearly than many of the older States, and its exhibit in the Palace of

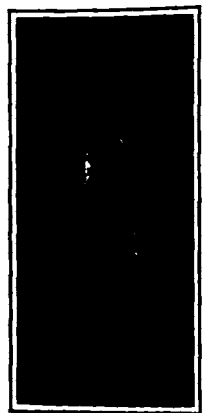


NEVADA STATE BUILDING.

Situated on Colonial Avenue, in the Plateau of States, facing the Pennsylvania State building, this cozy structure was the Mecca for citizens of the State, who enjoyed their rest on the cool piazzas.



C. H. E. HARDIN,  
Secretary of the Nevada  
Commission.



MRS. H. E. FREUDENTHAL,  
Hostess of the Nevada  
Building.



Education thoroughly demonstrated its progressiveness. The exhibit showed a carefully graded course of instruction in the kindergarten, through the various grades, high schools and colleges, and compared favorably with those made by many of the States. It creditably illustrated the efficiency of the New Mexico schools.

The State was represented in the Mining Gulch, and in its building it showed the oldest bell in the United States, a relic that was looked upon with interest by visitors. The bell is known as the "Maria Josefa," and was made in Spain nearly a century and a half before the discovery of America by Columbus. It was taken to New Mexico in the sixteenth century and did service in one of the old mission churches there for many years. In the same place was also an exhibit of beautiful rugs made by the Navajo Indians of New Mexico; ancient pottery, handsomely carved and painted; beautiful drawn work and Indian bead work, and many other articles of an interesting character. Large photographs showed the scenery of the territory, and



M. W. PORTERFIELD,  
Manager.



CHAS. A. DALIES,  
Vice-President.



ARTHUR SELIGMAN,  
Treasurer.



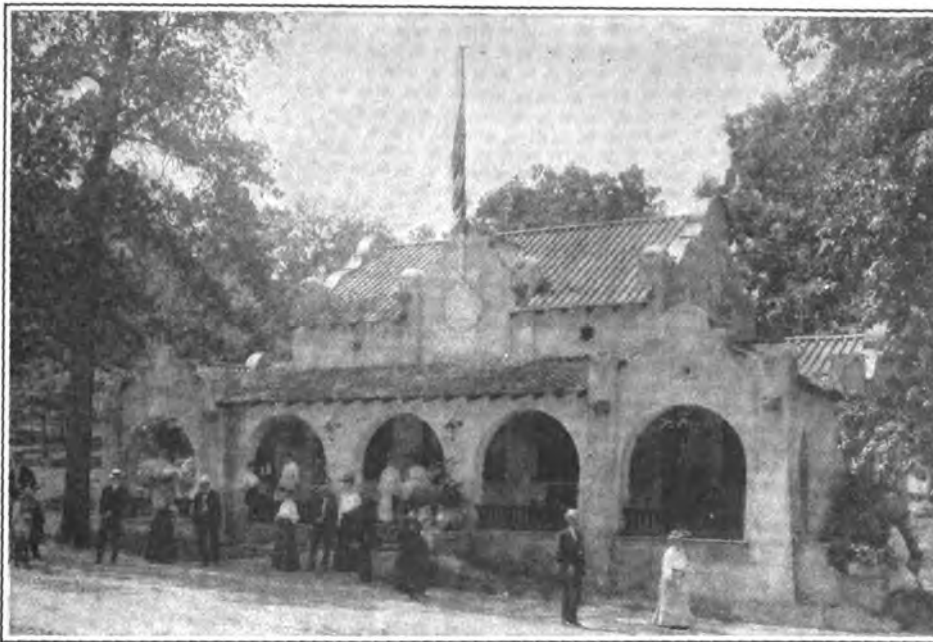
THOMAS HUGHES,  
Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW MEXICO COMMISSION.

there was plenty of literature glorifying its wonderful climate and telling of the opportunities the territory had to offer homeseekers. In every department where it exhibited, the Territory made a most excellent impression, and it is entirely safe to assume that the showing very materially advanced the Territory's chances for statehood.

The progress of Oregon has been typical of the development of the great Northwest. Possessing mountains of minerals, almost endless forests of giant timber, soils that induce the most perfect and prolific growth of grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits, and a population that has absorbed the spirit and enterprise of Lewis and Clark, the State's first white explorers, the anticipation that it would occupy a noteworthy position at the Fair was fulfilled.

Oregon expended \$50,000 exploiting its resources and the advantages it has to offer the newcomer. It is one of the great fruit growers of the country, it raises 85,000 bales of hops and more than 20,000,000 bushels of wheat every year, and its annual dairy product amounts to almost \$5,000,000. More



NEW MEXICO PAVILION.

Cool, shady porches, affording a comfortable view of the passing throng, were the features of the building which, in its architecture, suggested Old Mexico across the Rio Grande.



BLUE TURQUOISE MINES OF NEW MEXICO.

A reproduction of the interior of the Porterfield mine where the beautiful blue stone is found which has given New Mexico the reputation of producing the finest turquoise.

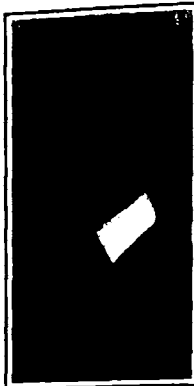


NEW MEXICO, IN THE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

Anthracite and bituminous coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold; mica, gypsum, salt, sulphur, asbestos, marble, onyx, and building stone were here exhibited.



MRS. SALLIE DOUGLAS, HERBERT J. HAGERMAN,  
Hostess, New Mexico Pavilion. New Mexico Commission.



GOVERNOR MIGUEL A. OTERO AT NEW MEXICO BUILDING.

Left to right, front row: Adj't-Gen'l Whiteman, Governor Otero, Mrs. Otero, President Francis. Second row: Brigadier-General Rice, Mrs. Sallie Douglas, Arthur Seligman, Vincelado Jaramillo, H. J. Hagerman. Third row: M. W. Porterfield, Mrs. Porterfield, Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, Mrs. Arthur Seligman, Mrs. Max Frost. Back row: Mrs. Steeley, Professor James Edwards, W. C. Porterfield.



FAYETTE A. JONES,  
New Mexico Commission.



EUSEBIO CHACON,  
New Mexico Commission.

than 600,000 Angora goats graze within its borders, producing over 460,000 pounds of mohair every year. Every twenty-four hours more than 1,000,000 feet of lumber is sawed at Portland. These facts and hundreds of others pertaining to the business of the State were made prominent in the various Exposition departments.

Oregon's Commission, appointed by Governor George E. Chamberlain, was composed as follows: Jefferson Myers, President; W. E. Thomas, Frank A. Myers, President Francis, Thomas H. Carter, and F. G. Young, Spencer, G. Y. Harry, J. C. Flanders, Doctor Dav Raffety, Professor of History at the University of Oregon. Music was furnished by the Philippine Band. September 23d, the anniversary of the return of the Lewis and Clark expedition to Saint Louis was celebrated at the Oregon building. Addresses were delivered by President Francis, Judge W. D. Fenton, of Portland, and Henry E. Dosch, Commissioner-General of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Governor Chamberlain was entertained at the building, and it was



MISS E. G. WEHRUNG,  
Hostess of the Oregon Building.



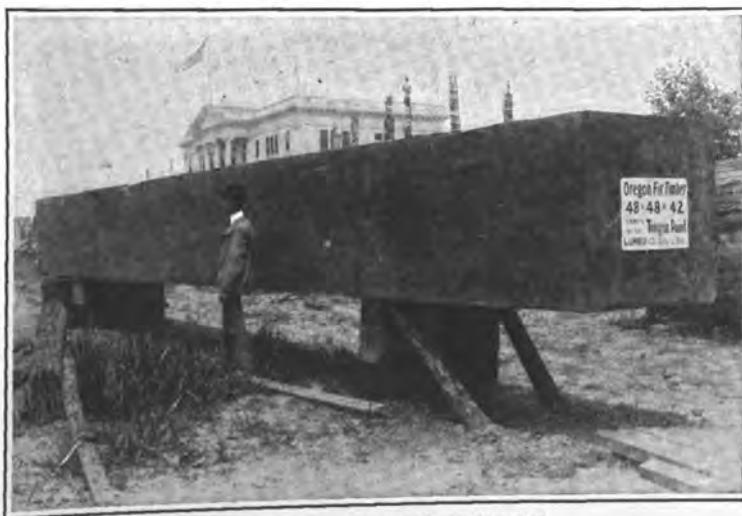
W. H. WEHRUNG,  
Special Commissioner and General Superintendent for Oregon.



COL. HENRY E. DOSCH,  
Commissioner-General of the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, 1905.

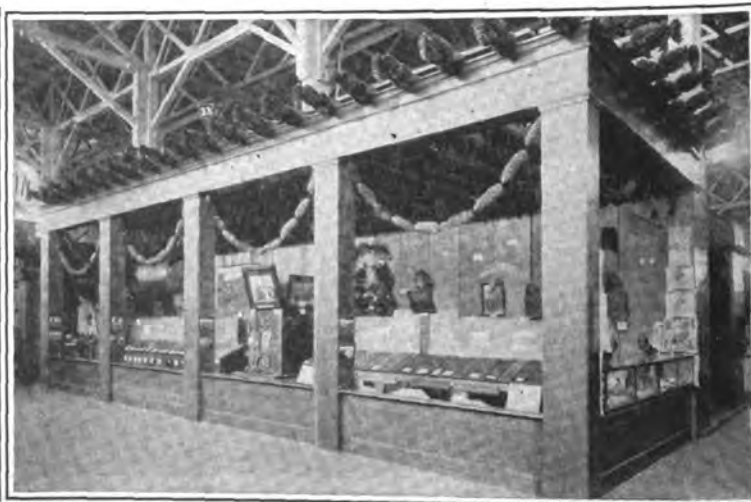
fish and game; E. P. Sheldon, forestry; Fred R. Mellis, mines, and Professors H. S. Lyman, J. L. Flanders and R. F. Robinson, education; Layton Wisdom, secretary to Executive commissioner.

The Oregon building was dedicated June 15th. This date was also observed as the State day. Exercises at the State building included an invocation by Reverend Doctor Samuel J. Niccolls, of Saint Louis; addresses by Jefferson Myers, President Francis, Thomas H. Carter, and F. G. Young, Spencer, G. Y. Harry, J. C. Flanders, Doctor Dav Raffety, Professor of History at the University of Oregon. Music was furnished by the Philippine Band. September 23d, the anniversary of the return of the Lewis and Clark expedition to Saint Louis was celebrated at the Oregon building. Addresses were delivered by President Francis, Judge W. D. Fenton, of Portland, and Henry E. Dosch, Commissioner-General of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Governor Chamberlain was entertained at the building, and it was



A GIANT FROM OREGON FORESTS.

This timber was 48 inches square and 42 feet long and constituted a part of Oregon's out-door exhibit. The structure in the background is the Alaska building.



OREGON PINE CONE BOOTH, PALACE OF FORESTRY.

The booth was finished in beautiful native woods—fir, pine, larch and cedar—and the fine grain and absence of ugly knots elicited favorable comments from visitors.



OREGON BUILDING OF FIR AND PINE LOGS BROUGHT FROM THE STATE.

It was built at a cost of \$10,000, and was a replica of Fort Clatsop, the first building erected on the Pacific coast by the explorers, Lewis and Clark, on the seashore of northern Oregon, 100 miles from the present location of the City of Portland. This was the first building erected by Oregon at any Exposition and it attracted much interest.

the scene of several notable social functions during the Exposition. Oregon had extensive exhibits in five of the main palaces, and on the grounds it displayed the largest single timber ever brought across the Rocky Mountains. A large dome, made

of grains, with grass decorations on the wall, was the commanding feature of its exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture. Surrounding the dome was a display of every variety of farm and garden product grown in the State. In the same department

the State made a special dairy exhibit, the features of which were figures, in relief, of children eating bread and butter and a milkmaid churning. In the Palace of Mines the State had a mineral cabin made of Oregon

quartz, and special displays of gold nuggets in fancy cabinets. Samples of the products of its quarries, and photographic scenes of its mining regions were also shown. The space occupied by the State in the department of Horticulture

contained varieties of all the fruits for which it is noted. In the Palace of Education Oregon was represented by an exhibit that embraced the work of the different grades of the public schools and its higher institutions of learning. In every department in which



MEMBERS OF THE OREGON COMMISSION.

Left to right, front row: Frank A. Spencer, Professor F. G. Young, Jefferson Myers, President; J. H. Albert, Frank Williams, J. C. Flanders. Back row: Doctor Dav Raffety, G. Y. Harry, Edmond C. Giltner, Secretary; Geo. O. Goodall, Assistant Secretary; Richard Scott.

quartz, and special displays of gold nuggets in fancy cabinets. Samples of the products of its quarries, and photographic scenes of its mining regions were also shown. The space occupied by the State in the department of Horticulture

Oregon competed, its exhibits were comprehensive and well arranged, and few States were given more honors by the Jury of Awards of the Exposition.



OREGON'S GREAT MINERAL EXHIBIT.

All the States of the far northwest are rich in deposits of precious and useful metals and Oregon has her full share. But little of her great store of wealth has yet been uncovered, but enough to make a grand showing. This exhibit embraced minerals of many kinds from the leading mines of the State.



OREGON'S GAME AND FORESTRY DISPLAY.

In one end of this long section were shown the lumber resources of Oregon by means of specimens and photographs. The picture shows the game and fish display. Here were the several varieties of salmon and other food fish, the beautiful pheasants and many varieties of duck and game birds.



# HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

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L. W. SHURLIFF,  
Utah Commission.



CORA H. SNYDER,  
Hostess, Utah Building.



HOYT SHERMAN,  
Utah Commission.



S. T. WHITAKER,  
Director-General for Utah.



HEBER M. WELLS,  
Governor of Utah,  
Chairman Commission.



INEZ THOMAS,  
Hostess, Utah Building.



SAMUEL NEWHOUSE,  
Utah Commission.

Utah's appropriation of \$50,000 enabled Director-General Whitaker to put up a handsome State building and to make highly creditable displays in Agriculture, Mines and Education. The building was ready on the opening day of the Fair. October 20th was celebrated as Utah Day and two carloads of Utah's perfect fruits, raised by irrigation, were distributed among the guests. Utah produces the finest of grains, vegetables, alfalfa and other grasses, honey, sugar beets, and all the things that grow on the farm. These were effectively displayed. "Miss Utah" was a beeswax statue who had many admirers. Utah's mines produce gold, silver, copper, lead iron, cinnabar and her quarries contain an

abundance of onyx, granite, marble and sandstone. In the Palace of Mines Utah was therefore enabled to make a most interesting display, valued at \$100,000, showing that her vast mineral wealth is as yet but slightly uncovered. The exhibit received a grand prize, twenty-four gold medals, twenty silver and four bronze medals. Besides the work of the common schools and photographs of buildings and interiors, Utah showed in Education an exhibit from the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station which are doing excellent work. The exhibit received a grand prize, ten gold and four silver medals. Willis Johnson was a member of the Commission and John Q. Cannon was secretary. Salt Lake City, beautiful and modern, has over 60,000 population and is an important industrial and commercial center.

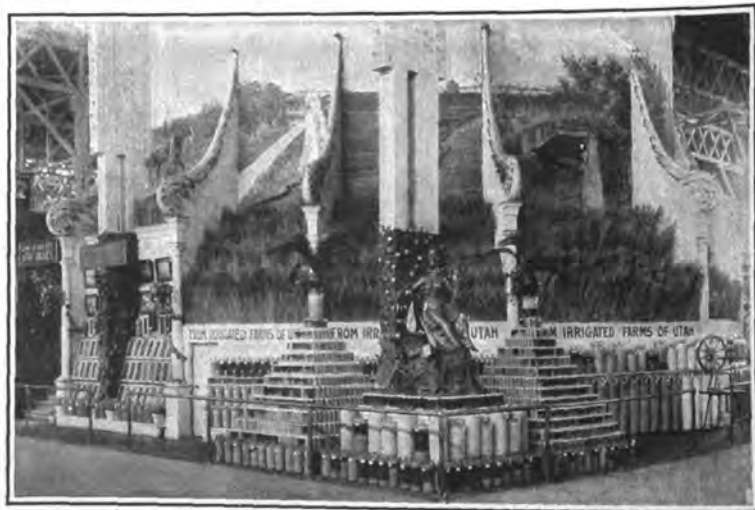


UTAH STATE BUILDING.



EASTERN WASHINGTON EXHIBIT.

In the one great booth devoted to the State of Washington were minor booths representing parts of the State. Spokane is the chief city of Eastern Washington and this booth represents the products of the field in that part of the State.



UTAH AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY.

Almost half of Utah's space in the Palace of Agriculture was taken up by a beautiful diorama of a Utah valley showing how irrigation has reclaimed desert lands and made them fruitful. Utah is dependent on irrigation for all farming.





DEDICATION OF WASHINGTON SITE.

The enterprise of the people was reflected in the exhibits of Washington. Such perfect fruits are not produced east of the Rocky Mountains. Such huge vegetables do not develop in the eastern soil. Nowhere can grains of all kinds be grown more easily or bountifully. These were the salient facts gathered by the visitor to the Washington building, and the daily registration of visitors showed how effectively the object lesson which the State presented was finding lodgment in the minds of the knowledge-seekers who trailed through the building.

ELMER E. JOHNSTON,  
Executive Commissioner for Washington.

In addition to the collective exhibit in the State building, Washington made displays in the Palaces of Forestry, Fish and Game, Agriculture, Horticulture, Mines and Met-

allurgy. The Washington Commission, appointed by Governor Henry McBride, was as follows; A. L. Black of Bellingham, President; Elmer E. Johnston, Executive Commissioner;



WASHINGTON STATE BUILDING.

The mission of the Washington State building was to portray the timber resources of that commonwealth. This was the reason of its unique construction. The design could hardly be called architectural, but rather utilitarian. The building stood on a site south of the Government Fisheries building upon two of the approaches to the eastern Plateau of States. It was the loftiest of the State structures with the possible exception of the high domes of the Missouri and Texas buildings. The structure was an eight-sided cone surmounted by a balconied pavilion. To climb to this high look-out was one of the achievements of the ambitious Exposition visitor. The building was made of Washington fir so finished, inside and out, as to show the grain and beauty of the wood. At the eight corners were timbers 100 feet long and two feet square to show the immense size of the trees as found in Washington forests. The building was designed by Heide & De Aut of Everett, Washington, and will be one of the best remembered of the vast city of Exposition structures. The lower stories were roomy areas and afforded space for an extensive collective exhibit of Washington's minerals, grains, vegetables, fruits, furs, pictures and miscellaneous products. Above the exhibit booths were reception and rest rooms, all decorated with pictures and interesting objects relating to Washington.



SPECIMENS OF WASHINGTON FIR.

G. W. R. Peaslee, Secretary; W. W. Robertson, Edward C. Cheasty, Thomas J. Harrington, M. E. Hay, George L. Lindsley, R. P. Thomas, W. W. Tolman, A. E. McDonald, Deputy Commissioner, Geo. L. Harrigan, Secretary to the Executive Commissioner.

Development has been so fast in the Pacific and intermountain States that the busy eastern man has not given those parts of our country serious thought. What Washington, Oregon, Idaho and other States displayed in their many exhibits came, therefore, as a distinct surprise to those who were thus suddenly awakened to the boundless opportunities of the Pacific northwest. The railroads, particularly the Oregon Short Line of the Union Pacific System which penetrates that country, with Salt Lake City as a base, have been for several years developing these States by a systematic presentation of the advantages

to homeseekers, while the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of Washington's cities and towns have long labored with the same ends in view.



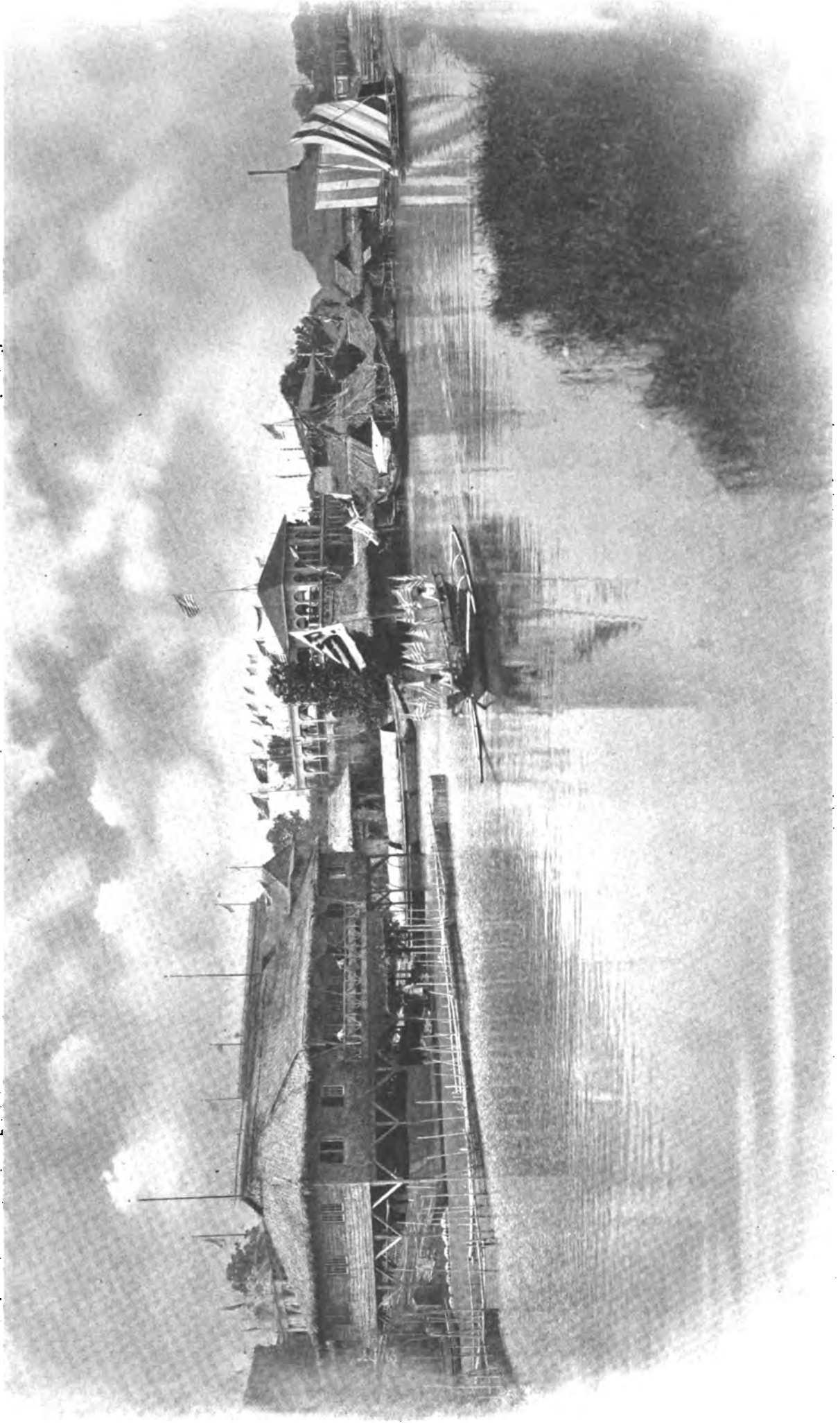
AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT OF WASHINGTON.

For the center-piece of the agricultural exhibit of Washington a small reproduction of the State building was made, profusely decorated with grains and grasses. As a cereal State Washington takes high rank and her agriculture is carried on both in the humid climate of the Pacific littoral and by irrigation in the vast semi-arid region east of the Cascade Mountains.



THE FRUITS OF WASHINGTON.

Superb fruits are grown in Washington east of the Cascade Mountains where fruit-growing by means of irrigation is extensively carried on. On account of the great distance between Washington and the World's Fair, the fresh fruit exhibit consisted principally of apples, although the large variety of fruits that are profitably grown to the highest perfection were to be seen on display, preserved in jars.



PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION, MORO BUILDINGS, AND BOATS ON ARROWHEAD LAKE.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### THE PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION AND PORTO RICO EXHIBIT.

FIRST ACQUAINTANCE OF AMERICANS WITH THE PEOPLE AND CONDITIONS IN THE DISTANT ISLANDS—HANDSOME AND TYPICAL BUILDINGS FROM THE PHILIPPINES—THE WALLS OF OLD MANILA REPRODUCED, TOGETHER WITH A FAMOUS BRIDGE OVER THE PASIG RIVER—AN OLD MANILA CATHEDRAL—TYPICAL STRUCTURES FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL—LARGE BUILDINGS OF NATIVE CONSTRUCTION—SIX NATIVE VILLAGES AND MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND NATIVES FROM THE SAVAGES OF THE MOUNTAINS AND REMOTE ISLANDS TO THE REFINED AND EDUCATED PEOPLE OF THE CITIES—THE SOLDIERY REPRESENTED BY TWO LARGE DETACHMENTS OF NATIVE SCOUTS AND CONSTABULARY—TWO FINE BANDS OF MUSICIANS—NEARLY FIFTY ACRES DEVOTED TO THE PHILIPPINE RESERVATION—MORE THAN SEVENTY THOUSAND EXHIBITS OF NATIVE ORIGIN, SHOWING THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE ISLANDS, THEIR COMMERCE AND PROGRESS IN EDUCATION—MANY CURIOUS THINGS OF NATIVE MANUFACTURE—NOTEWORTHY EVENTS.

WHEN Honorable William H. Taft, now Secretary of War, was Civil Governor of the Philippines in 1902,

he saw in the proposed Louisiana Purchase Exposition an admirable opportunity for combining with it a Philippine exposition that would impress the American people with clearer ideas of what they are doing and have to do for the Philippine Islanders, and at the same time promote the interests of the latter in many ways by exploiting their industrial resources and capabilities. With this purpose in mind he came home, enlisted the co-operation of the National Government and of the Exposition Company. (Returning to Manila he organized the Philippine Exposition Board,) and inaugurated the work which displayed such impressive and edifying results at the World's Fair of 1904. Following is a list of the Philippine Exposition Board and its attaches:

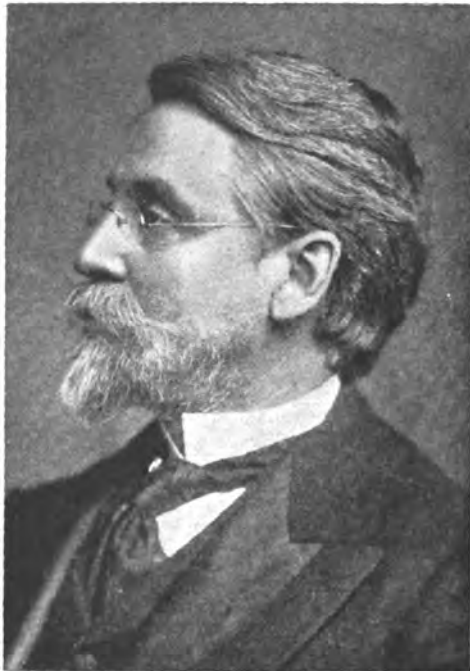
Doctor Wm. P. Wilson, Chairman of the Board; Doctor Custavo Niederlein, Member and Director of Exhibits; Honorable A. L. Lawshe, Member in Charge of Revenues and Disbursements; Doctor Leon Ma. Guerrero, Secretary of the Board; Carson Taylor, Disbursing Officer; A. T. Ruan, Cashier; H. F. Kendall, Property Clerk; Captain Geo. S.



A. L. LAWSHE,  
Member of Philippine Exposition Board,  
succeeding Doctor Wilson as Chairman.

Clark, Purchasing Agent; Captain M. C. Butler, United States Army, Commissary Officer; Captain Lewellyn P. Williamson, Medical Department United States Army, Medical Director; Charles L. Hall, Chief of Agriculture; Charles P. Fenner, Chief of Commerce and Manufactures, and representative of the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila; A. R. Hager, Chief of Education; Doctor Albert E. Jenks, Chief Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, and Chief of Ethnology Philippine Exposition; Geo. P. Linden, Curator and Chief of Forestry; Roy Hopping, Chief of Mines and Metallurgy; Jose Quadras, Chief of Fish and Game;

Herbert S. Stone, Chief of Publicity; Captain F. E. Cofren, Philippine Constabulary, chief of War Exhibit; Doctor Ramon Lacson, Director of the Philippine Exposition Observatory; Miss Pilar Zamora, Superintendent of the Model School.



DR. WILLIAM P. WILSON,  
Chairman Philippine Exposition Board.

N. S. Gilpin, Adjutant; First Lieutenant A. A. Cameron, Medical Officer; Third Lieutenant J. S. Manning, Supply Officer; Captain Ralph W. Jones; First Lieutenant W. H. Loving, Commanding Band; First Lieutenant C. M. Pendleton; First Lieutenant Lucien R. Sweet; First Lieutenant Felix Llorente; Second Lieutenant Modesto Colmenares.

Doctor W. P. Wilson resigned the Chairmanship of the Board on October 21, 1904, to resume his work for the Philadelphia Museums, and Honorable A. L. Lawshe succeeded him as Chairman. It was a leading purpose of the Philippine Civil Government to give large and representative bodies of

#### Officers of the Battalion Philippine Scouts:

Major William H. Johnston, Commanding Philippine Scouts; Chaplain John C. Granville, Fourteenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Joseph C. Brady, Fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant Carroll D. Buck, Assistant Surgeon United States Army; First Lieutenant Boss Reese, Philippine Scouts; First Lieutenant Wesley King, Philippine Scouts; First Lieutenant John A. Paegelow, Philippine Scouts; First Lieutenant Ray Hoover, Philippine Scouts; First Lieutenant Charles A. Dority, Philippine Scouts; First Lieutenant Edward Dworak, Philippine Scouts; Second Lieutenant Robert Dickson, Philippine Scouts; Second Lieutenant Geo. McCue, Philippine Scouts; Second Lieutenant Andrew Shea, Philippine Scouts; Second Lieutenant Crispulo Patajo, Philippine Scouts; Second Lieutenant Clay Platt, Philippine Scouts.

#### Officers of the Battalion Philippine Constabulary:

Major Amos C. Haskell, Commanding Philippine Constabulary; First Lieutenant



GUSTAVO NIEDERLEIN,  
Director of Exhibits, Philippine Exposition Board.

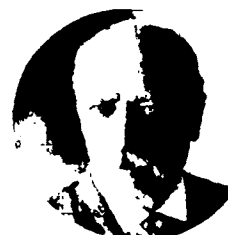
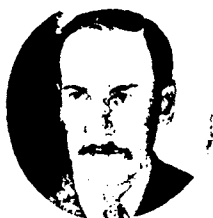




MEMBERS OF THE FILIPINO HONORARY COMMISSION TO THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

1. Hon. Benito Legarda, President; 2. Mr. Leon Novenario, Secretary; 3. Hon. A. W. Ferguson, Executive Secretary of the Philippine Islands; 4. Mr. Mariano Moreno Ramirez; 5. Dr. Manuel Gomez Martinez;
6. Mr. Bernardino Monreal; 7. Mr. Juan de Leon; 8. Dr. Alejandro Albert; 9. Mr. Rafael O. Ramos; 10. Hon. Juan Pimentel; 11. Hon. Joaquin Ortega; 12. Mr. Vicente Nepomuceno; 13. Mr. Vicente Noel; 14. Mr. Ramon B. Genato;
15. Dr. Baldomero Roxas; 16. Hon. Juan Villamor; 17. Mr. Tomas Arguelles; 18. Hon. Julio Agcaoli; 19. Mr. Alejandro R. Mendoza; 20. Mr. Vicente Singson Encarnacion; 21. Mr. Juan Aranea; 22. Hon. Simeon Luz;
23. Mr. Juan Sumulong; 24. Mr. Thomas Hardeman; 25. Mr. Eusebio Luzuriaga; 26. Hon. Tomas G. del Rosario; 27. Mr. Marcial Calleja; 28. Mr. Alfonso Ramos; 29. Mr. Alejandro Roces; 30. Mr. Hilarion Raymundo;
31. Mr. Alfredo de Castro.





the Philippine Government, and Captain Thomas Hardeman, and remained till August 16th, making an intelligent study of the Exposition, the city and the people, and receiving official courtesies and social attentions that made them feel they were among friends. The following list of these Honorary Commissioners includes governors of provinces, municipal presidents, Chamber of Commerce presidents, judges, solicitor generals, attorneys, editors, coffee-planters, and native

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MISS PILAR ZAMORA.

Native Filipino teacher who conducted the school for Filipinos at the Philippine Exposition.

officials of the Civil Government: T. H. Pardo de Lavera, President of the Honorary Commission; Benito Legarda, Victorino Mapa, Juan de Leon, Manuel de Iriarte, Manuel Gomez Martinez, Bernardino Monreal, Leon Novenario, Epicanio de Los Santos, Thomas G. del Rosario, Juan Pimentel, Mariano Trias, Simeon Buz, Potenciano Lesaca, Juan Villamor, Alfonso Hamos, Joaquin Ortega, Julio Agcaoli, Alejandro Albert, Juan Sumulung, Jose de Loyzaga y Ageo, Ramon P. Genato, Vicente Nepomuceno, Leoncio Gonzales Lique, Baldomero Roxas, Marcial Callega, Rafael O. Ramos, Tomas Arguelles, Juan Arantes, Alfredo de Castro, Guillermo Gomez, Ceferino de Leon, Vicente Llamas, Eusebio Luzuriaga, Alejandro R. Mendoza, Mariano Ramirez, Hilarion Raymundo, Jose Rivera, Vicente Singson Encarnacion, Gervasio Unson, Vincente Noel, Alejandro Rocas, D. Van Voorhis, H. G. Young, James Pettit, John Biddle Porter, J. R. M. Taylor, W. Leon Pepperman and Frank L. Joannini.

Provision was also made for a month's stay in August and September of one hundred Filipino students who were being educated in the United States. They were detailed in seven different shifts of five or six men each for duty from 9:30 a. m., to 6:00 p. m., at the buildings of Ethnology, Forestry, Education, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries, in the Philippine Exposition, to explain the exhibits and answer visitor's questions. Then they found excellent practice in English, answering

DR. A. E. JENKS.  
Medical Director, Philippine Exposition.FILIPINO SCHOOL BOY.  
One of Miss Zamora's pupils in the native school.

questions about life in the Philippines, and about the politics, religions and economics of the islands. At the end of their stay at the World's Fair they went to the various American universities and colleges in which they were to enter upon four year courses of study.

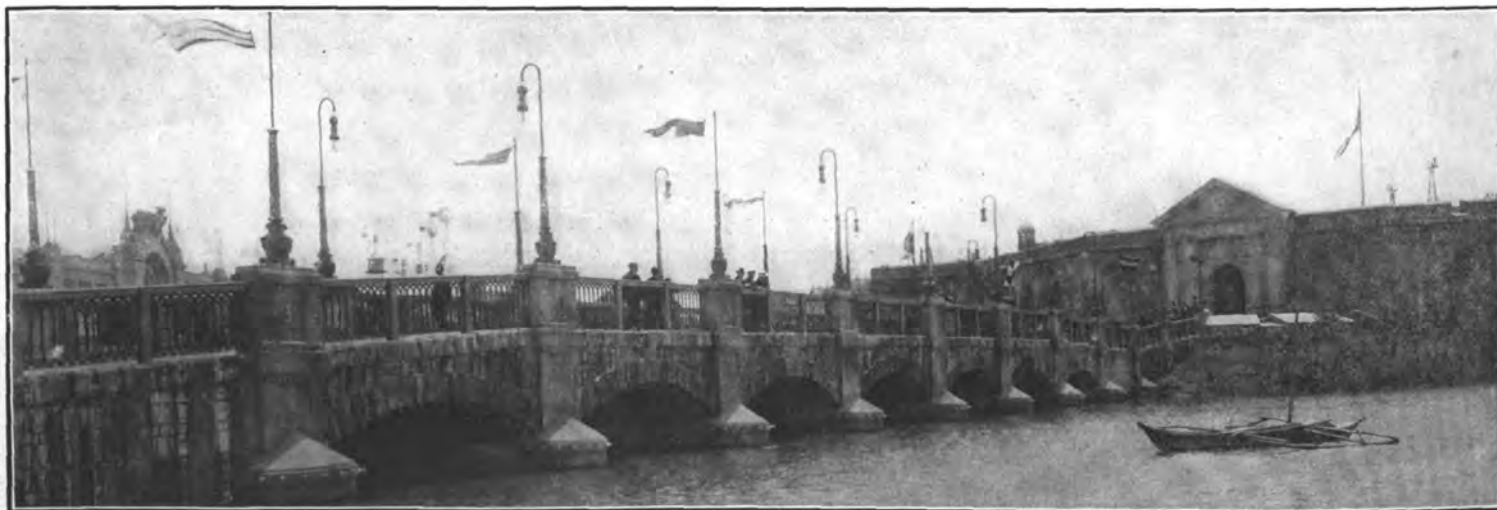
In the Honorary Commissioners, the students, the Visayan Village and the two battalions of Uncle Sam's neat, intelligent and well-behaved soldiers of various Philippine tribes, were revealed the possible future of the entire population under a system of government which will successfully foster education and peaceful industry throughout the archipelago, instead of limiting such efforts to a small area as Spain did for four hundred years. In the tribes representing the millions and the rich districts upon which Spanish civilization made no impression, one saw the crude material we have to work upon and the difficulties to be surmounted in making the islands all seats of productive industry and enlightened civilization. And as an incentive to the enlistment of American capital and enterprise in this work, there were installed on this reservation over seventy thousand exhibits illustrating the rich and varied products of those fertile lands, the industrial and educational status of the people, and the vast mineral and timber resources still awaiting development.

This Philippine exposition was a big and attractive show covering forty-seven acres of rolling, wooded upland, its northeastern promontory sloping down between the long barbs of Arrowhead



NEGRITO BOY.

Taking his first lessons with the primitive weapon of his race.



BRIDGE OF SPAIN LEADING TO THE PHILIPPINE RESERVATION.

A copy of the famous bridge over the Pasig River at Manila. In the distance is a reproduction of the walled city in which were exhibited a great museum of war relics and Filipino curios. Beyond the walled city were the exhibit buildings of the Philippine Exposition and the large parade grounds where the Constabulary and Scouts gave frequent exhibition drills before large crowds that were always present. Around the outer edge of the reservation were the several native villages.

# PHILIPPINE AND PORTO RICO EXHIBITS.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, PHILIPPINE RESERVATION.

This building faced the Plaza of Santa Cruz, opposite the Manila Cathedral. The Philippine Board had its offices on the second floor and the lower story was occupied by an exhibit of Philippine art that was a surprise to visitors. Here were splendid paintings and sculptures with many specimens of the old and crude work in wood carving.

Lake, across which the "Bridge of Spain" led visitors to the main entrance gate of the Walled City of Manila, an imitation of the Pasig bridge and of the heavy stone fortifications erected around that city by the Spaniards three hundred years ago. Along the northern arm of the lake were disposed the Samal Moros, the fierce river and coast pirates, with their peculiar boats and their huts built out over the water. Along the southern arm extended the village of the gentle Visayans with more ornate dwellings of bamboo and nipa.

The main entrance opened into a spacious fort and a great museum of the weapons and war implements used in the islands from the original Spanish conquest to the present day. There was everything in the shape of fire-arms from the flint-lock blunderbuss to the modern Mauser; bows, spears, Igorrote head axes; swords and bolos; modern field guns of steel, and all sorts of clumsily improvised cannon, some of them of bamboo wrapped with wire and mounted on wooden wheels.

Passing within from the fort the visitor found more than one hundred buildings filled with exhibits and tastefully grouped over the grounds, many of them being the typical villages, habitations and shops of the Filipino tribes made by themselves of native material imported for the purpose. Others were replicas or reduced imitations of the better class of Manila structures,

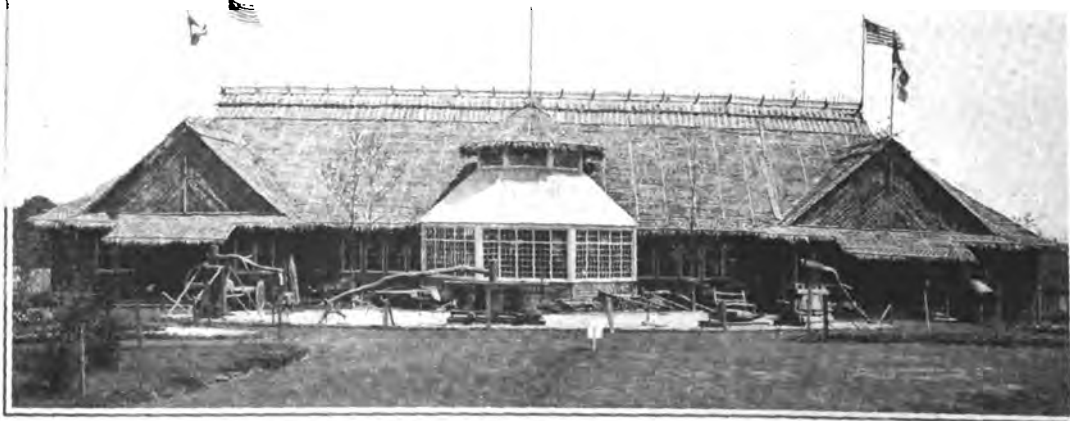
residences, and official buildings. In the foreground stood the tall column in honor of Fernando de Magellanes, the discoverer of the Philippine Islands. Further on were the stately buildings fronting on the four sides of the Plaza Santa Cruz. These were the Ayuntamiento, the cathedral, the Commerce building and a typical upper class Manila residence. In the centre of this plaza was the Sebastian del Cano monument, in honor of the first circumnavigator of the globe. In the Ayuntamiento or Government building were installed Fine Art and Liberal Art exhibits; in the Cathedral both Educational and Fine Arts

exhibits. The Commerce building contained the commercial exhibits, and the Manila House was the Woman's building. Facing the corner entrances to this plaza were the Agriculture building, the Ethnological building, the Forestry building and the Cafe Luzon. Other prominent buildings on the grounds were the Fish and Game building, the Hall of Photography, the Observatory and Relief Map structure, the Hospital, the Service building, the Power House, the Mining building, the Model School, the Constabulary Cuartel, the pavilion in the Model Camp of the Scouts, and the military mess houses.

In the Agriculture building were several hundred varieties and sub-varieties of rice from all the islands; the exhibits of shrub



VISAYAN CHURCH, PHILIPPINE RESERVATION.



AGRICULTURE BUILDING, PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION.

With a nipa roof the Agriculture building gave a native Philippine atmosphere to the structure, which sheltered the field products of the distant islands. The central conservatory contained a large collection of Philippine orchids. Besides the great variety of agricultural products, both edible and non-edible, there was a display of agricultural implements such as are used in the islands, crude but ingenious and interesting. The building was in charge of Charles M. Hall.

cotton and tree cotton and processes of manufacture; all grades of sugar, hemp and every variety of fibres in use by the different tribes and natives; all of the oil-producing seeds including copra; also tobacco in leaf and manufactured; every variety obtainable of fruits cultivated and wild, vegetables and tubers used as food by the natives; distilled spirits from different palm-leaf saps, as well as from sugar, rice and corn; the different kinds of cereals, also all kinds of peas, beans and vegetable seeds; a large variety of hat and basket work; models of all kinds representing the different styles of houses and granaries in use in the islands, models of all the implements in use by the different manufacturers.

The Fine Art exhibits are noticed in the special chapter on the Fine Art department, but it may be said here that they surprised art critics as much as the music of Philippine military bands. One of the most remarkable exhibits in the Ayuntamiento building was a semi-nude statue of a young woman, so chiseled out of polychrome marble that the blue eyes, golden hair and delicate flesh tints were all shown in the natural colors of the marble, as if a painting and statue were combined in one. It came to Saint Louis from Buenos Aires as part of the Argentine art exhibits, but as the sculptor, de Tavera, was a Filipino, it was transferred to the Philippine art exhibit at the request of the President of the Honorary Board of Philippine Commissioners.

In the Commerce building were large collections of samples of native manufactures, and imports and exports. The import samples were shown to inform American merchants and manufacturers about the needs and preferences of those who buy and use the imported goods. The leading exports were cigars, tobaccos, hemp in all its forms, and sugar, of which the islands exported 181,000,000 pounds, valued at \$3,120,000, in the year 1903. Straw hats, rum and liquors, harness and saddlery, trunks and traveling bags, were among the exhibits of native manufactures.

In the Woman's building were displayed embroidery, handloom products, wood carvings in the way of chairs and other furniture, mattings, and the light, fluffy cloths made of jusi and pina.

The educational exhibits in the Cathedral told the significant story of a few years of American rule. The Spaniards encouraged a babel of dialects in the archipelago, believing that a common language would make the inhabitants too

dangerous. The Americans, aiming to qualify the population for orderly self-government, have in three years established 2,900 primary schools in which 800 American teachers and thousands of native pedagogs are teaching 200,000 children the primary studies in English. Already there is more English spoken in the islands than there was of Spanish at the close of 400 years of Spanish domination. Besides the government primary school exhibits, and those of the private and church schools, the Nautical school, the Moro Industrial school, the Insular Normal college and the Manila Trades school, were well represented. But probably the most effective of the educational exhibits was the Model school conducted in a neat nipa and bamboo cottage near the Woman's building by Miss Pilar Zamora, an accomplished

graduate of the highest institution in Manila, and a practical teacher. Here she taught fifty children from the surrounding native villages to speak and write English, with geography and arithmetic for the more advanced.

At the entrance of the Cathedral stood a splendid statue of Rizal, the Philippine leader, who is said to have been assassinated by Spanish agents. The statue was by Isabelo Tampinco, a native sculptor.

The cloistered Ethnology building, west of the plaza and overlooking the Bagobo Village, was a museum of the arms, implements and decorations of the wilder tribes, some of whom have now progressed beyond the aboriginal status represented here. The various tribes of Mohammedan Moros, the Bagobos; those ethnological puzzles, the Negritos, who were the aborigines of the islands, and the Igorrotes and their various sub-tribes, were all represented in different sections of this building. The Moro exhibits included breastplates and

armor made of the horns of the carabao, and linked with brass chains; the kriss, a shining curl of steel, very wicked looking; the straight kriss and the bolo, a short sword like the Cuban machette, and used for hacking rather than thrusting. In making hammered brass boxes, crude musical instruments and in weaving gay blankets and making inlaid silver handles for their knives, the Moros show great skill. These Moros had the advantage over the milder people of the north, because they had gunpowder and firearms of a crude kind from the times of earliest historic record. For years the Samal Moros were the terror of the seaports of the entire archipelago. In the center of the courtyard was a tall tree, and perched among the branches was a bamboo house,



CARDINAL SATOLLI.

The dedication of the Visayan Chapel in the Philippine Reservation was attended by Cardinal Satolli, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Archbishop Glennon of Saint Louis, and other prominent persons.



# PHILIPPINE FORESTRY AND GAME EXHIBIT.

the home of a Lanao Moro. These Moros frequently live in tree houses. They are the lowest types of their tribe.

There are 50,000,000 acres of untouched and unsurpassed forest in the Philippine Islands. With wide verandas, shaded and decorated by great coils of rattan, the Forestry building contained fifteen hundred species of trees, with over two thousand different names. Leading all the rest of the woods in richness of color, fineness of finish, and beauty of grain was narra, the king of the Philippine forests. Logs of this, almost as large as the California redwood tree, were shown. Those who have examined the wonderful tables made from this wood believe that it exceeds mahogany and rosewood in richness of tint and fineness of finish. Notable woods are banugo, similar to walnut; malave, yellow and hard; lanete, white and delicately grained; ebony, black and heavy; guyo, corresponding to our oak; palms, onyx-like when varnished; camagon, zebra striped and rich.

One section was given to gutta-percha and rubber. Interesting collections of resins and gutta-percha, the trade of which is controlled principally by Chinese, were displayed. Big piles of copra, the dried fruit of the cocoa-palm, were shown. This in its rough form is shipped over to France, where it is made into oil, used in the finest French soaps.

The Fish and Game building, extending over Arrowhead Lake, was supported by and built of great trunks of the graceful palma brava. Fish traps made of split bamboo and spiked along the lake shore illustrated the native method of fishing. Within were well mounted specimens of the brilliant plumaged birds and wild animals of the islands; a wild water buffalo; a huge python; small deer, wild hogs, etc. There were also a thousand mounted specimens of fish and giant mollusks with shells five feet wide.

On the other side of the plaza, flanked by tall steel towers, surmounted with weather vanes and search lights, was the



EXHIBIT OF THE MANILA OBSERVATORY.

The Reverend Jose Algue, S. J., director of the observatory, and chief of the Philippine Weather Bureau, directed the scientific exhibit in the Philippine reservation. It embraced two sections, geographical and meteorologico-seismical, both receiving grand prizes. The latter section was exhibited in the building shown in the engraving. The two galvanized iron towers, 105 feet high, supported some of the instruments. The installation showed a complete meteorological and seismic station in operation. Recently invented instruments by Jesuits were also displayed here.



TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Representing the geographical section of the Manila observatory exhibit under Father Algue was the out-door map of the Philippines, 75 by 110 feet. Upon a cemented surface, rounded to represent a segment of the earth's surface, were shown more than two thousand islands, the bays, rivers, lakes and mountains, including two groups that were forgotten in the treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, and for which the United States had afterwards to pay in 1900 the sum of \$100,000.

## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Observatory, patterned after the kind used in Manila, from which timely warnings of the dreaded typhoons are sent to the Japanese and Chinese shores. The steel towers were used in connection with a lightning register, and within the Observatory were various kinds of instruments, used for registering wind and lightning. An interesting feature was a micro-seismograph, or register of earth tremors, made at the Manila Observatory by Filipino mechanics. North of the Observatory, encircled by a broad promenade, was a relief map of the Philippine archipelago, 110 feet long and 75 feet wide. On this map were shown the 3,014 islands and islets of the Philippines. Mountain and volcanic formations, waterways and all the physical conditions of each island were thoroughly depicted. It was like a glimpse from a balloon. Smaller relief maps, showing the location of tribes and mines, were within the Observatory building. All these maps were made by and under the direction of Father Jose Algue, Chief of the Meteorological Station and Director of the Manila Weather Bureau.

In the Mines building were given illustrations of the crude method employed by the natives of Northern Luzon in extracting gold from river-bed rock by crushing the ore between large stones and washing out the gold deposit. The mineral resources of the islands are almost wholly undeveloped, but sufficient indication has been given to show that there are deposits of copper, lead, zinc and manganese in abundance. Just at the entrance of this building was a novel model of a native iron foundry, showing the Filipinos at work bringing in the crude ore, smelting it and delivering it to the molds. Illustrations were given of how the Igorrotes mine copper.

An important resource of the Philippines is the best grade of lignite coal. The black coal can be mined free from sulphur. A very large number of the best seams of black coal are from three to five feet thick, and sufficient has been done to indicate that a profitable industry awaits the colliery companies of the Philippines.



PHILIPPINE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT BUILDING.

The Education building was a replica of the Manila Cathedral. It contained a fine display showing the educational progress since American occupation. The work was generally given a careful examination by visitors who were continually present in large numbers.



TYPICAL MANILA HOUSE, PHILIPPINE RESERVATION.

This form of dwelling is much used in the cities of the Philippines. It is particularly adapted to the tropical climate on account of the shade afforded by the overhanging second story and wide eaves.



GRINDING CORN.

The native method in the Philippines.

estings of the exhibits were the people themselves, representing forty different tribes, as seen among the enlisted men of the Constabulary and Scouts' Battalions, and in the different tribal villages, Visayan, Negrito, Bontoc Igorrote, Suyoc Igorrote, Bagobo, Samal Moro and Lanao Moro.

The most numerous and most conspicuous of these were those fine military organizations, the Civil Government's Philippine Constabulary, and the United States Battalion of Philippine Scouts. They graced every parade function during the Exposition, and were seen every day in drills and dress parades on their own parade grounds in the reservation. The concerts given by their fine bands drew large audiences daily. The larger of the two, the Constabulary band of eighty pieces, ranked among the most famous of the military bands at the Exposition.

Next to the Walled City and on the southern arm of Arrowhead Lake was the village of the civilized and Christianized Visayans. It was enclosed in a bamboo stockade and contained about fifteen typical native houses of bamboo and nipa, including a theatre in which a Visayan orchestra and Visayan actors gave performances, and a Catholic Church. This was dedicated by Cardinal Satolli during his visit and in here regular services were held and marriage and christening ceremonies were performed.

In the various houses different families lived and followed various occupations; weaving jusi and pina cloth; making mats or manila hats, wood carvings and canes. There was also a market in which girls who could speak English sold the beautiful articles and fabrics as they were made before the eyes of the visitor. Within the stockade were agricultural implements and vehicles of native make, including a carabao cart, with the water buffalo oxen that drew it. Further south was a village of tiny and primitive huts occupied by the savage aborigines of the Philippines, a race of small stature and decidedly negro-type, but with hair

## INTERESTING TRIBES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

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bushy and flocculent rather than kinky. They are a shy people of low intellect, living on roots, grubs, snails, etc., and are diminishing in number. They gave exhibitions of their skill

in archery and lance-throwing. Still further south, in a larger stockaded enclosure, were the populous villages of the Igorotes, a fine race of agricultural, head-hunting barbarians, copper-colored, with high cheek bones, flat noses, thick lips



1ST LT. ARCHIBALD CAMERON.  
Medical Officer.



1ST LT. N. S. GILPIN,  
Adjutant.



1ST LT. W. H. LOVING,  
Commander of Band.



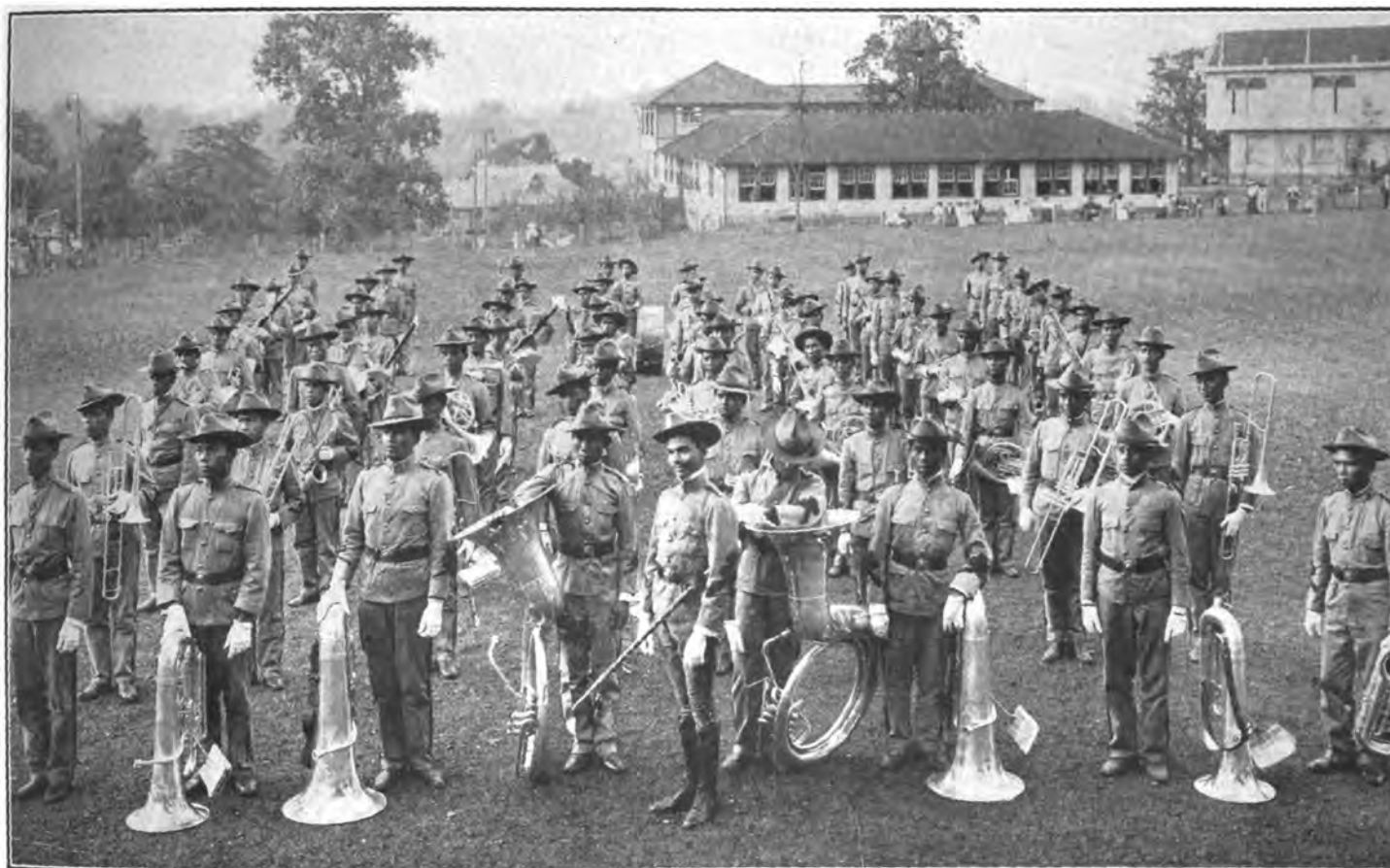
3D LT. J. S. MANNING,  
Supply Officer.

### OFFICERS OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY BATTALION.

weather. They practiced their various arts and crafts, weaving, spinning, mining, gardening, and gave frequent demonstrations of their skill in athletic contests. Their ceremonies,

dances and dog feasts attracted more attention than any other native performances.

The inhabitants of the Bagobo village were regarded with admiration by all visitors, because they were so handsome,



PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY BAND, LIEUTENANT W. H. LOVING, LEADER.

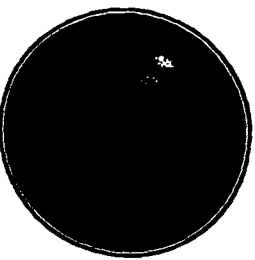
This organization of native Filipinos attracted the attention of discriminating visitors on account of the high proficiency they had attained in music. The Filipinos have a natural aptitude for music and took an important part in the musical features of the Exposition. The leader, Lieutenant W. H. Loving, is an American Negro, a native of Saint Paul, Minnesota, whose marked musical talent enabled him to graduate with honor from the New England Conservatory of Music, after which he became a musician in the United States Army and was selected to organize the Philippine Constabulary Band, composed of native musicians, most of whom had been members of Spanish military bands in the Philippines.

and long, straight black hair. There were three tribes of them represented here, the Bontoc head-hunters, the Suyoc miners and the Tinguianes, agriculturists of the lowlands.

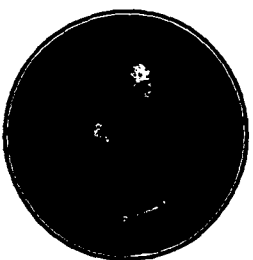
Tattooing was common among both sexes, and they seemed to have no liking for clothes of any kind till the rigors of the American climate taught them to appreciate any sort of covering in cold

graceful and picturesquely dressed in tasteful costumes ornamented with beads made from the shell of the pearly nautilus. They came from the interior highlands of Mindanao, are skillful

agriculturists and hunters, and are said to be fiercer even than the Moros, practicing human sacrifice as a cult rather than as a religion. Unlike other Mindanao tribes, they are pagans, not Mohammedans,



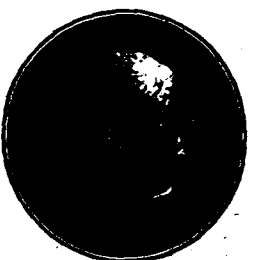
1ST LT. C. M. PENDLETON.



1ST LT. FELIX LLORENTE.



CAPTAIN IRA KIEHTLY.



CAPTAIN RALPH W. JONES.

### OFFICERS OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

The Battalion of Philippine Constabulary was composed of eleven officers and 280 men, of which eighty formed the band. The battalion was first commanded by Captain Ira Kiethly, who was succeeded by Major Amos C. Haskell.



and in talking, walking or laughing they showed more animation than any other tribe on the grounds.

On the northern arm of the lake were the villages of the Samal and Lanao Moros, tribes so hostile to each other that an armed guard was at first maintained between the two villages. The Samal Moros were sea and river rovers, long the terror of the Philippine coasts, but now friendly and loyal to the American authorities. They are the most intelligent and advanced of the Mindanao tribes, but on account of their fanatical Mohammedanism regarded as an element rather difficult to assimilate. They are ruled by Rajah Muda Mand, whose brother and prime minister, Datto Facundi, was the head man of the Samal village at the Exposition. There were several sultans in the Lanao village, each having his private flag in front of his hut. In front of Datto Facundi's



PHILIPPINE SCOUTS ON REVIEW.

residence and of each sultan's residence Moro girls beat drums. Many styles of Moro boats with different colored sails were on the lake, and in warm weather the Moro children spent most of their time in the lake.

In spite of marked differences in language, religion, tribal customs and physical characteristics, all of these tribes are supposed to be of Malay origin, except the Negritos. Even on the Malay peninsula itself there are varieties of Malays,



BAGOBO WOMEN DANCING.

and as these migrated hundreds of years ago from island to island of the archipelago, they doubtless became more or less mixed with indigenous races.

In collecting and installing this very complete and instructive exhibition of the Philippine population, their social status, and the economic resources and present development of the islands, the Civil Government had the free use of the fleet of United States transports plying between the islands and across the ocean to our Pacific ports. And yet the collection and installation cost \$1,500,000, of which all but \$200,000 was paid by the Philippine Government. In organizing the work Governor Taft had the co-operation of the local provincial authorities and commercial organizations, and the details of selection, classification and installation were placed under the general direction of Doctor W. P. Wilson, of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums, and under the direct personal supervision of Doctor Gustavo Niederlein, of large experience with colonial exhibits. With him in the field work were associated Senor Don Pedro A. Paterno, President of the Philippine Senate under Aguinaldo, and Doctor Leon Guerrero. The exhibits were collected from more than a thousand islands populated by a hundred different tribes, speaking different dialects. In the prosecution of their work the agents of the Exposition Board had to penetrate mountain fastnesses accompanied only by guides and



SAMAL MORO VILLAGE, WEST ARM OF ARROWHEAD LAKE.

The Samal Moros or Sea Rovers are distinguished from the Lanao Moros by their practice of building their houses on posts over the water, so as to be convenient to their boats and to their occupation of fishing. They inhabit the shores and bayous of Mindanao. They are descendants of the Malay race. They are the most aggressive and civilized of the natives of Mindanao.





MORO FAMILY FROM MINDANAO.

About one hundred Moros were at the Exposition, all living on the shores of Arrowhead Lake. They were formerly the pirates of the archipelago.

interpreters, and often to visit districts previously unexplored. A preliminary museum was opened in Manila for collections as they arrived, and by a system of awards hundreds of specimens of work or products were secured with the assistance of school teachers and patriotic islanders. The catalogue of exhibits made a volume of over 300 double-column pages,



MUSIC MAKERS OF THE MORO VILLAGES.



MORO CHILDREN DO NOT FEAR THE WATER.

One of the amusing sights of the Moro villages was the display of skill in handling native canoes by the tiny dark-skinned children.

and included over 70,000 entries. The first body of Filipino carpenters sent over to Saint Louis to begin the work of construction arrived in October, 1903, and erected first the immense two-story building, with 37,000 square feet of floor space, called the Cuartel, which was to serve as a warehouse for exhibits arriving before the buildings could be made ready for them; as a temporary residence for Filipinos while building other houses for themselves; and ultimately as the barracks of the Constabulary battalion and its band. A vast amount of native building material, such as bamboo, rattan, nipa, and thatching grasses, was brought from the islands, and the use of these by the various parties of villagers in building their own habitations without nails or other hardware fastenings, was watched with much interest by Exposition visitors in May and June.

As the exhibit buildings were completed and filled they



WEAVING, BY BONTOC IGORROTE WOMEN.



MORO WOMAN AND KETTLE.



LANAO MORO SULTANS.

From left to right, top row, Sultan Sungud Pitulian, Ambulong, Datta Asume; bottom row, Datta Marabui, Mandae—interpreter; Sultan Demasanky, Priest Rajah Muda Sumbayangui, in whose household Sultan Demasanky served as a menial.



MORO WARRIOR WITH SHIELD.

were informally opened to the public in May and June of 1904, but not till June 18th were all parts ready for the official opening, which was then celebrated with music, speeches and parades in which all the Filipinos participated, and which were followed by sports, feasts and special performances in the several villages. The exercises of the official opening began with a procession of the entire population of the reservation headed by the battalions of Scouts and Constabulary with their bands, the Negritos, Mangyans, Lanao Moros, Samal Moros and Visayans following with the Visayan orchestra. Edmund A. Felder, Executive Officer

of the Philippine Exposition Board, acted as Grand Marshal and marched the parade past all the buildings and over all the avenues of the reservation, halting in front of the Cuartel, where music by the Constabulary band and prayer by Reverend Jose Algue, S. J., preceded addresses by Doctor W. P. Wilson, Colonel Clarence Edwards, United States Army, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs; President D. R. Francis of the Exposition Company, Honorable Thomas H. Carter of the National Commission and Doctor Gustavo Niederlien. The exercises closed with a national salute of twenty-one guns.



SAMAL MOROS FROM THE ISLAND OF MINDANAO.

The Samal Moro village, the Venice of the Philippine section, was built on piles over the waters of Arrowhead Lake. On the opening of the village for the first time it was illuminated with brightly colored native lanterns and a water carnival was held, bringing into use the varieties of Moro boats. All day long, from the time of their participation in the morning parade, the Moros were dressed in their brightest costumes of silk and satin with gorgeous sashes and turbans, while the women accompanied the Mohammedan dances with the plaintive music of the ganza and native drums.

# DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE HONORED BY THE FILIPINOS.

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CONSTABULARY DOUBLE RIFLE DRILL.

There was nearly always something going on in the Philippine section in the way of receiving distinguished visitors or bodies of visitors, with special honor and demonstrations, such as were accorded to the Philadelphia party escorting the Liberty bell and to Cardinal Satolli, Miss Alice Roosevelt, and the President, her father. But the most elaborate of these functions were the ceremonies in honor of the meeting held there August 9-13 by the Society of the Army of the Philippines and the Philippine Day celebration on August 13th, the sixth anniversary of the capture of Manila. On this anniversary Secretary Taft was escorted to the parade entrance of the Exposition by United States Cavalry and was met there by a grand escort of all the military organizations then quartered at the Exposition—United States Cavalry, United States Marines, and coast artillery, the Philippine Battalions, the Fifth Ohio Infantry, the Spalding Grays, the Cutler Academy Naval Battalion, the Society of the Army of the Philippines, and Veterans of the Spanish War. Passing along the Exposition avenues to the Parade grounds in the



MIDGETS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

These two dwarfs about the height of the arms of an ordinary arm chair were seen in the Visayan Theater. They were Visayans, Juan de la Cruz and his sister, Mirtina. Juan was 29 years old and 29 inches high while Mirtina was 31 years old and 27 inches high. They were well educated in their native tongue, speaking three dialects.



BONTOC IGORROTES AND THEIR DWELLING.

the drills and concerts of the Constabulary and Scouts. At 5:00 p. m. a salute was fired in his honor, and at 7:00 p. m. there was a sham night attack repulsed by the Scouts.

In the last month of the Exposition there was a sacrifice sale of beautiful fibre cloths, mantillas, laces and embroideries made by the women of the Visayan village or brought from the islands; also bead work; stone, wood and ivory carvings; silver, brass, bronze and gold articles; pictures and statuary.

A farewell reception was given at the Alaska building to the Scouts and Constabulary on November 24th. The music was by the Constabulary orchestra, interspersed with vocal solos by Miss Lilian Driver, and vocal duets by Misses Jennie

Philippine Reservation, the procession was viewed and dismissed. Addresses were then delivered by Dr. W. P. Wilson, Honorable D. R. Francis, Honorable Benito Legarda of the Honorary Commission, and Honorable W. H. Taft, Secretary of War. The afternoon was devoted by Secretary Taft to a thorough inspection of the exhibits, visits to the various villages, enjoyment of their special performances and concerts and

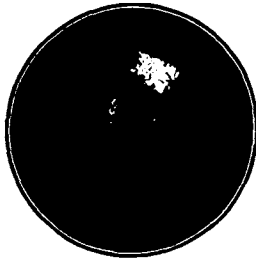
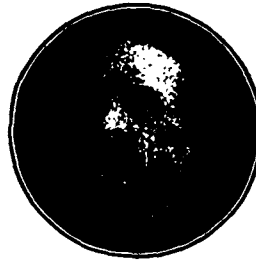


SAMAL MORO CHILDREN AT PLAY.



TREE HOUSE OF LANAOS MOROS.



SECOND LIEUTENANT  
ANDREW SHEA.FIRST LIEUTENANT  
J. A. PAEGELOW.MAJOR WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON  
COMMANDER.FIRST LIEUTENANT  
WESLEY KING.FIRST LIEUTENANT  
BOSS REESE.

## OFFICERS OF THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS BATTALION.

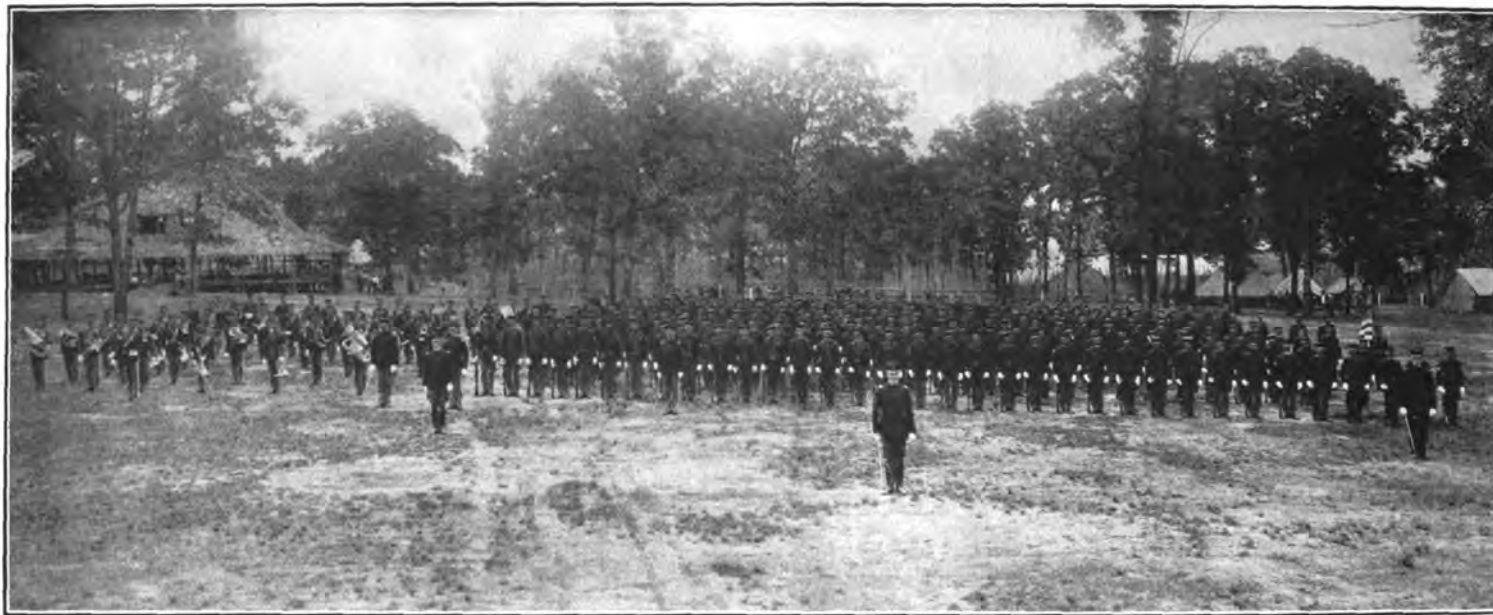
Rehfeldt and Emma Wornack and by Miss Rehfeldt and Mr. L. C. Stumpf. Judge Selden P. Spencer delivered the welcoming address, and Major W. H. Johnston of the Scouts and Major Haskell and Captain Coffeen of the Constabulary responded. The Philippines Jury, with the approval of the

orable Mention, 861. Grand Total Awards: Grand Prize, 136; Gold Medal, 552; Silver Medal, 785; Bronze Medal, 1,226; Honorable Mention, 4,076.

The only native chieftains receiving gold medals were Datto Facundo of the Samal Moros, and Chief Antonio of

Commemoration: Grand Prize, 8; Gold Medal, 140; Silver Medal, 66; Bronze Medal, 53; Honorable Mention, 22.

Medals of Honor: Grand Prize, 43; Gold Medal, 84; Silver Medal, 75; Bronze Medal, 292; Honorable



PHILIPPINE SCOUTS AT DRILL ON THE RESERVATION PARADE GROUND.

The Scouts represented the Philippine contingent of the Regular Army of the United States and were commanded by Major William H. Johnston. The basis of this organization was originally Batson's Scouts, composed of several companies of Macabebes, organized in 1899 by General Lawton. A special act of Congress authorized the enlistment of 12,000 natives as scouts and their work in the islands is valuable. The representation at the Exposition consisted of four companies out of the fifty in the home contingent. These are the Fourth Macabebes, Twenty-fourth Ilocanos, Thirtieth Tagalogs and Forty-seventh Visayans. They were neat, trim looking soldiers and many of them had been under fire in the Philippine service.

Superior Jury made awards as follows among the seventy thousand exhibits from the islands:

Collective Exhibits: Grand Prize, 85; Gold Medal, 328; Silver Medal, 564; Bronze Medal, 881; Honorable Mention, 3,193.

the Igorrotes. The six Sultans of the Lanao Moros received silver medals, with the exception of one or two who had behaved badly and received lesser recognition. The "Honorable Mention" included a medal and a diploma.



BONTOC IGORROTES IN THEIR STRANGE FESTIVAL DANCE.

This was the favorite dance of the Bontocs. At first they were somewhat shy of the spectators but soon permitted them to examine the tom-toms and other musical instruments. Finally the men visitors were invited to join in the dance which they frequently did, borrowing the tom-toms while the owners sat by watching and laughing at their attempts to execute the peculiar Igorrote gyrations. The savages went so far as to take the tom-tom and give the American dancers lessons while the entire party sat by and encouraged the efforts of the students to master the steps of the dance and the manipulation of the tom-tom. If the dancer was successful, he was rewarded by cries of "Good boy, good boy" from the Igorrotes, who found great enjoyment in watching the dance.





BONTOC IGORROTES BUILDING A HOUSE.

Mrs. William H. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, received a gold medal for an exhibit of a chest and chiffonier, each of narra and camogan wood. The medals and diplomas were identical with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition awards with the word "Philippines" added. The total awards of all kinds numbered 6,775.

The Scouts who were brought from the Philippines were organized in 1899, when General Lawton was preparing to make his campaign through Northern Luzon, and formed into what was known as "Batson's Scouts." They did good service with Lawton, and accompanied General Young on his march north, where they were frequently engaged with the insurgents. Following this attempt

scouts were organized in several of the islands, still paid by the Quartermaster's Department, and commanded in many cases by non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army.

Even thus early they proved to be valuable, and their services were so much appreciated that in 1901 an act of Congress authorized the enlistment of twelve thousand natives as scouts. It was under this act that the present force of fifty companies, five thousand men in all, were enlisted. The same act provided that a first and second lieutenant should be commissioned for each



NEGRITO CLIMBING A TREE.



MORO CHILDREN "SHOOTING THE CHUTES."

After a visit to the Pike, where they saw the Water Chutes for the first time in their lives, the Moros went back to their village by the lake and had these Chutes constructed for themselves.



company, and these officers were nearly all made from meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army, and it is to these officers that is due the credit for the present high state of drill and discipline existing in all the scout companies. The battalion at the Exposition known as the "Provisional Battalion of Philippine Scouts," was organized in July, 1903, by direction of the Secretary of War, the suggestion having come from President Francis, who requested that such a battalion be sent to the Exposition in connection with the



SUYOC IGORROTE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.



BONTOC IGORROTE MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.



HOUSES OF THE BONTOC IGORROTES BUILT BY THE NATIVES THEMSELVES.

In order that the Filipino Villages might be exact copies of the native villages in the Philippine Islands, the huts at the Exposition were built by the natives according to their own ideas of a home. Three tribes of Igorrotes were represented at the Exposition; Bontocs or Head Hunters, Suyocs and Tinguanes, more than a hundred in all. The Bontocs and Suyocs build rude houses of poles or planks and cover them with straw or grass. Within a stone enclosure in the village a tribal court is held and offenders are sent to jail, where they remain without guard.

Philippine exhibits. Major F. de L. Carrington, First Infantry, who had served through the Samar campaign, and had scouts under his command then, had in January, 1903, been placed in command of the camp of six companies of scouts, and the division commander selected him to organize and command the battalion. The Major was told to select four companies from the fifty, the only restriction being that each company must be of a different tribe, and one of the four principal tribes. It was a difficult task, but finally resulted in the selection of the Fourth Macabebes, Lieutenant Reese, commanding; Twenty-fourth Ilocanos, Lieutenant Dougherty, commanding; Thirtieth Tagalos, Lieutenant Dworak, commanding; Forty-seventh Visayans, Lieutenant King, commanding.

The Constabulary Battalion was housed in the Cuartel Filipino, some distance in the rear of the Government building. This battalion was organized under special authority of the Philippine Commission as a representation of the constabulary of the Philippine Islands at the Exposition. The battalion was composed of eleven officers and two hundred and eighty enlisted men,

ANTONIO.  
Chief of the Bontoc Igorrotes.

formed the constabulary band. The organization of the battalion was commenced on October 15, 1903, but not entirely completed until just prior to the date of departure from the islands, March 15, 1904. The men were selected from the various provinces throughout the archipelago from members of the provincial organization, the intention being to give each province of the islands an equitable representation. All the Christian tribes of the islands were represented in this battalion, in addition to which nine Moros, of the Mohammedan religion, were enlisted in Company "A" of the battalion. These Moros were selected from the Fifth Constabulary District commanded by Colonel Bandholtz, the district of which General Leonard Wood was the Governor, which is designated as Moro Province. The Moros not being allowed by their religion to wear the ordinary head-dress were provided with a "fez," making a distinction between the uniform worn by them and that of the other constabulary, who had the campaign hat and khaki forage cap.

Col. Bandholtz entered into an agreement with the Moro datto, when the men of his constabulary were



BONTOC IGORROTES SETTLING A DISPUTE.



BONTOCS PREPARING A FEAST.



ANTONIO PUTTING THE SHOT.



RACE BETWEEN IGORROTE AND MORO.

Athletic events by the natives in the Philippine reservation were held at the Constabulary parade grounds during several afternoons in September, attracting large numbers of visitors. The events consisted of spear throwing contests between the Igorrotes, Jagobos and Moros; archery contests between the Negritos and Igorrotes; runs, hurdle races; standing and running high and broad jumps. The improvement of the savages in all the events was remarkable. The members of the teams underwent a voluntary course of training; taking the very best of care of themselves, so that they might make the best possible showing. But the uneducated savage, contrary to tradition, cut a sorry figure beside the trained white athlete either in contests of strength, agility or skill. They departed themselves well in running. The attitude of Antonio putting the shot will bring a smile to the face of the trained athlete, as the savage is likely to have some lame muscles after the exertion, being entirely unacquainted with the science of athletic training.

enlisted, to the effect that none of their religious customs would be interfered with by reason of enlisting, consequently the Moro soldiers were not required to eat meat as part of their ration, or wear a hat as part of their uniform. Prior to their enlistment in the Exposition Battalion, the members of this command belonged to the constabulary of the various provinces and were engaged in the maintenance of order in the islands and the suppression of brigandage and banditti. They participated in the campaign against the notorious outlaw chiefs of Luzon and neighboring islands.



CHIEF ANTONIO THROWING A SPEAR.

Porto Rico's exhibits at the Exposition, owing to the very recent introduction of the American element in that island retained much of the foreign atmosphere which made them of particular interest to visitors. The officials of the island displayed great interest in the Exposition from its inception and Governor W. H. Hunt early appointed a Commission consisting of Mr. Jaime Annexy of San Juan, Mr. Gustavo Preston of Naguabo, and Mr. Antonio Mariani of Yauco, to supervise the island's representation. A representative pavilion was erected in the Agricultural Palace, at a cost



CURIOUS WEDDING CEREMONY IN THE NEGrito VILLAGE.

The two prospective brides, dressed in their wedding finery, are seated in the foreground while the rest of the tribe, beating on tom-toms, perform the wedding march before the ceremonial stairs. The bridegroom, to complete the marriage, must carry each of the brides in his arms to the top of the stairs without falling or receiving assistance, to show that he is strong and capable of taking care of a wife. The central picture shows the ceremony preceding the wedding; the picture at the left shows the groom carrying one of his brides up the ceremonial stairs, and the picture at the right shows the groom and his two brides resting after the successful ceremony. The Negritos are polygamous.





NEGRITO ARCHER IN THE PHILIPPINE VILLAGE.

of five thousand dollars, in which were displayed the principal products of Porto Rican soil, and an exhibit was made also in the Palace of Education.

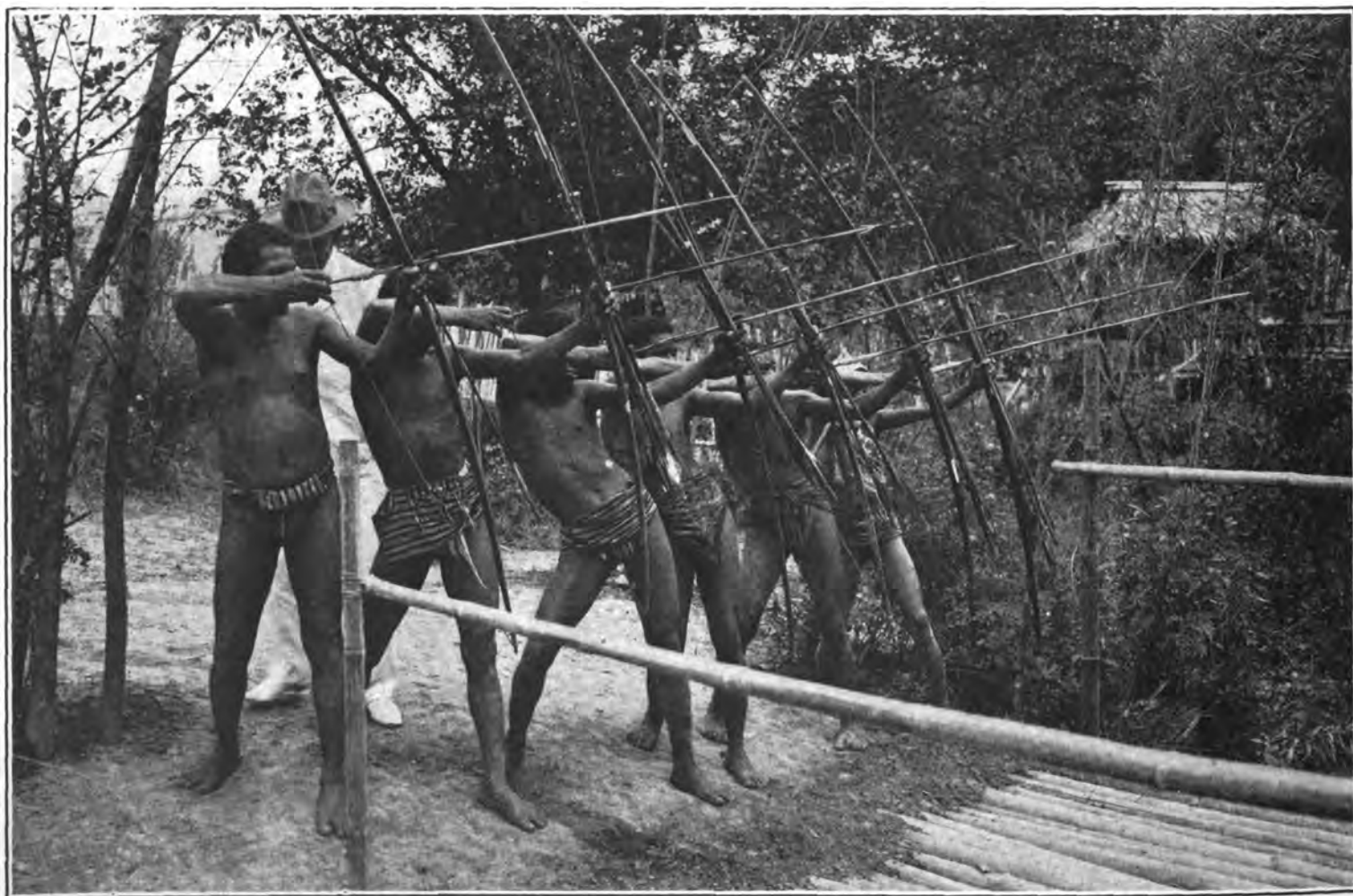
The pavilion was dedicated July 25, the famous Mexican and the Philippine bands furnishing music for the occasion. Throughout the day delicious Porto Rican coffee was served to all visitors, who were also presented with small souvenir



NEGRITO WOMEN IN THE PHILIPPINE VILLAGE.

bags of coffee to carry away with them. Specially invited guests of the Commission were entertained on the second floor of the pavilion, where addresses were made by prominent Exposition officials and Porto Rican Commissioners.

Coffee occupied the prominent place in the island's agricultural exhibit. Its mining, forestry and manufacturing interests were also exploited there. The leading object of the



BAND OF NEGRITO ARCHERS DEFENDING A BRIDGE IN THE PHILIPPINE VILLAGE.

The Negritos are particularly skillful with the bow and arrow and in tree-climbing. They are the most primitive natives and live without permanent abodes in the rudest shelter in the wilds of the island of Luzon. Less than 23,000 of them remain. They are the aboriginals of the Philippines, all the other tribes being of Malay extraction.



Commissioners was to prove the superiority of Porto Rican coffee. The exportation of Porto Rican coffee has, in past years, been almost entirely to Europe, the French taking the greater portion of it, claiming that the product of this island has an aroma that is possessed by no other berry. The exhibit was given a grand prize.

The exhibit of sugar, which was shown in all the different stages of preparation, was next in importance to that of coffee, and was awarded a gold medal. The culture of tobacco and the manufacture of cigars were also exploited by a large exhibit. Porto Rico's export to the United States in 1902 amounted to two million dollars, and each succeeding year has witnessed an increase. The island was awarded a grand prize on its cotton exhibit. The culture of cotton is one of its greatest industries, and it is made particularly profitable by the use of excellent machinery. The liquor exhibit was also given a grand prize and other prizes went to its exhibits of rice, beans, straw hats, needle work and pharmaceutical products. The needle work display was made by the Porto Rico Benevolent Society, composed of the prominent women of the island and was generally admired for its intricacy and beauty.



NICOLAS HERNANDEZ. ANTONIO MARIANI. JAIME ANNEXY. GUSTAVO PRESTON.

MEMBERS OF THE PORTO RICAN COMMISSION.

than 150 American teachers are assigned to the work of teaching English in the schools of the Island.



INTERIOR OF THE PORTO RICO PAVILION.

The Porto Rican Commission had its office in the pavilion in the Palace of Agriculture. The walls were hung with photographs of Porto Rican scenes and relief maps of the island. Literature describing the island and its resources was supplied liberally to interested visitors.

Hawaii's people were clamorous for a territorial representation at the World's Fair. Their legislature appropriated \$50,000. An unique pavilion, in the form of a cross with a central rotunda and four wings, each of 112 feet, had been arranged for and designed by Architect O. G. Traphagen. It was to have been placed west of the Philippine Reservation. Mr. Walter C. Weedon of Honolulu, member of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange had been appointed the territorial commissioner to the Exposition. Owing to a flaw in the manner of making the appropriation of funds by the Island legislature, the appropriation was declared illegal at the last moment, and the result was that Hawaii was unrepresented at the World's Fair.



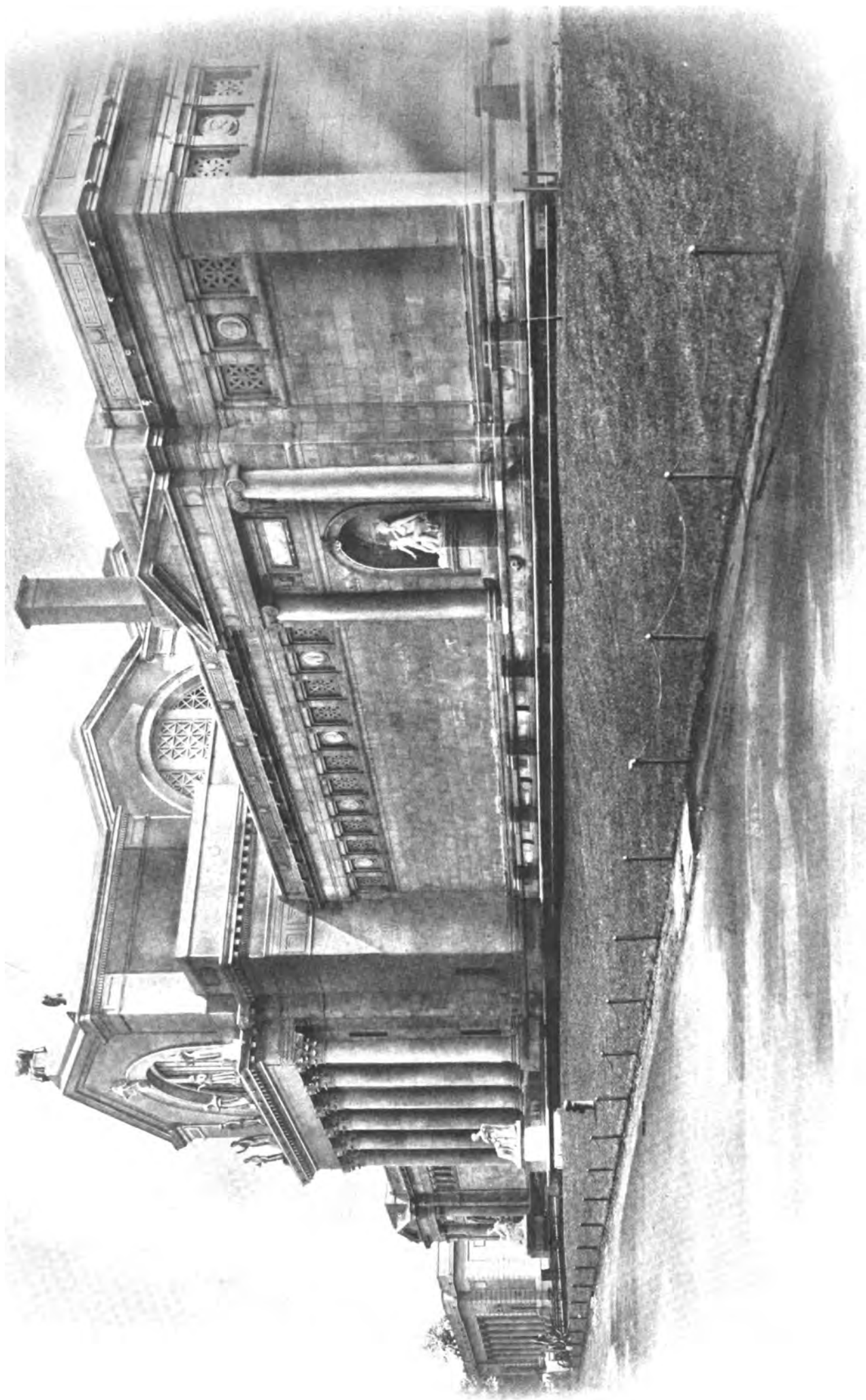
PRODUCTS OF HAWAII AND PORTO RICO.

In a large showcase in the United States Government building the Porto Rico experiment station showed a large variety of products representative of the island. Here also were displayed various products of Hawaii.



PORTO RICO PAVILION IN AGRICULTURE PALACE.

The design was made by Mr. Amanda Morales, a native architect. The building was two stories high, and contained sufficient space for showing the island's products and for entertaining guests. It was finished in white and cost \$5,000.



PERMANENT PALACE OF ART.

## CHAPTER XV.

### THE ART GALLERY OF THE EXPOSITION.

FOUR COMMODIOUS BUILDINGS CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE GALLERIES DEVOTED TO THE ART EXHIBITS OF THE WORLD—A MILLION DOLLARS INVESTED IN THE ART PALACE—NATIONAL COLLECTIONS ORGANIZED BY NINETEEN COUNTRIES—SEVEN OTHER COUNTRIES GENEROUSLY REPRESENTED—ESPECIAL PROMINENCE GIVEN TO RECENT WORKS TO SHOW THE PROGRESS OF THE DECADE SINCE THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION—A LOAN COLLECTION EMBRACING A NUMBER OF THE OLD MASTERS OF WORLD-WIDE INTEREST—RECOGNITION GIVEN FOR THE FIRST TIME TO THE ART CRAFTSMAN—EXHIBITS OF THE APPLIED ARTS FROM MANY SOURCES—HOW THE HONORS WERE DISTRIBUTED BY THE JURY OF AWARDS.

The generous response of foreign countries to the invitation extended, and the liberal contributions of American artists, made it possible for the Art Exhibit at the Exposition not only to maintain, but in many respects to advance the standard established by former exhibits. The application for space exceeded by forty per cent the total amount available in the four art pavilions. Nineteen countries were assigned space in which to form national collections, but several of them found the area allotted to them inadequate, and were compelled to make partial exhibits elsewhere.

The pictures forming the collection were thoroughly representative of contemporary art. As a whole, however, the art

of the Exposition was not only modern but recent. Almost all sections were devoted exclusively to works produced since the Columbian Exposition. In a division of the United States section were exhibited works that had been produced between 1803 and 1893, in recognition of the historical significance of the Exposition. This division also included the productions of artists, who lived during that period and whose works are presumed to have had a distinctive influence upon the development of the art of the last century. The history of art as told by the Exposition was consecutive.

In the United States section there was a loan exhibit which included many foreign masterpieces

sections, officials and committees were impressed with the importance and necessity of keeping in view, while selecting works, that their standard of judgment should not be based upon what they might believe Americans would care for in art, but upon that which was held as the most representative art productions of the past eleven years. The opinion of the most intelligent art critics of the respective countries was asked for, and when secured it was followed. The wisdom of this method of choosing pictures was heartily approved, and the result was that this Exposition surpassed previous Universal Expositions in America in the quality of foreign art exhibited. The obliteration of the line which has heretofore

separated the Fine Arts from the Industrial arts was one of the most striking features, as well as radical departures, in the organization of the Art Department. Under this broader and more general classification any art work, whether on canvas, in marble, plaster, wood, glass, porcelain or any other material was recognized as equally worthy of respect, in proportion to its value as an artistic production. In order to carry out the idea of the department a special group entitled "Applied Arts" was added with roomy galleries, arranged for its prominent display. In the history of expositions in America it was the first time art craftsmen were given the full advantage of a broad classification, which embraced all forms

of artistic representations in which individual artists, and groups of artists, expressed their thoughts through various mediums. Many illustrations of the greatest work of European and Oriental craftsmen were shown in several sections, giving splendid opportunity for comparative study in this important branch of art.

The Art Palace of the Exposition comprised four large buildings, known as the central building, the east and west



PROFESSOR HALSEY C. IVES.

Professor Ives, Chief of the Department of Art at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was born in Montour Falls, New York, in 1847. In 1874 he became an instructor in the Polytechnic Department of Washington University, Saint Louis. He was instrumental in establishing the Saint Louis School of Fine Arts, of which he became Director. He has been connected with five International Expositions, and several times has been sent abroad on Government commissions. In 1893 he was Chief of the Department of Fine Arts of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

from some of the finest public and private collections in America. Rembrandt, Franz Hals, Rousseau, Constable, Gainsborough, Gerard Dou, Corot, Diaz, Turner and many other celebrated foreign masters were represented in this division, made possible by the generosity of the owners of the famous pieces. The United States collection was comprehensive, including the work of American artists abroad as well as a large representation from different sections of the country.

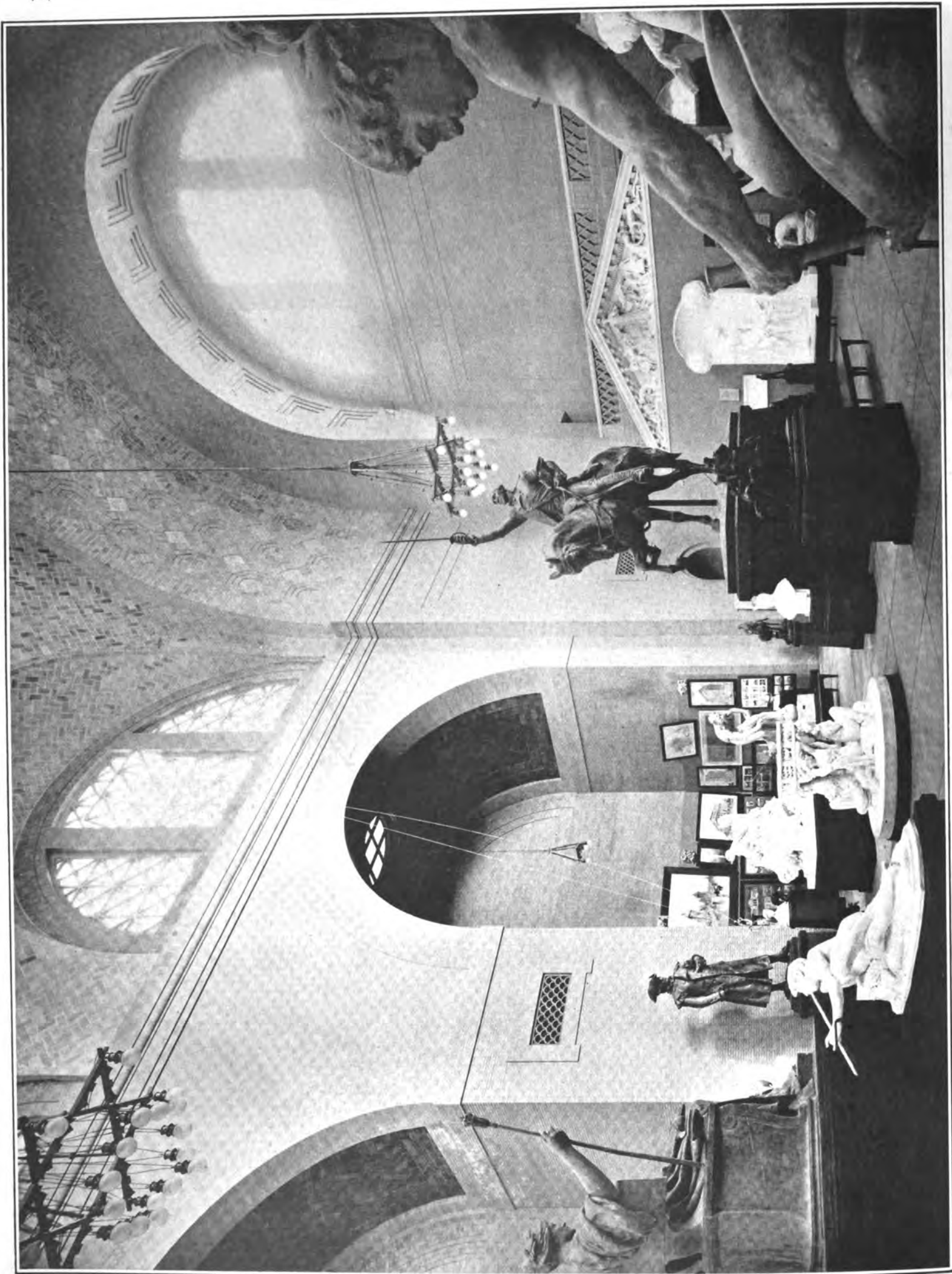
In making the collections for the different foreign national



DOCTOR CHARLES M. KURTZ.

Doctor Kurtz was Assistant Chief of Art and while in Saint Louis was appointed Director of the splendid new Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo. He is a native of Pennsylvania, was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1876 and became a student at the National Academy of Design. He wrote National Academy notes for the *New York Tribune* nine years, edited the *Art Union Magazine* in 1894, was Art Director of the Southern Exposition at Louisville, 1883 to 1886, was Art Editor of the *New York Star*, 1889 to 1891, and Assistant-Chief of the Art Department at the Columbian Exposition. He then became Art Director of the Saint Louis Annual Exposition.





ALMA MATER, by DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH.  
 DESTINY OF RED MAN, by A. A. WEINMAN.  
 VULTURE OF WAR, by CHARLES GRAFFLY.  
 GENERAL WARREN, by PAUL BARTLETT.  
 SUN DIAL, by A. S. CALDER.  
 PASTORAL, by CARL HEBER.

WASHINGTON, by D. C. FRENCH.  
 PEDIMENT OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,  
 by O. A. WARD.  
 NERO, by GUTSON BORN.  
 WILLARD MEMORIAL, by KARL T. P. BITTER.

GRAND SCULPTURE COURT. CENTRAL PAVILION, PALACE OF ART.



MOONLIT VILLAGE STREET—Loan Collection.

Eugene Lavielle (France, 1820-1903).

Lent by Mrs. John T. Davis, Saint Louis.

Lavielle was pre-eminently an interpreter of the subtle charm of moonlight. This canvas is flooded with that mystic radiance, although the moon is not visible.

passages be arranged to permit the free circulation of large crowds without danger of congestion, and that the structures be absolutely fire-proof. To comply with these demands the architects produced buildings in which all the exhibits were installed on the ground floor, an advantage that was not possessed by the art palaces of previous expositions, and an arrangement that meant much to the millions of visitors. There were no balconies, and no staircases to ascend and descend, except for a part of the Russian exhibit, which arrived after all the space had been filled. It occupied office rooms on the second floor of the main pavilion.

In the central building was installed the entire exhibit of the United States, and in the east and west pavilions were the foreign exhibits, with the exception of sculpture, which was exhibited in the Sculpture pavilion. The central pavilion was entered from the north, and the east and west pavilions were entered from the main pavilion, and also from the north. The principal entrance to the Sculpture pavilion was also from the north, and all the pavilions had convenient southern entrances.

The Art Palace was near the center of the Exposition, on Art Hill, almost one hundred feet above the level of the Grand Basin. It was directly south of Festival Hall and the Colonnade of States, and was easily reached by many paths that gradually ascended the hill, or by steps leading up from the Grand Basin to Festival Hall. The central building was constructed of gray limestone and brick, and remains as the memorial of the Exposition and a permanent art museum for the City of Saint Louis. In composition it is a tall nave, adorned by a Corinthian portico at the main entrance, above which appears a large lunette, which, repeated on the other

pavilions, and the Foreign Sculpture pavilion. Before the commission for designing the buildings was given out the department demanded that four conditions be kept in view by the architects. These were that the galleries be adequately lighted; that they be capable of thorough ventilation; that all galleries and

three sides, furnishes abundant light for the interior. On each side of the main entrance is seated a figure, one representing Sculpture, executed by Daniel Chester French, and the other representing Painting, executed by Louis Saint Gaudens. Over the main portico six figures symbolize the six great periods of art. They are: Egyptian Art, by Albert Jaegers; Classic Art, by F. E. Elwell; Gothic Art, by John Gelert; Oriental Art, by Henry Linder; Renaissance Art, by Carl Tefft; Modern Art, by C. F. Hamann. Crowning the building above the main entrance is the figure, "Inspiration," executed by Andrew O'Connor. Two bronze griffins, used for ornamentation at the ends of the main pediment at its base, were executed by A. Phimister Proctor. In niches, near each end of the front of the central building, are seated two

figures, one representing "Truth," by Charles Gaffey, the other representing "Nature," by Philip Martiny. Twenty medallions in stone, containing portraits of the great architects, painters and sculptors, were placed in the frieze of the main building. They were executed by George T. Brewster and O. Piccirilli. Surrounding the base of the building are intermediate figures, replicas of the antique. The east and west pavilions, with the central building, gave a total length on the front of 830 feet, and extended back 450 feet, forming a quadrangle in which was situated the Foreign Sculpture pavilion, the fourth building of the group which was built, as were the east and west pavilions, of brick, ornamented with staff. The plan of the court was rectangular, with a semi-circular bay at the east and west ends. It was 150 feet long and 100 feet wide. Its architecture was not so massive, and it was more decorative than the main buildings. The enclosed space was laid out as a garden, where fountains, shrubbery and growing plants were introduced with charming effect. The



THE STANDARD-BEARER—U. S. Loan Collection.

Rembrandt Van Ryn (Holland, 1607-1669).

The Standard-Bearer, one of the best known of all paintings by Rembrandt, a picture which at one time belonged to the Earl of Warwick, but now is included in the private collection of Mr. George Gould, was without doubt the center of interest in the Loan Collection. It is a magnificent example of Rembrandt's style, superb in color, with the wonderful luminous shadows for which the painter is celebrated. The model in this picture, a strong, mature man with gray hair and keen eyes, was evidently a favorite with the artist. Over his shoulder is the tri-color standard with the coat-of-arms of the City of Amsterdam. Rembrandt was original in his technique, the greatest of all Dutch painters, and his pictures command fabulous prices.

court suggested the relation of art to nature.

In the general classification of exhibit departments, the Department of Arts was second in order, the officials



SHEEP ON THE DUNES—U. S. Loan Collection.

Anton Mauve (Holland, 1838-1891).

Lent by Mrs. Charles M. Kurtz, New York.

Both in color and in poetic feeling, this is one of the best pictures from the enchanted brush of the matchless Mauve.



EVENING—ANTIQUE DANCE—U. S. Loan Collection.

Jean Baptiste Camille Corot (France, 1796-1875)—Lent by Estate of Jay Gould, New York.

Among the epoch-making Barbizon painters, Corot ranks with Millet at the very pinnacle of French art. Yet his work is wholly unlike that of his serious confrere. Many of his landscapes are golden with the radiance of evening sunset, and all are pervaded with Nature's sublimest poetry. His tree technique is the marvel of all painters. The scene is suggestive of Italy. The foreground is suffused with color from the crimson sky, and though in shadow, the shadow is marvelously transparent. Here is the very spirit of evening, along with the spirit of beauty; restful and satisfying.

acting under the theory that, next after education came the cultivation of appreciation of the beautiful or the develop-



DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH—U. S. Loan Collection.

Sir Joshua Reynolds (England, 1723-1792).

This well-known portrait of the Duchess of Marlborough is now in the private collection of Mr. George Gould. The artist knew well the proper surroundings for her aristocratic beauty. The satin of her skirt, the velvet of her overdress and the ermine lining are superbly painted. As a background she has a stretch of wooded landscape, which would have made a pleasing picture had there been no portrait in the composition. Mr. Reynolds, knighted by King George III in 1769, for distinguished service to the cause of art, remains to this day the greatest of British painters, whether in landscape or portraiture.

ment of good taste. It was the first of the exhibit departments organized. Professor Halsey C. Ives, of Saint Louis, was selected as

chief of the department, and Mr. Charles M. Kurtz,

of New York, was appointed assistant chief. The Department of Fine Arts at the Columbian Exposition was under the same direction, and, naturally, it was the desire of these gentlemen to organize an exhibit for the Saint Louis Exposition that would surpass, if possible, the art exhibits at Chicago, in 1893, and also at Paris in 1900, thereby surpassing their own former efforts. To reach this result, it was decided by Messrs. Ives and Kurtz that a more liberal art classification than had theretofore prevailed at international expositions was necessary. They felt that this would largely increase the



THE SMOKER—U. S. Loan Collection.

Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier (France, 1815-1891).

Meissonier, although a French artist by birth and training, reveals a fineness of technique and a fidelity to detail not often met with in the French school. His "Smoker," lent by Miss Helen Miller Gould, of New York, is a wonderful example of breadth and accuracy of detail combined with artistic simplicity of composition.



WASHERWOMEN—U. S. Loan Collection.

Jean Francois Millet (France, 1814-1875) Lent by Miss Helen Miller Gould, New York.

Millet knew the peasants of France, for he was one of them. His interpretation of their hard, narrow life is tragically impressive. In this picture is expressed but one thought—hopeless monotony. Kneeling on the bank of a stream and bending over their tasks, three peasant women are washing clothes. Two of them are swishing the garments through the water; the central figure is beating with a wooden paddle a mass of linen held upon a large stone. This is the work of a master.





THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT—U. S. Loan Collection.

Lent by Mrs. Halsey C. Ives, Saint Louis.

Frederich Herman Karl von Uhde (Germany, 1848).

In his portrayal of biblical themes, Von Uhde uses the surroundings of the people for whom he paints. Christ's followers he pictures as Bavarian peasants. This work is fine in color and feeling.

be a greater diversity of exhibits, and that the department would appeal to a larger number of Exposition visitors. In conformity with this decision the new classification was prepared, which broke down the barrier which had separated the "Fine Arts," from the so-called "Industrial Arts." Another decision of the heads of the department that radically differed from the conduct of the same department at previous expositions was that the honors to be accorded at this Exposition should be given to the men who actually did the work, and not to the concerns employing such men. The firms, it was

general scope of the department, that there would

decided, might be given credit as the exhibitor, and receive an award for its assemblage of exhibits, though this award would have to come from another department than that of art.

Twenty-six countries were represented in the Art De-



LANDSCAPE—U. S. Loan Collection.

George Inness (United States, 1825-1894)—Lent by Mr. Martin A. Byerson, Chicago.

In order to appreciate the work of Inness, one should know that it was he who broke the fetters of academic painting and founded the modern American school of landscape. This picture is among his best. It records one of Nature's strange moods, a perfect glory of sunshine after a storm. The disk of the sun is hidden by the dense foliage of two tall trees rising from the foreground, but the glow pervades nearly all the sky, softening and changing the ashen gray of the rain clouds into delicate mauves and purples.



A CHILD'S PARTY—U. S. Loan Collection.

Ludwig Knaus (Germany, 1829)—Lent by Miss Helen Miller Gould, New York.

Knaus ranks among the best genre painters of the world. After fifty years his popularity is undiminished, as this picture has recently demonstrated. Child nature, in all its phases, is here sympathetically depicted. Each little face is a loving study, and the picture is keenly interesting. The work furnishes material for a dozen pictures, yet its various parts excellently harmonize, and there is a fair degree of unity in the composition. In color it is balanced and in gradations of lighting, truthful.



BEATA BEATRIX—U. S. Loan Collection.

Gabriel Charles Dante Rossetti (England, 1828-1882).

Rossetti, although born in London, was Italian both in parentage and in feeling. He was the animating spirit of the British school of painters known as Pre-Raphaelites, whose real founder was Ford Maddox Brown. Although his painting, like his poetry, is full of minor imperfections, it is so brilliant, so full of feeling and earnestness, so peculiarly his own, that it is always charming. In his painting of Beatrice Partinari, the life-long beloved of the poet Dante, he is reminiscent of the Italian masters who preceded Raphael. The predella shows the final meeting of Dante and Beatrice. The picture was lent by Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, of Chicago.





COWS IN PASTURE—U. S. Loan Collection.

Constant Troyon (France, 1810-1865)—Lent by Mr. F. G. Logan, Chicago.

Troyon was the greatest of all animal painters. His cattle not only look like real, living cattle, but their very natures are portrayed. In every detail this picture is a masterpiece. The cattle are in the full light of the late afternoon sun, and the gradations of the light upon their sleek sides are expressed most subtly and truthfully.

partment, nineteen of which—the United States, Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Portugal, Russia and Sweden—had national collections. Seven countries—Ceylon, China, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Peru and Switzerland—were represented in the International section, which was made up from works of artists of countries not officially represented by national commissions or committees.

Naturally, the United States occupied the most prominent section of the department, as well as the greatest space given to any country. Its exhibit was classed under three heads. The first was a contemporaneous division in which were shown works produced since the Columbian Exposition, in 1893, and in which all exhibits might be in competition for awards; the second was a retrospective

division, which comprised works produced between 1803 and 1893; the third was the loan division devoted to especially interesting works borrowed from institutions or private owners, which could represent any period in the history of art, and which comprised only master works of the highest artistic character.

The large exhibit of paintings in the United States section emphasized what was acknowledged at the Paris Exposition, that the United States has a distinctive national art. The works of American portrait painters, including many of international fame, were notable features of the exhibit, and they reached the highest standard of modern portrait art. The display of mural painting emphasized the fact that this



THE ORGAN LOFT—U. S. Loan Collection.

Gotthard Kuehl (Germany, 1851).

Lent by Saint Louis Museum of Fine Arts.

In the drawing of figures, in architectural detail and especially in color values this picture is remarkable. Although the strong light is in the background, the relationship of the parts is perfect.



JOACHIM—U. S. Loan Collection.

George Frederick Watts (England, 1818-1904).

Lent by Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago.

Watts first achieved distinction as a mural decorator; but his fame rests chiefly on his portraits. This one, of the celebrated violinist, Josef Joachim, is a strong interpretation of character.



CATTLE IN THE HIGHLANDS—U. S. Loan Collection.

Maria Rosa Bonheur (France, 1822-1899).

Rosa Bonheur takes rank among the best women painters of the world. Her fame rests chiefly on her "Horse Fair," yet the group of Highland cattle, the property of the Saint Louis Museum of Fine Arts, is typical of the strongest period of her work. As a painter of animals she has few equals.



HEAD OF A WOMAN—U. S. Loan Collection.  
Thomas Couture (France, 1815-1879).

Couture is recognized as one of the greatest of modern painters. The "Head of a Woman," lent to the Department of Fine Arts by Miss Julia Wilder Kurtz, of New York, is a representative example of his style which, in color and tone, is suggestive of the Old Masters.

country has inaugurated a distinct period of mural decoration. The school of landscape art was largely represented, and in the galleries and upon the Exposition grounds American sculptors were represented by much work of a superior class. American architects, illustrators and engravers were also represented. The loan division of the United States section was the most notable feature because of the work of many of the old masters shown. Among these were "The Standard-Bearer," by Rembrandt; "The Spurious Coin," by Franz Hals; "Winter In Holland," by Aert Van der Neer, and "Woman Playing Harpsichord," by Gerard Dou, lent by George J. Gould, New York; "The Shepherd," by Corot, lent by Dr. H. C. Angell, Boston; "Sheep," by Anton Mauve, lent by Mrs. Daniel Catlin, Saint Louis; "The Faggot Gatherer," by Tassaert, lent by the National Academy of Design, New York; "Cows Slaking Their Thirst," by Jules Dupre, and several other works by famous artists, lent by William K. Bixby, Saint Louis; "On the Scheldt," by Cooke, lent by Mrs. J. G. Chapman, Saint Louis; "Views of Amsterdam," by Jacob Maris, lent by Charles Parsons, Saint Louis; "The Little Politician," by



A SEWING BEE IN HOLLAND—U. S. Loan Collection.  
Friedrich Hermann Carl von Uhde (Germany, 1848).

Von Uhde is one of the leading artists of the German "Secession," of Munich. The best example of his early work, a Dutch interior with six figures, girls in Holland costume, was lent by the Saint Louis Museum of Fine Art. In composition, color and theme, the picture is charming.

Ribot, lent by Mrs. John T. Davis, Saint Louis; "View of Dieppe," by Daubigny, lent by Henry C. Frick, Pittsburg; "The Housewife," by Saint Bonvin, and several others, lent by Durand-Ruel and Son, New York; "The Bathers," by William Morris Hunt, lent by Charles Fairchild, New York; "Peace," by Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, lent by John G. Johnson, Philadelphia; "In the Scotch Highlands," by Bonheur, lent by the Saint Louis Museum of Fine Arts; "Portrait of Mrs. Heugh," by Millais, lent by Cottier & Company, New York; "Roadside Harvest," by Cazin, lent by Edward Mallinckrodt, Saint Louis; "The Sermon on the Mount," by Von Uhde, lent by Mrs. Halsey C. Ives, Saint Louis; "On the Highway," by Mauve, lent by Louis Chauvet, Saint Louis; "Regret," by Millet, lent by H. C. Angell, Boston; "Cattle Crossing the Brook," by Van Marcke, lent by the estate of Jay Gould; "Cattle In Pasture," by Bonheur,



MORNING ON THE OISE—U. S. Loan Collection.

Charles Francois Daubigny (France, 1817-1878)—Lent by Mr. E. Burgess Warren, Philadelphia.

The name, Daubigny, is a potent one among French painters, three generations of artists having contributed to its fame. "Morning on the Oise" is one of the most important works of the second Daubigny, the sympathetic, sane, delightful landscape painter. He was a pioneer in the Barbizon school, with Corot and Millet. The painting from which the above photographic reproduction was made was executed in 1866, and was exhibited in the salon of that year. It has always been considered one of the painter's most important productions. The river flows placidly through a rich green landscape.



THE SPURIOUS COIN—U. S. Loan Collection.  
Franz Hals (Holland, 1584-1666).

Lent by Mr. George Jay Gould, New York.

No painter ever expressed hoisterous mirth more delightfully than did the inimitable Hals when he depicted these two roguish faces.



INSPIRATION CHRETIENNE—U. S. Loan Collection.

Pierre Puvis de Chevannes (France, 1824-1899)—Lent by Mr. Chauncey J. Blair, Chicago.

Since Puvis de Chevannes preached his sermon in subdued color harmony and classic purity of drawing, there has been a revolution in the methods of the mural decorator. "Christian Inspiration," although an easel picture, has all the superb qualities of his mural decorations. In his treatment of the subject, the artist has conveyed an impression of seriousness, dignity and spirit of reverence with which art was regarded during the period in question. The picture is noteworthy as an example of decorative art.

lent by Miss Helen Miller Gould, New York; "Landscape," by Constable, lent by Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; "Farm in Seine-et-Oise," by Corot, lent by Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago; "Portrait of Lady Hamilton," by Opie, lent by R. Hall McCormick, Chicago; "A Sunny Autumn Day," by Inness, lent by Chauncey J. Blair, Chicago; "Landscape with Cattle," by Van Marcke, lent by Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Logan, Chicago; "Cliffs at Trouville," by Monet, lent by the Chicago Art Institute; "The Guide," by Meissonier, lent by P. A. Valentine, Chicago.

The interest taken in the Division of the Applied Arts was evidenced by numerous entries. The same excellent standard of selection was observed here, as in the other departments, and the exhibits demonstrated that a great amount of good work in the arts and crafts was being done in the United

States. The exhibit was not scattered as at previous expositions, but was effectively displayed in cases, thus producing the best impression. Originality of design, good workmanship, and the artful use of new materials were the characteristics of the American Applied Arts exhibit.

The honors conferred upon artists of the United States by the International Jury of Awards were:

GROUP IX:  
GRAND PRIZE, John Singer Sargent; DIPLOMA WITH MEDAL OF HONOR, com-

memorating Distinguished Service in Art, John La Farge; GOLD MEDALS, John W. Alexander, Myron Barlow, Cecila Beaux, Frank W. Benson, Edwin H. Blashfield, George H. Boughton, George de Forest Brush, Emil Carlsen, Kenyon Cox, Bruce Crane, Joseph R. De Camp, Thomas Eakins, Mark Fisher, Charles Fromuth, Lucia Fairchild Fuller, Seymour J. Guy, George H. Hallowell, J. McLure Hamilton, Childe Hassam, Laura C. Hills, Winslow Homer, Eastman Johnson, H. Bolton Jones, William Sergeant Kendall, Walter McEwen, J. Gari Melchers, Henry Muhrmann, Leonard Ochtman, J. J. Shannon, Theodora W. Thayer, Dwight W. Tryon, Frederick P. Vinton, Horatio Walker, J. Alden Weir, Irving R. Wiles; SILVER MEDALS, George C. Aid, Thomas P. Anschutz, Frederick Bartlett, J. Carroll Beckwith, Edward A. Bell, George H. Bogert, Max Bohm, George W. Breck, Frederick A. Bridgman, W. Gedney Bunce, Adelaide Cole Chase, Frederick S. Church, Walter Clark, William H. Coffin, Louise Cox, Charles C.

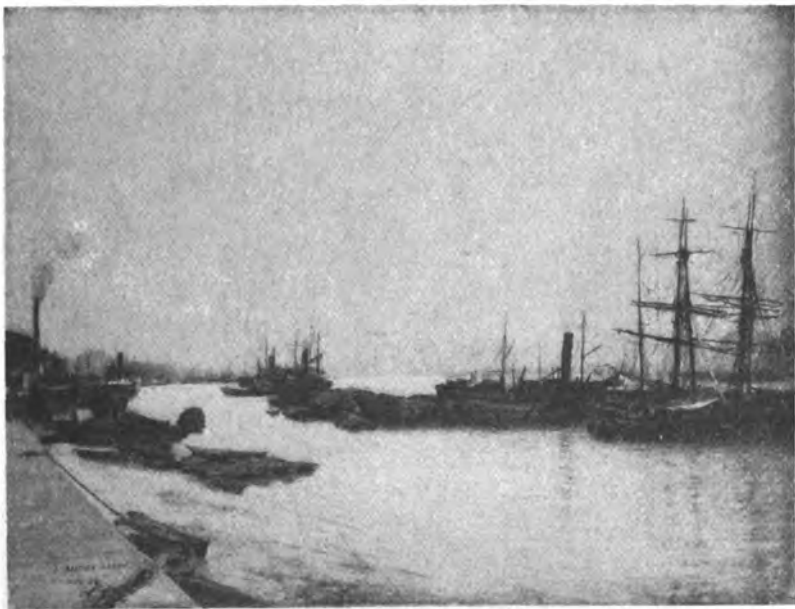
Curran, Charles H. Davis, Frank De Haven, Charles Melville Dewey, Edward Dufner, Frank V. Du Mond, Gifford Dyer, Charles Warren Eaton, Ellen Emmet, Lydia Field Emmett, David Ericson, Montague Flagg, Walter Florian, W. Forsyth, Ben Foster, Frederick C. Frieseke, William J. Glackens, Mary Shepard Greene, Edward L. Groll, Oliver D. Grover, Charles P. Gruppe, Jules Guerin, Birge Harrison, Herman Hartwich, Robert Henri, Henry S. Hubbell, Samuel Isham, John Humphreys Johnston, Francis C. Jones, Alphonse Jongers, Arthur I. Keller, Frederick W. Kost, Ernest Lawson, Jonas Lie, Wilton Lockwood, Louis Loeb, Alfred H. Maurer,



THE MINIATURE—American Section.

George C. Aid (United States, 1875), Silver Medal.

One of the most popular members of the American Art Colony in Paris is Mr. Aid, the Saint Louis artist, whose remarkable etchings have elicited such favorable comment. The technique and feeling of the etcher are reflected in his work in oils. There is a definiteness of line and mass in all his compositions. In "The Miniature," the harmony of the green wall and the dull red cushion is charming. Dress and flesh are truthfully painted.



THE THAMES BELOW LONDON—U. S. Loan Collection.

Jules Bastien-Lepage (France, 1848-1884)—Lent by Mr. John G. Johnson, Philadelphia.

Bastien-Lepage died at thirty-six, and the world lost a genius. No one could look upon this broad, sympathetic interpretation of early morning, gray river, murky boats and the soft tinge of sunrise, without perceiving the power, the sincerity of the painter. The distant shore, with its tall warehouses, rises phantom-like out of the mist. There is the very spirit of early morning in the picture, which is one of the most attractive works of an artist whose productions are very rare.



MASTER PAUL—American Section.

Zelma Baylos (Hungary).

Zelma Baylos, although Hungarian by birth, is an American sculptor and painter. The portrait of Master Paul is charmingly American in spirit and conception, and skilfully executed.



# AWARDS TO UNITED STATES ARTISTS.



AN IDLE HOUR—American Section.

W. Verplanck Birney (United States, 1858). Bronze Medal.

A glimpse of life in "ye good old dayes" is given us by Mr. Birney's picture, "An Idle Hour." In both theme and handling the artist shows the strong teaching of the Royal Academy at Munich. The one figure in the canvas is a young man in high hunting boots, buff breeches and red coat, the coat serving to accentuate the prevailing green of the room. Book and pipe suggest an hour of repose.

cott, Lionel Walden, Henry O. Walker, Susan Watkins, William Wendt, George Wetherbee, Janet Wheeler, Worthington Whittredge, Ogden Wood, Charles H. Woodbury, Charles Morris Young; BRONZE MEDALS, J. Otis Adams, Ellen Wetherald Ahrens, Martha S. Baker, Gifford Beal, Alice Beckington, W. Ver Planck Birney, Charles Bittinger, Carl J. Blenner, John Irwin Bright, Carl Albert Buehr, Sidney R. Burleigh, William H. Burpee, Bryson Burroughs, Howard Russell Butler, Edward M. Campbell, Lyell Carr, Alson S. Clark, Emma Lampert Cooper, E. Irving Couse, Frederick Crane, Walter L. Dean, Edward W. Deming, Mary E. Dickson, Elinor Earle, Henry F. Farny, Frederick W. Freer, William Howe Foote, W. Forsyth, H. H. Gallison, Robert D. Gauley, Edward Gay, Eugene Fish Glaman, Frank Russell Green, Oliver Dennett Grover, Philip L. Hale, Adele Herter, E. L. Henry, Emma Kipling Hess, Louis Herzog, Lucius W. Hitchcock, Charles Hopkinson, Frank Holloway, John C. Johansen, Margaret Kendall, William F. Kline, Anna E. Klumpke, Augustus Koopman, William L. Lathrop, William H. Lippincott, Joseph Lyman, Frederick Dana Marsh, Clara T. MacChesney, M. Jean McLane, George Herbert McCord, Jules Mersfelder, F. Luis Mora, Gustav Henry Mosler, Frank Mura, Jerome Myers, Charles Austin Needham, Rhoda Holmes Nichols, Mabel Packard, Pauline Palmer, Arthur Parton, James William Pattison, William H. Paxton, Lilla Cabot Perry, A. Phimister Proctor, Will S. Robinson, Albert H. Rosenthal, John Gordon Saxton, Charles Schrey-



THE OLD MILL AT CRÉCY—American Section.

Charles Warren Eaton (United States, 1857). Silver Medal. In technique Mr. Eaton's work is always sure, broad and strong. This picture, with its subtle color harmony, is a charming nocturne.



CATTLE REFRESHING THEMSELVES IN A POOL—U. S. Loan Collection.

Jules Dupre (France, 1811-1889)—Lent by Mr. William K. Bixby, Saint Louis.

Dupre painted every phase of nature, from the tranquility of the forest to the turmoil of the sea, yet his best pictures are landscapes with cattle and peasants. His technique is bold, and there is deep sincerity in all his work. This picture, one of the most important works in the painter's possession at the time of his death, represents a French farm characteristic of the region of Barbizon. It suffices to explain the high rank of the artist.

vogel, William V. Schwill, Alice T. Searle, Taber Sears, Amanda Brewster Sewell, Charles M. Shean, R. M. Shurtleff, Mariana Sloan, George H. Smillie, Letta Crapo Smith, James H. Gardner Soper, John F. Stacey, Charles C. Svendsen, Frederick O. Sylvester, Paul K. M. Thomas, Francis Q. Thomason, Leslie P. Thompson, Henry Stanley Todd, Jules Turcas, Eugene Paul Ulman, John H. Vanderpoel, Mary Van der Veer, Clark J. Voorhees, Frank R. Wadsworth, Carl Gustav Waldeck, Daniel A. Wehrschmidt, Gustav Wiegand, Frederick J. Wiley, Miss A. B. Wing, Louise Wood, Joseph R. Woodwell, Cullen Yates.

GROUP X: ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS, GRAND PRIZE. Timothy Cole; DIPLOMA WITH GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR, Commemorating Distinguished Service in Art, Henry Wolf; GOLD MEDALS, Frank French, Arthur I. Keller, Gustav Kruell, Violet Oakley; SILVER MEDALS, Otto H. Bacher (Retrospective), Victor Bernstrom, Charles Dana Gibson, Charlotte Harding, Lucius W. Hitchcock, Louis Loeb, Henry McCarter, George Meinshausen, Frank Mura, Jessie Wilcox Smith, J. Alden Weir, A. B. Wenzell; BRONZE MEDALS, W. H. W. Bicknell,



ON THE WAY TO THE PASTURE—U. S. Loan Collection.

Charles Emile Jacque (France, 1813-1894)—Lent by Mr. John G. Johnson, Philadelphia. Jacque had worked for almost a score of years as a wood engraver and an etcher before he attempted the use of oils. His long training in drawing served him well. His color is exceptional, and his sheep and chicken pictures are delightful. This picture shows a half-ruined structure, suggestive of the remains of a chateau, from which a flock of sheep is emerging, and is making its way up a dusty road leading from the observer.



THE GOLDEN HOUR—American Section.

William J. Baer (United States, 1860).

The exquisite modeling and the soft, rich color of this unusual composition reveal the secret of Mr. Baer's success as a miniature painter.

Steele, Maurice J. Sterne, Daniel A. Wehrschmidt, Charles Henry White.

GROUP XI: Sculpture: GRAND PRIZE, Paul Wayland Bartlett; DIPLOMA WITH GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR, Commemorating Distinguished Service in Art, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, John Quincy Adams Ward; GOLD MEDALS, Herbert Adams, George Gray Barnard, Karl T. F. Bitter, Gutzon Borglum, Solon H. Borglum, Cyrus E. Dallin, Isidore Konti, Charles A. Lopez, Charles H. Niehaus, A. Phinister Proctor, Lorado Taft, Bessie Potter Vonnoh; SILVER MEDALS, Clement J. Barnhorn, George E. Bissell, John J. Boyle, Victor D. Brenner,



PORTRAIT OF MRS. BECKWITH—American Section.

J. Carroll Beckwith (United States, 1852), Silver Medal.

A most artistic portrait is this, of the painter's wife, a tone harmony in green, brown and red. The textures of cloth, flesh and fur are admirable and the pose is delightful.

C. W. Chadwick, Maud Alice Cowles, John W. Evans, W. J. Glackens, Elizabeth Shippen Green, H. Klotz, Arthur Allen Lewis, Daniel S. McLaughlin, Thomas R. Manley, Hiram C. Merrill, Stafford M. Northcote, M. Rosenthal, Frederick Dorr

Steele, Maurice J. Sterne, Daniel A. Wehrschmidt, Charles Henry White. GROUP XII: ARCHITECTURE; GOLD MEDALS, Daniel H. Burnham, Arnold W. Brunner, John M. Carrere, Carrere & Hastings, Ferry & Clas, Cass Gilbert, T. R. Kimball; SILVER MEDALS, Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul, Grosvenor Atterbury, Boring & Tilton, Cope & Stewardson,

R. P. Brinhurst, Alex. Sterling Calder, Moses Ezekiel, John Flanagan, Evelyn B. Longman, Helen Mears, J. Maxwell Miller, Samuel Murray, Attilio Piccirilli, Furio Piccirilli, Bela L. Pratt, Frederick G. R. Roth, Hans Schuler, Amory C. Simmons, Adolph A. Weinmann; BRONZE MEDALS, Charles Ayton, Louis E. Bagg, Edward Birge, Margaret S. Carpenter, Leonard Grunelle, St. L. Eberle, Mrs. E. C. Guild, Eli Harey, C. A. Heber, A. B. Hyatt, Albert Jaegers, Edward Kemeys, T. A. R. Kitson, B. Frances Langton, Henry Linder, Augustus Luke-man, Lou Wall Moore, Elizabeth Ney, Clara Pfeiffer, Henry Price, J. Massey Rhind, Victor Salvatore, E. Warren Sawyer, M. M. Schwartzott,

Janet Scudder, Effie Stillman, F. M. L. Tonetti, Elsie Ward, Enid Yandell.

GROUP XIV: ORIGINAL OBJECTS OF ART WORKMANSHIP: GRAND PRIZES, Henry C. Mercer, Hugh C. Robertson, Bruce Rogers; GOLD MEDALS, William C. Codman, for artistic rendering of design, Paulding Farnham, for artistic rendering of design; William H. Grueby, E. T. Hurley, Agnes Saint John, Mary Crease Sears, D. Berkeley, Updike, Artus Van Briggie; SILVER MEDALS, Frances Barnum, Charles F. Binns, N. G. Bontattler, Collaborator, Jane Carson, William Fuller Curtis, Harry W. Dudley, J. Samuel Hodge, Collaborators, Frederick Kasser, George P. Kendrick, Collaborator, Mrs. Anna B. Leonard, Joseph F. Meyers, Marianne Mitchell, Thomas S. Nickerson, Arthur J. Stone, Louis C. Tiffany, Douglas Volk; BRONZE MEDALS, Cordelia T. Baker, Clark Conwell, Rose and Minnie Dolese, Charles Frederick Easton.

Owing to a lack of space in the Art Palace only a portion of the art collections of Austria was placed there, the remainder being shown in the Austrian National pavilion. Art in Austria is organized into four great societies of national scope, each so distinct from the other that their individuality was strictly observed in the grouping of the



PORTRAIT OF MRS. ALEXANDER—American Section.

John W. Alexander (United States, 1856), Gold Medal.

Mr. Alexander's work is unique. It resembles that of no other painter, and it is delightful. The subdued rich color and the texture of this superb portrait remind one of a Gobelin tapestry.

Eames & Young, Wilson Eyre, Heins & LaFarge, Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, J. Knox Taylor, Henry Vaughn; BRONZE MEDALS, A. W. Longfellow, James Gamble Rogers, Wheelwright & Haven, Winslow & Bigelow.

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FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU—American Section.

Robert W. Van Boskerck (United States, 1855), Silver Medal.

The historic forest of Fontainebleau has been the inspiration of many a painter, yet none has interpreted it more feelingly than has Van Boskerck in this ravishing bit of sunlight and shadow.

# AUSTRIAN AWARDS IN DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS.

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THE DREAMER—American Section.

Cecelia Beaux (United States), Gold Medal.

Few painters have ever attained such mastery over the brush as is shown in all the portraits Miss Beaux has sent forth. Not only in technique but in color and expression "The Dreamer" is charming.

gold medal was given to the Imperial Royal Ministry of Education for the most complete and attractive installation in the Department of Fine Arts. Other awards to Austria were:

GROUP IX: PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS; GRAND PRIZE, Walter Hampel; GOLD MEDALS, Alois Delug, Vojtech Hynais, Adolph Kauffman, Rudolph Konopa, Eduard Lebedzki, Joseph Mehoffer, August Schaeffer, Max Svabinsky; SILVER MEDALS, Theodor Axenstowicz, Gustav Bamberger, Julian Falat, Johann Nopomuk Geller, Gustav H. Hessel, Paul Joanvits, Joseph Jungwirth, Eduard Kasparides, Edler von H. Kempf, Alfons Mucha, Jan Preisler, Hans Ranzoni, Robert Russ, Hanus Schwaiger, Antonin Slavicek, Victor Stauffer, Franz Thiele,



THE SISTERS—American Section.

Frank W. Benson (United States, 1862) Gold Medal.

As a portrait painter, Mr. Benson ranks among the very first in America. Hence his figure compositions are always strong and truthful. Yet his greatest skill is shown in the textures of flesh and fabric. This picture, which is one of the artist's best-known works, received a silver medal at the Universal Exposition in Paris, 1900.

pictures. Aside from the exhibit of the two Austrian societies, including the works of such artists as Hugo Claremont, Alois Schram and Karl Pippich, the work of Polish and Bohemian artists was displayed, each showing distinctive national traits. A commemorative diploma and



THE QUESTIONER OF THE SPHINX—U. S. Loan Collection.

Elihu Vedder (United States, 1836).

The venerable sage, his ear pressed close to the lips of the silent Sphinx in the hope of learning life's meaning, is characteristic of Vedder, America's most noted exponent of mystical art. His fame rests largely on his marvelous illustrations for Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat. Since 1868 he has resided in Rome.

Frantisek Simon, Heinrich Tomec, Joza H. Uprka, Leon Wyczolkowski, Eduard Zetsche, Alfred Zoff.

GROUP X: ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS; GOLD MEDAL, Fantisek Kupka; SILVER MEDALS, Joseph Danilowatz, Fritz Hagenbart; BRONZE MEDALS, Alfred Cossmann, Alfred Holarek, Ludwig Kock, Karl Tichy.

GROUP XI: SCULPTURE; GRAND PRIZE, Kasper Ritter von Zumbusch; GOLD MEDALS, Henri Kautsch, Anton Scharff, Wilhelm Seib; SILVER MEDALS, Peter Breithut, Theodor Charlemont, Jakob Gruber, Edmund Hofmann, Bohumie Katka, Rudolf Marschall, Franz X. Pawlick, Adolf Pohl, Franz Seiffert; BRONZE MEDALS, F. Hausmann, Arthur Kaan, Konstantin Laszczka, Joseph Lax, Stefan Schwartz, Alwyn von Stein, E. A. Swoboda, Karl Wollek.

GROUP XII: ARCHITECTURE; COMMEMORATIVE GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA, Ludwig Bauman, for



A LADY IN BLACK—American Section.

Robert Henri (United States, 1865), Silver Medal. The composition, the subtle coloring, and especially the luminous black background of this portrait remind one of Whistler's methods in portraiture. Mr. Henri's pictures are included in several important European collections.





ROSA CORDER—American Section.

James A. McNeil Whistler (United States, 1834-1903).

The portrait of Miss Corder, black robed against a luminous black background, is one of the most marvelous pictures the marvelous Whistler ever painted.

Carcova, Eduardo Schiaffino, Pio Collivadino, Carlos Ripamonte, Cesaro de Quiros, Correa Morales, Yrurtia, Dresco, Artigue, Alonso, Giudici, Garcia and Diana Dampt. Argentine Art impressed critics with its individuality, harmony and purity of style. Argentine received these awards:

GROUP IX: PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS; GRAND PRIZE, Ernesto de la Carcova; GOLD MEDALS, Pio Collivadino, Reynaldo Giudici, Eduardo Sivori; SILVER MEDALS, Emilio Artigue, Emilio Caraffa, Ricardo Garcia, Carlos P. Ripamonte y Toledo; BRONZE MEDALS, Diana Cid de

Design of the Austrian Government Pavilion.

GROUP XIV: ORIGINAL OBJECTS OF ART WORKMANSHIP; GOLD MEDALS, Bruna Emmel, Jan Kotera; SILVER MEDALS, Hilda Exner, Professor E. Novak, O. Schimkowitz, Emma Schlangenhansen, Victor Schufinsky, S. Suchardo, Karl Wolf; BRONZE MEDALS, Joseph Engelhardt, Professor Kloucek, Karl Koehler, K. Petr, F. Powolny, Jutta Sika, J. Silek, Hilda Unger, Karl Wutscher.

The exhibit made by Argentine demonstrated plainly that art is being cultivated with dignity and profit in this South American Republic. Among the artists represented in the collection were Eduardo Sivori, Ernesto de la



THE CLINIC OF DR. AGNEW—American Section.

Thomas Eakins (United States, 1844), Gold Medal.

In a long list of important paintings, this Clinic of Dr. Agnew is Mr. Eakins' most famous work. It is the property of the University of Pennsylvania. Many of the faces in the composition are excellent portraits, and the theme is fascinating.

Dampt, Cesaro B. de Quiros, Julia Wernicke.

GROUP X: ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS; SILVER MEDAL, Pio Collivadino.

GROUP XI: SCULPTURE; GRAND PRIZE, Rogelio Yrurtia; GOLD MEDAL,

Arturo Dresco; SILVER MEDAL, Morales L. Correa; BRONZE MEDAL, Mateo Alonzo.

Belgium's exhibit was a representation of the art activity in that country in the



A YELLOW-JOURNAL STORY—American Section.

J. G. Brown (England, 1831).

Mr. Brown's boot-blacks are always painted with absolute fidelity to fact. The effect of a sensational story on the mind of the urchin is well expressed.



THE SEA SERPENT—American Section.

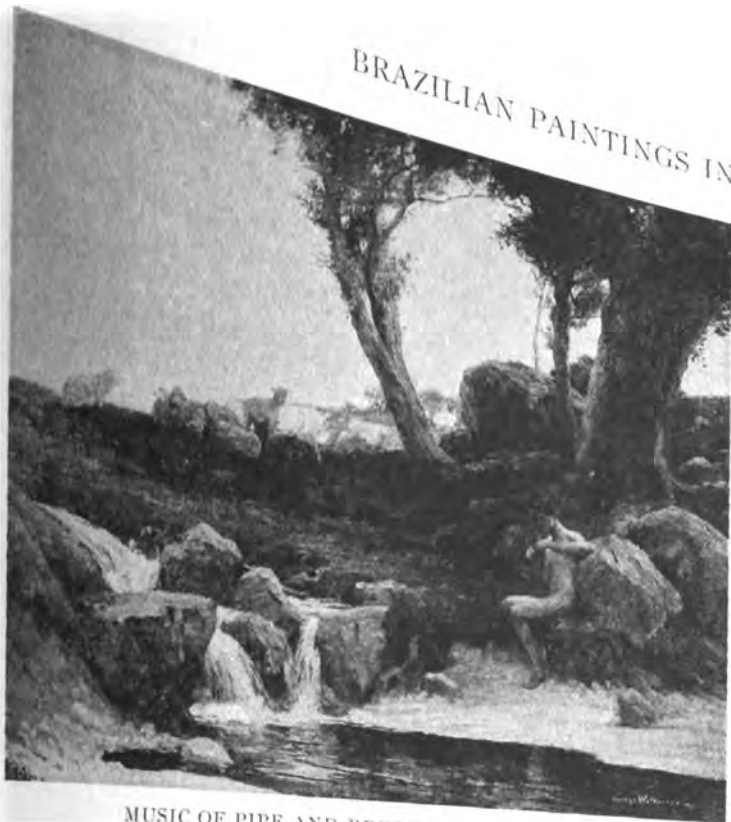
Frederick S. Church (United States, 1842), Silver Medal.

"The Sea Serpent" is a splendid creation of a vivid fancy, wrought in iridescent hues of green, blue, yellow and pink. Where only six faces are painted in detail, myriads of mermaids seem to outline the creature's writhing form. Mr. Church is both etcher and master of that exacting medium, water color.

last decade. All the paintings shown were the work of that period. In the Art Palace and in the Sculpture pavilion Belgium had splendid exhibits, thoroughly representative of the great sculptors of the country. Representative works in figures and landscape by Franz Courtens, Gilsoul, Verhaert, Leempoels and Heymans were the notable features of the Belgium display. The awards to Belgium were:

GROUP X: PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS; GRAND PRIZE, Adrian Joseph Heymans; COMMEMORATIVE GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR, for Distinguished Service in Art, Franz Courtens; GOLD MEDALS, Georges Buysse, Franz Charlet, Emile Claus, Franz Courtens, Alfred Delaunois, Pierre J. Dierckx, Leon Frederic, Jef Leempoels, August Leveque,

# BRAZILIAN PAINTINGS IN FINE ART GALLERIES.



MUSIC OF PIPE AND BROOK—American Section.

George Wetherbee (United States), Silver Medal.

This charming landscape, with its piping shepherd, its singing brook and clear, sun-lit sky, is suggestive of the idyls painted by the great Corot.

Fernand Khnopff, Ferdinand Willaert; SILVER MEDALS, Alois Boudry, Henry Cassiers, Andre Cluysnaer, Louise De Hem, Edgard Farazyn,



GATHERING SEAWEEED—American Section.

Edward H. Potthast (United States, 1857), Silver Medal.

The blue cart, the carefully drawn oxen and stooping figure of the man, against a background of gray sea and sky, form a delightful composition.

De Bievre, Leopold Maeck, Franz Hens, Ernest Hoorickx, Joseph Horenbant, Lucien Jottrand, Paul Mathieu, Henri Thomas, Martin Van Andringa, Alphonse G. Van Beurden, Emile Jean Van Cauwelaert, Edmond Van Howe, Juliette Wytzman.

GROUP X: ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS; SILVER MEDAL, Louis Peeters; BRONZE MEDALS, Charles Bernier, Francois Lauwers.

GROUP XI: SCULPTURE; GRAND PRIZES, Jef Lanbeaux, Constantin Meunier; GOLD MEDALS, Jules Lagae, Charles Samuel; SILVER MEDALS, Paul Dubois, Josue Dupon, Hypp LeRoy, P. A. Nocquet; BRONZE MEDALS, J. Bandrenghien, T. G. M. Blickx, H. Boncquet, L. E. M. Jaspers, A. Van Beurden, A. Van Peteghen, L. Vogelaar.

GROUP XIV: ORIGINAL OBJECTS OF ART WORKMANSHIP; SILVER MEDAL, Pierre Desmedt; BRONZE MEDAL, J. B. Zech.

The Brazilian galleries were mostly occupied by paintings, both figure and landscape, and to a considerable extent

they portrayed the life of the country. The Government of Brazil was late in its decision to exhibit in the Art Palace, and the result was that many of its best-known artists did not participate in the organization of its collection. Among the artists represented were Aurelio de Figueiredo, P. Weingartner, M. Brocos and B. Calixto. An interesting exhibit of applied art was composed of original designs and pottery by E. Visconti. Brazil's art interests are fostered by a school of Fine Arts, which gives scholarships sending its artists to European art centers for study. At home it maintains schools of arts and trades. The awards given to Brazil were:

GROUP IX: PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS; GOLD MEDAL, E. Visconti; SILVER MEDALS, A. Figueiredo, Oscar P. da Silva, Pedro Weingartner; BRONZE MEDALS, Modesto Brocos, A. Delpino, Insley Pacheco. GROUP X: ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS; BRONZE



THE GIRL IN GRAY—American Section.

M. Jean McLane (United States, 1878), Bronze Medal.

This portrait is a charming study in subdued color, which attracted instant attention because of the burst of rosy light which illumines the figure from the back.



LOTOS AND LAUREL—American Section.

Henry Prellwitz (United States, 1865), Silver Medal.

The figure work of Mr. Prellwitz, instructor in painting from life at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, is always strong and sure. In the decorative composition, "Lotos and Laurel," the color is delightful. The youth, clad like a pilgrim on the stony road to Fortune, encounters the maidens of pleasure, whose symbol is the enticing lotos bloom. As he seems about to turn to the life of music, wine and love, Ambition, holding aloft the laurel wreath, recalls him.

MEDAL, Modesto Brocos.

GROUP XI: SCULPTURE; GOLD MEDAL, A. G. Girardet; BRONZE MEDAL, Amadeu Zani.

GROUP XIV: ORIGINAL OBJECTS OF ART WORKMANSHIP; BRONZE MEDAL, E. Visconti.

Strong and sympathetic interpretation of the national life was the dominating characteristic of the paintings shown by Bulgaria. A. Mitoff and J. V. Mrkvitchka were among the noted artists represented in the exhibit. Statues, busts and bronze medallions comprised Bulgaria's exhibit of sculpture. The awards to its artists were:

GROUP IX: PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS; GRAND PRIZE, Yaroslav Vechin; GOLD MEDAL, J. V. Mrkvitchka; SILVER MEDAL, A. Mitoff; BRONZE MEDAL, Christo Berberoff.

GROUP XI: SCULPTURE; SILVER MEDAL, Boris Schatz.

GROUP XIV: ORIGINAL OBJECTS OF ART WORKMANSHIP; BRONZE MEDALS, B. Michailoff, D. J. Pirponoff.

The exhibit made by Canada was under the direction of



THE LAST OF WINTER—American Section

Bruce Crane (United States, 1857), Gold Medal.

The bleak, brown hill-top under a soft, gray sky with streaks of pale pink and blue running through it, shows lingering patches of snow that suggest melting weather, the breaking up of winter.

the Royal Canadian Academy, the organization which fosters the art interests of the country. Art in Canada is of comparatively recent growth, but its exhibit was highly creditable. Its works in the galleries were entirely pictorial, and were by artists who have studied in European art centers. Many of them had won honorable mention at previous Expositions, Canada received the following awards:

GROUP IX: PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS; COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMA AND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR for Distinguished Service in Art, Robert Harris; SILVER



DANIEL IN THE LION'S DEN—American Section.

Harry O. Tanner (United States), Silver Medal.

The prophet, standing in a square of light from an opening above, is surrounded by angry yet helpless beasts. His attitude expresses faith and courage. The colors are subdued but luminous.

MEDALS, William Brymner, Florence Carlyle, Edmund Dyonnett, A. C. Williamson; BRONZE MEDALS, Frederic S. Challener, Maurice Cullen, Clarence A. Gagnon, John Hammond, William Hope, F. McGillivray Knowles, Laura Muntz, G. A. Reid, Sidney Strickland Tully, Homer Watson.

Ceylon was represented by paintings, drawings and sculpture and examples of applied art in the International Section of the Art Department. Its sculpture was in ivory, and was one



WAYSIDE INN, WARWICKSHIRE—American Section.

Frank Russell Green (United States, 1859), Bronze Medal.

Mr. Green, who has achieved such distinction as a water color artist, reveals a touch no less artistic when he works in oils. The Anchor Inn, with its red brick walls, has all the atmospheric quality of his best water colors.

of the most attractive exhibits in the sculptural division. Its display of applied arts was in ivory, silver, brass and pottery. The architect of the Ceylon Government pavilion, F. Skinner, was awarded a commemorative gold medal and diploma for his design. Hami Andris and Nani Arnolia

were awarded silver medals for original objects of art workmanship, and D. D. Wimalaratne was awarded a bronze medal.

In the International Section China exhibited noted paintings lent by the Imperial Chinese Government, the works of several of its most famous artists, and a large exhibit in the applied arts, the work including pottery, porcelain, textiles, lacquer, ivory and crystal, a large portion of which was installed in the Chinese section of the Palace of Liberal Arts. For their design of the Chinese Government pavilion, Atkinson and Dallas were awarded a commemorative gold medal and diploma. For original objects of art workmanship gold medals were awarded



BROAD STREET STATION—American Section.

Colin Campbell Cooper (United States.)

Because Mr. Cooper was a member of the Jury of Award, his work received no medal. However, this picture, with its touch of magic which has transformed the environment of the Philadelphia railroad station into a fascinating study of atmospheric effect, was awarded the Jennie Sessnan gold medal at Philadelphia, 1904.



DANISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN ART.

to Chun Kwan Kee and Shen Shao An Shoo Kee, and silver medals to Shu Lien Chi and Lee Chin Chin.

Cuba made its first appearance at an International Exposition as a nation. In its galleries was shown a collection of oil paintings, engravings and lithographs. The works of Leopoldo Romanach and Aurelio Melero were prominent in the collection. Mr. Romanach was awarded a gold medal, and bronze medals were given to Mr. Melero, Concepcion Mercier and J. J. Tejada. Denmark had a large exhibit in the applied arts division of the International section. The



WAITING AT THE FERRY—American Section.

Edward L. Henry (United States, 1841), Bronze Medal.

Mr. Henry gives us not only the costumes but the very atmosphere and spirit of Virginia and the Carolinas in the Eighteenth Century.



LITTLE LOUISE—American Section.

Robert W. Vonnoh (United States, 1858).

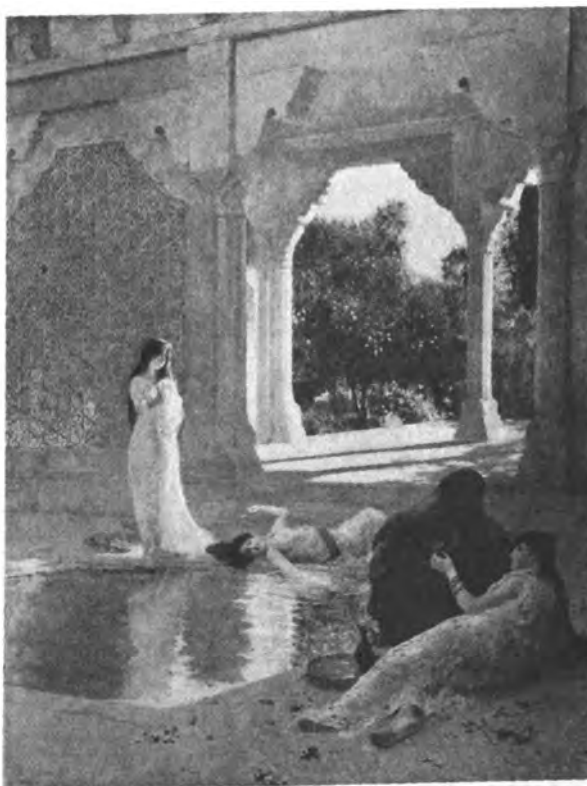
This portrayal of little Louise, at once a beautiful child and an artistic production of great merit, is proof that Mr. Vonnoh merits his reputation as one of the foremost American portrait painters.

arts, which illustrated the leading position the country holds in this branch. The exhibits of France were not in competition.

Germany's exhibit surpassed everything it had previously done at Expositions held in this country. Its exhibit was larger and more comprehensive. Famous historical paintings from the public galleries of Germany were in the collection. Older German art was represented by works of Adolf von Menzel, Paul Meyerheim, Franz von Defregger and Ludwig Knaus. The historical painter, von Werner; Langhammer, Keller, Schuster-Woldan,

space assigned it there, however, was not adequate, and it also made a large display in the Danish section of the Varied Industries Palace. On original objects of art workmanship V. Engelhardt was awarded a grand prize, Herman Kahler and E. Nielson silver medals and Jacob Baden and Hansen and Reistrup, bronze medals.

The collection of French pictures was the largest and most important that France has ever sent out of its own country for exhibit purposes. It was comprehensive and showed the splendid versatility of the French artists of the present day. Among works shown representing older masters of the French school of art were those of Robert-Fleury, Carolus Duran, Bouguereau, Detaille, Puvis de Chavannes, Flameng, Henner and Lhermitte. A collection of works showing the best features of French art, represented present and future masters in painting and sculpture. France also had a large exhibit of the applied



THE PORTER OF BAGDAD—American Section.

Edwin Lord Weeks (United States, 1849-1893).

Among the numerous portrayals of Oriental life from the brush of that versatile American, Edwin Lord Weeks, none is more characteristic nor more charming than that in which Zohiede, Safie and Amine are represented entertaining the Porter of Bagdad. The values in the work are well expressed, the coloring subtle and attractive.

Kaulbach, von Loefftz and many others, represented strictly modern painting, not including the secessionist school. Germany's most famous portrait painter, Lenbach, recently deceased, was represented by five portraits. A large exhibit of sculpture, which included many figures of heroic size, was



THE FORD AT EAST QUOGUE, L. I.—American Section.

Frederick W. Kost (United States, 1861), Silver Medal.

The limpid water, the cloud-strewn sky and the moist shade of the trees combine to make this picture a perfect morning anthem.

contributed to by Erich Hoesel, Ernst Freese, E. Hundrieser, Reinhold Begas, Peter Breur, A. Brutt and Heinrich Epler. Germany's awards were:

GROUP IX: PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS; GRAND PRIZE, Adolph von Menzel; COMMEMORATIVE GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA, for distinguished service in art, Fritz August von Kaulbach; GOLD MEDALS, K. Bantzer, Hans von Bartels, Franz von Defregger, Wilhelm von Diez, Alois Erdtelt, Hans Herrmann, Alexander Koester, Gotthard Kuehl, L. von Loefftz, Wilhelm Schreuer, Hugo Vogel, A. von Werner; SILVER MEDALS, Carl Bloss,



SHE WHO HESITATES—American Section.

Harry W. Watrus (United States, 1857).

The figure is that of an auburn-haired young woman hesitating in the midst of an important letter. In refinement of detail, the work is faultless.

Carl Kuestner, Anton Laupheimer, Adolph Maennchen, Otto Marcus, Paul Meyerheim, Fritz Rabending, Joseph Scheurenberg, Raffael Schuster-Waldau, Franz Sinn, Walter Thor,



THE PICTURE BOOK—American Section.

John C. Johansen (Denmark, 1876), Bronze Medal.

This picture is interesting to the layman as well as the artist, because of its pleasing theme, and because of the admirable treatment of light reflected from the book upon the face.

A. Echler, Otto H. Engel, Walther Firle, Adolph Fischer-Gurig, Victor Freudemann, Richard Friese, Eduard Gruetzner, Willy Hamacher, Franz Hoch, Frederick Kallmorgen,

Unger, Max Uth, Heinrich Vogeler, Olga Wiesinger-Florian, Anna Maria Wirth.

GROUP X: ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS; GOLD MEDALS, A. Krueger, Georg Luehrig, E. M. Pietschmann; SILVER MEDALS, Otto Gampert, Oswald Kresse, Heinrich Schlumprecht, Hans Seydel, Wilhelm Stienhausen; BRONZE MEDALS, Ettore Cosomati, Gustav Eilers, Max Fabian, Ismael Gentz, Ludwig Kuchn, Hans Meyer, Doris Raab.

GROUP XI: GRAND PRIZES, Reinhold Begas, Peter Breuer; GOLD MEDALS, A. Brütt, Georg Busch, Gustav Eberlein, Heinrich Epler, Max Klein, Wilhelm Wandschneider; SILVER MEDALS, Max Baumbach, Ernst Freese, E. M. Geyger, Max Heilmaier, Gerhard Janensch, Ferdinand Lepke, Martin Schauss, Carl Seffner, Daniel Stocker; BRONZE MEDALS, Eduard Beyrer, Reinhart Boeltzig, Wilhelm Hahn, Fritz Heineman, Richard Koenig, Josef Koerschgen, Rudolf Mayer, Karl Merz, A. Pfeiffer, H. M. Pagels, Schmidt-Kestner, Constantin Stark, Paul Sturm, Theodor Von Gosen, Ludwig Vordermaier, Ernst Wenck, Selmar Werner, Emil Wuensche.



PORTRAIT OF JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY—American Section.

John Singer Sargent (Italy, 1856), Grand Prize.

American painters excel in landscape and portraiture. Of the many portrait painters whose work not only astonished but charmed the European visitor, Sargent must be ranked first. Sargent the American, who was born in Italy and lives in England. Three portraits from his masterful brush were exhibited, that of Riley proving the most popular. Those who have met the Hoosier poet needed to know nothing about technique to understand that here was a masterpiece.

Carl Zeigler; BRONZE MEDALS, Julius Adams, A. Andersen-Lundby, Fritz Baer, G. von Canal, Conrad Dietz, Hans Fechner, August Fink, L. von Flesch-Brunningen, Alexander Fuks, M. Gaisser, Heinrich Heimes, August Holmberg, Carl Holzappel, Paul Horst-Schulze, Hermann Junker, A. von Wierusz Kowalski, Hans Koberstein, Hermann Knopf, Carl Kronberger, Gustav Marx, Kunz Meyer, Alfred Mohrbutter, George L. Meyn, Mueller-Schoenfeld, Wilhelm Nagel, Walter Petersen, Philipp O. Schaeffer, Hermann Schnee, George Schuster-Woldau, Otto Struetzel, Gustav Schraegle, Hans

Läuger; GOLD MEDALS, Karl Hoffacker, George Hulbe, Professor C. Kornhas, Jul Mueller-Salem, Fritz Schumacher, Theo. Schmutz-Baudiss; SILVER MEDALS, Elizabeth Schmidt-Pecht, Robert Macco; BRONZE MEDALS, J. J. Scharvogel, H. Seidler.

Great Britain did not enter the competition for awards, although its collection was not excelled by any that was ever sent from its shores. It was superior to that made at the Columbian Exposition, and was representative of the art of England, Scotland and Ireland, during the last decade. The best known of English artists were represented in the galleries, among the names being those of Millais, Leighton and Burne-Jones, who died during the decade just passed.



BOY WITH AN ARROW—American Section.

Douglas Volk (United States, 1858), Silver Medal.

Mr. Volk has carried off both the Shaw Purchase Fund and Carnegie Prize. His "Boy With An Arrow" is a characteristic composition, the figure strongly modeled against a background of far-reaching landscape. The color is realistic and agreeable.

# THE BRITISH COLLECTION OF ART.



PROCESSION IN HONOR OF ISIS—American Section.  
Frederick A. Bridgman (United States, 1847) Silver Medal.

The splendor of the Egyptian religious ceremony has ever been a favorite theme with Mr. Bridgman, one of the world's best painters of archaeological and Oriental pictures. The sacred bull, Apis, the dancing girls and fantastically robed priest, he has wrought into a composition of unusual beauty and significance.

Works of the most famous of its living artists were also shown. A choice selection of small sculptural works displayed the best spirit of modern sculpture. Great Britain generously responded to the recognition given by the Exposition to the applied arts, and made an interesting exhibit in this section of the Art Department.

Owing to peculiarities of the British copyright laws, permission for the reproduction in America of the British Art Exhibits was obtainable in but a very few instances, a fact to be regretted because of the marked superiority of the display in this section. A comprehensive idea of the British Art Collection, and of the progress and status



THE MISSES HUNTER—American Section.  
John Singer Sargent (Italy, 1856).

The portrait of the Misses Hunter is a masterly piece of technique. The painting of the gowns is exceptionally fine.

of Art in Great Britain, may be obtained from the following descriptive article by Mr. Humphry Ward, prepared for the British Royal Commission's handbook of the art exhibits:

The exhibition organized by the Committee of the British Section of the World's Fair, at Saint Louis, is fairly representative of the state of the Arts in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the British Empire generally, during the last decade. The difficulty of forming such a collection can only be realized by those who have attempted the task. Times are changed since the good old days of 1857 and 1862, when the treasures of the greatest houses were freely placed at the disposal of those who were arranging the dis-

plays at Manchester and at South Kensington. Nowadays, exhibitions are incessant and ubiquitous; the good-nature of owners has been too severely tried; and in sheer self-defense they seem inclined to form a league of refusal, pleading that they can not always be expected to be stripping their walls. But the Exposition at Saint Louis has been generally recognized as an exceptional case. Both the desire that British art should be well represented, and the desire to help our



THE CHESS PLAYERS—American Section.  
Walter McEwen (United States, 1860). Gold Medal.

The effect of light and shade, subtle and subdued, makes this arrangement one of the most charming things in the entire collection.

"kin beyond sea" in realizing an object very dear to them, have inclined the amateurs and the artists of England to be generous. And the result is that, although the committee have exercised a somewhat severe method of selection, they can justly point to the British contribution in the Department of Fine Art as among the best, largest and most important that has ever been sent from our shores. It is equal or superior to the display made at Chicago; better than that made at Paris in 1900; and not inferior, in the opinion of good judges, to the remarkable collection sent to Brussels in 1897.

The first feeling of an Englishman who looks back upon the history of his country's art during the last ten years is one of regret for cruel losses caused by death; for, not to speak of many an old man who has paid the debt of Nature, and many a young man cut off



THE 1830 GIRL—American Section.  
Susan Watkins (United States, 1875).

A dainty, old-fashioned maiden in filmy white against a red background, painted with exquisite refinement and taste, is this "1830 Girl."



AT GRAND MOTHER'S—American Section.  
Henry S. Hubbell (United States, 1870). Silver Medal.

The crowning joy of old age and the crowning delight of childhood are set forth in this picture with marvelous sympathy and fidelity in nature.



## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



CUSTER'S DEMAND—American Section.

Charles Schreyvogel (United States, 1861), Bronze Medal.

This picture, including portrait studies of General Custer, Scout Grover and General Sheridan is intensely interesting because of its historic foundation as well as its Indian figures and excellent outdoor effect.

he would paint no more. With Lord Leighton there died one who combined more perfectly than any of his predecessors—more perfectly than Sir Thomas Lawrence, and in some ways more perfectly than Sir Joshua Reynolds himself—the qualities of an ideal President. If there is to be such a thing as official art, no man in the world could represent it more completely than Lord Leighton—highly accomplished and absolutely sincere as an artist; a first-rate man of business, an orator whose speeches were only too perfect; a *persona gratissima* at the Court, in the council chamber, in the drawing room, and at the public meeting; admired alike for the goodness of his heart, the clearness of his intelligence, and for his untiring devotion to what he believed to be the interests of art. His illustrious colleague and successor, Sir John Everett Millais, was of a wholly different type, and, just as Leighton had presented an extraordinary combination of the artist and the man of affairs, so Millais presented a combination not less extraordinary of the artist and the country gentleman. Who shall say whether he was happier in his painting room, grappling with a difficult portrait, or fighting a big salmon in the Tay? Here, however, it is only the artist that concerns us, and it is enough if we record the fact that in him we lost one who was beyond dispute the greatest and the most varied English painter since the death of Turner. He made many failures; under the pressure of popularity and demand, he painted a number of pictures which added nothing to his fame, and which are already on the way to be forgotten; but he was the painter of "The Huguenot," of "Christ in the House of His Parents," of "The Vale of Rest," of "Chill October" and the "Portrait of



TWILIGHT HARMONY—American Section.

Mr. Clarkson has translated music into color. His canvas is a musical composition, a tender symphony in subdued tones of gray and green. The piano, violin and the cello could produce nothing but harmony in that atmosphere.

J. C. Hook" (both here exhibited), and of the "Portrait of Mr. Gladstone." That is at least sufficient for one man's immortality.

The third great name in our obituary is that of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, whose sudden death, in 1898, caused a profound sense of loss to all who care for poetical art, and was the occasion of poignant grief to a multitude of personal friends. Burne-Jones sprang from no school and founded none; he was the independent and most exceptional offspring of that form of the modern spirit which finds its inspiration in a past that never was present, and expresses itself in lovely personal adaptations of the language of long ago. Once he spoke to the present writer of "those delicious Florentine missal-painters, of whom I ought to have been one;" but in spirit he was more Celtic than Florentine, and the world in which he was most at home was the world of the "Morte d'Arthur." Naturally such a man is not born to form a school; and if he had formed one he would have thought it failure. But our age is wide in its sympathies and in its admirations; and it can love Burne-Jones without demanding that other artists should paint like him.

With his we must place two other great names, the names of men who, though they were not primarily practicing artists, exercised an immense influence upon the art, and indeed upon the mind, of their time. Of



IN THE GARDEN—American Section.

Childe Hassam (United States, 1869), Gold Medal.

Mr. Hassam is America's leading exponent of the so-called "Impressionist," more properly the "Luminist" school of painters. This picture, like most of his work, is in very high key, full of the effect of brilliant sunshine.

John Ruskin, who died in 1900, it is not necessary to speak at length, especially to an American audience; for it is in America that he has been most widely read, most profoundly admired, and, perhaps we may add, most vigorously controverted. His influence indeed does not belong to this decade, for ill-health and a sort of brain-exhaustion had long before laid that eloquent pen to rest, and the reaction against his teaching had already begun; but none the less his death stirred a deep emotion in thousands of

hearts, for it was the death of a prophet and a poet. The other name is that of William Morris, who died in October, 1896; the life-long friend and fellow-worker of Burne-Jones, and, like him, in his own estimation, a man born out of due time, as half the men of genius are. Alike in his poetry, his artistic ideals, and in his passionate repugnance to the present industrial organization of society, Morris pointed back to a time that was not ours, perhaps we may say of him also, as of Burne-Jones, to a past that never was present. But the world recognized the loveliness of his visions and the beauty of the work that he did or inspired, and learnt lessons not yet forgotten, whether from his "Life and Death of Jason," or from his stained glass, or from the printing of the Kelmscott books, or even from his wall-papers. No one who has read Mr. Mackall's charming "Life" can have failed to realize the greatness of Morris's influence on his time—not only in his own



"NANCY"—American Section.

W. L. Lathrop (United States, 1859), Bronze Medal.

The simplicity and directness of technique render "Nancy" a most pleasing work. The texture of dress and hair is especially fine.

the section dealing with what are popularly known in England as "Arts and Crafts." Its scope may be gathered from the names of the sub-committee of management, which has Mr. Walter Crane as chairman, and among its members men eminent as architects, sculptors, designers of furniture, and much beside. This and the exhibition itself, will be evidence that England has at last realized the doctrine of the unity of art which lay at the root of Morris's teaching.

Three years before Morris there had passed away a man who was in a certain sense a kindred spirit. In the autumn of 1893 there died at seventy-two years of age, an artist of strong character, who, in a series of works of great power though of little



DE PROFUNDIS—American Section.

Gustave Henry Mosler (Germany, 1877), Bronze Medal.

Gustave Mosler, son of the distinguished German artist, Henry Mosler, exhibited at the Paris Salon when he was but sixteen years old. His "De Profundis," peasant, horses and funeral procession, is one of the most sterlingly realistic pictures in the entire collection.

country, but all over the world—or to understand the reasons.

As regards the present exhibition, that influence is conspicuous in the section of applied art, or, as it is officially called, "Original Objects of Art Workmanship."

charm, embodied and expressed some of the influences which had given new life to English art in the middle of the last century. This was Ford Madox Brown, in whom, though he was never a member of the Brotherhood, the spirit of the pre-Raphaelites was incarnate. His principal achievement was the series of frescoes in the Manchester Town Hall, illustrating the history of Manchester—frescoes far from simple in design, often confused, and not always in any sense beautiful, but always powerful, always the result of intense thought, and always amazingly conscientious. Another well-known picture of his is the "Christ Washing Peter's Feet," now in the National Gallery of British Art; a picture which would alone prove that the painter was a man of high sincerity, who wanted only a more unerring sense of beauty, and perhaps a more sympathetic temperament, to make him the equal of any of the English pre-Raphaelites. Besides Madox Brown we have lost a few men of great age—some of them so old that a man must himself be elderly to remember them at their prime. In 1896 there died George Richmond, a delightful personality, the son of one artist and the father of another yet more distinguished, and himself almost a link, through his innumerable crayon portraits of eminent people, with the days of Sir Thomas Lawrence. More lately there died the



THE END OF THE DAY—American Section.

William Sergeant Kendall (United States, 1869), Gold Medal.

The tenderness of a young mother and the natural charm of a tired child are united, in this canvas, with exceptionally good color and drawing to produce a most pleasing picture.



AT THE PIANO—American Section.

Charles C. Curran (United States, 1861), Silver Medal.

The polished piano with its fascinating reflection of hands and lace, the sheer dress and graceful figure, form a most artistic arrangement. This picture was awarded the Carnegie Prize, 1904.

# HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

nonagenarian Sidney Cooper, who had been a prodigy in his boyhood and was a prodigy in his old age. He went on exhibiting at the academy till the year of his death, and people were found to buy his pictures at high prices; not that they were good pictures, these later ones, but that some enthusiasts were fascinated by the fact of so old a man, after a lifetime of such strenuous work, being still able to put in with accuracy the curl of a fleece or the eye of a cow. Almost of the same generation were J. C. Horsley and Thomas Faed, survivors of the anecdotic age, whose pictures, meritoriously painted, had in their day given pleasure to thousands. A more important artist altogether was John Pettie, who with a broad and forceful brush, and perhaps with too great a fondness for sensational "history," at one time divided with Mr. Orchardson the headship of the Scottish school of painters in London. His death in middle life, in



THREE NOTABLE PORTRAITS—American Section.

Gari Melchers (Gold Medal), Irving Wiles, Kate Carl (United States).

The northeast corner of gallery 18 was a popular spot, because of the presence there of a magnificently framed portrait of the Dowager Empress of China. Near by hung the Irving Wiles portrait of Mrs. Gilbert, the actress. However, the best portrait in the group was that of Doctor Harper, by Gari Melchers.

tial artists must necessarily mark a stage in the history of art. A stage in the history, if not of art, at all events of the public appreciation of art, is marked by important new foundations, whether of schools or of museums. We have had few endowments for schools during the decade, but it has been marked



MOTHERHOOD—American Section.

Bessie Potter Vonnoh (United States, 1872), Gold Medal.

Mrs. Vonnoh is a woman of whom Saint Louis may well be proud. Her statues in miniature are the most charming things of their kind in the world. Her "Motherhood" is truly a woman's creation.



THE PURITAN—American Section.

Augustus Saint Gaudens (Ireland, 1848), Gold Medal of Honor. "Deacon Chapin," a typical early Massachusetts settler, is one of the most impressive pieces of sculpture which America has produced. Its creator, Saint Gaudens, ranks among the foremost sculptors of the world.

1893. was a loss to British art. In the same year died C. B. Birch, the sculptor, author of many of the most vigorous monumental works of the previous decade; and some years later we suffered a more grievous loss in the

by great activity in those already existing—the Royal Academy Schools, the Slade School, and the official schools of art all over the country which derive their endowment and their programmes from South Ken-



WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING—American Section.

Herbert Adams (United States, 1858), Gold Medal. The portrait statue of Doctor Channing, erected in Boston in 1902, reveals all the characteristics of Mr. Adams's well-known work. In dignity, refinement and fidelity to life, it is a masterpiece.





WITHOUT BREAD AND WITHOUT WORK—Argentine Section.  
Ernesto de la Carcova (Argentine, 1867).

Carcova, Professor of the Academy of Fine Arts of Buenos Ayres, had his final instruction in painting in Rome, under Grosso and Giaso. This picture, strong in modeling and fine color, portrays a hardy young laborer with his wife and child. The stone-cutter's tools lie idle on the table, and the expressions on the two faces tell plainly the tragic story which is suggested by the title.

er the good and the harm that they do are both considerable—harm in encouraging a number of artists to persevere in a profession for which they are not really fitted by the possession of any rare gifts; and good in guiding innumerable eyes to a knowledge of the difference between ugly and beautiful design and color, and hence to some understanding of the meaning of beauty. If we may apply to art what Goethe said about poetry, we find among its votaries there are two kinds of half-informed people—*dilettanti*, he calls them—"he who neglects the indispensable mechanical part, and thinks he has done enough if he shows spirituality and feeling, and he who seeks to arrive at poetry merely by mechanism, in which he can acquire an artisan's readiness, and is without soul and matter." Our schools guard us from the first fault; the danger is lest they should plunge us headlong in the second! It may be hoped, however, that the works shown at Saint Louis will prove that this peril has been understood and avoided, and that the chief positive result of modern organization of art schools in the British Empire has been to produce a class of artists who have at least learned the grammar of their art.

If the past ten years have seen a development rather than a series of new foundations in our art schools, they have seen much more in the department of museums and galleries. Rich storehouses of ancient and modern art have been set up in London, and many other cities, with Glasgow at their head, have seen the establishment of a new art gallery. In the magnificent bequest of the Hertford-Wallace collection, by the late Lady Wallace, London

sington. This is not the place to discuss the vexed question whether such schools do good or harm, and how, granting their right to exist, they ought to be organized and directed. To the dispassionate observ-

has received the most important gift, so far as regards the art of the past, that ever a country received from a private individual; while in the spacious gallery built on the river side, through the munificence of the late Sir Henry Tate,



THE HOUR OF REST—Argentine Section.  
Pio Collivadino (Argentine, 1869), Gold Medal.

The work of Collivadino shows unmistakably his Italian training. This group of plasterers, enjoying the noon siesta, is a strong piece of realistic painting.

room has been assured for the display of fine works by our national artists of the last, the present, and the next generation. It may be said perhaps, that these things prove nothing with regard to the matter in hand—the actual work which is being done by British artists, and the new influences, if such they be, that have made themselves felt during the decade. This is perfectly true, if we regard a work of art as an independent entity, the result of what theologians call "a separate creative act" on the part of the artist, with no relation to its environment. Such a view, however, is hardly tenable in these Darwinian days, so that the establishment of great museums has at least this bearing upon the art-production of an epoch—it is a symbol of the influences that are in the air.

It is time to turn from this retrospect, and to speak, though with all brevity, of the actual contributions made by British artists to the exhibition of Saint Louis. In the first place, they are much more widely representative of the multifarious activities of our time and country than has been the case on any like occasion in times past. The Royal Academy, indeed, is predominant on the organizing committee: it is but common sense that it should be so; but that there has been no wish to make the committee or the exhibition exclusively academical is shown by the fact that the Art Committee of the Royal Commission includes the Presidents of nearly all the important art societies in Great Britain and Ireland, the British Artists, the Painter-Etchers, the Water Color Society, the Institute, the Society of Oil Painters, the Institute of British Architects, and even—O sign of the times!—the



MARGOT—Argentine Section.  
Eduardo Schiaffino (Argentine, 1858).

Senor Schiaffino is as interesting as his picture, a beautifully painted ideal head. Himself a beneficiary of the Government, he founded the Academy of Fine Arts, and made the splendid collections for the National Museum.



HIOB—Austrian Section.  
Jehudo Epstein (Austria).

Mr. Epstein has not hesitated to paint the Jew as he is. The friends who have come in to sympathize with the sufferer he portrays with all the Hebrew characteristics. The agony of the tormented Job is startlingly real. The painting is broad and vigorous.



CARAVAN—Austrian Section.  
Ludwig Hans Fischer (Austria).

In some respects this was the most interesting painting in the Austrian room. The thin atmosphere of the desert, the blue sky, the wastes of tawny sand and the line of silent figures, diminishing in faultless perspective towards the horizon, formed a striking and impressive picture.

## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



CHILD'S PORTRAIT—Austrian Section.

Stanislaus Wyspianski (Poland).

A boy is not the most artistic subject for a portrait. Wyspianski does not hesitate to put the boy on canvas as he is, with no accessories save an array of toy pistols.

hibit, it will be found that few of the important Scottish artists are absent. And as the members of these different bodies have readily followed where their Presidents have led, and have contributed largely to the Exhibition, it may interest the American reader to hear something about these different societies, and the part they play in the art of the United Kingdom. We are far from the days when Hogarth, in his sturdy independence, protested against the organization of artists, and the tendency of late years has pointed almost too much in the other direction: "banded unions" are everywhere, and it is only now and then that an artist of great individuality, like Burne-Jones, honestly prefers to remain outside.

I am well aware that organization and art are not the same thing, and that it is quite possible to have a great deal of the first and very little of the second. But none the less we need not regard organization as so useless in matters artistic as is assumed, for example, in a curious passage in the newly-published second volume of Taine's *Vie et Correspondance*; curious because the denunciation of "system" comes from the great systematizer of French philosophy and literature. Taine is attacking the Germans for their constant attempts, since the days of Lessing and Winckelmann, to reduce all the arts to so many systems; and he throws in a remark about England. "Look at the English of today," he says, "with their efforts to make painters (Ruskin, and the exhibitions, societies, etc.); *ils prennent la peinture a*



IN THE MEADOW—Austrian Pavilion.

Rudolf Konopa (Austria), Gold Medal.

A peasant girl and a meek-eyed cow against a background of tender sky and flower-bedecked meadow served to present a picture which compelled the attention of every visitor to the Hagen gallery.

New English Art Club. The Royal Hibernian Academy is represented, and though the Royal Scottish Academy does not officially exhibit,

*rebrousse-poil.*" We need not dwell on the painful fact that these remarks about the German "system" were written in May, 1870, and that three months later France had had bitter experience of its value. What is to the point is the scorn with which the critic speaks of the German attempts to form a theater. "The German says to himself, I want a theater, and I will have one." Well, Germany has a theater, and at the present moment it is by far the most interesting in Europe. The future historian of the drama as we have it today, when he records the influences that really count, will write down the name, not of Sardou and of Capus, but of Sudermann and Hauptmann.

Now, the question for us is whether what has happened to the dramatic art in Germany may not happen in the graphic and plastic arts elsewhere? Is it outside the range of possibility that the stirring of the public interest in the fine arts, of which societies and exhibitions are both cause and effect, may tend to the development of the individual? Societies can not create genius, but they can attract it, encourage it, and prevent it from losing itself in efforts out of harmony with its time.

Little need be said about the Royal Academy, for its name is well-known all over the world, and every American visitor to London makes a point of going to its annual exhibition. Its official status, its intimate relations with the sovereign, its wealth, work, and prestige, have long given it a position apart, the strength of which may be



PORTRAIT OF A LADY—Austrian Pavilion.

Max Svabinsky (Bohemia), Gold Medal.

The work of the Bohemian artists is characterized by a certain vividness of color and directness of treatment which suggest the rugged vigor of the nation. Even in a water-color portrait this Bohemian feeling is manifest.



WITCHES' SABBATH—Austrian Section.

Alois H. Schramm (Austria).

This ideal composition is in marked contrast to the majority of the Austrian work. It is delicate, poetical and full of sensuous beauty of both line and color. The witches are depicted as lovely maidens who perchance can look fiendish should occasion demand, as one of them indicates.



ADORATION—Austrian Pavilion.

Rudolf Konopa (Austria), Gold Medal.

The theme of this delightful picture is the Virgin with the Child, a theme which the painters seem never to exhaust. In his treatment of the story, Konopa has followed the example of the Secession, painting modern Austrian children instead of those of Judea in the time of Christ.



**HAPPY YOUTH—Belgian Section.**  
L. E. M. Jaspers (Belgium), Bronze Medal.  
Four children and an excited chicken form this jolly group. Childish pleasure is graphically portrayed.



**MEDUSA—Belgian Section.**  
T. J. Vincotte (Belgium).

The only suggestion of the petrific Medusa is the mass of snakes in the hair.

estimated by the frequency and the vigor of the attacks made upon it by guerilla bands of fighting reformers. With these we have nothing to do; let it be enough to say that no artist, however "advanced," has in recent years been known to refuse the magic letters A. R. A., and that nobody, having once obtained them, has resigned them while still able to work, except Burne-Jones alone. Whatever its shortcomings may be, the Royal Academy remains the central organization of British art; at its annual exhibitions more than half its space—though naturally only a certain number of the best positions—is given up to "outsiders," and the elections to its ranks are carried on as fairly as poor human nature will permit. Considering the great difficulties in the way, its members will be fairly and strongly represented at Saint Louis, though four of the most eminent among them, by virtue of their American nationality, are exhibiting in another section. From the days of Holbein and Vandyck, England has always been generous, nay, eager in adopting artists of other nationalities,



**AN OLD FLEMISH SONG BETWEEN DECKS—Belgian Section.**

Piet Verlaert (Belgium), Silver Medal.

A perfectly symmetrical composition is this "Old Flemish Song." Yet the most interesting figure in it is not the youth in the center, but rather the girl with the lute, her fair face and strong, round arms revealed in the full light from a hatch in the deck above the singer's head.

and at the present time not the least of the attractions offered by the annual exhibitions of the Academy consists in the pictures of Mr. Sargent, Mr. Abbey, Mr. J.

J. Shannon, and Mr. Boughton. At Saint Louis, however, their pictures, originally shown in Burlington House, will not enrich the British Section.

Scotland and Ireland have also their Royal Academies, with headquarters in Edinburgh and Dublin. The former, as has been said, is not officially represented on the committee, but numerous Scottish artists, many of whom are members of it, are exhibiting, and the work will show that the countrymen of Raeburn and Wilkie are as keen and as intelligent in the region of the arts as they have continued to prove themselves in a thousand other of life's activities. As to the remaining societies centered in London during the last twenty years, the title "Royal" has been conferred on four, implying a certain official recognition of the good work they have done in the past or might be expected to do in the future. Three are old, and one is comparatively new. The Royal Society of British Artists holds its exhibitions in large galleries in Suffolk Street, one of those quiet corners that

estimated by the frequency and the vigor of the attacks made upon it by guerilla bands of fighting reformers. With these we have nothing to do; let it be enough to say that no artist, however "advanced," has in recent years been known to refuse the magic letters A. R. A., and that nobody, having once obtained them, has resigned them while still able to work, except Burne-Jones alone. Whatever its shortcomings may be, the Royal Academy remains the central organization of British art; at its annual exhibitions more than half its space—though naturally only a certain number of the best positions—is given up to "outsiders," and the elections to its ranks are carried on as fairly as poor human nature will permit. Considering the great difficulties in the way, its members will be fairly and strongly represented at Saint Louis, though four of the most eminent among them, by virtue of their American nationality, are exhibiting in another section. From the days of Holbein and Vandyck, England has always been generous, nay, eager in adopting artists of other nationalities,



**HOME ANGEL—Belgian Section.**  
Jules Lagae (Belgium), Gold Medal.  
The figure is that of a winged child, bearing the olive twig, emblem of peace.



**PRAYER—Belgian Section.**  
Adolphe Van Peteghen (Belgium), Bronze Medal.

A young girl kneels in devotion, her hands clasped. The figure is characterized by long, straight lines.



**THE INTRUDERS—Belgian Section.**

Eugene Laermans (Belgium), Silver Medal.

The wretched figures in the foreground and the crowd at the village gate show too plainly the application of the title. The picture has fine decorative qualities.

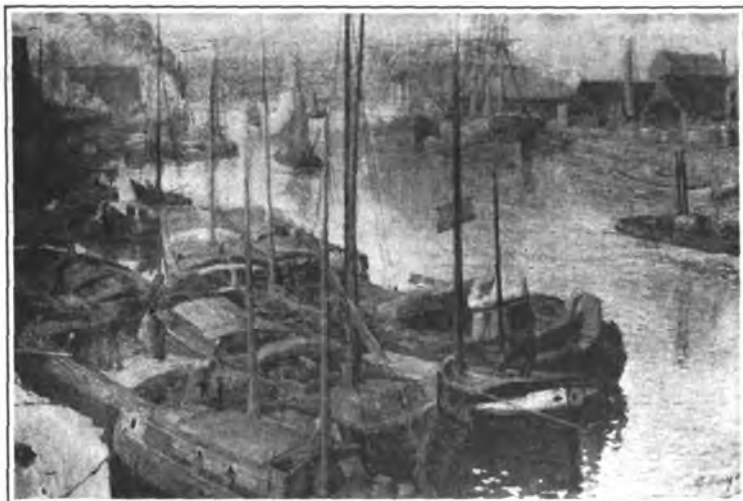


**WOMEN REPAIRING NETS—Belgian Section.**

Edgard Farazyn (Belgium), Silver Medal.

Like most of Farazyn's canvases, this one is a portrayal of the boundless sea and the life of the fisher folk. The beach is overspread with nets, and the patient toil of the women is forcefully expressed.





WINTER AFTERNOON—Belgian Section.

Georges Buysse (Belgium), Gold Medal.

It is not at all surprising that Flemish pictures most frequently represent canal scenes. In this composition the canal is alive with crafts of every description. The atmosphere is dense with mist and smoke.

are still to be found in the west end of London, where tranquility reigns within a few yards of busy and noisy thoroughfares. The life of this society was as tranquil as its home until some fifteen years ago, when, to the surprise of the world, a little revolution broke out, and no less a person than Mr. Whistler was appointed president, with the startling results that might have been expected. But after a few amusing seasons the adventure terminated as suddenly as it had begun, and the society "relapsed to its ancient mood." Two other organizations represent the art of water-color, which has for more than a century been so much in favor in England as sometimes to be claimed as the distinctively national art. Mr. Ruskin used to encourage that view, and, though few are now found to maintain it, the country of Turner, of De Wint, and of David Cox is naturally proud of its water-colors and interested in those who carry on the tradition. The two societies were formerly one, but in 1832 they split into two, as artistic societies are apt to do, and became respectively the "Old" and the "New." These are now the Royal Society and the Royal Institute. Each is well represented at Saint Louis, though it would be a mistake to suppose that the whole strength of the water-color exhibition is to be found in the work of members of either society. In water-color as in oil painting, and in all other branches of the fine arts, a great deal of most excellent work is being done by men and women who are members of no organization, and no representative collection of the works of British artists could be fairly made without large contributions from them. Of course, the tendency is that when a number of artists

find themselves moved by like impulses, aiming at like ideals, and working in like



AN OLD SONG—Belgian Section.

Alois Boudry (Belgium), Silver Medal.

In an old Flemish room four peasants form an appreciative audience for a fifth who sits on the floor, wholly absorbed in the music he is evoking from his flute. The play of the light on the figures is fine.

methods, they should seek strength by co-operation, and should crystalize into a society or club. That interesting body, the New English Art Club, is an example of the kind; it is represented on the Committee, and its work may be judged in the Exhibition; but it does not follow that painters working on the same lines, who do not happen to be members, should be excluded. In point of fact, the British Art Section is strengthened by the work of many such.

The fifth of our Royal societies is that of the Painter-Etchers, founded some twenty years ago by an eminent man, Sir Francis Seymour Haden, who is still President, though the advance of years has for some time prevented his adding to his rich production. The excellent and abundant work done by the society is all the more encouraging, because it shows that the extraordinary advance of photographic "processes," though it has nearly extinguished "reproductive" engraving, has not interfered with original work. It is true that we do not hear as much about etching as we heard some twenty-five years ago, when the revival was new, and when Hamerton's book was in everybody's hands; but if anyone fancies that the art is declining, or that less real interest is felt in it, let him, on the one hand, reflect on the fancy prices which collectors will now pay for Méryons and Whistlers, and, on the other, examine any twenty or thirty of the etchings here exhibited. Often they are the work of artists whose names are unknown, but how good they are! With what insight, intelligence and technical knowledge they are imbued! Nor have we any reason to be ashamed of the examples of the old and characteristically English art of mezzotint



THE COLLAR OF AMBER—Belgian Section.

Emile Vauthier (Belgium).

A gorgeously robed Oriental holds in his hands a strand of translucent amber beads. The head is strongly painted.



THE OLD BEGUINAGE AT GHENT—Belgian Section.

Ferdinand Willaert (Belgium), Gold Medal.

The stately cathedral, with the historic nunnery in the middle distance, is painted in a delightfully misty atmosphere.



PORTRAIT OF A PRIEST FROM THE COUNTRY—Belgian Section.

Comte Jacques de Lalaing (Belgium).

The austere face, the stiff, self-conscious pose, the toil-hardened hands, all bespeak the humble country priest.



THE TURNING OF THE CANAL OF BRUGES—Belgian Section.

Victor Gilsoul (Belgium).

This picture attracted much attention, both because of the strange composition and because the artist made his trees lean in the direction the water flows. This is a clever trick of the realistic school, which is not without its value in art.

here displayed, whether original or reproductive. It is true that the competition of the camera is fierce, and that photogravure has driven many a practising mezzotinter out of the field. But it is satisfactory to note that fine work is still being done, and that a certain number of our engravers can impart to their renderings of Romney and Reynolds an interest unattainable by photogravure.

From the nature of the case the exhibition of the work of our sculptors can only give a partial idea of their real achievement. It is most difficult to transport across the ocean, for exhibition purposes, large groups of statuary, and much as the artists may have wished to gratify the vast public of Saint Louis, and to earn honor for themselves, by displaying monumental or ideal sculpture of life-size or larger, this hope has perforce and with all reluctance been laid aside. But in the busts, statuettes, reliefs and decorative objects here shown, it will be seen, we hope, that the British school, which used to be so deplorably weak in sculpture, has shared to the full in the general modern movement of this great art; that the days of a feeble conventionalism are over; and that the enlightened study of Nature, in this case as always, has led our sculptors not only nearer to truth, but nearer to an enduring ideal.

Nor has a less real progress been made in what, from the point of view of the general interest, is the most important of all the arts, the art of Architecture. But there is an obvious difference between the works

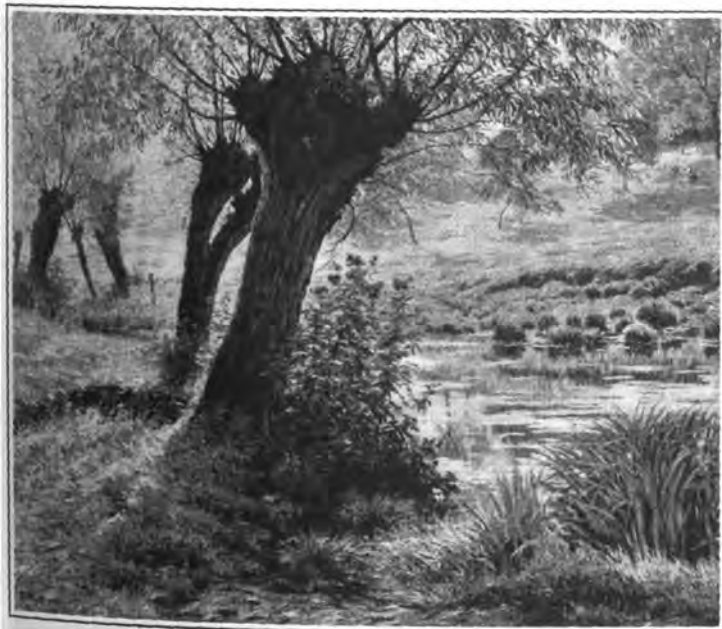


WINTER SUN—Belgian Section.

Emile Claus (Belgium), Gold Medal.

A wood interior, put upon canvas by a sympathetic painter, is almost sure to be a pleasing picture. Claus is both sympathetic and masterly. He paints with vigor and directness. A splendid mastiff adds the touch of life to the sun-illuminated winter forest.

that architects send to an exhibition and those sent by all other artists: the latter are complete in themselves, the former are only indications of what the works, when wrought out in quite other materials, are to be. When an Englishman is to be taught what American architecture is doing, he must be taken, not to an exhibition, but to Boston to see Mr. McKim's Public Library, or to Saint Louis to study the buildings of the World's Fair. Just so, if an American wishes to know what English architects are doing, he must be taken to London to see the magnificent cathedral built for the Roman Catholics by the late Mr. Bentley, or the two great blocks of public offices now rising in Whitehall, or to mark the transformation in domestic architecture that took its rise in the work of Mr. Norman Shaw. The experts who visit your Exhibition will be able to understand all this from the designs and elevations that hang in the Architectural Room. For the rest, it must be largely a matter of faith; but the public may rest assured that British architecture has, indeed, made great headway during the past generation and the past decade; that it is less content than of old to subside into the commonplace, or to flutter towards the fantastic; that, just as our artists in other fields have been content more and more to seek their inspiration from Nature, so the architects have set themselves, with increasing subtlety and penetration, to interrogate the why and the wherefore, and have come more and more to realize that it is only in the soil of utility, of fitness, and of simplicity that the flower of beauty grows.



THE OLD WILLOWS—Belgian Section.

Rodolphe Wytsman (Belgium), Silver Medal.

A peculiarly charming landscape is this bit of marshy ground, bordered with reeds and tufts of water grass. In the distance are trees, cool shadows and grazing kine, but the rugged old willows in the foreground rivet the attention of the beholder.



SUN RISING IN THE BOGS OF THE COMPINE—Belgian Section.

Adrien Joseph Heymans (Belgium).

This picture is characteristically Flemish in both color and composition. It is full of warm, dark tones interspersed with masses of vivid light. The effect of the early morning sun is perceptible everywhere, although the orb has not yet reached the horizon.

In detail of decoration, the British galleries excelled. The frieze decorating the British Art section was designed and, for the most part, painted by Mr. Walter Crane. The scheme consisted of a series of shields connected by scrolls of foliage. The frieze in Gallery 83, the first room of the British Art section entered from the grounds, bore reference to the exhibits which belonged to the Applied Arts, or Arts and Crafts section. On the entablature of the columns at the entrance,

the inscription in Roman capitals ran as follows: "Great Britain and Ireland, Art Section, Group 14, Original Objects of Art Workmanship: Arts and Crafts." In the frieze panels on either side of this appeared the shields of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission, forming the center in each case—one being the three feathers, with the motto "Ich Dien," and the other being the royal shield, differentiated by the silver label and the Coat of Saxony in Pretense, each with the coronet above. The inscription on the scrolls referred to the contents

of the galleries, and the aims of the Arts and Crafts movement—the unity of design and handicraft in adaption, material and use. In the frieze occupying the two end walls, the running scroll between the shields was inscribed with the names of the various kinds of Art Workmanship included in this section. The Royal Shield and the Prince of Wales' Shield



A MOTHER HOLDING CHILD—Brazilian Section.  
Oscar P. da Silva (Brazil), Silver Medal.

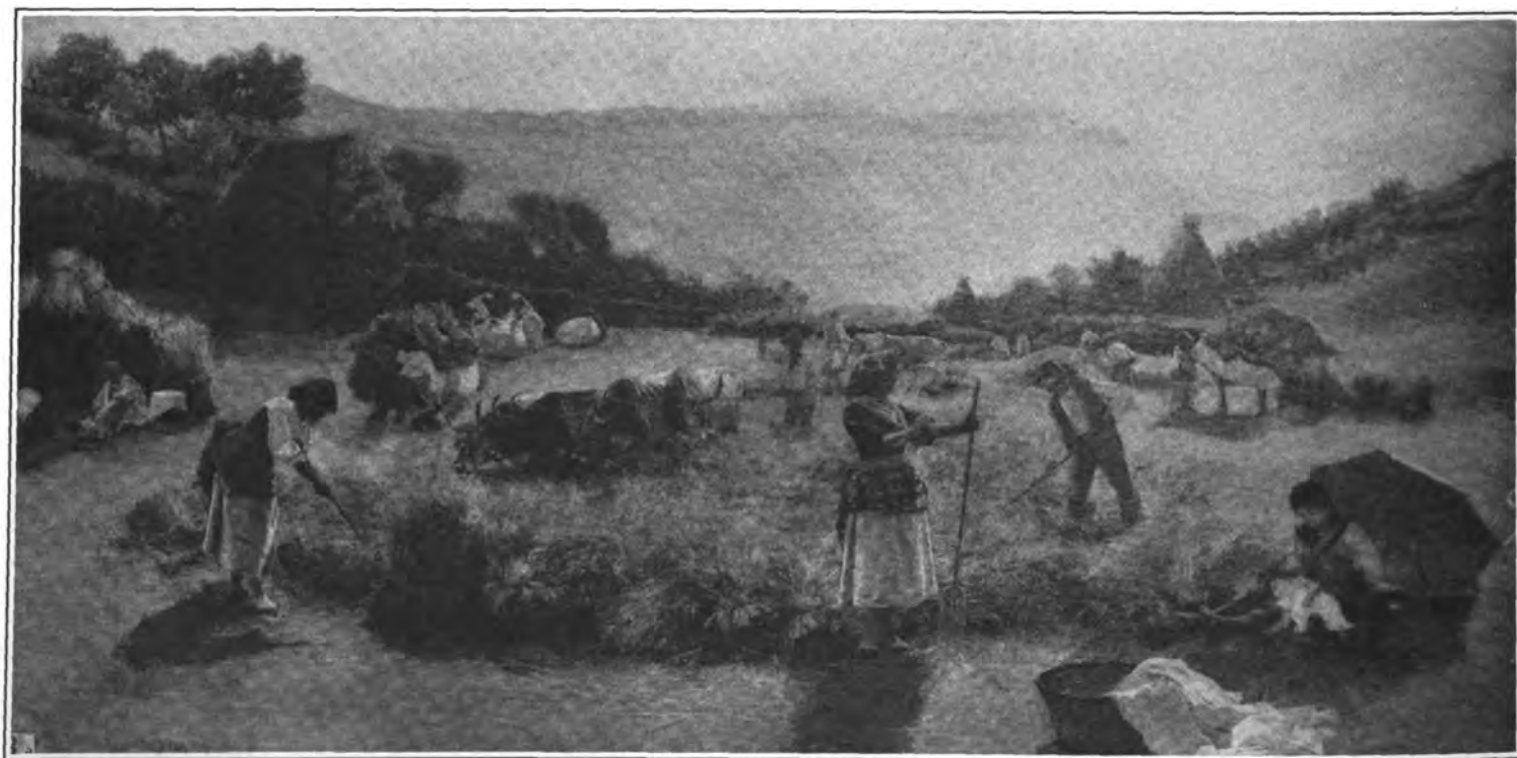
As types of the Latin-American middle-class woman and child, these two are admirable.



THE CONVALESCENT—Brazilian Section.  
Elysée Visconti (Brazil), Gold Medal.

Recovery from an illness is a favorite theme with many artists. In this picture, the light shimmering through the thin curtains is well realized.

again formed centers and were flanked each side, the Royal Shield by the Prince's Feathers and Three Leopards of England, while the Crosses Saltire of Saint Andrew and of Saint Patrick appeared at each end; bay branches completed the decorations. The opposite frieze showed a similar arrangement with the Shields of Saint George, Saint Edward and Saint Edmund in place of others; the connecting foliage design was the rose. Between the windows the frieze was broken into smaller panels, the Red Lion of Scotland and the Irish harp being placed at either end with accompanying thistle and shamrock. The center panel showed the Royal



THE HARVEST—Brazilian Section.  
A. Weingartner (Brazil), Silver Medal.

Mr. Weingartner, although a German by ancestry, is a thorough Brazilian in his art. His technique is that of the Latin rather than the Saxon school, and his scenes are laid in his romantic native land. His "Harvest" is a typical Brazilian landscape, wrought with a profusion of realistic details. The mountain in the background is shrouded in the soft haze of distance. The basket and cloth, in the immediate foreground, are so vividly painted that it seems one could almost lift them from the canvas. The whole scene is aglow with Brazilian life and color.





CHANGE OF FORTUNE—Brazilian Section.  
P. Weingartner (Brazil), Silver Medal.

In spite of the fact that the painting is realistic to the verge of hardness, this composition is interesting, because of the story it tells. That story needs no interpretation.

and English Shields with the rose, shamrock and thistle combined, and those of Saint Edward and Saint Edmund filled the intermediate panels designed with branches of the oak and the rose. Oak, rose and bay recurred as the decorative foliage in the other rooms, and the shields given above were varied by the union flag, the red ensign, the blue ensign and the white ensign. In all, fifteen different shields were introduced and arranged throughout the various rooms. The same general scheme, varied in detail, especially in the designs of the foliage was continued in the frieze throughout the galleries. It was partly stencilled and partly painted. Mr. Cleobury assisted Mr. Walter Crane in the work. The general decoration of the galleries was entrusted to Messrs. George Trollope & Sons, London.

Among the famous painters and paintings included in the British section, worthy of especial mention were: "The Coliseum," by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R. A., lent by J. D. Archibald, Esq.; "Coronation of Edward VII," by J. H. F. Bacon, A. R. A.; "The Sanctuary in the Certosa

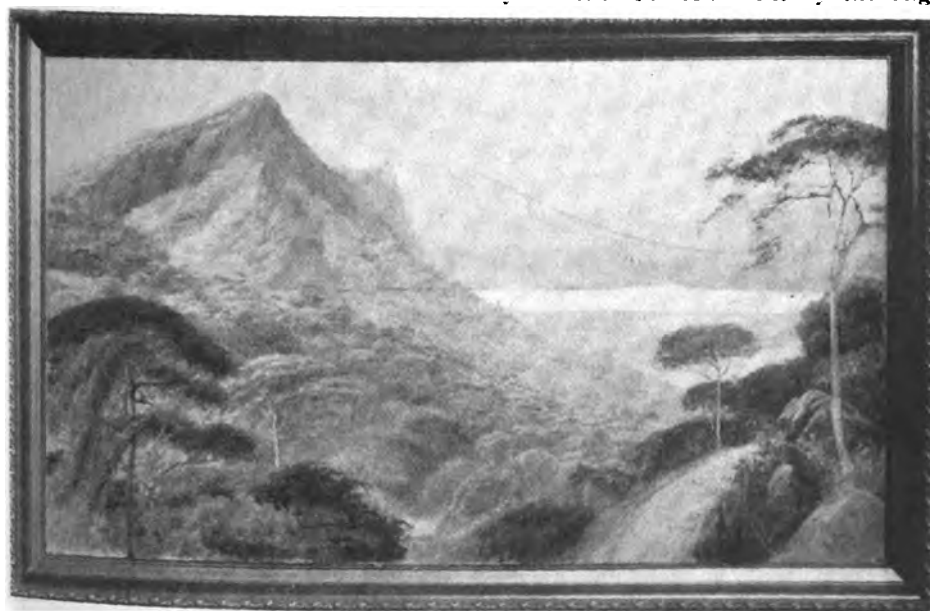


PEELING GOIABA FRUIT—Brazilian Section.  
Modesto Brocos (Brazil), Bronze Medal.

The artist has given, in this canvas, a real Brazilian interior, characteristic in every detail. The tempting southern fruit, the swarthy woman at work and interesting environment form a pleasing composition.

Pavia," by Sir Wyke Bayliss, P. R. B. A.; "Flamma Vestalis," by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Bart, lent by the Right Honorable Lord Davey; "Portrait of Mr. Rudyard-Kipling," by Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bart; "The Funeral of Queen Victoria," February 2, 1901, by John Charlton; "The Prodigal Daughter," by Honorable John Collier; "Portrait of Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, G. C. B.," by A. S. Cope, A. R. A.; "La Belle Dame sans Merci," by Frank Dicksee, R. A.; "The Chess Players," by S. Melton Fisher, lent by the Corporation of Liverpool; "Hougomont, 1815," by Robert Gibb, R. S. A., lent by E. B. Low, Esq.; "Washington's Farewell to the Army," by A. C. Gow, R. A.; "The Makers of My House," by H. von Herkomer, C.V.O., R.A., R.W.S.; "Perseus and Andromeda," by Lord Leighton, P. R. A., lent by Messrs. Arthur Tooth & Sons; "In Time of War," by G. D. Leslie, R. A., lent by Francis James Fry, Esq., D.L., J.P.; "Chill October," by Sir J. E. Millais, Bart., P. R. A., lent by the Right Honorable Lord Armstrong; "The Quartette," a painter's tribute to music, by Albert Moore, lent by Mrs. William Coltart; "The Catapult: Siege of Carthage," by Sir Edward J. Poynter, Bart., P. R. A.; "Aphrodite," by Briton Riviere, R. A., lent by Sir Alfred Hickman, Bart., M. P.; "The Soldier's Return," by Marcus Stone, R. A., lent by Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons; "Rescued from the Plague, London, 1665," by F. W. W. Topham, R. I.

The Holland section comprised oil paintings, water colors, etchings and engravings, from which a splendid idea of the art of that country was gained by visitors. Outside of their own country the artists of Holland and the art associations never before made so large an exhibit. All of Holland's leading artists were represented. Conspicuous were the works of Jacob and William Maris, Mesdag, Blommers and Israels, leaders of the school that has made Holland celebrated as an art center. Some sculpture was shown in the picture galleries, and a display of



PANORAMA OF SERRA DE PETROPOLIS—Brazilian Section.  
A. Figueiredo (Brazil), Silver Medal.

This composition reminds one of the magnificent South American landscapes by Church. The feeling of great distance, of wild, untrammelled Nature, is conveyed with almost startling effect. Tropical color is there in abundance.



**THE INSURGENT**—Bulgarian Section.  
J. V. Mrkvitchka (Bulgaria, 1856), Gold Medal.  
Almost submerged in the water, the Bulgarian patriot seeks to evade the bashi-bazouk who is in pursuit of him. The expressions of the two faces are masterly.

applied art in pottery, silver, copper and wood was made. The awards to Holland were:

**GROUP IX: PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS; GRAND PRIZE,** Josef Israëls; **COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMAS AND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR,** for distinguished service in art, Hendrik Petrus Berlage, Willem Maris, Hendrik Willem Mesdag; **GOLD MEDALS,** Marius A. J. Bauer, Bernardus J. Blommers, G. H. Breitner, Theophile de Bock, Jan van Essen, Willem Maris, Therese Schwartz, Carel F. Louis de Wild, Willem Witsen; **SILVER MEDALS,** Louis Apol, Floris Arntzenius, Nicolaas Bastert, Arthur Briet, Onderwater H. F. de Court, G. W. Dijselhoff, Arnold Marc Gorter, Bernard Hoppe, P. de Jösselin de Jong, Johannes Hendrik Jurses, Jacob S. H. Kever, Johan H. Mastenbroek, Wally Moes, Tony Offermans, Evert Pieters, Albert Roelofs, Bernard Schregel, Willy Sluiter, Louis W. van Soest, J. H. Wijsmuller; **BRONZE MEDALS,** Richard Bisschop, B. Bongers, André Broedelet, Adolf le Comte, Jacob Dooyeward, Eduard Frankfort, Johannes G. Heyberg, Papendrecht J. van Hoyneck, Fr. Johannes



**UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE CRESCENT**—Bulgarian Section.  
J. V. Mrkvitchka (Bulgaria, 1856), Gold Medal.  
Bulgarian art is largely a protest against the atrocities of Turkish rule. Thus, under the hated Crescent, the mother mourns her murdered children.

Hulk, Jr., Arnold Hendrik Koning, Anton Louise Koster, Henricus J. Melis, Frits Mondriaan, F. G. W. Oldewelt, W. J. Oppenoorth, Willem Cornelis Rip, Martinus Schildt, Dirk Wiggers, Tromp, J. Zoetelief.

**GROUP X: ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS; GRAND PRIZE,** Marius A. J. Bauer; **GOLD MEDALS,** Professor C. L. Dake, Professor Pieter Dupont, Johannes M. Graadt van Roggen, C. Storm van's Gravesande; **SILVER MEDALS,** Etienne Bosch, Hendrik J. Hayerman, Th. van Hoytema, Jacob G. Veldheer, Willem Witsen; **BRONZE MEDALS,** A. L. Koster, Martinus Kramer.

**GROUP XI: SCULPTURE; GOLD MEDAL,** Charles van Wijk; **SILVER MEDAL,** J. C. Wienecke; **BRONZE MEDALS,** C. J. Begeer, Abraham Hesselink, Georgina Schwartz.

**GROUP XII: ARCHITECTURE; BRONZE MEDALS,** Hendrik Petrus Berlage, Eduard Cuypers.

**GROUP XIV: ORIGINAL OBJECTS OF ART WORKMANSHIP; GOLD MEDALS,** Jan Brom, A. Hartgring, Lecomte and Mauser, Van Rossem; **SILVER MEDALS,** F. Lion Cachet, Jan Eisenloeffel, C. Lebeau, J. Mendes da Costa, W. F. G. Jansen, L. Nienhuis, T. Nieuwenhuis, W. Penaat; **BRONZE MEDAL,** L. Nienhuis.

Although the list of artists representing Hungary did not



**PORTRAIT OF THE LATE PRINCESS OF BULGARIA.**  
J. V. Mrkvitchka (Bulgaria, 1856), Gold Medal.

The beloved Princess, who, though dead, still watches over her people, is seated upon an inlaid throne, with a Greek ikon in mosaic for a background.



**OLD FOUNTAIN IN PLEVNA**—Bulgarian Section.  
Andon Mitoff (Bulgaria, 1862), Silver Medal.

The oriental structure, built over the spring, and the primitive costumes of the water carriers are characteristic of northern Bulgaria. The atmospheric effect is excellent.



**SHIPKA**—Bulgarian Section.

Vechin-Yaroslav (Bulgaria, 1860), Grand Prize.

This canvas represents the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the battle of Shipka Pass, by which Bulgaria gained her independence.

include the names of all noted ones in the art of that country, those who were represented ably maintained the national standard. The works of the foremost artists of the Hungarian school were exhibited. Munkacsy, whose fame is world-wide, many of whose best pictures are owned in the United States, was represented by scenes

typical of Hungarian peasant life. L. Lotz, portrait painter and famous fresco artist, and L. Paál, one of the country's greatest landscape artists, were among the best-known. The collection bore evidence of a high standard of selection. The awards to Hungarian artists were:

GROUP IX: PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS; GOLD MEDALS, F. E. Laszlo, J. de Thorma; COMMEMORATIVE GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA, for distinguished service in art, L. Lotz; SILVER MEDALS, I. Perlmutter, H. Poll, Szinyei-Merse, T. Zemplény; BRONZE MEDALS, S. Bihari, K. Ferenczy, B. Grunwald, O. Mendlik, I. Reti, F. Szenes.

GROUP XI: SCULPTURE; GOLD MEDALS, Gyorgy Zala, M. Ligeti; SILVER MEDALS, J. Damko, E. Telcs; BRONZE MEDAL, George Vastagh.

GROUP XIV: ORIGINAL OBJECTS OF ART WORKMANSHIP; GOLD MEDAL, T. de Sikorski; SILVER MEDAL, Professor Paul Horti; BRONZE MEDALS, Gyula Betlen, Aladar Kriesch, O. Rappaport, O. Tarjan.

Iceland was represented by Elin Nielsen, in the applied arts division of the International section. Mr. Nielsen exhibited a large collection of artistic embroideries.

Italy devoted all the space of its galleries to an exhibit of



THE FLOODGATE—Canadian Section.  
Homer Watson (Canada, 1856) Bronze Medal.

Watson, the dramatic, colorful, vigorous painter of Canadian landscape, is at his best when portraying the fury of a rising storm.



LANDING THE CATCH—Canadian Section.

F. McGillivray Knowles (United States, 1860), Bronze Medal.

The gray-green of the early morning sky and the rosy light on the fishing boats unite to form a delightful color harmony.



A STUDY (A HEAD)—Cuban Section.  
Leopoldo Romanach (Cuba, 1870), Gold Medal.

This study, the head of an old woman, shows manifest reserve power. The furrowed cheek and sunken eyes bespeak care and suffering.

modern art. Nearly all of the paintings and sculptures shown had been executed within the last ten years. The International Art Association of Rome, the largest art society of Italy, assisted greatly in the promotion of the department. Aside from the work of contemporary artists, many notable works of the older artists were shown. The exhibit demonstrated the individuality of the spirit of modern Italian art. Among the noted names in the Italian exhibit were those of C. Laurenti, G. Previati, A. Dall'Oca Bianca and A. Rizzi. The following awards were given to Italy:

GROUP IX: PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS; GRAND PRIZE, Antonio Mancini; GOLD MEDALS, Vincenzo Caprile, Angelo Dall'Oca Bianca, Adolfo De Karolis, Gaetano Esposito, Emilio Gola, Camillo Innocenti, Cesare Laurenti, Antonio Rizzi; SILVER MEDALS, Leonardo Bazzaro, Giu-



THE COUNTESS OF MINTO—Canadian Section.

Robert Harris (North Wales, 1852), Gold Medal.

For several years Harris devoted his brush to themes illustrating Canadian life. Now he paints portraits almost exclusively. This beautiful portrait of the Countess of Minto amply justifies the change.



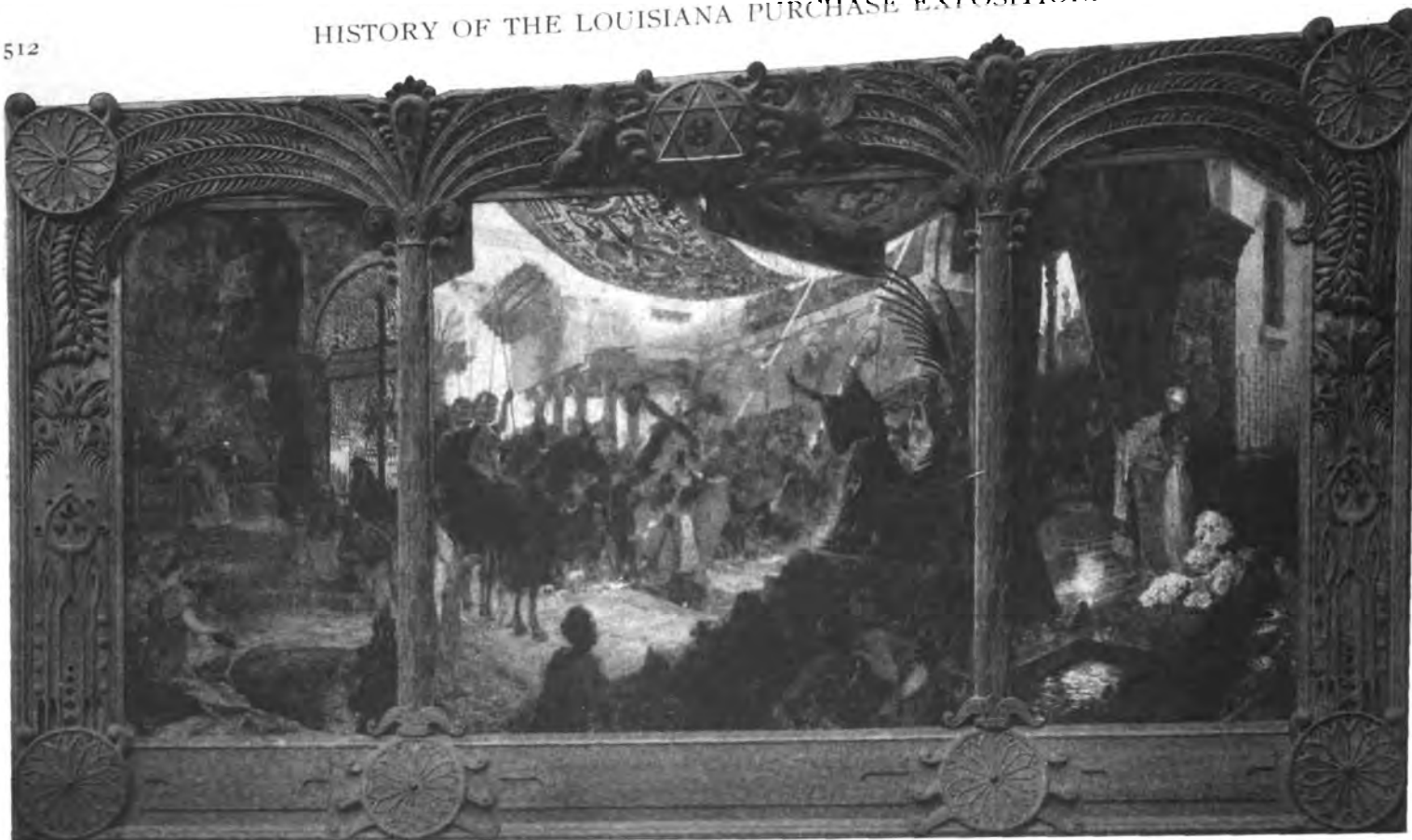
THE CONVALESCENT—Cuban Section.

Leopoldo Romanach (Cuba, 1870), Gold Medal.

In color and technique Romanach inclines toward the modern Italian school. The expressions on the faces of the sick child and the anxious mother are finely rendered.

sepe Casci-  
aro, Galileo  
Chini, Gug-  
lielmo Ciardi,  
Giuseppe  
Ciardi, Fabio  
Cipolla, Um-  
berto Coromaldi,  
Pietro De Francisco,  
Giovanni Fattori,  
Arturo Ferrari,  
Luigi Gioli,  
Emilio Longoni,  
Vincenzo Migliaro,  
Angelo Morbelli,  
Filippo Omegna,  
Giuseppe Pailizza,  
Filiberto Petiti,  
Augusto Sezzanne,  
A. G. Stoppoloni,  
Andrea Tavernier;  
BRONZE  
MEDALS,





THE WONDERFUL LEGEND OF THE QUEEN OF SHEBA AND KING SOLOMON—French Section.

Edouard Rochegrosse (France, 1859).

From Rochegrosse, the realist, the historical painter, comes this triptych, as ideal in technique and color as a piece of rich tapestry. The story of how the Queen of Sheba came to visit King Solomon and, by her beauty and wisdom, won his heart, is told without one suggestion of realism.

Romeo Bonomelli, Augusto Corelli, Oreste Damolin, Antonio Discovolo, Gennaro Favai, Carlo Fornara, Oscar Ghiglia, Amedeo Lori, Anton Maria Mucchi, Arturo Noci, Norberto Pazzini, Maurizio Rava, Carlo Stragliati.

GROUP X: ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS; BRONZE MEDALS, Arturo Viligiardi, Francesco Vitalini.

GROUP XI: SCULPTURE; GRAND PRIZES, Giulio Monteverde, Romanelli Raffaello; GOLD MEDALS, Achille D'Orsi, Carlo Fontana, Galetti Stefano, Augusto Rivalta, Mario Rutelli; SILVER MEDALS, Enrico Cassi, Alessandro Laforet, Michele La Spina, Giovanni Nicolini, Clemente Origo, Eugenio Pelini, Giovanni Prini; BRONZE MEDALS, Mauro Benini, Cesare Bescara, Salvatore Buemi, Eduardo De Albertis, Giuseppe Graziosi, Emilio Marsili, Dante Sodini.

GROUP XII: ARCHITECTURE; COMMEMORATIVE GOLD MEDAL

AND DIPLOMA, Giuseppe Sommuraga, for his work upon the grounds of the Exposition and distinguished service in art; SILVER MEDALS, Edoardo Collamarini, Arturo Viligiardi.

GROUP XIV: ORIGINAL OBJECTS OF ART WORKMANSHIP; SILVER MEDAL, Galileo Chini; BRONZE MEDAL, Chini Chino, collaborator.

Japan exhibited noted examples of the old school of Japanese landscape art. Masterpieces represented the most famous of the country's casters of bronze. A sculptural exhibit in ivory, terra cotta and wood showed groups and figures illustrating scenes of Japanese life. Oil paintings by the younger artists, working after the European method, were an attractive part of the exhibit. Among the more prominent of the school of landscape art, which was so pronounced a



WASHINGTON, 1783—French Section.

Tony Robert-Fleury (France).

To the lovers of historical and pictorial art, this canvas is especially interesting. The distant prospect of the water, in full sunlight, is well rendered.



FOUNDING OF THE TOWN OF SAINT LOUIS BY PIERRE LACLEDE IN 1764—French Section.

Fernand Le Quesne (France, 1863).

However remote from fact it may be, this composition, symbolizing the birth of the World's Fair city, was a singularly appropriate Exposition picture.



CHRIST'S LAST HOUR—French Section.  
Emile Auguste Carolus-Duran (France, 1837).

This portrayal of the crucifixion is full of dramatic feeling. Much of the composition is merely suggested, thus bringing out in startling relief the tragic story.

feature of the exhibit, were Giokusko Kawabata, Keinen Imao, Gaho Hashimoto and Kwampo Araki. Japan's awards were:

GROUP IX: PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS: GRAND PRIZE, Gaho Hashimoto; GOLD MEDALS, Massao Gajo, Keinen Imao, Suiseki Ohashi, Seitei Watanabe; SILVER MEDALS, Jippo Araki, Kwampo Araki, Hoyei Hata, Chokusui Hirai, Toho Hirose, Sodo Ishii, Bunsho Kanda, Giokusho Kawabata, Giokuun Kawamura, Gokio Kobayashi, Gakei Kochi, Madam Tokei Komiya, Kinsen Kubota, Ungai Muramatsu, Giokuden Murase, Bunkio Nomura, Gekko Ogata, Shiyen Sato, Kokkai Takashima, Manshu Uyeda, Madam Shoyen Uyemura, Shunkio Yamamoto; BRONZE MEDALS, Madam Giokushi Atomi, Giokudo Kawai, Kunishiro Mitsutani, Seisho Morohoshi, Chikuha Otake, Giokuyen Takahashi, Yeisaka Wada, Hiroshi Yoshida.

GROUP XI: SCULPTURE; GOLD MEDALS, Kanejiro Kaneda, Choun Yamazaki; SILVER MEDALS, Insai Abe, Chozo Toyama, Kazuo Udagawa, Koun Yakushiji; BRONZE MEDALS, Gitaro Hombo, Kihyoe Ishii, Kichigoro Murata, Yeijiro Omachi, Chokichi Suzuki, Osao Watanabe.

GROUP XII: ARCHITECTURE; GRAND PRIZE, Honorable Hayato Foukuba, for landscape architecture of garden of Japanese Government pavilion; GOLD MEDAL, Kuru Masamachi, for design for Japanese Government pavilion; BRONZE MEDALS, Ichigoro Morita, Iwajiro Sasaki.



DEATH AND THE WOODCUTTER—French Section.  
Leon Auguste Lhermitte (France, 1844).

Man's love of life, no matter how hard and wretched it may be, is revealed in the countenance of the death-stricken peasant. The landscape is subdued and beautiful.

GROUP XIV. ORIGINAL OBJECTS OF ART WORKMANSHIP; GRAND PRIZES, Jimbei Kawashima, Kozan Miyagawa, Sosuke Namikawa, Sessei Okazaki, Shosai Shirayama; GOLD MEDALS, Toyoo Aikawa, Zittoku Akatsuka, Ihioye Fujiwara, Iwajiro Funabashi, Kuhioye Hoyashi, Kichihei Hirano, Shinichi Iida, Tozan Ito, Yeisuke Jomi, Katsuhiko Kagawa, Masataro Keida, Sobei Kinkozan, Naoyuki Kumagai, Yasuyuki Namikawa, Jihioye Nishimura, Sozayemon Nishimura, Sahioye Shima, Katsuyoshi Shoami, Shoka Tsujimura, Shukio Tsukada, Jinmatsu Uno, Meizan Yabu, Chosaburo Yamada; SILVER MEDALS, Shinzo Fujikawa, Jisaburo Hayashiya, Seisuke Ikeda, Sadabumi Ito, Taro Kawara, Kosaburo Mikami, Shigetaro Mukai, Sakujiro Nakamura, Rihei Shiozaki, Manjiro Takito, Rihichi Tanaka, Sadahichi Tanaka, Jimbei Tsukamoto, Yukio Yukio; BRONZE MEDALS, Todasaburo Hattori, Hichiro Kanamori, Tohei Kanamori, S. Matsubayashi, Katai Terabayashi, T. Yanagiwara.

The most notable feature of the exhibit of Mexico in the Art Department was the collection of paintings by Antonio Fabres, the leading artist of that Republic. Its galleries also contained a collection of paintings, which in figure and



PORTRAIT OF MME. SIMON AND HER CHILDREN—French Section.  
Lucien Simon (France, 1861).

Even in this portrait of his family, Simon reveals his masterly realism, his directness which renders him one of the best delineators of bourgeois life.



A CORNER OF THE VERDIER MARSHES—French Section.  
Adolphe Marais (France).

The meek-eyed bovine, it seems, will never lose her popularity with the animal painters. In this composition the masses of light and shade are pleasingly disposed.



SIEGFRIED (SONG OF THE SWORD)—French Section.  
Theobald Chartran (France).

One of the most popular pictures in the French section was this "Sword Song." The beautiful young Siegfried, his face radiant with delight, handles for the first time the sword, Balmung, forged by the dwarf Wieland, with which he is to slay the Nibelung dragon. The play of light from the smithy is very effective.

landscape gave illustrations of the life of the country. The awards to Mexico were:

GROUP IX: PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS; GOLD MEDAL, Antonio Fabres; BRONZE MEDAL, Jesus Coromina Garcia.

GROUP X: ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS; BRONZE MEDAL, Antonio Fabres.

GROUP XI: SCULPTURE; BRONZE MEDAL, L. Prieto.

Nicaragua's exhibit was installed in the Nicaraguan



WAR IN LACE—French Section.  
Ferdinand Gueldry (France).

A delightful bit of feudal phantasy, teeming with romantic suggestion! The charging horses, cavaliers in satin coats and powdered bobwigs, the corpse-strewn hill and finally the princess and her companion are painted with brilliance and feeling.

pavilion because of lack of space in the Art Department. Among its artists represented were Leon F. Aragon, Pedro Arguello, Juan Cuadra, Miss Andrea Garcia, Joaquin de Orejuela, Pastor Penalva and Romualdo Roa. Sculptures in wood were exhibited by Juan Gregorio Garcia, and Frutos Alegria. Gregorio Garcia and Ciriaco Vargas were represented by carving on leather, ivory and gold, and work in palm.

Norway was represented in the applied arts, and a medal of silver was awarded to Gerhard Munthe.

In the International Section Peru exhibited paintings and drawings by its two most noted artists, Amalio J. Franco and A. F. Schenck. Mr. Franco exhibited miniatures and Mr. Schenck exhibited a group of large paintings.

Portugal's exhibit was installed in one gallery. Painting and sculpture were attractively grouped together, and though the exhibit was not so comprehensive as many others, it was noteworthy in the quality of work shown. The awards given to Portugal were:

GROUP IX: PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS; COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMA AND GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR, for distinguished service in art, H. R. M. the King of Portugal; GRAND PRIZE, Bardello Pinheiro Columbano; GOLD MEDAL, H. R. M. the King of Portugal; SILVER MEDALS, H. R. M. the Queen of Portugal, Antonio T. Carneiro, Jr., Ernesto F. Condeixa, José Velloso Salgado; BRONZE MEDALS, José de Brito, Arthur V. de Mello, David de Mello, Joao Vaz.

GROUP X: ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS; BRONZE MEDAL, Luciano Lalléman.

GROUP XI: SCULPTURE; GRAND PRIZE, Antonio Texeira Lopez;



SORROWS OF MARY MAGDALENE—French Section.

Joseph Jules Lefebvre (France, 1836).

A rift of light in the somber sky illumines the Magdalene as she kneels at the foot of the cross.



THE SIGNATURE OF THE SECOND CONCORDAT, FONTAINEBLEAU, 1813—French Section.

José Frappa (France, 1863).

Napoleon, fearing his early downfall, has taken the Pope prisoner and, in the presence of the faithful black cardinals, compels him to sign over to the crown most of the papal prerogatives.





OLD HORSE—French Section.

Charles Cottet (France, 1863).

The shaggy, ill-kept horse occupies the major part of the canvas. However, Cottet worked in a background of surf and sky from his beloved Brittany.

BRONZE MEDAL, José Simoes d'Almeida (Sobrinho).

Russia's collection consisted of over 600 works of art, most of which were paintings illustrating the tendencies of the art of the country. The works represented the collections of ten different art societies, and were displayed in their collective capacity, showing the trend of each society. Repin, Vladimiroff and Alexander Makofsky, Kasatkine, Volkoff, Soukharofsky, Doubofsky, Kosheleff, Venig, Verestchagin, Von Liphart and Maimon were represented. Besides the work of these there was a collection illustrating "Ancient Russia," "The Ural and its Riches," and "Siberia," pictures



PORTRAIT OF AMBROISE THOMAS—French Section.

Marcel Baschet (France, 1860).

Ambroise Thomas was one of the greatest of the Nineteenth Century composers. His nervous, sensitive temperament and finely intellectual nature are beautifully expressed by the painter. The modeling of the head is perfect.

that were never before displayed outside of the Russian Empire. The display was unusually interesting, emphasizing both the historical and social aspects of the people of the country. The awards to Russia were:

GROUP IX: PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS; COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMA AND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR, for distinguished service in art, T. E. Repin; GOLD MEDALS, M. F. Ivanoff, P. D. Shmaroff; SILVER MEDALS, A. K. Uralsky-Denisoff, T. A. Djenyaeff, A. R. Eberling, C. N. Kahl, D. N. Kardofsky, N. P. Latree, T. L. Makoushenko, N. P. Pigoroff, N. C. Rohrich, F. V. Sitchoff, I. A. Vladimiroff, V. T. Zaroubin; BRONZE MEDALS, Elsa Baklund, J. S. Bilit, K. A.



THE WIDOW—French Section.

Louis de Schryver (France).

The artist has contrived to express grief solely by the mourning veil and black garb. The face of the widow bespeaks resignation and tender memories.



RETURNING FROM SCHOOL AT PLOUGASTEL—French Section.

Emile Wery (France).

The interpretation of child nature is always interesting to the artist. When the children to be studied are little peasant girls, the interest is doubled.



EMPEROR WILLIAM I. ON HIS DEATHBED—German Section.  
Anton von Werner (Germany, 1843) Gold Medal.

Werner is an ideal official painter. His canvases are impressive and his likenesses are perfect. In this touching scene the present Emperor bends over his grandfather. At the foot of the bed stand Bismarck, Moltke and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden.

Feldman, N. M. Foukin, A. F. Haush, P. T. Heller, N. T. Ivanoff, A. Z. Koudriavtseff, Emilie Landan, P. T. Petrovitcheff, V. N. Popoff, N. F. Root, G. G. Schmidt, N. A. Shabounin G. P. Svetlitsky, N. G. Tseregoty.

GROUP X: ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS; BRONZE MEDALS, P. S. Xydias.

GROUP XI: SCULPTURE; GOLD MEDAL, E. Y. Ginsburg; SILVER MEDAL, Sinayoff-Bernstein.

The exhibit of Sweden made an unusually strong impression. Its efforts to develop a distinct national art have been successful, and it has a lively connection with the life and social condition of the country. Racial characteristics were plainly evident in its sculptural and architectural exhibits. Zorn, Liljefors and Larsson are the best known of the artists represented in the Swedish galleries. Sweden received these awards:

GROUP IX: PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS; GRAND PRIZE, Anders L. Zorn; COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMAS AND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR, for distinguished service in art, Carl Larsson, Johan Börjesson, Baron Gustav Cedarström; GOLD MEDALS, Olof Aborelius Alfred Bergstrom, G. S. N. Kallstenius, Bruno A. Liljefors, Bernhard Osterman, Emil Osterman; SILVER MEDALS, Gustaf Ankarcrona,



HIS MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR, OFFERS HIS CONGRATULATIONS TO GENERAL COUNT MOLTKE AT THE CELEBRATION OF HIS 90th BIRTHDAY—German Section.

Anton von Werner (Germany, 1843). Gold Medal.

In an ideal picture there should be a central thought, brought out prominently, and the accessories should be sacrificed to the real theme. In this canvas each face is a portrait, as perfect in detail as the two central faces. This is "official art."

Vilhelm Behm, K. A. Borgh, Erik Hedberg, Carl Oscar Hullgren, Carl Johansson, Carl Larsson, Wilhelm Smith, Gustav Theodor Wallen; BRONZE MEDALS, Ester Almquist, Fanny Brate, Anton Genberg, Anna Nordgren, Lotten Ronquist, Charlotta Wahlstrom.

GROUP X: ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS; GOLD MEDAL, Carl Larsson.

GROUP XI: SCULPTURE; GOLD MEDALS, Theodor Lundberg, Gustaf Malmquist; SILVER MEDALS, David Edstrom, Carl Milles, Ruth Milles; BRONZE MEDALS, Sigrid Blomberg, Herman Neujd, Gerda Sprinchorn.

GROUP XII. COMMEMORATIVE SILVER MEDAL AND DIPLOMA, for work upon the Exposition grounds, Ferdinand Boberg, for design of the Swedish National pavilion.

Switzerland was represented in the International Section by a single artist, A. Benziger. He exhibited two portraits, the most interesting being that of President McKinley. The other was of a mother and child.

Special Commemorative awards apart from the group exhibits were made. In recognition of distinguished services in



PORTRAIT OF THE EMPRESS WITH PRINCESS VICTORIA—German Section.

Fritz August von Kaulbach (Germany, 1850). Gold Medal and Diploma.

Kaulbach is the most vital force in modern German art. This portrait of the Empress and her only daughter is a masterpiece.



GENERAL VIEW, ROOM NO. 1—German Section.

Room 1 in the German section was notable because of the truly regal portrait of the German Emperor by Ferdinand Keller, that master of technique, that subtle colorist. The textures of ermine, metal and cloth in this portrait are marvelous.



GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM NO. 7—German Section.

In this room were two canvases by Werner, official painter to the court at Berlin. One of these portraying the famous European Congress at Berlin, has the majestic form of the Iron Chancellor, Prince von Bismarck, as its imposing central figure.



MEETING AT THE CROSSROADS—German Section.  
Louis Feldmann (Germany).

The meeting between Christ and the woman is symbolic of the supreme moment in every life when the decision between good and evil is made. The draperies are painted with strength and feeling.

connection with various national sections of the department these awards were distributed:

ARGENTINE: COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMA AND GOLD MEDAL; Eduardo Schiaffino.

AUSTRIA: COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMAS AND GOLD MEDALS, Professor Theodore Axentowicz, Architect Rudolf Bernt, Professor Jan Kotera, Architect Joseph Urban.

BELGIUM: COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMA AND GOLD MEDAL, Ernest Verlant.

FRANCE: COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMA AND GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR, for distinguished service in art, Henri Roujon; COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMA AND GOLD MEDAL, André Saglio.

GERMANY: COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMAS AND GOLD MEDALS, Professor Julius Adam, Professor



THE RICH DISCIPLE—German Section.  
Eduard von Gebhardt (Germany, 1838).

Gebhardt translates the Bible story into the language of his country and times. German peasants surround the Christ. Despite the numerous figures, the interest of the picture centers in the Master and the Rich Man.



VIEW OF DRESDEN—German Section.  
Gotthard Kuehl (Germany, 1851), Gold Medal.

Two of the celebrated churches of Dresden, near the Elbe, appear in this picture. The atmospheric effect is excellent. Kuehl, like Fortuny, delights in the painting of historic cathedrals.

Gehr Janensch, Professor Wilhelm Kreis, Professor Karl Marr, Professor Max Schaefer.

GREAT BRITAIN: COMMEMORATIVE HONORS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES, in connection with the British exhibit, Sir Edward J. Poynter, Chairman, Diploma; Isidore Spielman, Honorary Secretary, Diploma; E. J. Gregory, Diploma and Gold Medal for installation of collection; Alfred Parsons, Diploma and Gold Medal for installation of collection; Walter Crane, Chairman for Arts and Crafts, Diploma; Edward S. Pryor, Honorary Secretary for Arts and Crafts, Diploma; Halsey Ricardo, Diploma and Gold Medal for installation of collection.

HOLLAND: COMMEMORATIVE



FINKENWAERDER FISHING SMACK ON THE ELBE, NEAR HAMBURG—German Section.

Carl Holzapfel (Germany), Bronze Medal.

The Elbe near Hamburg is one of the most beautiful rivers in the world. Holzapfel has portrayed its broad expanse with feeling and vigor



ART CRITICS IN A STABLE—German Section.  
O. Gebler (Germany).

This canvas is full of humor and sarcasm. Woe to the poor dog of an artist! Each sheep has his criticism and all seem to be adverse. Yet Gebler's sheep are beautifully painted.





BATTLE OF WORRINGEN—German Section.  
Peter Janssen (Germany, 1844).

Janssen, who began life as an engraver in his father's shop, has drawn on the early history of the Rhineland, near his home city, Dusseldorf, for this stirring picture.

DIPLOMA AND GOLD MEDALS, Adolf le Comte, Eduard Cuypers, Willy Martens.

HUNGARY: COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMA AND GOLD MEDAL, Professor Paul Horti.

ITALY: COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMAS AND GOLD MEDALS, A. Apolloni, Honorable Angelo Pavia.

JAPAN: COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMAS AND GOLD MEDALS, Masaki Naohike, Niwa Keisuke, Heromich Shugio.

RUSSIA: COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMA AND GOLD MEDAL, V. E. Makofsky.

SWEDEN: COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMA AND GOLD MEDAL, Anshelm Schultzberg.

UNITED STATES: COMMEMORATIVE AWARDS, for service in connection with the Department of Art, Halsey C. Ives, Diploma and Grand Prize; Charles M. Kurtz, Diploma and Gold Medal; George Julian Zolnay, Diploma and Gold Medal; Frederick Allen Whiting, Diploma and Gold Medal; William H. Fox, Diploma and Silver Medal; Olive Whiting, Bronze Medal. Harry W. Watrous was given a Commemorative Diploma and Gold Medal for valuable assistance in the formation of the exhibit in the United States section.

The executive staff of the department comprised many men of recognized ability



MARCH OF COUNT YORK TOWARD KALGAN—German Section.  
Theodor Rocholl (Germany).

Just now this picture is of general interest, since it gives a bit of rugged landscape from the neighborhood of Manchuria on which the eyes of the whole world are turned.



PORTRAIT OF BISMARCK—German Section.  
Franz von Lenbach (Germany, 1836—1904).

Lenbach was the greatest painter of character among modern artists and this Bismarck was his masterpiece. All the characteristics which went to make up the master statesman of the 19th century are here. Lenbach died soon after the opening of the Exposition.

in artistic work, who very materially assisted Professor Ives in the success attained by the department. Among these were: Charles M. Kurtz, Assistant Chief of the Department; Will H. Low, Superintendent of the Loan Division; George Julian Zolnay, Superintendent of the Division of Sculpture; F. A. Whiting, Superintendent of the Division of Applied Arts; George Corliss, Superintendent of Exhibit Records, and William H. Fox, Secretary. Leading artists and art lovers of the United States also gave valuable aid to the department in the collection and grouping of the exhibits.

Entirely apart from the pictures and statuary exhibited in competition for awards, but as fully entitled to recognition as works of art, were the sculptures made especially for the World's Fair by the most prominent American artists. Although, for purposes of exhibition, these statues and decorative modelings were reproduced in perishable material, most of them ranked high in artistic merit among the works



SPRING LANDSCAPE IN SILESIA—German Section.  
Erich Kubierschky (Germany, 1854).

It requires the brush of a master to paint bare trees. This landscape, exquisite in color and line, is a veritable poem of spring delight.



HOLY COMMUNION IN HESS—German Section.  
K. Bantzer (Germany). Gold Medal.

This composition, subdued yet pure in color, imparts a feeling of solemn reverence. Every part of the picture is in keeping with the central thought.



TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS BEFORE PARIS—German Section,  
Anton von Weber (Germany, 1843). Gold Medal.

The German troops have taken possession of a gorgeously furnished French palace and are contriving to forget, for a time, the horrors of war.

of their authors. Some of the most noteworthy examples are illustrated and described at length elsewhere in this volume.

Aside from the artistic value of each individual piece of outdoor sculpture, the beauty and interest of all was enhanced by their conformity to a uniform scheme of size and arrangement, and by their setting amid scenes of grandeur and beauty. Spacious esplanades,



THE SON—German Section,  
Hans Koberstein (Germany). Bronze Medal.

This canvas, because of its touching story, had great popularity. The rude surroundings, the death pallor on the young soldier's face, the agony of father and brother, are perfectly expressed.

wide courts with trees and shrubs and flowering plants, play-

ing fountains and an atmosphere of repose that invited to the contemplation of beauty, whether in art or nature, combined to bring into high relief every charming feature of the splendid works of art with which the Exposition was embellished.

The general scheme of sculptural decoration was devised and planned by Mr. Karl Theodore Francis Bitter, Chief of Sculpture, whose own work in the



PRESIDENT KRUEGER RECEIVES A DEPUTATION OF BOERS IN THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—German Section,  
Fritz Vichgraf (Germany).

The South African Republic, whose President was an absolute monarch, held the attention of the world for several years. Vichgraf, in his portrayal of the sturdy Boers in council, affords an insight into the reasons for the repeated Boer victories.



AS THE OLD FOLKS SING—German Section,  
Ludwig Knaus (Germany, 1829).

Knaus has almost repeated himself. This is a revised version of his "Children's Party," with only a few changes. Here we have an outdoor scene, with background details and fancy dress costumes.



THE PILGRIMS—German Section,  
Franz von Defregger (Germany, 1835). Gold Medal.

Defregger delights in the Tyrole, its peasants, landscape and history. His color is rich and his compositions are fascinating. The peasants who have crossed the mountains to church may well be called pilgrims.



ACROBATS' PARADE—German Section.

Paul Meyerheim (Germany), Silver Medal.

Meyerheim comes of a family of distinguished painters. His compositions revel in color and interesting detail. Yet he knows how to concentrate the attention of the beholder on the central figure.

plastic art and experience in similar work for other Expositions gave him peculiar pre-eminence as the man best fitted to undertake such a tremendous task. Mr. Bitter was assisted by an Advisory Board of Sculpture, composed of Messrs. J. Q. A. Ward, Augustus Saint Gaudens and Daniel C. French, artists whose names are familiar as being easily

foremost among the sculptors of America. With the general plan passed upon and approved by this advisory board, Mr. Bitter selected seventy-eight sculptors from among those most prominent and capable in the



MARY MEETS A SHEPHERD BOY—German Section.

Joseph Scheurenberg (Germany), Silver Medal.

This is an idyllic landscape with fine atmospheric effect, especially in the hazy distance. The texture of the veil is perfect and the face of the Virgin is serenely beautiful.

United States, and to them assigned the work of carrying out the details of the general sculptural scheme. This list, which may be fairly termed a roll of honor of American sculptors, was as follows:

V. Alfano, Herbert Adams, L. Amateis, Solon H. Borglum, Karl Bitter, H. K. Bush-Brown, John J. Boyle, Julia M. Bracken, Clement J. Barnhorn, George T. Brewster, Theodor Baur, George E. Bissell, R. P. Bringham, A. Stirling Calder, J. S. Conway, Cyrus E. Dallin, F. E. Elwell, John Flanagan, Daniel C. French, F. H. Frolich, A. D. Frazer, Gustav Gerlach, Charles Grafty, John Gehlert, C. F. Hamann, Ely Harvey, C. E. Heber, M. Herring, Charles Y. Harvey, J. Scott Hartley, Albert Jaegars, Isidore Konti, L. O. Lawrie, Henry Linder,



FLAMMA VESTALIS—British Section.

Sir Edward Burne-Jones (Great Britain, 1833-1898).

This "Vestal Flame" is one of the most tenderly beautiful of all the pre-Raphaelite paintings. The face is a matchless expression of purity and religious ardor. The composition is highly decorative.



THE QUARTETTE. A PAINTER'S TRIBUTE TO MUSIC—British Section.

Albert Moore (Great Britain, 1841-1893).

Albert Moore differs widely in his work from his elder brother, Henry A. Moore, the celebrated marine painter. His feeling is wholly for decorative art, beauty of line and refinement of color. In this composition he employs the fascinating rhythm of Greek drapery to express the musical cadence. His masculine faces are especially beautiful.





OLD SCRIBE—Holland Section.  
Josef Israels (Holland, 1824), Grand Prize.

Usually the simple life of the Dutch peasants gives inspiration to the brush of Israels; but in this canvas we have one of his own race, a typical Hebrew scribe. The picture is excellent in its gradations of light and shade.



THE FIRST SNOW—Holland Section.  
Louis W. Van Soest (Holland, 1867), Silver Medal.

Van Soest is an example of untutored genius. His landscapes, always harmonious in color and true in textures, are usually portrayals of winter. In this example the snows have begun to melt, showing patches of brown and grayish-green vegetation.



ART POTTERY—Holland Section.

In both shape and decoration the modern Dutch pottery is very attractive. It has the free, graceful lines of "Moderne Kunst."

Chas. Lopez, Augustus Lukeman, Evelyn B. Longman, Max Mauch, H. A. Mac Neil, Philip Martiny, Chas. J. Mulligan, F. Miranda, W. M. Manatt, Charles H. Niehaus, Andrew O'Connor, E. C. Potter, F. H. Packer, Louis Potter, Phimister Proctor, Otillio Piccirilli, H. P. Pedersen, R. Hinton Perry, Bela Pratt, O. Partridge, John H. Pike, F. G. R. Roth, Alexander Reul, F. W. Ruckstuhl, Peter Rossak, Frederic Remington, Rudolf Schwarz, Antonin C. Skodik, Janet Scudder, Louis Saint Gaudens, Mervin Shrady, Anton Schaaf, Lorado Taft, Carl E. Tefft, Michel Tonetti, G. Trentanove, Douglas Tilden, Adolph A. Weinmann, J. Q. A. Ward, Paul Wiehle, Miss Wilson, Elsie Ward, Enid Vandell, August Zeller, B. L. Zimm, George Julian Zolnay.

The general sculptural plan, as laid out by Mr. Bitter, was to sustain the monumental note created by the classic style and heroic proportions of the majestic buildings. To this end the statues were heroic in size and treatment, as well as appropriate in design and arrangement.



THE SKIPPER—Holland Section.  
Josef Israels (Holland, 1824), Grand Prize.  
One can almost feel the fierce blast of the wind as it strikes the skipper and his horse, struggling through the storm-lashed surf. The technique is broad and suggestive.



THE BRIDE—Holland Section.  
Albert Roelofs (Holland, 1822), Silver Medal.

The textures in this composition are marvelous. The rich, heavy satin, the filmy veil, the quality of hair and flesh, all are beautifully realized.



DRIFTING ICE ON THE RHINE—Holland Section  
Charles Storm van's Gravesande (Holland), Gold Medal.

The quality of this etching is remarkably well preserved in the reproduction. The dark water and the reflections in the ice are perfectly represented.

ment. For the vast open area that faced the visitor on entering the main entrance, there was designed the crowning sculptural feature, the "Apotheosis of Saint Louis." For this great work, Charles H. Niehaus was selected as the sculptor whose previous efforts most amply demonstrated his capacity to rise to the spirit of the work and execute it in the most satisfactory manner. The result was a masterpiece that will always rank with the same artist's equestrian statue of William the Silent as among the greatest productions of their kind.

The central idea was that "The Apotheosis of Saint Louis" should convey a fitting welcome to the visitor upon his entrance to the World's Fair and at the same time remind him of the historical associations of the scene. At the foot of the massive architectural base there was seated, amid proper accessories, an



RETURNING FROM THE FIELD—Holland Section.  
Josef Israels (Holland, 1824), Grand Prize.

The simple, uneventful background, laid upon the canvas with broad, sympathetic strokes, is an appropriate one for the toil-hardened mother.



THE SHELL FISHERMAN—Holland Section.  
Bernardus J. Blommers (Holland, 1845), Gold Medal.

Blommers finds inspiration in Dutch interiors and humble fishermen. In this canvas the children, the pony and the sea are sympathetically painted.

heroic female figure representing the City of Saint Louis welcoming her guests. This was flanked by two boyish figures typifying the guiding spirits of the city. Surmounting the monument and arresting the attention at once by its dignity and beauty, was the equestrian figure of that good monarch, King Louis IX of France, known as Saint Louis, in whose honor the World's Fair City was named.

This figure is pronounced by artists and connoisseurs, one of the finest achievements, not only by Mr. Niehaus, but by any American sculptor. Horse and rider are clad in medieval costume and accoutrements. Saint Louis, who was canonized for his services in the crusades, upraises a cross in his right hand in dedication of his holy cause. He wears armor, his crown and kingly mantle, and his shield by his side. The horse has head armor, and the much decorated harness and draperies of the period.

For the further embellishment of the great central plaza, there were planned and executed two other heroic statues, those of De Soto and Joliet, which faced each other from opposite sides of the broad esplanade. For the statue of De Soto, E. C. Potter was chosen as the sculptor best fitted to carry out the predominant idea in an equestrian statue. Mr. Potter's efforts resulted in a colossal work that is considered one of the finest of its class that has ever been produced. For the portraiture, the sculptor followed the drawing and description published by Garcilasso de las Vega, a few years after De Soto's death. "A little above the medium height, of a swarthy but cheerful countenance and



BEST IN THE MARKET—Holland Section.

Christoffel Bisschop (Holland, 1828).

The still life in this composition is beautifully painted. Fish and table are perfect. But the interest of the picture centers in the satisfied countenance of the fishwife.



OCTOBER—Holland Section.

Nicolaas Bastert (Holland), Silver Medal.

There is a feeling of October chill in the atmosphere, the foliage and sky. The reflections in the water are vibrant and realistic.

an excellent horseman," wrote the historian. Mr. Potter depicted the explorer sitting as if born to the saddle, reining in his steed, with his left hand, and with his right lifting his steel morion from his brow as he gazes for the first time upon the mighty "Father of Waters." Both man and horse are masterpieces of poise and modeling.

For the statue of Louis Joliet, facing that of De Soto, A. Phimister Proctor was the artist selected. Like the De Soto, the Joliet statue was a colossal equestrian piece. In the case of Joliet, however, the sculptor had less historic data to work from, and was obliged to draw on his fancy and the general knowledge of the costumes of the times for the details of his figure. He portrayed Joliet as a French gentleman of his period, a century and a quarter later than that of De Soto, and the result, artistically, was altogether satisfactory, although subject, historically, to the criticism that an equestrian statue was hardly the proper way of depicting an explorer whose journeys were entirely by water, in a canoe.

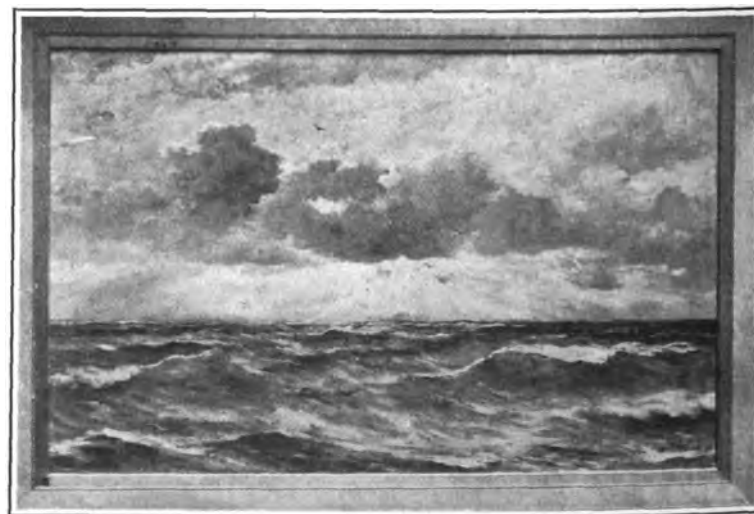
To complete the ornamentation of the central plaza, Mr. Bitter conceived and, with the assistance of Emmanuel L. Masqueray, executed the great Louisiana Purchase monument. This monument consisting of a shaft one hundred feet in height and sixteen feet in diameter, upon a splendid pedestal, was designed by Mr. Masqueray, and was made the background and central feature of the principal historic sculpture of the Exposition, Mr. Bitter's great bas-relief group, entitled



AFTER THE FISH AUCTION AT SCHEVENINGEN—Holland Section.

Philip Sadée (Holland).

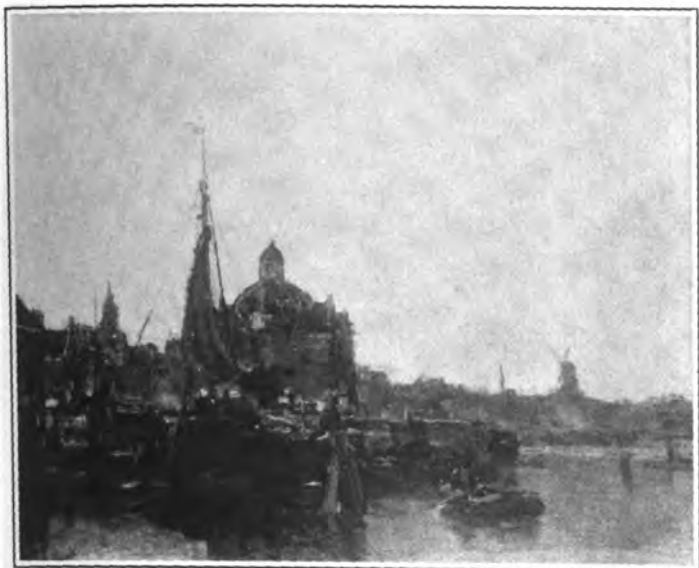
The gray sea and sky, as background, serve to bring out in sharp relief the figures of the fishmongers, toiling up the beach with their baskets.



A STORMY DAY—Holland Section.

Hendrik Willem Mesdag (Holland, 1831), Gold Medal of Honor.

The waves are lashed to action and the clouds are driven before a stiff wind. The sun, behind a dark cloud-mass, yet illumines the wave-crests.



VIEW OF AMSTERDAM—Holland Section.

Jacob Maris (Holland, 1837-1899).

The landscapes of Jacob Maris, with their marvelously painted clouds, rivers and quays, rank among the masterpieces of modern art.

"Signing the Louisiana Purchase Treaty." The group occupied a prominent position on the south face of the monument.



LANDSCAPE NEAR THE HAGUE—Holland Section.

Bernard Schregel (Holland), Silver Medal.

The entire sentiment of this canvas, expressed in subdued color and bending trees, is the "weary tranquility of evening."

ferred the sovereignty of the great inland empire of Louisiana. Monroe, Livingston and Marbois—one can see the strong



THE CULTURE OF BULBS—Holland Section.

Anton Louise Koster (Holland), Bronze Medal.

Holland is the home of bulbous plants. This picture has fine atmosphere in addition to its gorgeous foreground of hyacinths.

It depicted the representatives of the Governments of France and United States in the act of signing the treaty that trans-



ON THE DUTCH COAST—Holland Section.

Hendrik Willem Mesdag (Holland, 1831), Gold Medal of Honor.

Mesdag is the world's most famous painter of the sea. In this canvas he has portrayed her in a melancholy mood.

significance of the grouping—compact and wrought with such creative power that the three men and the purpose that animated them, appear to live again. A many-branched candelabrum stood on the table, and four ponderous volumes



LAREN INTERIOR—Holland Section.

Hendrik F. de Court Onderwater (Holland), Silver Medal.

This canvas presents a fine study in light and shade. Although the highlight is in the background, each element of the picture keeps its place.



EATING—Holland Section.

Josef Israels (Holland, 1824), Grand Prize.

The pathetic monotony of poverty and age is revealed with masterly touch in this canvas. Every brushstroke voices the tragedy of waning life and exhausted powers.





COURTYARD IN DINAN—Holland Section.

Albrecht Felix Reicher (Holland).

This is a characteristic Dutch etching of interesting architecture, strong in its arrangement of light and shade.

were piled beside it. Monroe stood on the left, behind a chair, while Livingston was seated. At the right the treaty lay on the table in front of the books, and Marbois stood in the act of signing it.

Monroe's attitude was one of easy relaxation, his hand on his hip, his feet carelessly crossed. He seemed visibly interested, but not vitally moved. His mental attitude appeared to have an element of the casual, as if he keenly appreciated the advantageous features of the negotiation he came to conclude, but wondered, perhaps, if the extra territory offered might not mean too heavy a responsibility for the young nation. Marbois, whose posture had the lithe and exquisite precision that characterized his mind as well, was shown signing, firmly and decidedly, his keen and



WINTER AT KATWIJK—Holland Section.

Willy Sluiter (Holland, 1873), Silver Medal.

In this composition "Winter" is expressed quite as much by the sullen sea as by the snow and the heavily-clad laborers.



HARVESTING RYE—Holland Section.

Willy Martens (Java, 1856).

Martens is one of the strongest forces in modern Dutch art. His portraits and figure work are among the best that Holland is producing. This harvest field, under a luminous blue sky, is a delightful color harmony, painted broadly and with fidelity to Nature.

kindly face tranquil with the conviction that in signing, he was rendering true service to his own war-threatened country and to that land across the ocean, whose fortunes he had followed with such active sympathy, having been the first foreign envoy sent to recognize the new nation.

And Livingston!

no tears to be shed; they prepare ages of happiness for innumerable generations of human creatures. The Mississippi and Missouri will see them succeed one another and multiply, truly worthy of the regard and care of Providence, in the bosom of equality, under just laws, freed from the errors of superstition and scourges of bad gov-



UNLOADING—Holland Section.

Johan Hendrik Mastenbroek (Holland), Silver Medal.

The ungainly hull of the ship is somewhat softened by the clouds of steam and smoke. The technique of the water is perfect.

His hands clasped, in entire unconsciousness of self, he sat, his finely sensitive face uplifted, with the light of prophecy in the steadfast eyes. He seemed to see into the future, and read there a glad and prosperous destiny for the wide new land and the nation that welcomed it. The authors of these solemn instruments that regulate the lot of nations can not be insensible to the honor of having done acts useful to their country. A sentiment superior even to glory seemed to animate the three ministers, and never, perhaps, did negotiators taste a purer joy. As soon as they had signed they rose and shook hands, when Livingston, expressing the general satisfaction, said: "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our lives. The instruments which we have just signed will cause



GOING HOME—Holland Section.

Charles Van Wijk (Holland, 1875), Gold Medal.

The work of the Dutch sculptors is almost wholly limited to genre subjects. This example is an excellent portrayal of modern peasant life and dress.



PORTRAIT OF MR. WOLMARANS—Holland Section

Therese Schwartz (Holland, 1858), Gold Medal.

Miss Schwartz, although a woman, is one of the best artists in Holland. This portrait is fine in both color and technique.



THE RIO DEL HERBE IN VENICE—Hungarian Section.  
Gy Hary (Hungary).

Venice is an exhaustless field for the painter. In this characteristic example the perspective is excellent and the color pleasing. These words were chiseled in the obelisk above the group. The rest of the statuary on the Louisiana Purchase Monument was in keeping with the central theme. East and west the shaft was flanked by splendidly modeled figures of seated women, typifying the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, while the whole work was crowned with the figure called "Peace," a noble and womanly conception. The open palm of the left hand was extended lightly from the body as if expressing the benediction of peace. The other held aloft a single spray of palm. The nobly-poised head of the goddess was bound about with the spiked head-dress in which the Greeks oftentimes attired a female divinity and the figure was fully draped with flowing garments. At the



LABOR—Hungarian Section.  
Edmund Margo (Hungary).

There is a deep tribute to the dignity of labor in this statue of wrought copper, with its strong, intelligent countenance.



ANONYMOUS—Hungarian Section.  
M. Ligeti (Hungary), Gold Medal.

The enveloped head and sinister expression of this bronze statuette are symbolic of the poet who conceals his identity.



HUNGARIAN PEASANTS—Hungarian Section.  
Mihaly de Munkacsy (Hungary, 1846-1900).

Munkacsy arose from poverty to wealth and glory because of his indomitable personality, his burning enthusiasm and originality. His "Christ Before Pilate" is among the world's most famous pictures. In these studies from peasant life he reveals the restless, melancholy Hungarian temperament.



THE FIRST OF OCTOBER FAREWELL OF RECRUITS—Hungarian Section.  
Jean de Thorma (Hungary), Gold Medal.

The sorrow of parting is the keynote of this impressive picture. The peasants, bidding farewell to the departing soldiers, are in full sunlight. The colors are primitive and strong.



PART OF A FOREST—Hungarian Section.  
Ladislav Paal (Hungary, 1846-1879).

Paal was a pioneer in Hungarian art, a man of strong individuality. His pictures, in technique and motive, resemble those of the Barbizon painters. His color is his distinguishing characteristic.

sage who advises the youth of his tribe to embrace the civilization of the white man, telling them that the knowledge of reading and writing gives power, and civilization enhances the value of life. He showed the Indians in their sacred dances, and the early pioneer battling against the malevolence of Nature to find the long-sought Eldorado. He showed the trapper and the other types that characterized the West in its various stages.

Mr. Borglum regards himself as a Nebraskan, having spent the better part of his life in that State. He was born in Ogden, Utah, in 1868. In 1896 he moved to Cincinnati to take up the study of art, a talent which he developed in his western home. Then followed four years in Paris, Mr. Borglum returning to New York in



E. JENNER TRYING HIS DISCOVERY ON HIS SON—Italian Section.  
Giulio Monteverde (Italy, 1837), Grand Prize.

The enthusiastic man of science, testing the small-pox serum on his squirming child, is a realistic piece of modeling. Yet it possesses artistic qualities of a high order, which unfortunately cannot be said of the strictly modern sculpture. The Italian section made an excellent showing because its walls were not crowded.

His "Buffalo Dance" showed the Indian engaged in one of his popular pastimes. "The Cowboy at Rest" illustrated the readiness of the herdsman to make his bed wherever night overtakes him. "A Step to Civilization" showed the advancement of the younger element among the Indians.

At the east and west of the grand basin, the sculptural scheme was carried out by the assignment of Messrs. F. G. R. Roth and E. C. Potter to create groups of American

animals. On the east, Mr. Roth produced two spirited groups that attracted much attention. Mr. Roth is one of the youngest of the successful American sculptors. Born in Brooklyn, in 1872, he studied art in Vienna and later in Berlin, where he had exceptional opportunities for the study of animal life. His work has been mainly in modeling



CONVALESCENCE—Italian Section.  
Antonio Rizzi (Italy), Gold Medal.

The invalid, surrounded by books and pictures to while away the tedium of convalescence, reclines upon a broad divan. The drapery is beautifully painted.

1899. He has studied much among the Sioux Indians and is fond of frontier subjects.

One of his World's Fair groups he called "The Blizzard," in which he depicted the perils which beset the plainsman.



THE SOUL'S LOVE—Italian Section.  
Angelo Dall'Oca Bianca (Italy), Gold Medal.

Beside a low mound a young woman is kneeling, her countenance expressing deep sorrow. Near by a white-haired man and woman bend over another grave.

figures of animals, and his skill in this respect was well displayed in his "Grizzly Bears Fighting" and "Sea Lions Fighting," at the Exposition. These two groups, representing



LIFE A DREAM—Italian Section.  
Andrea Tavernier (Italy), Silver Medal.

This triptych was one of the most pleasing pictures in the Italian section. It is full of color and sunshine, especially in the first and second parts, and the atmospheric effect is excellent. The life-dream—joyous childhood, blissful love, and finally the grave—is told with feeling and truth.





A SAD DAY—Italian Section.

Leonardo Bazzaro (Italy). Silver Medal.

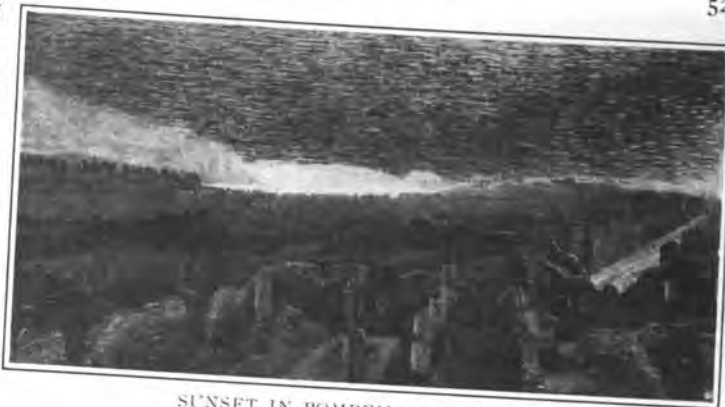
This picture, painted with breadth and directness, tells the bitter story of the seaman's wife. There is perfect realism in the portrayal of wind, water, and the stone wall and steps.

wilderness. One of his groups represented a cougar, or mountain lion, attacking a dying cow; the other, a combat between a bull and a cougar, in which the horned beast was apparently the victor. Both were spirited and lifelike in the highest degree, and won great praise.

As the predominant features of the East and West Courts, the Plaza of Orleans and the Plaza of Saint Anthony, Mr. Bitter planned statuary representing

the animal life of the western mountains and the coast, are regarded as Mr. Roth's best work.

Mr. Potter's commission was also carried out in two groups that were extremely successful and greatly admired. Like Mr. Roth, he sought to portray the ceaseless warfare of the



SUNSET IN POMPEII—Italian Section.

Maurizio Barricelli (Italy).

This picture, painted from an elevated position, is interesting because of its unusual perspective and the historic ruin it depicts.

Indian chiefs of the principal tribes of the West and the

East—the Sioux and the Cherokee, the former by Cyrus E. Dallin, whose "Indian Medicine Man," purchased by the City of Philadelphia and the Austrian Government, brought him enduring fame; the latter by J. E. Fraser, a pupil of Saint Gaudens and one of the foremost of the younger sculptors. To this plan was later added in the East Court the "Cheyenne Chief,"



"ART THOU CHRIST, SON OF GOD?"—Italian Section.

Lorenzo Delleani (Italy).

The artist's theme is the birthright of Christ, and the announcement of the wonderful event to the shepherds. Like the Secessionists of Munich, he puts modern peasants into his biblical composition. The heavenly radiance is rendered with realistic effect.

Mr. Dallin's "Sioux Chief" was one of the most noteworthy works shown. "The statue represents one of the chiefs of the powerful Sioux nation that once held dominion



SPRING—Italian Section.

Angelo Dall'Oca Bianca (Italy). Gold Medal.

The feeling of Spring, in this picture, is set forth in the rich verdure and blossom, but especially in the passionate first kiss of love.



RAPTURE—Italian Section.

Anton Maria Mucchia (Italy). Bronze Medal.

There is fine play of expression in the five faces, painted in detail, the attitudes revealing the effect of the speaker's words upon each listener.



IN THE HARBOR OF NAPLES—Italian Section.  
Gaetano Esposito (Italy), Gold Medal.

The wonderful Bay of Naples has been the theme of poets and painters for generations. In this canvas, Esposito has immortalized its matchless, incomparable color.

over the territory known as the Louisiana Purchase," says Mr. Dallin in describing his work. "The Indian chief is nude, save for his war bonnet. He sits astride his horse, which he has suddenly brought to a stand. He leans forward, with right hand raised aloft in defiance, and utters a cry of pent-up hatred and despair against what he feels to be the wrongs and injustice that he has suffered at the hands of the white man—a last protest in the very presence of the apotheosis of the white man's achievements, against the overwhelming force which he instinctively feels is surely gathering for certain destruction, crushing out his national life and tribal traditions."

Situated along "Louisiana



SUNSET—Italian Section.  
Angelo Dall'Oca Bianca (Italy), Gold Medal.

The thought in this picture is beautifully expressed. It is the sunset of life, revealed not only in the aged face and bent figure, but in the evening atmosphere, the time-stained cathedral, and the lovely, subdued color scheme.



FRIENDS—Italian Section.  
Umberto Coromaldi (Italy), Silver Medal.  
The merry lass and her pets are painted with breadth and sympathy. The picture is full of rich, strong color.

ana Way," the main transverse avenue of the Exposition, were four more notable works of sculpture, forming part of the general scheme of decoration. These were "The Mountain" and "The Plain," by Lorado Taft; "Pastoral," by C. A. Heber, and "The Destiny of the

Red Man," by Adolph A. Weinmann. This last was one of the most impressive groups of sculpture at the Exposition, expressing forcibly the fate of the aboriginal inhabitants of America. The Indian, with all his trappings and superstitions, is



MY STUDIO WINDOW—Italian Section.  
Romeo Bonomelli (Italy), Bronze Medal.

This picture is painted with such correctness of perspective and atmosphere, that the beholder fancies he is actually looking through an open window.

departing along with the bison of the plains. The group expresses the departure of barbarism, driven out by civilizing institutions and influences that are making the Indian self-supporting, fitting him for citizenship.

To complete the list of purely decorative statuary, aside from that forming an essential part of the Exposition palaces, before the ascent to Festival Hall is begun, there should here be mentioned the famous



SUNSET—Italian Section.  
Antonio Rizzi (Italy), Gold Medal.

This canvas preaches no sermon on happy toil and evening contentment. It is hopeless, as are the peasant pictures of Millet. The color is good and the effect of distance is excellent.



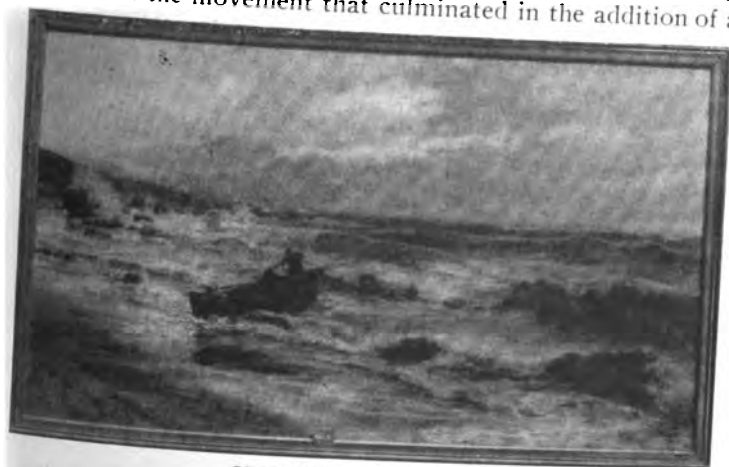
SOUL IN TROUBLE—Italian Section.  
Cesare Laurenti (Italy), Gold Medal.

The despairing countenance, the crucifix, cast aside with the faded flowers, the attitude, all tell of a soul in trouble.

"Off the Trail," as his "Cowboys on a Tear" was also called, stood on a pedestal six feet high and twelve feet long. The group represents four cowboys galloping on their ponies, yelling and firing their six-shooters. They have worked for long months on the slow and often perilous "drive." They are now at liberty and full of "cow-town" whiskey. On their ponies they are making strides and giving such expressions to their joy as would occur to a cowboy. The men are types of the old-time "cow-punchers," such as could be seen in Dodge City in the early '80s.

The group is full of life and expression. One of the horses, with the rider on his back, is flying through the air and none of his feet touches the ground. A unique feature of the group was the fact that only six of the four horses' feet touch the ground, which prompted the artist to say that the production was quite "airy" for sculpture.

Where the East and West Courts in their continuations formed the terraces of broad stairways leading up to Festival Hall and the Cascades, there stood the two most important portrait statues, those of Napoleon I, who ceded the Louisiana Territory to the United States, and Thomas Jefferson, the far-sighted statesman and President, whose wise diplomacy set on foot the movement that culminated in the addition of a



SEASIDE—Italian Section.  
Petro Gabrini (Italy).

The surf, as it rushes back from the beach, curling and breaking into foam, or lashed to spray against the rocks, is painted with knowledge and power.

now is he turned his steps in that direction. Most of his work has been of the West, portraying incidents, characters and historical events of the so-called Far West. Mr. Remington's work in perpetuating scenes of the earlier days has been as an illustrator, a painter and a sculptor. He wields a pen with as great facility as he does the brush, and many of his stories of the West have been widely read and enjoyed.

great empire to his country. The statue of Jefferson was by J. Q. A. Ward, that of Napoleon by Daniel Chester French. Both were represented in seated attitudes, and each sculptor followed contemporary paintings for his portraiture. The result was two masterpieces, such as the reputation of the artists justified the sculpture committee in expecting.

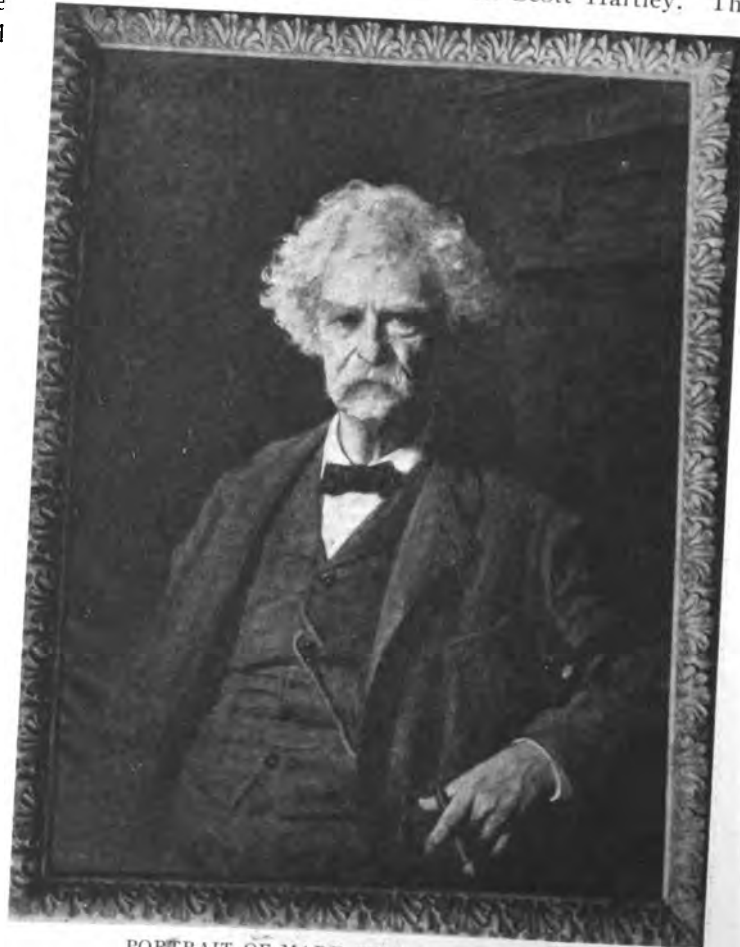
On either side of the curved, up-sloping promenades that led to the highest part of the grounds, there were ranged the portrait statues

of the men whose names are intimately associated with the history of Louisiana and the West. Foremost among these in point of interest was the figure of Pierre Laclede Ligest, commonly called Laclede, by Jonathan Scott Hartley. The



FROM THE MOUNTAIN—Italian Section.  
Antonio Rizzi (Italy), Gold Medal.

A sturdy peasant woman, descending the mountain encounters a snake in the path. The expression of the face is very good.



PORTRAIT OF MARK TWAIN—Italian Section.

Edoardo Gelli (Italy, 1849).

Gelli is one of the leading portrait painters of Italy. In our Mark Twain he had an exceptionally good subject, full of character and inspiration.





BRIDE OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS—  
Japanese Section.

Kunimine Utagawa (Japan).

The modest bride and her attendant are, like all real Japanese figure-painting, absolutely flat. They have no modeling whatever.



PEACOCK AND PEAHEN—Japanese  
Section.

Chokusui Hirai (Japan), Silver Medal.

The iridescent glory of this haughty bird of Juno was never more perfectly reproduced than in this painting by Hirai.



FLYING PHEASANT AND AUTUMN  
FLOWERS—Japanese Section.

Toho Hirose (Japan), Silver Medal.

The pheasant is a favorite with the Japanese artist because of its beautiful plumage. Its colors blend with autumn foliage.



FOREST AND STREAM IN AUTUMN  
—Japanese Section.

Giokusho Kawabata (Japan), Silver Medal.

This landscape is in no sense an imitation of nature. It is a beautiful arrangement of elements found in nature.

historic associations surrounding this figure go back to February 15, 1764, when Laclede founded the City of Saint Louis, and named it after the canonized Louis IX, of France. The sculptor portrays him wearing a sword, the badge of the gentleman, and holding in his right hand a scroll, the grant he obtained from the French Government, which contains a seal depending from the parchment and bearing the stamp of the Government. No portrait of Laclede exists, and the sculptor obtained his ideas of the appearance of the founder of Saint Louis from members of the Laclede family now residing in that city, particularly from a portrait of his grandson, Pierre Chouteau, who was said to have resembled him closely. Laclede is said to have been a man about five feet ten inches in height, of strong but graceful proportions. He was an expert duelist, a sign of good breeding in those times. The costume is that of a captain commandant of the French army of that period. The pose indicates both boldness and caution, the right foot being planted somewhat in advance, giving the impression of one

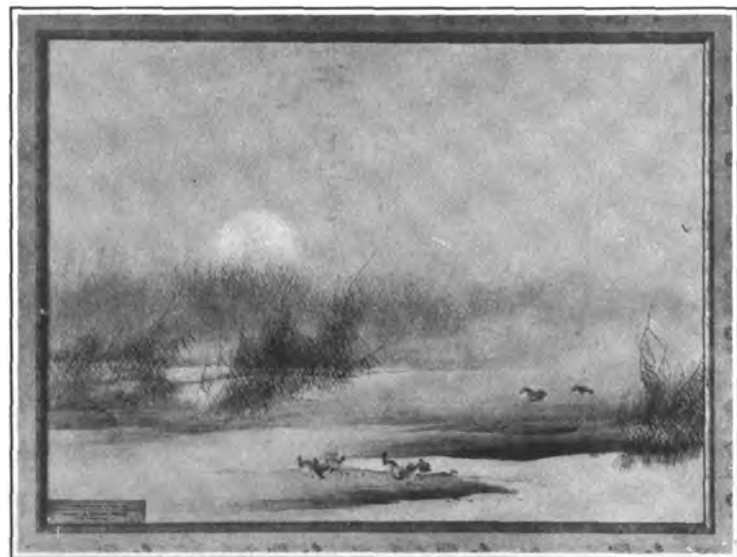
who stands ready for any emergency. The author of this work, Jonathan Scott Hartley, is a sculptor of established reputation. He was born in Albany, New York, and studied under Palmer, famous for his statue of Livingston at the National Capitol, and other works. Mr. Hartley is best known as a portrait sculptor, although he has done very meritorious work in ideal subjects, of which he is fond. He won his reputation in 1878 by an ideal figure entitled "The Whirlwind." He modeled the statue of Alfred the Great on the Appellate Court building, New York, and another recent work is his statue of the Reverend Thomas K. Beecher, at Elmira, New York. He completed a short time ago a statue of Ericsson to replace one made by him some years since, which has stood in Battery Park, New York. Among other well-known works by the same sculptor are statues of Miles Morgan, Springfield, Massachusetts; John R. Howard, Burlington, Vermont; the Daguerre Monument, Washington; and



WISTARIA AND BIRD—Japanese Section.

S. Yamamoto (Japan), Silver Medal.

The graceful wistaria is used in many decorative Japanese compositions. The delicate effect is heightened by the heavy scroll of the body of the vine.



WINTER MORNING AND WILD DUCKS—Japanese Section.

Gaho Hashimoto (Japan, 1834), Grand Prize.

In some respects the great Hashimoto has overthrown Japanese art tradition. Yet he ignores the laws of perspective, making the fowls at a distance as large as those in the foreground.



WALL HANGING, WARM SPRING  
DAY, CHERRY BLOSSOMS AND  
SHEEP—Japanese Section.

Sozayemon Nishimura (Japan), Gold Medal.

In this exquisite embroidered hanging there is a suggestion of Occidental perspective. However, the blossoming cherry tree is purely Japanese.



PINE TREE AND STORKS—Japanese Section.  
Sozayemon Nishimura (Japan), Gold Medal.

In its fine details this screen is the perfection of artistic embroidery. The stitches which form the feathers are so placed that they catch the light and glisten like real plumage. The pine needles and cones are marvelously true to nature.

portrait busts of Emerson, Hawthorne and Washington Irving in the Congressional Library, Washington. He is a member of the National Academy of Design, Society of American Artists, Architectural League and National Sculpture Society, and President of the Salmagundi Club, of New York.

Another of the historical portrait statues worthy, because of its artistic excellence, of special mention, was that of George Rogers Clark, the hero of Kaskaskia, whose services to his country in saving the northwest for the United States in the American Revolution never were fittingly recognized. (Of this statue by Miss Elsie Ward, of New York, Mr. Bitter said:

"It is one of the best examples of sculpture executed by a woman which I have received. It is most gratifying to me to see in what a conscientious manner this very modest young lady has gone to work in portraying the character of this pioneer. She procured all available data regarding the subject, but not being able to secure a costume like that worn by the subject of her work, she made one herself after consulting books and prints, and other sources of information, for the purpose of accuracy and truth. The costume of the statue is, therefore, in perfect accord

with history, and Clark is shown in a very striking attitude, being represented with his hand shading his eyes, scanning the horizon."

Comparatively little is known as to the personality of Clark. The sculptor obtained from Colonel Durett, of Louisville, Kentucky, the best picture in existence of him, and also photographs of the gun and powder horn which he carried. The latter are shown in the statue, and he is represented wearing moccasins and leggings, and blouse of buckskin. George Rogers Clark was a brother of William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

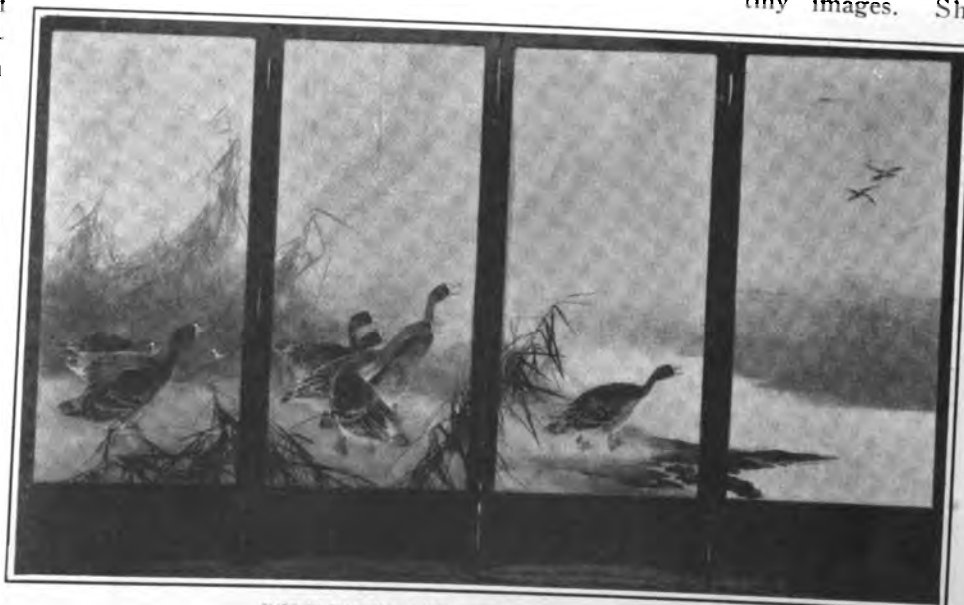
Miss Ward also won the prize of \$3,000 for a drinking fountain at the Exposition, awarded by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The success which this artist has attained came after no little struggle with circumstances unpropitious to an artistic career. She is of southern parentage, her ancestors of Kentucky and Virginia birth. She was born near Fayette, in northern Missouri. On her father's farm was a deposit of clay from which the children were in the habit of making dolls and animals. Miss Ward early displayed talent in making these tiny images. She



TIGER—Japanese Section.  
Suiseki Ohashi (Japan), Gold Medal.

The Japanese artist, while he ignores nature in the arrangement of his compositions, maintains the most marvelous fidelity to nature in the minute details. This is exactly reversed in occidental art. Ohashi's tiger, in every detail of anatomy and texture, is perfect.



WILD DUCKS AND MOON—Japanese Section.  
Sozayemon Nishimura (Japan), Gold Medal.

This screen, in four panels, so composed as to form a continuous landscape and to give pleasing effects whether extended or partly closed, is a recent development in Japanese art. The pattern is wrought in velvet, dyed and clipped.



SPRING.



SUMMER.



AUTUMN.



WINTER.

FOUR BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE EMBROIDERIES REPRESENTING THE FOUR SEASONS OF THE YEAR—Japanese Section.

Sozayemon Nishimura (Japan), Silver Medal.

Nothing in simple landscape could be more exquisite than these four embroidered pictures. In color and feeling, each suggests the season it represents. There is no crowding of the canvas in any of them, yet there is enough for artistic completeness and beauty. The dwarf Japanese tree is especially interesting.

studied drawing at the High School in Denver, Colorado, to which city her parents removed from Missouri. Going to New York she entered the Art Students' League, and studied under Augustus Saint Gaudens. While there she won a prize for a statue of a boy, which placed her at the head of three modeling classes. In 1898 she went to Paris, where she spent a year making there a design for a fountain entitled, "The Boy and a Frog," which was exhibited at the Society of American Artists and the Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia. Mr. Saint Gaudens invited her to work with him at his studio in Vermont on her return to this country. She did a group for the Charleston Exposition, entitled "Mother



SCULPTURE AND PAINTING—Japanese Section.

The Japanese art collection occupied five galleries, having both top and side light, and was in some respects the most interesting section in the Palace of Fine Arts. Its walls were decorated in Japanese style and embellished with beautiful examples of art workmanship. The Japanese may have imitated Chinese art in the beginning; but in skill, taste and technique they have left the Chinese far behind. Their painters rate beauty of composition above fidelity to nature. They disregard or actually reverse the laws of perspective, working usually in flat tones. Their sculptors give more heed to details than to characteristic features.

and Child," which received much praise.

The figure of Meriwether Lewis, leader of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition to the Oregon country attracted much attention. The statue was by Charles Lopez, of New York. The sculptor depicted Lewis in the long buckskin coat of the period, holding in the right hand the long-barreled rifle, so useful to the pioneer, and in the left hand some documents. The figure might be named "Exploration" without violence to the verities, so wrapped with dreams of discovery was the expression, and so strenuous the attitude.

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PHEASANTS ON ROCK BY LAKE: AUTUMN—Japanese Section.  
Kwampo Araki (Japan), Silver Medal.

This picture has not the texture of water and stone, as a western artist would represent them. Yet the effect of the composition, as a whole, is beautiful.



CHRYSANTHEMUMS AND BIRDS—Japanese Section.  
Shisen Hashidate (Japan).

The national flower of Japan is here used with highly decorative effect. The masses of light and dark are beautifully placed. The birds are perfect.





CARP AT PLAY—Japanese Section.  
Madame Komiya (Japan), Silver Medal.

A realistic effect is produced by painting the foremost fish large and more in detail than those at a distance.

figure of Livingston is not the diplomat, but the Chancellor. The pose of the figure ex-



YOUNG LADY OF PRESENT PERIOD—Japanese Section.  
Nanko Kanamori (Japan).

The Japanese of the old school invariably paint the head larger than it should be in proportion to the body.



GRANDMOTHER AND GRANDSON—Japanese Section.  
Kanejiro Kaneda (Japan), Gold Medal.

Kaneda sticks to the old traditions in Japanese sculpture. This bronze group is full of tender sentiment and artistic feeling.



YOUNG BOY AT PLAY—Japanese Section.  
Choun Yamazaki (Japan), Gold Medal.

The artist has preserved, with marvelous fidelity, the spirit and essence of Japanese childhood. In technique this bronze is exceptional.



A WOOD CUTTER—Japanese Section.  
Kanejiro Kaneda (Japan), Gold Medal.

This bronze statue, in addition to its fine artistic qualities, affords a valuable record of the wood cutter's costume and implements.



DEVOTED HEART—Japanese Section.  
Rina Shimazaki (Japan).

This painting on silk represents two young women decorating their grandmother's hair with flowers. The reverence of the Japanese for the aged and the devotion to their ancestors are beautifully illustrated here.



GROUP OF THREE LADIES—Japanese Section.  
Madame Uemura (Japan), Silver Medal.

This is real Japanese figure painting. The figures are perfectly flat and there is no perspective. The dress is in the style of 1860.



CROW AND PINE IN SNOW—Japanese Section.  
Ungai Muramatsu (Japan), Silver Medal.

This artist knows how to mass his composition in one corner of the canvas, leaving a comparatively bare area for the feature he wishes to make prominent.



THE MOST MERCIFUL KWANNON—Japanese Section.  
Bunsho Kanda (Japan), Silver Medal.

This figure, with its ornament and pedestal, is replete with Japanese symbolism. The scrolls of the background are exceptionally beautiful.

pressed the quiet dignity and solemn majesty of the law, and the whole effect of the statue was that of great reserved in-



FASHIONABLE LADY OF FIFTY YEARS AGO—Japanese Section.  
Kinshu Hookabe (Japan).

This painting shows western influence. The figure, instead of being flat, shows modeling, and its proportions are true to life.



PANEL. CARVED DRAGON—Japanese Section.

Shinzo Takata (Japan).

This characteristic Japanese dragon, in bas-relief, is carved in iron. The workmanship reveals the most masterly skill and knowledge.

Intellectual force. In deriving his idea of the Livingston represented in this statue, Mr. Lukeman obtained assistance from several well-known portraits of the diplomat, statesman and chancellor of the early Nineteenth Century and in particular from the Livingston statue in Statuary Hall, in the National Capitol.

Cyrus E. Dallin's "Pere Marquette" showed the priestly explorer just before starting out to descend the great river that he might bear the banner of



THREE CLOISONNÉ VASES—Japanese Section.

Jubei Ando (Japan).

Two of these vases have a foundation of copper, the minute parts of the design enclosed in beaten silver wire to prevent the enamels of different color from running together in the firing. The third is enamel on silver and is in much bolder design. The shapes of all three are excellent.



PORTRAIT OF YOUNG GIRL—Japanese Section.

Yeisaku Wada (Japan).

This picture is absolutely un-Japanese. In technique, perspective and modeling it shows Parisian influence. It is beautiful in color.



HUNTER—Japanese Section.

Kanejiro Kaneda (Japan), Gold Medal.

This ivory statue, wrought out in the minutest detail with marvelous skill and fidelity, represents the hunter's caution in crossing a stream.

and that the heat was so intense that man could not survive. But the good father, unshaken in his purpose and filled with



JET PUMP. DRAGON—Japanese Section.

Sessei Okazaki (Japan), Grand Prize.

This is the same dragon, in the round, that Takata portrays in bas-relief. It is a superb piece of green bronze.

France to the Pacific ocean, or plant it side by side with that of Spain at the Gulf of Mexico. When Pere Marquette told the Pottawatomies, who knew and loved him as a missionary, of his plans of exploration, they tried to dissuade him from his purpose. They told him that the nations he would encounter never spared the stranger; that their mutual wars filled their borders with bands of warriors; that the great river abounded in monsters which devoured men and canoes, and that the heat was so intense that man could not survive. But the good father, unshaken in his purpose and filled with



LANDSCAPE; EVENING CLOUD AT SHIMIDSU WITH MOUNT FUJI IN THE DISTANCE—Japanese Section.

Yeisaku Wada (Japan).

Wada is among the younger Japanese artists who are imitating western methods. Fuji, the most beautiful mountain in Japan, he has painted with exquisite feeling.



PANEL. WILLOW AND EGRET—Japanese Section.

Katsuhiko Kagawa (Japan), Gold Medal.

In the art of making pictures, wrought in metal, the Japanese excel. This decorative panel, egret and willow, is the perfection of artistic simplicity.



ITALIAN SHEPHERDS—Mexican Section.  
Antonio Fabres (Spain, 1851), Gold Medal.

In the treatment of the foliage, the flower-strewn meadow, the animals and finally the two shepherds, this canvas shows the brush-work of a master.

holy zeal, lifted his crucifix aloft and said: "I shall gladly lay down my own life for the salvation of souls." The sculptor's success in portraying the splendid heroism and devout faith of the missionary is remarkable.

Louis Potter's heroic statue of Andrew Jackson suggested the nervous strength, the stern vigor and conspicuous will of the man. As far as consistent with the desirability of representing a violent action in a medium like sculpture, the figure seemed to have a movement sufficient to express Jackson's characteristics as a man of impetuous action. The sculptor refrained from representing him in a military costume, as most of the representations of Jackson are garmented. The costume of a citizen of his time being somewhat picturesque, gave considerable more scope to accentuate his characteristics. The



THE VIOLINIST—Philippine Exhibit.

Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo (Manila), Gold Medal.

The Philippine art exhibit, containing many surprisingly good pictures, was installed in the Philippine Reservation. This "Violinist" is a strong, colorful, direct piece of painting.

long cape overcoat permitted of emphasizing angles, and allowing the wind to play with the material, assisted in giving an impression of alert and nervous action, as well as giving more dignity than the simple long-tailed undercoat could do. It also enabled a picturesqueness of lines and masses otherwise unobtainable, without detracting from the essential characteristics.

Louis Potter was born in Troy, New York, in 1873, and



MARKING CATTLE—Mexican Section.  
Antonio Urbina y Ortiz (Mexico).

When one takes into consideration the history of Mexico, this picture gives great promise of a future for the cause of art in the republic.



FINE ARTS—Mexican Section.

Much of the wall space in this gallery was occupied by a collection of atrocious portraits of American presidents. The best pictures were from the brush of Antonio Fabres, sub-director of the Mexican Academy of Fine Arts. Among these are the superbly painted "Female Thief" and "Christ Bound to a Column."





JAN STYKA.

Jan Styka, the Polish artist, famed for his illustrative paintings of the vivid scenes in "Quo Vadis?" and other works depicting holy scenes in the life of Christ and his Apostles, was the son of an employe of the Treasury at Lemberg, Poland, his birthplace. Receiving his diploma as Bachelor of Arts, he made his way to the Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna. Receiving a gold medal there after two years, his career was assured, and he became what he is today, one of the most famous of living artists. His son, Tada Styka, also an exhibitor at the World's Fair, displayed precocious artistic talent, having exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1904 when only thirteen years old.

Connecticut. While in college he began his art studies in the night classes of the Connecticut League of Art Students under



"QUO VADIS?"

Reproduction of one of the famous paintings by the renowned Polish artist, Jan Styka, illustrating one of the very vivid scenes in the amphitheatre in Rome during Nero's time, as depicted in the widely-read novel of the Polish author, Sienkiewicz, "Quo Vadis?" This picture is one of a series of paintings by Jan Styka that reached the Exposition too late to secure a place for exhibition or classification in the Palace of Fine Arts. The series was exhibited in a building specially designed for the purpose on the Exposition grounds. The scene from "Quo Vadis?" here represented is where the untamable aurochs, bearing on its back the unfortunate Lygia, is being skilfully slain by Lygia's faithful henchman, Ursus. The aurochs had its neck broken by the victorious Ursus, the last of the condemned Christian gladiators.

in 1896 was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford,

the instruction of Mr. Charles N. Flagg. After graduation he went to Paris. In the fall of 1899 Potter went to Tunis, Africa, where he studied the Arab and Negro types.



TADA STYKA.

Son of Jan Styka. Portrait by himself.



PAR LE FER ET PAR LE FEU (BY SWORD AND FIRE).

Jan Styka (Poland).

This famous painting from the Paris Salon of 1901 was exhibited in the Palace of Liberal Arts. It represents Witold, the young Prince of Lithuania, swearing vengeance before his father, Kiejstut, upon the hostile order of German Knights, who had destroyed the town of Kowno by fire in 1364. Winrich, the Grand Master of the Order, had overcome the Lithuanian princes, Kiejstut, Patryk, Olgerd and Skirgiello, when Witold, then a boy of fifteen, swore by Perkum, the God of Fire, to be avenged, an oath which he carried out in 1411 on the plains of Gruenwald and Tannenburg.



SCULPTURE—Portuguese Section.

Portugal has at least one sculptor of exceptional ability, Antonio Teixeira-Lopez. In one view of the Portuguese gallery may be seen his "Charity" and "The Widow," the latter a faultless work, technically, and full of deep human feeling. In the other view are his "Santo Isidoro," carved in wood, and "Old People," a bronze bas relief.

Mr. Potter has executed portrait busts of Senators James K. Jones and F. J. Pettigrew, Honorable Charles A. Towne, Professor Elmer Gates and Doctor Thomas R. Pynchon, of Trinity College. Another of his prominent works is a group in granite, "Saint Anne and the Blessed Virgin," designed for a tomb in Saint Agnes Cemetery in Albany.

Sieur de La Salle, the French explorer, who was the first white man to make a thorough exploration of the Mississippi River, to take possession of the land west of it in the name of the French King, and to bestow upon it the name of Louisiana, was the subject of a portrait statue by Louis A. Gudebrod. The statue showed La Salle as he first stood on Louisiana soil, his right arm outstretched, his carbine resting in his left arm, taking possession of the Territory in his King's name. La Salle in the statue wears the buckskin coat and leggings, and the broad brimmed hat of the

early pioneer days. The sculptor is an admirer of the great Frenchman whose fame he seeks to perpetuate, and in speaking of his subject said: "It would be hard to find a more interesting character than that of La Salle for the hands of a sculptor to portray. Not only the strong individuality of the man, but the pleasing manner of dress and customs of the period in which he lived tend to appeal to the mind and imagination of the artist."

Mr. Gudebrod is one of the younger American sculptors who has shown promise of a brilliant career. He was born at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1872, and studied at the Art Students' League, New York, afterward going to Paris, where he remained two years studying with Jean Dampet, and also assisting Saint Gaudens. On his return to New York he executed a figure of Luke Huron for one of the niches in the Electric Tower at the Pan-American Exposition. He was director of



TOUCH.



TASTE.

SIGHT.

HEARING.

SMELL.

THE FIVE SENSES—Portuguese Section.—Julio Teixeira Bastos (Portugal).

Bastos has symbolized, by human figures, the five senses. The figures are well drawn and accurate in detail, evidently faithful copies of excellent models. "Hearing" is a young, robust blacksmith, his hand to his ear in an attitude of listening. "Smell" is a venerable padre in the act of taking snuff. "Sight," an aged Hebrew peddler, and "Taste," a ruffian drinking from a flagon, are interesting; but the best of the five is "Touch," a blind man with hands extended.



OX CART—Portuguese Section.

H. R. M. Amelia, Queen of Portugal (France, 1865), Silver Medal.

The sun, almost overhead, casts meager shadows of the sturdy oxen and wooden-wheeled cart. The sky is tender, luminous blue, vibrant with heat.

Sculpture at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston in 1901-1902. He is the author of various ideal figures and other subjects.

The other portrait statues on the hillside, all of them worthy examples of the sculptor's art were:

"Bienville," by Charles Lopez; "Daniel Boone," by Enid Yandell; "William Clark," by F. W. Ruckstuhl; "Pamfilo Narvaez," by Herbert Adams; "James Madison," by Janet Scudder; "James Monroe," by Julia Bracken; "Barbe-Marbois," by H. Herring; "Philippe Renault," by A. S. Calder and "Anthony Wayne," by W. C. Noble.

At the summit of the elevation, the sculpture scheme reached its climax in the great Festival Hall and Cascades, with their rich embellishment of statuary. Chief among these works was the



PORTRAIT OF THE ACTOR, João Rosa—Portuguese Section.

Bordallo Pinheiro Columbano (Portugal), Grand Prize.

Columbano is a typical Portuguese artist, having had his training at the Lisbon School of Fine Arts. His genius is many-sided, but his best work is in portraiture. This portrait is strong and full of character, suggesting the work of Velasquez.



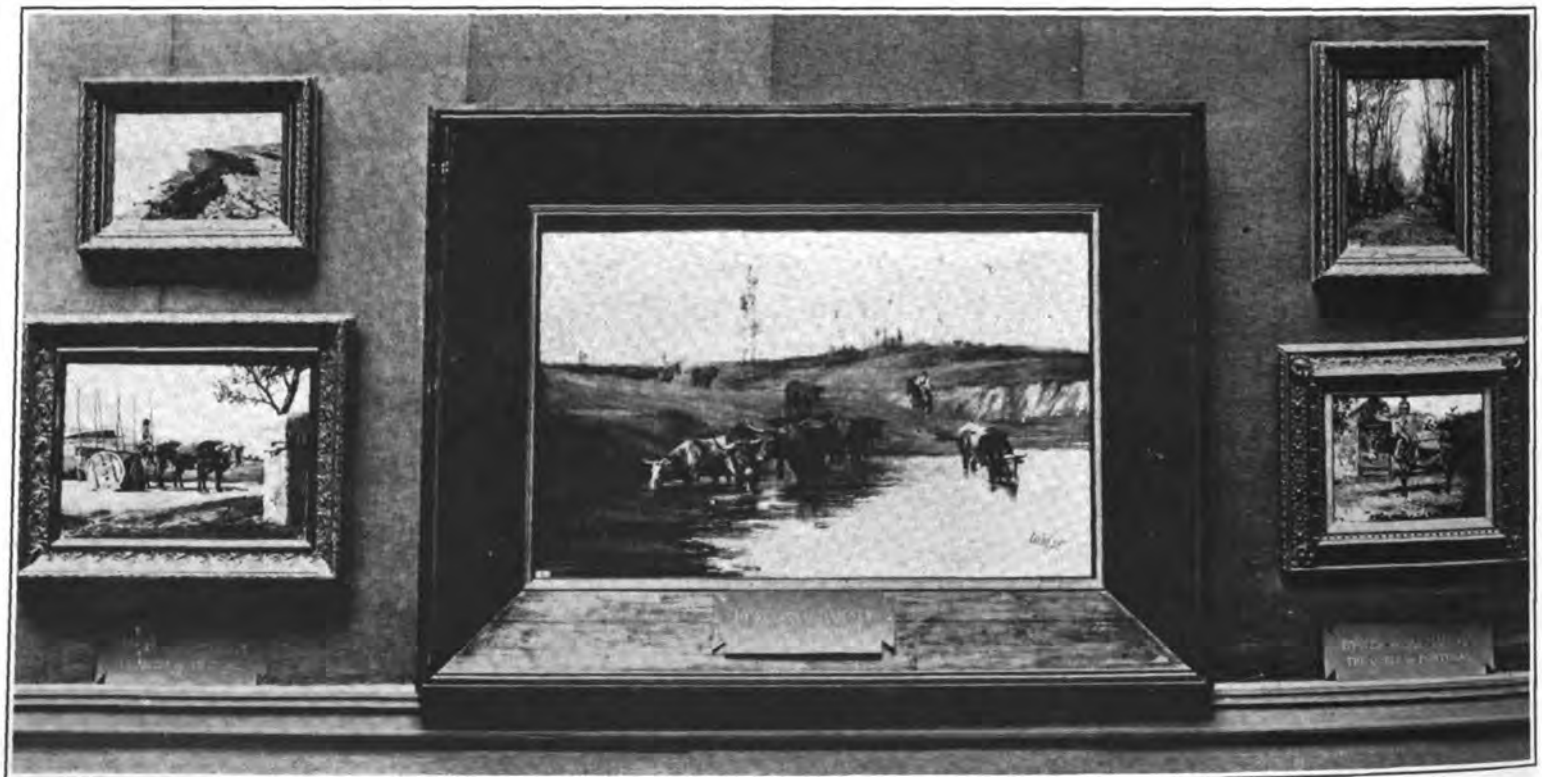
DONKEY—Portuguese Section.

H. R. M. Amelia, Queen of Portugal (France 1865), Silver Medal.

The Queen of Portugal is an artist of marked ability. Her technique is broad and direct and her compositions are usually typical of rural Portugal.

"Victory," by Evelyn B. Longman, that crowned the great central dome of the Exposition, on Festival Hall.

Miss Longman's "Victory" proved a surprise to those accustomed to the typical figure of the Greeks who represent both war and victory in female guise. This young artist was sufficiently bold to depart from preconceivable ideals, and she depicted her Victory as a young and virile male figure, as being more expressive of strength and conquest. The exquisite statue stood firmly poised on his sandaled feet, as if in the act of alighting. His right hand was raised as if in greeting, while in the left he held aloft the oak and olive wreath accorded to victorious heroes. The



CATTLE DRINKING—Portuguese Section.

H. R. M. Carlos, King of Portugal (Portugal, 1863), Gold Medal.

For distinguished service to the cause of art, the King of Portugal was awarded a diploma and grand medal of honor in addition to the gold medal honestly won by this beautiful pastel. The water, in the foreground, limpid and dappled with reflections of floating clouds, is relieved by a thirsty herd, a bank of clay and a stretch of green pasture.



while the legs were clothed in the armor worn by Greek warriors of the classic era. The heavy mantle fell in graceful folds, and was modeled to give the impression of being blown back from the shapely shoulders by the wind.

Fitting pendants to this masculine "Victory" were the exquisite twin Victories of Miss Enid Yandell, which decorated the restaurants on each end of the Colonnades of States, and which elicited the well-merited encomiums of connoisseurs.

Between these two stretched the great curved Colonnade, in the niches formed by whose pillars were enshrined the allegorical and symbolical figures typifying the fourteen States of the American Union that have been carved out of Jefferson's purchase. Each of these was in the form of a seated woman of colossal size, and each in pose, modeling and accessories symbolized in some way the resources and achievements of her State. The list of these State statues was:

"Louisiana," by R. Schwarz; "Missouri," by A. S. Calder; "Arkansas," by A. Jaegers; "Iowa," by C. Tefft; "Kansas," by A. Weinmann; "Minnesota," by G. Gerlach; "Nebraska," by F. H. Packer; "North Dakota," by Bruno L. Zimm; "South Dakota," by L. O. Lawrie; "Colorado," by August Zeller; "Montana," by A. C. Skodik; "Wyoming," by C. F. Hamann; "Oklahoma," by J. L. Conway and "Indian Territory," by C. A. Heber.

Flanking the main entrance of Festival Hall were the two

symbolic statues, "Music," by August Lukemann, and "Dance," by M. Tonetti, while above was the great group in classic style, "Triumph of Apollo," by Philip Martiny.

The three cascades that leaped down to the grand basin had their origin in three great fountains at the top of the hill. The central of these, immediately in front of Festival Hall, was H. A. McNeil's "Fountain of Liberty." Twelve colossal groups surrounded its waters, which sprung from a niche surmounted by an heroic composition, in which statues typifying Liberty, Justice and Truth figured prominently. The

surrounding groups referred to the human qualities that sprung from and are fostered by Liberty.

The two minor cascades, one on either side, had their origins in fountains designated, respectively, the "Fountain of the Atlantic" and "Fountain of the Pacific." Both of these were the work of Isidore Konti. These symbolic groups were expressions of the peaceful or stormy characteristics of these two great bodies of water.

In the placid ocean lying between America and the Orient Mr. Konti found a most charming fancy. The

graceful figure of a girl floating in the air, attended by an albatross, made one feel the calm of that watery waste. The poise of maiden and bird was one of the delightful impressions of the Exposition. The chaste and simple conception was finely sustained by a group of cupids and fishes around the base of the pedestal. What types of babyhood the sculptor used



GENERAL VIEW—Russian Section.

The lower one of the two central pictures is the "Portrait of Madame K." by T. E. Repin, the most noted portrait painter in Russia and the recipient of the diploma and gold medal of honor. The flesh is beautifully modeled and the delicate tints of the lace-trimmed gown, the brown of the boa and the blue of chair and curtain form a delightful color harmony. The picture above this one is interesting because of its theme. It is the "Consecration of a Government Dram-Shop," by N. V. Orloff. The former proprietor stands apart, disconsolate because his lucrative business has been absorbed by the state.

Russia made no official exhibit at the Exposition. The collection of pictures was sent by the art societies, under the direction of the Councillor of Commerce of Saint Petersburg, arriving in midsummer. Hence, it was necessary to hang the pictures wherever available wall space could be found. Rooms on the second floor of the Central Art palace were therefore given up to the Russian art exhibit.



THE GOLDEN CLOUD—Russian Section.  
V. P. Verestchagin (Russia, 1844).

This symbolic composition, the morning mist rising from the mountain, was painted by the brother of the famous artist who lost his life on a Russian battleship.

as his models was not told, but the infantile charm of the faces was most happily caught. Konti never lacks poetic feeling.

A spirited companion piece for the Fountain of the Pacific was the figure of a youth. He stood in the clouds, with upraised arm controlling the tempestuous Atlantic. Vigor and power, with the grace of young manhood, were the stamp of the composition. At his feet soared the eagle, king of birds, typifying the restless and turbulent nature of the Atlantic. The infants and the fishes were repeated around the base of this pedestal. Each group surmounted a globe from which gushed the waters for the first plunge down the sparkling and refreshing cascades.

Other ideas associated with the same theme were presented in a series of groups extending down the successive water leaps to the grand basin. The length of each cascade was 300 feet, giving splendid scope for fourteen groupings, mounted on pedestals stationed at each leap.

This work was highly imaginative, the kind of sculpture which appeals to the love of beauty and sentiment inherent in most, whether art critics, connoisseurs, or mere lay lovers of the dreams of fancy. Babes and dolphins gamboled along the dancing waters, girls with sea gulls and petrels, and boys worrying cub bears, sea gods riding sea lions—all rode on the rushing flood, as it fell toward the great pool below.

On each side of the Pacific fountain, twenty-five feet below the pedestal of the surmounting girl and albatross, were groups that harmonized with the quiet atmosphere above; one a boy playing with a polar bear cub, and the other a draped female figure with a sea bird,



A FROSTY DAY IN SAINT PETERSBURG—Russian Section.  
E. E. Volkoff (Russia).

Intense cold is the theme of this canvas. The foreground is occupied by barges frozen in the ice-locked river. In the distance a cathedral of characteristic Russian architecture, against a rose violet sky, is tinged with crimson by the morning sun.

symbolizing the fauna of the countries bordering the Pacific and its islands. Proceeding down the cascade stairways, the cascade statuary became more joyous, with simple abandon. Children were buffeting the waves with fish. Some of the urchins rode dolphins through the foaming spray. They represented the play of the waters and the abundant animal wealth which they contain, while the ideas of navigation over the depths of the sea, and the importance of communication between the continents, were typified by other groups which the imagination of the sculptor called into life.

The sculpture plan, so far as the general embellishment of the grounds was concerned, was completed with the decoration of the cascades. About each main palace of the Exposition, however, sculpture was used freely in spandrels, bas-relief panels and figures, all bearing some definite relation to the purposes and contents of their respective buildings, and adding greatly to the beauty and charm of the Exposition as a whole.

Many of these are worthy of especial mention.

Particularly of interest was the work of Robert Porter Bringham, which embellished the Palace of Education. Mr. Bringham was born in Jersey County, Illinois, March 22, 1855. In 1880 he entered the Saint Louis School of Fine Arts, where, in addition to his study of the plastic art, he learned drawing and perspective. After three years of study there he went to Paris where he attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts, studying besides in the Atelier



NAPOLEON'S LAST DAY IN MOSCOW IN 1812—Russian Section.  
J. K. Feodoroff (Russia).

Never were the valor and patriotism of the Russian people more conclusively shown than when they burned to the ground their ancient capital, Moscow, in order to check the insolent advance of Napoleon. This painting represents the baffled conqueror in the Kremlin, the city outside all in flames.

Dumont. He returned to Saint Louis for a three years' stay, and again went to Paris and remained three years, during which time he maintained his own atelier in the French capital. Mr. Bringhurst has conducted the class in sculpture at the Saint Louis School of Fine Arts for seventeen years, and has executed many commissions in addition to his class work. He was selected by the Civic Improvement League as a committee of one to observe Exposition sculpture, and to select such pieces as would lend

themselves to permanent decorative uses in Saint Louis. On the Palace of Education Mr. Bringhurst designed and executed every piece of sculpture. There were twelve separate models, each of which was duplicated from four to sixteen times, so that the sculptural decorations of the building

comprised eighty-four separate pieces.

The main entrance of the structure, which was repeated in the center of each of the four facades, formed the principal mass decoration of the building. It was in the form of a triumphal arch, and, like all triumphal arches, carried sculpture in abundance. The disposition of this sculpture was the same as in the great triumphal arches of the world, such as the Arc de Triomphe, at Paris; the arches of Trajan and Constantine, at Rome, and recently the Water Gate, at the Columbian Exposition, and the Dewey Arch, in New



ROMEO AND JULIET—Russian Section.

K. B. Venig (Russia).

This important canvas, portraying the death scene in the tomb of the Capulets, attracted much attention because of its excellent textures. Satin, hair and the death hue were perfectly represented.

York. On the top of such an arch there is a crowning



PINE WOODS—Russian Section.

I. A. Veltz (Russia).

Veltz has several atmospheric effects, among which this wood interior is the most pleasing. The stately trunks, with glimpses of a radiant blue sky, are painted with knowledge and sympathy.



THE TSAR, IVAN IV, AND THE HERMIT, NICHOLAS SOLAS—Russian Section.

P. T. Heller (Russia). Bronze medal.

Ivan the Terrible, having butchered the inhabitants of Novgorod, is offered raw meat by the hermit as a symbol of his bloodthirstiness. The painting has some excellent qualities.





EVENING IN THE WILDERNESS—Swedish Section.  
Olof Arborelius (Sweden, 1842—), Gold Medal.

This picture reveals all the characteristics of the Swedish school, bold brush-work, strong color, dramatic feeling. The clouds, although broadly painted, are fleecy in texture.

sculpture, usually the four-horse two-wheeled Roman racing chariot, called a quadriga, from the four horses that draw it. The spandrels or triangular spaces above the curve of the arch, are filled with figures, and others are grouped in front of the coupled columns which support the massive attic and entablature. This traditional sculpture treatment of the triumphal arch was carried out in the main entrance of the Educational building.

The crowning piece of the arch of the Palace of Education was called "The Louisiana Quadriga." In the composition, the two-wheeled Roman chariot was drawn by four powerful, prancing horses, hitched abreast as always in quadrigas. They had the short-cropped mane of the Roman steed. The center horses were thrown back on their haunches, and two female figures guided and restrained the outer horses by grasping their bridles. In her free hand the figure at the left carried an olive branch, that at the right a palm branch, symbolical, respectively, of Peace and Victory. The prancing of the



THE VIRGIN MARY WITH THE  
DOVES OF SACRIFICE—  
Swedish Section.

Olle Hjortzberg (Sweden).

This purely decorative composition shows the influence of Italian training on Swedish art, blending of the rugged and the sensuous.



THE MUSER—Swedish Section.

John Borjeson (Sweden).

The symbolism of this statue in bronze is not apparent; but the artistic qualities are plainly to be seen. The anatomy and the expression are faultless.



SHALLOW WATER—Swedish Section.  
Olof Arborelius (Sweden, 1842—), Gold Medal.

Arborelius usually paints the dazzle of summer sun and the glitter of snow. This canvas, with its dappled foliage and rippling water, reveals a milder mood.

horses gave excuse for strong movement in the guiding figures. The center figure in the chariot was a symbolical conception of the Louisiana Territory—a well-draped, erect female figure, holding in her upraised right hand an American flag that dropped in light folds about her, and in her upraised left hand a blazing torch symbolical of Education.

To the right and left of the big quadriga were pyramidal companion groups of three figures each, occupying pedestals separate from that on which the quadriga stood. These groups formed a part of the quadriga composition, however, in the fact that they carried the eye of the spectator along the pleasing line to the top of the flag surmounting the quadriga. The groups balanced each other perfectly. In the disposition of figures and accessories, the central figure in each group was thrown above the other by a series of steps which rose to a pedestal. The sculptor called these groups "The Flight of Time" and "The Thread of Fate."

In "The Flight of Time," the traditional figure of Father Time, aged,



DIRECTOR LAMM'S WIFE AND CHILDREN—Swedish Section.

Carl Larsson (Sweden 1865—), Gold Medal of Honor.

In color this portrait group is typically Swedish. The rich red gown against the dull mahogany and gold of the chest of drawers is most effective.



WINTER EVENING—Swedish Section.  
Anshelm Leonard Schultzberg (Sweden, 1862—)

Drifted snow, somber forest, distant mountains and luxurious sky combine to form a landscape of rare harmony and charm.



EVENING SUN—Swedish Section.

Charlotte Wahlstrom (Sweden), Bronze Medal.

In technique this painting is extremely broad. The water, with its vibrant reflections is remarkably limpid and true to nature.



VIEW OF THE VALLEY OF THE HUSKWARNE—Swedish Section.

Alfred Bergström (Sweden), Gold Medal.

The vigor and genuineness of the Norse people are revealed in their art. Their painting is broad, sympathetic and direct.

wrinkled, bearded and winged, carrying the traditional long scythe, pointed with upraised left hand the warning that time stays for no man. The male figure below, awakening from sleep, typified Morning. The female figure, wrapping herself in flowing drapery that hooded her head, typified Evening. Between the figures was the winged hour glass, symbolical of the flight of time.

In "The Thread of Fate," a winged figure of the beautiful one of the three fates—Clotho, the spinner of the thread of life—occupied the center of the group, corresponding with Father Time in the other group. Below was the winged "Spinning Wheel," on whose smooth tire the hands of the male and female flanking figures meet in a light touch.

Backgrounded by the heavy attic of the triumphal arch, repeated four times



CALIBAN—Swedish Section.

David Edström (Sweden), Silver Medal.

The deformed slave in "The Tempest" is interpreted, in this bronze, with marvelous understanding. The mouth and eyes especially show the want of moral sense.

on each main entrance, or sixteen times in all, was one of the most chaste and charming of the figures in the Exposition sculpture collections—an angel gathering in her full, bare arms, in close embrace over her breast, a great spray of the feathery golden rod, which grows in every State of the Union, and has come to be regarded as the national flower of the United States. The closely filleted hair, the close-folded wings, the downcast eyes and the bended head gave an impression of physical and mental repose that made a fine foil for the strong action of the quadriga, and its flanking figures just above. The figure was a study in bilateral symmetry which only the drapery pleasingly varied.

On pedestals about ten feet high, at the base of the coupled Corinthian columns on either side of the main entrance.

were two big groups that balanced each other. They were in



A FIR BANK—Swedish Section.

Gottfrid Kallstenius (Sweden), Gold Medal.

Here Kallstenius shows his daring, his sureness of touch. Every brush-stroke counts. The effect of distance and the varied foliage are perfectly realized.



WINTER EVENING IN THE WOODS—Swedish Section.

Anshelm Leonard Schultzberg (Sweden, 1862—).

In color this wood interior is remarkably beautiful. The snow, gray-purple in the foreground, is tinged by a glorious golden afterglow.



PORTRAIT OF MRS. B—Swedish Section.  
Bernhard Österman (Sweden), Gold Medal.

Österman is not afraid of violent contrast in light and shade. The face, neck and hands are subjected to unusually strong light, rendering the shadows dense though not opaque.

flanked the quadriga seventy-five feet above them. Each consisted of three figures with accessories. One of these was entitled "Music," the other, "Industry."

In Music an upright female figure stood upon a broken renaissance column between two leaning figures. She was playing upon a harp whose curving lines reach some distance above her head. Her music seemed to supply an accompaniment for the music made by the supporting figures below—a youth engaged in operatic song and a maiden performing an obligato on a violin. The composition gave a fine idea in plastic of the proper blending of the sound of



THE ANNUNCIATION—Swedish Section.

Sigrid Blomberg (Sweden), Bronze Medal.  
This is a beautiful conception of the Virgin, at the moment when her glorious mission was made known to her. The modeling is strong and refined.

general conception not unlike the groups that

voice and instrument in music. It showed a clear conception on

the part of the artist of the proper function of each of the sources of musical sound which he portrays. The sculptor's representation of the violin in use is far above the usual representation of this instrument, maligned of sculptors and painters.

In Industry the central figure was of Minerva, easily identified by the winged helmet on her head. She leaned with the right hand on an anvil and held with the up-raised left a sculptured Victory surmounting a globe. She was supported by two figures leaning at a lower level so that their heads reach to the level of their knees. One of these figures represented



PORTRAIT OF MR. JAMES DEERING—Swedish Section  
Anders L. Zorn (Sweden, 1860—), Grand Prize.

Zorn is one of the most versatile as well as virile among modern painters. His figure work is especially strong, and as a painter of men's portraits he has no superior.



FULL MOON IN JULY—Swedish Section.  
Ester Almqvist (Sweden), Bronze Medal.

The tree technique in this painting is interesting. A peculiarly ghostly effect is produced by the somber foliage and the full moon.



SEVENTEEN YEARS—Swedish Section.  
Carl Larsson (Sweden, 1856), Gold Medal of Honor.

The detail of the inlaid woodwork in this painting is excellent, the figures are good and the shadows are singularly luminous.



# STATUE OF HORACE MANN, BY BUSH-BROWN

545



THE EVENING STAR—Swedish Section.  
Gottfrid Kallstenius (Sweden), Gold Medal.

This picture is genuine impressionism, without a superfluous brush-stroke. At one point there is no line between sea and sky. Misty starlight and nocturnal stillness are beautifully portrayed.

Architecture, as shown by the scroll in its hands; the other, Mechanics, indicated by the sledge it held. A big cog-wheel and an electric generator formed further accessories.

In addition to the sculpture on the building itself, an interesting feature of the Palace of Education was the statue of the



WOOD GROUSE—Swedish Section.  
Bruno Liljefors (Sweden), Gold Medal.

The realistic in this composition is so blended with the ideal as to produce an effect of rare charm. It is a perfect woodland interpretation.

great educator, Horace Mann, by H. K. Bush-Brown, which stood at the northeast entrance. "The statue is treated as a group of two figures," said the artist in speaking of his work. "Horace Mann, with a long cloak thrown lightly over his shoulder, is



THE FOX—Swedish Section.  
Bruno Liljefors (Sweden), Gold Medal.

Liljefors produces wonderful landscape effects, and his reputation as an animal painter might rest on his handling of this crafty fox alone.



MID-SUMMER MORNING—Swedish Section.  
K. A. Borgh (Sweden, 1847), Silver Medal.

This wood interior, with its vibrant atmosphere and brilliant summer coloring, is a pleasing variation from the Swedish winter landscape.

dressed in the old-time frock coat, with short vest, and trousers buttoned down the side. His left hand, hanging by his side, is holding a book as though he were interrupted in his reading. His right hand is affectionately resting on the shoulder of a youth, who has just rushed up to the great master to show him the model of a waterwheel which he has just made and which he holds before him in his right hand. His left arm is thrown around Mr. Mann, who looks down at the boy's wheel with sympathetic interest. The boy looks up at him with intense earnestness."

"The whole group is expressive of the great affection and sympathy which Mr. Mann had for young people, and emphasizes the fact that he was one of the leaders in establishing manual training as an accessory to book learning."



PORTRAIT OF THE PAINTER J.—  
Swedish Section.  
Emil Österman (Sweden), Gold Medal.

The full brow, serious eye and shapely hands of the painter are in full light. The face is a superb character study.



LE SECOURS—International Section.  
A. F. Schenck (Peru).

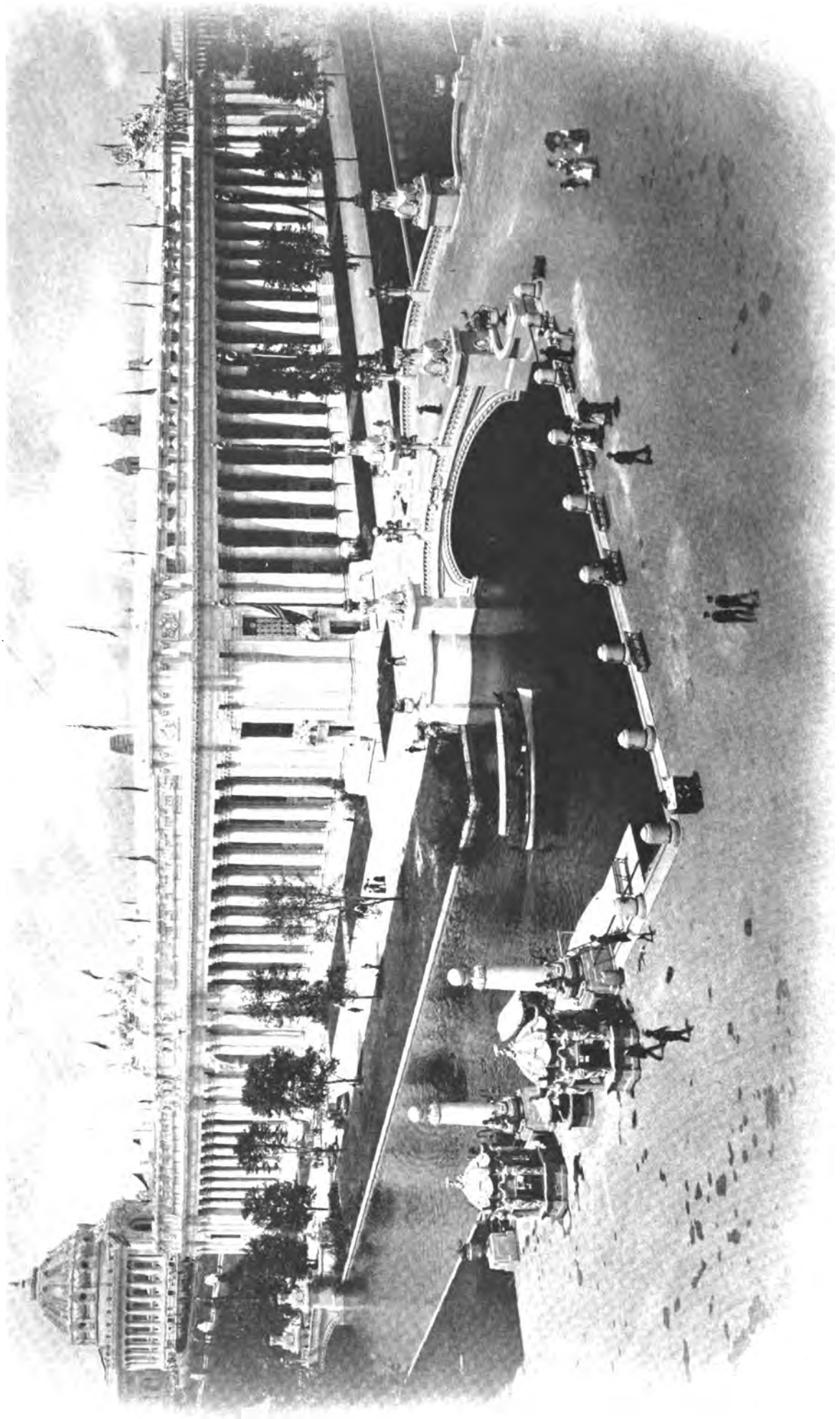
This picture portrays a shepherdess in the Andes, overtaken by a fierce snowstorm, calling for aid. The wind, the terror of the goats and the driving snow are well represented.

Each of the Exposition palaces was decorated with the same regard for a finished and artistic result. On the Manufactures and Varied Industries buildings were beautiful spandrels and decorative figures. On the Mines building were several characteristic groups by Charles Mulligan.



THE EAGLE AND THE HARE—Swedish Section.  
Bruno Liljefors (Sweden), Gold Medal.

A waste of rocks, interspersed with dull colored vegetation, forms a background for the majestic bird as he swoops down upon his terrified prey.



PALACE OF EDUCATION, FROM TOWER OF LIBERAL ARTS PALACE.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### EDUCATION, SOCIAL ECONOMY, LIBERAL ARTS, PHYSICAL CULTURE, OLYMPIC GAMES.

A GREAT EXHIBIT PALACE ALLOTTED TO EDUCATION FOR THE FIRST TIME AT AN EXPOSITION—DEVELOPMENT IN KINDERGARTENS AND MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS—SPECIAL EDUCATION IN ARTS, INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE—LECTURES BY EMINENT VISITORS—INSTITUTIONAL EXHIBITS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ECONOMY—DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW SCIENCE WHOSE AIM IS BETTER LIVING FOR THE MASSES—MODEL STRUCTURES OF THE MUNICIPAL STREET—SEVERAL LEADING CITIES REPRESENTED—GOOD ROADS EXHIBIT—THE MODEL PLAYGROUND AND ITS MANY DELIGHTED CHILDREN—DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL ARTS AND THE SPLENDID PALACE IN WHICH THE EXHIBITS WERE INSTALLED—MANY COUNTRIES REPRESENTED BY ELABORATE DISPLAYS—DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES—INTERESTING SCENES AT THE INTERNATIONAL EVENTS.

FOR the first time in the history of Expositions the World's Fair of 1904 provided a grand palace covering 210,000 square feet for the educational exhibits, and not only accorded



HOWARD J. ROGERS,  
Chief of Education and  
Social Economy and Direc-  
tor of Congresses.

them the place of honor at the head of all the classification groups, but made education the keynote of all exhibit classifications.

Educational exhibits could not be interesting displays of finished products as in other departments, and even the "live exhibits" of processes had to be limited to laboratories in operation, manual training schools with pupils at work, domestic science classes from the Saint Louis schools and the actual instruction of the deaf, dumb and blind. But with photographed demonstrations of actual class work and of school life and methods; with monographs covering every phase of educational systems and results; with charts, maps, models, apparatus, specimens and printed matter

describing educational processes and achievements from the kindergarten to the university and technical schools, there were installed here comparative exhibits from all countries noted for educational effort—from thirty of our States—from the famous universities of the world—from England, France, Germany, Sweden, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Japan, China, Ceylon, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil and Argentine.

The interest in these exhibits was intensified by the general recognition of the fact that the struggle between nations for industrial and commercial supremacy during the present century is to be decided in favor of the countries most successful in training their people for the highest efficiency in the arts and crafts, and in industrial production generally. Nowhere else has there ever been installed such a comprehensive and complete exhibit of the world's educational institutions and activities—Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education for Men, Higher



ALVIN E. POPE,  
Superintendent of the  
Model Schools for the  
Deaf and for the Blind.



MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION CLUB, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

1. George E. Gay, President Educational Exhibit Association. 2. De Lancey M. Ellis, Vice-President. 3. Alicia M. Zierden, Secretary. 4. Beatrice Connors. 5. Mathilde Rabacka. 6. Gertrude Isabella Ariza. 7. Mrs. J. S. Landers. 8. Miss Lena Lee White. 9. Laura J. Evans. 10. Mrs. Lenore Harris. 11. Allie May Applegate. 12. Olive C. Kellogg. 13. Mary MacArthur. 14. C. M. Sessions. 15. Mrs. L. Ione Ford. 16. Edith Leonore Webster. 17. Mrs. Lillie Cooper. 18. Miss Sara Frazier. 19. Mary E. Ragan. 20. Miss Frances A. Cook. 21. Miss Christine Merle Scovel. 22. Clara M. Paquet. 23. Gertrude L. Brinkhaus. 24. Ernesto Nelson. 25. Leonora Largen. 26. C. G. Rathmann. 27. Miss Susanna E. Sirwell. 28. Miss Mary Vaughan. 29. Carolyn A. Pond. 30. Frances E. White. 31. Lulu Metzger. 32. Will C. Knoelk. 33. Robert Furlong. 34. Addie Northam Fields. 35. Mrs. H. C. Reynolds. 36. J. Hinkston. 37. Carolyn A. Pond. 38. M. M. Brashear. 39. G. O. Buchanan. 40. C. Mae Hansel. 41. Emma Serl. 42. Ferruccio Guindani. 43. A. R. Hager. 44. T. L. Trawick. 45. E. Morales delos Rios. 46. W. D. Parker. 47. George L. Stitt. 48. James B. Ragan. 49. Emanuel Serva, French Exhibit. 50. Victor J. Whitlock. 51. John MacDonald. 52. Joas Baptista da Motta. 53. Howard Martin. 54. Robert S. Williams. 55. William B. Walker. 56. William Shelton Bixler. 57. George H. Cresce.





WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY EXHIBIT.

Education for Women, Special Education in Fine Arts, Special Education in Agriculture, in Commerce and Industry. Besides the State and foreign school exhibits and those of the



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Main entrance to the department devoted to Education in the Palace of Education and Social Economy.



WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY EXHIBIT.

combined exhibit of the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges and Experiment Stations of the United States, for which Congress made a special appropriation of \$100,000.



EVOLUTION OF THE SCHOOL HOUSE, AS SHOWN BY MODELS IN THE COLORADO EXHIBIT.

Universities and Polytechnic Schools, independent exhibits of their municipal schools were made by New York, Chicago, Saint Louis, Cleveland and Indianapolis, and there was a

Part of the Palace of Education was fitted out as a lecture hall for stereopticon and lantern lectures, with seats for 250 auditors. Here many lectures were delivered on a wide



DEMONSTRATING WORK OF SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVES.

The youthful violin players were from the Kansas School of Music for the Blind; the four pupils and teacher shown in the illustration at the right represented the Nebraska School for the Deaf. The lower picture at the left is a view of the model school room of the Missouri School for the Deaf; at its side is illustrated a section of the exhibit made by the Illinois School for the Blind.



MANUAL TRAINING EXHIBIT, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

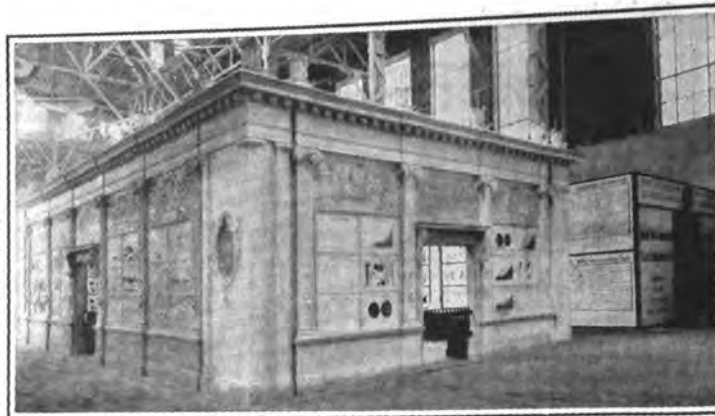
The work of students in all the departments of manual training at the University was shown, the exhibit being one of the most comprehensive in the building.

range of subjects by distinguished visitors, and here many lectures were heard from educators and many discussions of educational topics by bodies of school teachers. Howard J. Rogers was chief of the department and Miss Minnie Bronson was superintendent of primary and secondary education exhibits.

More detailed reference to the exhibits will be found in the chapters relating to the participation of the various states and countries.

Social Economy as a science takes note of every effort or instrumentality to promote the general welfare or ameliorate the condition of the masses of mankind. Everything that has contributed thereto since the origin of the race and, in fact, nearly everything in the voluminous catalogues of a Universal Exposition might be embraced in exhibits illustrating tentative solutions of the problems of Social Economy.

This embarrassing comprehensiveness of the subject and its tendency to appropriate the whole show, constrained the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, while recognizing it as a separate department, to limit its catalogue to thirteen groups,



PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY'S EXHIBIT.

By tables, charts and maps the Prudential Insurance Company of America illustrated the development of Industrial Insurance in America.

including fifty-eight classes. Even then it was found that exhibiting nations would insist on installing in connection with some of their other exhibits many things embraced in the groups and classes of Social Economy. Moreover, as the Model Street would house another large part of the Social Economy displays, the department was allowed the south corridor of the Palace of Education, and Howard J. Rogers, Chief of Education, was made also Chief of Social Economy.

The exhibits were classified under four general heads: first, Social Economy proper; second, Charities and Corrections; third, Hygiene and Public Health; fourth, Municipal Improvement. Under the first were included studies of social and economic conditions, economic resources and organization, State regulation of industry and labor, organization of industrial workers, methods of

remuneration, co-operative institutions, provident institutions and housing of the working classes. Under the head of Charities and Corrections were exhibits of institutions for defectives.

Noteworthy among the important educational exhibits was



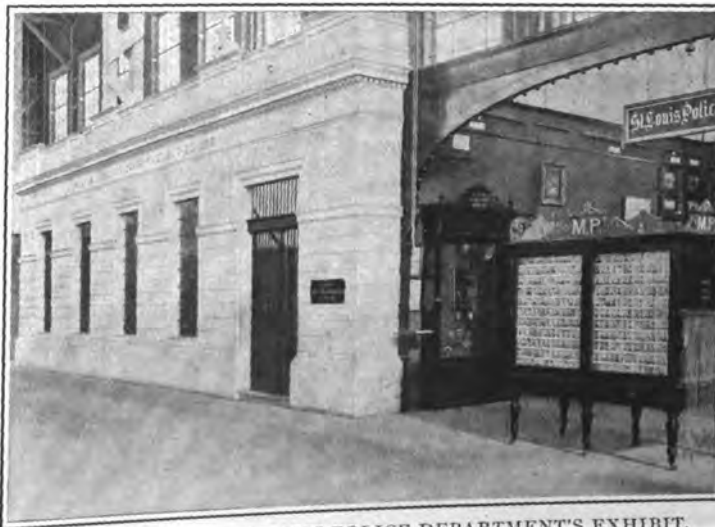
CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY EXHIBIT, EDUCATION PALACE.

The exhibit illustrated the course of training pursued at the Academy. The picture at the right was the artist's inspiration for the statuary exhibited by the Academy, illustrated by the picture on the left. George J. Zolnay was the sculptor.



ILLUSTRATING THE BERTILLON SYSTEM.

This was a part of the Saint Louis Police Department's exhibit in the Palace of Education. It showed how the police obtain descriptions of criminals.



MODEL JAIL, SAINT LOUIS POLICE DEPARTMENT'S EXHIBIT.

In connection with the Model Jail there was also exhibited a rogues' gallery and a collection of weapons and a large variety of burglars' tools.

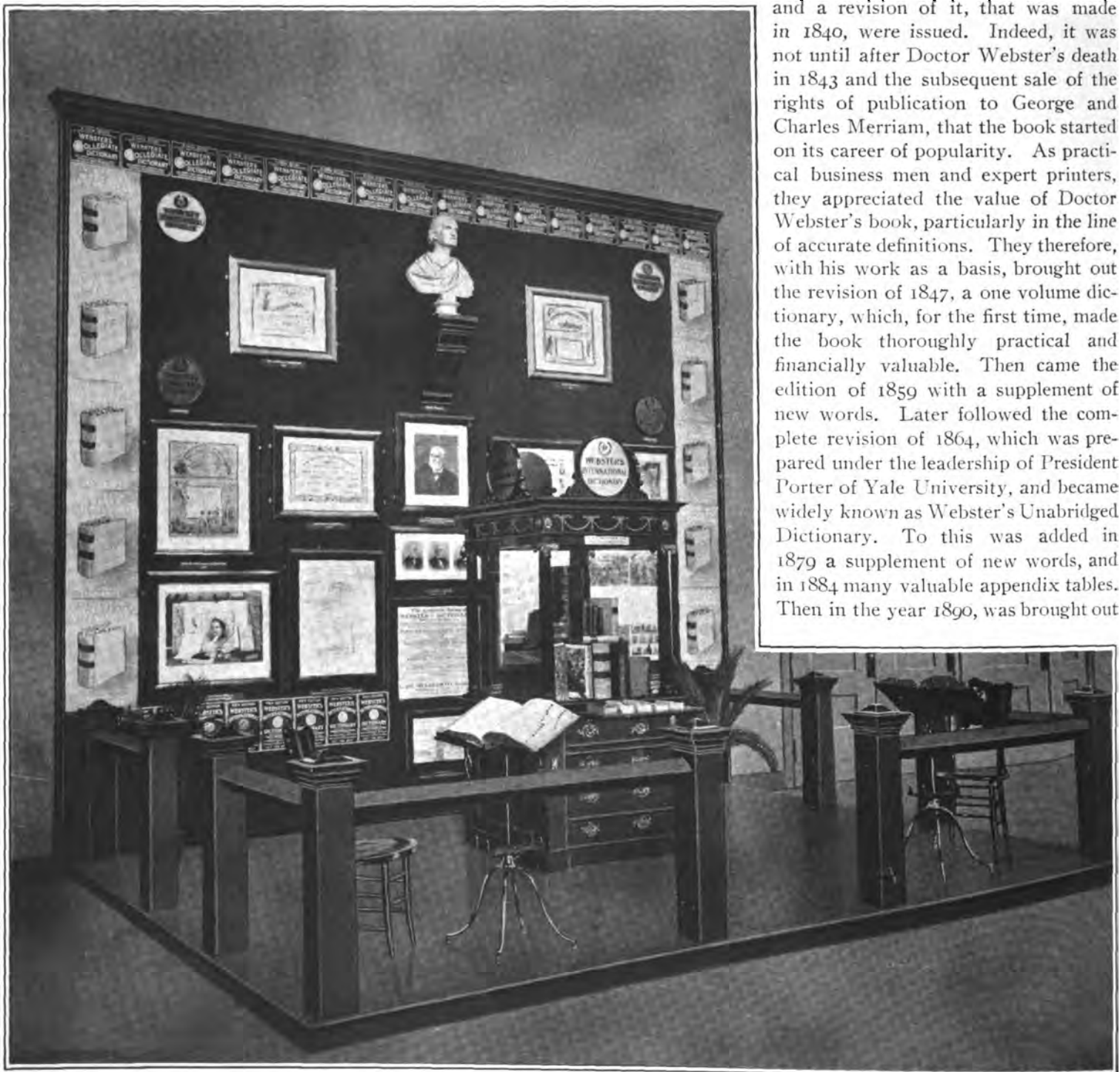
that of Webster's International Dictionary, which again won the highest literary prize in an international exhibition, is an example of evolution and growth contemporaneous with that of the country itself. Its first germ was formed far back in 1806, at a time when the name America, as well as United States, was almost a by-word among the nations. When we had still to win our complete emancipation from England by the war of 1812, a Yankee schoolmaster brought out a bit of a dictionary, "Webster's Compendious," and started at work upon a more ambitious undertaking. After more than twenty years of continuous labor, an "American Dictionary" of the English language was published. It was a handsome quarto of two volumes, and was in some respects the most extensive literary enterprise that had up to that time been undertaken on this continent. The story of how Noah Webster was supported during the years devoted to the dictionary, by the income derived from the sale of the well-known "Blue Back

Speller," is one of the romances of early literature in America. As early as 1847, more than a score of million copies of this book had been sold, and to its influence, together with that of the dictionary, has been credited much of the uniformity that characterizes American speech.

The Dictionary, which was published in 1828, quickly achieved a reputation for scholarship and accuracy, as well it might when the painstaking care of its editor is considered. After several years' labor, and when the work was nearing completion, Doctor Webster grew into a realization that without further research it would be deficient along etymological lines, so he ceased from his direct work in definition and began investigations in many foreign languages. In his research he even took the then trying trip abroad, and pushed his studies among the libraries and universities of Europe.

The financial success of the work, however, was not striking, and only a few thousand copies of the original edition

and a revision of it, that was made in 1840, were issued. Indeed, it was not until after Doctor Webster's death in 1843 and the subsequent sale of the rights of publication to George and Charles Merriam, that the book started on its career of popularity. As practical business men and expert printers, they appreciated the value of Doctor Webster's book, particularly in the line of accurate definitions. They therefore, with his work as a basis, brought out the revision of 1847, a one volume dictionary, which, for the first time, made the book thoroughly practical and financially valuable. Then came the edition of 1859 with a supplement of new words. Later followed the complete revision of 1864, which was prepared under the leadership of President Porter of Yale University, and became widely known as Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. To this was added in 1879 a supplement of new words, and in 1884 many valuable appendix tables. Then in the year 1890, was brought out



THE EXHIBIT OF WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY BY G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.



at immense expense, an entirely complete revision, with the title "Webster's International Dictionary." To this was added in 1900 at large expense, a valuable supplement of 25,000 new words, and still more recently a revised Gazetteer of the World and a Biographical Dictionary.

While these later editions have been founded upon the work of Doctor Webster and have retained so much of that work as has stood the test of time, a hasty comparison of any part of an early edition with the corresponding portion of the current book reveals how much of the early matter has been displaced by the results of modern philological study, and how vast have been the additions to the English vocabulary since Webster's day. Since the first editions of the dictionary were published, science, in its modern sense, has almost been made anew and its vocabulary has demanded dictionary recognition. Evolution and other basic theories have been formulated. Electricity and its manifold applications have every year given us before unthought-of words and meanings. The growth of both England and America in political importance

has brought them into closer contact with foreign peoples and has crowded the English vocabulary with borrowed words. That the publishers have realized the greatness of this growth and of their duty to the dictionary is shown by the numerous editions they have issued, and by the almost constant editorial work in progress for nearly three score years. Over a million dollars have been invested in the dictionary since it left Doctor Webster's hands and the assistance of the most eminent scholars at home and abroad has been secured in the effort to keep it abreast of the world's progress. German scholarship has contributed the work of Doctor Mahn and Doctor Fick; from Australia has come the work of such men as Joshua Lake of Melbourne, J. H. Maiden, the government botanist of Sydney and Edward Tregear, the noted student of Polynesian tongues; while among American scholars few names stand higher than those of President Porter of Yale and William T. Harris, the United States Commissioner of Education, who have successively been intrusted with the important supervisory work of the editor-in-chief. In various departments of literature, science and art, the definitions have been prepared by such men as William D. Whitney, President D. C. Gilman of Carnegie Institute, Justice D. J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, President Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University, Professor G. L. Kittredge of Harvard, Professor Lounsbury of Yale, Reverend S. M. Jackson of the University of New York, President Mendenhall, formerly of Worcester Polytechnic Institute and General A. W. Greely of the United States Army.

In connection with all this new work, the tradition of the Webster method in defining has been followed to so remarkable a degree that the book seems still to bear the impress of Doctor Webster's personality. This is not the result of chance but of careful method. As a co-laborer with Doctor Webster was his son-in-law, Doctor Chauncey A. Goodrich,

later the editor-in-chief of one of the revisions. With Doctor Goodrich worked Professor Porter, later president of Yale, and received from him the best traditions of the Webster genius. Associated with Professor Porter and trained by him were Doctor Loomis J. Campbell, who was the head of the office corps on the International Dictionary, and F. Sturges Allen who later became the head office editor of the 1900 supplement.

It is probably due to this co-ordination of high scholarship with carefully elaborated plans, that the fame of Webster's Dictionary has grown as the country has grown, and that, just as today the name of America has become synonymous with the United States and our country has become one of the world's powers, so the American Dictionary of Noah Webster has grown to be truly international and one of the world's books. Not only is Webster's International Dictionary the standard of the school books of the country and of the United States Government printing office, not only is it recommended by every state school superintendent who is in office, or has

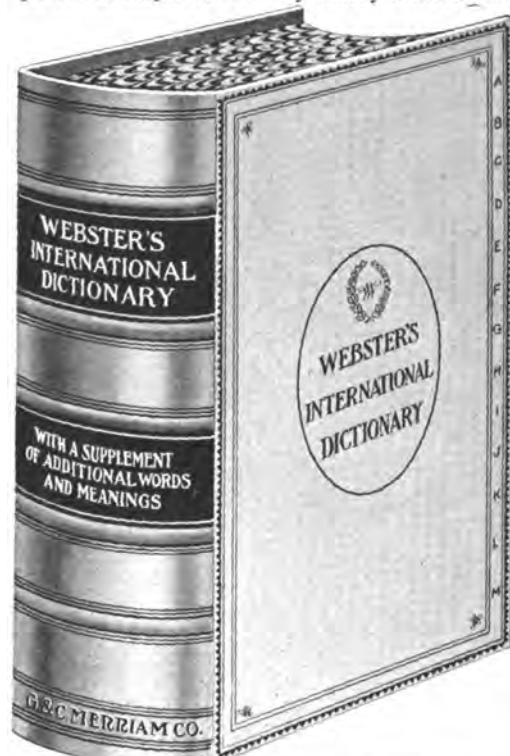
been in office for the last thirty years, but it is also the authority of all of the state supreme courts and of the present United States supreme court; it is in use in every library in the land, and is consulted by college presidents throughout the country.

Its international character is shown by the fact that it is the standard in the postal telegraph department of the United Kingdom, of the Australian Commonwealth, of Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal. This is the only British Government department that requires an absolute standard. In spite of the English prejudice against American spelling, it is one of the most popular dictionaries in the United Kingdom. It is the standard in use in the offices of upward of twelve hundred English journals, while in the great British Commonwealth of Australia it has achieved a pre-eminence that is second only to its place in America, being authorized by the Educational Departments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland,

South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand for use in state schools. That such a position has been attained and so long held by a product of American scholarship should certainly be gratifying to all Americans. It is, as has been stated, a growth from a fruitful seed, guided and trained by those who early adopted and never deviated from the motto, "Get the Best."

The publishers, George and Charles Merriam, who secured control of the book after Doctor Webster's death, later admitted to their partnership a third brother, Homer Merriam, but the firm name of G. and C. Merriam remained unchanged until 1882, when other interests were admitted and the style of G. & C. Merriam & Company was adopted.

In 1892 the firm was incorporated as the G. & C. Merriam Company, but there has been no change in the interests represented nor in the business and scholarly ideals followed since the foundation of the enterprise by Doctor Webster



THE GRAND PRIZE—(HIGHEST AWARD)

Which the Superior Jury of the World's Fair at Saint Louis has given to Webster's International Dictionary, is but another fitting recognition of the superior excellence of this famous up-to-date reference book.



THE LECTURE PLATFORM.

The remarkable work by students, demonstrating the "Piano Method" of typewriting, and speed in writing shorthand, never failed to draw an interested crowd of visitors to this corner of Brown's Business College Exhibit.

business school, but the progress that has been made in methods and means of instruction were shown in a most practical and striking way. This was an active, or "live" exhibit, and maintained a body of some twenty students and teachers during the period of the Fair.

The equipment and installation were made to correspond with the surroundings.

The daily program of class drills and practical demonstrations of skill attracted and interested thousands of visitors.

The students who did the exhibit work were selected upon merit from the several

nearly a century ago.

One of the strongest arguments ever advanced for the existence of the private business and commercial schools of this country, was the exhibit made at the Exposition by Brown's Business Colleges. Not only the work done by the busi-



GEORGE WYCKOFF BROWN, President and Manager of Brown's Business Colleges, located in sixteen cities of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri, and with an annual attendance of many thousands of students. Mr. Brown planned, organized and personally conducted this unique exhibit of business education.

schools of the Brown system, served for a term of ten weeks, and then were succeeded by others selected in the same way. Mr. Brown has had a continuous experience in commercial teaching of thirty-five years or more, and is one of the best-



THE REGISTRY COUNTER.

About fifty thousand visitors, representing every State and territory in the Union and almost every civilized country and race in the world, registered at this desk.

known commercial school managers in the country. The accompanying illustrations will aid very much in explaining the details of this remarkable exhibit. It was awarded the Grand Prize and three Gold Medals.

It should be remembered that this was a purely private enterprise, its great expense of more than \$20,000 being borne by the private commercial schools under the management of Mr. G. W. Brown, located in the most prosperous cities of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri, with an annual enrollment of many thousands of students of



THE "SCHOOL ROOM."

The central feature of Brown's Business College exhibit was the "school room," shown in this partial view. This was a space twenty-five feet square, railed off similar to a bank office, with iron gates, and with a broad aisle extending entirely around it. Inside were conducted the class drills demonstrating the methods employed by Brown's schools. This elegant office fixture and the beautiful book cases that lined the walls of this great pavilion were universally admired by visitors.



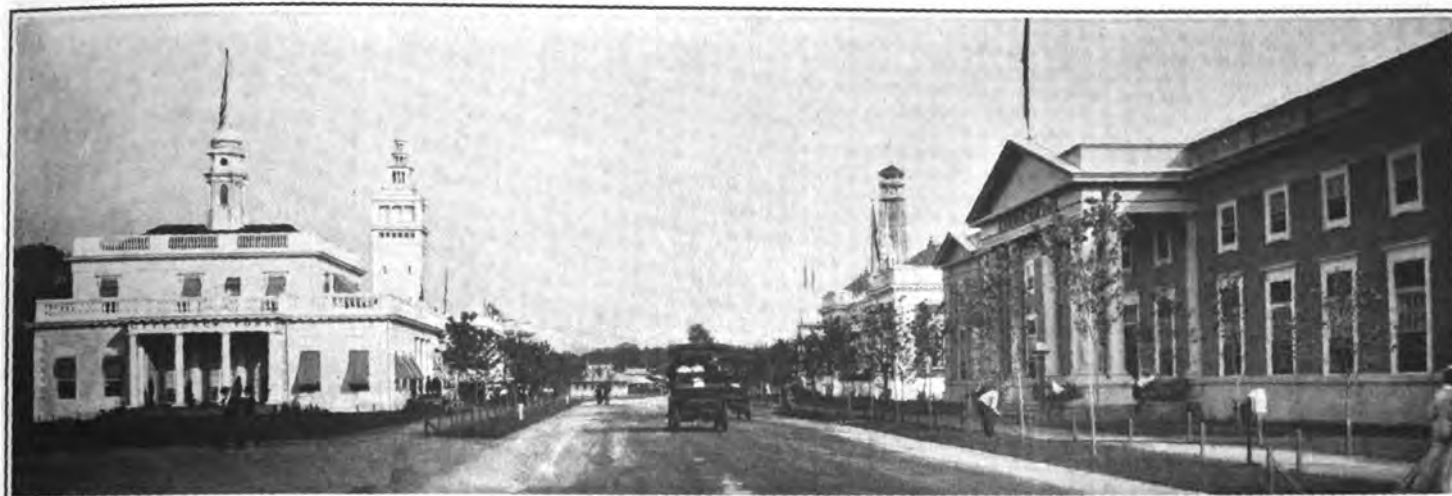
A CLASS DRILL.

This shows a corner of the "school room" with the class in shorthand at work. Class drills demonstrating methods of teaching shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, rapid calculation, penmanship, billing, correspondence, etc., were given many times each day to large crowds.



THE NORTH AISLE.

This view shows the arrangement of the book cases. These extended entirely around the room, a distance of two hundred feet, and contained a wonderful collection of written work by students. Above the cases were placed many pictures of school buildings, portraits and busts of well known commercial teachers, etc.



LOOKING DOWN THE MODEL STREET.

The broad, smooth pavement, laid in sections of seven different paving materials, was an interesting object-lesson. The buildings erected by various cities lined both sides of the street. The street was 1,200 feet long and was immediately in front of the main entrance to the Exposition grounds.

all ages and both sexes from all parts of the country.

Thirty or forty great cities were invited to erect model municipal buildings on a "Model Street" and exhibit in them

models of civic improvements, in the way of municipal institutions, sanitary arrangements, parks, playgrounds, the paving and beautifying of streets, etc., the whole street to be a "Model City" in miniature.

But the original artistic, scientific and admirable plan, projected by the American League for Civic Improvement, met with obstacles and underwent modifications

or transformations, until the very name was officially changed to "The Municipal Street." Only a few of the invited cities

responded. New York, San Francisco, the Twin Cities of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, and Kansas City, erected handsome buildings for their municipal exhibits. Buffalo and other

cities installed exhibits in the Model Town Hall, which was designed by Albert Kelsey, of the American League for Civic Improvement. In front of it stood a civic pride monument designed by Mr. J. Massey Rhind, of New York. There was erected the Model Emergency Hospital of the Exposition, to which sick and injured employes or visitors were taken.

There were also two restaurants and a pharmacy. New Jersey, noted for the superior construction of its public highways,



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF MODEL STREET FROM THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH TOWER.



COMMISSIONERS IN CHARGE OF THE MODEL STREET.

Lower row, left to right: Thos. W. Hynes, New York City; Mrs. Ruth Ashley Hirshcomb, San Francisco Building; S. F. Patterson, Saint Paul; Edward O. Wild, Kansas City-Casino; S. A. Cornman, Minneapolis.



CHILDREN OF ALL NATIONS AT PLAY.

An interesting scene frequently observed in the Model Playground.





BABIES FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH.

On the left, two Esquimau children are playing in the swing. On the right are a beautiful little Jewess from Jerusalem and an Indian child from New Mexico. The central group is a cosmopolitan aggregation of Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Filipino, Cingalese, African and Oriental youngsters.



installed there an interesting "good roads" exhibit and the street itself was an exhibit of various kinds of road materials. There were also various commercial exhibits of sanitary plants and appliances.

The street itself, 1,200 feet long, with a center roadway forty-two feet wide and grass lawns on either side between

materials. But the most attractive and popular feature

of the Municipal Street was the Model Playground, where hundreds of children over the day-nursery age were daily cared for and provided with hammocks, swings, and equipments for all sorts of plays and gymnastic exercises, while their parents were seeing the Exposition. It was beautifully



SCENE IN THE MODEL PLAYGROUND.

For the little ones, this was the most interesting and entertaining feature of the Exposition. Not only were they allowed to play without restraint, but grown folks were actually ready and willing to help them play and teach them new and wonderful games. To this playground all lost children were brought when found by the officers of police and guard.

roadway and sidewalks, was in paving, parking and entire equipment a Model Street indeed, worked out according to the most approved methods of the most advanced cities, and showing the finest examples of curbing and of paving made with asphalt, vitrified brick, wooden blocks, and other paving

landscaped and amply provided with buildings, shower and tub baths, lavatories, dressing rooms and toilets for both sexes, by the Exposition. The kindergarten pavilion contained a piano and a complete kindergarten outfit; the nursery cottage, hammocks, go-carts, cribs, and other comforts for mothers and babies. The large open hammock pavilion,



IN THE SAND-PILE—MODEL PLAYGROUND.



SAND, SPADES, BUCKETS AND BLISS.

had a deep sand floor. There was a diet kitchen in which food for children was prepared, a play room, a room for the storage of games and toys, and at the gate a three-room structure containing an office, a living room and a coat room. The crowning feature was the outdoor gymnasium equipped with parallel bars, spring boards, jump standards, see-saws, trapezes, flying rings, traveling rings, inclined poles, inclined ladders, horizontal ladders, climbing ropes, climbing poles, horizontal vaulting bars, and mattresses for tumblers. There were also croquet and basket-ball games. Throngs of happy children enjoyed themselves here, and their enjoyment was shared by thousands of adults who witnessed their romps and sports through the surrounding wire fence. Babies were cared for all day by trained nurses, while the older ones at play enjoyed their sports or their kindergarten exercises, and two luncheons were served daily, prepared under the supervision of trained nurses and according to the instructions received from their mothers. Here, also, all lost children found on the



MRS. RUTH ASHLEY  
HIRSHFIELD.

The big-hearted little woman who planned and achieved the Model Playground for the World's Fair babies.

found inadequate. The system kept track not only of those who were brought in but also of all reported lost, and this Exposition has to its credit a lost children's bureau which quickly found and restored every child separated from parents or escorts.

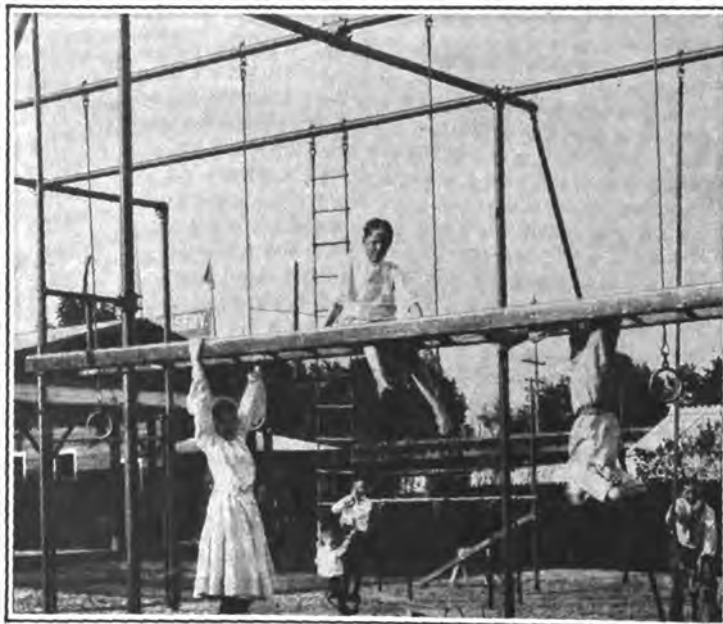
The Board of Lady Managers gave \$5,000 of their government allowance towards the expense of carrying on this popular feature of the Exposition. It checked and cared for, without a single case of injury or sickness, 7,349 children, of whom 2,405 were between two weeks and one year old; 1,567 between one and two years; 1,907 between two and five years; 1,470 between five and fourteen years. Of the total checked 1,237 were cared for free of charge. Every child that came to the playground needing care was admitted and taken care of. And besides those checked, 20,911 were admitted free, as many as 600 at a time, and there were 3,000 in one day. Including 1,166 lost children restored, the total number of children who enjoyed the benefits was 29,426. The working force in the busiest period was twenty-two, including four



FILIPINO GIRLS IN THE MODEL GYMNASIUM.

These Visayan young women found their fine dresses an impediment to American methods of sport, but enjoyed the novelty with youthful zest.

grounds by the Jefferson Guards were cared for as the others were till restored to their parents, and in not a single instance was the system devised by the manager, Mrs. Hirshfield,



YOUTHFUL ACROBATS.

Wonderful ladders, ropes and rings, with a nice soft bed of sand to fall into, made the gymnasium in the Model Playground a never-ending delight to the larger children.

trained nurses and eight practical nurses.

This very successful adjunct of the Exposition was originated and managed by Mrs. Ruth Ashley Hirshfield, of



THE MUNICIPAL MUSEUM—MODEL STREET.

The "Twin Cities"—Minneapolis and Saint Paul—united in displaying their civic attractions. Attractive charts and maps were a part of the display.



THE CASINO—MODEL STREET.

Kansas City erected a splendid building to display her manifold attractions. This enterprising and thrifty western city takes great pride in its municipal beauty spots.



THE TOWN HALL—MODEL STREET.

Erected by the Civic Improvement League and used for various municipal exhibits.

New York, a graduate of New York University with the degree of LL. B.,



CIVIC PRIDE MONUMENT.

It stood in front of the Town Hall on the Model Street.

and a member of the New York State bar. She exhibited the much praised Model Household Nursery at the Pan-



THOMAS W. HYNES.

Representative of the City of New York at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mr. Hynes was formerly Commissioner of Correction under the administration of Mayor Seth Low. He was for many years a member of the School Board of the old City of Brooklyn, and has been identified with charitable work for the past thirty years, being at the present time President of the Saint Vincent de Paul Society.



RICHMOND C. HILL.  
Representative of the City of Buffalo, New York.

American Exposition and reproduced it on a more elaborate scale in the Palace of Education at Saint Louis. She has been for years an earnest promoter of the playground movement of the civic improvement societies, and the establishment of this Model Playground as an object lesson at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has assuredly given a great impetus to that movement. It has been made a permanent feature of Forest Park, and reports, pictures and descriptions of it and its equipment and management have been sent to cities all over the world. The Social Economy Jury

of the Exposition awarded it a grand prize.

Mrs. Hirshfield frequently entertained as her guests the children of city schools, orphan asylums and schools for deaf and blind children, and it is interesting to note that the blind children joined eagerly in the fun and repeated their visits many times.

Mrs. Hirshfield arranged the parade of the children of all nations, the notable feature of the first Children's Day, August 2d. The children participating formed in line at the Model Playground, clad in their native costumes and riding donkeys, camels, elephants, or in jinrickshas, travois, South African spiders, Esquimau sleds, or other style of conveyance in use in their own country.

Honorable Frederick A. Betts,



ALONG THE EAST SIDE OF THE MODEL STREET.

New York City Building. The Bungalow Restaurant.

San Francisco Building.

Guild Hall.



of Connecticut, a member of the National Commission to the World's Fair, gave a children's party at the Playground on his birthday, August 8th. As it happened to be Children's Day at the Fair, they came in hundreds, had a jolly time and did ample justice to the refreshments provided. The first of the famous parties of the Children of all Nations took place June 14th, the formal opening day of the Model Playground, although it had been in actual operation for some weeks.

Another gathering of the foreign children took place July 31st, at a reception given on the Playground to the officers and directors of the Exposition and the Foreign, National and State Commissioners. Among the guests were the sons of President Roosevelt. The Children of all Nations again assembled at the Model Playground September 15th, to greet the members and delegates of the Interparliamentary Peace

Union. November 2d, Miss Helen Miller Gould received the Children of all Nations at the Model Playground. Her earnest efforts for the comfort of mothers and children visiting the Exposition made the occasion peculiarly appropriate and happy. Spectators crowding about the Playground gates showed their appreciation by the tribute of lifted hats as she entered and departed. At the close of the day Miss Gould

delighted the little ones by placing a toy in the hands of each one. These gifts have since been carried by the youthful recipients to all corners of the earth.

The Model Playground was the scene Thanksgiving Day of the greatest of its triumphs. Three hundred and twenty-six children of all nations sat down to an American Thanksgiving dinner. There was a band that played airs that pleased the children during the feast. Commissioner Betts, Mayor Wells and President Francis made speeches, to which the children did not object, as the supply of turkey was inexhaustible and continuous. National Commissioner Frederick A. Betts inspired and planned the Thanksgiving dinner, calling to his aid prominent men and women, who worked under his direction to make the affair a success.

These gatherings of foreign children have aroused interest in all parts of the civilized

world, and the tale, as the children themselves will tell it, will be carried to the uttermost parts of the earth. The children of civilized and uncivilized countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceanica, North and South America—the children of all the races of mankind—have been represented in the Playground at one time. Never did such gatherings take place before. Never were they possible except in the Model Playground.



KANSAS CITY DAY ON THE MODEL STREET.

The Kansas City Casino was naturally the center of interest on Kansas City Day, and the crowds which continually gathered there showed the interest which Missouri's second city took in the Exposition.



MEMBERS OF THE LIBERAL ARTS CLUB.

1. F. W. Degener. 2. John Borden. 3. H. S. Levy. 4. Carl Kempe. 5. G. Holst. 6. Thomas Devine. 7. C. C. Henderson. 8. John A. Shields. 9. C. L. Chittenden. 10. H. Erwood. 11. M. B. Henry. 12. Ferd P. Kaiser. 13. Colonel John A. Ockerson, Chief of Department. 14. Paul H. Cromelin, Vice-President, Liberal Arts Club. 15. Albert E. West, Secretary, Liberal Arts Club. 16. R. S. Houston, Executive Commissioner, Liberal Arts Club. 17. T. T. Maxey, Chief Clerk, Department of Liberal Arts. 18. C. M. Talbert, Custodian, Liberal Arts building. 19. F. J. Tanner. 20. F. B. Hamblin. 21. Jean Ferguem. 22. Seth B. Toms. 23. R. R. Nelson. 24. John Peterson. 25. A. Van Vleck. 26. J. Masks. 27. Stuart Havlin. 28. J. Clifford Kennedy. 29. Ward Hayes. 30. Doctor M. Zinner. 31. Eugene Francis. 32. Professor E. B. Rowden. 33. Fred Garling. 34. Mr. Hart. 35. Henry Werninck. 36. Arthur Beinorth. 37. W. K. Myers. 38. E. Berthet. 39. C. S. Elliott. 40. W. A. Kelsey. 41. C. J. DelBerard. 42. Rene Genaux. 43. J. F. Ryan. 44. Fred R. Persons. 45. Eugene Elkins. 46. Mr. Thompson. 47. Mr. Sauer. 48. F. Dahman. 49. Henry F. Gerdes. 50. C. P. Evans. 51. Albert J. James, Executive Commissioner, Liberal Arts Club. 52. H. L. Bruen.



The Liberal Arts palace was a splendid structure of immense size, covering nine acres, its largest dimensions being 750 by 525 feet. It stood near the eastern extremity of the grounds facing the famous Forest Park. The style of architecture was a skillful and pleasing treatment of the French Renaissance, combined with the classic, particularly for the exterior facades. It was built chiefly of wood, covered with staff, and cost \$480,000.

The following foreign countries, thirty-five in number, were represented in this department: Argentine, Canada, Ceylon, China, Costa Rica, France, Haiti, Japan, Nicaragua, Portugal, Sweden, Cuba, Germany, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Russia, Switzerland, Denmark, Egypt, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Peru, Siam, Venezuela, Guatemala, India, New Zealand, Porto Rico, Spain. Practically all of the Chinese exhibit was installed in this palace. Colonel

John A. Ockerson, an eminent civil engineer and scientist, was chief of the department. The term Liberal Arts has had a different significance at each Exposition. Here it covered all phases of the graphic arts: photography; books and publications; maps and apparatus relating to geography, etc.; instruments of precision, coins, weights and measures, medicine and surgery and the appliances relating thereto; music and musical instruments; theatrical buildings, costumes and appliances; chemical and pharmaceutical arts, apparatus and appliances; paper and machinery for its manufacture; civil and military engineering models, plans and designs; public works models, plans and designs; and architectural engineering. For the first time a magnificent building of great proportions was assigned to this department and a prominent place in the classification was given to it, covering as it does the various pursuits, professions, and industries included under the above headings and it justly ranked as one of the principal departments of the Exposition of 1904.

Group fifteen, relating to graphic arts, was represented by working exhibits in the domestic section and by finished products in the exhibits of Germany, France, and Great Britain. A great octuple, perfecting newspaper press, having a capacity of 96,000 eight-page papers per hour, in full working order, was installed in block twenty. Surround-

ing this were exhibits showing the latest inventions in flat-bed presses, platen, job and rotary presses, all busy turning out actual finished work. Several varieties of type-setting and composing machines were also shown in actual daily operation. Photo-

engraving processes were shown in a well-equipped plant as were also the methods employed in bookbinding. Books and publications from many different countries were displayed in generous numbers with many examples of the finest class of typography and binding. In the British section were shown 138 beautiful exhibits of engravings and prints and 730 exhibits of books and publications covering a wide range of subjects. The book industry was particularly well represented in the German section which also displayed excellent examples of engraving, lithographing and printing. The exhibits of France in these lines were especially fine as to bindings and illustrations, and the installation was especially attractive throughout.

In the Liberal Arts section devoted to typewriters were a large number of exhibits showing machines with all of the latest developments of visible writing, interchangeable type for different languages, and typewriters which are operated by electricity on the slightest touch of the operator. The aim and object of all these improvements is to produce better work in less time and with a minimum amount of effort on the part of the operator, and the exhibits showed that great strides have certainly been made toward the accomplishment of that result.

The domestic display of photographs did not come up to expectations, although of a high order of merit. On the other hand the display in the foreign sections was exceptionally good. Great Britain contributed a large number of pictorial, scientific and other photographs by well-known experts in their respective lines which were very highly commended by all who viewed them. Germany and France displayed considerable high-grade work in amateur and professional photography. An exhibitor from Switzerland displayed a mammoth bromide enlargement of Swiss mountain views measuring seven feet high by twenty-two feet long. It was an excellent piece of work and proved to be a great attraction. A very attractive series of photographs of characteristic



SALVATION ARMY EXHIBIT

Charts, statistics, pictures and other information upon Salvation Army work were displayed in this booth. The memorial decorations were in honor of Mrs. Booth-Tucker.



COLONEL J. A. OCKERSON,  
Chief, Department of Liberal Arts.



C. M. TALBERT,  
Custodian.



T. T. MAXEY,  
Chief Clerk.



S. W. BOLLES,  
Superintendent Graphic Arts.





GENERAL VIEW OF LIBERAL ARTS.



NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS IN LIBERAL ARTS.

scenes in Alaska was located in the domestic section. They embraced natives in costume, sledges, dogs, reindeer and landscapes. Many of the foreign countries brought collections of pictorial photographs showing natural scenery, buildings and various objects of interest. In fact, at no previous exposition has photography been put to such general use for the purpose of illustrating the objects of interest in the various countries whence they came.

France easily took the lead in the displays of photographic instruments and apparatus. Her lenses, cameras and related appliances were quite complete. In photo mechanical printing the best displays were to be found in the German section where photo-gravures, chromotype and similar work was shown to excellent advantage on walls designed to give the best impressions.

The displays of maps and geographic apparatus were of large proportions and much high-grade work was shown. This was especially true of relief maps. Japan devoted more space to this class of work than any other country. Several large maps showed in much detail the Islands of Japan. The State of Louisiana exhibited relief maps of that portion of the Mississippi river lying within the limits of that State, with its line of levees built along the banks for the purpose of controlling the floods. A relief model showed New Orleans as it was in 1803 and another on the same scale showed the same city as it is today. Great Britain and Germany exhibited some fine examples of wall maps, topographic, hydro-graphic and cadastral. China also displayed some excellent maps of harbors and coast line.

In the line of instruments of precision it can be said that the exhibit made by Germany was unusually large as well as complete. The finest instruments known to science in the realm of astronomy and geodesy were among these exhibits.

There were instruments for the use of the physicist and the chemist. Many of the best instrument makers of Germany were represented in this most creditable display.

There were three domestic exhibits of instruments. Two were devoted to surveying instruments and mathematical appliances and in these lines were very complete and satisfactory. The third consisted of a fine equatorial telescope with a six-inch objective; a theodolite with a twelve-inch limb reading with three micrometers to seconds; a range finder of the most modern type for use in coast defense work, by means of which the distance to an approaching vessel can be quickly and accurately read. This display also contained some examples of fine lense grinding for great telescopes.

One objective in particular, twelve inches in diameter, was ground to within an exceedingly small fraction of theoretical exactness. The same exhibit also displayed prismatic field glasses of excellent quality.

Great Britain showed a small equatorial telescope somewhat novel in its appointments. The tube was made of aluminum and the movement was governed by an electric attachment. In the French section the display of field glasses, opera glasses, lenses and prisms was very complete, the best work of their noted makers being on exhibition. Added to these was an extensive line of projecting apparatus and the films needed for their operation, spectroscopes and optical instruments of various kinds.

In the German exhibit was displayed by far the most satisfactory projectoscope, by means of which an object can be projected on the screen in its natural colors. It is accomplished in this way: Three negatives are taken from the same

point of view through red, blue and yellow screens respectively. The projecting apparatus is arranged to take in the three negatives at the same time and is provided with adjustments so that in focusing on the screen the pictures will exactly coincide. Then if screens of same colors as used in the negatives intervene the result will be a picture on the screen in all the beauty of the natural colors. The invention is a very useful one and will be found to be very valuable in the illustration of intricate subjects on the lecture platform.



TRIPLE PAI-LOU OR ARCHED ENTRANCE.

Memorial main northern entrance to the Chinese section in the Liberal Arts palace. This is a triple-roofed Pai-Lou and was the main entrance to China's principal exhibit at the Fair. While the swinging sign "China" betokened the country in the English language, the Chinese characters, "Ta Tsing Kuo" on the center panel underneath the uppermost roof, showed the Chinese that he was entering the realms of his own country.



BALDWIN PIANO COMPANY OF CINCINNATI.



REGINA MUSIC BOX COMPANY OF RAHWAY, N. J.

In the low temperature exhibit made under the direction of the Royal British Commission, a temperature of minus 259 Fahrenheit was obtained. The production of liquid air and hydrogen was easily accomplished and even solidified hydrogen has been reached. These experiments are of great scientific interest and value and much credit is due the Commission for presenting such an extremely important exhibit, the installation and operation of which cost a large sum while the exhibit itself was not in any sense a commercial one from which there could be any hope of gain from its display. Lectures were given in the Liberal Arts jury room twice each week in connection with this exhibit and these lectures were well attended throughout the entire Exposition season.

In the section devoted to scales, weights and measures there were many attractive displays. The novelty in the line of scales was in the grocer's computing scales, of which several varieties were shown. The purpose of each of these was to determine mechanically the amount in weight to be given for a given sum embracing multiples or fractions of the unit price per pound. For instance, an article sells for seven cents per pound and the customer wants twenty cents worth. The pointer is quickly set at the amount required and it only remains to fill the scale pan until the scale balances and the correct quantity is insured without any mental calculation. They handle all sorts of odd quantities with equal facility. Scales of great capacity, up to 100,000 pounds, and the most delicate balances with all the intervening sizes and for all purposes, were entered as exhibits.

Very interesting displays of coins and medals were made by several countries. A domestic exhibitor showed a case of

very unique ancient coins. One copper coin from Sweden was ten inches square and weighed six and a half pounds. The smallest coin was of gold about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The coins were made of many kinds of material, including glass and porcelain. Great Britain had several cases of coins and medals, exhibited by the Royal mint, among which was a complete series of coins from the earliest times down to the present day. Quite as elaborate a display was to be seen in the Chinese section, where there were coins from the very earliest dynasties. The Ku Pu coins, which are generally conceded to belong to the period about 2250, B. C., the knife coins and the iron cash of the Nau Sung dynasty comprised a very unusual and attractive collection. There were also coins of the present unit as well as Japanese and Korean coins.

Group twenty, devoted to medical and surgical appliances and apparatus was quite well represented. The influence of the modern craze for massage was well shown in the great number of mechanical vibratory massage machines which were displayed. Remarkable progress has been made in inventions of many new and important surgical instruments, and to these should be credited the progress that has been made in surgery

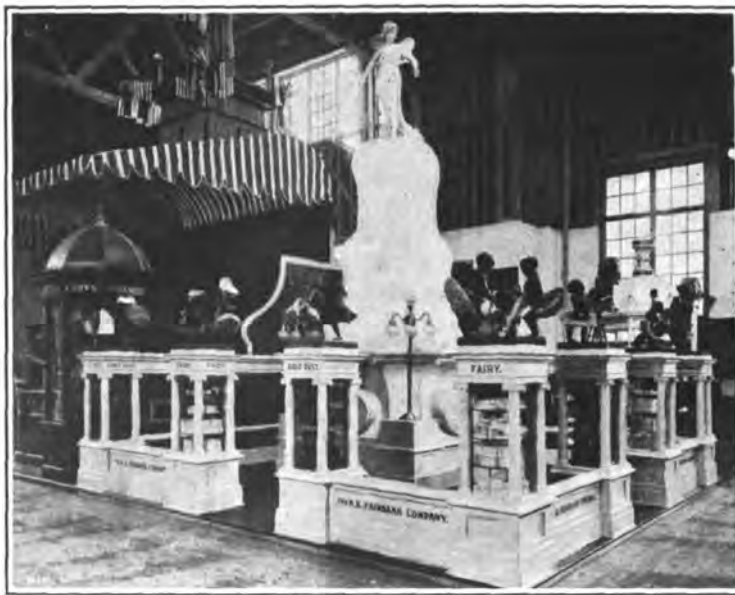
itself. Intricate operations require not only great skill at the hands of the surgeon but instruments fashioned with great ingenuity and mechanical skill. The X-ray machine, though of very recent origin as far as practical use is concerned, has become a necessity in the hospital and the office of the up-to-date surgeon. A fine display of these and other intricate electrical adjustments of a well-equipped hospital were displayed in the section devoted to this purpose.



ENTRANCE TO BALDWIN PIANO COMPANY'S EXHIBIT.

Nebulizers and like devices for treating diseases of the respiratory organs were shown in several forms, as were also devices for the application of disinfectants which in the present day practice is regarded as an essential feature in the mitigation of disease. Much attention was given to the display of anti-toxins, the methods of production, their application, and, by means of anatomical models, the results of treatment were vividly portrayed. Germany had a fine exhibit in this line. A very full line of hospital furniture and other equipment was displayed. Cabinets, chairs, lathes, compressors and other paraphernalia of physicians and dentists offices were also in evidence. In the line of artificial limbs the inventor has shown great ingenuity in imitating nature so closely that a lost limb can be replaced with one, not of flesh and blood, that adds much to the comfort of those who have the misfortune to be maimed. The surgical appliances in the Chinese section showed no little ingenuity; despite the fact that the instruments seem very crude as compared to the highly polished keen edged tools of our up-to-date surgeon.

Musical instruments of many kinds and from many lands were on exhibition. Leading them all was the great organ installed in Festival Hall. At the Columbian Exposition was an organ with sixty-three speaking stops which was considered as an extraordinary instrument. The great organ at this Exposition had 141 speaking stops and 10,059 pipes. It had five manuals and its valves were operated electrically. A forty horse-power motor supplied the air under an automatic regulator as to pressure. This organ proved to be the greatest single attraction of the Exposition and thousands flocked to hear and see the largest organ ever built. A pipe organ of thirty stops was installed in the Palace of Liberal Arts and beautiful tones often reverber-



N. K. FAIRBANKS COMPANY'S SOAPS AND "GOLD DUST."

ated throughout its vast expanse. In the German section was a mechanical organ whose tone and volume vied with the best pipe organ handled by a skillful musician. One in the French section was also an excellent instrument. The domestic section contributed its share of music through an orchestration of great power. There were also several kinds of piano players, music boxes and reed organs. Quite a display was also made of pianos, both domestic and foreign, of various grades. Germany exhibited some of the finest pianos. France did nearly as well, while the domestic exhibit must be regarded as third best, owing to the indifference of our great manufacturers. The talking machines were all domestic exhibits. They proved to be very attractive and crowds were always found around them, interested and pleased with the entertainment of songs or talks.

Chemical and pharmaceutical arts were well represented. Many foreign countries contributed to this section. In these lines Great Britain had a fine display not excelled by any.

In the display of paper the Japanese easily took the lead; France came next and the great industry of the United States representing a capital of hundreds of millions of dollars was very meagerly represented, and the foreign displays in these lines easily won the laurels. There was one domestic display which deserves more than passing notice. It consisted of paper made by a new process, the base of which is the outer fiber of cornstalks or sugar cane.

Exhibits of engineering relating to public works were numerous. Germany took the lead with a very large display of models by the Ministry of Public Works. Great Britain also had a fine line of models relating to engineering works, among them the great Assouan dam across the Nile, the largest irrigation dam in the world.

The great array of photographic apparatus and materials



BAND INSTRUMENTS OF C. G. CONN, ELKHART, INDIANA.



## FINE EXHIBITS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OTHER LENSES.

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in the Palace of Liberal Arts embraced the exhibit of the C. P. Goerz Optical Works, a name familiar to all who are interested in photography as that of the foremost makers of fine lenses in the world. Among the many things in the booth was a lens-grinding machine in full operation, showing how every component part of each lens is ground and polished individually, thus demonstrating to the layman in a small way the amount of care and skill necessary in the turning out of a high-grade photographic lens. One of the most attractive articles displayed by these people was what is known as their Goerz Anschutz camera, which represents in the most compact form imaginable a complete photographic camera, supplied with a focal plane shutter, by means of which exposures as quick as one eighteen-hundredth of a second can be made, thus enabling the operator to photograph successfully the fastest running horse or the speediest moving train or automobile, something which it is impossible to do with the ordinary hand camera.

Here were also shown the Goerz Trieder binoculars, which represent the most improved form of modern field glass, by means of one of which the user was enabled to follow not only the motions of the operator of the successful airship flights which took place at the World's Fair, but was also able to follow the revolutions of the propellers by which these airships were manipulated, and on days, too, when the airship itself was hardly visible to the naked eye. These glasses possess not only the very great advantage of having a field four times larger than that of the ordinary field glass at the same magnification, but also have the very important advantage over the other glasses in that they are only about one-quarter the size of the ordinary style of binocular, such as is usually carried by the tourist.

The C. P. Goerz Optical Works were awarded the Grand

Prize at the St. Louis Exposition, which is the highest award that was given.

The booth of the Goerz Optical Works was a rendezvous for opticians and the professional and amateur photographers whom the Exposition attracted in such great numbers. By the aid of photographs and literature distributed among them they were given a correct idea of the manufacture of the famous lenses of the Goerz Works. The literature contained a detailed account of the different stages in the manufacture, the text matter being accompanied by photographic illustrations that assisted the reader to better understand the various processes. Every lens manufactured at the Goerz Works is repeatedly tested. Thus every lens turned out of the factory possesses the same degrees of excellence, and the buyer is assured that he has a perfect lens, in every way superior to other makes of the same design and construction produced with less care. Not the least attractive feature of the booth was the large display of fine photography. The pictures represented scenes in every portion of the world, and the fact was made prominent to the visitor that in securing them the Goerz lenses were

employed. The exhibit embraced every article manufactured by the Goerz Works, and those in charge courteously and ably expounded the advantages of the Goerz goods. All of the lenses used by the official photographer of the Exposition were products of the branch factory of the concern in New York.

The home office of the C. P. Goerz Optical Works is in Berlin, Germany, as is also the main factory. They also have branch offices in Paris, London and New York. The latter office is in charge of Mr. L. J. R. Holst, who is the recognized authority on photographic optics in this country. This New York office is at 52 East Union Square, and a branch factory is maintained at 130th Street and Park Avenue, New York,



THE GOERZ CUP.

Of especial interest to everyone was a handsome silver loving cup twenty inches high and valued at \$600.00, which the Goerz Company offer in competition among professional portrait photographers of this country and Canada who are users of Goerz lenses for their work. Pictures entered for this competition are exhibited at the National Photographers Convention every year, and the winner of each year's competition has his name inscribed on the cup, together with the year in which he was the successful participant.



EXHIBIT BOOTH OF THE C. P. GOERZ OPTICAL WORKS.

This illustration represents the exhibit of the C. P. Goerz Optical Works, which was without doubt one of the most attractive of all the exhibits in the Palace of Liberal Arts. Surrounded as it was by booths containing musical instruments of various kinds, many of which were in continual and noisy operation, considerable relief was felt by the visitor in getting beyond direct hearing of all this noise and into the seemingly more peaceful, quiet neighborhood of the Goerz booth. This booth was most attractively decorated with pictures of all sorts and descriptions, all of which were made with the lenses manufactured by the Goerz Company. Here the visitor saw pictures illustrating scenes from all parts of the world, and also some magnificent samples of portrait work done in the studios of some of the best photographic artists, all of which demonstrated quite forcibly the wide range of uses to which the Goerz products are successfully applied. A complete line of the various articles manufactured by this Company was shown in a most attractive way in their show cases, and the attendants were never tired of explaining the great advantages of their firm's goods over all others. Goerz lenses were used exclusively by the official photographer, from whose pictures most of the illustrations in this History were made.

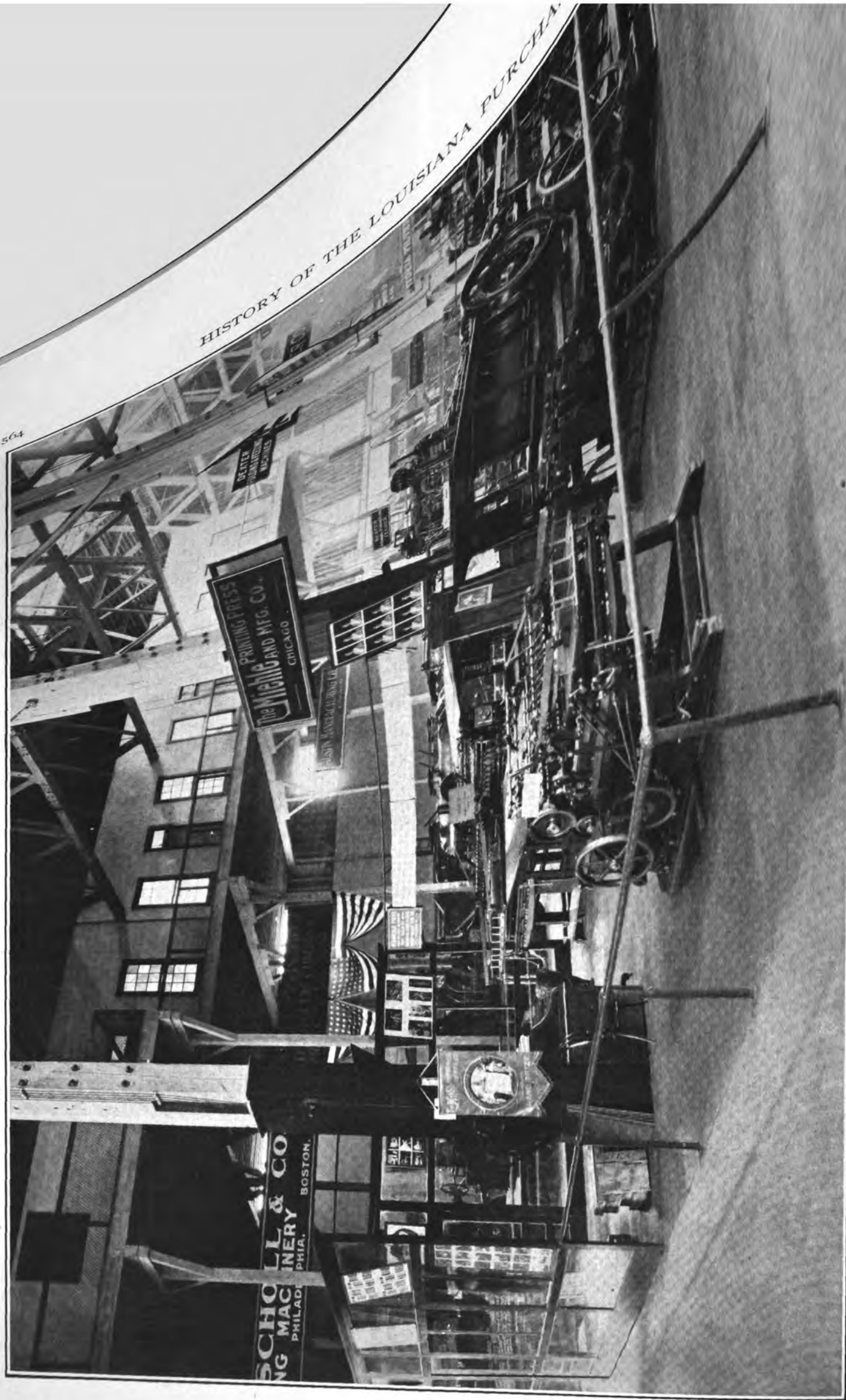


EXHIBIT OF THE MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, WHO OBTAINED THE GRAND PRIZE FOR THEIR PRESS.

This press has the largest sale of this class of press in the world. The manufacture of the Miehle Press was commenced in a small way in 1890, at which time it had their presses on the market and their business established, but the Miehle has forged its way ahead, passing all of them and now stands as the leading press of the world.



PHYSICAL CULTURE BUILDING.



INTERIOR, PHYSICAL CULTURE BUILDING.

where the Goerz lenses are finished and mounted.

The wisdom of the creation of a Physical Culture Department was evidenced by the interest exhibited in it. Its purposes were athletic competitions, and the presentation



JAMES E. SULLIVAN,  
Chief of Physical Culture Department.

of a course of lectures by world-famous authorities on the scientific aspects of physical training and athletics. They were accomplished by the holding of the greatest athletic tournament known to history, and the most extended exposition of the science of physical culture that has ever been made.

Chicago had long before been selected as the scene of the Olympic games to be held

The Jury of Awards declared this the most perfectly equipped gymnasium in the world. It was completely outfitted by A. G. Spalding & Brothers and was awarded the grand prize and a gold medal.

stituted the third Olympic gathering since Baron Pierre De Coubertin, of Paris, revived the games by a tournament at Athens in 1896. The second was in Paris in 1900 during the Exposition. All sports and competitions were designated as Olympic events, excepting contests of local associations. One week was set apart for Olympic games proper. The program was much larger than was attempted in Paris in 1900, or in Athens in 1896. Events were standard, and England Scotland, Germany France, Ireland and Australia showed



OLYMPIC GAMES--MARATHON CUP.



OLYMPIC GAMES--READY TO START IN THE MARATHON RACE FROM THE STADIUM.

T. J. Hicks, Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association, Cambridge, Massachusetts, won; A. J. Carey, Chicago Athletic Association, second; A. L. Newton, New York Athletic Club, third. Time: 3 hours, 28 minutes, 53 seconds. The race was 40 kilometers, equal to 24 miles 1,500 feet, from the Stadium over the up-and-down hill roads of Saint Louis County, finishing at the Stadium. The entries were: George D. Vamitaitis, Kenori, Greece; Harry Jenakas, Sparta, Greece; John Thirla, Tegea, Greece; Petros Pipiles, Olympia, Greece; Dimitris Tsokas, Linoris, Greece; Dimitris Velonis, Inuntos, Greece; Constantinos Lontos, Pelias, Greece; Christos D. Zebouritis, Greece; George Drosos, Greece; A. I. Ikononou, Greece; Felix Carvajal, Cuba; B. W. Harris, South Africa; John C. Lordon, C. G., Cambridgeport, Mass.; S. H. Hatch, River Forest, Ill.; Thos. J. Kennedy, N. A. C., New York; Fred Long, M. A. C., New York; William Meyer, Philadelphia; W. R. Garcia, P. A. C., San Francisco; E. P. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C., New York; Thomas J. Hicks, Y. M. C. A., Cambridge, Mass.; H. A. Brawley, Saint Alphonsus A. A., Boston, Mass.; G. J. Foster, C. G., Cambridgeport, Mass.; R. A. Fowler, C. B., Cambridgeport, Mass.; D. J. Kneeland, Saint Phillips A. A., Boston, Mass.; W. J. Sherring, Hamilton Y. M. C. A., Canada; John J. Daly, Ireland; John J. Foy, S. A. C., New York; Michael Spring, P. A. C., New York; A. L. Newton, N. A. C., New York; Edward P. Carr, Xavier A. C., New York; Sam A. Mellor, M. A. C., Yonkers, N. Y.; Frank Pierce, P. A. C., New York; Albert P. Corey, C. A. A., Chicago; L. P. Cancer, West Saint Louis Turn Verein, Saint Louis; John J. Kennedy, Roxbury, Mass.; William A. Heritage, Saint Louis; Lentauw, Kafir mail carrier from Boer War Camp; Yamasani, Kafir mail carrier from Boer War Camp.



# HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURSUIT



OLYMPIC GAMES—TROPHY PRESENTATION.  
Archie Hahn, winner of the 100 meter race, receiving an Olympic souvenir cup from Frederick J. V. Skiff.

their interest by sending the pick of their greatest athletes to compete with the athletes of America, who had established their supremacy at Paris four years before. The games received the official endorsement of all the governing athletic bodies in America and the success of the gathering was early assured.

The greatest track ever built for athletic sports in America was constructed. In a large building erected for the purpose was installed a perfect gymnasium, the equipment embracing every piece of gymnastic apparatus known.

The power of the American members of the International Olympic Committee to arrange the program for the Olympic events was delegated to the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and through it the assistance of the other governing bodies of the United States was enlisted. Honorable



SCENE AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES.  
Martin J. Sheridan, winner of discus-throwing contest, receiving Olympic souvenir cup from Isaac S. Taylor, donor. President Francis, of the Exposition, and Corwin H. Spencer, a director, are shown as interested spectators of the event.



OFFICIALS OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

1. McCargo. 3. Hetherington. 4. O'Brien. 5. Geo. T. Hepbron. 7. Herbert Brown. 8. Doctor McKenzie. 9. A. L. Shapleigh. 10. Walter Liginger. 11. E. C. Brown. 12. John J. Conlen. 13. C. C. Hughes. 14. E. J. Giannini. 15. Harry McMillan. 16. Charles H. Pyrah. 17. George DuPlesses. 18. John McLaughlin. 20. Stanovitz. 21. Francis Kemeny. 22. Musac. 24. Miles McDonough. 25. Thomas F. Riley. 26. Hugh McGrath. 27. B. P. Sullivan. 28. John Burkhardt. 29. Charles J. Dieges. 32. Jerome Karst. 33. Doctor Hager. 34. Charles P. Senter. 35. J. E. Sullivan. 37. C. J. Harvey. 38. Thomas Wall. 39. Fred Stone.

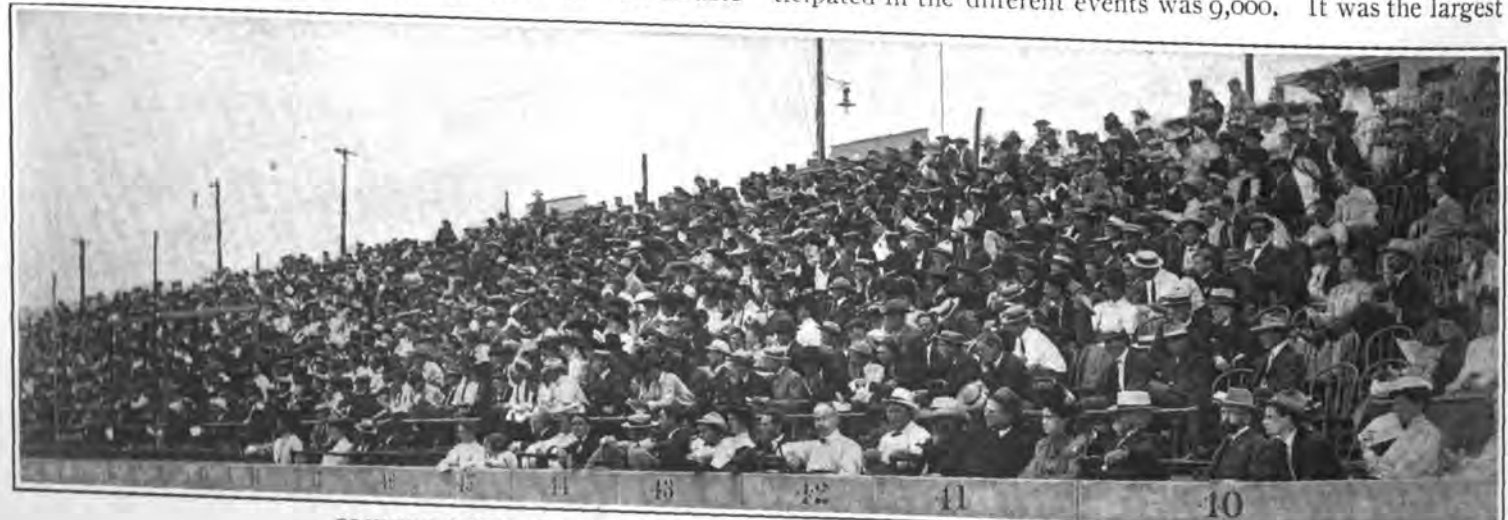


OLYMPIC GAMES—T. J. Hicks, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, just after winning the 100 meter race.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, accepted the honorary presidency and Honorable David R. Francis, President of the Exposition, accepted the presidency of the games.

The Olympic games proper brought together in the Stadium the greatest athletes of the world and the contests that ensued surpassed anything ever before witnessed in America in a single athletic tournament. World's records were made, Olympic records were equaled and surpassed and the competitions throughout were of a character that aroused the keenest interest.

The department received over 4,000 entries for the games decided in the Olympic series. Including the team competitions and mass exercises, the number of athletes that participated in the different events was 9,000. It was the largest



OLYMPIC GAMES—CROWD WAITING FOR THE OPENING OF THE DAY'S EVENTS.



OLYMPIC GAMES—100 YARDS HANDICAP.

C. Hastedt, Missouri A. C., won; C. H. Turner, A. A. A., Saint Louis, 2d; J. D. McGann, Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, 3d. Time, ten and two-fifths seconds.



OLYMPIC GAMES—2,500 METER STEEPLE CHASE.

J. D. Lightbody, Chicago A. A., won; J. J. Daly, Ireland, 2d; A. L. Newton, New York A. C., 3d. Time, seven minutes, thirty-nine and three-fifths seconds.



OLYMPIC GAMES—100 METER TROPHY WINNER.

Archie Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., won; W. J. Cartmell, Louisville Y. M. C. A., 2d; W. Hogenson, Chicago A. A., 3d. Time, eleven seconds.



OLYMPIC GAMES—60 METER RUN.

A. Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., won; W. Hogenson, Chicago A. A., 2d; F. R. Moulton, Kansas City A. C., 3d. Time, seven seconds.

entry ever received at a series of athletic meetings, and the final results of the Olympic games proper strengthened the prediction that has often been made that the champion athletes of the future will be furnished by the American colleges.



OLYMPIC GAMES—READY FOR 1,500 METER RUN.

J. D. Lightbody, Chicago A. A., won; W. F. Verner, Purdue University, 2d; L. E. Hearn, Chicago A. A., 3d. Time, four minutes, five and two-fifths seconds.

The only disappointing feature of the season was the "Anthropology days," when savage tribes from all over the world competed in various events. The Anthropology days were only successful in that they were destructive of the common belief that the greatest natural athletes were to be found among the uncivilized tribes in various parts of the world.



OLYMPIC GAMES—110 METER HURDLE RACE.

F. W. Schule, Milwaukee A. C., won; T. Shideler, Chicago A. A., 2d; L. Ashburner, Ithaca, New York, 3d. Time, 16 seconds.

Lectures were given in the Gymnasium during the period of the Olympic events on the science of physical culture and athletics. The lecturers were authorities on the various subjects and their views were the results of original work. They



OLYMPIC GAMES—400 YARDS RUN, HANDICAP.

J. D. McGann, Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, won; J. T. Lukeman, Montreal, Canada, 2d; C. H. Turner, A. A. A., Saint Louis, 3d. Time, twenty-two and four-fifths seconds.

The names of the lecturers and their subjects were:

E. H. Arnold, M. D., New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics, New Haven, Connecticut—"The Organization and Conduct of School Games."

C. Ward Crampton, M. D., High School of Commerce, New York City—"The Co-relation of Hygiene and Physical Training;" "Some Recent Advances in the Science of Physical Training."

George T. Hepbron, New York City—"The Equipment and Construction of Gymnasiums and Athletic Fields."

H. S. Curtis, Ph. D., DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City—"The Playground Movement."

Cassius H. Watson, B. S., Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York—"Muscular Movement and Human Evolution."



OLYMPIC GAMES—400 METER HURDLE RACE.

H. L. Hillman, New York A. C., won; F. Waller, Milwaukee A. C., 2d; G. C. Poage, Milwaukee A. C., 3d. Time, fifty-three seconds.



OLYMPIC GAMES—FINISH OF 200 METER HURDLE RACE.

H. L. Hillman, New York A. C., won; F. Castleman, G. N. Y. I. A. A., 2d; G. C. Poage, Milwaukee A. C., 3d. Time, twenty-four and three-fifths seconds.

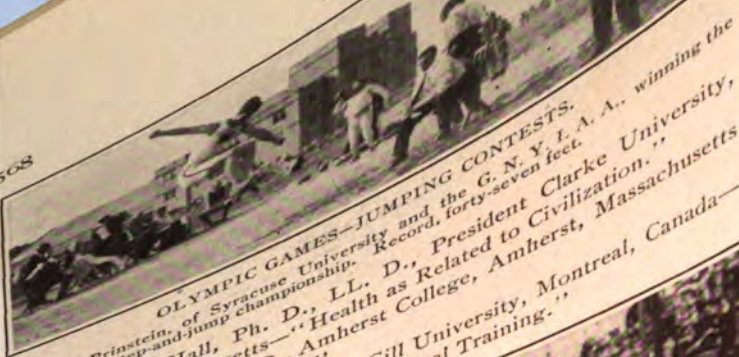


OLYMPIC GAMES—FINISH OF 800 METER RUN.

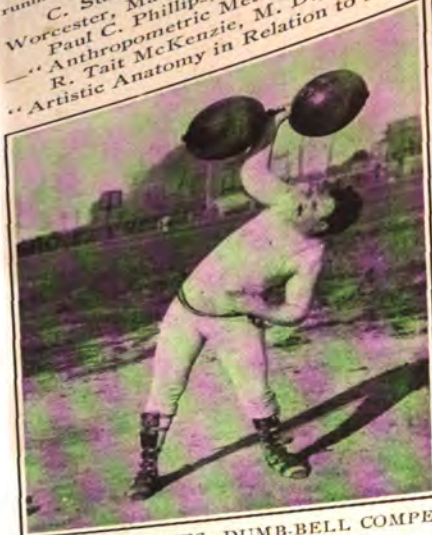
James D. Lightbody, Chicago A. A., won; H. V. Valentine, New York A. C., 2d; E. W. Breikreutz, Milwaukee A. C., 3d. Time, one minute and fifty-six seconds.



## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION



OLYMPIC GAMES—JUMPING CONTESTS.  
Myer Prinstein, of Syracuse University and the G. N. Y. F. A. A., winning the running hop-step-and-jump championship. Record, forty-seven feet.  
C. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., LL. D., President Clarke University, Worcester, Massachusetts—“Health as Related to Civilization.”  
Paul C. Phillips, M. D., Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts—“Anthropometric Methods.”  
R. Tait McKenzie, M. D., McGill University, Montreal, Canada—“Artistic Anatomy in Relation to Physical Training.”



OLYMPIC GAMES—DUMB-BELL COMPETITION, SECTION SIX.

Fred Winters, of New York, won; O. C. Osthoff, of Milwaukee, second; F. Kungler, Southwest Turnverein, Saint Louis, third.

G. W. Ehler, B. S., Y. M. C. A., Chicago, Illinois—“The Adaptation of Physical Exercises to the Modern Conditions of Life.”

F. A. Schmidt, M. D., Bonn, Germany—“The Physiology of Exercise.”

William G. Anderson, M. D., Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut—“Gymnastic Dancing and its Place in Secondary and Collegiate Schools.”

Jakob Bolin, New York City—“Developmental Gymnastics.”

David F. Lincoln, M. D., Boston, Massachusetts—“The Treatment



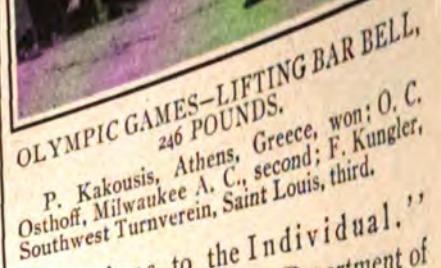
OLYMPIC GAMES.

James D. Lighthody, of the Chicago A. A., receiving the Gregg Souvenir Cup from A. L. Shapleigh, Chairman of the Physical Culture Committee, after winning the 1,500 meter run over a large field of athletes.

cal Training as Exemplified by German Gymnastics.”  
James E. Sullivan, Chief Department of Physical Culture—“Sketch of the Development of Athletic Implements.”

The Olympic Championship games were held from August 29th to September 3d, and brought together the greatest athletes of the world. The contests surpassed anything that modern athletics had ever witnessed. Many world's

OLYMPIC GAMES—PLAY OF FEETLE MINDED, with Special Reference to Education.  
John Daly, of Ireland, winner; D. C. Deer, Montreal A. C., third. Time, four minutes.  
G. E. Johnson, A. B., Superintendent of Public School System.  
Joseph E. Raycroft, M. D., University of Chicago—“The Organization and Administration of Physical Education.”  
Frederick J. V. Skiff—“The General Advantages of Physical Education.”



OLYMPIC GAMES—LIFTING BAR BELL, 246 POUNDS.  
P. Kakousis, Athens, Greece, won; O. C. Osthoff, Milwaukee A. C., second; F. Kungler, Southwest Turnverein, Saint Louis, third.

Exercises to the Individual.”  
WJ McGee, Chief Department of Anthropology, Louisiana Purchase Exposition—“The Influence of Play in Racial Development, with Special Reference to Muscular Movement.”

Luther Halsey Gulick, M. D., Brooklyn, New York, Chairman Physical Training Committee—“Athletics and Social Evolution;” “The Place of the Social and Esthetic Elements in Physical



OLYMPIC GAMES—INTERNATIONAL TUG OF WAR.

This picture shows one of the contests which was finally won by the Milwaukee A. C. team. The Southwest Turnverein team of Saint Louis was second.



# RESULTS OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

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OLYMPIC GAMES—THROWING 16 POUND HAMMER.

John Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., won, breaking the world's record; J. R. DeWitt, Princeton University, second; R. W. Rose, Chicago A. A., third. Distance, 168 ft. 1 in.



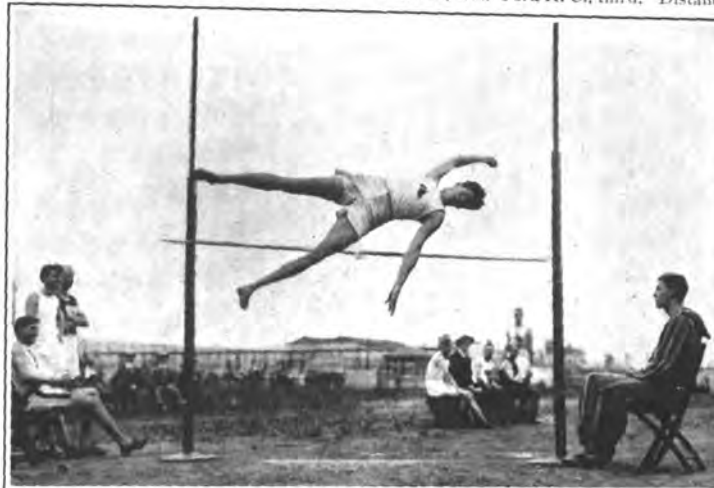
OLYMPIC GAMES—THROWING 56 POUND WEIGHT.

E. Desmarteau, Montreal, won; J. Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., second; J. S. Mitchell, New York A. C., third. Distance 34 feet 4 inches.



OLYMPIC GAMES—PUTTING THE 16 POUND SHOT.

R. W. Rose, Chicago A. A., won; W. W. Coe, Jr., Somerville, Massachusetts, second; L. E. J. Feuerbach, N. Y. A. C., third. Distance, 48 feet 7 inches. New world's record.



OLYMPIC GAMES—RUNNING HIGH JUMP.

S. S. Jones, New York A. C., won; G. P. Serviss, Cornell University, second; P. Weinstein, Berlin, Germany, third. Height, five feet and eleven inches.



OLYMPIC GAMES—THROWING THE DISCUS, HANDICAP.

M. J. Sheridan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., won, making a new world's record; J. Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., second; J. A. Biller, Newark, New Jersey, third. Distance 132 feet.



OLYMPIC GAMES—POLE VAULT.

McClanahan, of Yale, as he appeared coming over the bar. He was not a winner.

records were broken and new ones made, and Olympic records were equaled and, in several instances, surpassed. The rivalry was keen, developing the best that was in the competitors. The donation of handsome Olympic souvenir cups in many of the events added interest to the games. These events, with the names of the winners and the records made, were:

Sixty meter run—7 seconds, A. Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., won; W. Hogenson, Chicago A. A., second; F. R. Moulton, Kansas City A. C., third.

Eight hundred and eighty yards run, handicap—1 minute 53 3-5 seconds, John



OLYMPIC GAMES—POLE VAULT.

C. F. Dvorak, Chicago A. A., won; Leroy Samse, Indiana University, second; L. Wilkins, Chicago A. A., third. Eleven feet and six inches, new Olympic record.



OLYMPIC GAMES—JUMPING CONTESTS.

F. Engelhardt, Mohawk A. C., New York, winning the running broad jump. He made a record of 22 feet 5 1-2 inches.

Runge, Berlin, Germany, won; J. B. Peck, Montreal A. C., second; F. C. Roth, Los Angeles, California, third.

Four hundred meters run—49 1-5 seconds, Harry Hillman, New York A. C., won; F. Waller, Milwaukee A. C., second; H. C. Groman, Chicago A. A., third.

One hundred and twenty yards hurdle, handicap—15 4-5 seconds, L. Ashburner, Ithaca, New York, won; F. W. Schule, Milwaukee A. C., second; T. R. Shideler, Chicago A. A., third.

Throwing 16 pound hammer—168 feet 1 inch, John Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., won; J. R. DeWitt, Princeton University, second; R. W. Rose, Chicago A. A., third.

Putting 16 pound shot, handicap—45 feet 11 inches, W. W. Coe, Somerville, Massachusetts, won; L. E. Feuerbach, New York A. C., second; M. J. Sheridan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., third.



OLYMPIC EVENTS—CARLISLE-HASKELL FOOTBALL GAME.

This was the first time the two great Indian foot ball teams ever competed against each other on the gridiron. The score was, Carlisle, 38; Haskell, 4.

Standing broad jump—11 feet 4 7/8 inches, R. C. Ewry, New York A. C., won; C. M. King, McKinney, Texas, second; J. A. Miller, National T. V., Newark, New Jersey, third.

Running high jump—5 feet 11 inches, S. S. Jones, New York A. C., won; G. P. Serviss, Cornell University, second; P. Weinstein, Berlin, Germany, third.

Running broad jump, handicap—22 feet 5 1/2 inches, F. Englehardt, Mohawk A. C., New York, won; G. H. Van Cleve, Olney, Illinois, second; J. P. Hagerman, Pacific A. C., Pasadena, California, third.

Two thousand five hundred meter steeplechase—7 minutes 39 3/5 seconds, J. D. Lightbody, Chicago A. A., won; J. J. Daly, Ireland, second; A. L. Newton, New York A. C., third.



OLYMPIC EVENTS—145 POUND WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

O. F. Roehm, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, New York, won; R. Tesing, St. George's A. C., second; G. Zukel, National T. V., Newark, New Jersey, third. The wrestler on his head is Roehm, the winner.

Marathon race—3 hours, 28 minutes, 53 seconds, T. J. Hicks, Cambridge Y. M. C. A., Cambridge, Massachusetts, won; A. J. Corey, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Illinois, second; A. L. Newton, New York A. C., New York City, New York, third.

Four hundred meter hurdle—53 seconds, H. L. Hillman, New York A. C., won; F. Waller, Milwaukee, A. C., Milwaukee, second; G. C. Poage, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, third.

One hundred yards, handicap—10 2/5 seconds, C. Hastedt, Missouri A. C., won; C. H. Turner, A. A. A., Saint Louis, second; J. D. McGann, Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, third.

One mile handicap—4 minutes 27 2/5



OLYMPIC GAMES—LOUISIANA PURCHASE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP, SINGLE.

This is Dwight C. Davis, Saint Louis, winner first prize cup; O. V. Vernon, second. With Ralph McKittrick, of Saint Louis, Davis also won the World's Fair doubles championship.



OLYMPIC GAMES—WORLD'S FAIR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

Edgar W. Leonard won first prize cup. A. E. Bell second prize cup. The above is a portrait of Bell, of Los Angeles, California.



OLYMPIC EVENTS—158 POUND WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Charles Erickson, Norwegian T. S., New York, won; William Beckmann, New West Side A. C., New York, second; J. Winholtz, Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, third.

seconds, J. J. Daly, Ireland, won; D. C. Munson, New York A. C., second; Peter Deer, Montreal A. C., third.

Two hundred meter run—21 3/5 seconds, A. Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., won; W. J. Cartmell, Louisville Y. M. C. A., second; W. Hogenon, Chicago A. A., Chicago, third.

Pole vault, handicap—11 feet 10 inches, Leroy Samse, Indiana University, won; W. R. Dray, Oxford School, Chicago, second; C. Allen, G. N. Y. I. A. A., third.

Putting 16 pound shot—48 feet 7 inches, R. W. Rose, Chicago A. A., won; W. W. Coe, Jr., Somerville, Massachusetts, second; L. E. J. Feuerbach, New York A. C., third.

High jump, handicap—5 feet 10 inches, E. J. Barker, Cresco, Iowa, won; L. Gonczky, Budapest, Hungary, second; E. Freymark, Missouri A. C., Saint Louis, third.



OLYMPIC EVENTS—135 POUND WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

B. J. Bradshaw, Boys' Club, New York, won; T. McLeer, National T. V., Newark, New Jersey, second; C. E. Clapper, Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, third.

Standing high jump—4 feet 11 inches, R. C. Ewry, New York A. C., won; J. F. Stadler, Cleveland, Ohio, second; L. Robertson, G. N. Y. I. A. A., third.

Lifting bar bell—246 pounds, P. Kakousis, Athens, Greece, won; O. C. Osthoff, Milwaukee, A. C., second; F. Kungler, Southwest Turn Verein, Saint Louis, third.

Two hundred meter hurdle race—24 3/5 seconds, H. L. Hillman, New York A. C., won; F. Castleman, G. N. Y. I. A. A., second; G. C. Poage, Milwaukee A. C., third.

Two hundred and twenty yards hurdle, handicap—27 1/5 seconds, L. G. Sykes, Milwaukee A. C., won; W. H. McGann, Chicago Y. M. C. A., second; E. J. Saddington, Xavier A. C., New York, third.



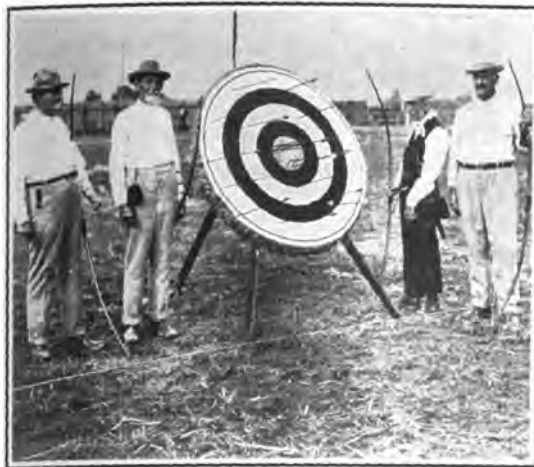
OLYMPIC GAMES—WORLD'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP, DOUBLES.

Beals C. Wright and E. W. Leonard, Boston, first prize cup; A. E. Bell, Los Angeles, Cal., and Robert Leroy, New York, second. The above is a portrait of Wright.



OLYMPIC GAMES—TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES AND SINGLE.

This is a portrait of Leonard, of Boston, who was winner, with Wright, in the doubles, and who won the singles, defeating Bell.



OLYMPIC EVENTS—NATIONAL ARCHERY CONTEST.

Phil Bryant, of Boston, winner of American round championship; Colonel R. Williams, Washington, District Columbia; Will H. Thompson, Seattle, Washington; Harry Richardson, Boston; C. D. Allen, Boston, and C. S. Woodruff, Cincinnati, medal winners. L. W. Maxon, Washington, District of Columbia, flight championship winner.

Eight hundred-meter run—1 minute 56 seconds, J. D. Lightbody, Chicago A. C., won; H. V. Valentine, New York A. C., second; E. W. Breikreutz, Milwaukee A. C., third.

Two hundred and twenty yards run, handicap—224.5 seconds, J. D. McGann, Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, won; J. T. Luke-man, Montreal, Canada, second; C. H. Turner, A. A. A., Saint Louis, third.

Throwing the 56-pound weight—34 feet 4 inches, E. Desmar-teau, Montreal, won; J. Flanagan, G. N. Y. A. A., second; J. S. Mitchell, New York A. C., third.

Throwing the discus, handicap—132 feet, M. J. Sheridan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., won; J. Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., second; J. A. Biller, Newark, New Jersey, third.

Running broad jump—24 feet 1 inch, M. Prinstein, G. N. Y. I. A. A., won; D. Frank, New West Side A. C., New York



OLYMPIC EVENTS—NATIONAL ARCHERY ASSOCIATION CONTESTS.

P. Bryant, of Boston, won the American round championship, making eight and three-fifths points out of a possible ten.



OLYMPIC EVENTS—WOMEN ARCHERS' CONTEST.

Mrs. M. C. Howell, Cincinnati, won; medal winners, Mrs. H. C. Pollock, Miss Mabel Taylor, Mrs. C. S. Woodruff, and Miss L. Taylor, of the Cincinnati Archery Club, and Mrs. E. C. Cooke, of Washington, District of Columbia.

A. C., Baltimore, third.

Hop-step-and-jump—47 feet, M. Prinstein, G. N. Y. I. A. A., won; F. Englehardt, Mohawk A. C., New York, second; R. S. Strangland, New York A. C., third.

Tug-of-war—Milwaukee A. C., won; Southwest T. V., Saint Louis, second and third.

Dumb-bell competition—O. C. Osthoff, Milwaukee A. C., won; F. Winters, New West Side A. C., New York, second; F. Kungler, Southwest T. V., Saint Louis, third.

One hundred meter run—11 seconds, A. Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., won; W. J. Cartmell, Louisville Y. M. C. A., second; W. Hogenon, Chicago A. A., third.

Four hundred and forty yards run, handicap—504.5 seconds, F. O. Darcy, Findlay City, Michigan, won; G. Underwood, New York A. C., second; J. B. Peck, Montreal, third.

One thousand five hundred meter run—4 minutes 53.5



OLYMPIC EVENTS—FANCY DIVING.

G. E. Sheldon, Muegge Institute, Saint Louis, won; A. Brauschwerger, Germany, second; F. H. Kehoe, Chicago A. A., third.

second; R. S. Stangland, of Columbia University and New York A. C., third.

Throwing the 56 pound weight, handicap—25 feet 8 inches, A. A. Johnson, Central Y. M. C. A., won; C. Chadwick, New York A. C., second; N. L. Heyden, Maryland,



OLYMPIC EVENTS.

A. Brauschwerger, of Germany, who was second in the fancy diving contest.



OLYMPIC EVENTS.

F. H. Kehoe, of Chicago, in fancy diving contest of the swimming championships.

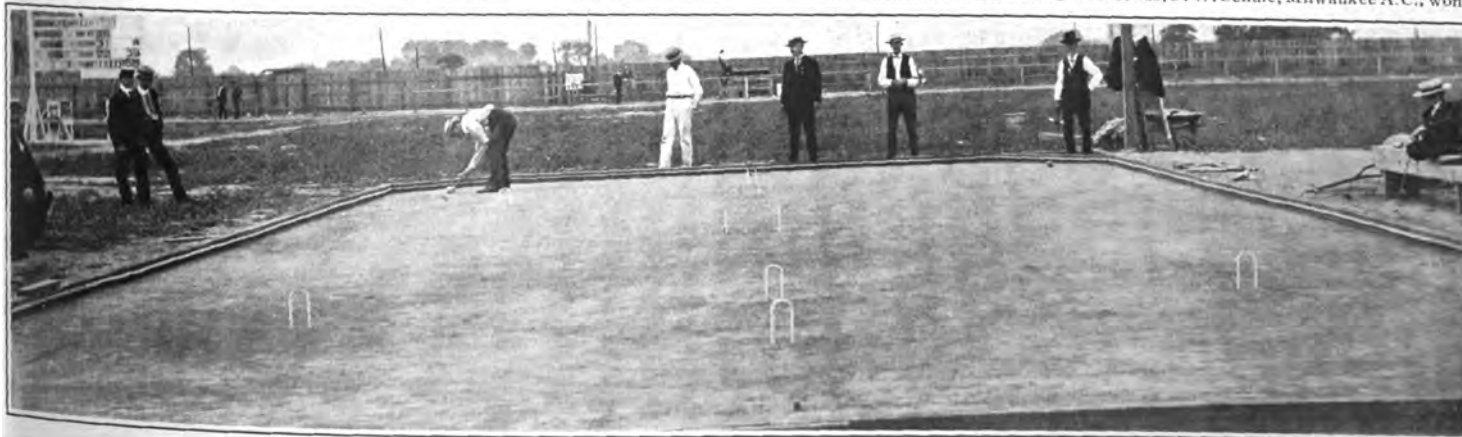
seconds, J. D. Lightbody, Chicago A. A., won; W. F. Verner, Chicago A. A., second; L. E. Hearn, Chicago A. A., third.

One hundred and ten meter hurdle—16 seconds, F. W. Schule, Milwaukee A. C., won;



OLYMPIC EVENTS.

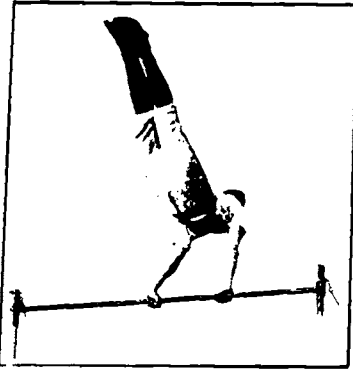
F. Rausch, of Germany, winner of the one-mile swimming championship.



OLYMPIC EVENTS—ROQUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Massachusetts, won five, lost one; S. O. Streeter, Thawville, Illinois, won four, lost two; D. C. Brown, Onarga, Illinois, won three, lost three.





OLYMPIC EVENTS—GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Anton Heida, Philadelphia T. V., and Ed. A. Hennig, Cleveland, T. V., tied with forty points each; George Eysler, Concordia T. V., Saint Louis, had thirty-nine points. The picture shows Heida doing a handstand.

A. C., won; G. C. Kruiger, Saint Louis T. V., second. Sixty yards run, handicap—6 1-5 seconds, C. Hastedt, Missouri A. C., won; E. F. Annis, G. N. Y. I. A. A., second; F. Engelhardt, Mohawk A. C., New York, third. International team race—21 minutes, 17 4-5 seconds, New York A. C. (A. L. Newton, P. H. Pilgrim, H. V. Valentine, G. Underwood, D. C. Munson), won; Chicago A. A. (J. D. Lightbody, W. F. Verner, L. H. Hearn, A. Cory, S. H. Hatch), second.



OLYMPIC EVENTS—GROUP OF SWIMMERS.

As they appeared just before the Championship Swimming Contests began.

F. Schideler, Chicago A. A., second; L. Ashburner, Ithaca, New York, third.

One-mile team run, handicap—3 minutes 52 1-5 seconds, H. J. Kiener, Missouri A. C., won.



OLYMPIC EVENTS—SCENE IN WATER POLO CONTEST.

New York A. C., 6 goals, won; Chicago A. A., 0 goals.

I. A. A., won; A. A. Johnson, Central Y. M. C. A., Saint Louis, second; J. S. Mitchel, New York A. C., third.

Three standing jumps—34 feet 7 1/4 inches, Ray Ewry, New York A. C., won; C. M. King, McKinney, Texas, second; J. F. Stadler, Franklin A. C., Cleveland, Ohio, third.

Besides the Olympic games, the following Olympic events were held at the Exposition:

May 14—Interscholastic meet for State of Missouri, entries 136.

May 21—Open handicap athletic meeting, entries 90.



OLYMPIC EVENTS—READY TO START IN MILE SWIMMING RACE.

E. Rausch, Germany, won; Francis Galley, Olympic Club, San Francisco, second; G. Kiss, Budapest, Hungary, third. Time, twenty-seven minutes eighteen and one-fifth seconds.

Pole vault—11 feet 6 inches, C. E. Dvorak, Chicago A. A., won; LeRoy Samse, Indiana University, second; L. Wilkins, Chicago, third.

Throwing the discus—128 feet 10 1/2 inches, M. J. Sheridan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., won; R. W. Rose, Chicago A. A., second; N. P. Georgantas, Athens, Greece, third.

Throwing the 16-pound hammer, handicap—153 feet 4 inches, J. Flanagan, G. N. Y.



OLYMPIC EVENTS—100 YARDS SWIM.

Zoltan de Holomay, Budapest, Hungary, won; C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., second; J. S. Leary, Olympic Club, San Francisco, third. Time, one minute two and four-fifths seconds.

May 28—Interscholastic meet, schools of Louisiana Purchase Territory, entries 122.

May 30—Elementary school championships, entries 68.

June 2—A. A. U. handicap meeting, entries 195.

June 3—A. A. U. junior championships, entries 187.

June 4—A. A. U. senior championships, entries 183.

June—Amateur base ball tournament, entries 99.

June 11—Western college championships, entries 124.

June 23—Turners' mass exhibition, entries 3,500.

June 25—Olympic college championships, entries 110.

June 29, 30—Interscholastic championships, entries 258.

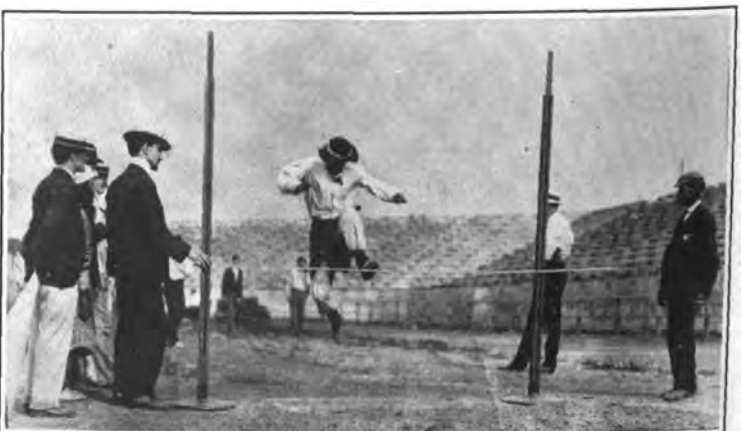
July 1, 2—Turners' international and individual team contest, entries 789.

July 1—Athletic games in honor of Cardinal Satolli, entries 68.



OLYMPIC EVENTS—WINNERS OF TEAM RELAY SWIM.

New York A. C., won; Chicago A. C., second; Missouri A. C., third. Time, one minute, four and three-fifths seconds. The New York swimmers were I. B. Goodwin, C. M. Daniels, E. J. Giannini, J. A. Ruddy and L. deB. Handley.



OLYMPIC EVENTS—ANTHROPOLOGY DAYS.

The illustration shows one of the giant Patagonians trying a high jump.



OLYMPIC EVENTS—ANTHROPOLOGY DAYS.

The picture shows a Moro throwing the javelin. He defeated an African Pygmy and an Ainu from Japan.

July 4—A. A. U. all-round championships, entries 7.

July 4, 5, 6—Public school championships, elementary and high, entries 415.

July 5, 6 and 7—Lacrosse, entries 33.

July 11, 12—Olympic basket ball championships, entries 44.

July 13, 14—College basket ball, entries 15.

July 20, 21, 22, 23—Irish sports, entries 140.

July 29, 30—Olympic world's regatta, entries 131.

July 29—Handicap meeting of the Western



OLYMPIC EVENTS—ANTHROPOLOGY DAYS.

The Ainu from Japan as he appeared in the archery contest. He won second place in the contest.



OLYMPIC EVENTS—ANTHROPOLOGY DAYS.

Shamba, an African, shooting in the archery contest. He was defeated by a Cocopa Indian and an Ainu.

Association, entries 50.

July 30—Championships of the Western Association, entries 100.

August 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6—Bicycling, entries 124.

August 1-12—Roque, entries 3.

August 11—Bohemian gymnastics, entries 800.

August 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20—Y. M. C. A. athletics, entries 393.

August 29, 30, 31, September 1, 2, 3—Tennis, entries 92.

August 29, 30, 31, September 1, 2, 3—Olympic games, entries 545.



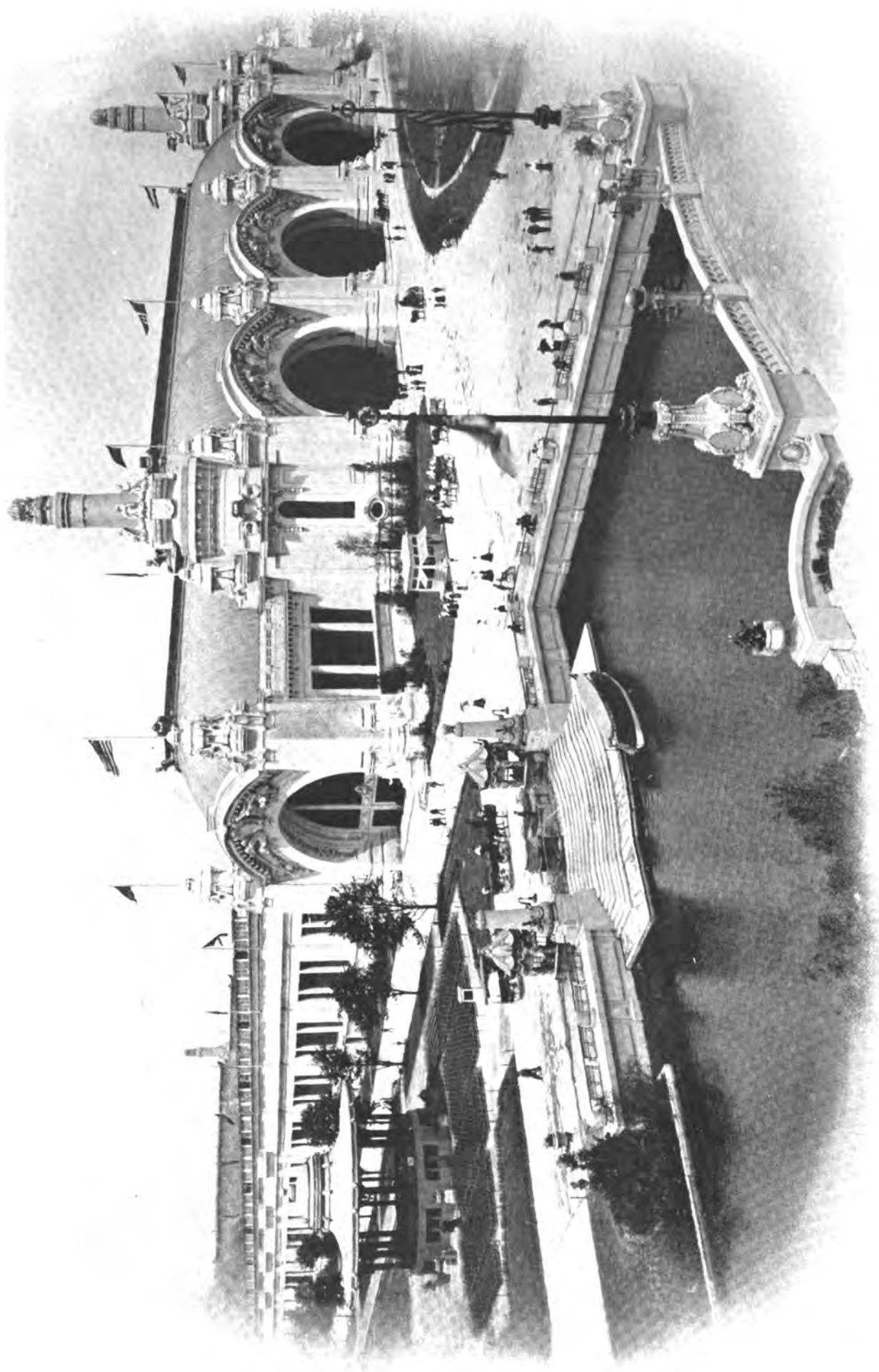
OLYMPIC EVENTS—ANTHROPOLOGY DAYS.

The illustration shows the Pawnee tribe of American Indians in the archery contest of the Indian athletic meet.



OLYMPIC EVENTS—ANTHROPOLOGY DAYS.

Tug-of-war contest between four Sioux Indians and an equal number of Arapahoes. The only disappointing features of the series of events were those in which the uncivilized tribes participated. The world had heard of the marvelous qualities of the Indian as a runner and of his splendid power of endurance. It had read much of the stamina of the Kaffir, of the remarkable athletic feats of the Filipinos, and of the great agility and muscular strength of the giant Patagonians. All these traditions were destroyed. In actual competition the representatives of the savage and uncivilized tribes proved themselves inferior athletes, greatly overrated. Doctor W. J. McGee, Chief of the Department of Anthropology, attributed the poor performances of the savages to the fact that they had not been shown or educated. An Americanized Sioux Indian won the one hundred yards dash in remarkably slow time, and an African Pygmy in the same event made a record that can be beaten by any twelve-year-old American school boy. The giant Patagonians entered the sixteen-pound shot-putting contest. Their best performance was so ridiculously poor that it astonished all who witnessed it. Every high school championship has been won with a better record. In the running broad-jump the best record was made by an Americanized Sioux Indian but it was not equal to Ray Ewry's standing broad-jump record. The Patagonian could throw the shot only ten and a half feet. John Flanagan's score exceeded the combined throws of three Patagonians.



PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION, FROM ELECTRICITY PALACE.



## CHAPTER XVII.

### EXHIBITS IN TRANSPORTATION AND AERONAUTICS.

DEVELOPMENT OF MEANS OF TRANSIT DURING A HUNDRED YEARS—THE HIGH-WHEEL BICYCLE AT PHILADELPHIA IN 1876, THE SAFETY WHEEL AT CHICAGO IN 1893, THE AUTOMOBILE, THE AIRSHIP AND MOTOR BOAT AT SAINT LOUIS IN 1904—HISTORIC EXHIBIT OF SIXTY-THREE LOCOMOTIVES FROM THE FIRST EVER BUILT TO THE LATEST MODERN LEVIATHAN—"THE SPIRIT OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY"—DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAILROAD FROM THE SIMPLEST STRAP RAILS TO THE MODERN HEAVY IRONS—EXHIBITS OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CENTRAL AND OTHER RAILROADS—LOCOMOTIVE TESTS AND REMARKABLE RESULTS—DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY—THE LUXURY OF TRAVEL AS SHOWN BY THE PULLMAN COMPANY—MAGNIFICENT TRAINS EMBRACING EVERY NEW AND APPROVED DEVICE—SPLENDID EXHIBIT OF THE SAINT LOUIS CAR COMPANY—MODERN METHODS OF HEATING AND LIGHTING AS SHOWN BY THE SAFETY CAR HEATING AND LIGHTING COMPANY—DISPLAY OF THE CONSOLIDATED RAILWAY ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY—FOREIGN EXHIBITS IN TRANSPORTATION—THE GREAT STEAMSHIP LINES—VEHICLE DISPLAYS OF ALL KINDS—THE AERONAUTIC SECTION—ILLUSTRATIONS OF MODERN AIRSHIPS AND A REPORT OF THEIR FLIGHTS.

"OF all inventions, the alphabet and printing press alone excepted, those inventions which abridge distance have done most for the civilization of our species," wrote Macaulay, and the dictum was most profusely illustrated and conclusively confirmed at the Exposition of 1904.

There had been transportation exhibits at all former Expositions, but the World's Fair of 1893 at Chicago was the first to accord transportation the dignity of a great exhibit department. The exhibits there had been most instructive and inspiring, especially as they made a graphic presentation of the development of transportation on land and water from the "dugout" and bark canoe and the flatboat to the ocean-liner, and from the ox-cart to the "lightning express" train. The history of Louisiana Territory's development was a history of rapid transition in an inventive age from canoe and barge to steamboat, and from pack-horse transportation in the wilderness to

a network of steel railways that make Saint Louis nearer now to London, Paris and a hundred of the world's greatest cities, than she was to the Ohio Falls in 1803.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition marked the close of the first hundred years of the locomotive, and its present giant development from the first crude attempts was to be shown step by step, as a matter of course, at Saint Louis; and not only the progress made since 1893 in railroading and locomotive building, but in the invention of new motors and their successful application to transportation on land and water, on electric tramways and on common roads.

The common use of the bicycle began with the exhibition of the high wheel with solid rubber tire at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876. The safety wheel with improved gearing and pneumatic tire remained the latest transportation novelty at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. Not a single automobile was shown there, nor a single

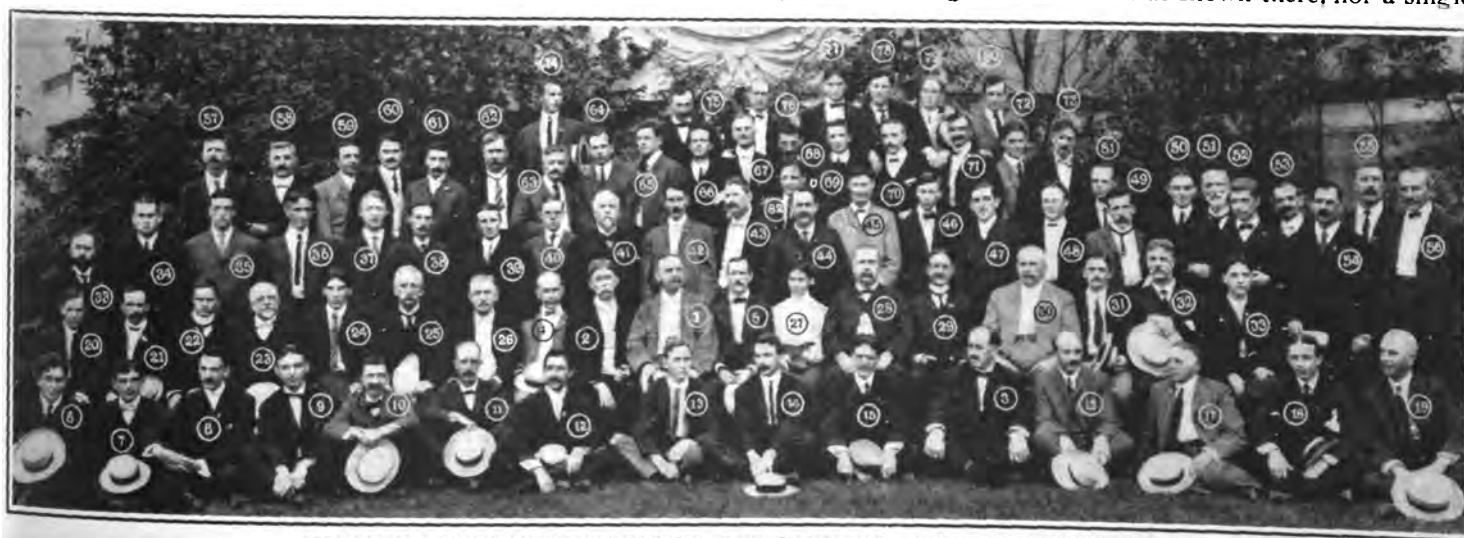


W. A. SMITH,  
Chief of Transportation.



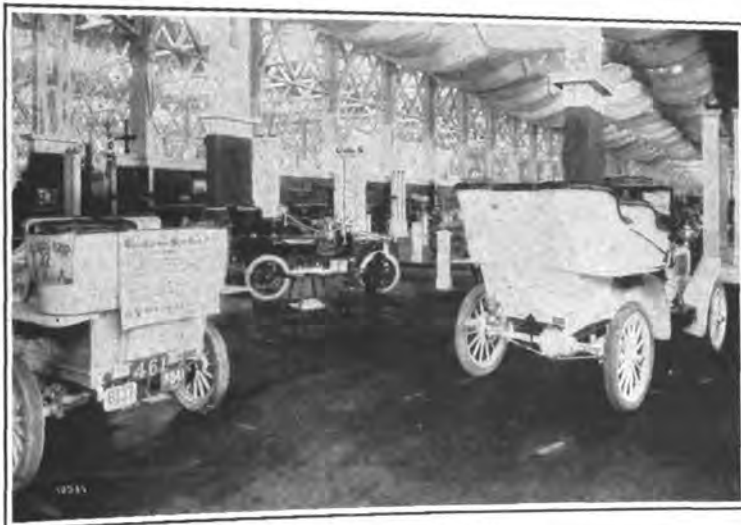
E. C. FINLEY,  
Supt. Railway Section.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.



MEMBERS OF THE TRANSPORTATION CLUB, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

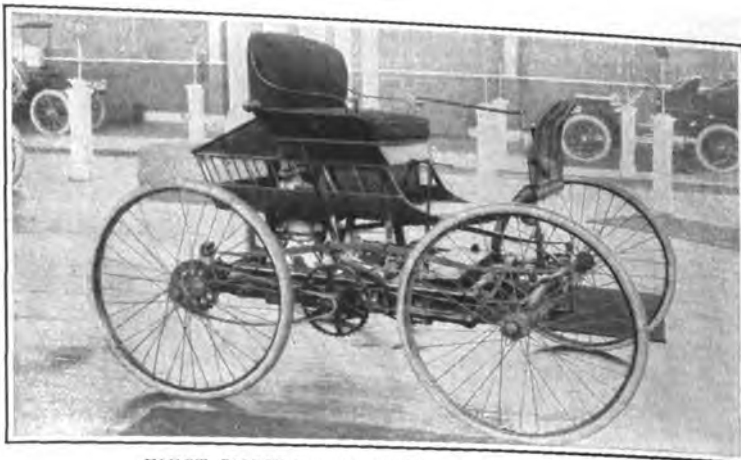
1. Major J. G. Pangborn, President. 2. Willard A. Smith, Chief of Transportation. 3. C. G. Bird, Vice-President. 4. C. M. Mendenhall, Secretary. 5. F. D. Cassanave, Treasurer. 6. Raymond D. Aldrich. 7. Jose Ortiz Monasterio. 8. C. J. Metzger. 9. A. H. Reinke. 10. C. W. Townsend. 11. M. Garcia Lugo. 12. Richard N. Corey. 13. E. C. Johnson. 14. C. Mottisinger. 15. Erle H. Hand. 16. F. A. Nickerson. 17. R. H. Hills. 18. J. E. Hall. 19. A. C. Alexander. 20. Chas. Jempson. 21. F. A. Brigg. 22. T. H. Brigg. 23. Chas. H. Beecher. 24. James Davis. 25. H. Ryder. 26. Miss Harriette E. Hills. 27. W. E. Streeter. 28. W. B. Erringer. 29. Harry C. Oyler. 30. Geo. W. W. Sweeney. 31. A. G. Goehring. 32. Geo. Ira Herrick. 33. William M. Lloyd, Jr. 34. Phillip Hoffman Lantz. 35. W. H. Davis. 36. Edwin Gordon Wilson. 37. C. A. Tleston. 38. John E. Dixon. 39. E. A. Condit, Jr. 40. Thos. H. Hayes. 41. H. T. Vogel. 42. Frank McCoy. 43. E. E. Hoffman. 44. R. V. Wallace. 45. Walter C. Green. 46. Fred. C. Cameron. 47. W. M. Lalor. 48. R. F. Harrison. 49. Frank Wooster. 50. George Robertson. 51. P. B. Eversden. 52. Chas. Hoffman. 53. Major S. Garcia Cuellar. 54. Jos. Devantery. 55. W. K. Aurande. 56. Ed. Sill. 57. F. E. Gilmore. 58. F. E. Wier. 59. O. W. Meisner. 60. O. W. Wittmer. 61. C. P. Lovell. 62. Wm. P. Evans. 63. Harry Vissering. 64. F. D. Fenn. 65. L. E. Butler. 66. L. L. Fest. 67. Geo. W. Sherman. 68. George P. Horne. 69. John L. Thomson. 70. W. S. Urion. 71. Merrill Haines. 72. J. S. Ginger. 73. R. M. Wiggin. 74. G. E. Ellis. 75. E. C. Finley. 76. J. P. Hillands. 77. Amos N. Hoagland. 78. J. E. Stanquist. 79. Clarence A. Scott. 80. John Plant. 81. A. A. Shattuk. 82. Luther L. Mack.



FAMOUS TOURING CAR.

The car in the foreground made the trip from New York to Saint Louis without accident. It was built by the White Sewing Machine Company.

light pleasure boat propelled by any one of the new motors, now seen everywhere. These were all in evidence at Saint Louis in 1904, the display of 140 automobiles being especially magnificent. Here also were witnessed the first successful flights ever made at an Exposition by a dirigible balloon, propelled by one of the new "Hercules" motors. Baldwin's



FIRST SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE

Exhibited by the Haynes-Apperson Company of Kokomo, Indiana. It was invented by Elwood Haynes, senior member of the firm.

the fastest passenger engine in the world, is now hauling a milk train, its power and speed having been far surpassed by larger engines of new types, untried a few years ago. The twenty-nine heaviest locomotives exhibited at Chicago had an average weight of 128,588 pounds, and the largest weighed 195,000. At Saint Louis twenty-nine locomotives averaged 195,239 pounds, and the largest weighed 393,012 pounds, light. One German high-speed engine exhibited at Saint



THE RAMBLER, MADE IN KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

"California Arrow" did not succeed in capturing the grand air-ship prize, but its performance satisfied thousands of spectators that the problem of aerial navigation is on the verge of triumphant solution. And as to the show of locomotives, the one which at the Chicago Exposition held the record as



PANHARD TYPE, FRENCH AUTOMOBILES.

Louis had a record of maintaining a speed of eighty-two miles an hour with a six-car train weighing 240 tons, eighty-seven miles an hour with five cars of 200 tons, and ninety-two miles an hour with three cars of 120 tons.

In accordance with the importance of its contents and their



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE AUTOMOBILE AND BICYCLE SECTIONS IN THE PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION.



LAUNCHES AND GASOLINE ENGINES.



HANDSOMELY EQUIPPED PLEASURE BOATS.

bearing on the commemorative purpose of the Exposition, the Palace of Transportation was the largest of all the exhibit palaces, excepting only the Agriculture building. It was 1,300 feet long and 525 feet wide, and under its roof there were four miles of railway track. Yet the exhibits largely overflowed that vast space. The motors and power genera-

purpose in every feature. Everybody at first sight recognized it as the Palace of Transportation. At the east end of the building and extending across it was a gallery sixty feet wide, affording space for the offices of the department, United States customs official's guard rooms, and a reading room large enough to seat 500 people. Fitted up and maintained



COLD STORAGE FREIGHT CAR, EXHIBITED IN THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

tors used in electric railway transportation were installed in the Electricity building. A large out-door space was devoted to the German State Railways exhibits of tracks, terminals, signals and switches. Along the north side of the Transportation palace on a double track a quarter of a mile in length was another out-door exhibit of traction systems. The aeronautic exhibits were installed in the Aeronautic Concourse west of the Administration building, except one large balloon in the Palace of Transportation, exhibited by the Aeronautical Society of Berlin. The palace itself, even after Masqueray's original design had been greatly modified to bring the cost down to \$700,000, was a massive, imposing and appropriately ornate structure, proclaiming its

by the exhibitors and the Saint Louis Railway Club, this room became the meeting place of the annual convention of Roadmasters' and Maintenance of Way Association, September 13-15; of the Chief Joint Car Inspectors' Association, September 22; Railway Clubs, September 27; American Railway Mechanical and Electrical Association, October 10-14; American Street Railway Association, October 11-13; Wood Preservers' Association, October 11; Railway Signal Association, October 11-12; Street Railway Accountants' Association, October 13-15; Voluntary Relief Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, October 31; American Institute of Mining Engineers and British Iron and Steel Institute, November 5-7; Saint Louis Rail-



NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILWAY BOOTH.



ELEPHANT'S HIDE.



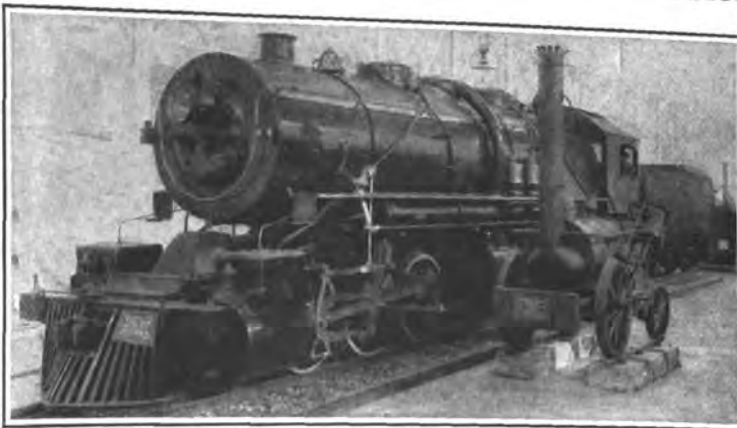
GERMAN SECTION, TRANSPORTATION.



## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



NEWTON, 1680.



OLDEST AND NEWEST LOCOMOTIVES.

Stephenson's "Rocket" was built in 1829, and the giant "St. Louis" beside it was built in 1904. They were photographed together in the Transportation building to illustrate the advance of seventy-four years in the construction of locomotives.



TREVITHICK, 1800.



CUGNOT, 1769.



TREVITHICK, 1804.



EVANS, 1804.



READ, 1790.



BLENKINSOP, 1812.



BRUNTON, 1813.



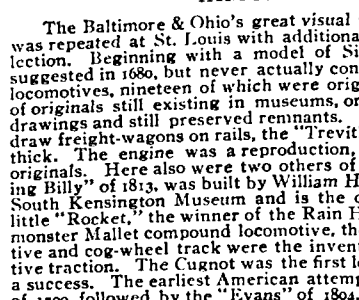
HADLEY'S "PUFFING BILLY," 1813.



TREVITHICK, 1808.



STEPHENSON'S "BLUCHER," 1814.



HADLEY'S "MODEL," 1812.

## HISTORIC LOCOMOTIVE EXHIBIT.

The Baltimore & Ohio's great visual presentation of locomotive history at Chicago, was repeated at St. Louis with additional originals and models since added to the collection. Beginning with a model of Sir Isaac Newton's theoretical steam vehicle, suggested in 1680, but never actually constructed, this collection contained sixty-three locomotives, nineteen of which were originals, and the others absolutely exact models of originals still existing in museums, or of originals reproduced from contemporary drawings and still preserved remnants. Here was the first of all steam locomotives to draw freight-wagons on rails, the "Trevithick" of 1804, the invention of Richard Trevithick. The engine was a reproduction, but the cars, rails and stone sleepers were originals. Here also were two others of Trevithick's, dated 1800 and 1808. The "Puffing Billy" of 1813, was built by William Hadley, of England. The original is now in the South Kensington Museum and is the oldest locomotive in existence. Stephenson's little "Rocket," the winner of the Rain Hill trials in 1829, was shown by the side of the monster Mallet compound locomotive, the largest ever built. The Blenkinsop locomotive and cog-wheel track were the invention of John Blenkinsop in 1811 to secure positive traction. The Cugnot was the first locomotive made in France in 1769, but was not a success. The earliest American attempt at locomotive construction was the "Read" of 1790, followed by the "Evans" of 1804. The "Brunton" was an English experiment of 1813.

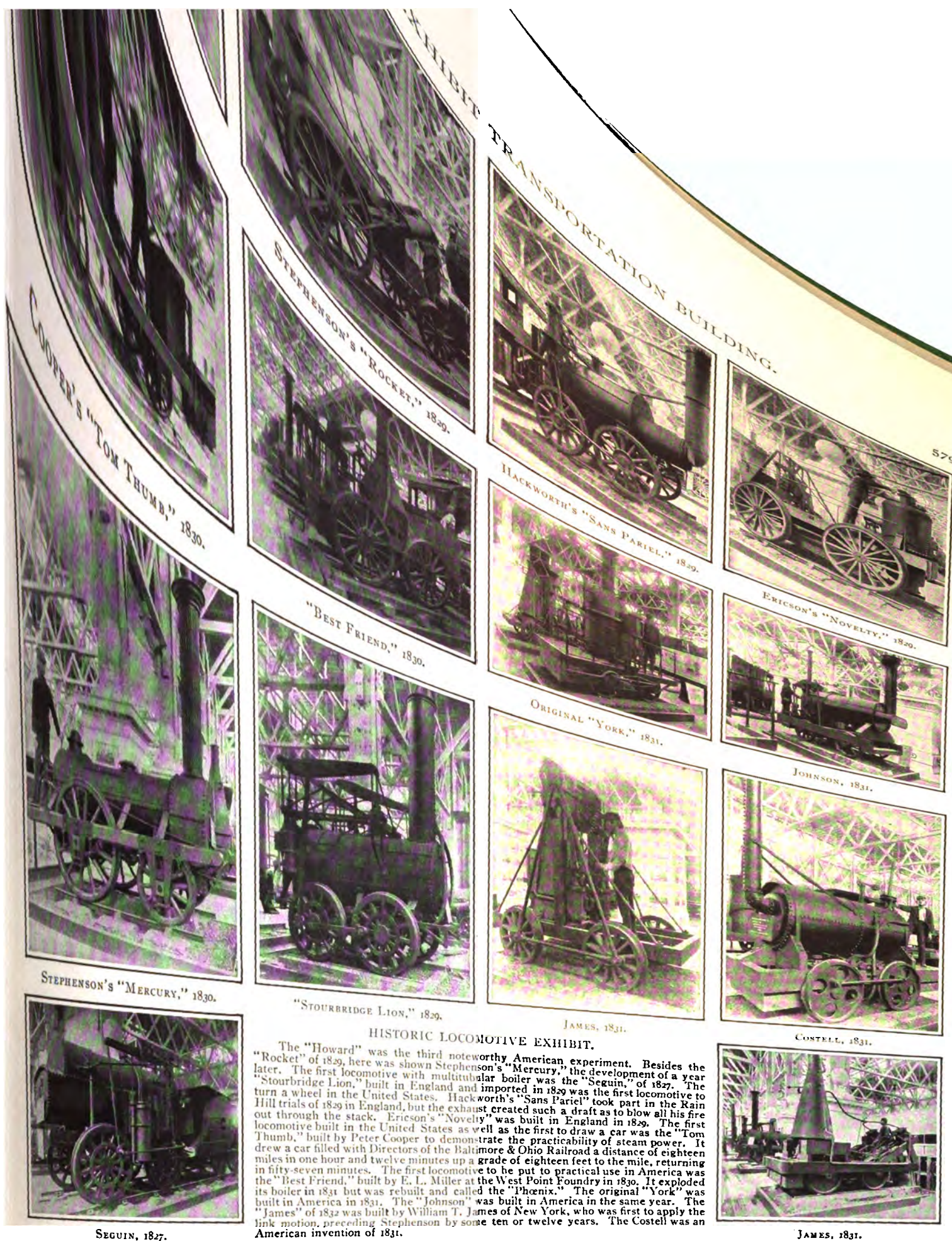
way Club, November 12; Association of Engineers of Maintenance of Way, Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg, November 17-18.

The Chief of the Department of Transportation exhibits was Willard A. Smith, editor and publisher of the "Chicago Railway and Engineering Review," one of the leading weekly technical publications of the world. He held the same position at the Columbian World's Fair and under the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900. The members of his Saint Louis staff were: Commander A. C. Baker,

United States Navy, Assistant Chief; Percy Hudson, Superintendent Marine Division and Aeronautics; E. C. Finley, Superintendent Railway Division; L. L. Fest, Superintendent Vehicle Division.

The largest railway exhibits were installed by the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania, the New York Central and Big Four, the Wabash, the Chicago & Alton, the Santa Fe, the Union Pacific and the Mobile & Ohio. They co-operated in such a way that their installations jointly included a complete historical presentation of the evolution of the locomotive





and of the progressive development of railroading, track-making, terminal facilities, bridges, and the latest improvements in all equipments and appliances used in the operation of up-to-date railroads.

Though not under the direction of the Transportation Department, there were two other testing operations at the Exposition, one of which was closely related to the locomotive tests, and both had a direct bearing on transportation problems.

Congress had made two appropriations of \$30,000 each for the construction and operation of a fuel-testing plant at

the Exposition, under the direction of Charles D. Walcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, but had stipulated that the testing machinery and the coals and lignites to be tested should be furnished free of charge. On account of this stipulation the complete equipment of the plant with the requisite machinery was delayed until September. But at the close of the Exposition sixty-four carloads of coal for testing had been received from Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Texas, West





"DE WITT CLINTON" TRAIN, 1831.



JERVIS "EXPERIMENT," 1832.



B. &amp; O. "TRAVELER," 1832.



B. &amp; O. "JEFFERSON," 1833.



"ATLANTIC," 1831.



"MISSISSIPPI," 1834.



B. &amp; O. "MAZEPPA," 1837.



HACKWORTH'S "ALBION," 1830.



"CAMPBELL," 1836.



NORRIS' "LAFAYETTE," 1837.



IMPROVED "YORK," 1831.



WINAN'S "BUFFALO," 1842.



"CHILD," 1831.



GENERAL VIEW HISTORIC LOCOMOTIVE EXHIBIT.

The New York Central and allied roads contributed to the historical locomotive exhibit the original "De Witt Clinton" train, an engine and three passenger cars, built like stage coaches to carry nine passengers inside and six outside, which made seventeen miles an hour between Albany and Schenectady in 1831. This was shown alongside the "Empire State Express," which represents the perfection of luxurious railroad travel and has attained a speed of 100 miles an hour. In the Baltimore & Ohio exhibit the "Child" showed another successful invention of 1831, power being applied by means of gears, as in all the locomotives of that period. The "Atlantic" of 1831 was the oldest original locomotive in this remarkable exhibit and the oldest original in America. It has also the most remarkable record of any locomotive in any part of the world, being in continual use for sixty-two years, from 1831 to 1893, when it was placed on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair. It was designed by Phineas Davis, of York, Pennsylvania. The boiler and cylinders are upright and the driving is through two sets of gears, giving two speeds. "Old Ironsides" was Baldwin's first locomotive. "The Experiment" of 1832 was the first with swivel front truck, and made remarkable speed, running fourteen miles in thirteen minutes and a single mile in fifty seconds. This was designed by John B. Jervis, engineer of the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad. It was the result of his study of the rigid wheel base, which he determined was unsuited to the sharp curves necessary in American railroads. The "Campbell" of 1836 was designed by James Campbell, of Philadelphia, and built by James Brooks. It illustrates the first appearance of the American type of wheel arrangement and has the general form of the modern locomotive. The Baltimore & Ohio "Traveler," "Jefferson" and "Mazeppa," the Norris "Lafayette" and improved "York" illustrate the American types invented in the '30's. The "Lafayette" was the first American locomotive to be exported, and it gave such satisfaction in England that seven more were ordered. The "Mississippi" was the first locomotive seen in the Louisiana Territory. It was used over fifty years. The "Winans" of 1842 showed the great increase of weight in construction.



BALDWIN'S "OLD IRONSIDES," 1832.

Virginia and Wyoming and boiler tests, foundry tests, coking tests, gas tests and briquette-making tests were made at the rate of several dozens of determinations daily. This work was all done under the direction of university professors and engineering experts, and in

December, 1904, Congress made another appropriation of \$25,000 for continuing the tests at the same place, with the same plant and staff.

An Electric Railway Test Commission appointed by President Francis planned a series of electric railway tests, approved by Professor W. E.





Goldsborough, Chief of the Electricity Department, and by the American Street Railway Association, and these tests were made under the direction of four engineering committees in which the leading electric railway companies and electric manufacturing companies of the United States were represented. These tests, begun on or about August 1, were continued on the Exposition tracks and those of the Saint Louis street railways, and in their power plants, but were not completed, and were continued at North Anderson, Indiana, on the tracks of the Indiana Union Traction Company.

The London & Northwestern Railway, England's largest railroad corporation, also made an interesting historic exhibit by showing the first royal private car ever built, the original saloon coach built in 1842, for Queen Dowager Adelaide, the widow of King William IV. This stage-coach on trucks,

#### HISTORIC LOCOMOTIVE EXHIBIT

The Reading "Rocket" of 1825 was built in England, showing nearly parallel development with that in America. The Rogers "Sandusky" was the first locomotive from the Rogers' works, and shows the first effort at counterbalancing the driving wheels. The "Pioneer" was built by Baldwin in 1836, but was purchased by the Galena & Chicago Union in 1848 from the Batavia & Rochester "Camel-backs," built by Ross Winans 1848 and 1850 were the first heavy power locomotives. The "Mason," built by William Mason of Taunton, Mass., in 1853, was the first of the American type of passenger locomotives. Beside the Washington "Pepper Sauce" of 1863, built to climb Mount Washington, is shown the modern "Riga" locomotive of 1904 from Switzerland. The Baltimore & Ohio "600" was an example of the fast passenger locomotive of 1876. Other illustrations show distinct stages of development. Running across the Alleghenies the Baltimore & Ohio has built, experimentally, many types of locomotives for work on heavy grades. These and the Baltimore & Ohio passenger engines shown at Philadelphia in 1876 were exhibited in contrast with the magnificent present equipment of the line, which has been from its beginning a leading pioneer in American railroading. Among its exhibits at Saint Louis was a giant Mallet articulated compound locomotive, eighty feet long, weighing 334,500 pounds, exclusive of tender, weighing loaded, 143,000 pounds. It had a heating surface of 5,385.7 square feet, and a tractive force of 71,000 pounds working compound, and 86,000 pounds working simple. The first iron bridge in America was built by the Baltimore & Ohio on its line in 1839, and the original construction was included in the Baltimore & Ohio exhibits, with a large display of primitive track construction, the original material being used in many cases. The Merthyr Tydvil tramway at Penydawen, South Wales, built in 1800; the Blenkinsop track of 1811; the Killingworth Colliery track of cast iron rails on stone supports in 1814; the first cross-tie track used at Wylam Colliery in 1813; the stone sill track of the Baltimore & Ohio from 1829 to 1832; the wooden sleeper and strap-rail track of the South Carolina Railroad in 1832; the plank and bar-iron rail of the Baltimore & Ohio in 1837; the New Orleans track of 1835—these and a variety of modifications experimented with from time to time, with T-bars, T-rails, inverted U-rails, and combination rails, variously supported and secured, very minutely traced the slow evolution of the railroad track to its present equipment for engines and cars of weight and speed undreamed of in the infancy of railroading. The exhibit also included a model of the new \$6,000,000 Union Station at Washington, D. C., and a number of the steam wagons tried on common roads in France before railroads and automobiles were thought of.

with its baggage boot in the rear, was only twenty-one feet long, and presented a strong contrast with the standard English sleeping car of today, and the model of the private car of King Edward VII. The Adelaide coach stood upon a



PART OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY EXHIBIT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad System made extensive exhibits of its latest improvements in all branches of its business, its latest locomotives and rolling stock, its stations, terminals, bridges, tunnels, especially its costly subways and tunnel under the Hudson River at New York City. A section of the great railway tube made of cast iron sections bolted together is seen in the picture. These tubes are laid under the river and, where the bottom is insecure, stand on cast iron piles which are screwed into the river bottom one section on top of another until a solid foundation is reached. Under the canopy is seen a plaster model of the great station in New York City.

model English roadbed of ninety-pound steel rails laid on seasoned Baltic ties with felt between rail and ties to prevent jolting.

Besides the railways already mentioned, the Chicago & Alton, the Wabash, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Santa Fe, Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Mobile & Ohio, all had notable installations of improved rolling stock and equipment, automatic brakes, signals, terminals, interlocking switching systems, etc., showing marked progress in all lines since the World's Fair at Chicago. There were experimental types of locomotives shown at Chicago that no one would think of showing now. Of the thirty-



HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

standard-gauge locomotives exhibited at Saint Louis, all were of the most approved models, with tested improvements; fifteen for passenger service, thirteen for freight and two for switching; representing a very large increase in weight and efficiency over those installed at Chicago. Fifteen years ago 130 pounds of steam pressure were the highest attainable. At Saint Louis there were twenty locomotives, each capable of a steam pressure of 235 pounds. One of these, owned by the Burlington, hauled a train of 562 tons 202 miles in four hours and twelve minutes. The American Locomotive Works exhibited eight, the Rogers Locomotive Works three, the Baldwin Works twelve. There were two German locomotives, one from the von Borries Works at Hanover



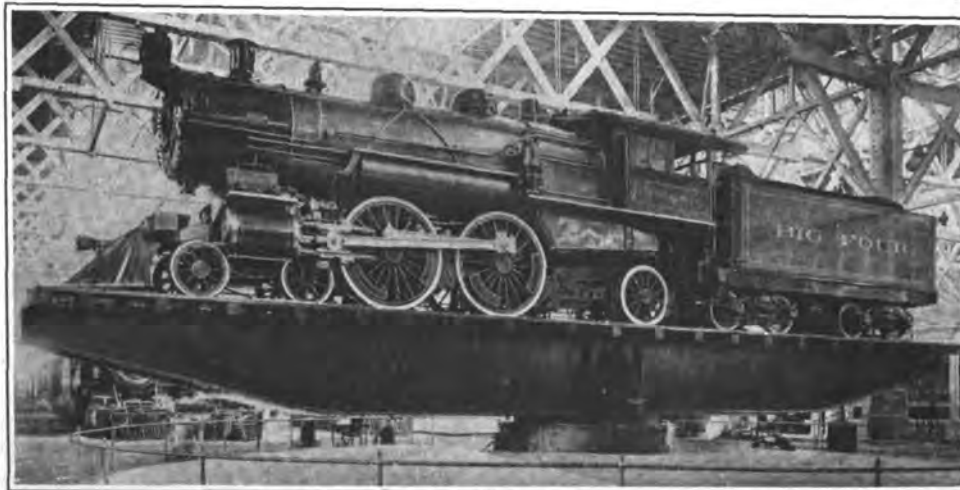
LOCOMOTIVE TESTING PLANT.

The most noteworthy exhibit by the Pennsylvania Railway Company in the Palace of Transportation was the locomotive testing laboratory installed at a cost of about \$250,000, the most elaborate and complete plant of the kind ever assembled. In the construction and equipment of this plant, the Pennsylvania Company's engineering officers acted in consultation with the Chief of the Transportation exhibits; an advisory committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; a committee representing the American Master Mechanics' Association; Carl Steinbiss, Director of the Royal Prussian Railways; T. F. Aspenwall, General Manager Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and H. F. Willie, Engineer of Tests for the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The object was to test in a scientifically accurate manner the relative merits of different locomotives in action at all points of comparison, in proportion to fuel consumed, speed developed, power exerted, friction of bearings, wear of machinery, etc. The tests were begun May 3d, and that month was largely consumed in getting the apparatus into perfect working order, but in that month and the remaining six months of the Exposition 100 complete tests were made and recorded, with tables of tests in 400 particulars of results for each test, thus throwing a great flood of new scientific light upon all the details of locomotive construction. It is believed that the record of these tests and of others to be continued by the same plant when re-erected at Altoona, Pennsylvania, will inaugurate a new epoch in locomotive building. The most satisfactory results of the tests at the Exposition were obtained in three tests made on Thanksgiving Day. The locomotive on the testing plant was one of the latest designs, known as the Cole Four-Cylinder Balanced Compound, exhibited by the New York Central. The first test was run continuously for two hours at a speed of fifty-seven miles per hour. The second test continued for an hour and a half at a speed of sixty-six miles per hour. The third test was for a full hour at the remarkable speed of seventy-five miles. The drawbar pull was equivalent to a load of five of the heaviest Pullman cars—the number of revolutions per minute, 320. In none of the previous tests of locomotives had it been possible to exceed a speed of 260 revolutions per minute without heating the bearings and some of the parts. The performance of this locomotive was considered very remarkable, not merely on account of the speed attained and maintained for so long a time, but because of the smoothness of the running, there being almost no perceptible vibration and the locomotive showing very perfect balancing. The locomotive testing staff and all connected with the Transportation Department were exceedingly enthusiastic over these remarkable results, which have a world-wide importance. The whole work accomplished on this testing plant during the Exposition resulted in accumulating an enormous mass of engineering data, the value of which cannot be over-estimated.

and one from the shops of Henschel & Son at Cassel. The Pennsylvania exhibited a De Gahn four cylinder balanced compound, built in France by the Société Alsacienne des Constructions Mécaniques. This was a passenger engine of the most approved and successful French type, and it was imported

that it might be tested at all points in comparison with the most advanced American, English and German engines.

The displays of passenger cars, notably those of the Missouri Pacific, the Illinois Central's steel frame side-door suburban coach, the Empire State Express, and the Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car trains, showed that great strides have been taken in recent years in providing for

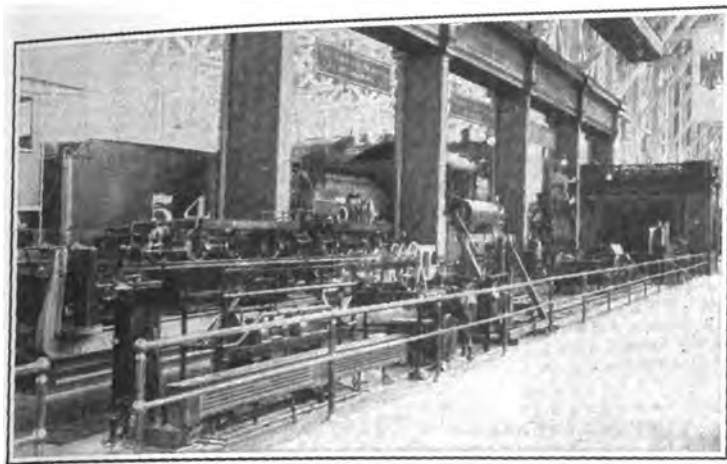


THE "BIG FOUR" EXHIBIT, "THE SPIRIT OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY."

On entering the Palace of Transportation through any of its many portals the visitor's eye was soon attracted to the center of the vast hall by a moving emblem of the speed and force of modern civilization. This was a 200,000 pound locomotive, with a flashing headlight, and wheels going at a lively gait, while the locomotive itself had only the motion given to it by the elevated turntable which kept it slowly turning its headlight on every part of the building. This trophy bore the legend "The Spirit of the Twentieth Century" as the proper blazon for the surrounding exhibits. It was installed by the "Big Four" System, the great southwestern lines of the Vanderbilt railroads.



## PROGRESS SHOWN IN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.



WESTINGHOUSE AIR-BRAKE EXHIBIT.

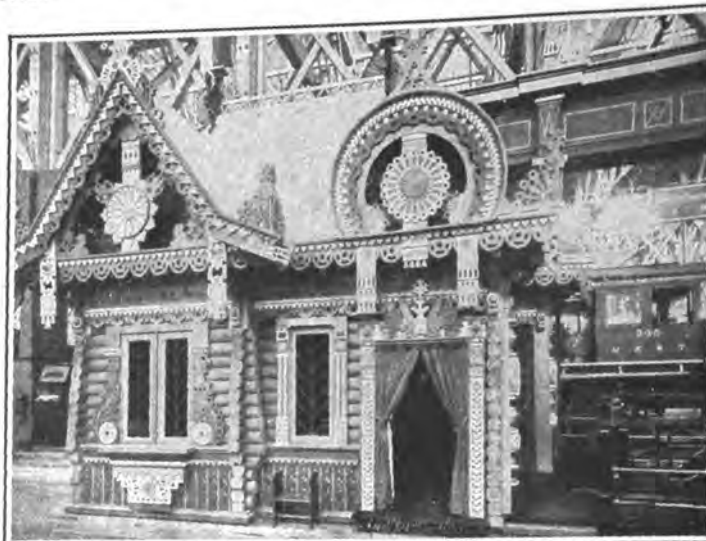
the comfort, pleasure and safety of the passenger. American railways have long led the world in the luxury of their passenger equipments, and even so long ago as the Exposition of 1893 it was made plain that the accommodations offered to private citizens in this country on railroads were scarcely inferior to those provided exclusively for royalty in other countries. While there was less profusion of ornamentation and luxurious upholstery in the palace cars exhibited

in 1904, there was a commendable simplicity of decoration and a marked increase in comforts; better provisions for warmth, ventilation and cleanliness. Electric lights were sunk in the window frames so that people might read after retiring to their berths. The chairs in the chair coaches revolved. The overhead racks were

being superseded by baggage storage spaces under the seats.

The progress shown in freight cars exhibited a manifest tendency towards higher capacity, and, excepting refrigerator cars, towards steel construction wholly or in part. Of fifteen cars exhibited as samples of improved freight carriers, nine

were entirely of steel and three of steel and wood combined. Besides ordinary



RUSSIAN BOOTH, WESTINGHOUSE EXHIBIT.

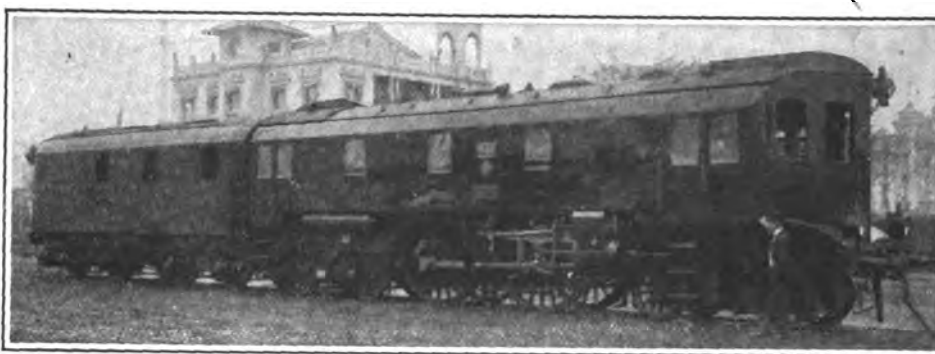
freight cars, there were included logging cars, hopper dumpers, center and side dumpers and combination flat and hopper cars.

The numerous and instructive transportation exhibits of Austria, Belgium and Nicaragua were installed in their respective national pavilions; those of Argentine and Haiti in the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game; those of China in the

Palace of Liberal Arts; those of Cuba and Hungary in the Palace of Manufactures; those of Denmark and the Netherlands in the Palace of Varied Industries; New Zealand's in the Palace of Agriculture. Brazil, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico and Siam, all

had interesting and well fitted sections in

the Palace of Transportation. Brazil exhibited saddles, harness, ambulances, models and photos of river craft, boat motors, railroad works, ship-building yards and the equipment of her city fire departments. France made a magnificent display of automobiles, carriages, cycles and their accessories and fittings; motors, saddlery and harness, with models, drawings, and photographs of

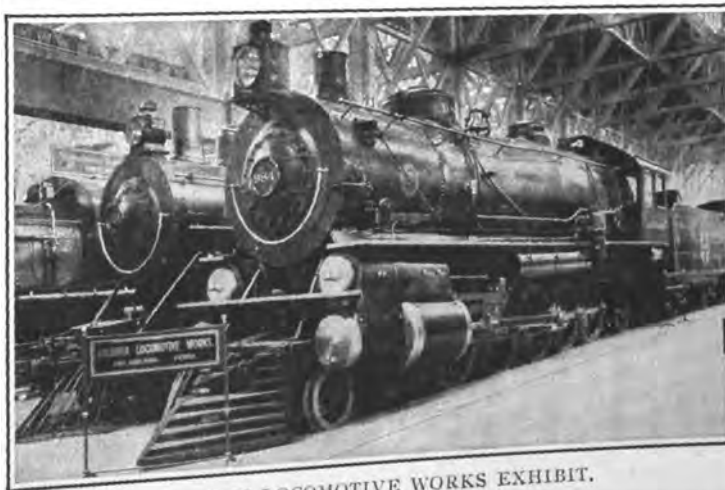


GERMAN ENGINE—RECORD ONE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.

This engine, the highest development of steam locomotion in Germany, was made by Henschel & Son to compete in a measure with the high speed electric engine with which the German Government is experimenting on the Royal Prussian Railway. The result of comparison is much in favor of the electrically driven car. The feeling in Germany, in spite of the remarkable showing which this engine made, is that steam has reached here its highest development and that the future power for rolling stock will be in the form of electricity.



AN 1893 COMPOUND ENGINE.



BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS EXHIBIT.



A 1904 COMPOUND ENGINE.





A MODERN METHOD OF TRANSPORTING VINEGAR.

railways, terminals, harbors, and steamship lines. The German section contained the interesting exhibits of the Hamburg-American Line, the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, the Bremerhaven ship-builders; the German railways, drawings and models of hanging railways, and automobile exhibits by Benz & Company of Mannheim, the oldest automobile makers in the world, who patented the first car January 29, 1886. The British exhibits, besides those made by her railways, included models of steamships and docks installed by her great navigation and ship-building companies. Italy exhibited a Sicilian cart and horse and a collection of maps, drawings, models, photographs and pamphlets, illustrating the latest progress in railroad building and operation. The Japanese section occupied the southwest corner of the building, extending 200 feet



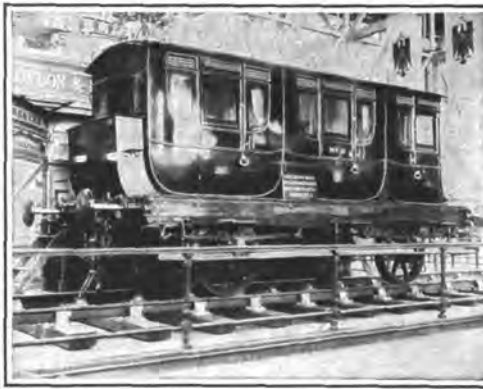
LIMA, OHIO, LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE COMPANY.

east along the main aisle. It contained an immense horizontal relief map of the empire, including Formosa, and showing coasts, harbors, postal and telegraph lines and steamship routes. There were also models of Japan's splendid merchant marine and maps of their oceanic routes and much graphic illustration of Japan and her railways. The Mexican section contained a fine exhibit installed by Mexico's War Department and also a great deal of fine Mexican saddlery and harness, photographs of steamships belonging to Mexican Navigation Companies and stereoscopic views of Mexican railways. Siam's many queer models, of coats, bullocks carts, elephant



AN OLD STATE COACH.

The carriage of a King of Portugal 400 years ago, finished in red and gold with Vernis Martin panels. Exhibited in the Benguiat Museum of Ancient Art.

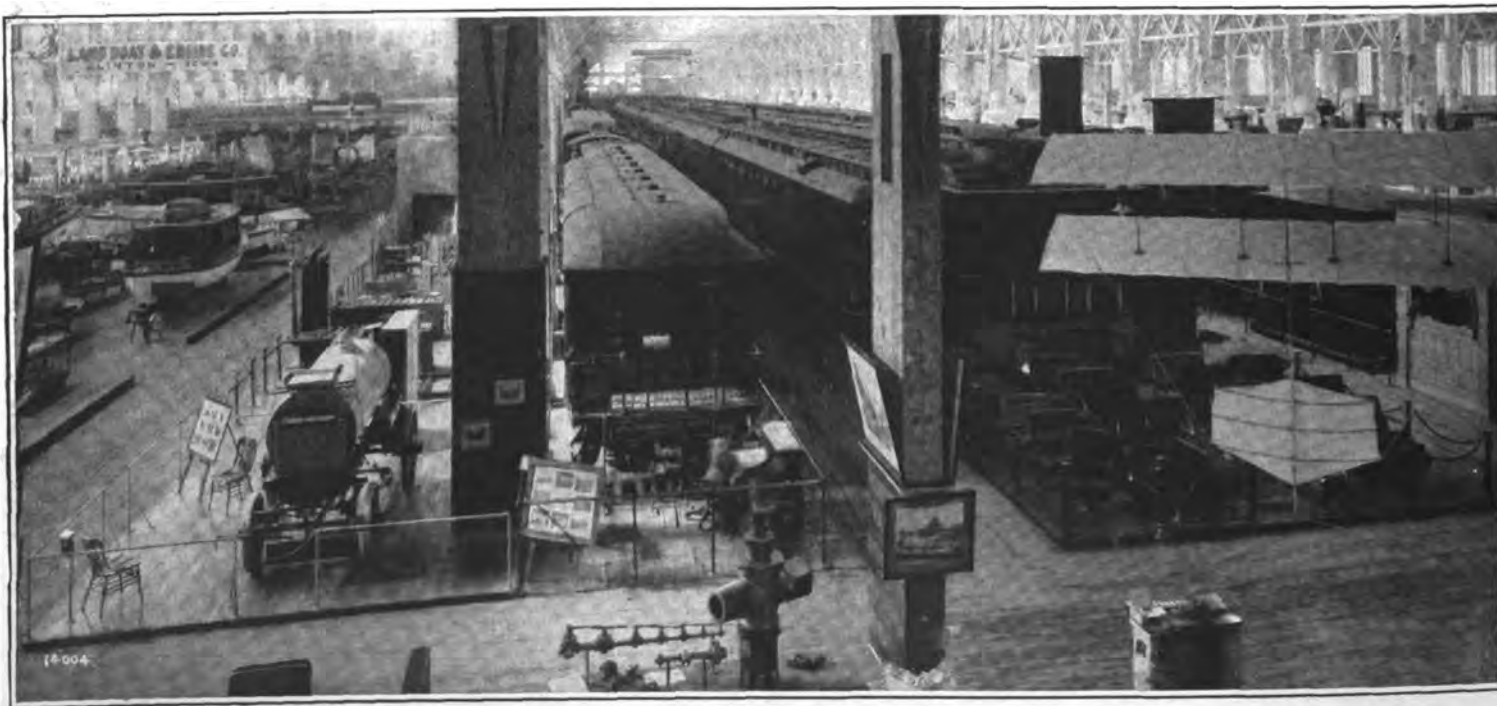


QUEEN ADELAIDE'S CAR.

Built in 1842 for the Queen Dowager Adelaide, widow of King William IV, a stage coach on trucks in strange contrast with the modern roomy private car.

phant howdahs, bullocks and elephant harness, made her section exceedingly novel and interesting to untraveled Americans.

The display of vehicles by American and foreign manufacturers proved that even in machines which many generations



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE TRANSPORTATION EXHIBITS.

of men have been perfecting, recent years have made great improvements, both in looks, lightness of draft and durability of running gear and material. Of course, in electric railway rolling stock there has been more manifest improvement since the first little trolley car was operated in Richmond, Virginia, in 1887, than in any other passenger conveyance.

Bearing upon the subject of transportation were the exhibits of road-making machinery, steam shovels for railroad construction, dump cars, excavators, and model highways. In the Palace of Liberal Arts were several displays of graders for highway construction, and huge steam rollers with which to smooth and pack the crushed rock and asphalt covering in the making of a modern street. In the Palace of Machinery a huge steam scoop of the clam-shell type was in daily operation, picking up nearly a ton of earth with each plunge into the soil. The many styles of dump cars were shown in the Palace of Transportation. In the Municipal Street were samples of good roads, laid by the Good Roads Association. New Jersey, which has given much attention to the problem of good road construction, made an exhibit in the Municipal Street of forms of roads adopted in that State.

The exhibit was full of instruction for those who are giving attention to this subject, which has an important bearing upon the welfare of established communities.

Various forms of rock crushers, used in the preparation of ballast for railroads and for the construction of improved highways were shown. New methods of cement construction with steel reinforcement for culverts, abutments and other work were demonstrated. Here were illustrations of reinforced concrete beams and concrete piling.

Many of the nations exhibiting at the Exposition showed, in some part of their exhibit, models of railroad bridges of latest forms of construction, which gave the inquirer an insight into what the world at large is doing in bridge engineering for railroad and highway purposes.

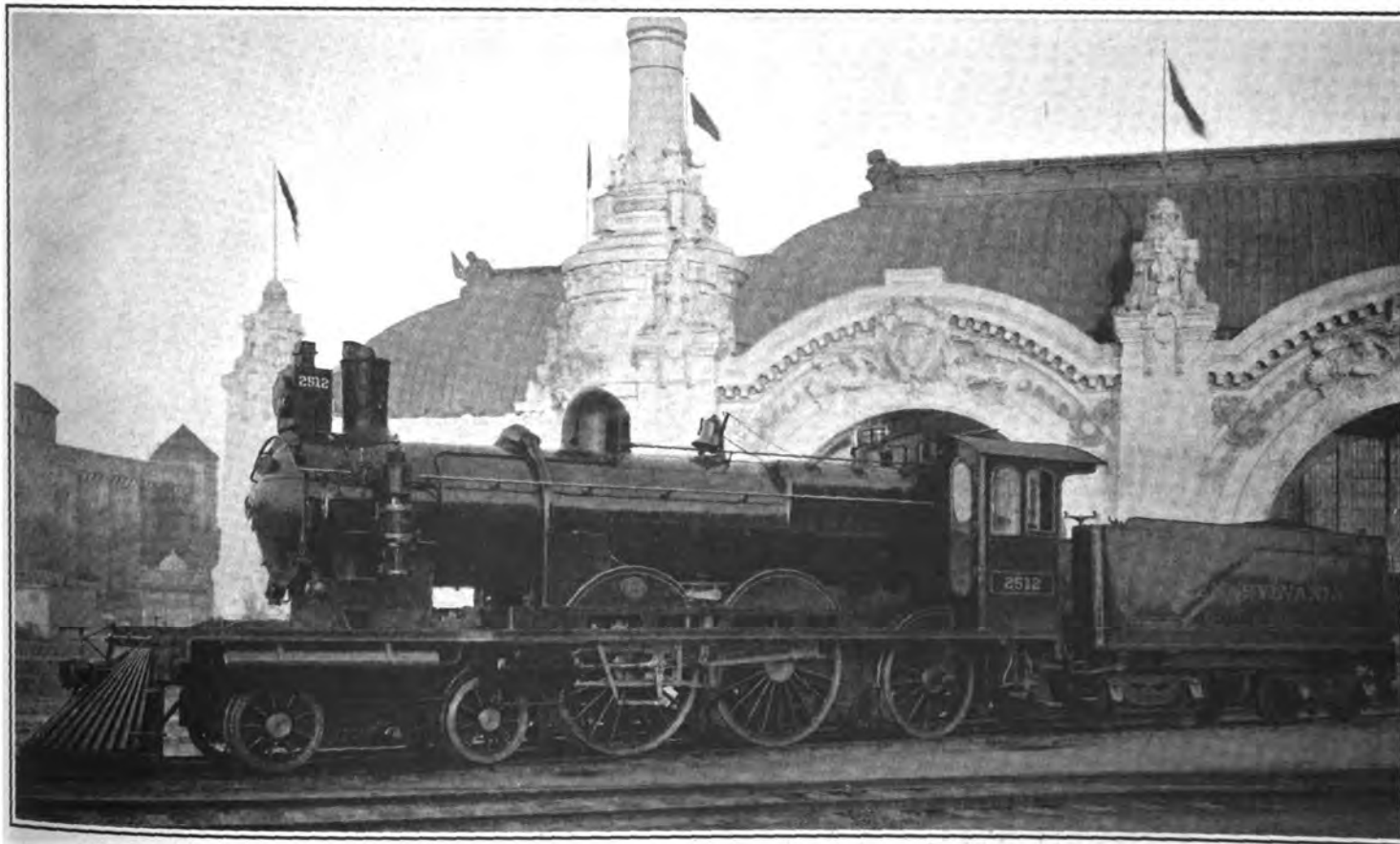
Not the least interesting were the exhibits of electric locomotives, showing what definite progress has been made in this line of develop-

ment. The original electric locomotive was exhibited in the Edison display. Here it was just as when first operated on his private experimental track at Menlo Park, New Jersey, in May, 1880. The new inventions were the Hunt Storage Battery locomotive and the Baldwin-Westinghouse types.



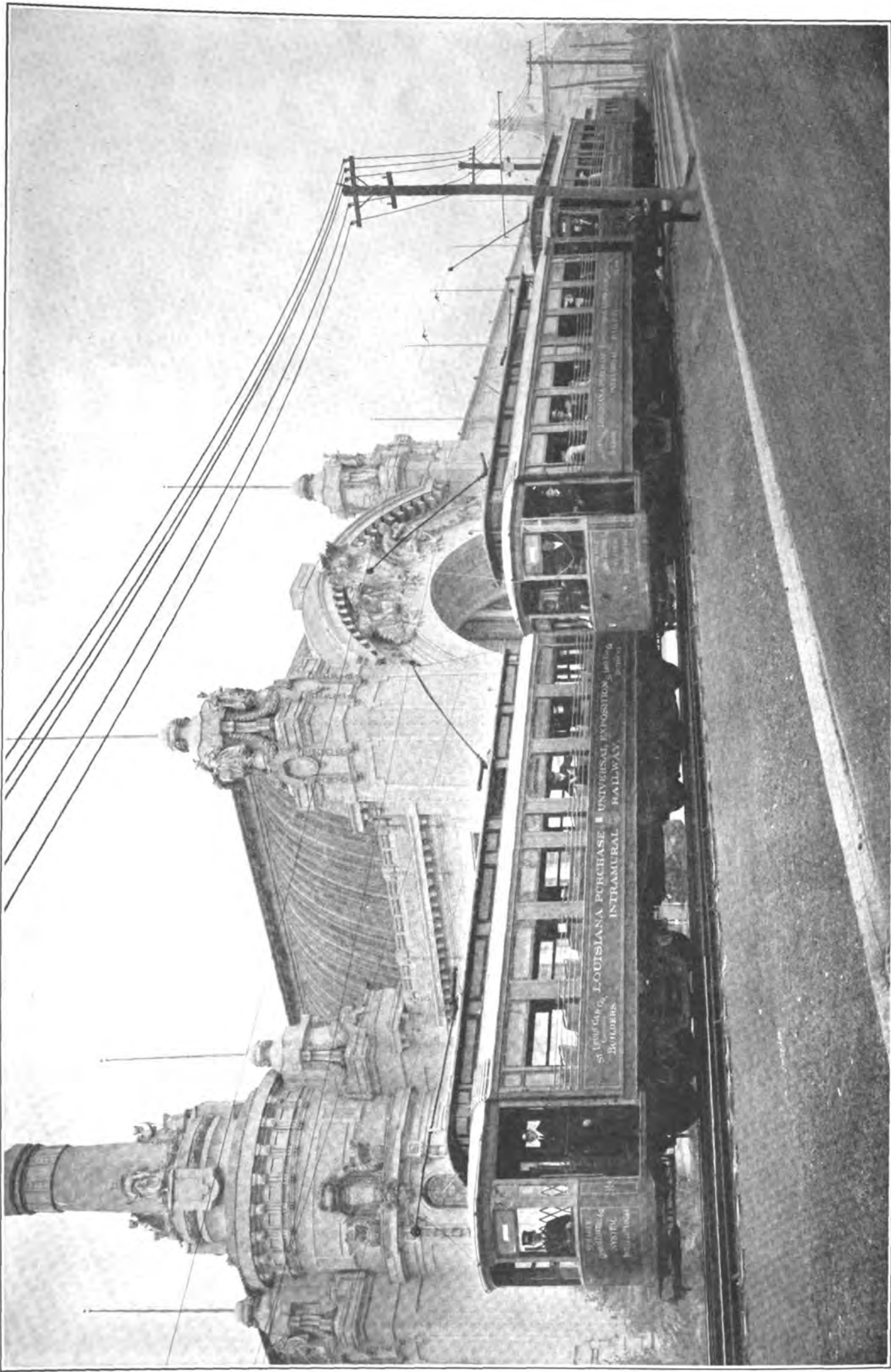
MOVING PLATFORM FOR CONVEYING FREIGHT.

In the Transportation and other buildings the Link-Belt Machinery Company of Chicago showed many forms of conveyers for all sorts of purposes.



GRAND PRIZE-WINNING, FOUR-CYLINDER COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVE BUILT FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

This locomotive was built by the Société Alsaciennes de Constructions Mécaniques at Belfort, France, and was one of the important exhibits of the Pennsylvania Railway Company in the Transportation building. It was of the de Glehn type, and an example of the latest type used on French railways in fast passenger service. After having been scientifically tested at the World's Fair it was placed in the regular passenger service of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Société Alsaciennes de Constructions Mécaniques has built more than 5,000 locomotives for France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Roumania, China, Algeria, America and England. Its exhibit at the Exposition was awarded a grand prize as a result of the test, and because of its design and workmanship.



THE EVOLUTION OF THE STREET CAR—THE MODERN, UP-TO-DATE CAR FOR CITY TRAVEL.

All those who saw the Fair will recognize these cars as the ones which were operated so successfully on the Intramural Railway at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. These cars were the St. Louis Car Company steel channel bottom semi-convertible type, which are fast becoming popular with both the public and officials, and is relegating the old-style open car to the rear. The bottom of this patented car is made of steel, which renders it the safest kind of a transportation agent in the event of an accident, because it is not easily broken up, even under the heaviest impact, and it necessarily wears better and longer. Like the cars on the elevated railroads of large cities, it is built without steps, the passenger boarding the car from a platform, which is at a height even with the floor of the car. For general city service steps are put on, and owing to the steel bottom, car is hung low, there being but one step from platform to ground.





BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WORKS OF THE SAINT LOUIS CAR COMPANY.

It was at this large group of buildings that the cars exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were made. The entire works cover an area of fifty-two acres, while the floor space is nine hundred thousand square feet. Under its roof are employed three thousand men, and they turn out a car for each man employed. In fact, if the results of one year's work were coupled together on one track they would make a train almost twenty miles long. Everything relating to a car—seats, arc lights, curtains, vertical wheel brakes, bearings, and even paint—is manufactured here and the company also operates its own brass foundry, where all brass and bronze trimmings are turned out; and it also has a malleable and gray iron foundry. The iron foundry and the Laclede plant, two branches located at a distance from the main works at Baden, Saint Louis, are shown on the left-hand side of the picture.

In this wonderful age of invention and progress, when the utilities of to-day may be relegated to the scrap-heap to-morrow; when the earth's vast distances are constantly shrinking before man's ingenuity and space is being practically annihilated, the momentous changes that have taken place are given but little thought by the great public, which is the chief beneficiary of them. For instance, it is a far cry from the days of the old stage coach to the present period of electrically propelled palaces of travel, and how few there are who ever give a thought to the wonderful evolution that has meanwhile taken place in vehicular traffic, or credit to those few captains of the industry who, by their energy, skill and ingenuity, have produced the present high standard in the methods and means of street-car transportation, one of the elements of progress which has done its full share towards the upbuilding of the American Nation.

This story of street-car development which is so closely interwoven with the progress of the United States might be told in several volumes, perhaps, but it could not be better presented than it has been in the comprehensive historic exhibit which the Saint Louis Car Company, the greatest of all car-building concerns, had in the Transportation Building at the World's Fair. No other company could have produced such a display, for the Saint Louis Car Company and its officers have been identified step by step with the evolution of the street railway car. The history of the one is in reality the history of the other. They have been inseparable.

The Grand Prize for excellency in the manufacture of street cars, trucks, seats, headlights, vertical wheel brakes (patented), spiral journal bearings, brass car trimmings, gray and malleable castings and other specialties, which was awarded the Saint Louis Car Company by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is but another of the many triumphs of this great concern.

Their display at the World's Fair showed at a glance all that has been done for forty years or more in car building; and it revealed, of course, that the greatest degree of excellence was the result of the firm's push and energy and inventive capacity within recent years. Formerly the idea uppermost

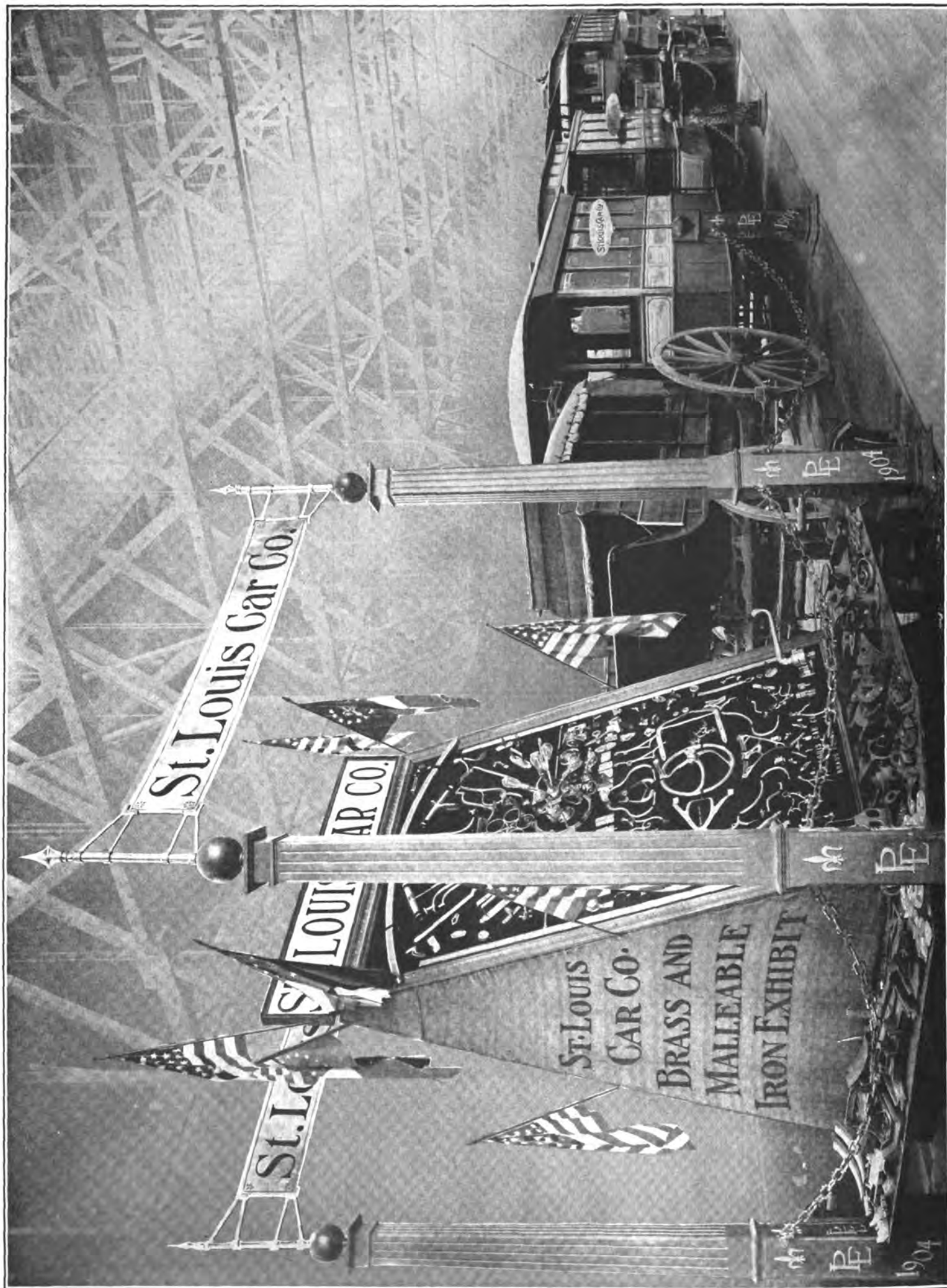
in the municipal public mind as regards transportation was simply "get there." The means or method did not enter into the question at all. All that was required was that a horse or mule-drawn car should hold the rail. As time flew by and business increased with the growth of population, the demand for quicker and more comfortable facilities began to develop. How well the Saint Louis Car Company met these demands in the different periods of street railway construction, cannot be better illustrated than by the line of street cars, headed by the old Western stage coach, which constituted their display.

No contrast could be greater than that between the old coach and the present street-car palaces of to-day, and in fact the workmanship and material seen in the types of horse cars reveals the big improvement made over the old stage that bowled over mountain roads.

Next to the old coach in the exhibit was a horse car of the type first used. Its capacity was but twenty passengers, and while it filled a "long-felt want" in its day, it was but a sorry specimen compared with the present substantial coaches that carry hundreds of persons. The car that is used on Cuban and Porto Rican plantations, and the first cable car ever put into service, are interesting in showing the first changes and improvements in construction.

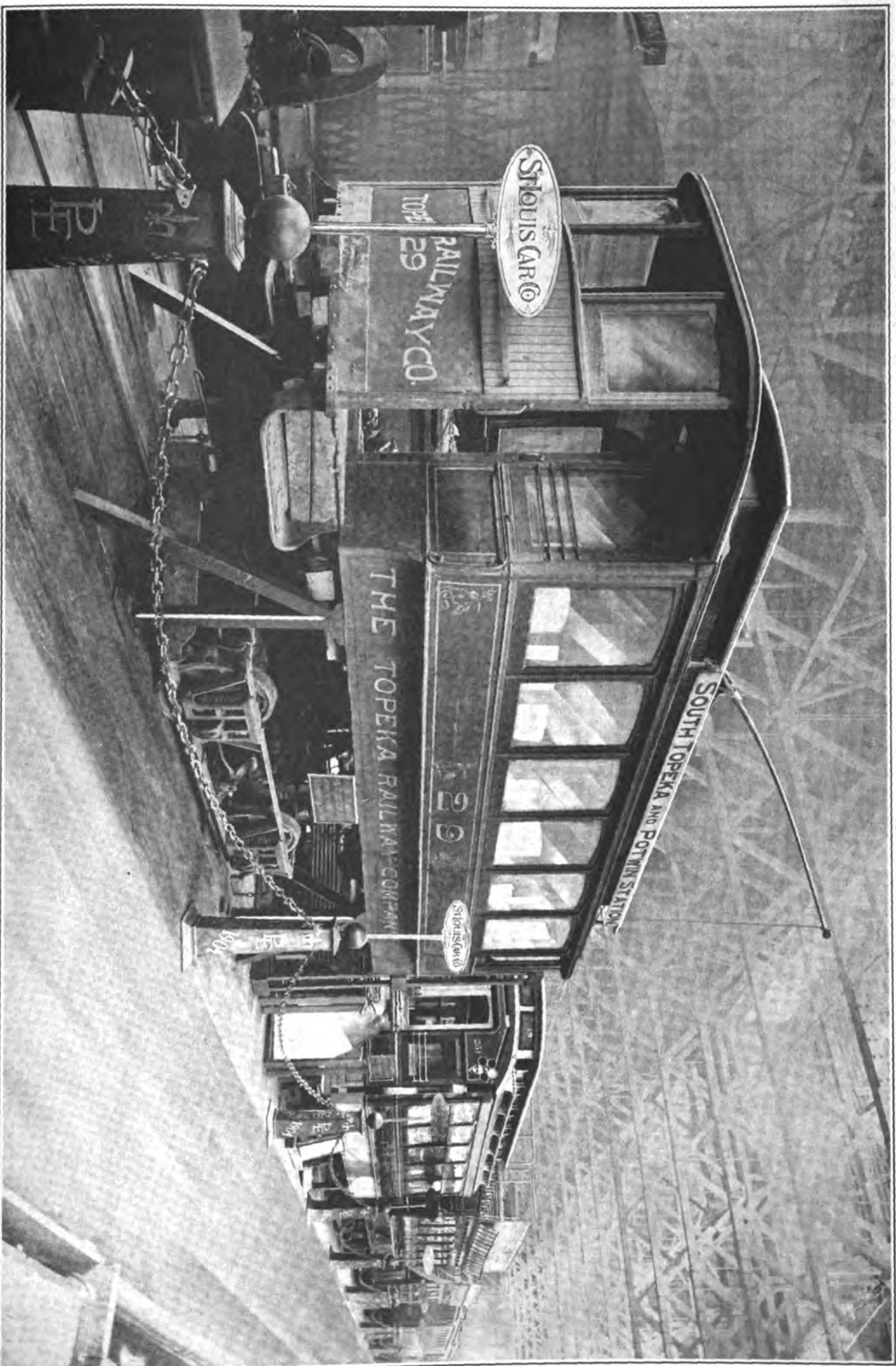
Then there was an electric car only recently taken out of service, which, when it was built in 1887, was considered a model. Perhaps comparison between this and the coaches of to-day revealed the greatest improvement in all points of construction. After a glance at the "old timers" it was refreshing to turn to the model cars now used on the surface, elevated, underground and interurban railway systems. These types, combining durability with elegance and comfort and convenience, represented the class of work that the Saint Louis Car Company is now engaged in. They were not made for exhibition purposes by the builders, but were parts of orders already filled or being filled at the plant.

In this part of the modern exhibit was a type of car built for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, of New York, one of two hundred ordered. This no doubt represented the



THE EVOLUTION OF THE STREET CAR—EARLIEST MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND A DISPLAY OF MODERN BRASS TRIMMINGS.

In this picture was shown the old-fashioned stage coach, the horse car, and the first cable car built by the St. Louis Car Company, while in the foreground, most prominently displayed as you came down the cross aisle, was the malleable and gray iron, and the brass brakes, locks and trimmings, the output of the company's own iron and brass works. This picture, compared to the last one of this series—"The Evolution of the Street Car"—gives a forceful idea of the wonderful advance there has been in car building in the past fifty years.



THE EVOLUTION OF THE STREET CAR—THE ELECTRIC CAR IN 1889, THE CAR USED BY SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS, AND THE DOUBLE-DECKER USED IN LONDON AND DUBLIN.

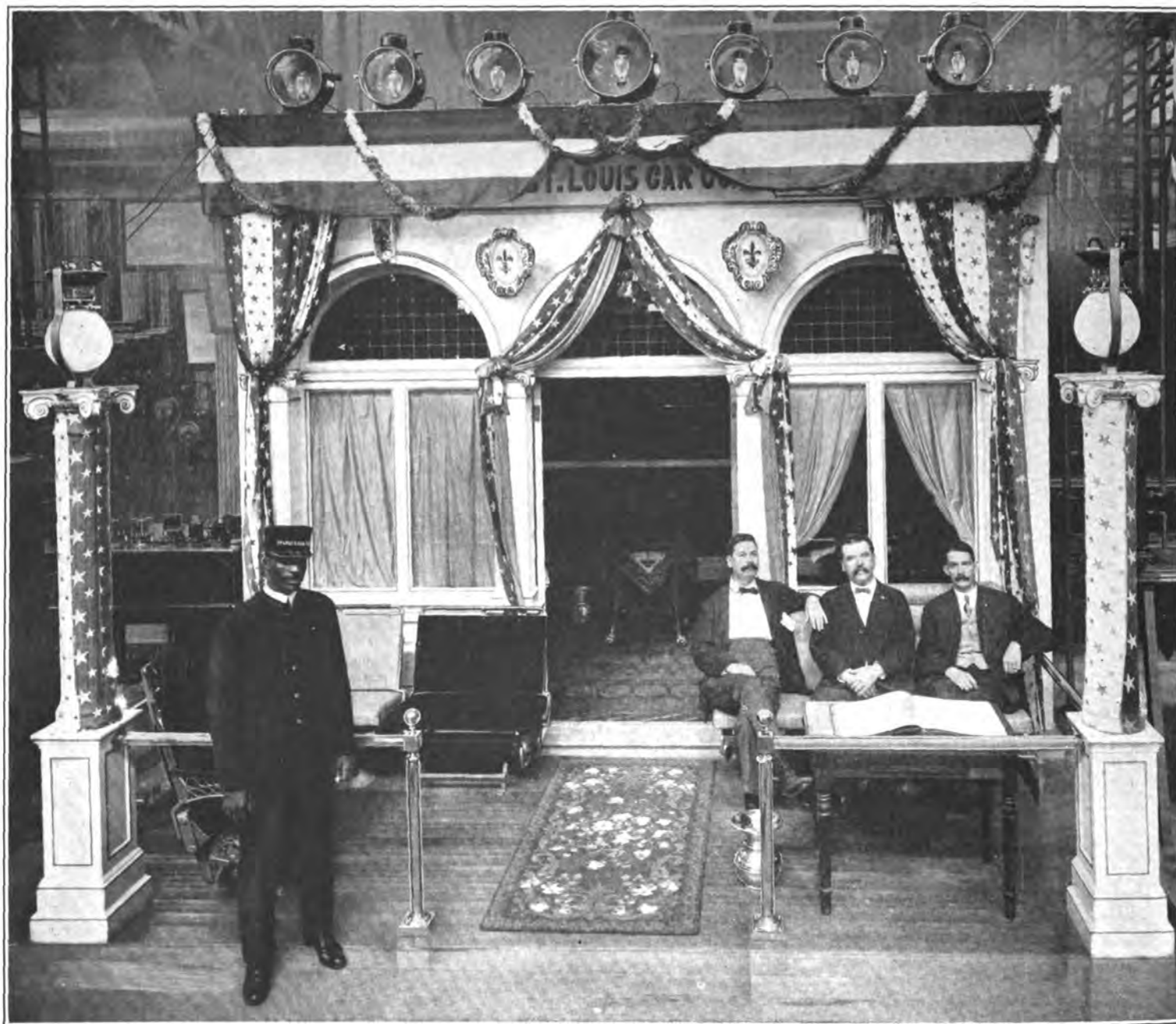
Another interesting feature of the display was the type of car that is manufactured for export purposes and which is very popular in foreign States. These are constructed on lines that permit them to be shipped in sections, and so simple is the arrangement that the coaches can be assembled on reaching their destination by unskilled workmen. The company has built some 450 cars of this pattern for Buenos Ayres, South America, and is shipping to that city at the rate of 250 cars per year. Then there is the double-decker, made for use in London, where top seats are quite desirable, and a Dublin double-decker is somewhat along the same lines. Both of these are interesting as showing the difference in transportation tastes between America and Europe, and they reveal the versatility and wide range of influence of this immense St. Louis enterprise, as well as the English desire to ride on top as in the old royal stage days.



acme of excellence in car construction. It was fifty-one feet long, almost nine feet wide and nine feet high. The body tapered, and the entire plan showed that it was designed to give the greatest seating capacity. The car was fireproof, being sheathed in copper. The interior finish was African mahogany, the seats ran crosswise in the center of the car, and longitudinally at the ends. Each coach was fitted with air brakes and other modern appliances and was heated with electricity. For easy running it could not be surpassed, as the trucks were of the swing bolster type, with solid forged frames.

The Oakland coach was equipped with reversible seats and was mounted on the Car Company's interurban trucks No. 23B. The interior, which was richly finished, was illuminated with arc lamps, and the headlight was also of the arc type, both of which were specialties of the Saint Louis Car Company. It seated fifty-six passengers.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the exhibit to laymen, and maybe street-car men, was the various stages of street-car construction that were illustrated, from the lumber set up as it was finished in the woodworking department to the finished



OFFICE AT THE FAIR, HEADQUARTERS IN TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

Other cars in the same exhibit which revealed the wonderful capacity and perfect workmanship of the Saint Louis Car Company were a forty-six-foot combination motor and trailer built for the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company of Chicago, and an unusually large and handsome interurban coach built for the San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose Railway Company, of Oakland, California. The former was mounted on No. 50 trailer trucks and had eight cross seats in the center, and the remainder of the longitudinal style.

product with all its appliances and burnishings. Reference to this exhibit would be incomplete were it to ignore what was without doubt the finest private car ever constructed for use on a street railway. It was built for John I. Beggs, of The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company.

These are but a few of the striking artistic and useful evidences of the great enterprise located in Saint Louis, and every citizen of the city should feel proud that the Saint Louis Car Company leads and supplies the world with street cars. The

plant where all this vast work is done is the largest and busiest in the country, and at the same time the most systematically operated. Its growth, like the street cars it manufactures, has been progressive. The first plant was but a speck compared with the monstrous one now in operation. The company's great success has been due to the honesty of its product and the push and enterprise and skill of its officers and employees. That the best results might be obtained, the company has always made it a practice to look after the interests of its employees. The admirable relations existing between them has done much to promote the concern's success. The employees take an interest in their work beyond that of earning a day's wage. They always strive for something better for their employers' good, and their loyalty and efforts are liberally rewarded. This spirit has enabled the firm and its men to keep abreast of the times in the manufacture of standard cars, and also to take the initiative in the creation of new types looking to the betterment of street railway service. The company employs three thousand men, and there is not so much as a nail or screw in the product that is not turned out in the plant. All upholstering, painting, molding, electric wiring, lamps and finishing are done in the various departments, so that every department has a hand in the construction of the cars.

The company was organized in 1887, and its growth for the first ten years was sure and steady. Mr. J. H. Kobusch was its founder. He was succeeded by his son, Mr. Geo. J. Kobusch. During the last six years the progress made has been so remarkable as to excite the wonder and admiration of all who have visited the mammoth works. That this company has grown so rapidly is, in a great measure, due to the systematic and up-to-date methods of manufacture and modern equipment, as well as a thorough knowledge and understanding of the requirements of the electric street car industry.

The original works of the company were located at No. 3000 North Broadway. It was an humble beginning, some two hundred and fifty men being employed at the time, and the capacity being between four and five hundred cars, average length about twenty feet. The work of the shops in the early history was distributed among three or four departments. To-day there are thirty distinct and separate departments, each one of which has a share in turning out the work from inception to completion. In 1898, new works were erected at Baden, a suburb located in the extreme northern part of the city. The present manufacturing equipment is the most modern that can be found anywhere. A comparison of the original works with the shops of the present day illustrates the expansion of the company more than mere words possibly can.

The capital stock of the company in 1887 was \$25,000.00; in 1888 it was raised to \$150,000.00; in 1894 to \$500,000.00, and this latter amount was tripled in 1903, making the capitalization \$1,500,000.00. In 1904 the capital was increased to \$2,000,000.00. The sales of products in 1898 amounted to \$601,478.10, while in 1903 the sales exceeded \$5,000,000.00. In April of 1903 the Saint Louis Car Company acquired the Laclede Car Company of Saint Louis, by purchase.

Besides this there is a large output of trucks, the trucks of this company being noted for their easy-riding qualities, strength and durability. The Saint Louis Car Company also manufactures its own seats, arc headlights and arc

lamps for interior car lighting; curtains, vertical wheel brakes (patented), spiral journal bearings, and many other specialties that are essential to an up-to-date, modern car. The company also operates its own brass foundry, where all brass and bronze trimmings are turned out, also a malleable and gray iron foundry. Manufacturing these specialties and material themselves has proven quite a factor in the meteoric career of this company, as it enables it to take large contracts and make quick deliveries.

The products of the Saint Louis Car Company are not only to be found in every State and Territory of the United States, but also in Germany, France, England, Russia, South America, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, and other foreign countries.

The officers of the company are: George J. Kobusch, President; H. F. Vogel, Vice-President and General Manager; Geo. A. H. Mills, Secretary and Treasurer; W. B. Phelps, Assistant Secretary; E. I. Robinson, Manager Laclede Plant; Geo. L. Kippenberger, Purchasing Agent; Chas. G. Ette, Secretary Saint Louis Malleable Casting Company; Warner S. McCall, General Sales Agent, Saint Louis; Frank E. Huntress, General Eastern Agent, Boston, Massachusetts; Frank McCoy, Pittsburg Agent, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Gus Koch, Pacific Coast Agent, San Francisco, California; H. H. Boeker & Co., Remscheid, Germany, and A. S. Everest, London, England.

Recognizing the large field in this country for a perfectly designed and carefully constructed automobile, the Saint Louis Car Company decided upon the manufacture of this new and wonderful addition to vehicular traffic.

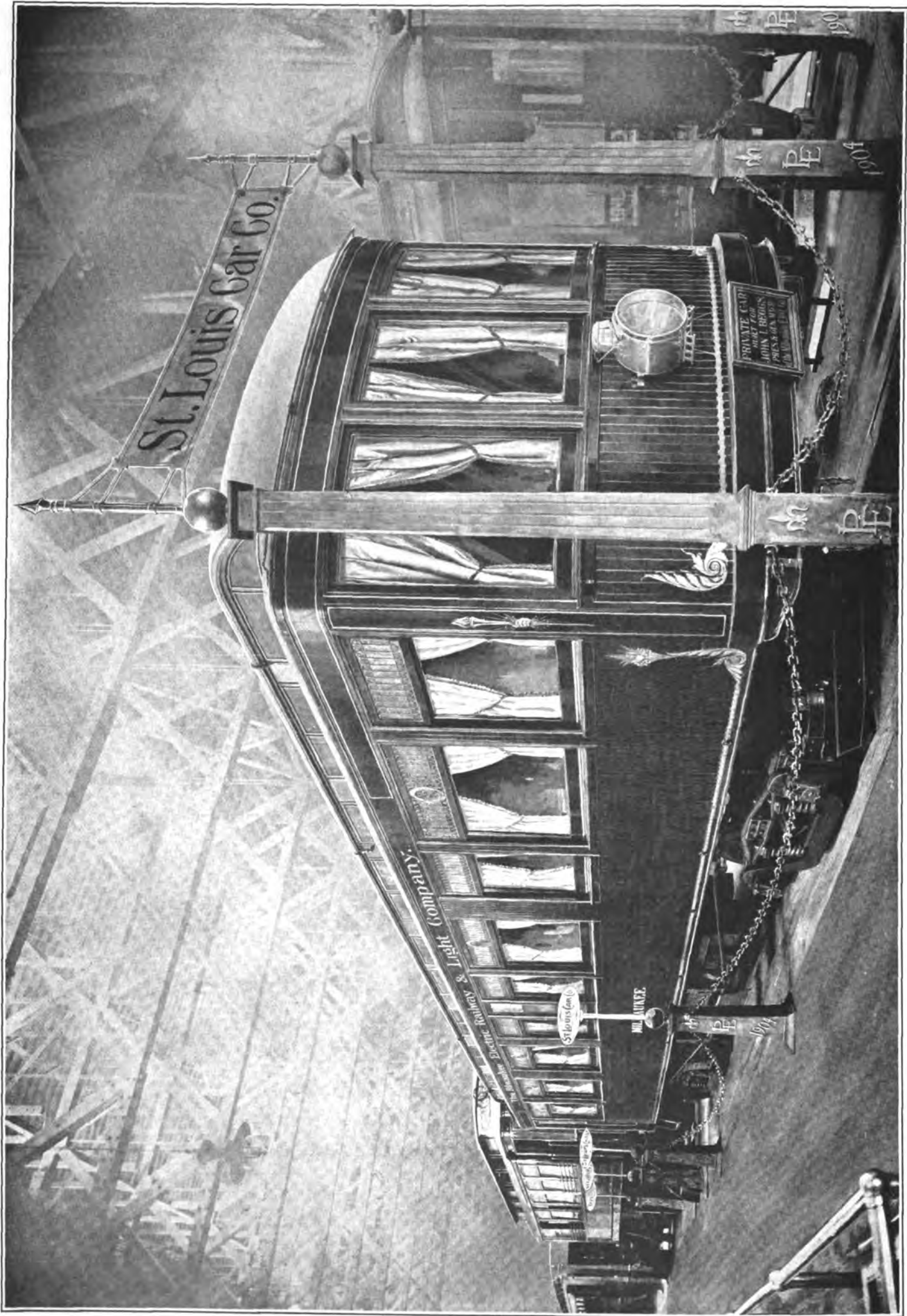
A new factory, specially built and adapted for turning out automobiles, has been added to their present mammoth works, already covering over fifty acres.

After a series of exhaustive tests of the best foreign motors, they were impressed so forcibly with the merits of the type automobile selected, that, believing it to be the best suited to meet successfully conditions in America, they purchased the American rights of this company, and are building a machine which they confidently expect will excel any of the present American makes in strength and durability. That same careful attention paid to details and high-class workmanship, which has earned for the Saint Louis Car Company a reputation for excellence and superiority in the manufacture of its products, enters into the construction of automobiles.

The accompanying cuts give a general idea of the appearance of their machine. Three different models are contemplated, of, respectively, twenty-five, thirty-five and sixty horse power. The motors are of the vertical, four-cylinder type, and all the latest improvements of motor construction, such as automatic carburetor, mechanical inlets, make and break spark ignition, etc., are applied.

The Saint Louis Car Company enters the field under the most auspicious conditions, owing to the fact that they own and operate their own gray and malleable iron and brass foundries, and are, in consequence, able to obtain perfect castings for cylinders and other parts.

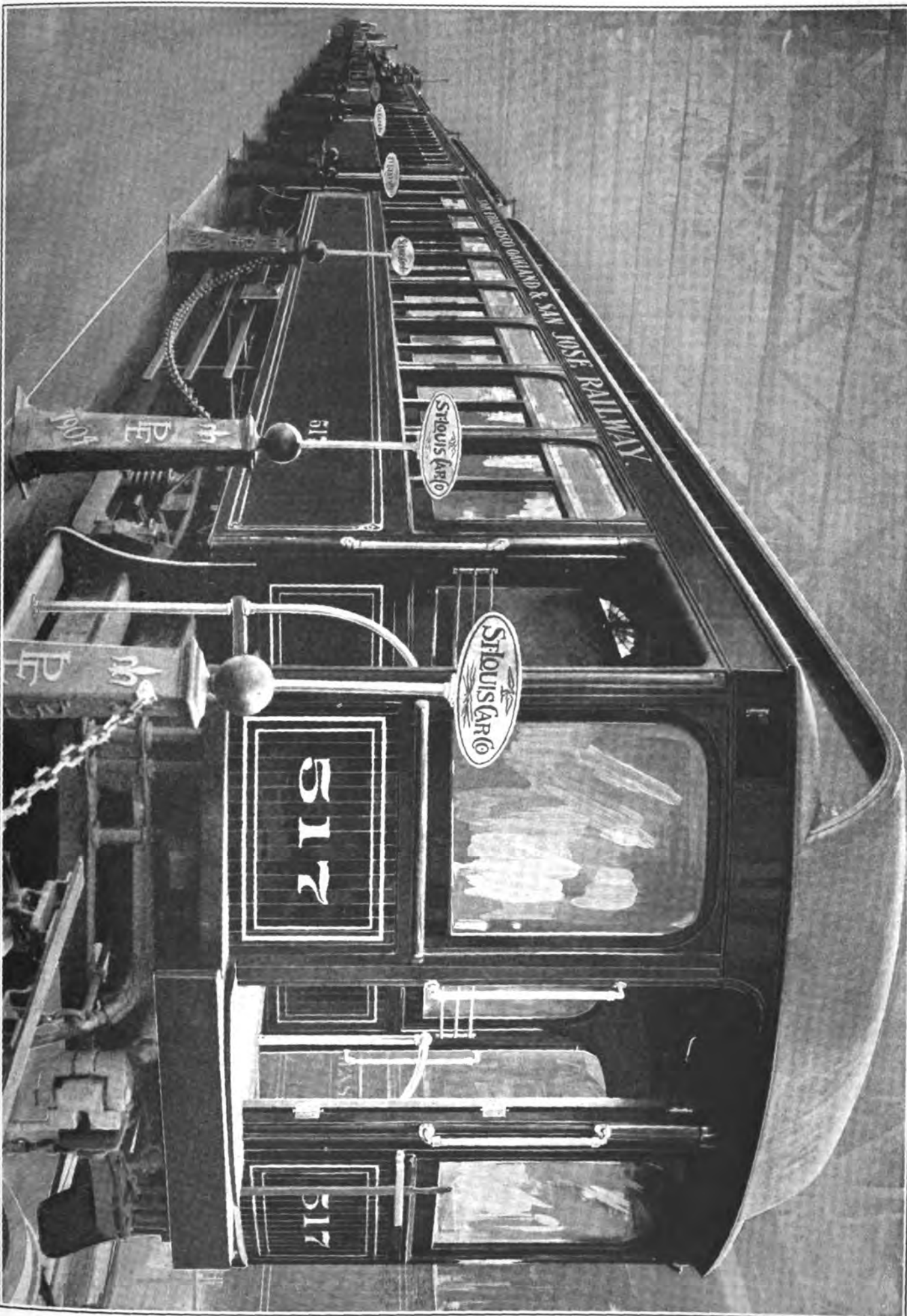
Another field but recently entered by the Saint Louis Car Company, and in which it has already been an assured success, is the manufacture of a steel-frame side-door steam passenger car, a sample of which was exhibited in its display at the Exposition, attracting great attention, owing to the new and novel features connected with it. It will construct the steel-frame side-door suburban car in addition to the regular class



THE EVOLUTION OF THE STREET CAR—THE HANDSOMEST PRIVATE CAR ON ANY ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

It is called the "Milwaukee" and was built for Mr. John I. Beggs, President of The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company. The car is so arranged that each end is an observation end, the motorman's cab being on the left side of each end. Each observation room has an upper and a lower berth, and both rooms are finished in East India vermilion wood, with marquetry inlay lines. Compartment No. 1 is finished in Hungarian ash; has a sofa with upper and lower berth, a dressing case and folding washstand. The finish in Compartment No. 2 is in prima vera; has a writing desk and folding bed, which folds up in a cabinet under bookcase. The dining-room is in rosewood throughout, with hand some inlaid table, chairs, glassware, and dining cabinets in the same wood. The kitchen is finished in quarter-sawn oak and has a range, sink, and refrigerator and linen lockers. The toilet room is of zebra wood, and is fitted with a washstand and water closet. All passengers are finished in the same wood. The car is upholstered in the finest of zebra wood, and is fitted with a washstand and water closet. The upper sides are stationary and have Gothic glass, with the ash arranged to drop. The upper sides are draped in draperies and upholstering. The side windows are of polished plate glass, with art glass.

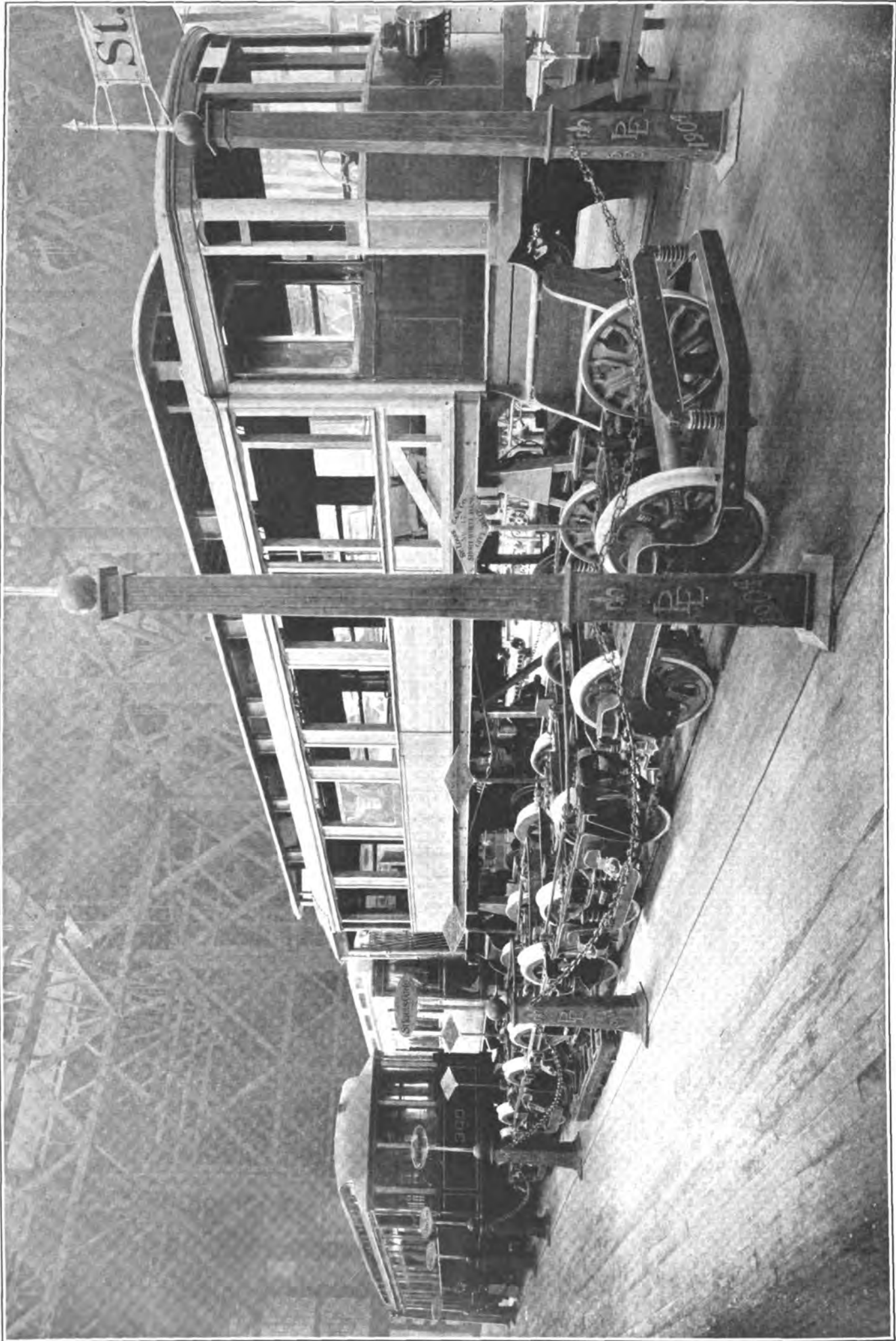




THE EVOLUTION OF THE STREET CAR—THE PRESENT-DAY EQUIPMENT FOR SUBURBAN TRAVEL.

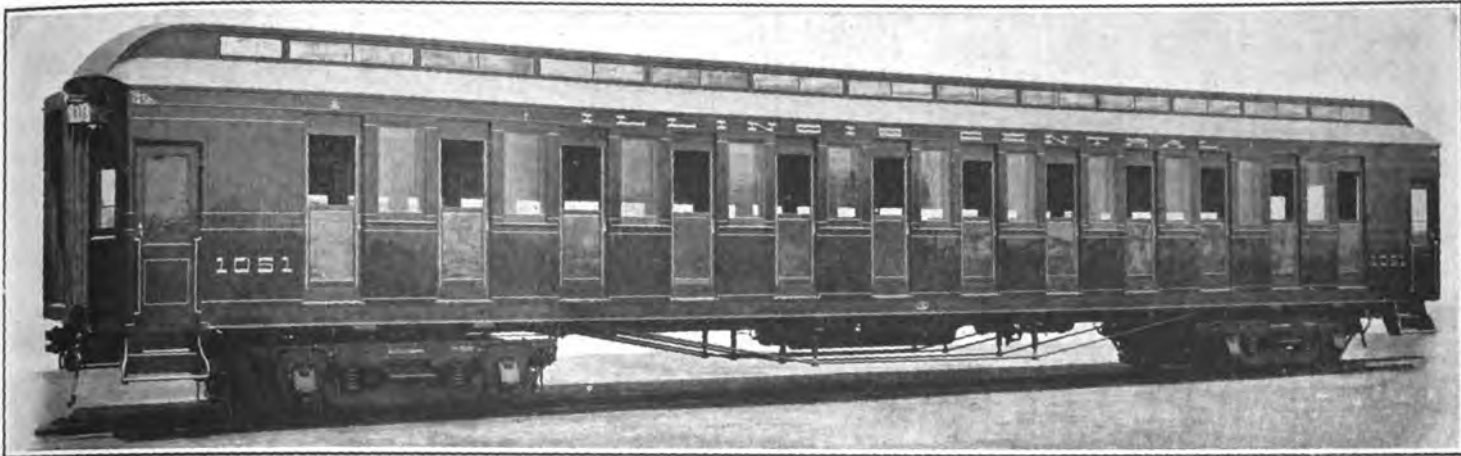
It is in many respects as large as a steam coach, seating fifty-six passengers and can be run at a speed of sixty-five miles an hour. The interior is richly furnished, and illuminated at night with arc lamps. The headlights can be seen for miles, the arc lamps and the headlight being specialties of the company which makes this handsome car. The seats are reversible and there is an aisle down the center.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE STREET CAR—THE HANDSOMEST PRIVATE CAR ON ANY ELECTRIC RAILWAY.



THE EVOLUTION OF THE STREET CAR—THE SECRET OF THE MAKING OF A MODERN CAR.

Railroad men and car builders were attracted by this apparently unfinished car, more, perhaps, than by any other. Like the display of malleable and gray iron, and of brass fittings, this display was also one of parts—the parts of a car. In the foreground are the trucks of various kinds, and beyond, the body of a car showing various stages of completion. The right-hand end is totally unfinished; the next section of about six feet has more work done upon it, and so on until you come to the far end of the car, which is completed and painted. In this way the St. Louis Car Company showed the world how they build a car from inception to completion. Further on in the picture is car No. 300, a combination open and closed car much used both summer and winter on the Pacific coast.



THE EVOLUTION OF THE STREET CAR—A SIDE-DOOR PASSENGER COACH.

This is the steel-frame side-door passenger car exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, showing side-doors open. It attracted considerable attention, owing to the many novel features that enter into its design and construction. These features were originated by Messrs. A. W. Sullivan and William Renshaw. In this steel-frame side-door car, with vestibules and of handsome design and beautiful interior finish of polished mahogany, the public has been provided with the most perfect vehicle ever designed for the safe, rapid and efficient transportation for a dense passenger traffic, and one especially adapted to protection against fire and telescoping, owing to the exclusive use of steel in the underframe; also that it offers an intelligent and practical means of relief from the discomfort, distress and dangers incident to the use of the end-door type of car of wooden construction.

steam-railway coaches. In December, 1904, the Company secured the largest single order for steam-railway equipment ever let. It consisted of one hundred and thirty-seven coaches for the Harriman lines, distributed as follows: The San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railway will receive ten coaches, eight chair cars, ten baggage and eight postal cars; the Southern Pacific Railroad gets twenty-six coaches and fifty chair cars; the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company eight coaches and the Kansas City-Southern Railway Company five coaches, four chair cars, four baggage and four postal cars. The Company also has under way ten coaches for the Pennsylvania Railway and two for the Saint Joe & Grand Island Railway Company.

In a general way the steel-frame side-door passenger car may be described as follows: It is adaptable for suburban, interurban and elevated service and its advantages are the same whether the motive power be steam or electricity. Its interior is arranged with a row of bench-form seats, so placed in sections across the width of the car as to leave side and end aisles following the walls around the entire interior, and

section aisles between each group of seats; thus providing for an expeditious movement to any part of the car when necessary, or from one car to another, there being ordinary swinging doors at each end for the latter purpose. Ingress and egress to the car is by side doors, of which it has twelve on each side, or a total of twenty-four side doors to the car, which doors open opposite and directly in line with a section aisle. It will hence be seen that, the car being entered by these side doors from an elevated platform the height of the car floor, the passenger has, at the least, to take but a few steps from the platform to any of the eight seats directly in front of him that may be vacant, or at the most, in case the opposite seats are full, has the means of readily getting to the nearest vacant seat. The side doors are mounted at the top on ball-bearing rollers and slide in and out of the spaces in the walls of the car. The thresholds are flush with the floor, equipped with safety treads and grooved to receive the lower ends of the doors. The side doors are connected by mechanism concealed within the hollow walls of the car, and arranged to be operated in series by compressed air or by hand. The con-



GRAND PRIZE LIMOUSIN CAR.

This was one of the famous make of French automobiles, shown in the foreign section of the Transportation building at the World's Fair, and it was awarded the Grand Prize. The Saint Louis Car Company secured the American rights from the French owners to manufacture the automobile in this country. The machines are the Société Anonyme d'Electricité and d'Automobiles.



PRIZE-WINNING TOURING CAR.

The above illustration gives a splendid idea of one of the machines built by the Saint Louis Car Company. Machines of twenty-five, thirty-five and sixty horse-power are being constructed of this style. The motors are of the vertical, four-cylinder type, and have all the latest improvements of motor construction, such as automatic carburetor, mechanical inlets and make-and-break spark ignition.



trolling mechanism is located at the ends of the car and is operated by the trainman. The mechanism is arranged so that the doors can be operated by either of two systems—that of the positive opening, closing and locking of all the doors on a side at one time, or the closing, locking and unlocking of all the doors at one time, leaving the opening of such doors as are to be used to be done by the passengers from either the inside or outside of the car.

The bench-form seats are of an entirely new design, and as has been said, are arranged transversely in sections, each section seating eight passengers. They are constructed throughout of mahogany, with straight backs forty-two inches high, provided with swell panels for back rests. No upholstering is used. The seat bottoms of solid mahogany are of modeled form, mounted on trunnion bearings in front and supported on springs in the rear; each passenger having an independent seat separated from adjoining seats by short arms. There are twelve sections of seats, with two additional seats at each end of the car, making a total of one hundred seats.

The aisles between the seat ends and the walls on each side of the car are eighteen inches in width, and as they extend the entire length of the car, they connect with the end aisle, or vestibule area, and in addition to affording a passageway on both sides throughout the length of the train, give standing room in an emergency for two hundred people, thus making the emergency capacity of the car three hundred.

The unusual height of the side walls of the car has made it possible to carry the glass in the doors and windows to a height of six feet above the floor, thus giving an outside view to standing passengers without the necessity of stooping. Another convenient feature resulting from the use of side aisles is found in the arrangement of the roller shades and blinds in the windows and doors, which in their drawn position leave exposed a strip of the window glass ten inches high and extending the entire length of the car on the line of vision of the seated passengers, so that a clear view of the outside can be had at all times of the day without exposing the passengers to the direct rays of the sun.

Pintsch gas is used for interior lighting, the lamps setting about sixteen inches lower than is usual, to give a better distribution of light for reading. This arrangement is made possible by placing the lamps over the backs of the seats, one lamp of three burners being used for each section, and quite out of the way of passengers using either the side or cross aisles when entering or leaving the car. Ventilation is secured by adjustable sashes in the upper deck and by a sliding sash in the side doors.

A little consideration will make apparent the following advantageous features of this new style of car:

The idea ordinarily suggested by the term "side-door car" is that of a car divided into separate compartments in which the seats are arranged transversely from side to side of the car, with no communication between the compartments, access to which is provided by doors swinging outwardly from each compartment over the station platform. This style of car is still in general use in Europe and Great Britain, but offers no advantage over the end-door car used in America, as it is even slower in its operation. In fact, the disadvantage of the side-door car as used in England is so great that serious consideration is at this time being given there to the end-door car used in America as offering means of relief from the difficulties now experienced. The side-door car of the Illinois Central is quite unlike that used on English railroads, not

alone in the details, but in the principles of its design. In the first place, the swinging door is discarded, and the danger to which passengers on the station platforms and in the car are exposed by doors opening unexpectedly when trains are in motion is eliminated. Instead of the swinging compartment doors of the English cars, each one of which has to be opened and closed separately, sliding side doors are used, which are operated and controlled by ingenious mechanism within the walls of the car, so that all the doors may be opened and closed together or separately, as occasion may require, by the trainman in charge of the car. This arrangement admits of the instant and perfect control of all the doors from either end and both sides of the car, effecting great saving in time over the swinging door method.

Next to the sliding door, the abolition of the interior compartments and the opening of side aisles are the most noticeable differences, affecting not only the appearance, but the use of the car. In English practice, when a train arrives, the passengers to take it must go along the station platform, looking first into one compartment and then another until vacant seats are found, thus consuming much time and greatly delaying the train. By the use of aisles extending the entire length on both sides of the car, as in the new cars, the passengers may enter at once any of the side doors, and if vacant seats are not found immediately at the entrance, they can pass along the aisles to other parts of the car; or, if necessary, through the communicating end doors of the vestibules to other cars where seats may be found; hence, the train meanwhile having resumed motion, no time is lost waiting for passengers to find seats.

It will thus be seen that while the English idea of a side-door is used, the method of its application is quite different; and, while utilizing the side-door principle, there is combined with it all the advantages of the central aisle peculiar to the American end-door car, thus producing a type of car having the advantages of both systems without their disadvantages, and of much greater seating capacity.

In this country, with the steadily increasing density of passenger traffic upon railroads having a suburban business, and particularly upon the elevated and subway lines handling a heavy metropolitan traffic, the limitations of the end-door cars have become too plainly apparent, as demonstrated by the unreasonable detention of trains at stations in discharging and taking on passengers during the rush hours of the morning and evening. These detentions have a material influence in diminishing the earning capacity of the properties, to say nothing of the inconvenience to the public occasioned by the inability of the lines to afford the requisite accommodations. The remedy usually applied of increasing the number of trains at such times does not afford the desired relief, for the reason that no improvement can thus be effected in the crowding of passengers at the ends of the cars, with the incidental surging, struggling efforts of many persons to gain immediate entrance through the narrow gateways and end-doors. The system is a defective one and must necessarily remain so, as it produces a concentration of passengers at the ends of cars and congests the passageways whenever the traffic becomes heavy, and the congestion continues to increase with the density of traffic until finally the blockade is complete and movement ceases.

The railway and electrical Juries, composed of some of the ablest railway and electrical experts in the United States, awarded a gold medal to the Consolidated "Axle Light" as the best system of electric car lighting on exhibition at the

World's Fair. This was to be expected, for the reason that this system of electric car lighting from the axle has been pronounced by the chief mechanical officials of nearly all leading railway lines as the cheapest to install and maintain and the most efficient system of electric car lighting ever yet devised.

This exhibit was a center of interest to railroad men because of the clear demonstration given of the simplicity and effectiveness of this method of providing light for all kinds of cars. A brief inspection usually convinced the most skeptical.

While the Consolidated "Axle Light" system has only been perfected in the past four years, yet so satisfactory is its efficiency and so manifold are its advantages over all other systems of car lighting that it is today in use on the best cars constituting the finest trains of most of the leading railway lines in the United States. It has been the electric lighting system used on the "Twentieth Century Limited" trains of the New York Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern roads since those trains first went into service almost three years ago, and it is today the electric lighting system in use on the finest and fastest trains of many of the great trans-continental lines between Chicago and California. In addition to this, nearly all official cars of railway companies, as well as all Pullman private cars, are equipped with the consolidated "Axle Light" system of electric lights and electric fans.

The most eminent and progressive railway officials in the United States concede that "Axle Light" is the coming light for all

classes of railway passenger cars, and that it is only a question of a short time when it will entirely take the place of gas or oil lamps for car lighting.

For years it has been recognized that the correct principle for lighting passenger cars was by electricity with power taken from the car axle to light the car while in motion, storing the excess current in a battery to light the car while stationary; each car carrying its own electric lighting apparatus, so that no matter to what train the car may be attached or to what point the car may be sent, it will always have electric light, and is never dependent upon any extraneous source for its supply of light, as is the case with cars equipped with gas tanks, which are entirely dependent for gas upon stationary gas plants.

The Consolidated "Axle Light" equipment of electric car lighting meets all the requirements of an ideal and perfect system of electric lights for passenger cars from the standpoint of efficiency, economy and safety, to say nothing of the advantages of electric light over gas of any kind, as well as preference by the traveling public for electric lighting as the Twentieth Century method of lighting passenger cars. The principal parts of the Consolidated "Axle Light" system

consist of a dynamo, suspended from the car truck and driven from the axle; a storage battery, hung in a suitable box underneath the car, and a regulator installed in any convenient location on the car.

This system carries the current direct to the lamps when the train is running over fifteen miles an hour, depending upon the storage battery for current only when the car is stationary or running slower than fifteen miles an hour, thus lighting the car with the least expenditure of power.

The regulation being automatic, the development of current is controlled to any degree required to keep the lamps supplied and the storage battery charged ready for service when required, insuring the highest efficiency from the storage battery and conducing to the durability of the batteries, as well as all other parts of the system. The regulation maintains a uniform voltage on the lamps, insuring the longest possible life for the lamps.

The means employed for transmitting the power from the car axle is the most simple and elastic ever yet devised, namely: by the use of a flat rubber belt, which requires no special skill to apply it and which runs equally well under all conditions of weather. The dynamo is suspended outside of the end sill

of the car truck, thus insuring perfect alignment of the armature shaft with the car axle. This method of suspension makes it easy to apply a simple and durable case for the belt in sections of the country where this is desirable.

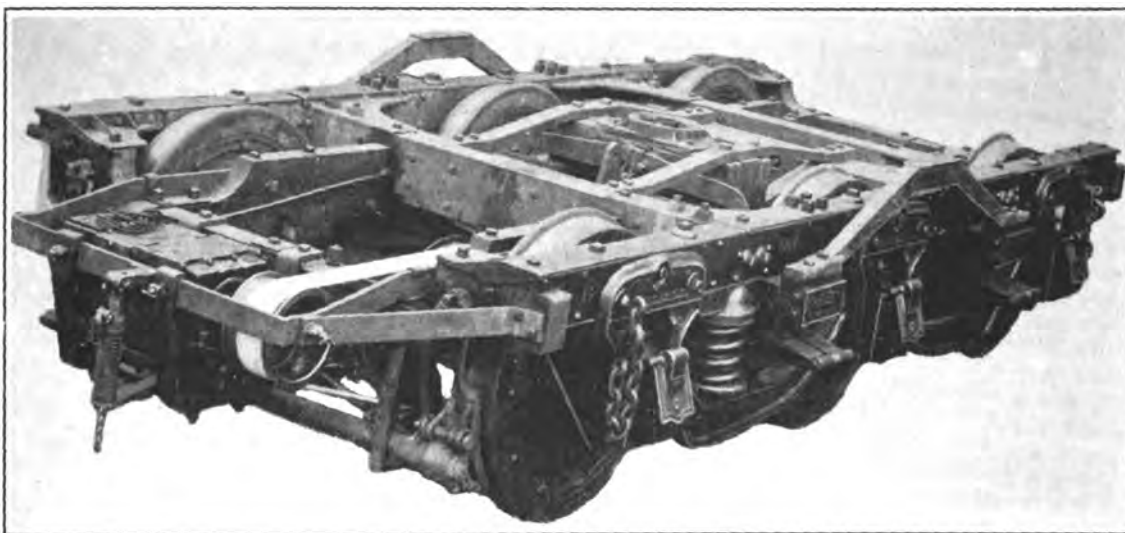


EXHIBIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED "AXLE LIGHT" SYSTEM.

The method of suspending the dynamo outside of the truck was clearly demonstrated by this showing in the Palace of Transportation.

The cost of maintenance of the equipment, on the basis of per car per annum, is insignificant when compared with the cost of maintaining any other system of car lighting, and the greater the number of cars equipped with "Axle Light" by anyone railway company the less the cost of maintenance per car. This is being constantly demonstrated by railway companies using a large number of "Axle Light" equipments, their employes easily becoming familiar with the mechanism and operation of the equipment.

The company owning the Consolidated "Axle Light" system of electric car lighting is the Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting & Equipment Company, Hanover Bank Building, Pine and Nassau Streets, New York City, with branch offices in Chicago, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, and Montreal, Canada. Its President is Mr. Isaac L. Rice, and its Chief Engineer is Mr. Patrick Kennedy, who is also the inventor of the "Axle Light" system, which is protected by United States and foreign patents. The other officers of the Company are Mr. J. L. Watson, Secretary and Treasurer, and Colonel Jno. T. Dickinson, Vice-President, who has charge of all negotiations for the sale of "Axle Light" equipments.

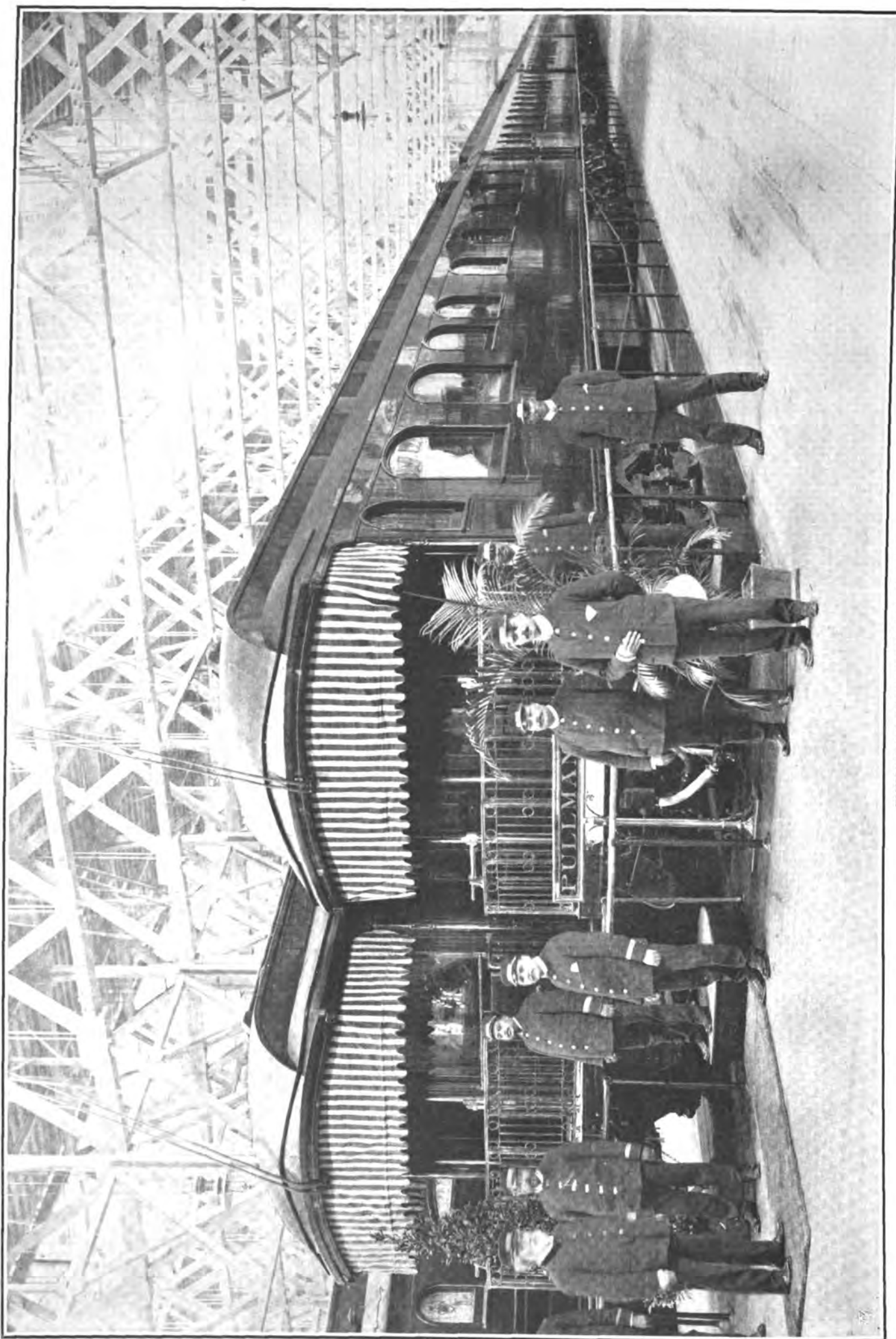


EXHIBIT OF THE PULLMAN COMPANY.



The exhibit of The Pullman Company in the Palace of Transportation was easily the most attractive and popular display in that department. The two magnificent *trains de luxe*, that stood side by side on the main tracks in the center of the building, were a revelation even to those somewhat accustomed to railway travel. To the thousands of visitors whose railroad experience had been limited, these splendid cars, through whose softly-carpeted and brilliantly-lighted aisles the courteous Pullman porters conducted more than seven thousand persons daily, were a veritable fairyland, revealing unknown possibilities in luxurious travel, demonstrating how a journey, even to the ends of the earth, might be made with less discomfort than one would experience in a trip down town in a street car.

By comparison with earlier types of Pullman cars, an inspection of these ten vehicles showed how rapid is the progress of railway architecture. Modern conveniences, unknown at the last century's end, are provided as lavishly as though they were ancient and indispensable institutions.

Especially was attention directed to the security which the Pullman traveler is justified in feeling, since, in spite of the long list of railroad wrecks, it is an adage with railroad men that the Pullman passengers always escape.

"But these are especially built cars, designed solely for exhibition purposes," was the quite natural comment of many skeptical visitors. Nothing could be further from the truth. Except that the names of the ten cars were chosen with especial reference to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and what it commemorated, the cars were in every way exactly the same standard types that are being used all over the country, differing no whit in safety, comfort or beauty, from those in which everyone who so desires is privileged to ride daily.

The main points of construction were alike in all the cars. In each the double diagonal wood floor was covered half an inch thick with monolith, to give it the most sanitary surface, in that it was non-absorbent, smoother and, therefore, more easily cleaned than a wooden floor. Over this cement compound the usual fine Wilton carpet was laid.

In decorating the interior, it was the aim of the company to obtain room-like effects, wherever this could be done consistently with utility. Therefore, mouldings and carvings were avoided as far as practicable, and instead, beauty of material and design substituted for elaborate ornamentation. First in order in the five-coach Limited Train, came the composite buffet smoking car, "Jefferson." Twelve deep-leather-upholstered chairs invited the smoker, rivaling in luxurious comfort the lounge in an alcove off the same apartment. Conveniently adjoining this was a buffet, with a barber shop and white-tiled bath room annexed to it. A simplified treatment of the German "Modern Style," adapted to the structural outlines of the car, was used throughout the "Jefferson," the finely-grained "koko" wood being dark brown in color, with a conventional flower *motif* in marquetry to lend color to the paneling. To blend harmoniously with this, the rest of the interior furnishings were of deep olive and brown, with which the side lamps, of burnished gold metal, contrasted effectively.

No less attractive was the second car, the diner "Monroe," although entirely different. Here the Flemish style prevailed; the richly-carved oak, stained an Antwerp brown, extended in a wainscoting to the lower deck, which was squared off, making the car seem like the dining hall of a palace. Leaded glass windows were set unusually high from the floor, but not

so high as to interfere with the passenger's view. In this car, too, the lighting was unique, for besides the lamps in the ceiling, a small candelabrum branched over each of the ten tables, and antique lamps hung at intervals along the sides of the car.

From here the passenger walked into the sleeping car "Livingston," which contained twelve Pullman sections, a drawing room and state room *en suite*, with white-tiled annex and commodious toilet rooms. "*L'art Nouveau*" prevailed here in the interior decoration of vermilion wood from the Andaman Islands.

Fourth in succession, but equal in beauty, was the parlor car, in dark vermilion wood, the "Napoleon." The sense of luxury conveyed by its richly-colored upholstery was deepened upon trying its comfortable seats. The drawing room contained a wide davenport and two easy chairs, cushioned in oil rose to match the satinwood finish of the room.

To complete this palatial train of cars was a fifth, the "Louisiana," containing six communicating state rooms. Each compartment had its individual color-scheme and furnishings and its complete toilet appurtenances, each rivaling its neighbor in exquisite furnishings. Adjoining the last of these compartments was built the observation room, paneled in light vermilion wood to within eighteen inches of the ceiling, below which electric bulbs, fashioned like a cluster of flowers, shed a soft light.

Opposite this five-car "Limited" stood another train of equal length. Passenger coach "1803," the first car of this train, finished in Mexican mahogany, was very different from what its number might suggest. No comparison could be made between its comfortable furnishings and those provided travelers a century ago. Thirty-six reversible seats upholstered in green plush, were provided for the comfortable accommodation of seventy-two passengers.

The second car in this train was named "1903," and was similar in every respect to the "1803" except that reclining chairs took the place of the reversible seats.

On this train, too, a comfortable smoking-car was provided, which also was a café car. Six tables covered a space of twenty-six feet, while the usual pantry, kitchen and buffet, and a smoking room twenty-one feet in length, finished in "Moro" wood, filled the rest of the car. Square-beamed English oak ceilings and wainscoted walls, upon which side-lamps and candelabra hung, gave the dining-room a home-like and tasteful appearance.

Noteworthy, especially because of its comfortable accommodations, was the tourist sleeper "Mississippi." Except that the car lacked the rich decorations and upholstery of the more palatial standard Pullman sleeper, it fulfilled in arrangement every desire of the traveler's heart.

The decorator practised his art to the utmost in furnishing the private car "President," which formed the fifth car in this train and was a fitting climax to the display of modern luxuriance in travel. In the suite of three large private rooms, in the bath, observation and dining rooms, the arrangement was complete. Nothing was lacking, not even the shower in the white-tiled bath room. Each room contained a dresser, a wardrobe and every toilet convenience, so that a journey could be indefinitely continued in comfort. And with all this attention to conveniences, the beauty of the car was in no way neglected, so that the sumptuousness of it appealed even to the most fastidious.

Views of the interior of the cars are found on the two following pages.



PASSENGER COACH



RECLINING CHAIR CAR



TOURIST SLEEPING CAR

DINING ROOM  
IN CAFE CAR

SMOKING ROOM IN CAFE CAR

SLEEPING ROOM  
IN PRIVATE CAR

BOUDOIR IN PRIVATE CAR



SLEEPING ROOM IN PRIVATE CAR



DINING ROOM IN PRIVATE CAR



OBSERVATION ROOM IN PRIVATE CAR



OBSERVATION ROOM IN PRIVATE CAR

INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE PULLMAN COMPANY'S *TRAIN DE LUXE*.



BATH ROOM AND COMPARTMENT  
IN COMPOSITE BUFFET SMOKING CAR



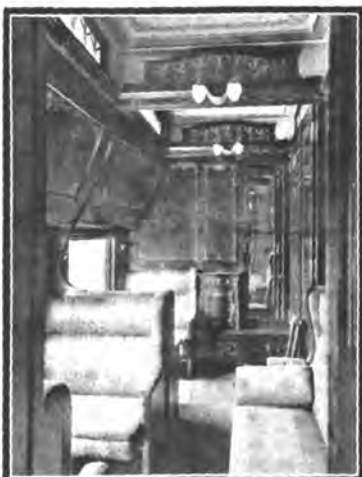
SMOKING ROOM IN COMPOSITE BUFFET SMOKING CAR



SMOKING ROOM  
IN COMPOSITE BUFFET SMOKING CAR



DINING CAR



DRAWING ROOM SUITE IN SLEEPING CAR



SLEEPING CAR



PARLOR CAR



DRAWING ROOM IN PARLOR CAR



OFFICE IN COMPARTMENT OBSERVATION CAR



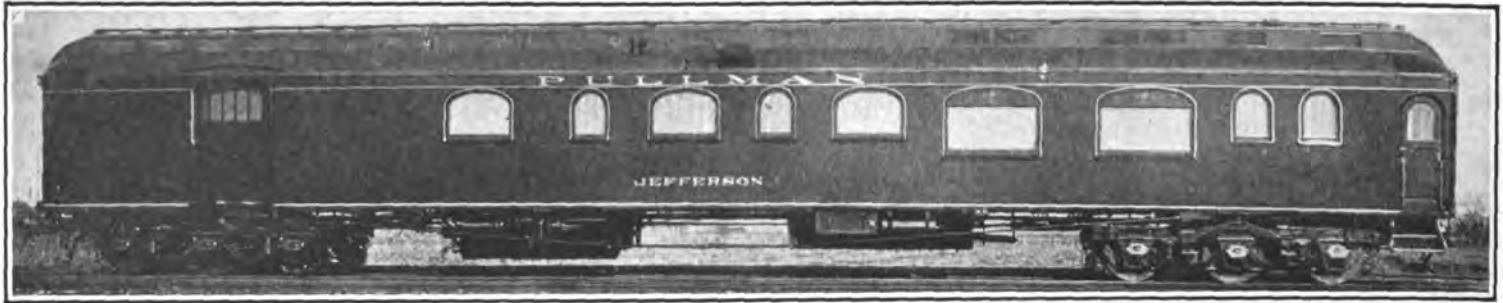
WOMEN'S LAVATORY IN PARLOR CAR



OBSERVATION ROOM  
IN COMPARTMENT OBSERVATION CAR

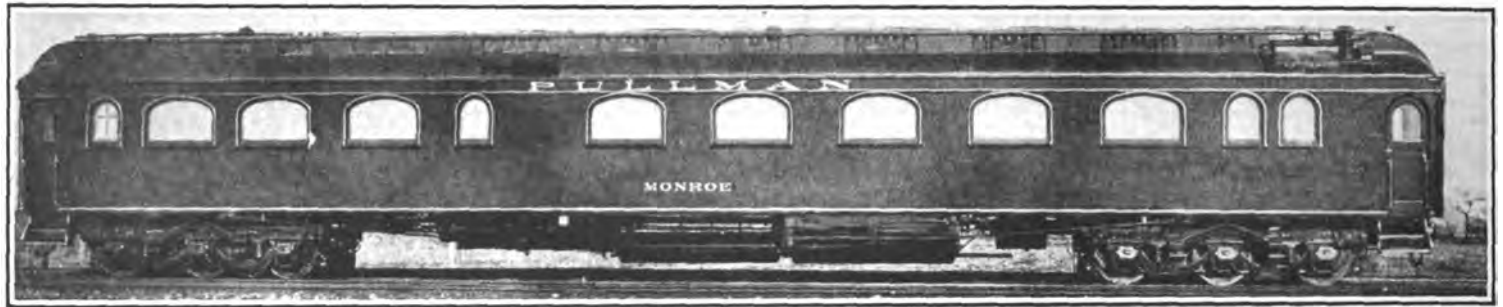
INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE PULLMAN COMPANY'S *TRAIN DE LUXE*.





PULLMAN COMBINATION BUFFET, BAGGAGE AND SMOKING CAR "JEFFERSON."

Twelve deep, leather-upholstered chairs, and a leather lounge in an alcove offered luxurious comfort to passengers. Adjoining was a buffet, with barber-shop and white tiled bathroom annexed. Beyond was the baggage room. The wood work was the German modern style, and the furnishings were of deep olive and brown, with which the side lamps of burnished metal contrasted effectively.



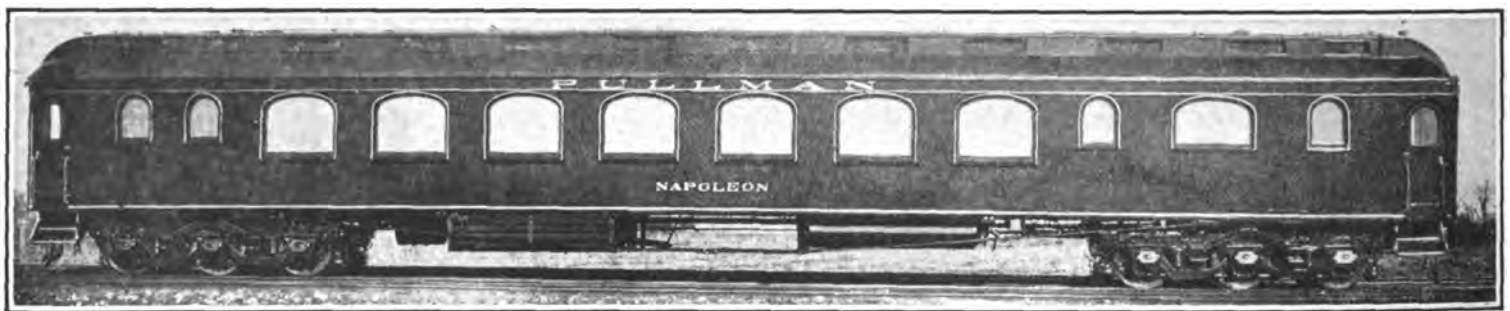
PULLMAN DINING CAR "MONROE."

The interior of this car was in richly carved oak, stained an Antwerp brown, extending in a wainscoting to the lower decks. The leaded glass windows were set high from the floor. Besides the lamps in the ceiling, a small candelabrum branched over each of the tables and antique lamps hung at intervals along the sides of the car.



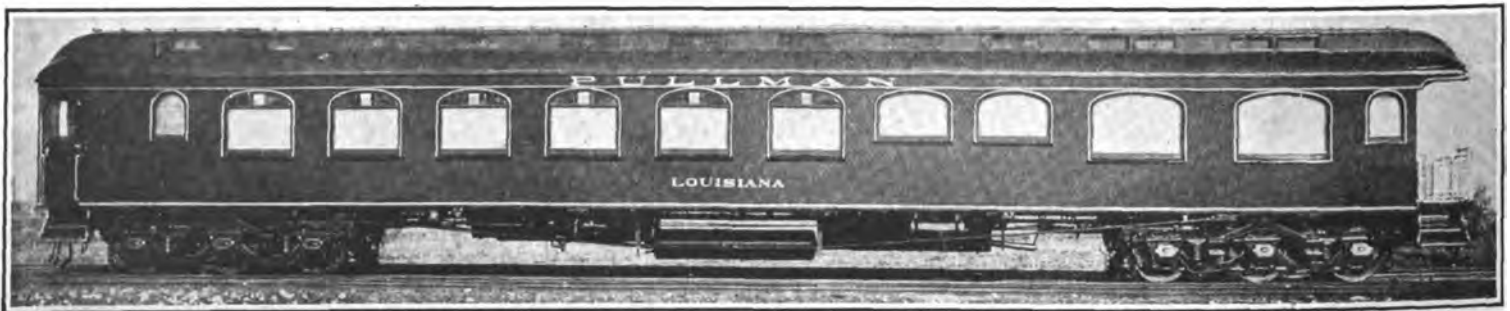
PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR "LIVINGSTON."

This car contained twelve Pullman sections, a drawing room and state room en suite, with white tiled annex and commodious toilet rooms. The interior was finished in vermilion wood. For the greater comfort of travelers electric reading lamps were provided in each berth.



PULLMAN PARLOR CAR "NAPOLEON."

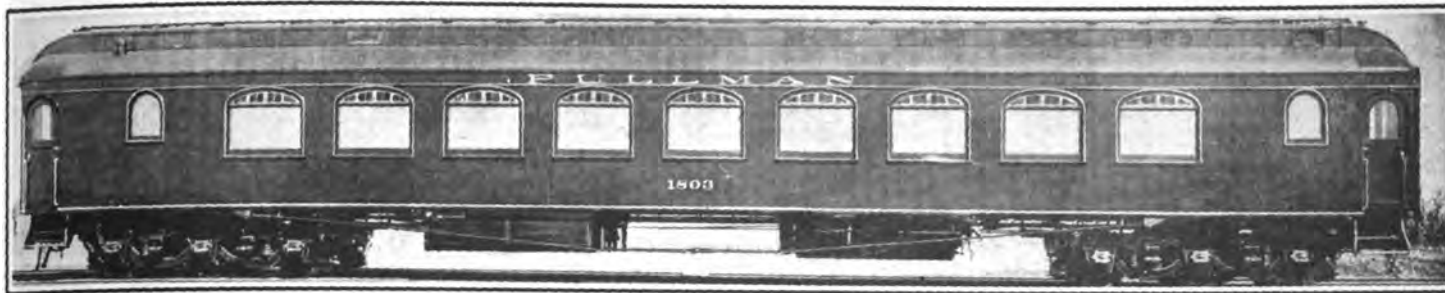
The parlor car "Napoleon" presented the most luxurious appearance. It was in dark vermilion wood. The richly-colored upholstered seats suggested the greatest degree of comfort. The drawing room contained a wide davenport and easy chairs, cushioned in old rose to match the satinwood finish. The toilet rooms were in white tiling.



PULLMAN OBSERVATION COMPARTMENT CAR "LOUISIANA."

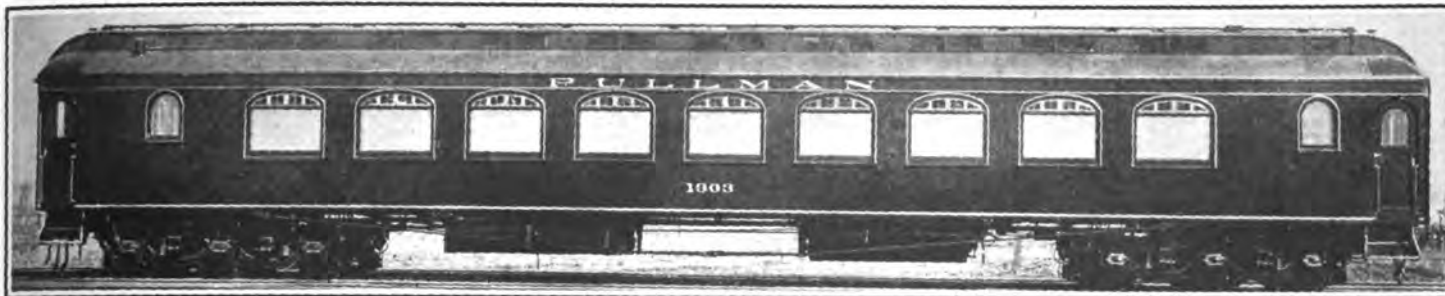
There were six communicating state rooms in this car and each compartment had its individual color scheme and furnishings and its complete toilet appurtenances. Adjoining the last of the compartments was an observation room, paneled in light vermilion wood to within eighteen inches of the ceiling. Clusters of electric bulbs furnished light.

PULLMAN EXHIBITION TRAIN No. 1.



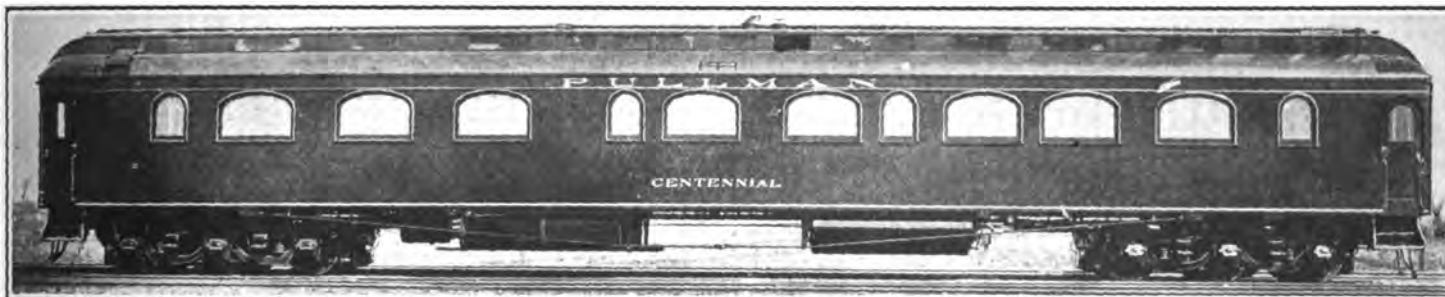
PULLMAN PASSENGER COACH "1803."

Thirty-six reversible seats upholstered in green plush provided comfortable accommodation for passengers in this coach. The interior was finished in African mahogany. To keep the car absolutely free from drafts, swinging partitions hung at each end. No comparison could be made between its comfortable furnishings and those provided for travelers a century ago.



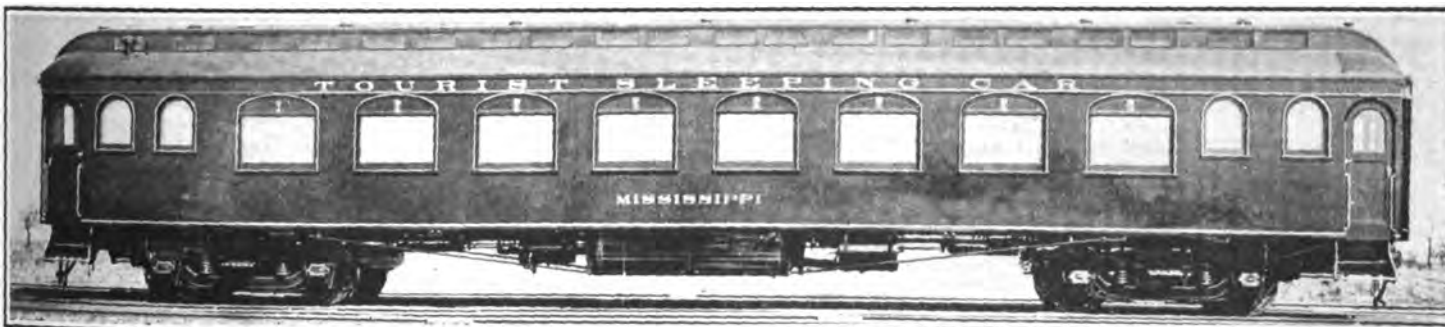
PULLMAN CHAIR CAR "1903."

Richly upholstered reclining chairs were the most interesting feature of this coach. The wood work was of African mahogany, and all its furnishings were designed with a view to the greatest possible comfort of the traveler.



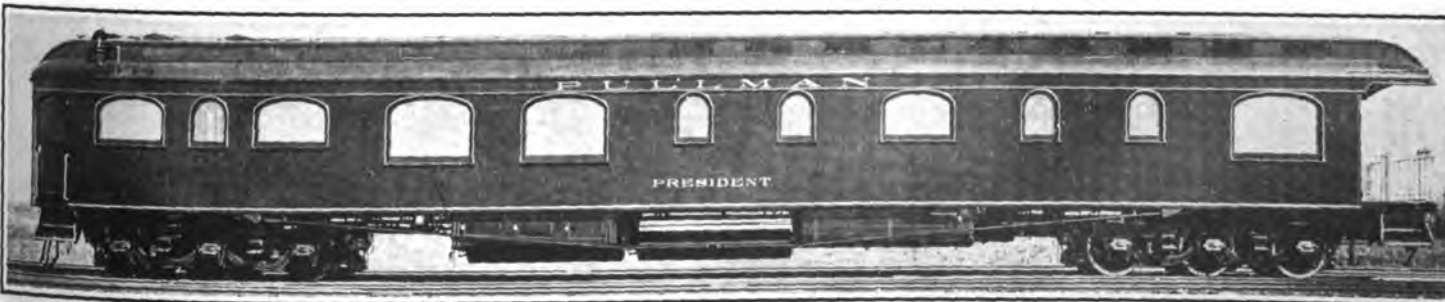
PULLMAN CAFE SMOKING CAR "CENTENNIAL."

Six dining tables occupied more than half of this car, while the pantry, kitchen and buffet, and a smoking room finished in Moro wood occupied the rest. Square-beamed English oak ceilings and wainscoted walls, upon which side-lamps and candelabra hung, added to its attractiveness. The smoking room held eight large leather chairs.



PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPING CAR "MISSISSIPPI."

This tourist sleeper was provided with the most comfortable accommodations, fulfilling, in arrangement, every desire of the traveler's heart. At one end was a heater provided with an oven for warming food and there was an enameled sink for washing dishes.



PULLMAN PRIVATE CAR "PRESIDENT."

The art of the decorator was practiced to the utmost in the furnishing of this car. In the suite of three large private rooms, in the bath, observation and dining rooms the arrangement was complete. Each room contained a dresser, wardrobe and every toilet convenience. The car was a fitting climax to the display of modern luxuriance in travel.

PULLMAN EXHIBITION TRAIN No. 2.



FIGURE 1.

commanded a fine view of surrounding exhibits, including the revolving turntable and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad installation, and was comfortably furnished and used for a reception room. The next section contained three models of car heating systems and exhibits of various appliances used in heating and lighting cars; and in the third compartment there were shown several examples of car receivers, a standard Pintsch gas compressor, and a welded storage tank, all of full size.

The spacious ceiling of the exhibit admitted of a most tasteful display of the latest designs of lamps of all types for car lighting, embracing those applied in the center of car and the side deck lamps. Bracket lamps and other fixtures were appropriately arranged on the columns, and the lighting of all fixtures by Pintsch gas produced a beautiful illumination.

The Pintsch system of gas lighting is now universally used and the record of progress made by this system is striking, for while in 1885 there had only been equipped 17,600 cars, this number was increased in 1895 to 64,800, and to January 1, 1905, to over 135,000 cars. In the United States, Canada and Mexico the system has been applied by 170 railroads to 25,500 cars. This record surely indicates that the older methods of illumination are fast being replaced by one which carries with it the greatest safety, economy, simplicity and efficiency in operation.

The illuminant is oil-gas, made from crude petroleum, which is manufactured and compressed at special plants, from whence it is conveyed by pipe lines to the railroad passenger stations and car yards for delivery by hose temporarily connected to the receivers under the cars. There are now over 380 Pintsch works established and the gas manufactured is very rich in illuminating power, one cubic foot being equal to six of ordinary city gas compressed. A detailed description of the practice used in lighting railway cars by this system seems hardly necessary, but it may be well to mention that the equipment on the car consists, in the main, of a receiver or storage reservoir, filling valves through which the gas is supplied to the receiver, a gauge for indicating the amount of gas in the receiver and a regulator for delivering a constant low pressure in the pipes leading to the lamps for using the gas.

The Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, with general offices at No. 160 Broadway, New York, and branch offices at Chicago, Philadelphia, Saint Louis, San Francisco and Montreal, exhibited its devices for lighting railway cars by the Pintsch system and heating by steam.

The columns of the building divided the exhibit into three sections. The compartment at one end

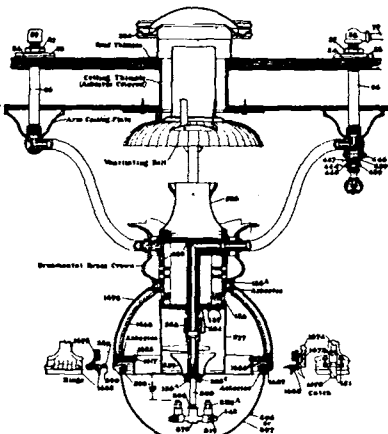


FIGURE 2.



FIGURE 3.

As a four-flame center lamp has an efficiency of at least forty-candle power, it will be seen that a brilliant illumination will be given by employing a fixture at about every nine feet in the length of a passenger coach, or slightly closer in cars of the higher classes. While all of the devices used in this system of lighting have been improved as experience has dictated, constant and careful attention has been paid to increasing the efficiency of the lamps, and it is in this respect that several important improvements have been made, extending over the last two or three years, and these were shown in the lamps exhibited, some of which are reproduced here.

The lamp which is shown in elevation (Figure 1) and section (Figure 2) represents the general type of the newer designs. When in service it gives the appearance of being a sphere of light, affording improved ceiling illumination, increased efficiency at the lower angles where required, and brings into use the opal dome as a means of reflecting light. The improved interior construction also admits of the greatest facility for cleaning.

It will be readily appreciated that the lamp represents a part of the car equipment which can be made to aid materially in the decorative and artistic effects which are desired in the different classes and designs of cars constructed. To meet and fully care for this condition, there were exhibited many designs of four-arm center lamps, center deck lamps, side deck lamps and bracket lamps, both with flat flame and Argand burners, showing that the manufacturers of the equipment are prepared to supply an assortment from which can be selected fixtures for interior schemes from the most simple to the most elaborate. This Company's lamp exhibit also contained a full



FIGURE 4.

illustrated by Figure 3. One of the innovations in the use of gas on railway trains introduced in the past few years is a gas broiler for buffet cars. Three styles of broilers or combination broilers and stoves were exhibited, but detailed mention will be made here of only the one (Figure 4) in most general use. This is PINTSCH GAS BRACKET.



TYPE OF PINTSCH GAS SIDE DECK LAMP.

line of railway car fixtures for use in combination with gas and electric lighting, as well as electroliers, brackets and pendants. The excellent workmanship in fixtures of this description was seen to marked advantage in the lamps applied in almost all of the exhibits of railroad cars at the Fair. A combination fixture is





a broiler having a capacity for three large broiling irons and over the broiling compartments a buffet urn, and is remarkably compact in construction. The variety of utensils permits the serving of broiled and fried dishes, while the urn has capacity for hot beverages and side dishes, all of which has added greatly to the possibilities of a menu on this class of car and thereby to the comfort of the traveler.

The car heating methods exhibited consisted of the Company's standard water circulation, as shown by two models, and a system of direct steam heating covered by one model. The hot water systems are used in conjunction with the Baker heater stoves without interfering with the complete series of circulating pipes installed that in case of necessity the car can be heated by fire. The aim of heating by steam is accomplished through the use of three jackets, and by their means heat is communicated to the water. These jackets are applied at three points of the circulating pipes, each at a successively lower level. The steam is conducted from the engine to the cars by a pipe extending the length of the train. A branch on each car, controlled by a regulating valve, supplies the steam to the highest jacket, after which it passes through the second and then to the third or last jacket. To discharge the condensed water from the steam pipes and at the same time prevent the escape of steam before it is condensed, recourse is had to an automatic trap. There is also incorporated in this equipment the latest improvement in train pipe valves as applied at the ends of a car with extension handles, which admit of their being operated at the side of the car, immediately under the car steps.

A system of direct steam heating was shown by the third model and represented a design which the company has planned to meet the requirements for a simple and efficient method of direct heating. The steam is intended to be taken from the locomotive through the "train line" in the usual way. At or near the center of the car at the highest point of the "train line" is placed a cross and from this a steam pipe is carried up into the car on either side, to inlet or controlling valves (Figure 5). From these valves the steam is admitted to the highest point in coils of two-inch radiating pipes located on either side in the case of a passenger coach. The condensation of the entire system is drained by the use of automatic traps. The valves used on the train pipe are applied at the ends of the car the same as in the other equipment.

Of the devices which aid in carrying out these heating systems particular mention should be made of the Jackets shown in Figure 6; Traps, shown in Figures 7 and 8; Couplers, shown in Figure 9; End Train Pipe Valves, shown in Figure 10. The Vertical Steam Trap, Figure 7, is for the

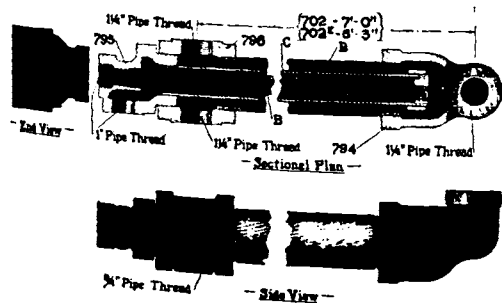


FIGURE 6.



FIGURE 5.

automatic discharge of the water condensation, especially in direct steam heating, and for its operation is dependent upon the difference in expansion of brass and iron. The trap, being connected to the steam system, condensation is permitted to blow into the trap, and it will be apparent that as the flow of condensation decreases and the live steam with its greater temperature causes the brass pipe to expand more than the iron pipe, the valve is closed sufficiently to allow only the condensation to escape. A horizontal trap is constructed on the same general lines,

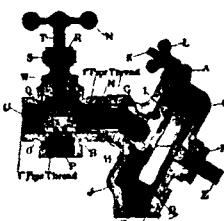


FIGURE 8.

and both have proven very satisfactory and economical in operation. Another style of steam trap is shown by Figure 8, and this device depends upon the expansion of liquid contained in a flexible vessel to close the swing valve H against the valve seat G.

Figure 9 illustrates a straightport coupler, used in conjunction with rubber hose for connecting the ends of train pipe from car to car. It is simple in construction, consisting of an integral casting, fitted with a gasket and provided with a lock to prevent uncoupling in service. As the gasket, which is made of composition, becomes worn, the feature of being able to remove and replace it easily and quickly is recognized as ideal, and this has assisted in the coupler's adoption to a remarkable extent. All surfaces of the head or casting which come in contact with the connecting head are milled to exact lines so that in being placed together there is an exactness in the coupling causing the gaskets to face correctly.

The train pipe valves, Figure 10, have been especially designed for use with one and one-half inch train pipe (or two-inch train pipe by removing the bushing K) and serves to prevent an outflow of steam at the rear of the train. The stem S has a double pitch thread and gives a full opening with one full turn of the handle. In order to insure circulation of steam throughout the length of the train pipe a leakage groove has been provided in the seat R, allowing a slight quantity of steam, or steam and water, to escape.

The Pintsch gas-lighted buoy exhibited at St. Louis represented a type which would burn continuously from 80 to 365 days and nights without attention, and its brilliant and steady illumination can be seen a distance of six miles. In operation it is economical and reliable, and there are now over 1,800 gas buoys and beacons in service,—adopted by English, German, French, Russian, Italian and United States Light-House Departments for channel and harbor lighting.

The Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company's exhibits received the Grand Prize for the Best System of Car Lighting, the highest award for Car Heating Apparatus, the highest award for Gas Buoys and a medal for Electric Lamp Fixtures, distinctions that evidence the superior position occupied by its products.

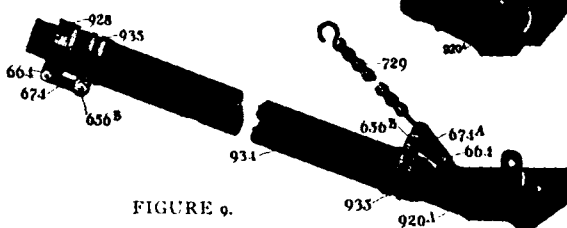


FIGURE 9.

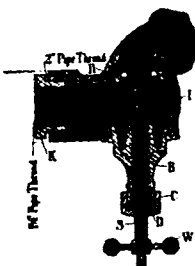
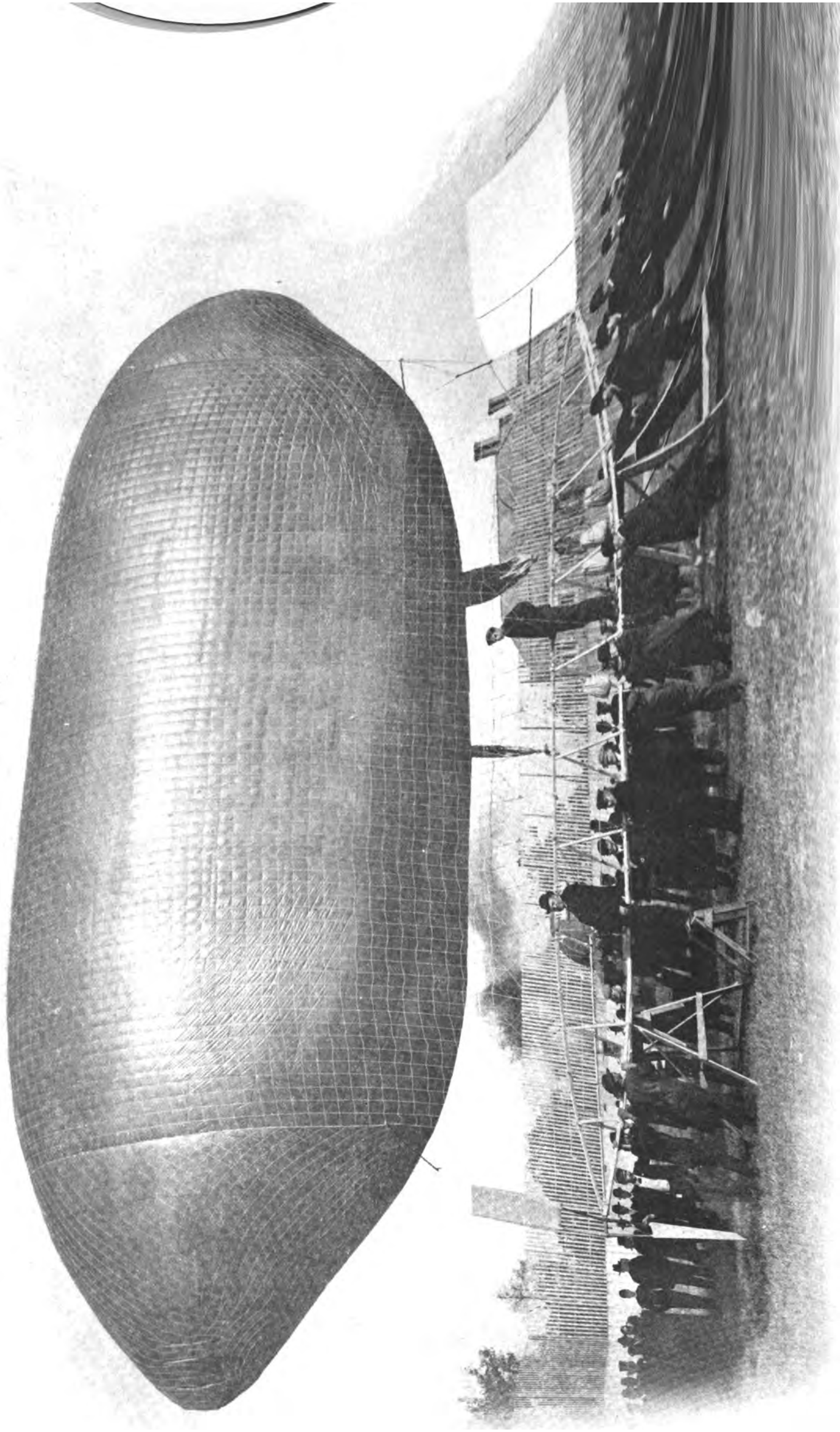


FIGURE 10.



THOMAS BALDWIN, Inventor.

AIRSHIP WHICH MADE THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT IN AMERICA. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., 1893.

ROY KENNEDY, Inventor.



PERCY HUDSON,  
Superintendent of Aeronautics.

Wide public interest centered in the effort of the Exposition management to bring about some signal achievement in the navigation of the air. Large prizes were offered for various results, but the knowledge of aeronautics was proven to be not sufficiently advanced in America to secure the number of contestants that the management had hoped for. The aeronautic feature of the Fair was nevertheless intensely interesting on account of several successful flights of dirigible air ships. The grand prize which the Exposition offered was \$100,000 to the person who would navigate an air ship over an L-shaped course not to exceed fifteen miles in circuit at a speed of at least fifteen miles an hour, returning to the point of starting.

The aeronautic course was on

the plateau west of the Administration building and embraced about twelve acres, surrounded by a fence thirty feet high. Within the enclosure was an aerodrome, or balloon house.

Mr. Percy Hudson, an experienced aeronaut, was appointed superintendent of aeronautics by Willard A. Smith, the Chief of the Transportation Department, which embraced the aeronautic section. The first of the aeronauts to arrive was Santos Dumont, on June 26th, but his air ship was found to have been slashed with a knife between the day of its arrival and the following morning. The gas envelope was 155 feet long by a diameter of twenty-three feet, and the engine was sixty horse-power. The machine had propellers at each end with rudder at the rear. Santos-Dumont returned immediately to



SANTOS DUMONT.  
Owing to an accident to envelope of his airship No. 7, he did not compete for the \$100,000 prize.



CROWDS IN THE CONCOURSE WATCHING BALDWIN'S AIR SHIP PREPARE FOR FLIGHT.

This picture was taken from the captive balloon which operated within the aeronautic enclosure. It shows an unusual view of an air ship. Roy Knabenshue is standing on the framework ready to set his engine going. The crowd is cleared from the fan in front. After the engine is under good headway, the aeronaut gives the word to let go. The ship rises straight in the air, driven along by the wind. When it arrives at a safe height above the fence and trees, the daring navigator begins to steer it across the wind. This ship, having only a six horse-power engine and a single screw propeller, was not able to navigate against a strong wind; consequently the successful trials were made on the calmest days when its maximum speed was about twelve miles an hour, with the propellers measuring eleven feet from tip to tip, making 200 revolutions per minute. The ship was fifty-two feet long and seventeen feet in diameter. The framework was in the shape of an equilateral triangle, tapering to a point at each end, made of vertical grained spruce and reinforced by piano wire. The ship weighed 220 pounds and, when inflated, could lift 544 pounds.



# HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EX

Paris and made no further attempt to participate in the contests.

T. C. Benbow, of Butte, Montana, made three trial flights with rope attached and then two free flights, but the power of his propellers was not sufficient to keep him from drifting southward far beyond the boundaries of the Exposition.

T. S. Baldwin's "California Arrow" was by far the most successful, its first trial being made on October 25th. An accident occurred to the engine at a height of 2,000 feet, so that this trial was only a partial success. On October 31st Roy Knabenshue, aeronaut for Mr. Baldwin, made the most successful flight of the season, ascending to a height of 2,000 feet, going southwesterly over the Exposition and returning in thirty-seven minutes to the point of starting, the first achievement of the kind in America.

THE FLIGHT  
Knabenshue in mid-air.

The largest of the air ships was that of Hyppolyte Francois, of France, brought to the Exposition at great expense for freight, salaries and maintenance of his force of machinists and helpers.

The Berry air ship consisted of an envelope the shape of two saucers, placed edges together, with propellers above and below on a vertical shaft passing through the envelope. When inflated

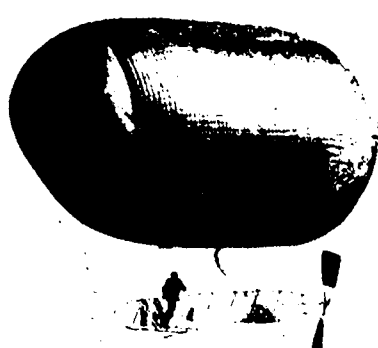


THOMAS S. BALDWIN.  
This picture was taken in the Aerodome with the inventor standing beside his motor. Mr. Baldwin's home is in Los Angeles.



ROY KNABENSHUE,  
The first man in America to navigate an airship successfully. The keel of his ship is seen over his shoulder.

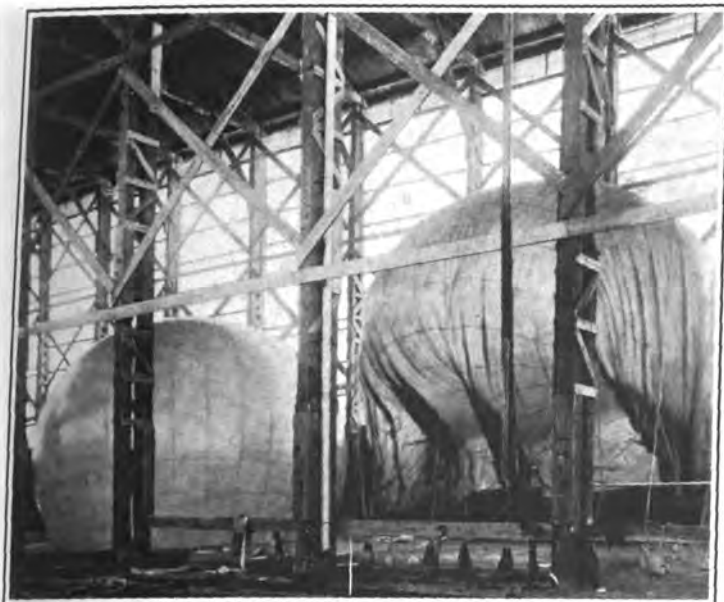
the first time the wind whipped a hole in it and the gas escaped. On the second attempt the wooden rim encircling the envelope broke and tore the envelope, the gas again escaping.



BALDWIN'S AIRSHIP, "CALIFORNIA ARROW," LEAVING THE CONCOURSE.

Baldwin's ship sailed into the wind on this flight, hence the curious indented shape of the front of the balloon. It was Santos-Dumont who discovered that the faster an air ship travels the greater the danger of blowing out the tail of the balloon, owing to a release of the air pressure due to speed. His air ship was reinforced at that end. In his No. 7, which did not compete, he had a propeller at both ends; but Baldwin had one propeller at the front, because he found that it steadied the ship, which would not be the case if the propeller was at the rear. Santos had a basket in the keel of his ship, but Knabenshue stood upon the frame work, and changed the direction of the ship up or down by moving back and forth on the frame.

## FAMOUS BERSON BALLOON, FROM GERMANY, EXHIBITED.

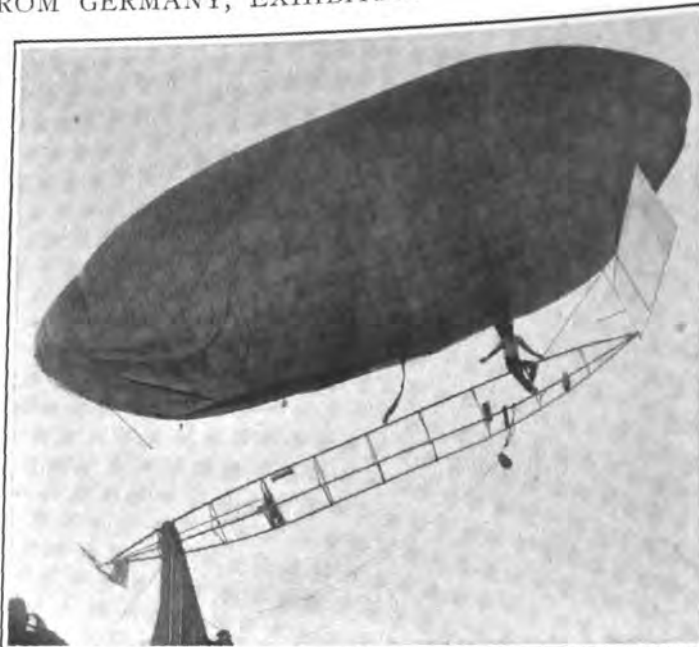


FILLING THE AIR SHIPS IN THE AERODROME.

The balloon shed consisted of two bays forty-four feet wide, fifty feet high and 185 feet long, made of corrugated iron. The big doors were of canvas on a frame. A six inch gas pipe from the hydrogen gas plant outside terminated with a valve and connection in the center of the building for inflating the ships.

The total cost of the aeronautic feature of the Exposition was \$45,864. The aerodrome cost \$13,888, the fence \$6,559; the two gas plants cost \$16,052; salaries were \$7,028, prizes \$1,000, and miscellaneous \$1,335.

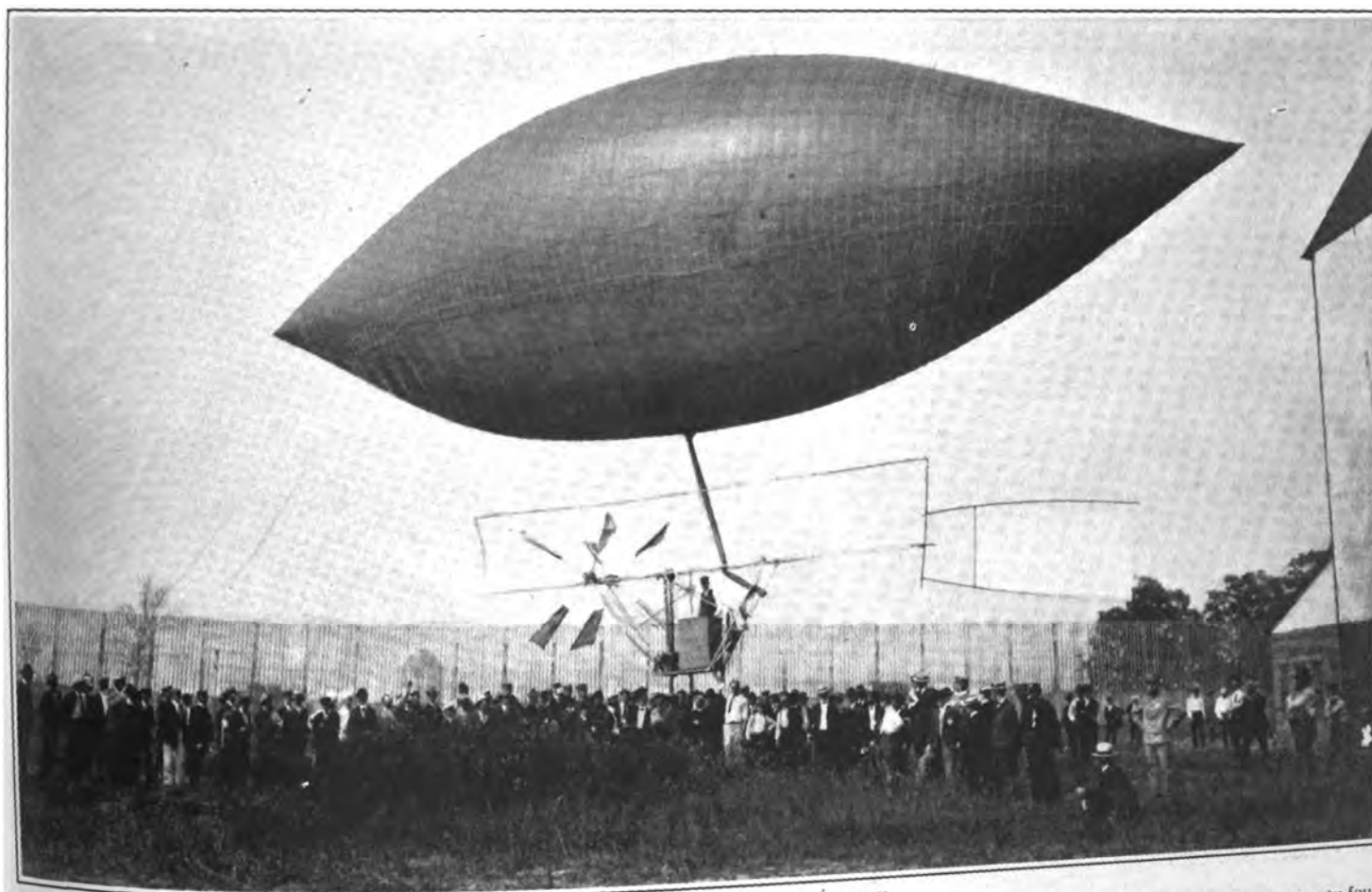
The famous Berson balloon, with a record of seventy-five ascensions, exhibited by Germany in the Palace of Transporta-



BALDWIN'S AIR SHIP ON THE FENCE.

Every one of the three ships which attempted flight at Saint Louis sooner or later came to this fence, but fortunately no serious accident occurred to the men, although the ships were always more or less seriously damaged.

tion, was a center of popular interest. It was while attempting to get out of this balloon on making a heavy landing that Mr. Berson met his death, his foot catching in the netting and causing a fatal fall. The balloon was equipped with full scientific paraphernalia for tests and records in the upper air. One of these was a camera on a gunstock, enabling the operator



BENDOW'S AIR SHIP, "THE METEOR."

T. C. Bendow, the inventor and operator, arrived on July 27, 1904. His cigar-shaped ship, consisting of twenty-one longitudinal gores of plain silk, varnished, was seventy-four feet long and twenty feet in diameter at the center, with an ascensional force of 950 pounds when inflated with hydrogen gas. The framework of the car was of angle aluminum and steel. Above it was a main spar, or keel, fifty feet in length, of tubular steel, located under the center line of the gas bag. The engine, a ten-horse power "Hercules," with four cylinders, weighed 160 pounds and was capable of making 2,500 revolutions per minute. It was fastened on a platform in front of the car. Its power was transmitted to two four-bladed fans, six feet long, on either side of the front of the car at the center of gravity, by means of broad leather belts over pulleys, giving a total weight of 600 pounds. Bendow did not develop speed on his trials, which were made at the end of a rope. He claimed to be much hampered by lack of gas, owing to the frequent breakdown of the gas-making plant.



BENBOW'S AIR SHIP ON THE FENCE.

After each encounter with this obstruction the air ships were not seen again for two weeks.



BENBOW READY FOR A TRIAL TRIP.

By means of an eccentric hub the blades of the fans were collapsible during a portion of the revolution and were regulated by a lever in reach of the operator.

T. C. BENBOW,  
Inventor and operator of the Meteor.

to aim more accurately. Captain Von Tschudi, of the balloon corps, declined to permit a trial with the balloon at the Exposition, fearing that it might contain some defect after so much use, and being so old.

cession of the Palace of Transportation. It was Mr. Deutsch who offered the 100,000 francs to the inventor of a successful dirigible air ship, which was won by Santos Dumont. Mr. Deutsch has now made another offer of 100,000 francs to anyone who will cross the ocean in an air ship.



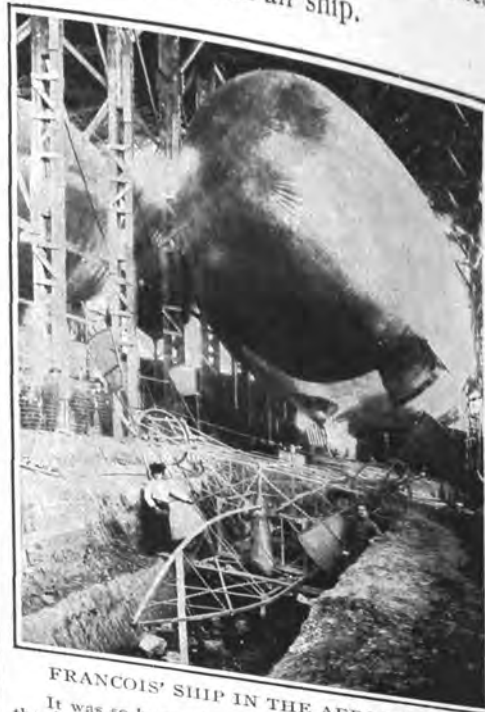
COMING FROM THE AERODROME.

Francois' air ship could lift a dozen persons, and when it ascended it carried Captain Adreon Moncherand, the aeronaut; Henri Schneider, the engineer, with Joseph Pasquier and George Bleuze as his assistants and sometimes Mrs. Clemence Magnier, interpreter. It was a huge affair, the bag being 160 feet long, 36 feet in diameter, and had an ascensional force of 4,420 pounds. The machine weighed 3,630 pounds. It made no successful flights except at the end of a rope.

A very fine and complete model of the dirigible air ship invented by Henry Deutsch was exhibited in the French sec-



FRANCOIS' AIRSHIP, "LA VILLE DE SAINT MAÏNE," AT THE END OF A ROPE.



FRANCOIS' SHIP IN THE AERODROME.

It was so huge when inflated that it was too high for the doors, therefore a deep channel was dug in the floor and outside the doorway to permit it to be taken out safely. A twenty-four horse power, four cylinder engine, moved four screw propeller fans on the corner of the central platform. It was steered by increasing or decreasing the speed of opposite fans by ingenious regulators.

Among the visiting students and experimenters in aeronautics during the air-ship tests was Professor S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian

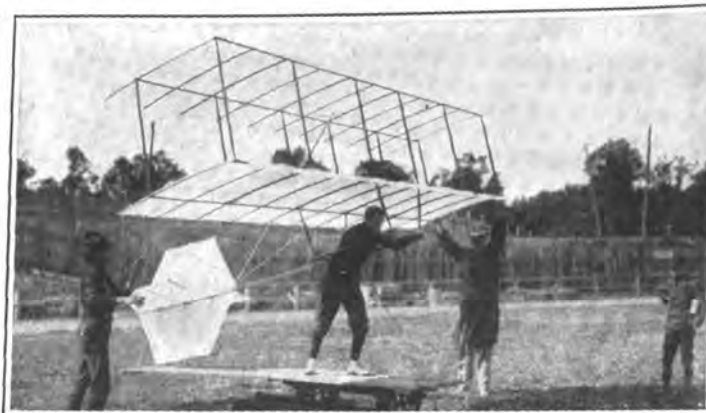


## AEROPLANE EXPERIMENTS AND BALLOON RACE.



WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Roy Knabenshue's brother demonstrated in this balloon that wireless telegraphy is possible when the sending station has no pole located in the ground by receiving messages from the earth in his flight.



ANOTHER METHOD OF FLYING—THE GLIDING MACHINE.

Two methods occupy the attention of scientific men in their efforts to fly, namely, to steer a balloon or to glide, like a bird on its outstretched wing, by means of the aeroplane. William Avery, of Chicago, was the only one to attempt the gliding method. He attached the aeroplane to his body and secured momentum to rise by standing on a little car on a track, which was pulled forward by his assistant. His flights were partly successful, but they demonstrated that the dirigible balloon is far more advanced.

Institution, who desired to Myers landed a few miles enter for competition in the northwest of Saint Louis, near Saint Charles, and Tomlinson

aeroplane experiments an engine invented by him, claimed to develop more power for its weight than any engine yet produced. But there was no competition of this sort.

The balloon race for the \$5,000 prize attracted two aeronauts, George Tomlinson, of Syracuse, New York, and Carl E. Myers, of Frankfort, New York. The conditions were that the winner must land within 200 miles of the Washington Monument at Washington, D. C., and east of the western meridian of Ohio. The race took place on Liberal Arts Day, August 27th, but a contrary wind carried the contestants in a direction opposite from that which they wished to go.



MR. CRIZUKA, OF JAPAN.

at Wyoming, Illinois, 200 miles away. The prize was not awarded.

Another noted visitor was Jaques Balsan, of the Paris Aero Club, a rich young *bon vivier* and celebrated aeronaut, who is trying to have Americans organize an aero club, with the view of future international tournaments in aeronautics.

The practical results to be attained in the aeronautic science are in the more general use of balloons for war purposes, balloon photography, the use of kites in



PROF. W. E. EDDY.

TYLER CARROLL,  
In the Kite-Flying Contest.

A GROUP OF KITE-FLYERS.

Nineteen entries were made for the scientific kite-flying contests, the rules requiring the use of at least 800 feet of line and kites to rise at least 500 feet. The first prize of \$500 was awarded to J. B. Wardwell, of Stamford, Connecticut, who used a box kite. The second prize of \$300 was given to J. N. Fatout, of Saint Louis, and the third, \$200, to H. B. Bristol, of Webster Groves, Missouri, both using Eddy kites. The mile-high competition for an \$800 prize did not succeed, as the greatest altitude reached by any kite was 3,751 feet, this kite being in charge of Silas J. Conyne of Chicago. In this group are Major Baden-Powell, Colonel Ceppers of the British Army, and Professor Woodward of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.



THE CAPTIVE BALLOON.

This balloon made hundreds of ascensions at the end of a long rope, giving to visitors the most commanding of all views of the Exposition.

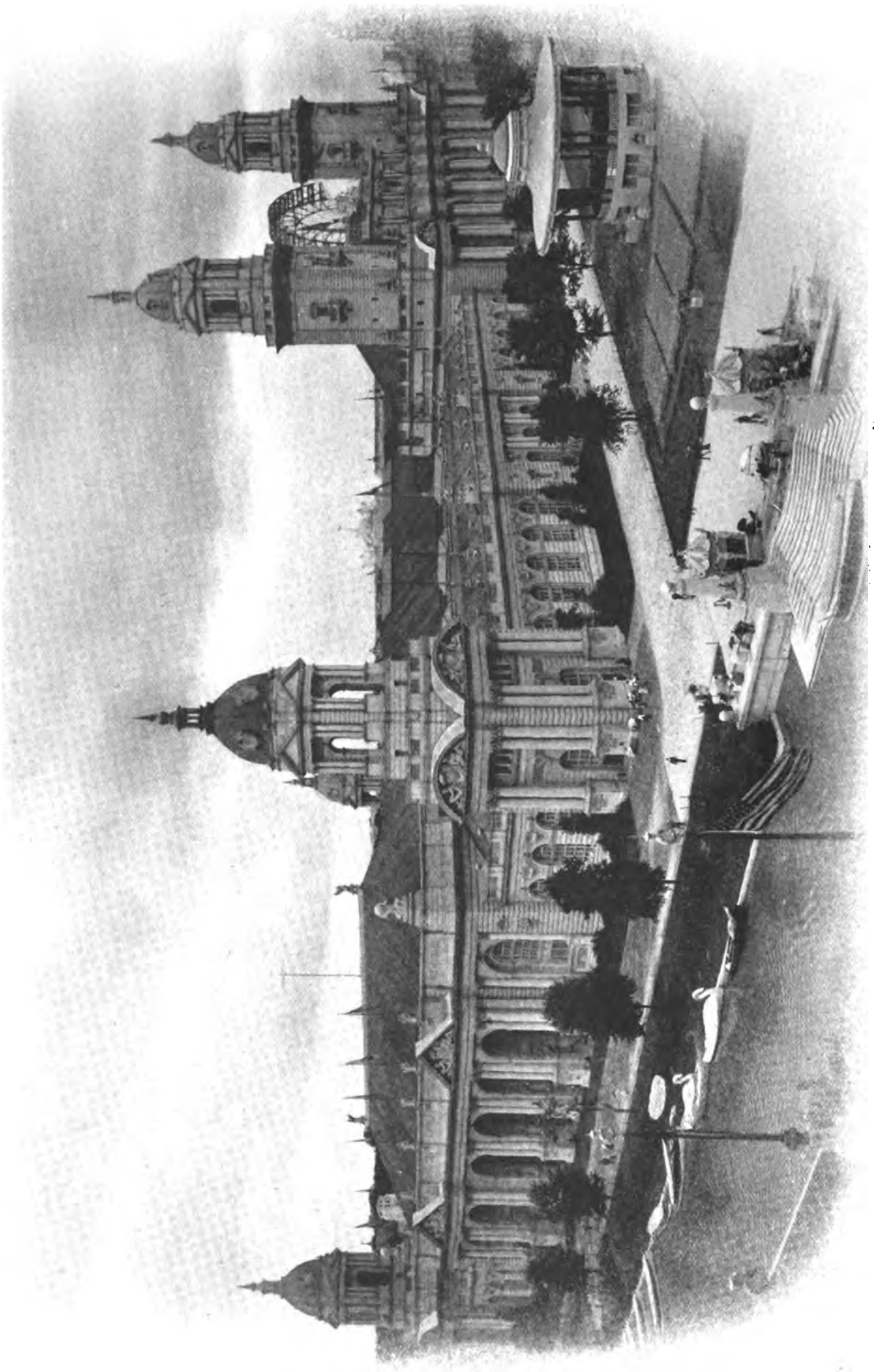


MAJ. BADEN-POWELL.



ROLAND ARYLEMIRE,

With a Conyne Aeroplane having the Arylemire patent jib sail attachment



PALACE OF MACHINERY, FROM WEST PAVILION.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### MACHINERY, ELECTRICITY, MINES AND METALLURGY.

EXHIBITS SHOWING MARVELOUS PROGRESS IN SEVERAL GREAT INDUSTRIES—LARGEST POWER PLANT EVER ASSEMBLED AT AN EXPOSITION—ENGINES OF THE LARGEST AND MOST POWERFUL TYPE—PRIME MOVERS WITH ELECTRICAL GENERATORS DIRECTLY ATTACHED—ELIMINATION OF THE BELT IN POWER TRANSMISSION—STEAM TURBINES—THE GREAT BOILER HOUSE AND THE EXHIBIT OF WATER-TUBE BOILERS, CHAIN GRATES, AUTOMATIC STOKERS AND SYSTEMS OF FORCED DRAUGHT—MACHINE TOOLS AND GAS ENGINES—PUMPS FOR ALL PURPOSES—ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT AS SHOWN IN THE PALACE OF ELECTRICITY—THE MANUFACTURE OF INCANDESCENT LAMPS SHOWN IN DETAIL—WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY—THE LATEST TELEPHONE SYSTEMS—OTHER WONDERFUL DISPLAYS—THE MINES AND METALLURGY BUILDING AND MINING GULCH—STATES, NATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS LIBERAL EXHIBITORS—GOLD REDUCTION PLANT FROM SOUTH DAKOTA—MISSOURI LEAD MINE—WELL-DRILLING WITH PONDEROUS DRILLS—DEMONSTRATIONS OF THERMIT—THE MODEL FOUNDRY AND METALS PAVILION.

THE Department of Machinery Exhibits, of which Thomas M. Moore was Chief, filled two large adjacent buildings, the Palace of Machinery, 1,000 feet long by 525 feet wide, covering nearly ten acres, and, 100 feet west of it, the fire-proof Steam, Gas and Fuels building, or Power House, 330 feet long and 300 wide. The seven lofty towers of the palace, the mountainous sky-line of its roofing, its massive portals and picturesque facades, made it by night or day, but especially when illuminated at night, one of the most conspicuous and beautiful features of the "Main Picture." There was no interior court and the only galleries were the switch-

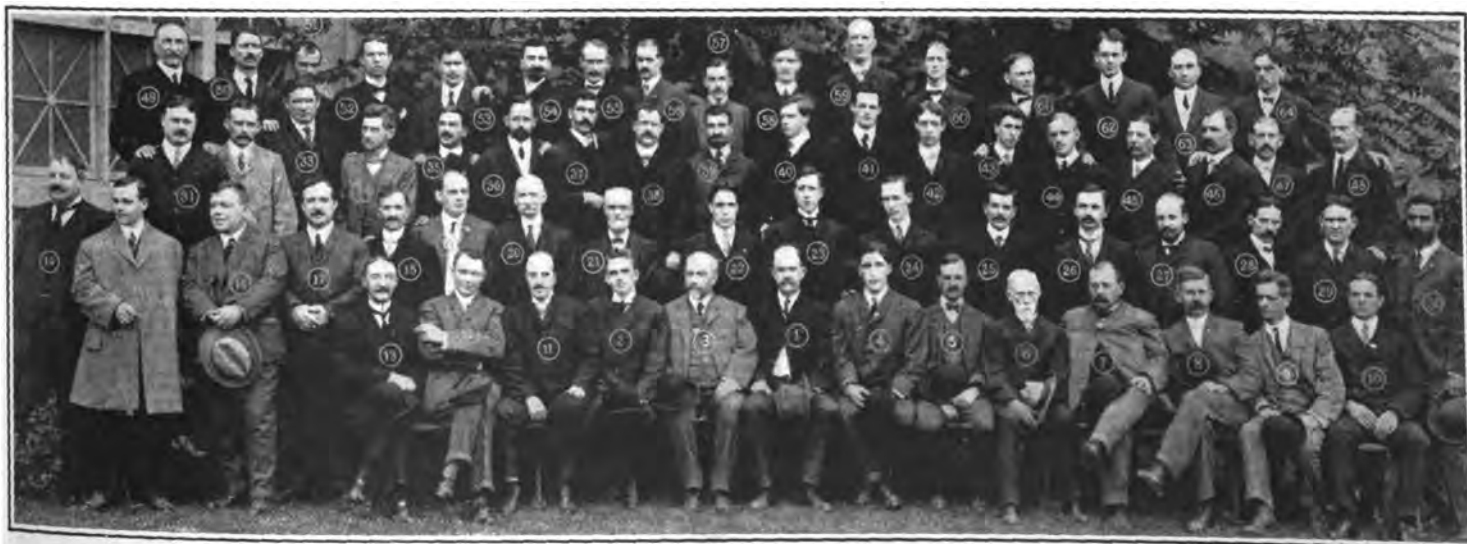
board gallery at the west end and gallery for the executive offices at the east end in which were also the headquarters of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

On Chief Moore's executive staff were enrolled: Lieutenant Godfrey L. Carden, the Assistant Chief; C. K. Mallory, Superintendent of steam engines; Peter Eyerman, Superintendent, various motors; R. H. Pierce, Chief Engineer of the Exhibitors' Power Plant; E. H. Roberts and Harold Osborne.

The nations exhibiting in this Department were the United States, Belgium, Brazil, France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands. Here at every turn the visitor



THOMAS M. MOORE, Chief, Department of Machinery. LT. GODFREY L. CARDEN, Assistant Chief, Department of Machinery. PETER EYERMAN, Superintendent of various motors. C. K. MALLORY, U.S.N., Superintendent of steam engines. RICHARD HENRY PIERCE, Chief Engineer Exhibitors' Power Plant. E. H. ROBERTS, Superintendent of Mechanical Tools. HAROLD OSBORNE, Electrical Engineer of Exhibitors' Power Plant.



MEMBERS OF THE MACHINERY CLUB, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

1. J. S. Holmes, President Machinery Club. 2. H. B. Aller, Secretary Machinery Club. 3. G. A. Walker, Executive Committee Machinery Club. 4. M. Brown, Executive Committee Machinery Club. 5. John Cabot, Jr. 6. A. M. Hall. 7. Chas. S. Brown. 8. G. Warren Snyder. 9. Chas. E. Meech. 10. Walter I. Willoughby. 11. Chas. H. Emerson. 12. W. W. Darley. 13. Charles F. Foster. 14. Albert Portong. 15. G. E. Hooven, The Hooven-Owens Rentschler Company. 16. William Portong. 17. Ramsay Skinner. 18. S. Nikoloff, Norton Emery Wheel Company. 19. Otto Deikman. 20. Lyman H. Howard. 21. Geo. L. Cooke. 22. Edw. H. Marat. 23. William Robertson. 24. A. C. Murphy. 25. C. Nardin. 26. Ed. U. Roth. 27. L. Hart. 28. Walter S. Starkey. 29. M. H. Joy. 30. K. Nurian. 31. J. M. Fischer. 32. R. B. Scrafford. 33. O. D. Sherwood. 34. Fred. J. Swaine. 35. G. Burton Hall. 36. C. W. Meacham. 37. Emil Mosonyi. 38. P. A. Haradon. 39. A. H. Craig. 40. E. S. Porter. 41. Geo. F. Read, Jr. 42. Harold Osborne. 43. John Hanlon. 44. Allan T. Dusenbury, Advance Pump and Compressor Company. 45. John F. Willard. 46. R. D. Parks. 47. D. M. Emery. 48. W. H. Frost. 49. R. H. Johnson. 50. Thos. J. Pugh. 51. V. V. Newell. 52. C. B. Richards. 53. H. Caspary. 54. H. Homberger. 55. J. T. Fox. 56. E. E. Wood. 57. David M. Mason. 58. W. C. Walker. 59. Everett S. Kiger. 60. Earl Lonsway. 61. N. M. Russell. 62. E. G. Greenman. 63. Geo. D. Ash. 64. R. L. Noggle.





MEMBERS OF THE MACHINERY CLUB.

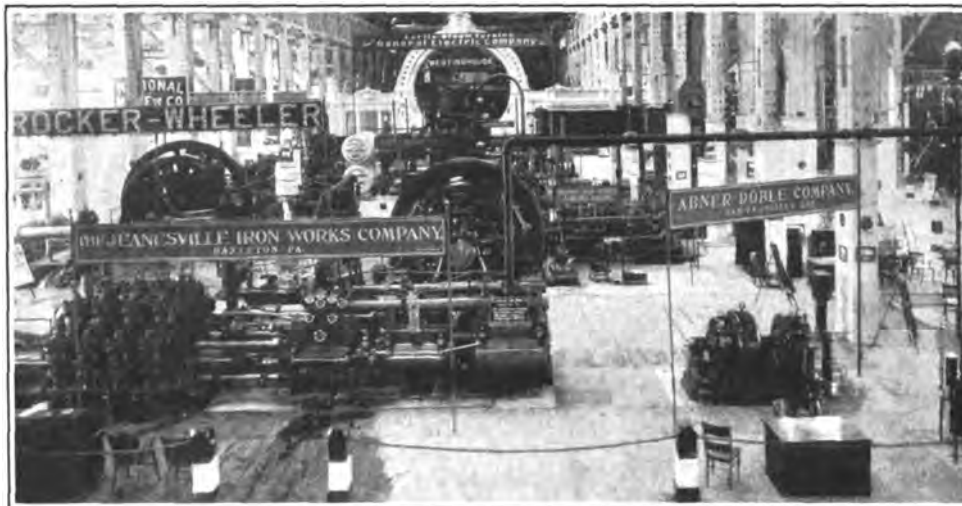
1. F. H. Gale, Second Vice-President. 2. Edwin H. Roberts, Third Vice-President. 3. F. C. Woodrough, Executive Commissioner. 4. H. Froelich, Executive Commissioner. 5. W. H. Arison, Executive Commissioner. 6. J. W. Gardner, Executive Commissioner. 7. Graham Smith, Executive Commissioner. 8. R. H. Pierce. 9. Charles Foster. 10. W. G. Munyan. 11. F. E. Rainier. 12. Chas. K. Mallory. 13. E. W. Taylor. 14. David H. Mason. 15. O. W. Paddock. 16. Geo. R. Beamer. 17. W. M. Bashlin. 18. R. M. Stotler. 19. C. W. Higgins. 20. C. J. Darson. 21. W. C. Walker. 22. J. J. Swaby. 23. J. W. Parker. 24. Lloyd Clute. 25. Stephen H. Brooks. 26. F. M. Holbrook.

was startled with some new proof that the industries of the world are beginning the twentieth century with wonderful improvements in their "prime movers," their tools, their tool-making machinery and automatic devices.

The Department in its entirety was an awe-inspiring representation of the tremendous power of modern industry in action; sending gigantic waves of energy, noiseless and unseen, through a dozen immense structures; driving innumerable machines; keeping in motion dozens of conveyors and automatic machines making other machines; pumping the great Cascade torrents, and light-

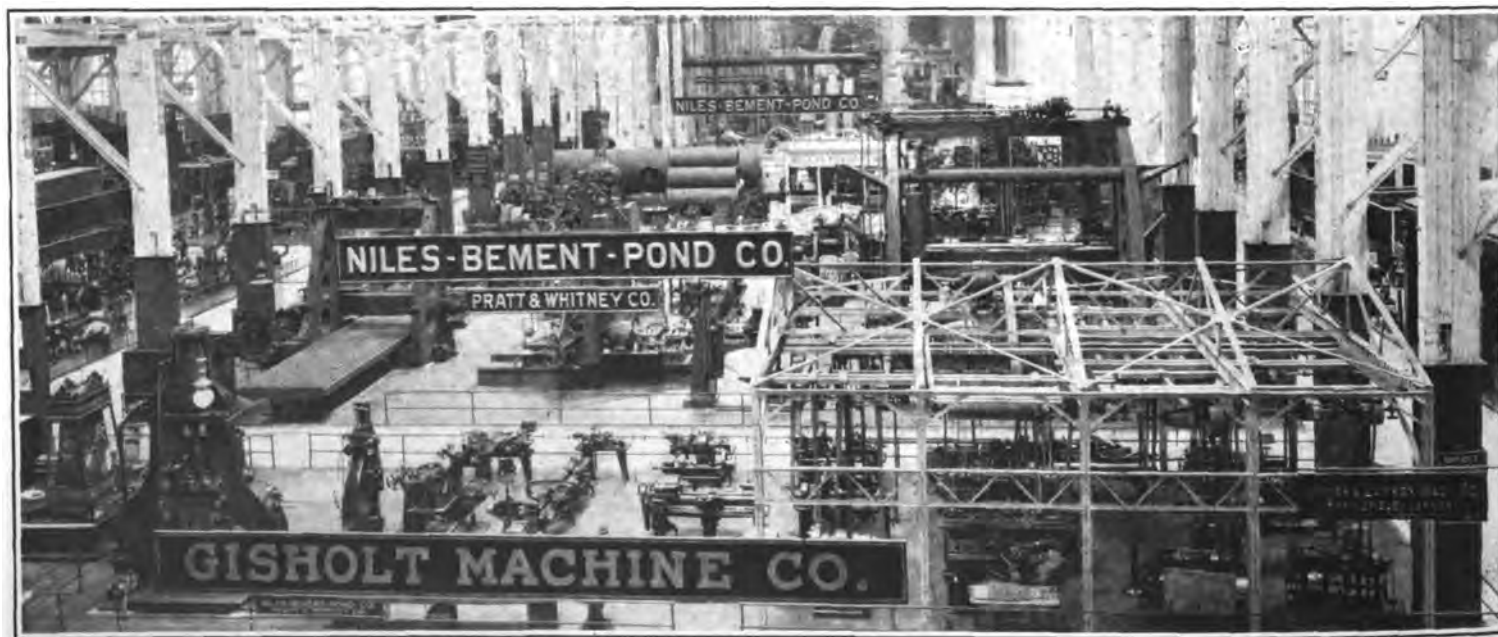
ing grounds and buildings with the equivalent of 6,660,000 candles—all done by automatic connections as mysterious to the layman in their operation as the movement of the stars.

There were installed here over \$8,000,000 worth of machinery, undeveloped when the Chicago World's Fair was held in 1893 and not shown even at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901—newly invented gas producers in the Power House, furnishing gas for new explosive gas engines in the Palace of Ma-



GENERAL VIEW OF STEAM-DRIVEN ELECTRIC GENERATORS.

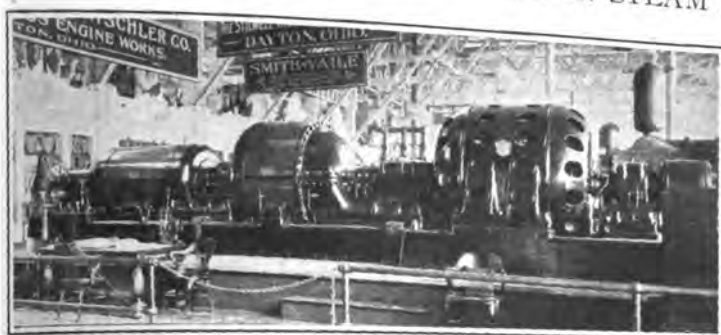
chinery, where were also the new gasoline engines, the new steam turbines with the electric generators attached, a mar-



PART OF THE MACHINE TOOL SECTION OF THE PALACE OF MACHINERY.

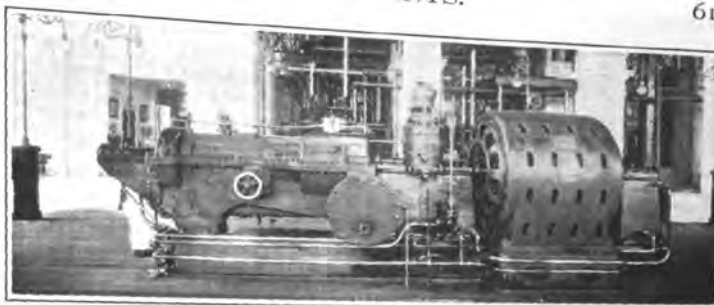
# PROGRESS SHOWN IN STEAM AND GAS GENERATING PLANTS.

615



HAMILTON-HOLZWARTH STEAM TURBINE.

Made by the Hooven-Owens-Rentschler Company of Hamilton, Ohio. Directly connected to 1,000 kilowatt Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company generator, used for general lighting and motor work.



WESTINGHOUSE-PARSONS STEAM TURBINE.

Made by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Driving 400 kilowatt (600 H.P.) turbo-generator 3,600 revolutions per minute, which ran without a stop, night or day from June 20th to December 2nd, 3,962 hours without showing wear.

marvellous simplification of the "prime mover." At Chicago, a huge piston steam engine with immense fly-wheel and belt operated a big electric generator some distance away; at Saint Louis, a smaller generator on the same shaft with a pistonless steam turbine, made a plant only one-fifteenth as large as the one

used at Chicago but equally efficient. The gas engine at Saint Louis was another novel simplification. It retains the piston but eliminates the boiler, coal being roasted to supply it with gas instead of steam, the rapid explosive combustions of gas driving the piston. The steam turbine and the gas engine, exhibited for the first time as available for plants requiring great power, promised a great revolution in industrial power appliances. Even in the ordinary reciprocating engines, a progressive development was very conspicuous at Saint Louis. The steam pressure available at the Centennial Exposition in 1876 was only sixty pounds. It had reached 100 at Chicago. In Saint Louis it came to the engines from the



CURTIS STEAM TURBINE.

Made by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York. Developing 3,000 horse-power. Directly connected to a 2,000 kilowatt A.C. generator. Used for general pumping, motor and lighting service.

power house at 150 pounds, at 225 pounds and as high as 300 pounds. France exhibited a steam engine producing 1,500 horse-power by speeding at the rate of 330 revolutions a minute, using 300-pound steam at 200 degrees of superheat.

Such performances indicate great progress in the power house, the steam and gas generating plant. The steam generators here developed fifty-four thousand horse-power, conveyed to the Palace of Machinery by pipe lines

varying from ten to eighteen inches in diameter, enclosed in a tunnel seven feet broad by eight feet deep. Beside the pipe lines conveying the steam to the engines were other lines that delivered it back to the boilers when condensed to water again. Three hundred and fifty tons of water were hourly changed to steam, passed through the engines and next through huge condensers, to be redelivered to the boilers and again converted into live steam. The gigantic boilers, all of the most improved patterns,



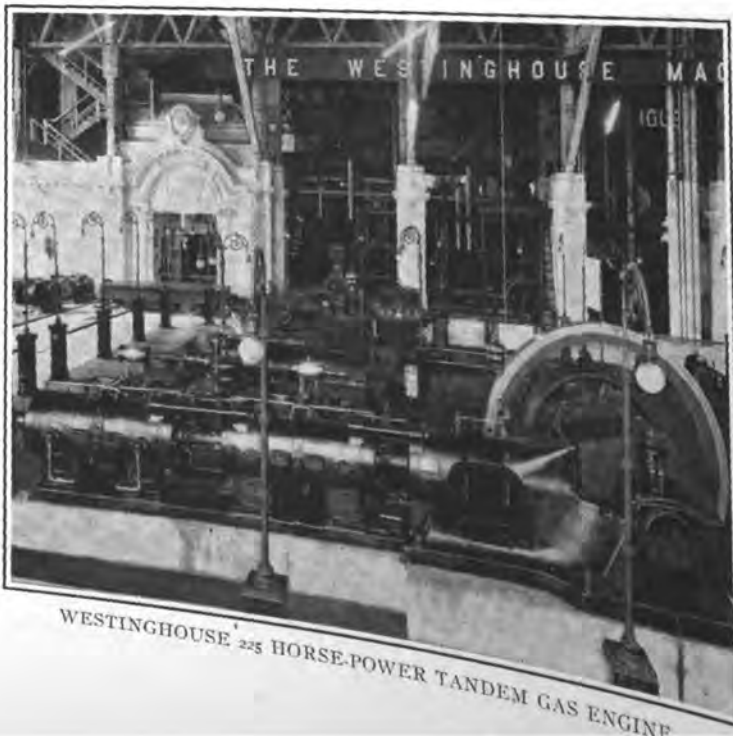
WESTINGHOUSE GAS ENGINES.

Three hundred and fifty tons of water were hourly changed to steam, passed through the engines and next through huge condensers, to be redelivered to the boilers and again converted into live steam. The gigantic boilers, all of the most improved patterns,



THE FOUR WESTINGHOUSE ENGINES.

These engines with electric generators attached developed 3,500 horse-power each, 14,000 horse-power in all, and were used for general lighting and motor work.



WESTINGHOUSE 225 HORSE-POWER TANDEM GAS ENGINE.



HOT AIR PUMPING ENGINES.

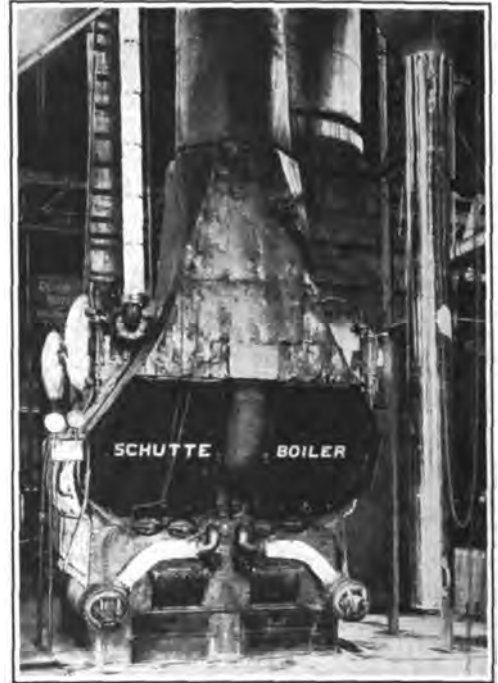
included two French, two English and two German, the others being American, and the entire steam plant was mechanical and automatic, representing the latest engineering advances in every detail. Coal dumped from railroad cars into hoppers beneath the building was carried by improved conveyers so as to keep a 500-ton storage bin constantly full, whence other conveyers delivered it as required to the mechanical stoker hoppers. From these it passed into furnaces upon moving grates, and the cinders and ashes were delivered without human labor to the railroad cars which carried them away. There was no handling of coal or ashes by man from the coal car to the ash heap. The boilers were all of the water-tube type, mostly horizontal and built for 175 pounds working pressure, but some for furnishing steam turbines at a pressure of 250. There were also five vertical boilers and seven marine type boilers of European make, several of which were operated at 300 pounds pressure. The feed pumps, heaters, purifiers and other accessories, as well as the boilers, were exhibits by leading firms.

Among the prime movers in the Machinery building supplied from these boilers was the 6,500 horse-power Allis-Chalmers-Bullock engine with electric generator directly



ENTRANCE TO WESTINGHOUSE EXHIBIT.

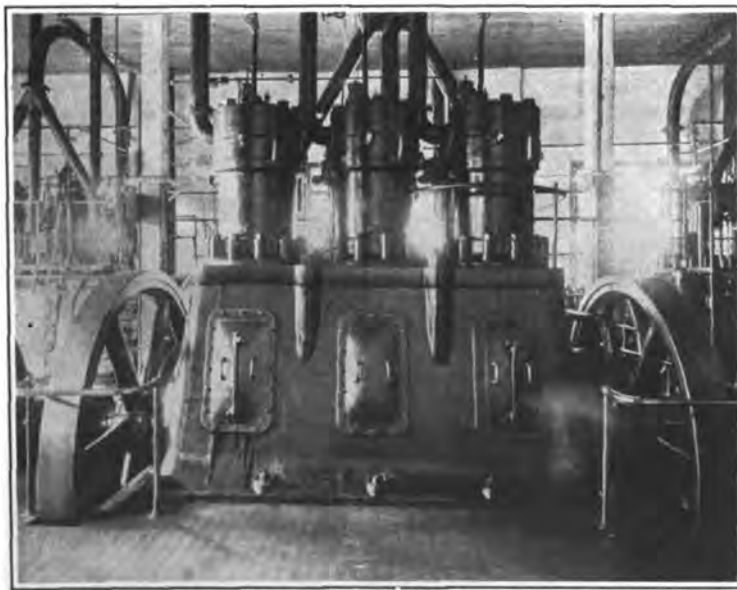
Exact size model of 35-foot stationary armatures of seventeen 7,000 horse-power Westinghouse generators for power plants of the Manhattan Elevated and sub-way roads.



SCHUTTE 500 B. H. P. CONTI BOILER.

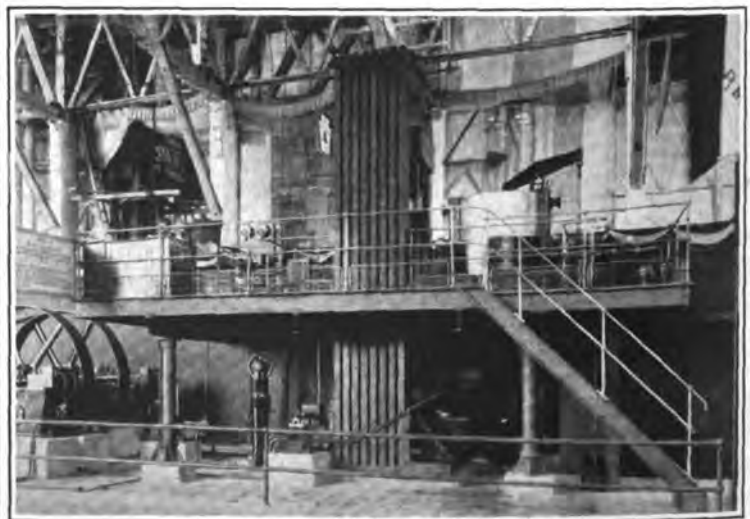
attached, furnishing the current for lighting grounds and buildings. This great mass of machinery was forty-feet high and weighed 720 tons. Near by stood the four 2,000 kilowatt generators of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, developing 14,000 horse-power, also used in the lighting and motor service of the Exposition. This plant weighed entire over 1,000 tons. The largest of the engines shown at Chicago were of 750 kilowatt capacity. The three centrifugal pumps in operation pumping the 90,000 gallons per minute required for the Exposition fountains and cascades, were driven by three 2,000 horse-power induction motors. The actual capacity of these pumps was 115,000 gallons per minute, and they could force that amount of water against a total head of 158 feet.

In these acres of machinery weighing over 60,000 tons the noteworthy things were far too numerous to be specified in detail here. Some of the machines for planing metal were over seventy-five feet long by eighteen wide. There were huge lathes for turning the largest cannon or the shafting for an ocean liner. These machine tools ranged down to the smallest used in cutting and forming the tiny screws, gears



THE DIESEL OIL ENGINES.

These engines were designed to use the common fuel oil. They furnished the electric current for the Tyrolean Alps. They are among the most economical of power generators because of the direct use in the form of gas of a very cheap fuel.



HUBER HYDRAULIC PRESS.

A German invention for making seamless, hollow relief and ornamental work in metals, using water pressure in place of the male die, by means of a pressure of 6,000 atmospheres, or 45 tons to the square inch. It is a very remarkable invention.



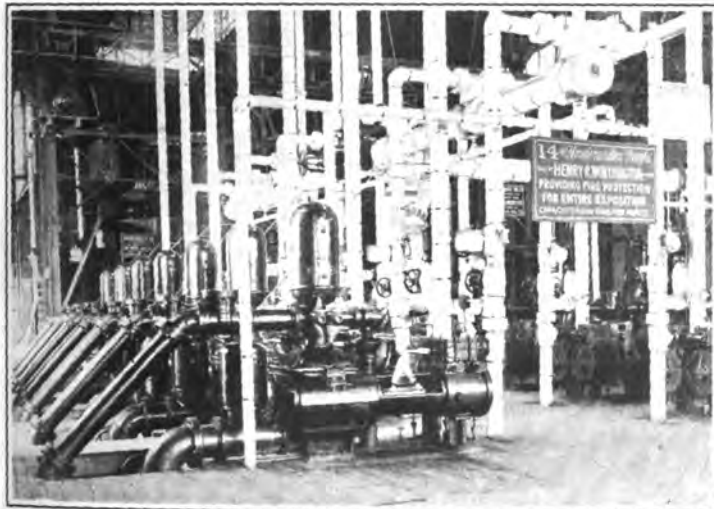


700 KILOWATT, THREE-PHASE ALTERNATING CURRENT GENERATING SET.

In the Department of Machinery the Societe Alsacienne de Constructions Mecaniques exhibited a complete alternating current generating set, with surface condenser in the basement, and all of the latest and most improved auxiliaries, comprising a typical modern electrical power station. It was entirely designed and built by the company to be a part of the exhibitors' power plant, and to supply current for the Exposition's arc light service. The steam engine and alternator were directly connected; no separate fly wheel was used, but the necessary weight for the regulation was put in the revolving field of the alternator. The exciter was also directly mounted on the main shaft. The set was awarded two grand prizes, one for the steam engine and accessories, and one for the generator and accessories. Two gold medals were awarded for design and workmanship.

and bolts of a watch. There was a similarly wide range in the wood-working machines. In milling machines, shapers,

machines there were fine displays by many manufacturers. A great variety of automatic machinery to do everything but



"UNDERWRITER" FIRE SERVICE PUMPS.

These fourteen pumps were always in action, maintaining a pressure on the fire lines throughout the Exposition of 150 pounds to the square inch.

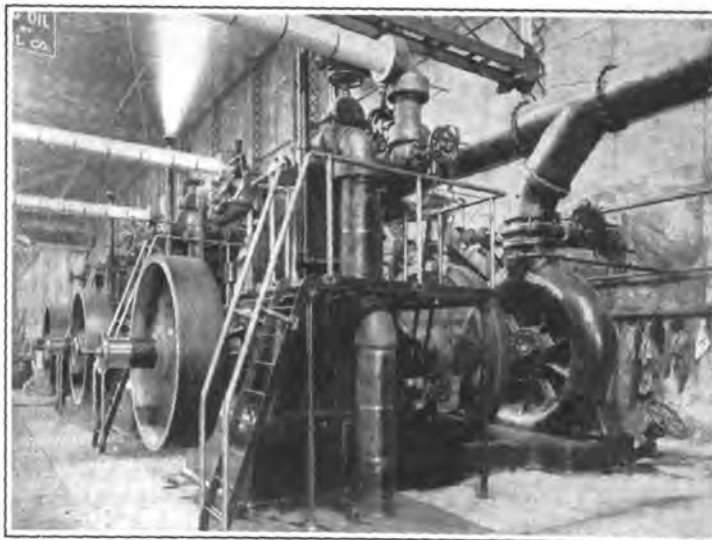
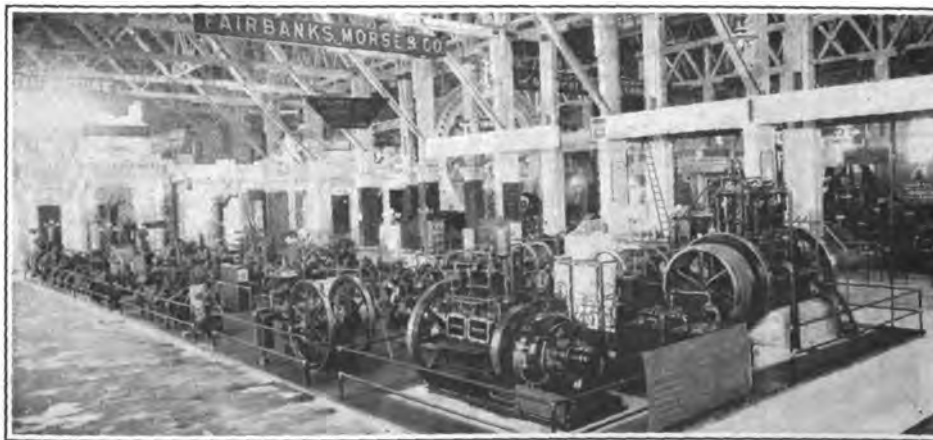


EXHIBIT OF THE INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP COMPANY.

drills and grinders, there has been great progress since 1900, and in stamping, punching and shearing machines the progress since 1903 has sufficed to develop nearly a dozen new industries and revolutionize some old ones. In air compressors and pneumatic tools there has been an enormous

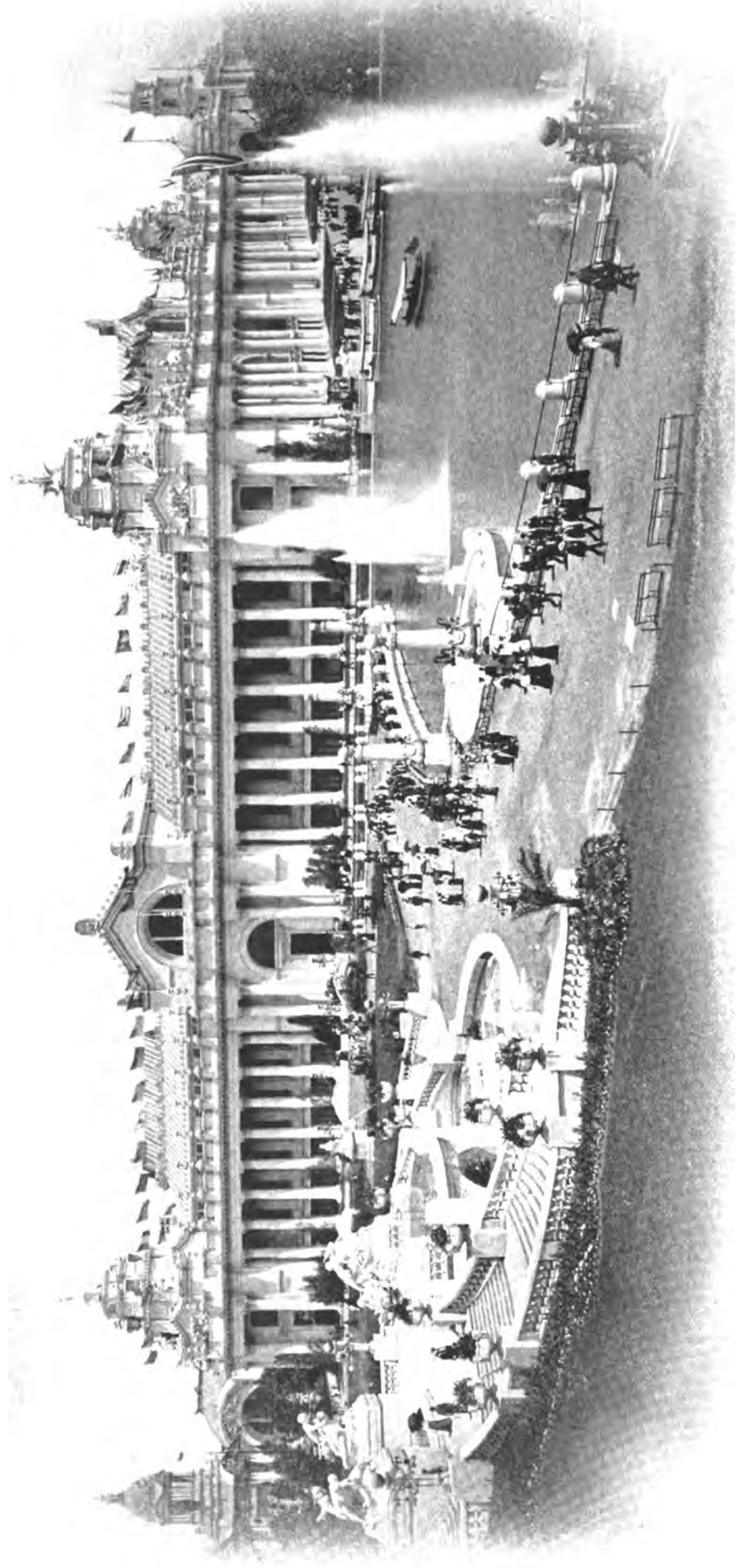


PUMPS DRIVEN BY OIL, GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES.

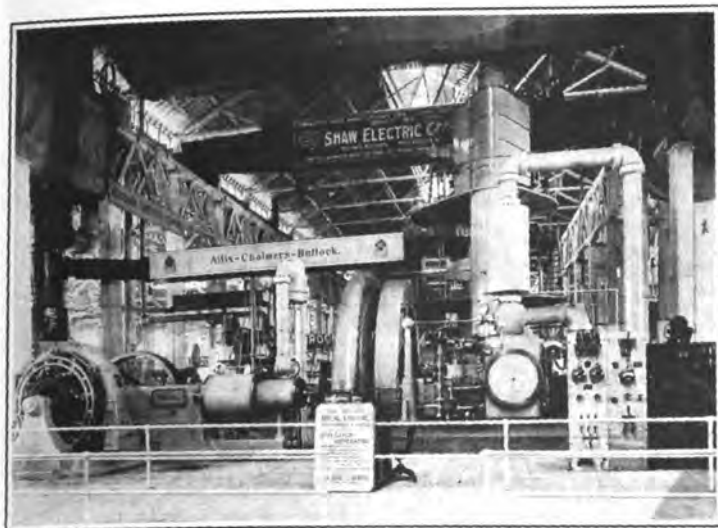
development in the last ten years which has revolutionized the work of steel construction in every field, and of these

done by power driven machines. Yet by no means all of the exhibits catalogued in the Machinery department were to be

think—to feed themselves with iron, wood or other raw material and turn it out as finished articles. Barrel-making machines, box-nailing machines, and machines for every conceivable purpose seemed to proclaim that the time is near when all the work formerly done by deft human hands is to be



PALACE OF ELECTRICITY, FROM FESTIVAL HALL.



THE GREAT ALLIS-CHALMERS-BULLOCK ENGINE.

This majestic work of mechanical engineering embracing both steam and electricity, developed 6,500 horse-power when in operation under full load. It was used in the lighting and motor service of the Exposition.

found there. The exhibition of live processes in nearly all the other departments, led to the installation of machinery in many of the exhibit buildings, and in scores of exhibits great and small machines were showing how well-known and useful articles are produced. Long-distance conveyors or telferage devices and machines for the wholesale handling of ore and coal, and all varieties of mining machinery were in the Mining Gulch in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, just as shoe-



EXHIBIT OF THE CROCKER-WHEELER GENERATORS.

making and textiles machinery were seen at work in the Department of Manufactures. But considered altogether, the collection was the most startling showing ever made of the displacement of man's labor and hand-work skill by automatic devices of steel or iron, operated by any of the new, compact and portable engines.

The display of gas-engines was not so large as the Exposition authorities arranged to make it. Europe is ahead of us in this branch of engineering, and the representation of large power units of this description from Europe was prevented by the impossibility of getting insurance on the building and



MEMBERS OF THE EXPOSITION ELECTRICITY CLUB, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

1. F. H. Gale, President Electricity Club. 2. F. V. L. Turner, Treasurer Electricity Club. 3. Edward Dixon, Secretary Electricity Club. 4. Professor W. Elwell Goldsborough, Chief of Electricity. 5. C. P. Frey, Executive Committee Electricity Club. 6. Dr. H. E. Waite, Executive Committee Electricity Club. 7. Cloyd Marshall, Executive Committee Electricity Club. 8. F. E. Greenman, Executive Committee Electricity Club. 9. E. E. Dewey, Executive Committee Electricity Club. 10. Dr. R. M. Brady. 11. Jno. C. Smith. 12. J. Wiley Phelps. 13. H. M. Lauritzen. 14. Mr. Fred. H. Poss. 15. F. H. Sadler, Edison Storage Battery Company. 16. E. M. Kinney, General Electric Company. 17. H. H. Cooley. 18. Edgar Dowe. 19. H. E. Plass. 20. C. W. Cobb. 21. John J. Skidmore. 22. Arthur B. Bond. 23. Wm. B. Larrabee. 24. Frank Kuhn. 25. Alexander P. Wood. 26. Samuel M. Dodd. 27. Robert J. Cash, Jr., General Electric Company. 28. T. M. Childs. 29. R. M. Roper. 30. John L. Peters. 31. P. G. Jones. 32. A. Hartung. 33. Cecil O. Dale. 34. I. Van Etten. 35. C. F. Leland. 36. J. S. Arthur. 37. Herbert N. Steinbarger. 38. Milton V. Barlow. 39. Romyne Hitchcock. 40. Henry H. Norris, Superintendent Electric Railway Test Commission. 41. A. S. Lindstrom. 42. W. G. Hargis, Jr. 43. C. M. Ripley. 44. C. W. Mahon. 45. Edward Blair. 46. Carl Bajohr.



contents, if gas were to be generated there on the scale necessary to make these big gas engines successful.

While the last ten years have been a period of great progress in every art, science and industry, in electricity they have been an epoch. The visitor to the World's Fair found abundant evidence of this revolution in electrical development in the beautiful Palace of Electricity. The application of electricity as a means of communication was perhaps the most interesting and striking feature of this development. In 1835 Professor Morse invented the electric telegraph and demonstrated the practicability of instantaneous communication between distant points. Then came the invention of the quadruplex machine permitting the sending of four messages over the same wire at the same time without interference. In the late seventies the telephone became a reality, reproducing the sound of the human voice over great distances. At the present time scarcely a village of the United States is without telephonic communication. The wireless telegraph was a further development in the science.

The entire Exposition owed no small share of its attractiveness to the various effects made possible only by electricity.



W. E. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Chief of the Department of Electricity, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Purdue University.



CLOYD MARSHALL.  
Superintendent of Electrical Machinery and Secretary Electricity Department Jury of Awards.



PAUL WILLIAMS.  
Electrical Engineer, Superintendent of Special Groups, Department of Electricity.

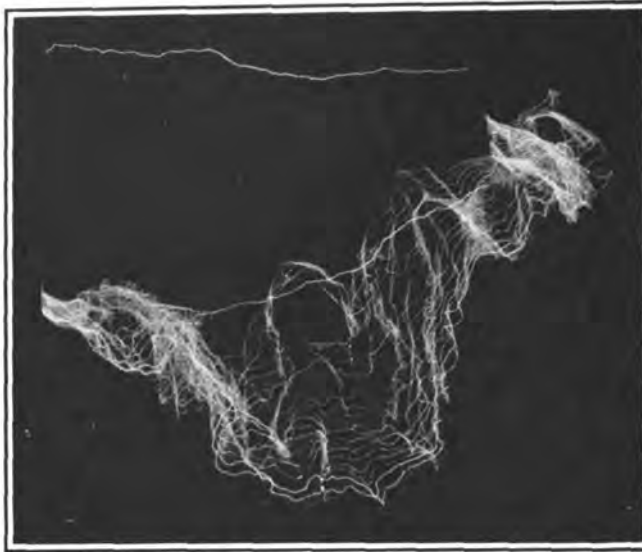


PERCIVAL E. FANSLER.  
Electrical Engineer and Assistant to the Chief of the Department of Electricity.

Its beauty by night was due to the wonderful display of the electric current and the cascades themselves flowed with water pumped by electricity. The Intramural railway, the automobile service and the launches on the lagoons were driven by power communicated electrically. The Palace of Electricity stood

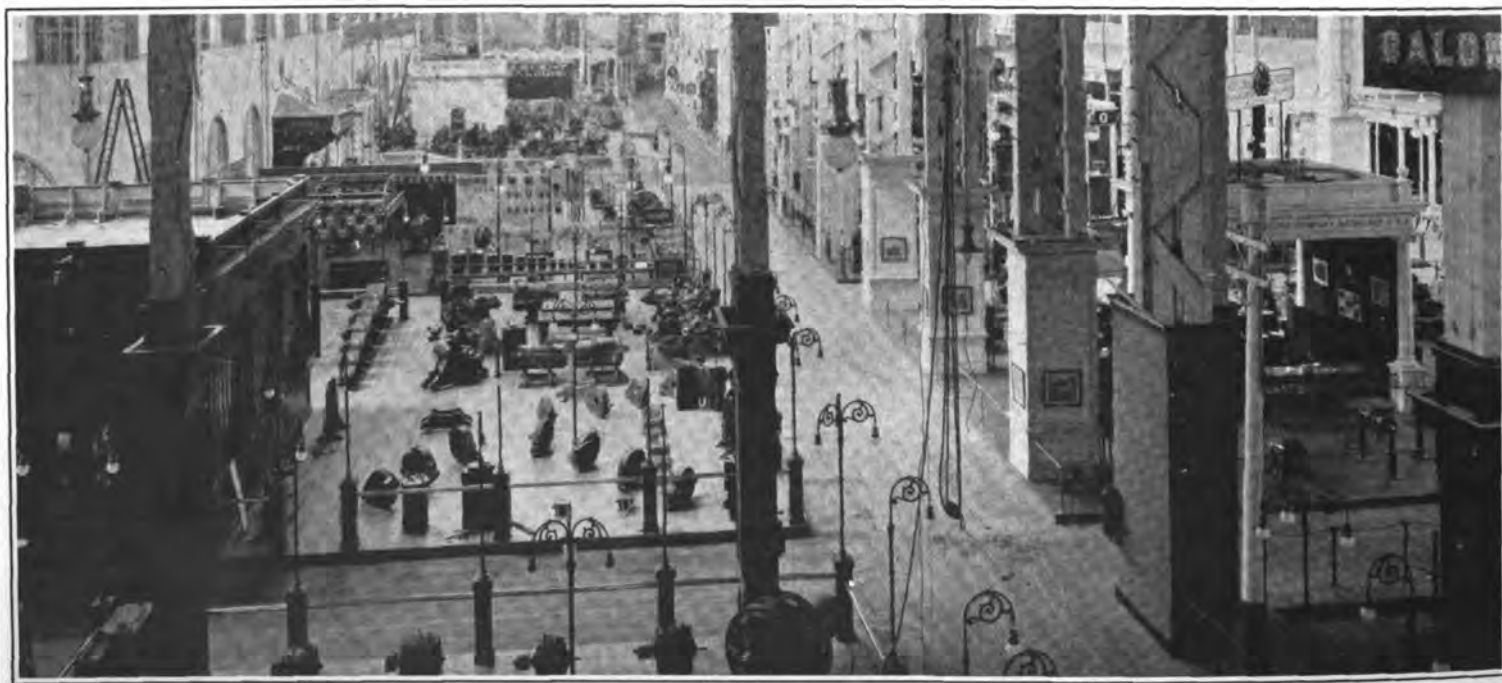
in the heart of the main picture, fronting the Grand Basin and surrounded by lagoons. Its floor space was about five acres.

The beautiful colonnades and successive roof lines were the admiration of visitors, while at night twelve thousand incandescent lamps, a larger number than placed on any other building, preserved the architectural features. The earliest plans in the organization of the Department of Electricity, of which Professor W. Elwell Goldsborough was the chief, contemplated a series of working exhibits. It was the aim of the department to show the whys and wherefores of electricity rather than to impress the public with its mystery. The fruit of these plans was found in the incandescent lamp factory in operation, the fully equipped telegraph office showing all the modern apparatus, the wireless telegraph station doing a commercial business with distant points, the telephone exchanges operating in full view of



Copyright, 1905, by Percival E. Fansler.  
LACE WORK OF LIGHT.

How a spark caused by the discharge of one million volts of electricity looked to a camera. This demonstration was made daily in the Palace of Electricity.



A PORTION OF THE INTERIOR OF THE PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.



AN EXHIBIT OF MOTOR DRIVEN TOOLS.



CORNER OF GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY'S EXHIBIT.

sightseers, the radiophone experiments, the electric kitchen, and other operative exhibits.

The factory of the United States Incandescent Lamp Company was one of the most carefully worked out exhibits in the entire classification. Although the use of incandescent lamps is almost universal, hardly one person in a thousand had any idea of the way in which the small bulbs are manufactured. In the first place the light-giving filament is made of cellulose, a vegetable compound formed by dissolving absorbent cotton in nitric acid. The molasses-like substance thus formed is

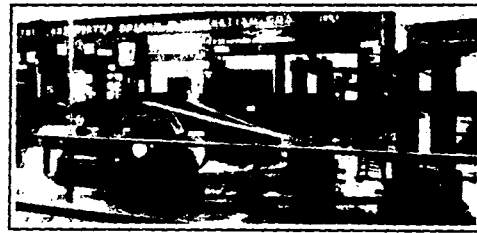
that in the next step called "flashing," the filaments are so treated as to bring them to a uniform diameter and resistance. This is accomplished by suspending the filament from metal clips in a bell jar which is filled with a hydro carbon gas. Electric current now being supplied to the clips, the filaments are brought to high incandescence and, the hydro carbon gas being decomposed, carbon is deposited in a thin hard skin on the surface of the filament. In case the filament has been dented at any place due to pressure during the carbonization process, the resulting increase in resistance at this point produces more heat; decomposition takes place more rapidly and the carbon is



First Electric Locomotive and Car.



First Dynamo.



One of the early Dynamos.

HISTORIC EXHIBIT OF THE ASSOCIATED EDISON COMPANIES.

forced through a glass die into a solution of alcohol where it hardens as a long white thread resembling catgut. This is dried and cut into lengths of about nine inches. These threads are then placed on a carbon form to give them the shape of the filament common in incandescent lamps. The carbon blocks are then packed in fine graphite and placed in an oven which is heated to a temperature of over 2,000 degrees. This carbonizes the cellulose and the filaments come out black, hard and more or less brittle. It is of course impossible to produce filaments of exactly the same diameter and length, so

deposited at this point more rapidly than along the rest of the filament, the consequent tendency being to render the filament uniform throughout its entire length.

When the deposition of carbon has proceeded to such a point as to make the filament of the right resistance, the current is automatically shut off. The filament is now ready for the lamp. At the base of an incandescent lamp and running from the neck up into the bulb, may be seen a small glass tube. This is sealed, at its inner end through which run two



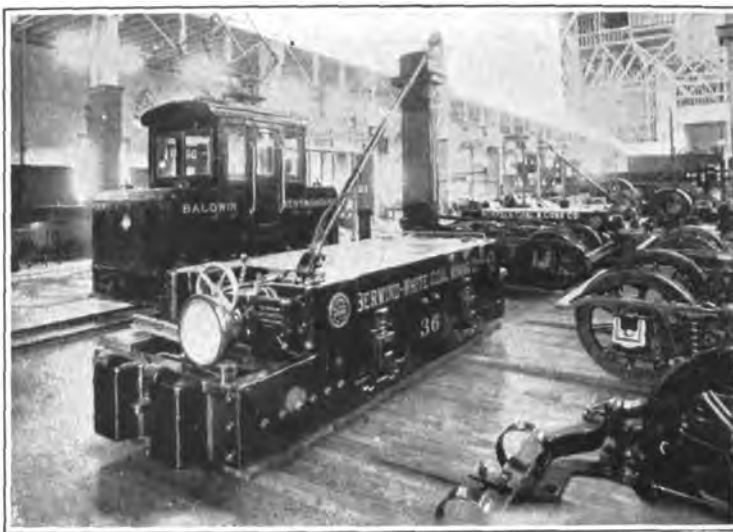
TELEPHONES AND THE TELEGRAPH, PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.



ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY FROM PHILADELPHIA.



GENERAL VIEW WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRICAL EXHIBIT.



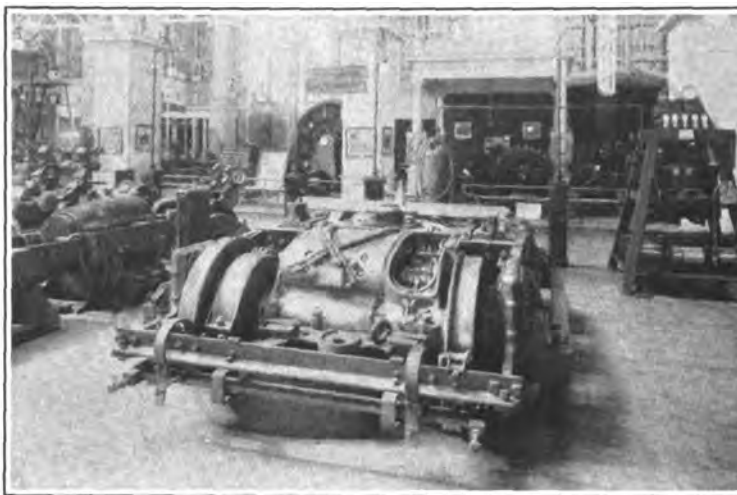
BALDWIN-WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

small platinum wires. These are termed "leading in" wires and are made of platinum because of the fact that platinum and glass, when subjected to heat, expand at the same rate. If copper were used it would expand more rapidly than the glass, resulting in a cracking of the glass at this point, and if silver were used the wire would not expand as rapidly as the glass and the lamp would leak. This part of the lamp is made as follows:

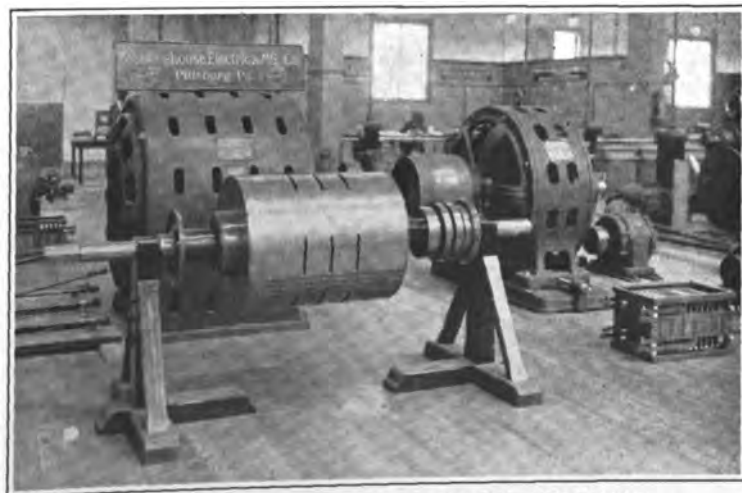
Glass tubing is broken into lengths of about two inches. These are placed one at a time in a chuck and one end heated in a glass-blower's flame and, by means of a cone of carbon, a flange is formed. The next operator takes the flanged tubes and, inserting two of the platinum wires at the proper point, seals them in. On account of the cost of platinum, less than a quarter of an inch is used for each wire, copper wire being soldered to the platinum to connect it to the terminals of the lamp. The filaments are next attached to the leading-in wires with paste composed of sugar, carbon and water, and after baking the joints to expel the moisture the stem and filaments

are ready to be sealed into the bulb. Previous to this operation, however, a small glass tube is attached to the large end of the bulb. This is for the purpose of exhausting the air, and in sealing this tube the small tip on the end of the lamp is left. Until recently air was exhausted from bulbs simply by means of an air pump, and six to eight hours was required to exhaust the bulb. Now, however, through the adoption of a chemical process the air is exhausted in less than a minute. After this, tests are made to determine the voltage upon which the lamp should be burned in order to produce a standard candle

power, the metal base is affixed and the lamp is ready for market. The factory in the Electricity building had a capacity



NEW TYPE OF WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC RAILWAY TRUCKS.



REVOLVING FIELD AND STATIONARY ARMATURE.  
Tube generator set, Westinghouse exhibit, Palace of Electricity.



THE POSTAL'S MODERN TELEGRAPH EXHIBIT.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company's exhibit, in the Electricity building, embodied all the progress made in the telegraph since its invention. From this office with its many wires, its array of five motor-generators and delicate instruments, all parts of the United States and Canada could be communicated with, and through its exclusive Pacific and its five Atlantic cables, all parts of the world could be reached. Among other improvements introduced by the Postal have been the pin jack, slate and porcelain base switchboard equipment, the employment of the typewriter in copying messages direct from the wire, the use of the bicycle in delivering telegrams, employees' libraries, reading rooms and classes in instruction. The Postal Company maintained fifteen branch offices at the World's Fair and handled about one thousand messages a day. The installation was made under the direction of S. H. Mudge, superintendent, by Albert B. Chandler, William H. Baker, Francis W. Jones and Edward J. Nally. E. B. Garlock was in charge of the exhibit.



of 1,000 lamps per day, and was at all times a point of interest to the visitors. In this connection it is interesting to note that the year of the Exposition marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the perfection of the incandescent lamp by Mr. Edison and this fact was made the occasion of a very interesting collective exhibit by the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies, portraying Mr. Edison's activities and inventions in many fields of electrical research.

Of the "Seven Wonders" of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the high tower representing the art of wireless telegraphy was deemed one of the greatest. At no other World's Fair had this art been demonstrated. On this account, as well as because of its height, the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Tower, located on the Plaza of Orleans in the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, attracted universal attention and interest. From every point in the Exposition grounds it served as a prominent landmark, being much higher than any other structure; and for that reason a bird's-eye view could be obtained from its summit not only of the entire Fair, but of the City and County of Saint Louis as well.

On this tower the art of wireless telegraphy was practically demonstrated, regular news service being furnished from here to two of the leading newspapers of Saint Louis—messages aggregating from three to five thousand words per day, transmitted at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty-five words per minute, there being no limit of speed except the skill of the operator.

The De Forest Wireless Telegraph System has been able to send its messages over land a distance of fifteen hundred miles and over water to a much greater distance, thus giving promise of supplanting the Atlantic cable, which was laid only forty-five years ago, and was considered, at that time, such a stride in electrical science. Already the *London Times* and the *New York Times* have adopted this means for transmitting their war news from the Russo-Japanese War.

The long-distance land service was demonstrated at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by a station on Art Hill within the Fair grounds, with a wooden mast two hundred feet high.

This station was formally opened for commercial business on Electricity Day, September 14, 1904, and from that time on was in constant communication with Chicago, Springfield, Kansas City and other points. At the first test of long-distance telegraphy made from this station, five jurors had

been appointed, three of whom, Dr. Hertzog and Dr. Langs-zorff of New York, and Gaston Rous of Paris, stationing themselves at the De Forest Tower on the Fair grounds, while W. J. Hammer of New York, and Professor Kelsey of Purdue University, were at the Chicago end. The test was successful in every way, the messages being repeated back to Saint Louis

by long-distance telephone. In the United States Government Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was shown of what importance the De Forest Wireless Telegraph System has become to the nation.

Another device of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company is used by the Government. This was one of the unique exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition—an automobile furnished with a pole and apparatus to catch wireless telegraph signals. There were three of these machines on the Fair Grounds, and visitors found them an unending source of interest and amusement, for from these, as well as from the De Forest stations in the Palace of Electricity, they were allowed to send messages.

In operating the De Forest receiver, a sharp, crackling sound is made, caused by the resistance of the local circuit of the receiver. It is operated by the simple Morse code, and there is no limit to the speed. After the receiver becomes accustomed to the sounds, he finds no more difficulty in receiving wireless messages than the ordinary ones.

It generally happens that each great World's Exposition may be characterized by the initial presentation of some new and epoch-making invention. At the Centennial the telephone was first presented as a scientific curiosity. Chicago saw the incandescent lamp applied for the first time on an adequate scale for general and ornamental illumination. Without doubt, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition may be similarly characterized as the first to present in an adequate and comprehensive way the new art of wireless telegraphy. While several wireless telegraph companies are in the field abroad, none of these made any display worthy of the name.

As a result of the demonstrations made by the De Forest Company, the International Jury of Awards granted to the company the Grand Prize for

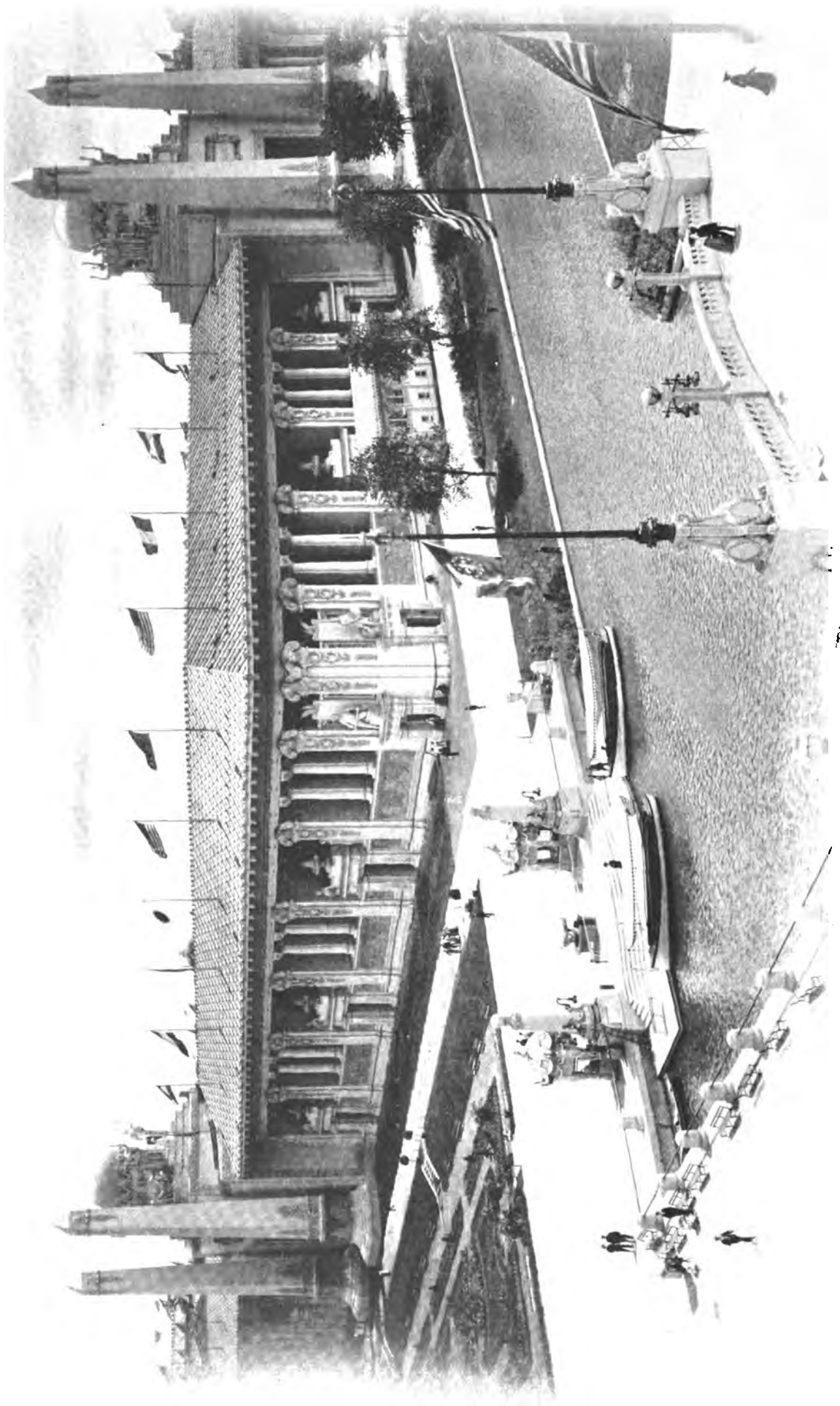
superiority in the transmission of wireless messages and the gold medal for excellence of its installation and the perfection of its instruments.

As Chief of the Department of Mines and Metallurgy, Professor Joseph A. Holmes, had an executive staff composed



DE FOREST WIRELESS TELEGRAPH TOWER.

Of the seven stations operated by the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company on the Exposition Grounds, the De Forest Tower was the most attractive. Being three hundred feet high, it could be seen from every part of the Fair. An elevator took the visitor to the summit where an operator sent and received wireless messages—from three to five thousand words being sent each day to two of the leading Saint Louis dailies to supply them with news from the Fair Grounds. Almost incessantly the crackling sound which accompanies the process was heard—messages being sent from here to the other stations within the Exposition and to outside stations. Visitors were allowed here to examine the apparatus, whose workings were made clear to them. From this vantage point the Fair Grounds and the City and County of Saint Louis spread out map-like far below the visitor. It was from here that the long-distance message was sent to Chicago, the message which proved that the De Forest Wireless Telegraph System was practical over land as well as over water. From here, too, the congratulatory message was flashed to President Francis on the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of Independence Day.



PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY, FROM MANUFACTURES PALACE.

## THE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

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of Victor C. Heikes, Assistant Chief; W. S. Ward, Field Director, and H. A. Wheeler, Superintendent of Outdoor Exhibits.

The Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, erected at a cost approximating \$500,000 and covering an area of about nine acres (750x525 feet), was an unique and striking unit in the "Main Picture." A large proportion of the visitors pronounced it the most beautiful and significantly appropriate

of all the exhibit palaces. With more floor space than was ever before provided for mines and metallurgy at an exposition, the department exhibits occupied not only all of the vast indoor space, but covered with outdoor exhibits about thirteen acres more in the Mining Gulch, a shallow ravine extending about 1,200 feet southward from the palace and averaging about 400 feet in width. Forty-one of the States and Territories of the United States and twenty-nine foreign countries were represented in this department. The foreign exhibits were from Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, China, Cuba, Guatemala, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

The exhibits were classified in five great groups, which were subdivided into fifty-three classes covering all stages of mining from the preliminary prospecting and surveys, and all stages of the conversion of mine products into articles of utility. Wherever possible the processes were shown in actual operation.

The larger plants in operation were installed in the "Mining Gulch." Entering it the visitor encountered at the beginning a cement house, a pottery, an iron foundry, a metals pavilion, the train of an electric railway running up the Gulch, the terminal dumping bins of a system of automatic overhead tramways conveying raw material and waste to and from the several gulch plants.

The cement house was the principal thing in a collection of exhibits illustrating the methods now in use for preparing and mixing cement and making "artificial stone" building materials. A cement-testing equipment was also shown. The pottery was a working exhibit showing in operation the crushing, grinding, mixing, shaping and drying of fire clay and potter's clay, as it passed on to the firing ovens, to the decorative artist's studio and to the final glazing process.

The foundry was another working exhibit showing how any sort of factory can do its own casting in a small way,



DOCTOR GEO. F. KUNZ.  
Lecturer on Radium, in  
Mines and Metallurgy.



DOCTOR W. S. WARD.  
Field Director, Department  
of Mines and Metallurgy.



VICTOR C. HEIKES.  
Asst. Chief Department of  
Mines and Metallurgy.



JOSEPH A. HOLMES.  
Chief of the Department of  
Mines and Metallurgy. Mr.  
Holmes is a native of South  
Carolina and a graduate of  
Cornell University, New York.  
For ten years he was Professor  
of Geology and Mineralogy in  
the University of North Carolina  
and State Geologist of that  
State. Since 1891 he has been  
officially connected with State  
and Government surveys. Mr.  
Holmes installed mining exhibits  
at the Atlanta, New  
Orleans and Chicago Expositions,  
and served as a juror at  
the Omaha, Buffalo, Atlanta,  
Nashville and Chicago Expositions.

ties, including the production of aluminum from bauxite and its manufacture into wire and various utensils. But the demonstration that drew the largest crowd to this pavilion at a stated hour every day was the instantaneous and wonderful welding work done with thermit on iron and steel pipes, beams, shafts and railway rails. Thermit is a heating and welding compound in the form of a powder. After a pinch of a special ignition powder has been placed upon it, and lighted by a bengal or storm match, a powerful chemical reaction takes place, and within a quarter of a minute the temperature of the whole mass, no matter how large the quantity used, is raised to 5,400 degrees Fahrenheit, and a pure liquid steel is precipitated, the rest of the compound rising to the surface in the form of aluminum slag or corundum in the proportion of three parts to one. The molten steel, amounting by weight to one-half the thermit powder, will melt at once the surface of any metal, no matter how cold, and unite with it in one solid mass. It is applicable to girders, bars, angles, shafts, locomotive frames and any possible section of rolled, or wrought iron or steel. It has already been extensively and successfully used in closing cracks in metallic plates or surfaces, the welding of street railway rails, and of steel and wrought iron pipes and shafts.

The mine railway running up the Gulch exemplified a novel and effective utilization of the third or central rail in operating electric coal trains around sharp curves and over steep grades. The automatic overhead tramways illustrated one of the most economic features in the operation of mines located at otherwise inaccessible points.

Occupying the space between the elevated tramway cables, the visitor saw well-drilling and boring outfits at work demonstrating the operation of sinking oil wells, artesian wells, gas wells, and prospecting for subterranean minerals with the core drill; showing all the practical methods of sinking to great depths through rock, sand, gravel; extracting broken tools, applying sand pumps and torpedoes; the process of tubing and finally pumping and storing the oil.



EXHIBIT OF TIFFANY & COMPANY, NEW YORK AND PARIS.

economically and quickly, with a simple equipment of portable furnaces and cupolas, obtainable in all sizes for melting, conveying and pouring even the smallest quantities of metal into the moulding flask. Duplicate parts of the equipment are obtainable at any time, as in the case of standardized machinery and equipment generally.

The metals pavilion housed a number of interesting metallurgical processes and novel-

ties, including the production of aluminum from bauxite and its manufacture into wire and various utensils. But the demonstration that drew the largest crowd to this pavilion at a stated hour every day was the instantaneous and wonderful welding work done with thermit on iron and steel pipes, beams, shafts and railway rails. Thermit is a heating and welding compound in the form of a powder. After a pinch of a special ignition powder has been placed upon it, and lighted by a bengal or storm match, a powerful chemical reaction takes place, and within a quarter of a minute the temperature of the whole mass, no matter how large the quantity used, is raised to 5,400 degrees Fahrenheit, and a pure liquid steel is precipitated, the rest of the compound rising to the surface in the form of aluminum slag or corundum in the proportion of three parts to one. The molten steel, amounting by weight to one-half the thermit powder, will melt at once the surface of any metal, no matter how cold, and unite with it in one solid mass. It is applicable to girders, bars, angles, shafts, locomotive frames and any possible section of rolled, or wrought iron or steel. It has already been extensively and successfully used in closing cracks in metallic plates or surfaces, the welding of street railway rails, and of steel and wrought iron pipes and shafts.

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YOSEMITE CALIFORNIA MINERAL WATERS.

On one of the slopes stood the South Dakota gold reduction plant crushing the ore, collecting the precious metal on plates, and extracting it from the tailings and slimes. Another equipment in operation applied the cyanide and other chemical processes to the extraction of gold from tailings that had passed over the plates and concentrating tables.

Beneath a typical miner's cabin was a New Mexico turquoise mine with the turquoise inclosed in the native rock and a lapidary at work reducing the gem to merchantable form. Further on were the huts of Mexican Indians illustrating the primitive methods of smelting copper ores in use when the Spaniards first conquered Mexico. There was a complete representation of a Missouri lead and zinc mine, in which at a considerable distance under ground the visitor saw how the ore was mined, and was afterwards shown the processes of crushing and screening the ore and extracting the metal. A coal mine of modern type with workings nearly 2,000 feet long gave the visitor the privilege of witnessing up-to-date coal mining operations, including coal breakers at work automatically crushing, sorting and conveying coal.

All through the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy the visitor saw amazing displays of mineral wealth of all kinds and from all countries—great piles of gold nuggets; pyramids of silver, copper and their ores, with the free metal showing all over the surface; brilliant collections of many colored gems; carloads of wonderfully colored onyxes and petrifications; towers and arches of coal; columns of marble in endless variety; finished constructions of slate, building stones and artificial stone; clay and clay products; salt, borax, carnotite, from which



JESUS TOBANO. MEXICAN COPPERSMITH.

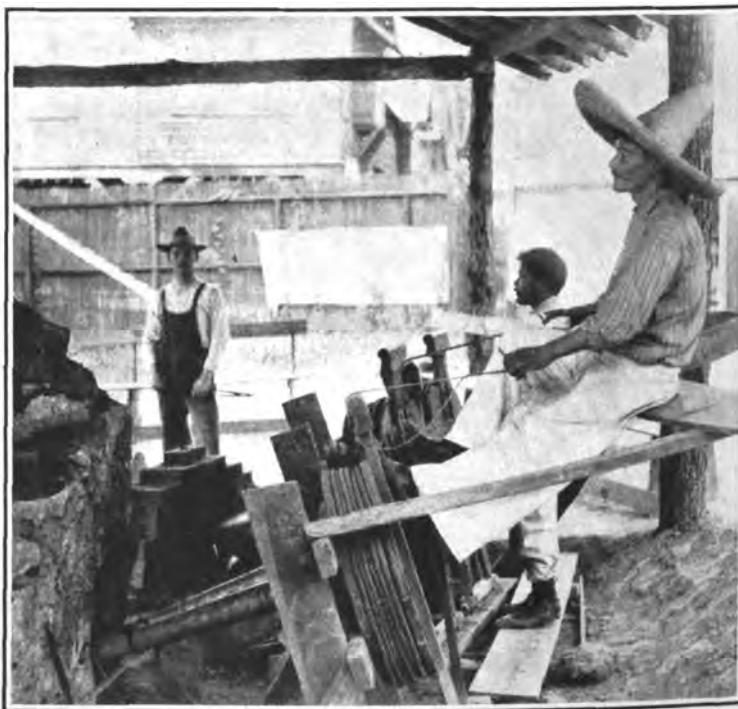
This descendant of the Aztecs possessed a secret of imparting by fire to copper utensils a variety of beautiful color effects. The secret is said to have been handed down from father to son for many generations. At the World's Fair the primitive worker was the center of curious interest, and his wares had ready sale.



BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, STEEL COMPANY EXHIBIT.

radium is extracted, and the California mineral from which lithia is made. Louisiana exhibited a statue of Lot's wife in salt; Alabama a gigantic statue of Vulcan fifty feet high, composed of iron and steel. There were great displays of mineral oils and their products, and of mineral waters, including Utah's jars of Salt Lake brine, five barrels of which produce one barrel of dry salt. In short, twenty-nine foreign lands, and forty-one States and Territories of the American Union, made lavish and expensively installed displays of their vast and varied mineral wealth. Nebraska, indeed, kept busy utilizing her surface fertility, and not having prospected beyond its depth made only an exhibit of jars containing rich prairie soil and gilded and silvered ears of corn, with the legend "Gold and silver nuggets extracted from the agricultural soil of Nebraska to the amount of \$200,000,000 a year. It is the surest of all mining and the wealth is distributed among a greater number of people." But altogether this great palace contained the grandest and most comprehensive displays that were made of the world's mining resources, and the most instructive exhibits of its latest mining methods and appliances.

There were working models showing the underground arrangements of mines, reproducing in miniature every detail of



PRODUCING THE BLAST FOR COPPER SMELTING.

The primitive copper smelting plant in the Mining Gulch operated by Mexican Aztecs showed the simple methods employed by natives for centuries in smelting copper. The picture shows the bellows operated by the feet alternately to produce a steady blast to heat the copper. The bellows are pulled back each time by strings.

mining and handling materials. Through the glass encasing the models all the secrets of the mines were revealed at a glance and the visitor could learn more about practical mining in half an hour than he could learn by spending days in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, the iron mines of Michigan, the lead and zinc mines of Missouri or the gold and silver mines of Colorado.

In the middle of the Palace, the Bethlehem Pennsylvania Steel Company had a spacious section sunk below the floor level and filled with exhibits of shot-marked armor plates, automatic quick-firing guns, range finders, etc., and towering above was the model of a full sized battleship turret with two huge thirteen-inch guns projecting. There were many separate exhibits by private firms of marvellously efficient mining machinery, coal cutters, rock drills, hoists, conveyers and mill apparatus, all going to show that in place of a great crowd of miners with picks and other hand-work implements, it is now a single man with his finger on the lever of a steam engine or electric switch, or on the trigger of a compressed-air tool, that does the most of the work.

In a small, dark room was the largest exhibit of radium ever collected, and at stated times the properties of this strangest of elements were shown to visitors in experiments conducted by Doctor George F. Kunz, the Radium Commissioner of the Exposition. Missouri, of course, had imposing displays in this department, with her coal tipples, stamp mills, lead and zinc mills, a magnetic separator for lead and zinc ores, and her great variety of ores, clays, clay products, building stones, cement and glass industries. Not even an enumeration can be given here of all the remarkable displays, but many of them are referred to on other pages devoted to States and countries.

A conspicuous exhibit in the Palace of Mines was that of the Green Consolidated Copper Company, whose vast mines are at Cananea, Mexico, in Sonora, near the American line.

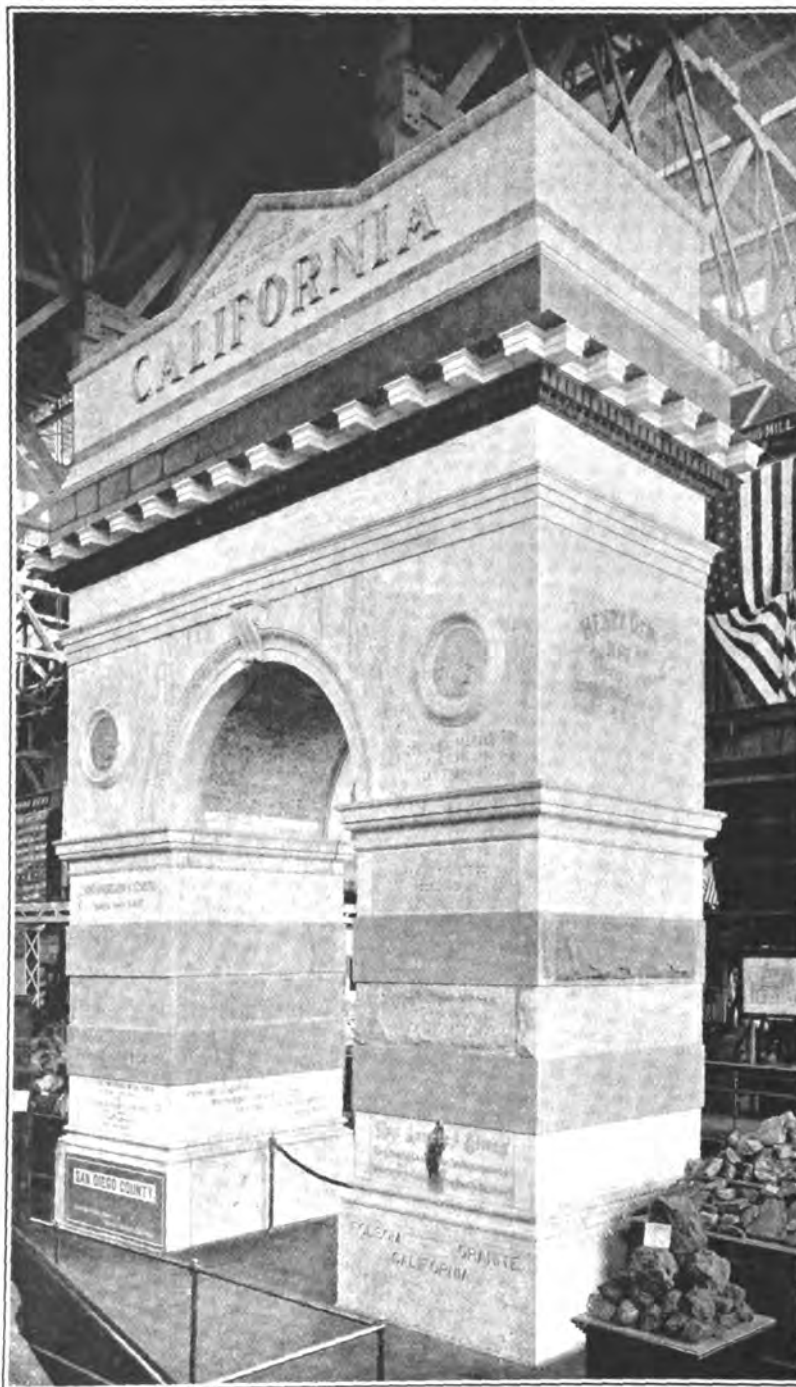
Here were models of the vast and rich workings showing the various levels and shafts, while all about were rich specimens of ore and beautiful formations of native copper. Alongside were quantities of the gold-bearing gravel from the six thousand acres of the Green Consolidated Gold Company, whose holdings are near Cananea. The visitor was privileged to run

his hand through the gravel that was being washed in the exhibit and pick out particles of gold.

The Niagara Falls Board of Trade made a collective exhibit of the electric furnace products of that city. These included carborundum in all its forms of grinding wheels, hones and polishing materials; graphite, emery-wheels, siloxicon, carbide of calcium for making acetylene gas, aluminum, and washing powder. There were also paper and other manufactured articles.

The Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce took advantage of the opportunity to show the activities of that great center of steel and iron production. This was done by means of a large relief map, on which the story of the city's greatness was portrayed graphically. Pittsburg, Allegheny and the various suburbs have a combined population of 900,000, and the tonnage of the city's business by rail and boat aggregates in a single year over 90,000,000 tons. The exhibits of the Chamber of Commerce included cold-rolled steel, rail sections and steel rails, tile, nickel steel, seamless tubing, underground wire cable, iron chain, aluminum, plate glass and salt. The exhibit of models of Pennsylvania coal mines was not only very large but highly instructive and interesting.

Each of the States in which mining or the production of other useful minerals forms an important industry was represented by a creditable display, while several of the foreign nations, notably Belgium, Brazil, France, Great Britain, Italy, Mexico, Japan and Germany, made very large displays. Each nation vied with the others to make its display thoroughly illustrative



CALIFORNIA'S COMPOSITE MINERAL ARCH.

The arch exemplified the diversity and character of the structural material resources of California. The material used in its construction was furnished by the Raymond Granite Company of Madera County; Simpson-Pirnie Granite Company of San Diego County; Los Angeles Times, representing the Declez Quarry of Riverside County; Bly Brothers of Los Angeles; Rocklin Granite Company of Placer County; Colusa Sandstone Company of Colusa County; Sespe Ventura Company of Ventura County; Alamo Quarry Company, Solano County; E. S. Hoyt of San Luis Obispo County; Stony Point Quarry Company, Sonoma County; Wilson, Lyon and Company, Contra Costa County; John McGilvray, Santa Clara County; Columbia Marble Company, Tuolumne County; Colton Marble Company, San Bernardino County; Henry Gervais, N. Clark and Sons, Steiger Terra Cotta Company, Gladding, McBean and Company, San Francisco; Western Art Tile Works, Tropic; Eureka Slate Company, Eldorado County, and the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, of Los Angeles.

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CEMENT EXHIBIT SHOWING THE METHODS OF PREPARING CEMENT FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

of its resources, and productive in results. The Japan exhibit was a revelation, in that it showed the rapid strides of that country in adopting in mining, as in all else, the latest improvements and methods. The exhibit showed models of

coal workings extending far out under the ocean. The display contained many models of mines and photographs of workings. The exhibit of ores included gold, silver, copper and iron, together with various building stones and clays.



MEMBERS OF THE MINES AND METALLURGY CLUB, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

1. B. C. Banks, President Mines and Metallurgy Club. 2. Wm. S. Whitacre, Vice-President Mines and Metallurgy Club. 3. W. M. Bowron, Secretary and Treasurer of Associated Mines and Metallurgy Club. 4. Senator H. E. Freudenthal, Chairman Executive Committee. 5. R. L. Broadbent, Executive Committee. 6. S. W. McCallie, Atlanta, Ga. 7. Geo. Bell, Denver, Colo., "American Democrat." 8. Mrs. Lena Seavers, St. Louis, Mo. 9. J. H. Geysbeck. 10. M. A. Hirschberg. 11. Sarah Wantling. 12. L. H. Wygant, Denver, Colo. 13. J. Q. Grant, Denver, Colo. 14. Otto Altenberund, Brazil. 15. H. Husa, New York City, N. Y. 16. J. B. Sharp, Coatesville, Pa. 17. R. Paul Stout, Bethlehem, Pa. 18. I. E. Stevens, Chicago, Ill. 19. G. C. Stoll, Wheaton, Ill. 20. H. B. Munroe, Greenwood, B. C. 21. J. B. Rhodes, Austin Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. 22. S. P. Jones, Georgia. 23. T. M. Lehman, Pittsburg, Pa. 24. Geo. L. Grosvenor, Cananea Consolidated Copper Co., Cananea, Sonora, Mexico. 25. Wm. T. Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo. 26. M. B. McGlenn, Boise City, Idaho. 27. Howard P. Depew, Jacksonville, Ill. 28. Leonard Woods, "The Mining World," Chicago, Ill. 29. E. G. Witt, Los Angeles, Cal. 30. L. Douglas, Sovereign, Cal., Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal. 31. A. O. Jones, St. Louis, Mo. 32. C. W. Pilcher, Custer, S. Dak. 33. George Madeira, San Francisco, Cal. 34. Carlo Massa, Genoa, Italy. 35. Antonio Olyntho, Cora, Brazil. 36. Ernest E. Ford, Phoenix, Arizona. 37. H. P. Landry, New Brunswick, Canada. 38. B. C. Oliphant, Standard Oil Co., Oil City, Pa. 39. W. B. Thompson, Lemont, Tex. 40. H. A. Erwood, New York City, N. Y. 41. N. J. Gillis, Canada. 42. H. E. Flewellin, New York City, N. Y. 43. E. E. Jones, Albuquerque, N. Mex. 44. Geo. F. Cornell, Toledo, Ohio. 45. J. A. Dry, Brooklyn, N. Y.



In the Department of Mines and Metallurgy, through the united efforts of the United States Geological Survey and many of the prominent owners of spring waters of national fame, there was collected a comprehensive group of the natural spring waters of America. This display comprised upwards of one hundred and fifty representative waters from every section of the United States. It was in this group that the famous Poland Water from Poland Spring, South Poland, Maine, achieved the distinction of being granted the only Grand Prize awarded in the group.

Owing to the importance of the award achieved, which thus pronounces Poland Water the acknowledged leader of all natural spring waters in America, it is proper briefly to relate somewhat of the history and remarkable success of that spring.

Poland Spring was acquired in 1793 by an ancestor of the present owners, but its medicinal value was unknown until 1844, when the late Hiram Ricker became convinced through personal experience in drinking this water when suffering intense agony from stomachic disorders, that it possessed qualities curative to a wonderful degree. Several times his early beliefs were confirmed by the experiences of others.

In 1859 a neighbor who had an ox (which for months had been growing weaker and weaker until it would fall while walking) decided, half in ridicule, half in despair, to put this spring of his friend Ricker to a test, to which end the ox was pastured in the field where he could get nothing but the water from this spring to drink. The animal began to improve rapidly, and in a short time was absolutely well and sound. From this incident sprang a reputation which has since become universal, until to-day Poland Water is known and sold in every civilized country in the world.

Each time it was tested it proved again its therapeutic qualities, until finally doctors, at first somewhat hesitatingly, put it to clinical test. The results of their tests were enthusiastic support. That was the beginning. To-day Poland Water is prescribed by the leading physicians of the United States and some of the most prominent in Europe.

The property purchased in 1793 was on the Portland and Montreal Pike, and in 1794 the "Wentworth Ricker" Inn was erected and became a famous stage station. In 1876 the

Poland Spring House was erected, and this event marked an epoch in the success of Poland Spring as a resort, giving it new impetus, and bringing thousands of guests. From that time on, not a year has passed without seeing some important betterment in the property.

In 1894, in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of their ownership, as well as fittingly to commemorate the high award acquired at the Chicago World's Fair (the highest award granted for purity and medicinal value) by the Poland Spring water, the Maine State Building, a beautiful granite structure, was purchased, transported and re-erected here for use as a library and art gallery.

To look on Ricker Hill to-day, having in mind the picture it presented when Poland Water first was placed (in 1859) on

the market, is indeed to see the realization of a dream. In the midst of a property, increased from its original three hundred and fifty to many thousands of acres, backed on two sides by pine and oak groves, and with over eighty acres of velvety lawn stretching out in front, is the Poland Spring House, now one of the largest, best equipped and most famous summer resort houses in the United States. The old "Wentworth Ricker" of 1794 has become a beautiful hotel of colonial design, now known as the "Mansion House," and open all the year to guests.

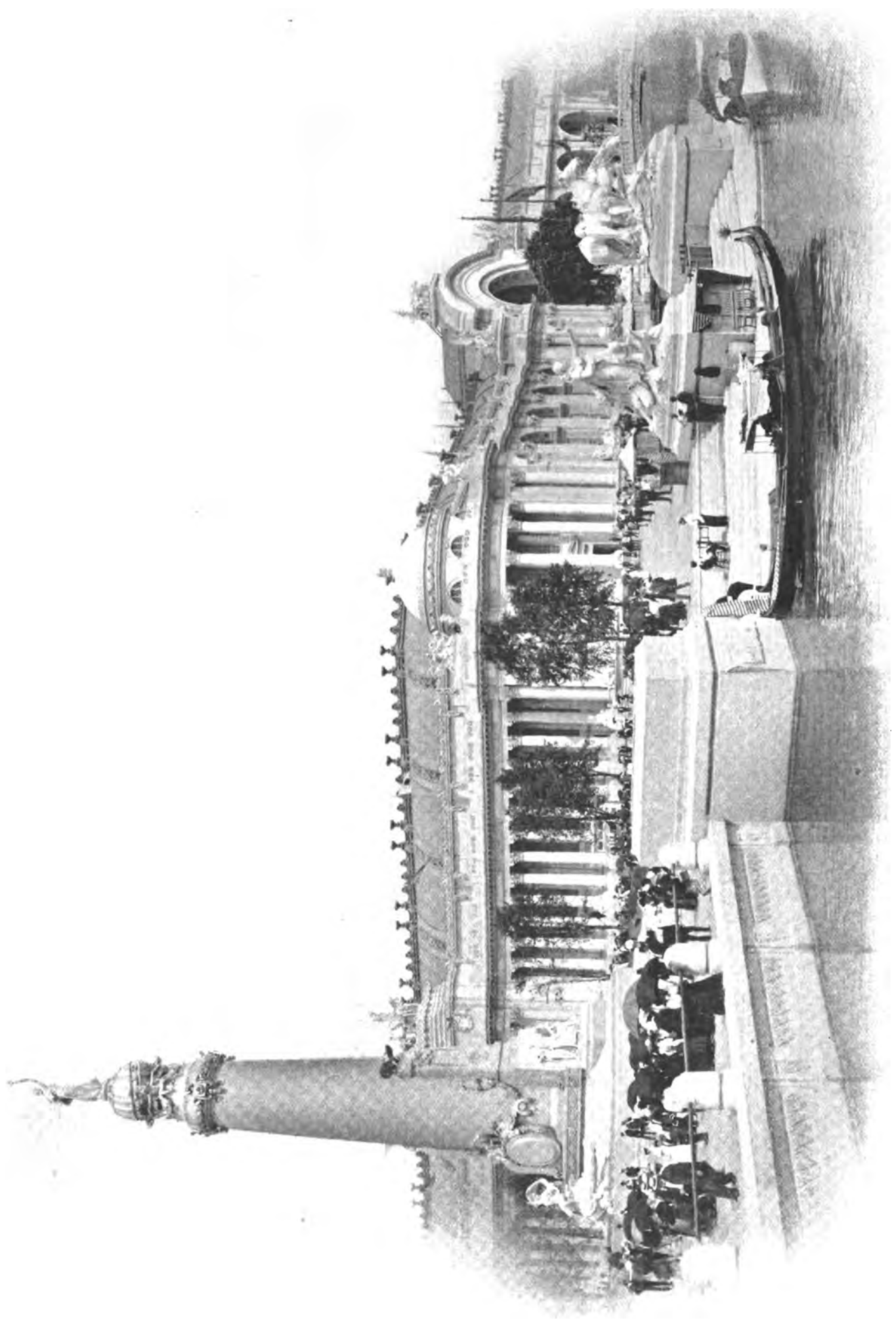
On the other side of the hill there is now under process of erection one of the most elaborate and perfect bottling establishments ever erected. Nothing has been spared to make this a crowning effort in the perfection of bottling, in a manner so scientific, hygienic and complete as to preserve every quality of this purest of mineral waters. Poland Water is put into sterilized bottles and goes to every large city in the United States, Canada and Europe. It exceeds the sale of every other nat-

ural spring water. Hiram Ricker & Sons, the owners of Poland Spring, have special depots established in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and London. Poland Spring is 25 miles north of Portland, Maine. It is in a solid ledge of gneiss and porphyry. From this eminence the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, 54 miles distant, is visible. Poland Spring is reached via the Maine Central or Grand Trunk Railway, the station, Danville Junction, marking the junction of these railroads.



EXHIBIT OF THE POLAND MINERAL SPRING.

The Poland Water Exhibit covered more than three hundred square feet in the Mines and Metallurgy Building. Four pedestals surmounted by cases of heavy plate glass containing Poland Water in all its packages were the predominating features. These cases supported, on arches of the famous "Moses" bottles, a heavy cornice on which was erected a beautiful leaded glass dome topped by a cupola. The whole was finished in ivory and gold and was brilliantly illuminated. Between the two front pedestals a revolving tower of illuminated transparencies illustrated, photographically, the growth and progression of the famous resort at South Poland, Maine, during the past one hundred and ten years. The tower was surmounted on three sides by walls covered with colored photographs of the Poland Spring hotel and grounds in their present state of perfection. The frieze line of these walls presented a solid blaze of color, being an illuminated series of beautiful oil paintings on glass, embracing practically every important point of view of and from the great resort.



PALACE OF MANUFACTURES, FROM DE SOTO BRIDGE.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### EXHIBITS IN MANUFACTURES AND VARIED INDUSTRIES.

TWO OF THE LARGEST EXHIBIT PALACES DEVOTED TO DISPLAYS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES IN GENERAL—FORTY-FIVE PER CENT OF THE TWENTY-EIGHT ACRES RESERVED FOR FOREIGN EXHIBITS—LARGE SECTIONS OCCUPIED BY GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, JAPAN, HOLLAND, BULGARIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE PALACE OF MANUFACTURES—AMERICAN CARPETS AND FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN—MANY LIVE EXHIBITS IN BOTH BUILDINGS—A DISPLAY OF THE CROWNS OF EUROPEAN MONARCHS—RARE EXHIBITS OF GEMS AND JEWELS OF ALL SORTS BY AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS—CHICAGO GOWNS COMPETE WITH THOSE OF LONDON AND PARIS—THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES GIVEN ELABORATE DISPLAY—LABOR-SAVING DEVICES AND SYSTEMS IN THE MANAGEMENT AND CARE OF MERCANTILE STOCKS AND SALES—ITALY, MEXICO, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND OTHER NATIONAL EXHIBITS IN THE PALACE OF MANUFACTURES—BEAUTIFUL GLASSWARE IN COUNTLESS PATTERNS AND RAREST COLOR COMBINATIONS—LARGE DISPLAYS OF CHINA WARE FROM EUROPEAN CENTERS.

THE Department of Manufactures, of which Milan H. Hulbert was Chief, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition had a classification devised to comprehend the best products of over nine hundred industries, covered by 232 classes and thirty-two groups. To these were assigned the two great palaces of Manufactures and Varied Industries, each 1,200 feet long by 525 feet wide. Their cost was \$1,340,000, and standing conspicuous in the foreground of "The Main Picture" as the visitor passed between them by way of the Plaza of Saint Louis, they were two of the most imposing structures in that grand group. Of the nearly twenty-eight acres of space in them, fifty-five per cent was reserved for the 512,726 manufacturing and mechanical establishments of the United States, and forty-five per cent for foreign exhibits. Yet before the Exposition opened every square foot of the twenty-eight acres had been applied for eight times over.

At the Paris Exposition of 1900, the Palace of Industries,

the most popular section of that Exposition, was 1200 feet long by only 160 feet wide, less than one-fifth of the space devoted to the corresponding department at Saint Louis.

The prominent exhibitors at Paris were France, United States, England, Germany, Italy, Austria and Japan. These were all largely represented in the Department of Manufactures at Saint Louis, and also Argentine, Cuba, Belgium, Holland, Hungary, Denmark, India, Mexico, Persia, Sweden, Switzerland, Siam, Turkey and China. Neither France nor Germany ever before sent abroad such large and splendid exhibits as they had at Saint Louis, and the same may be said of nearly all the other countries.

The vast space in the two palaces was divided into blocks by aisles laid out and named like city streets, and each exhibit space was numbered, each exhibitor enclosing his allotment with elaborate partitions and ornate booths. In other exhibit buildings it was possible to get



MILAN H. HULBERT,  
Chief of the Department of  
Manufactures.



TOM L. JOHNSON,  
Supt. Special Exhibits, De-  
partment of Manufactures.



MEMBERS OF THE MANUFACTURES AND VARIED INDUSTRIES CLUB, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

1. Augustine Davis, President Manufactures and Varied Industries Club. 2. Jefferson I. McGary, First Vice-President Manufactures and Varied Industries Club. 3. Mrs. C. M. Temple, Second Vice-President Manufactures and Varied Industries Club. 4. Geo. W. Stockett, Secretary Manufactures and Varied Industries Club. 5. O. B. Mueller, Treasurer Manufactures and Varied Industries Club. 6. Merrick B. Haspel. 7. Toyotaro Kawase. 8. Kinjiro Komatsu. 9. Faith Babcock Kent. 10. Rikiya Kobayashi. 11. M. T. Hanlon. 12. Geo. W. Ellis. 13. Katherine F. Gunn. 14. George D. MacAllister. 15. Miss Lucia Holmes. 16. Mrs. E. H. Talbot. 17. Mrs. Geo. B. Spath. 18. Norman J. Nuhn. 19. Susie Albaugh. 20. Mrs. Helen B. Weitkam. 21. H. Leigh Whitelaw. 22. Theo. Herkert. 23. Aaron Warren. 24. Lulu Toole. 25. Wilkie L. Waddell. 26. Miss J. Nuhn. 27. Shinshishi Matsuda. 28. Mrs. Sewell Frye. 29. Esther Quigley. 30. Alexander Galt. 31. Clara J. Reid. 32. Addie T. Snow. 33. Miss Clara Holmes. 34. Mrs. W. S. Corey. 35. Mrs. N. Flanders. 36. Sanjuro Kitahama. 37. Edw. C. Magnus. 38. W. H. Scott. 39. R. D. Woodhall. 40. Joseph Blascheck. 41. M. I. Sanderson. 42. A. R. Stafford. 43. Mr. Morey. 44. A. J. Dockarty. 45. L. H. Smith. 46. C. F. Schley. 47. A. G. Sheak. 48. F. A. Morehouse. 49. W. S. Corey. 50. Robt. Kercheval. 51. J. W. Jump.



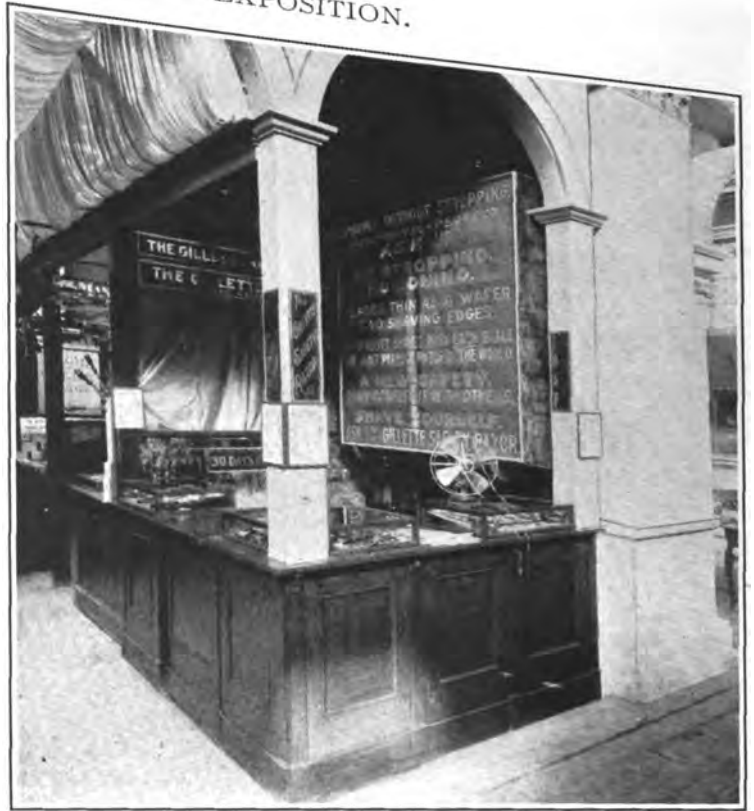
# HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



ONE OF THE IMPORTANT TEXTILES EXHIBITS.

occasionally a general view of the entire contents in one sweeping survey, and thus to plan a sight-seeing route that would take in everything. But in these two huge palaces the space assignments were so walled in, in separate enclosures of varying dimensions ranging up to the size of a whole city block, that after returning for the twentieth time the visitor would still keep finding something here that he had missed before.

In both palaces the exhibits came under the general head of "merchandise," including everything sold in the shops of a great city; stationery, jewelry, men's furnishings, artist's supplies, ladies' tailoring, leather goods, furniture, rubber goods, hardware, dry goods, men's tailoring, millinery, china and glass wares, funeral supplies, everything pertaining to the interior equipment and decoration of public and private buildings, plumbing, heating, ventilation, lighting, except by



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO MEN—RAZORS.

electricity, and with each of these the machinery and live exhibits of the processes especially adapted to their production.

In installing this comprehensive collection of merchandise an effort was made to locate them in three great divisions as follows: In the Palace of Manufacturers the more utilitarian classes of exhibits, in two divisions, a textiles division, containing textiles, tissues, clothing, fancy work, etc., and a hardware division containing hardware, glass, heating and cooking apparatus, modern plumbing, lighting appliances, cutlery and sporting goods; in the Palace of Varied Industries the industrial art division, devoted to things made to please the eye, such as art pottery, art glass, art jewelry, bronzes, silver ware and precious stones.

The Indiana section of the Palace of Varied Industries was graced by the exhibit of china, glass, and pottery made by Mrs. Walter S. Day, of Indianapolis, Indiana. The exhibit,



NOVEL BOOTH OF BISSELL SWEEPERS.



HOW A CELEBRATED CORSET WAS DISPLAYED.



EXHIBIT OF A FAMOUS SHOE MANUFACTORY.



APPAREL DISPLAY OF BROWNING, KING AND COMPANY.

as a whole, was awarded a silver medal. A special award of a silver medal was also given Mrs. Day. This was the highest award given in the class in which she was competing. All contributions to Mrs. Day's exhibit received from her a copper-plate copy setting forth the honors that were awarded her exhibit at the Exposition. At the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, New York, Mrs. Day received a diploma for the best decorated glass. Mrs. Day has been teaching the various lines of art since 1880. Her maiden name was Laura E.



THE NEWEST THING IN KITCHENWARE.

Haltz, and she was born at Tiffin, Ohio. Her first classes were formed at Ottawa, Ohio. In 1888 she removed to Indianapolis, and has since been located there. Her studio, one of the most complete of its kind in America, is located at 316 North California Street. Mrs. Day teaches all lines of ceramic art, water colors and tapestry painting, and her classes are composed of pupils from every section of the country.

Among all the wealth and luxury displayed at the great Exposition, the gowns for women, in a way, represented the



CHICAGO AFTERNOON GOWNS WHICH PARIS COULD NOT EQUAL.

Of the six gowns designed by Madame Caroline, of Chicago, and awarded the Grand Prize by the Jurors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the afternoon costume of brown chiffon velvet, shown in the above illustration, attracted, perhaps, most attention. The graceful folds of the full skirt were bordered by guipure lace of the same color. The waist was of rare lace, over which the brown velvet surplice was fitted by means of elaborate hand work. To complete this costume, a Russian sable coat was worn over the whole. As a model of simple elegance, the white cloth tailored gown with its touches of black velvet, and its dainty, embroidered borders, was faultless. More elaborate was the pearl gray costume, which forms the third in the illustration. The long box plaits at the side of the skirt were bordered by corded rosettes, while in the front and the back a flounce of soft chiffon embroidered a *P. Anglaise* fell to the floor. A short coat with a border of corded rosettes over a chiffon blouse, completed the costume.



THE GOWNS FROM CHICAGO THAT TOOK THE GRAND PRIZE.

In the competition of dresses in which all the great fashion centers, not only of the United States, but of Europe—including London, Paris, Saint Petersburg and Vienna—joined, the display of six gowns from Madame Caroline, of Chicago, took the highest award it was possible to receive—the Grand Prize. The first of the three gowns shown in this picture was of pale blue crepe, a meteor princess dress, the shade of which gradually deepened toward the hem into gobelin blue. Clusters of mignonette in raised embroidery combined artistically with the folds of silk and shirrings of chiffon which were used as garniture. The second of the décollettes was of real Venetian point and Margarita lace, falling over yellow silk which served to bring out the splendid workmanship of the lace. The third, of heliotrope chiffon, was elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace of the same color, and bordered by hand-embroidered roses in soft yellow, blue and coral.



MERMOD AND JACCARD'S GOLDEN PAVILION.

This was a most beautiful and fitting installation in the Palace of Varied Industries for the precious jewels and wares within. Its town clock, striking the hours on a mellow, sonorous four-hundred-pound bell, was recognized by visitors and other exhibitors as the official time-piece of the building, and the various departments of this exhibit became the mecca to which all lovers of the beautiful naturally turned. Covering 2,200 square feet in area, this exhibit was a most comprehensive display of all the elegance and richness that has made the name of Mermod and Jaccard world known for its treasures of jewelry, of art ware, and of all the lines that go to make up the many departments of this famous house.

climax. The harmonious combination of laces, furs and jewels, and the exquisite hand-work shown in embroidery and painting, made each dress as much a masterly creation of decorative art as some beautiful vase might be. Like this, too, each dress carried out some motive, which was elaborated by every line and tint of the gown, by every fold of lace, and by every piece of



MERMOD AND JACCARD'S MANUFACTURING EXHIBIT.

For the execution of prize medals, badges, insignia, and class pins, rings and trophies, the firm showed a splendid equipment. With enamellers who are artists in their line, and with expert chasers and engravers for the ornamental work, Mermod and Jaccard's work stood for the very best in this line of production. Their processes of manufacturing as shown by them were most complete. The finest designers, most expert die cutters and latest improved presses for striking medals and badges from the steel dies, assured the finish to be the highest and of the most artistic character. There, also, was an exhibit of new and dainty forms of stationery, elegant copper-plate and steel engraving, and appropriate ideas for luncheon and menu cards.

hand embroidery. Just as much originality of design as the French models, and perhaps a quieter tone of color and a greater simplicity, made the six gowns displayed by Madame Caroline, of Chicago, almost more attractive to American critics than those from abroad. In the eyes of the Jurors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, this modified French taste was the highest expression of beauty



JEWELS IN THE GOLDEN PAVILION.

Several pieces that particularly attracted attention were an emerald and diamond necklace, the drops being of oblong emeralds surrounded by diamonds, alternating with ten brilliant cut diamond solitaires set on the chain; a corsage pendant, the exquisite pearl center encrusted in a scroll design of platinum-mounted diamonds; a brooch, the large, fiery opal center surrounded by entwined snakes; a magnificent necklace composed of thirty-six large and beautiful diamonds, of wonderful perfection in color, cutting and brilliancy; a massive diamond heart brooch, which contained 150 pure diamonds of varied sizes; an "Indian Head," the face of jasper, the head-dress a wonderfully beautiful baroque pearl, and the neck-chain of platinum-mounted diamonds.



CRYSTAL ROOM IN MERMOD AND JACCARD'S GOLDEN PAVILION.

The brilliant glitter of the most perfect cut glass ever produced, in the Crystal Section of the Golden Pavilion, formed a dazzling exhibit. One of the great features of this exhibit was a cut-glass table, the price of which was \$2,500. Also a magnificent punch bowl, the largest and most elaborate ever produced, valued at \$2,700. Punch bowls, tumblers, wine glasses, ice cream sets, vases, bowls and other pieces and sets to grace the home or the club room, composed the largest portion of this display of the glass cutter's art, these pieces being executed at the "Libbey" factory. This particularly unparalleled exhibit resulted in the company receiving seventeen Grand Prizes, Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals for diamond jewelry, "Paragon" watches, silver wares, umbrellas, medals and badges, copper-plate engraving, die cutting, society stationery and collaborators.





ROSENTHAL-SLOAN MILLINERY COMPANY OF SAINT LOUIS.

in dress, and was worthy of the Grand Prize which they awarded.

Madame Caroline, being a French woman by birth, displayed all the grace and originality for which her nation is unexcelled, with American discrimination, which avoids everything conspicuous in color and form. The result was a harmony and distinction which could not be surpassed.

In richness of material the dress of the American woman is exceeded by none. So in these gowns, comparatively simple and quiet as they seemed, the materials were of unsurpassed quality. This was most apparent in a costume of brown chiffon velvet, the silky folds of which were bordered

by guipure lace of the same shade, while the *piece de resistance* was a superb Russian sable coat. The pale gray cloth of another was trimmed with a deep flounce of soft chiffon embroidered *a l'Anglaise* and with folds of rich white velvet and satin. The last of the three afternoon costumes displayed was a model of simplicity, made of white cloth exquisitely tailored, with narrow embroidered borders and touches of black and white velvet ribbon. Upon the three décolletégowns, which completed the exhibit, Madame Caroline lavished her sense of elaboration in garnitures of exquisite lace, jewels and hand embroidery.

In the same divi-

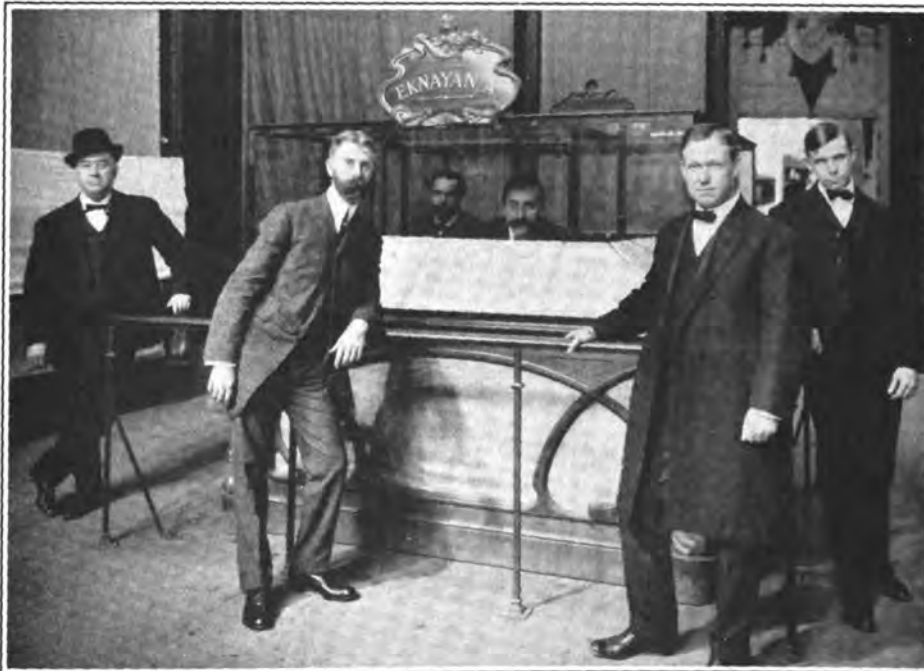


EXHIBIT OF THE CINCINNATI PLAYING CARD COMPANY.

sions with the merchandise, throughout both palaces, as far as practicable, the processes of manufacture were exhibited by machinery in actual operation. In the Palace of Manufactures there were machines weaving cottons, silks, woolens, and other machines turning out hats, handkerchiefs, suspenders, corsets, stockings, Indian blankets, hammocks, gloves and many other articles. Hides were converted into leather and then made into shoes by a model factory, turning out 300 pairs a day. There were also in operation high-speed envelope machines, the latest type of wire-weaving machine, a model paper-box manufactory and a blank-book manufactory. In the Palace

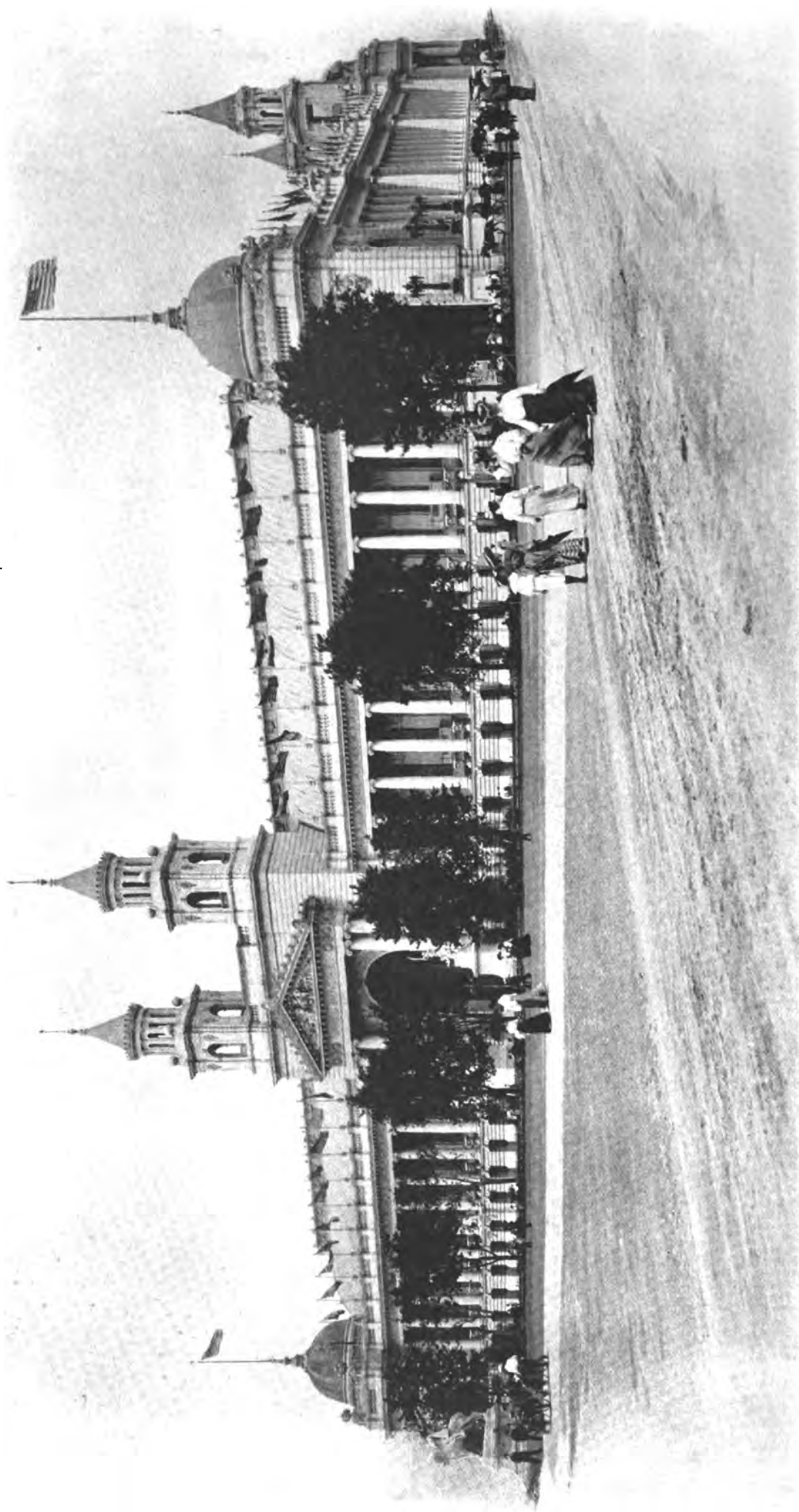
of Industry also were many operative exhibits, including the hammering of silverware by Indian experts, the manufacture of imitation diamonds and the grinding, polishing and setting of turquoise.

When the visitor reached these two palaces, after looking for new inventions, improvements and other evidences of progress in other exhibit buildings, he saw many things here that seemed in some respects to discredit our modern progress, and to be desirable and costly in spite of antiquity and unimproved processes of production. He saw tapestries and Persian rugs made by hand centuries ago, yet outclassing in desirability

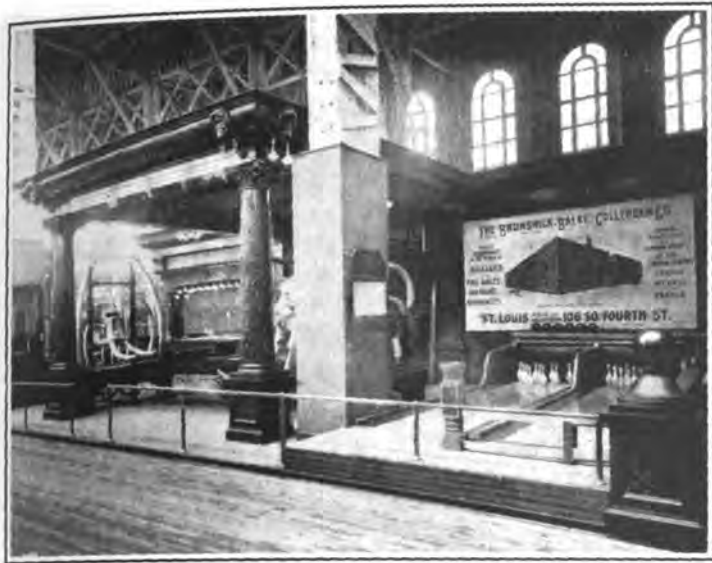


THE FAMOUS EXHIBIT OF PARIS DIAMONDS.

The above illustrates the magnificent exhibit of M. Eknayan, of Paris, France, the largest cutter and dealer in diamonds and precious stones in the world. The collection embraced the most perfect diamonds ever exhibited or known to exist, including single stones valued at \$100,000.00. Unusually interesting was the display of colored diamonds, which M. Eknayan makes a specialty of collecting. Many years of persistent effort were required to perfect this collection, which included exquisite diamonds of the following colors: red, pink, canary, golden brown, green brown, blue white, brown, steel green, golden yellow, reddish brown and jet black. Aside from the intrinsic value of this exhibit, which was of itself sufficient to arrest attention, admiration and wonder, that fascination which precious stones seem to exert over all was manifested by the crowds which thronged the exhibit from the time of opening to its close. The gentleman standing in the right foreground of the exhibit case is Mr. F. W. Drosten, the leading importer and dealer in diamonds and precious stones in Saint Louis, and behind and slightly to the right of Mr. Drosten is his son, Mr. Wm. G. Drosten, who has made a scientific study of gems, and is one of the most expert judges of precious and semi-precious stones in the West. As illustrating the enterprise and business sagacity of Mr. F. W. Drosten, it may be mentioned that a large number of the most perfect specimens of colored diamonds in this exhibit were purchased by him for retention and disposition among the millionaire connoisseurs and collectors of the United States, of whom the middle West contains an annually increasing number.



PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES, FROM PLAZA OF SAINT LOUIS.



BOWLING AND BILLIARD EQUIPMENT.

and price the most perfect productions of the most improved modern machinery. He saw antique hand-made laces similarly outclassing the latest and most dazzling creations of the Parisian dressmakers. He saw displayed there \$10,000,000 worth of perfectly useless jewelry, and he saw at the same time that the desirability of merchandise is often a matter of decorative taste or fashion, irrespective of utility.

But, looking further in the same two palaces, he saw many evidences of the most gratifying progress, not only in the way of improved utilities, but in combinations of utility with beauty—and not only in the largest and finest exhibits ever made by foreign nations at a World's Fair, but in the vast array of surprising proofs that our own industries have in the last ten years surpassed all foreign achievements in the production of artistic merchandise, art silverware, art pottery, glass, bronzes, jewelry, china, furniture, interior decorations, and in short a thousand other commodities now made as satisfactorily in the United States as anywhere in the world.

Another gratifying evidence of salutary progress was found in the evidence presented by the exhibits of our own and foreign countries, as well as by those of individual firms, that there has been a great advance recently in providing comforts, conveniences and even luxuries for mankind in general, that were at first devised for the very rich exclusively, and a little earlier were not deemed attainable, even by them. There were innumerable articles of this description, now brought within the reach of any thrifty laborer's home, that were either



THE INGERSOLL WATCH HEADQUARTERS.



DIAMOND CUTTING DISPLAY FROM CHICAGO.

unknown a generation ago or were too costly for families of moderate means.

The great German section with its forty-eight rooms, each designed and furnished by an architect and an artist to show the sumptuousness and elegance of modern German home life in the Palace of Varied Industries—the exquisite arts and crafts exhibits of Italy—the unequalled exhibits of ladies costumes and millinery in the French section—the famous ceramic and cloisonne productions of Japan—the textiles, the art industries and useful manufactures of all the nations represented here are particularly referred to in other pages of this volume, and many such volumes could be filled with fuller descriptions of them.

The exhibits of stationery, desk furniture and office equipment, were chiefly from the United States, although nearly all the foreign countries were represented in some features of the group. Notable among these were the metallic filing cases and fixtures, marking a distinct advance in the safety of documents without sacrificing anything in the matter of convenience.

The most conspicuous exhibit of cutlery was that of the Simmon's Hardware Company, a tall windmill, with its sails decorated with axes. The Arts and Crafts Shop, of Buffalo, New York, exhibited most interesting hand work in metals, from carved jewelry and odd stones to brass and enameled copper ware, desk sets, candlesticks, plaques and jewel boxes.

One special attraction in the Varied Industries building was Lotus Lodge, a beautiful cottage, in which were displayed the productions of the National Oil Cloth and Leatherole Companies, of New York. Here was the new dull-finish oil cloth called Sanitas, designed in many beautiful patterns to take the place of wall paper, a wall covering that may be washed with a sponge, but having the delicacy in appearance of the finest wall papers. Leatherole, also for walls, is a perfect imitation of embossed leather, with color effects.



MRS. WALTER S. DAY'S EXHIBIT OF CERAMICS.

In the Indiana section of the Palace of Varied Industries was the exhibit of china, glass and pottery made by Mrs. Walter S. Day, of Indianapolis. The exhibit was awarded a silver medal. A special award of a silver medal was also given Mrs. Day.



With the manufacturers of the entire world as a clientele, a large percentage of whom enthusiastically co-operated with them in their work, the officials of the World's Fair in charge of the Department of Manufactures were enabled to obtain results far beyond their most sanguine expectations and greatly surpassing those that had been obtained at any previous Exposition. The Department's scope was so extensive that two immense palaces were required in which to exhibit the best of manufactured articles produced in this and foreign countries, and never before was such a grand collection assembled. In the Palace of Manufactures proper only articles of a utilitarian character were shown and the competition engendered among leading manufacturers of articles of necessity was of the keenest character. In the division devoted to textiles where manufactured clothing was displayed intense rivalry was inspired among the most notable manufacturers' of men's wearing apparel. Experts were required on the Jury of Awards to properly decide the merits of the various exhibits. When the claims of every exhibitor had been carefully considered the Jury of Awards conferred upon the wholesale clothing industry of America the highest distinction by awarding to Hornthal, Benjamin & Riem, of New York City, manufacturing clothiers, the grand prize and gold medal. Quality of material, workmanship and style entered into the competition and the success of Hornthal, Benjamin & Riem, an American firm, brought to the front an industry that had hardly been considered beyond its own limitations, but which, nevertheless, has been one of the rapidly advancing industries of the country and is now one of the most important.

It is not so long ago that every prosperous business or professional man had his tailor, and would no more have thought of doing without him than the housewife would of doing without the grocer. But recent years have witnessed radical changes and many old ideas have been replaced by modern ones, as was indicated when the Jury of Awards at the World's Fair conferred upon the firm of Hornthal, Benjamin & Riem awards which attested that the clothing manufactured by this firm was not only equal to tailor-made clothing but in many respects superior to it. The fact was established by the jury that men can purchase ready-made clothing, made from the finest material obtainable, in any of

the modern weaves and fabrics, cut after the very latest styles, and finished by hand, differing in nothing from the tailor-made garments but exceeding them in many respects, for approximately one-half the amount of money that a similar suit made to order would cost him.

In the World's Fair contest were many of the most celebrated French manufacturers of men's clothing, Paris, capital of the world of fashion, being represented by a dozen or more of her greatest designers and builders. In former competitions in this line Paris and London had usually had matters their own way, but the Louisiana Purchase Exposition marked a new era by establishing the fact that New York is now the leader in the art of building ready-to-wear clothing, and that in the future it could be depended upon to maintain

the position of leadership. The east, too, was a large exhibitor of men's clothing, but the product of its manufacturers, the jury decided, was in no respect equal to that displayed by Hornthal, Benjamin & Riem. Several other foreign countries made exhibits in the same department, but they were easily outclassed by the superior exhibit made by the New York manufacturers.

Hornthal, Benjamin & Riem's display was made in an artistically constructed case, two sides of which was of heavy plate glass. It included all styles of men's and youths' clothing, and commanded the critical attention of the thousands of visiting clothing manufacturers, jobbers and retail dealers. The case in which the display was made was finished in black and gold, and stood in the most frequented section of the great Palace of Manufactures. In addition to the exhibit being the finest in



GRAND PRIZE EXHIBIT OF MEN'S CLOTHING.

quality, it was also the largest made by any single manufacturer, either domestic or foreign.

The product of the firm of Hornthal, Benjamin & Riem is made by the most experienced workmen and after the most approved and up-to-date methods and styles. The splendid quality of its goods is known to all clothiers who desire to provide their patrons with the best for the least money. In recognizing the superiority of Hornthal, Benjamin & Riem's clothing the World's Fair jury expressed its appreciation of the labors of the firm in contributing to the cause of industrial progress as shown by the high character of its product.

Hornthal, Benjamin & Riem are located at 22, 24, 26 East Fourteenth street, New York City, New York.

Terra Cotta is peculiarly adapted for decorative architectural effects, and The Winkle Terra Cotta Company made the most of its possibilities in their exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Two Winkle booths—the main one in the Palace of Manufactures and a smaller one in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy—held samples of every variety of ware turned out by the company's factories at Cheltenham. The Manufactures Building exhibit absorbed about twenty-five thousand dollars of the company's money, and was considered by experts in the profession to be the most striking and complete exposition of the uses of terra cotta yet made at any World's Fair. Fenced with a broad balustrade, beautifully constructed of terra cotta, the Winkle pavilion needed only turf and flowers to make it the center of some elaborate garden. Terra cotta lions at entrance of the display

were incorporated into the sides of the pavilion, and carytids over the capitals supported the ornamented roof. At each of the four corners was a statue representing one of the elements in the composition of terra cotta—mining, sculpture, architecture, and chemistry, were in turn given sculptural form. Over the entrances were four terra cotta eagles, with outstretched wings, modeled in the exact semblance of living birds. Eight cupids supported the pedestals upon which they stood, holding between them shields, upon which the monogram of the company was engraved. Monograms were also inscribed in the tiling before each portal. Surmounting the entire structure was Atlas, his muscles straining as he upheld the massive globe on his shoulders. Without being inharmonious in the slightest degree, the pavilion embodied every form of terra cotta decorations which the wide range in the style of modern buildings



THE WINKLE TERRA COTTA COMPANY'S PAVILION, WHICH WAS AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE.

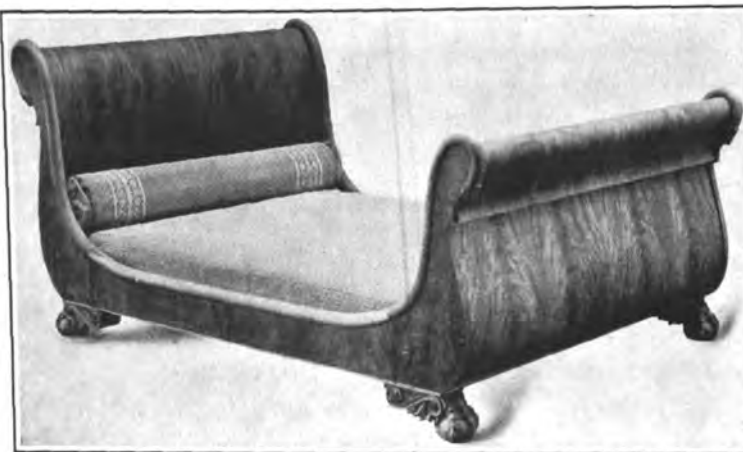
In addition to the grand prize for the most artistic terra cotta display in the Manufactures Building, this company received a gold medal for their display in the Mines and Metallurgy Building. Like manufacturers of the more delicate porcelain, terra cotta makers are constantly searching for new methods of adding to the appearance and strength of their product. In fact, terra cotta must, for all practical purposes, be identical in form and durability with the marble whose place it supplies. For grace and color and attractive appearance the pavilion displayed by The Winkle Terra Cotta Company in the Palace of Manufactures at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, could not have been excelled by one built of more ambitious material. It embodied the spirit of chiseled marble and combined with it the utility of the clay. So much of the work of The Winkle Terra Cotta Company is done by hand under the direct supervision of artists, that their completed product is a work of art.

guarded the paved way to the pavilion, which was constructed entirely of terra cotta pressed into the various shapes in which it is put upon the market. In fact, the pavilion was built with the object of displaying terra cotta in all the architectural forms in which it is seen in the modern building or residence. Ribbed and Corinthian pillars

is likely to call into use. Although the pavilion was the central feature of The Winkle Terra Cotta Company's display, the elaborate balustrades and other examples of the factory's product formed an interesting exhibit in themselves. On one plaque was the face of an Indian cleanly cut in the red terra cotta; another showed a female profile exquisitely

molded and finely finished.

Known throughout the world for the exceptional and beautiful styles and designs of its modern colonial furniture, no protest was possible when the Nelson-Matter Furniture Company, one of the great manufacturing concerns that have made Grand Rapids famous, was awarded the Exposition Grand Prize on its exhibit of an Empire Colonial Suite, consisting of seven pieces that had commanded



COLONIAL BED.

show the possibilities of a vast American furniture factory with its elaborate subdivision of labor, its specialization of skill, and the substitution of mechanical for hand labor whenever possible, and that object was attained. The output of the Nelson-Matter factory is almost exclusively confined to medium and high grades, and its skill is recognized in every portion of the civilized world. While its methods of manufacture have



DRESSING TABLE.

the admiration of every visitor to the Palace of Varied Industries. The suite was in handsomely figured mahogany. It was not composed of "show pieces," designed for a special purpose, but was selected from the regular line of the company, and different in no respect from the ordinary output of the factory. The suite com-

prised a bed, lady's dresser, toilet desk, bureau, chiffonier, cheval glass and a table. In design, material, construction and finish they excelled the so-called hand-made furniture, and the exhibit was only one of the numerous designs that has given the Nelson-Matter Company such an enviable position in the furniture manufacturing circles of the world.

The principal object of the exhibit was to

resulted in cheapening the cost of fine furniture, they have also resulted in a superior style of internal and external finish.

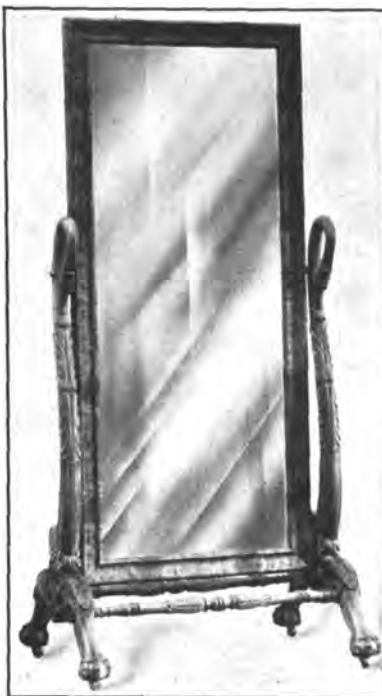
The most striking feature of the pieces shown in the exhibit of the Nelson-Matter Company, was the originality displayed in their execution. Although

the Colonial style was generally followed, the superior

ideas, and the better facilities for manufacturing were employed to add greater attractiveness. The higher skill of the present day mechanic was apparent in every piece of the suite. The exhibit was not only admired by visitors, but brought many orders for duplicates.



LADIES' TOILET DESK.



CHEVAL GLASS.



A COLONIAL BUREAU.



THE TABLE.



THE CHIFFONIER.





JOHN D. WARREN.

Those visiting the Palace of Industries while at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will remember the "Warren Model Hardware Store" as one of the most interesting features, being inspected by over one million people as shown from the records and was awarded the two highest medals.

There is probably no man in the hardware ranks performing a more in-

teresting or important service for the elevation of the trade than the one whom hundreds of readers will quickly recognize in the portrait on this page, Mr. John D. Warren, of Chicago.

Learning the hardware trade at an early age, in Buffalo, with Pratt & Company, afterward being their Western representative in Chicago, his success has made his name and his work well known throughout the United States, which work is to him, a congenial and suitable field of labor.

His acute judgment, coupled with genial personality, early distinguished him in business and social circles, his skill being sought at expositions, festivals, etc., when decoration of superior taste was wanted.

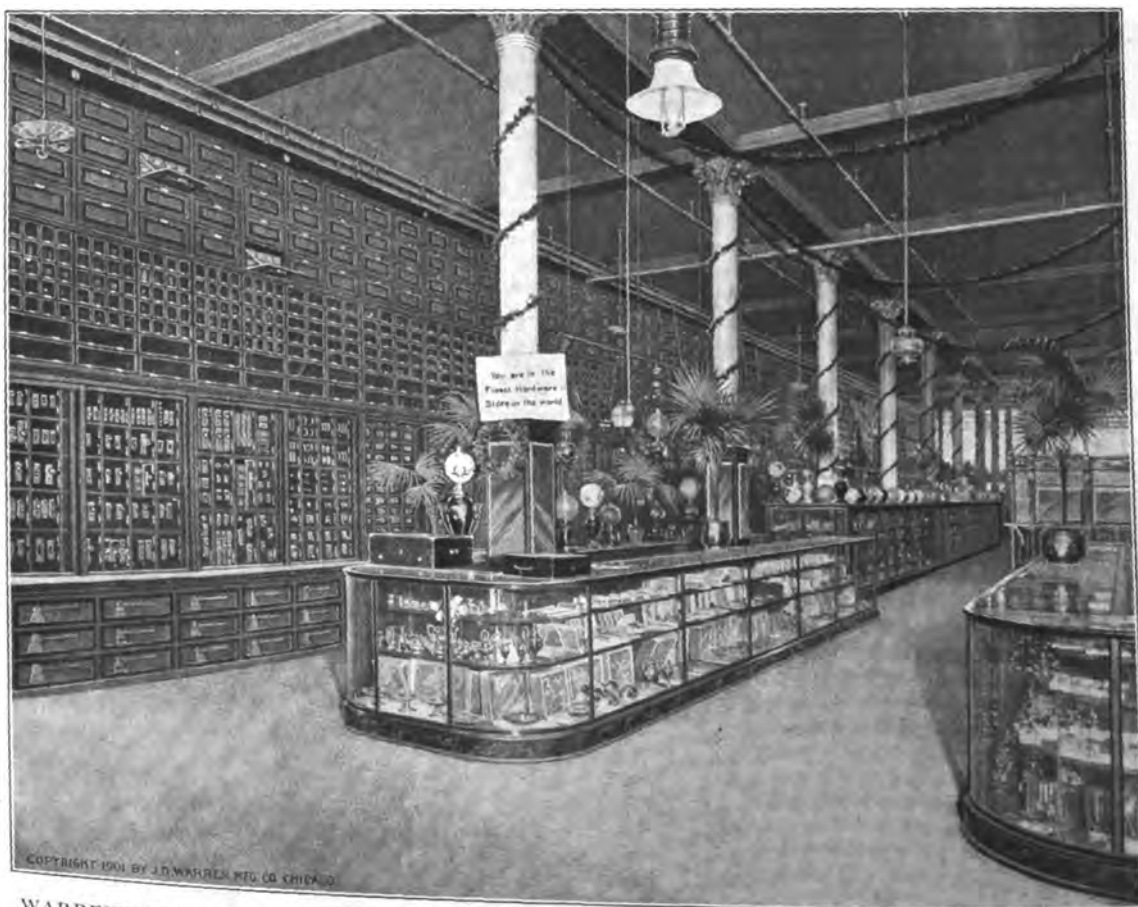
As a salesman he was loyal to the house and upright with his trade, and it is needless to say that this long experience had taught him the need of better store methods.

When his firm withdrew from business, a position was tendered him by the Simmons Hardware Company, from which he withdrew nine years later to embark in originating and manufacturing hardware store equipment.

After leaving, Mr. E. C. Simmons said: "John D. Warren has been in our employ for a number of years and now enters business on his own account. We cordially recommend him to any one with whom he may come in contact as an upright gentleman, whose word is as good as his bond, who will never betray a trust imposed upon him. His truth and integrity, as well as the excellence

of his character, are beyond question, and I am happy to bear testimony to the same."

He shortly afterwards began the manufacture of this shelving, which is now in popular use throughout the United States and revolutionizing the hardware store methods in this and foreign countries, having been adopted by many leading dealers in nearly every state in the Union, consignments having been sold in England, Germany, Scotland, Ireland, South Africa, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, Sweden and Norway, South America and the West Indies. In the construction of his shelving, Mr. Warren has sought to maintain the commendation of his former employer. The practicability of the goods are universally endorsed. Their marvelous beauty and completeness win the favor of every aggressive hardware dealer—as well as the salesman—and the material advantages they render over the old method of storing hardware will probably only become fully realized by the hardware man during the next quarter of a century. He has worked incessantly and traveled extensively in making his goods known, and in addition to his great personal magnetism as a business man, has displayed extraordinary capacity for bringing out new ideas with every step of his progress. He has made vast research among the economies in practice and brought into practical use—time and labor saving devices, that none but a life spent in the hardware business and his love for the work could find it possible to originate. Mr. Warren—energetic, aggressive and persistent—with confidence in the usefulness of his product has demonstrated to the hardware trade and his friends, the great feasibility, utility and advantage which the perfection of his plans has developed.



WARREN'S GLASS FRONT CABINET EQUIPMENT, IN GRAY & DUDLEY'S STORE NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. Photographic reproduction of cabinet work made in eight feet sections, in retail store two hundred and twenty-five feet deep, fifty-five feet wide, nineteen feet high. Manufactured by the J. D. Warren Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Illinois.

THE PALACE OF AGRICULTURE



PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

## CHAPTER XX.

### AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME.

LARGEST OF THE EXHIBIT PALACES DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE—DISPLAYS FROM STATES AND NATIONS—NEARLY TWENTY ACRES UNDER ONE ROOF—WHAT SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE HAS ACCOMPLISHED—HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT OF FARM VEHICLES, MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—DAIRY PRODUCTS DISPLAYED IN HUGE COLD STORAGE ROOMS—DAIRY FIXTURES AND MACHINES—SPECIAL EXHIBITS OF COTTON, CORN, RICE, TOBACCO AND SUGAR—WONDERFUL PRODUCTION OF GRAINS BY IRRIGATION—FRUITS FROM MANY STATES AND COUNTRIES—FINE SPECIMENS FROM THE IRRIGATED ORCHARDS OF THE MOUNTAIN STATES AND THE PACIFIC SLOPE—FLOWER SHOWS OF UNUSUAL INTEREST—LARGEST DISPLAY OF FOREST PRODUCTS EVER BROUGHT TOGETHER—FISH AND GAME FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD—A LIVE STOCK SHOW WITHOUT PARALLEL—THE FINEST BREEDS OF HORSES AND CATTLE FROM THE MOST FAMOUS REGIONS—SHEEP OF MANY VARIETIES—SWINE OF THE MOST PROFITABLE TYPES—BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS OF POULTRY AND PET STOCK FROM LEADING BREEDERS.

**F**REDERIC W. TAYLOR, Chief of the Departments of Agriculture and Horticulture, had an executive staff composed of T. K. Bruner, Superintendent of Special Exhibits; E. Sudendorf, Superintendent of Dairy Exhibits; Paul Pierce, Superintendent of Food Exhibits; J. T. Stinson, Superintendent of Pomology (Horticulture); J. H. Hadkinson, Superintendent of Floriculture (Horticulture).

More than seventy acres of the space on Agriculture Hill was set apart for the inside and outside



FREDERIC W. TAYLOR,  
Chief of Agriculture and Horticulture.

exhibits of the Agriculture and Horticulture departments, of which approximately twenty acres were covered by the Palace of Agriculture (1,600 feet by 500), the largest structure on the grounds, and six acres by the Palace of Horticulture (800 feet by 400). The former cost \$550,000, the latter \$240,000. So much of the seventy acres as was not covered by roadways, buildings, or such outside exhibits as wind mills and other power equipments for farms, was devoted to profuse formal and informal landscape gardening, showing beautiful groupings of grasses, bulbs, shrubs, creepers, conifers, roses, a bewildering variety of flowering plants and tiny lakes filled with blooming aquatics.



PAUL PIERCE,  
Superintendent of Food Exhibits.



MEMBERS OF THE AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT STAFF, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

A—Frederic W. Taylor, Chief of Agriculture and Horticulture. 2. T. K. Bruner, Superintendent Special Exhibits. 3. Paul Pierce, Superintendent Food Exhibits. 4. E. Sudendorf, Superintendent Dairy Exhibits. 5. G. Frank Greene, Assistant Superintendent Special Exhibits. 6. Oscar Erf, Chemist. 7. E. J. Troy, Book-keeper. 8. Stephen J. Moriarty, Clerk. 9. J. E. Crumbaugh, Installation Clerk. 10. Gertrude B. Spaulding, Chief Clerk Agriculture and Horticulture. 11. Caroline Schertz, Stenographer. 12. Helen Reid, Stenographer. 13. Mayme MacKenzie, Stenographer. 14. F. Elizabeth Williamson, Pass Clerk. 15. Ella J. Westmann, Stenographer. 16. Mrs. Carrie J. Hurst, Librarian. 17. Edwin R. Geisel, Messenger. 18. John T. Stinson, Superintendent Pomology. 19. Joseph H. Hadkinson, Superintendent Floriculture. 20. Charles J. Oglesby, E—Clara C. Ballard, Stenographer. F—Bess F. Bratney, Stenographer. G—Vista G. Honey, Stenographer. H—Maynard Perret, Messenger.





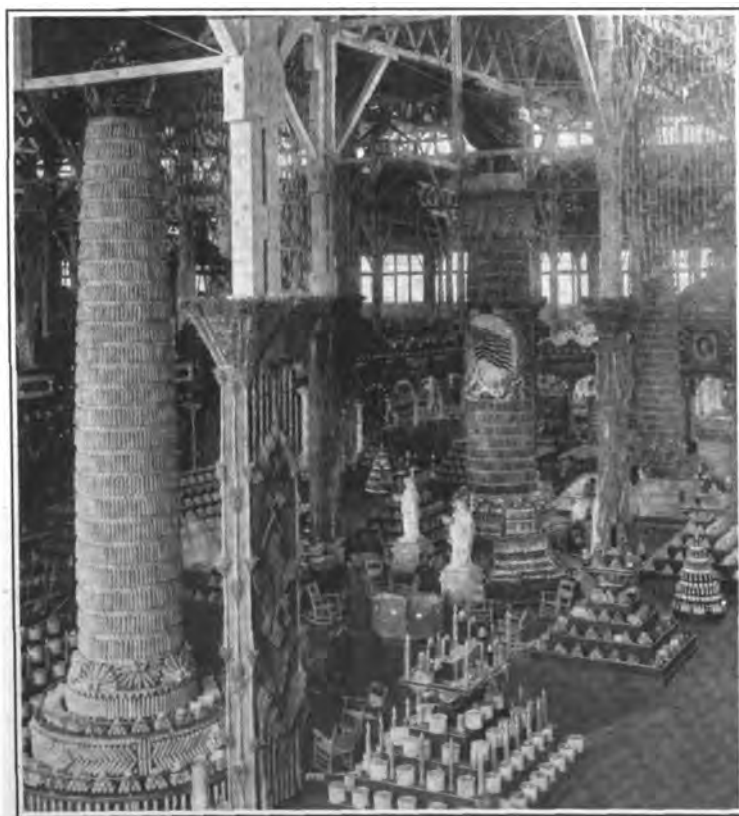
MEMBERS OF THE AGRICULTURE CLUB, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

1. J. H. Durkee, President of Agriculture Club. 2. L. B. Clore, Secretary of Agriculture Club. 3. Matt. W. Hall, Treasurer of Agriculture Club. 4. Mrs. S. W. Reid. 5. Mauricio Mandil. 6. H. H. Brimley. 7. H. S. Harrison. 8. Mrs. Bertha Haffner. 9. R. Walters. 10. Mrs. Wilson. 11. D. W. Abell. 12. A. H. Abaza. 13. J. H. Wills. 14. W. N. Harris. 15. W. D. Nichols. 16. Calvin S. Morris. 17. Iverson C. Panton. 18. Kennosuke Ohashi. 19. James W. Ellis. 20. Kaichiro Shindo. 21. A. J. Dickenson. 22. R. J. Sanford. 23. A. T. McCargar. 24. Frank A. Kimball. 25. Robt. D. Oakley. 26. Wm. W. Green. 27. Roy L. Brooke. 28. Henry F. Ellis. 29. T. Graham. 30. W. H. Brown. 31. F. A. Spragg. 32. F. M. Randall. 33. M. J. Wessels. 34. H. C. Warner. 35. Jas. A. Sickner. 36. J. Stanley Winget. 37. William James. 38. J. D. Ogden. 39. J. R. Overstreet. 40. Geo. E. Hyde. 41. C. A. Black. 42. Chas. S. Fish. 43. A. E. Jones. 44. Miss Anna Davis. 45. E. Owen. 46. A. J. Currie. 47. F. Menges. 48. M. L. Dean. 49. M. Isoda. 50. C. Nagashima. 51. A. J. Ash. 52. F. S. Doud. 53. S. F. Green. 54. L. D. Stilson. 55. E. J. Dunning. 56. C. F. Weyer. 57. Wm. Moore. 58. Mrs. Freda Ehmann. 59. Jas. Walsh. 60. H. K. Loomis. 61. H. B. Daniels. 62. H. E. Crain. 63. C. V. Floyd. 64. W. H. Riddle. 65. C. A. Copley. 66. E. B. Maxwell. 67. W. H. Lawson. 68. C. H. Sage. 69. G. D. Danks. 70. W. S. Bretz. 71. W. H. Oren. 72. J. W. Rawlings. 73. W. H. Holmes. 74. M. F. Goddard. 75. Geo. P. Dennis. 76. W. A. McCoduck. 77. Geo. A. Hunt.

The purpose was to make Agriculture Hill a model of ornamental setting for the homes and outbuildings of the farmer.

The Agriculture exhibits were classified under Groups 78 to 96 inclusive, subdivided into Classes 485 to 586 inclusive, covering generally all products coming directly or indirectly from the cultivation of the soil, with the tools, implements and methods used in planting, cultivating and harvesting, and the manufactured forms and by-products; the preparation and preservation of everything derived from land cultivation and entering into the home life and commerce of

the world. The exhibits of forty-two of our States and fifteen foreign countries, not only covered all the twenty acres of floor space in the Palace of Agriculture, but in nearly every case the applications were for more space than could be spared. Before the Exposition opened Mr. Taylor had on file applications showing that he could have covered more than forty acres of floor with most excellent and instructive exhibits. After the Exposition opened nobody disputed his statement that there was installed in the space devoted to his departments "the most comprehensive and intelligent epitome



GENERAL VIEW OF THE SPECIAL CORN EXHIBIT.



INDIANA AND VIRGINIA IN THE CORN EXHIBIT.



THE HEINZ PICKLE BOOTH, of husbandry yet seen by the world."

Eight longitudinal and sixteen cross aisles divided the immense hall of the Agriculture Palace into one hundred and five spacious exhibit blocks, with aisles on every side of them, and between aisle and wall, at both ends and both sides of the building were forty-four other and narrower blocks of varying length, making 149 in all. In the central bay, 1,600 feet long by 106 feet wide, and with roof girders 60 feet above the floor, were fifteen blocks devoted to "special exhibits" of corn, cotton, tobacco, cane sugar and beet sugar, pure foods and experiment station exhibits. These installations were compiled from the



WINES FROM FRANCE.



EXHIBITS OF CYPHERS INCUBATOR.

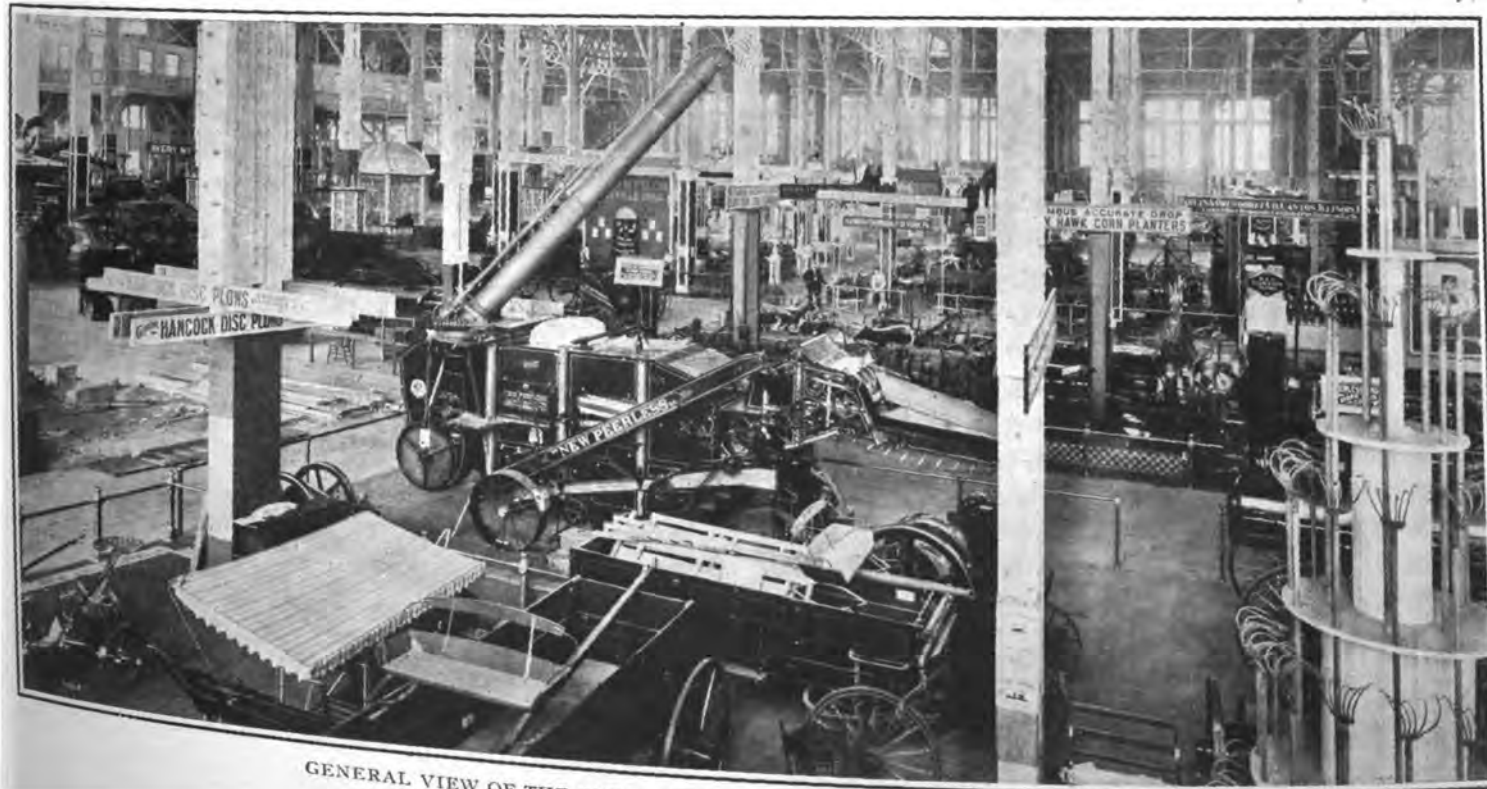
products of all the States growing them on a commercial scale, so as to illustrate characteristics and peculiarities of products resulting from varying soils and climatic conditions, or from varying local methods of cultivation and handling. Thus, in the 15,000 square feet of



OFFICERS OF AGRICULTURE CLUB.

1. J. H. Durkee, New York, President. 2. L. B. Clare, Indiana, Secretary. 3. Matt W. Hall, Missouri, Treasurer. 4. A. T. McCargar. 5. Robt. T. Willits. 6. Colvin B. Brown, California. 7. James Walsh, Nebraska. 8. E. B. Maxwell. 9. R. Walters. 10. Jas. A. Deffery. 11. H. K. Loomis, Wisconsin. 12. Doctor R. M. Green, California. 13. D. Bartlett, South Dakota. 14. M. F. Goddard, Canada.

space devoted to corn, the visitor could compare the exhibits from many States, the relative importance of their crops, and compare also the commercial utilization thereof in the forms of starch, glucose, dextrine, sugar, syrup, oil, rubber, oil cake, germ oil meal, gluten meal, corn meal, samp, grits, hominy, stock foods, clover, ensilage, fodder, shucks, shuck mats and mattresses, canned or preserved corn, malt, whiskey,



GENERAL VIEW OF THE GREAT EXHIBIT OF FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.



CALIFORNIA BUTTER.

alcohol, cob-ash, cob-pipes, etc. Four blocks, 20,000 square feet, were occupied with similar illustrations in detail of the immense tobacco industry of the United States, three more blocks or 15,000 square feet told the story of cotton growing and its by-products, and in still other blocks, devoted to the beet sugar and cane sugar industries, there were elaborate illustrations of cane and beet culture from the planting to the finished products in the forms of sugar and syrup.

Throughout the entire range of agriculture exhibits the campaign of education by means of copious and luminous illustrations of the varied development, improvement and utilization of products, attracted and rewarded the attention of the visitor. All the way through he was picking up bits of novel and useful information on subjects he thought he knew all about. The most self-satisfied expert discovered here that he could still learn something. The oldest tobacco and cotton planters, the most experienced grain growers, stock-feeders and dairymen who saw these exhibits, obtained new and valuable instruction about their staples, their equipment and the management of their busi-



EXPERT COOKING DEMONSTRATED BY MRS. RORER.



BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK.

ness. To the average visitor there was a succession of surprises in learning about the great number of marketable

products obtained from corn in the form of oils, paper, pith used to stop shot-holes in ships, corn-rubber used for railway car buffers, celluloid, collodion, sizing, varnishes, films, filaments for incandescent lamps, artificial silk, gun cotton, smokeless powder, in addition to its numerous and very varied food elements and products. The story of corn improvement from the Indian's scant yield of primitive nubbins to its present yield of magnificent ears of many choice varieties, each especially valued for particular uses on account of its particular elemental composition, was as surprising to many as the revelation of the infinite variations produced in the qualities of tobacco leaf by soil and climate. And the story of wheat, rice, and a long list of other cereals, grasses, forage plants, oil seeds and fibre plants was told with equal impressiveness. You saw King Cotton in all his majesty, the newly developed long staple included, and the chemical bath and new gin that saves all the lint; paper made from the cotton stalk; the oil and oil cakes made from the seed; many varieties of soap



MR. FILCHER, MR. WIGGINS AND GOVERNOR PARDEE OF CALIFORNIA.





EXHIBIT OF ESKAY'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.



TILED ROOM IN THE FRENCH BAKERY.

made from the oil and many other uses for which it is in demand; the new cylindrical bale compressed to one-fourth of the bulk of the old square bale of equal weight and tied with a cord made from the bark of the cotton plant.

As mere displays of agriculture's products nothing approaching the exhibits on this twenty-acre floor was ever seen before. No man saw them without feeling that he had never before formed any adequate conception of the productiveness of our country or of the progressive achievements of those who till its soil. It was a common remark that, if all the other departments had been omitted, the exhibits in the Palace of Agriculture alone were fully worth all the cost in time and money of visiting the Exposition. There was nothing monotonous or commonplace about them. State governments, the agricultural colleges, and farmers' and planters' associations everywhere took up the work with enthusiasm and spared no expense or effort in making each exhibit more attractive, more impressive and more instructive than any other. Rice, peas, beans, oil seeds, root crops and fiber plants were all given prominence and illustration by the States most interested in them. Everywhere there were evidences of the progress inaugurated in our agricultural industries by the agricultural colleges, experiment stations and the farmers'



E. SUDENDORF,  
Superintendent Dairy Exhibits,  
Department of Agriculture.

institutes. This progress was distinctly marked in the improved agricultural implements to which large spaces were conceded both inside and outside the palace—about seven or eight acres. A steam-driven eight-gang plow, capable of doing the work of eight horses, was shown by the side of a primitive one-horse plow said to have been used by Daniel Webster. There were three-row cultivators and four-row cornplanters; disc plows with which a man and team can do the work of several men and several teams using the ordinary turning plow; disc grain drills, mowing machines, hay loaders, hay carriers and baling machines showing great improvements over those of ten years ago; harvesters of increased working capacity, made lighter and more durable at the same time; a corn harvester that cuts, binds and shocks; a corn harvester that picks and shucks the ears, leaving the stalks uncut; threshing machines with wind stackers, band-cutters and self-feeders that have come in since the Chicago Exposition; steel wind-mills, pumping machinery, feed cutters, feed grinders, all showing marked improvements made in the last ten years, which have more than quadrupled the use of such conveniences.

Among the most important and interesting of the demonstrations were those connected with the pure food exhibits and the laboratory work by which they were tested for deleterious



MODEL BARNS IN WHICH THE BEST DAIRY CATTLE IN THE WORLD WERE KEPT.

GEN'S CONDENSED MILK

To the average visitor was a succession of ises in learning about the number of marketable form of oils, paper, pig corn-rubber used for rail- n, sizing, varnishes, films, rtificial silk, gun cotton, its numerous and very varied food elements and products. The story of corn improve- ment from the Indian's scant yield of primi- tive nubbins to its present yield of mag- nificent ears of many choice varieties, each especially valued for particular uses, is an account of its partic- ular elemental com- position, was as surpri- sing to many as the revelation of the in- finite variations pro- duced in the qualities of tobacco leaf by soil and climate. And the story of wheat, rice and a long list of other cereals, grasses, forage plants, oil seeds and fibre plants, told with equal im- pressiveness. You saw King Cotton in all his majesty, the newly developed leg- staple included, and the chemical lab- and new gin that save all the lint; paper made from the cotton seed, the oil and oil cake made from the seed, many varieties of sugar

ingredients. An interesting group of exhibits demonstrated the processes by which farm products are converted into a great variety of foods. In one of these wheat was seen going into the mill at one end of the booth and coming out at the other end in the form of hot rolls. Foods, drinks, confectionery and pastries were manufactured in plain view. A Pure Food Commission, made up of dairy and food officials of the States, conducted a series of Pure Food Congresses and a series of practical lessons in cooking, testing food preparations for impurities and adulterations and mercilessly exposing them. A great deal of instruction was given in the preparation of food for babies, for the dyspeptic and for the fat and the lean.

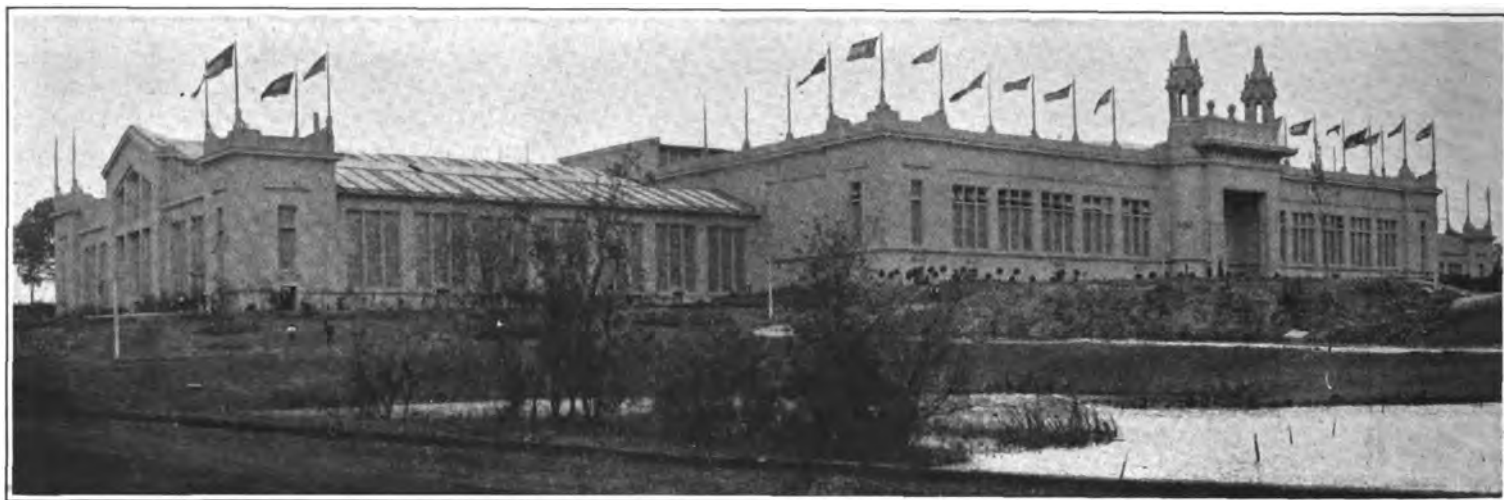
While some of the foreign countries limited their agricultural exhibits to the fibers, oils, wines, liquors and table supplies which they export, these were always made large and attractively picturesque. But others less distant made displays as comprehensive as those of our own States, and made them at the same time very interesting and instructive to American visitors. Canada's ranked among the most conspicuous, ornate and lavish displays of varied products. France, Mexico, New Zealand, Ceylon and Brazil all made large and interestingly varied exhibits of their agricultural resources and methods. The large sections of Germany and Japan were more educational in scope and purpose, dealt more with the



MRS. FANNIE N. BERTHE.  
Superintendent of the Bee  
and Honey Exhibit.

and a complete record was kept of the kind, quality and weight of the food consumed by each cow at each feeding and of the milk obtained from her at each milking. This milk was delivered fresh from the cow to the Model Dairy in the Palace. The temperature of each compartment of this dairy was regulated properly by the most improved refrigerating apparatus, and through the plate-glass sides the visitor could watch all the model machinery in operation within and all the processes to which the milk was subjected; the weighing and testing; the separation of the cream from the milk; the making of butter and cheese, and the methods and means by which perfect cleanliness and freedom from germs were secured at every step. After studying this he

could obtain from a booth at the south end of the Model Dairy a glass of milk or buttermilk, a plate of ice cream or a piece of cheese, of which he knew the entire history running back to the cow that gave the milk and the food she had eaten. Across the aisle he could look through plate glass into another series of refrigerated apartments in which were spectacular displays of butter and cheese from the leading dairy States; a 1,700-pound cheese from Missouri; life-sized portrait statues in butter; a portrait statue of President Roosevelt in butter; landscapes, bas-reliefs and groups in butter; farm scenes in butter, with life-sized statues of dairy-maids and cows.



PALACE OF HORTICULTURE—CENTER, FOUR HUNDRED FEET SQUARE; TWO WINGS, EACH TWO HUNDRED FEET SQUARE.

commercial articles derived from agricultural products and with the means and processes of agricultural education, experimental farms, fertilization, etc. Japan, however, made large displays of teas, tobacco, rice, liquors, canned goods and other table supplies, while Germany also made fine displays of foods, conserves, bottled sausages, wines, beers, cakes, etc., besides a comprehensive showing of the products of her East African colony.

Nothing in the Palace of Agriculture attracted larger crowds of interested people than were generally found inspecting the dairy exhibits at all hours of the day. These were emphatically "live exhibits," showing improved processes and decided progress in the perfection of dairy machinery and processes since the World's Fair at Chicago. One hundred cows of the various favorite breeds had been selected by the several breeding associations to compete in the protracted milk tests for the great prizes offered by the Exposition. In the nearby barns of the Exposition these cows were scientifically fed and curried and bedded and milked by experts,

Pictures of each State's display and of every feature thereof will be treasured in its archives to be shown with pride to coming generations. For they had reason to be proud not only of the marvelously excellent things exhibited but of the manner of presenting them to the eye, and of the attractive and significant inclosure and decorations of each State's exhibit space. There was some feature of unique design or artistic skill by which each State's display was sure to fasten on the memory. There were towering domes, pagodas and pyramids of staple products; colossal statues of cotton, corn, sugar and other products; bas-reliefs, portraits, mural pictures, and panoramas of farm scenes, looking like paintings, but in reality mosaics made of vari-colored corn and other cereal grains, cornstalks, corn silks and tassels, corn husks, and different hued forage plants and grasses. And looking at these the eye was sure to fall on a proud array of State statistics and valuable facts.

The largest individual exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture was that of the International Harvester Company of America.

which occupied three entire blocks with a complete and comprehensive display of agricultural machinery of all kinds.

It is estimated that more than nine-tenths of the harvesting machines made in America are manufactured in the plants which produce the farm implements marketed by the International Harvester Company of America. The same statement will probably hold true of the machines used in harvesting the grain and grass of the entire world. These factories are located as follows: Deering, McCormick and Plano Works, Chicago, Illinois; Champion Works, Springfield, Ohio; Milwaukee Works, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Hamilton Works, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

In the production of the enormous output of these plants more than twenty thousand men are employed, and perhaps as many more are engaged in the production of iron, steel, lumber and other materials used. Iron mines, steel mills, mines producing fuel and coking coal, lumber mills and railroads are operated in connection with these plants.

The marketing of this enormous output of agricultural machines has given rise to one of the largest and most com-

During the past twenty years, or since the manufacture of the modern grain binder began, there have been many important changes, and the establishments that lead today in output are those which have been the most progressive in methods of construction and shop organization. At first, harvesting machines were made chiefly of wood. Now steel, drop forgings, malleable iron and gray iron castings make modern harvesting machines models in strength and in ease of operation; and it was the demand from the farmers for these modern ideas in construction that concentrated the manufacture of harvesting machines in a few great factories. The development of factory machinery and the expense of equipment has been enormous. For instance, at the McCormick Works at Chicago in 1872 a three hundred and fifty horse-power engine was installed, furnishing for several years all power needed for the machinery then in use at that Works. Today there are seven large power houses in that plant with engines aggregating about fourteen thousand horse-power. At the Deering Works they use about as much power, one central station developing twelve thousand horse-power of electrical energy



EXHIBIT OF THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA.

This exhibit was by far the largest in the implement section of the Agriculture Palace. A little more than sixteen thousand square feet of space was used in exhibiting samples of the grain and grass harvesting machines, seeding machines, earth-stirring tools, gasoline engines, and other farm implements marketed by this great Company. The main exhibit space comprised Blocks 32, 33, and 34 entire, making one continuous exhibit of machines ninety-two feet wide, and in length extending half way across the huge Agriculture Palace, the largest building of the Exposition. In addition to this main exhibit, Section 11 was used for showing the product of the factory of the International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited, at Hamilton, Ontario. On Section 7 was an exhibit illustrating the methods in the manufacture of Binding Twine, machines illustrating the complete processes of spinning and baling having been taken direct from the Twine Mills of the Company in Chicago. Complete lines of the well-known Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee and Plano machines were shown. The exhibit was noteworthy, from the fact that to one or more lines of these machines the highest awards have been given at all other great International Expositions since the manufacture of grain and grass harvesting machines began. Prior to the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in response to a unanimous request of all exhibitors of grain and grass harvesting machinery, a ruling was made by the Exposition officials that all such machines should be entered *hors concours*. For this reason the Louisiana Purchase Exposition gave no awards on harvesting machines. The exhibit of this Company, however, received from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition four Grand Prizes for implements shown outside the class of harvesting machines.

plete selling organizations that has ever been engaged in carrying on the world's commerce. With its headquarters at Chicago, the greatest agricultural implement center in the world, it has ramifications consisting of branch houses and local sales agencies in practically every inhabited quarter of the globe. The machines are in use in every country where there is a vestige of agricultural pursuits. In maintaining a selling force of this character, more men are employed directly and indirectly than in the manufacture of the machines. In the United States and Canada alone, the International Harvester Company of America maintains more than one hundred branch houses and has upwards of fifty thousand local selling agents. To this number, of course, must be added the large number of branch houses and local selling agents employed in foreign fields. It will thus be seen that with the facilities under the direct control of this Company, it takes the raw material from the mines and forests and places the complete machines in the hands of the consumer, insuring economical production and the most efficient workmanship.

which is transmitted to motors in the various departments. The development of special factory machinery for making the various parts entering into the construction of the modern grain binder and mower has been little short of marvelous. These special machines, together with the highly organized system which has been developed in these factories, has made possible the perfect interchangeability of the parts entering into the construction of the machines. These pieces entering into the make-up of the machines are duplicated in such a perfect manner that parts are shipped to the other side of the earth for machines sold many years ago without any trouble in fitting them to the machines. This system of standardizing parts was originated by American manufacturers, and has done more than any other one thing to excite the admiration and imitation of manufacturers of machinery the world over, and to place the United States far in advance of all other nations in the production of agricultural implements.

This and other interesting and important features of the International Harvester Company's display attracted much



attention from foreign visitors, especially from the large agricultural nations.

In the Palace of Agriculture, in the section given to dairy products, the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company made an attractive display. A white enameled booth, to typify the purity of the article manufactured, represented the Company's factories at Highland, Ill., at Greenville, Ill., and at Delta, Ohio—factories that send their produce to every part of the world; that have not only domestic distributing stations in all the large cities of the United States, but also foreign agencies that form a chain of distributing centers circling the world. In the Hawaiian Islands, in Japan, in China, in Asia, in Burma, in Ceylon, in the Straits Settlements, in South Africa, in Chile, and in Holland, such distributing agencies are located. In the Philippine Islands all the milk used by the United States troops has been supplied by the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company.

For the very reason that they are already so well known, and because even now the three factories running at their highest capacity can not keep up with the market demand, the Company did not make a very extensive exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The booth, for which \$2,200 was appropriated, was elegant in appointment but modest in size, and did not attempt to advertise their wares to any great extent. The interested visitor, however, was there given a glass of delicious evaporated cream of the Highland Brand. It is this Highland Brand upon which the Company especially prides itself, because by scientific experimenting in processes and machinery rare excellence has been gained. The cream is smooth in consistency, containing no gritty sediment or coagulated albumen. All its component parts are quickly soluble in water, and it is absolutely free from pathogenic and other living germs, as well as from the poisonous products of such germs, caused by their action on milk, which products can not be removed by sterilization. It has been proven to be more digestible than raw milk, because it coagulates in

the stomach in a manner more easily penetrated by the gastric juices. Free from sugar and all other preservative, it can yet be kept indefinite without losing any of its valuable properties.

That these facts are generally recognized, was shown clearly at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the number of souvenirs distributed daily at the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company's exhibit. These souvenirs, which were not given to the public at large, but only to interested visitors at the Company's booth, reached an average of eighteen hundred per day. That this popularity was founded upon

scientific merits, was testified by framed diplomas hanging in the interior of the booth. Here was further indicated that this pioneer company in evaporated cream has received premiums ever since the product was first exhibited—that is, two years after its invention in 1885. This first exhibition was in San Francisco before the Mechanics' Institute; and since that time it has continued to receive awards wherever exhibited—at Paris in 1889; at Boston in 1890; at Chicago in 1893; again at San Francisco at the Midwinter Fair in 1894. It was not in competition at the Charleston Exposition.

Three factories running at their highest capacity can not keep up with the market demand, so that at the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the manufacturers declared themselves five months behind their orders. The great amount of their output will be realized more clearly, when it is explained that, to supply the Philippines trade alone, seven carloads of evaporated cream are shipped each month. The great care exercised in the processes of evaporating and sterilizing, the stringent rules in regard to cleanliness in milking, the proper

feeding of the cows, the sanitary surroundings, etc., make the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company's plants models from a scientific standpoint. Evaporated cream is a marvelous invention, adding to the convenience, comfort and health of housekeepers, travelers and soldiers. The purity of the



HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING COMPANY.

In a white enameled booth among the other exhibits of dairy products in the Palace of Agriculture, the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company made its display of evaporated cream. In the center of this booth, upon a pyramid of daintily labeled cans, stood the statue of a mother caressing an infant in her arms. This figure indicated that the purity of the Company's cream is such as to adapt it pre-eminently for an infant food. Pyramids of cans, corresponding with the central one, were placed upon the pillars and upon the interior wall. A gilt dome with stained glass windows, ornamented at the base with carved wood work, befittingly surrounded the booth, upheld at the corners by groups of three slender pillars decorated to complement the ornamentation around the dome. Lettering in gilt around the top explained that the Company was established in 1885 with its first factory at Highland, Ill., whence its evaporated cream received the name of "Highland Brand."

Helvetia Milk Condensing Company's brand recommends it as a food of the highest excellence for infants.

When you were a youngster did you ever, in the early springtime, put a gimlet in your pocket and steal out to the woods where sugar trees grow; and did you ever bore a hole in one of those sugar trees, place your mouth over the opening and let the sap trickle down your throat? If you never did, maybe you have gone into a sugar camp after the sap was caught, and drank your fill from the barrels and tubs or other receptacles, and then sat around and watched the interesting process of turning the sap into maple syrup, one of the most delicious articles, in its purity, ever manufactured for the dining table. If you ever had these experiences you fully appreciated The Towle Log Cabin Maple Syrup exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture at the Exposition. If you never had, then you have missed something in life, yet it is never too late to learn to appreciate something good.

The Log Cabin Maple Syrup exhibit was made by The Towle Syrup Company, of Saint Paul, Minnesota, a concern that is known wherever pure maple syrup is demanded. It was one of the most novel individual exhibits made at the Exposition, and it was educational as well as attractive. The Towle Company is no stranger at international and universal expositions. Its goods were in competition at the Paris Exposition in 1900, and at the Midwinter Exposition, San Francisco, 1894.

In every instance it swept the field, taking the highest awards for absolute purity and richness of flavor. Its exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was the most extensive it ever made, just as this Exposition surpassed all those that had preceded it.

Again its maple syrup was thrown into competition with the best of the world, and once more it came out of the contest with the highest honors awarded in its class. For absolute purity, richness and deliciousness of flavor, the Jury of Awards of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition declared that the Towle Log Cabin brand was not equaled by any other. The award was especially gratifying to the Company, which, for sixteen years has striven for the reputation it now possesses.

Towle's Log Cabin Maple Syrup is made from the genuine sap of the sugar maple tree by a process that gives it a uniform shade and the exquisite flavor for which it is noted. It is always uniform in quality as well as flavor, and thousands of connoisseurs authorize the claim that it is the finest grade of maple syrup on the market. The absolute purity of the Towle article has made the reputation of the Company that manufactures it. The "Log Cabin" brand on the can is a

guarantee of the excellency of its contents, and a pledge of perfect satisfaction. The syrup is made under the most careful conditions, the primary object of the company being to provide an article for the trade absolutely free of criticism. It is put up in gallon, half-gallon, quart and pint cans, and the Company stakes its reputation on every can containing the good, old-fashioned, simon-pure article, appetizing, wholesome, healthful, and possessing the flavor that you will never forget. The cans contain all the sweetness of the maple trees caught and imprisoned in perfect purity for table use.

The Towle Syrup Company issues a little book of recipes which gives a general idea of the many uses to which its Log Cabin Syrup can be put. The experienced housewife who secures one of them will be able readily to devise many other equally dainty and other appetizing dishes that can be prepared with this dainty and naturally flavored syrup. The book is sent free on request, and for one dime the Company will send in addition one of its famous Log Cabin Souvenir Spoons. The Log Cabin brands of syrup can be found in every first-class grocery in America, and customers who desire the pure maple syrup can get it by remembering the name when they make their purchase.

Over sixteen years ago The Towle Syrup Company began business, establishing Towle's Log Cabin brand of Maple Syrup. In conjunction with the building of a reputation for itself and its goods, it has operated a campaign of education, on purity in food products, and the standardizing of this educational work by using a name for its products that will endure for a century to come. Its aim has been to make its goods the standard in America and it has succeeded. Not long ago when a certain great Woman's Magazine asked its readers, through its editorial columns, what brand of

maple syrup was used in the homes of those readers, the replies indicated that the Log Cabin brand, manufactured by The Towle Company, was used in eighty-eight per cent of them. A good illustration of the immensity of the business done by the Towle Maple Syrup Company, is the fact that it purchases annually considerably more than one-third of the total output of pure maple sugar manufactured in the United States.

The Towle Syrup Company had a small beginning. It started modestly. Its output at first was insignificant compared to its present production. Every year of the sixteen it has been in business has witnessed an increased demand for its goods, and it is now the greatest manufactory of its kind in the world. Within the past few years a large number of foreign countries have called for its product, and to supply



TOWLE'S LOG CABIN MAPLE SYRUP EXHIBIT—GOLD MEDAL.

The log cabin erected by The Towle Syrup Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota, in the Palace of Agriculture, was filled with thousands of cans of samples of the famous maple syrup manufactured by the concern. The cabin was artistically constructed of maple logs, and its style was a fair representative of the home of the early settler of timbered countries, except that it was, perhaps, more neatly put together. A fence of maple logs enclosed its front. Its single door was never closed and the visitor was always welcome to enter and inspect its contents. Another cabin, a miniature affair, was completely filled with small cans of the Log Cabin brand of syrup, and the Company distributed six hundred dollars in prizes during the Exposition to visitors who came nearest to estimating the number of cans it contained. The Company received the highest award in its class, duplicating its success at the Paris Exposition, in 1900, and Midwinter Exposition, San Francisco, in 1894. It distributed literature describing and illustrating that process of manufacturing pure maple syrup which has made celebrated the Log Cabin brands.

the constantly growing demand, the company has found it necessary to increase the size of its manufacturing plant.

The exhibits in the Department of Horticulture were from twenty-six States and Territories of the Union, and from seventeen foreign countries—Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Ceylon, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Portugal, Siam and South Africa. Mr. John T. Stinson was Superintendent of the pomological exhibits, Mr. F. W. Taylor being Chief of the Department. Exhibits from some distant countries were limited to seeds, botanical specimens, nuts, pictures and models of fruits and flowers, gardens and parks. Some of the foreign horticulture displays were installed with collective exhibits in other palaces or in national pavilions. Again, a large part of the entries catalogued in this department were to be found growing either in the gardens and grounds about national pavilions, or among the outdoor exhibits of the more than forty acres of living landscape gardens surrounding the Palaces of Agriculture and Horticulture, where were shown numerous shades and varieties of lawn grasses, seventeen thousand roses, one hundred thousand bulbs, and a bewildering variety of flowers, flowering plants and ornamental shrubbery. There were more than two acres of shallow lakes filled with the rarest and most beautiful specimens of aquatic foliage and flowers in existence. Every desirable plant known to be available for outdoor growth in our summer climate was shown in these gardens, and never before was a palace surrounded by such a profusion and variety of decorative plant growth as the seedsmen and nurserymen of our own and other countries exhibited on those flowery slopes.

The Palace of Horticulture, the largest building ever erected for a show of fruits and flowers, included a vast square, lofty and well lighted Hall of Pomology for the display of fruits, nuts and melons, and two immense wing halls, the east wing being the largest conservatory ever built for flower shows and for the exhibition of conservatory plants, rare exotics, etc. The west wing, a hall of equal size, was devoted to exhibits of cut flowers and horticultural implements. There has been in recent years great progress in the production of gardening tools that do better work with a great saving of labor, and this is especially true of watering apparatus, and of spraying equipments for the prevention of injury to fruits and flowers

from insects and fungus diseases. The Hall of Pomology was divided into fifty-six large exhibit spaces for the various exhibiting States and countries, conveniently and accessibly disposed about a central reservation of 40,000 square feet, in which the Department, with the coöperation of all the States, maintained on tables collective exhibits of specimens of the same apple grown in many different localities and climates. This was done to enable those interested in studying varieties to compare specimens of the same variety from all sections of the country, and to note the variations in size, color, texture of flesh and flavor. With this collective exhibit of leading varieties were also shown collections of high quality seedlings of recent origin.

Each of the fruit-growing States did its best to excel all the others in displays of apples, pears, grapes, stone fruits, oranges, lemons, grape fruits, persimmons, currants, gooseberries, figs, bananas, pineapples, melons, berries and nuts of all kinds. So many varieties and such fine specimens of them were never before seen under one roof. The displays of the Pacific Coast States were certainly magnificent, and very artistic and ingenious devices were employed to make them conspicuous. California had in one place a prune bear rampant, with a red light in his mouth and a sign offering prizes for the closest guesses as to the number of prunes used in his make-up. In another she had a huge elephant composed of almonds. It was not easy to decide whether California excels most in apples, pears, peaches and other

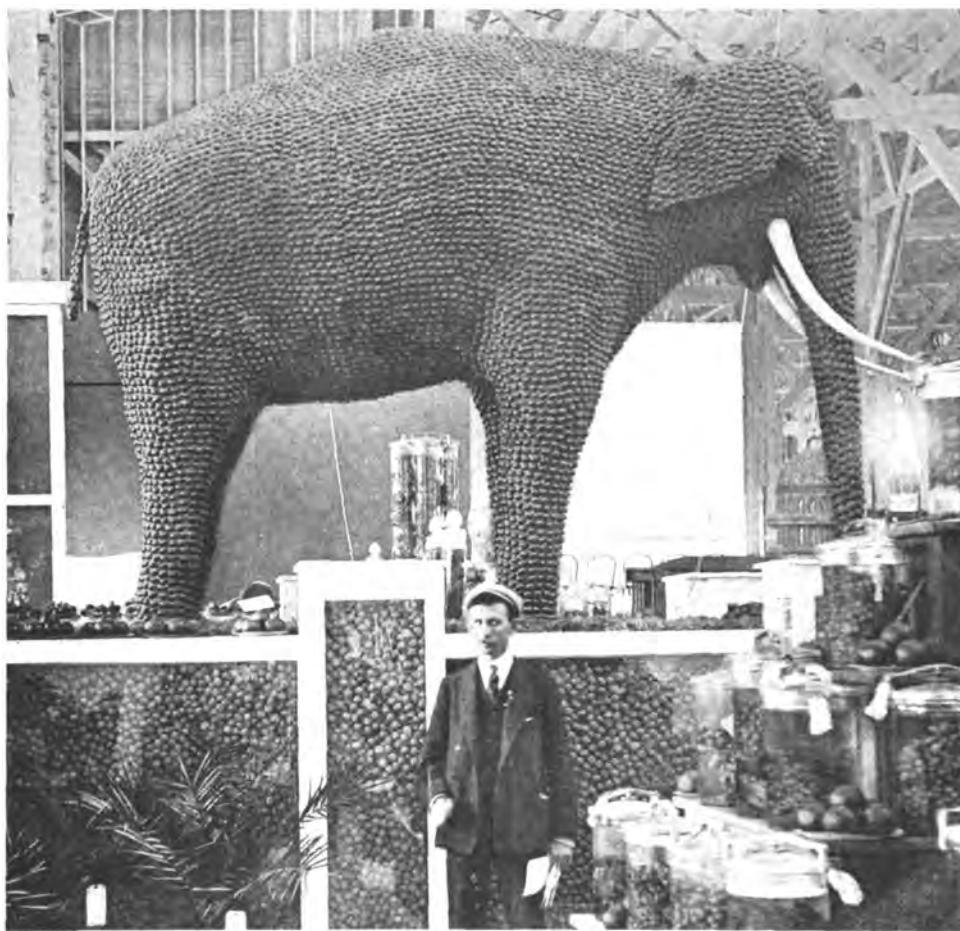


EXHIBIT OF ALMONDS AND OTHER CALIFORNIA NUTS.

fruits of the temperate zone, or in the many varieties of subtropical fruits which we formerly received only from the islands of the summer seas. Oregon and Washington did not attempt to compete in this respect with California, but contented themselves with exhibiting as magnificent specimens of apples, pears, stone fruits and grapes as ever delighted the eye of man. When the great Hall of Pomology was first opened, April 30th, everything in sight came out of cold storage, and no such a display of fruit had ever before been made anywhere, or had ever before been possible at that season of the year. All the great apple-growing regions from Canada to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific had kept in cold storage great quantities of the finest specimens of summer, fall and winter apples, and there they were, fragrant and beautiful—acres of them—in bountiful array, kept fresh from week to week by further drafts from the abundant cold storage reserves.



At the opening there were fine displays of berries and other early fruits from the Gulf States. As the season progressed the crops of 1904 appeared on the tables as fast as they ripened. The early strawberries from the Gulf States were succeeded by strawberries from States further north, till at last they came altogether from localities north of Saint Louis, the late arrivals from British America appearing side by side with second crops from the South. It was the same way with melons, peaches, cherries and stone fruits generally, as the ripening line passed northward from the Gulf to Canada. The latter, by the way, exhibited apples not only from Ontario but from

Manitoba. From April 30th to December 1st there was never a day when the fruit-growing capacity of the country failed to be demonstrated with a splendid profusion of exhibits, in a wonderful range of varieties, including many formerly supposed to be limited to climates of perpetual summer. The Gulf States as well as California exhibited many new fruits, the culture of which has been recently introduced from distant countries, and which had never before been seen by the mass of Exposition visitors. California's collective county exhibits in horticulture were amazing in range and in size and beauty of specimens, whether apples, pears, peaches, grapes, citrus fruits, nuts, flowers or ornamental plants. Of course, everybody expected that all the leading fruit exporting States would make displays of fruit previously unequalled, and nobody was disappointed in this respect. And not only these, but Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada made displays indicating that they will soon cease to be importers and become exporters of fine fruit. There were apples, nuts, oranges, limes, lemons, pineapples, bananas, pomegranates, mangoes and strawberries from Mexico, as well as flowers and valuable plants. Japan was too far away to exhibit any fresh fruits except

oranges, but exhibited many varieties of potted plants, fruit seedlings, etc. Except oranges, lemons, pineapples and bananas from Central America, and figs, almonds and nuts from Italy and Portugal, most of the foreign entries in Horticulture were installed in other buildings or in the outside exhibits.

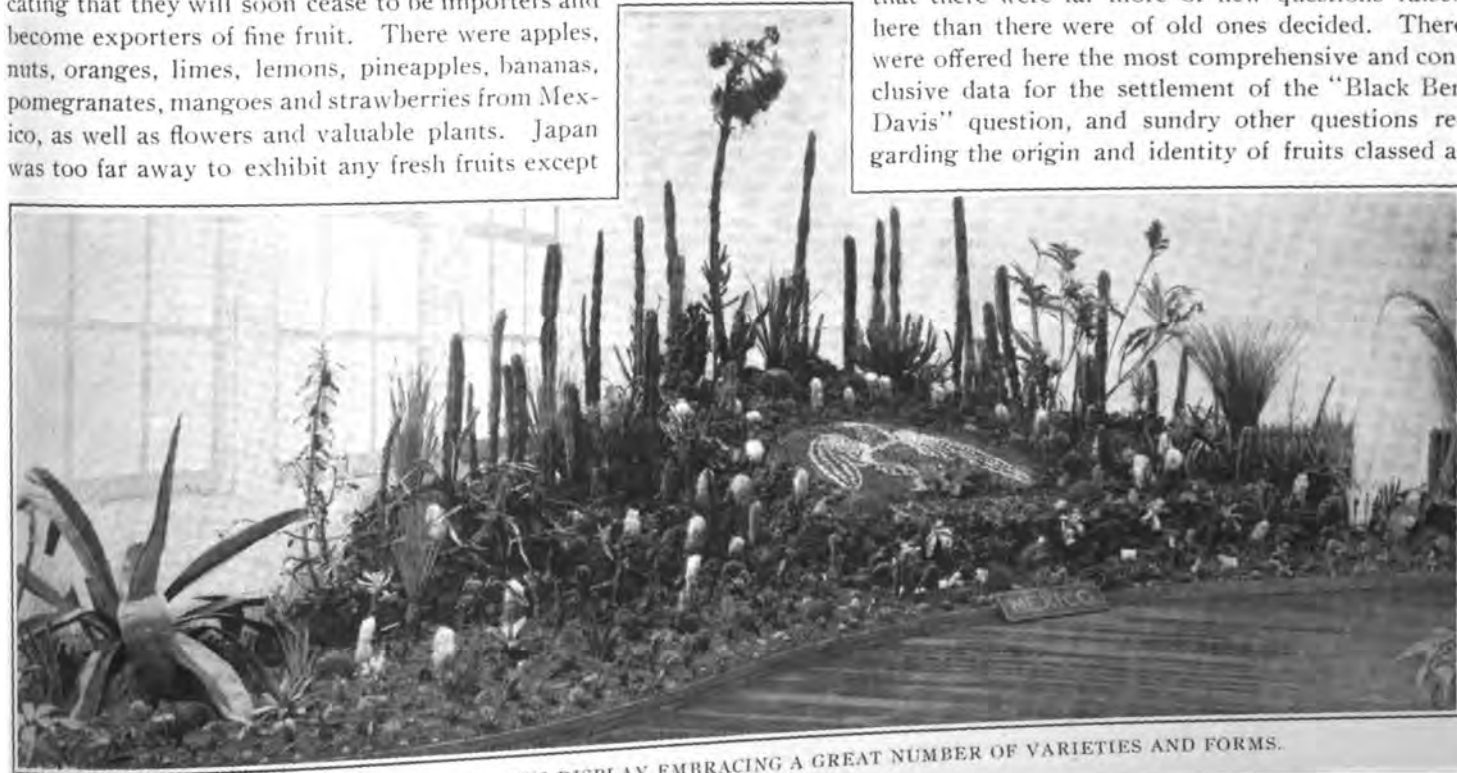
In the immense conservatory there was a gorgeous array of tropical palms, ferns, rare orchids and exotic novelties in profusion. As the season progressed there were held here and in the west hall a series of grand flower shows for prizes, for which purpose there were set apart a Gladiolus Day, a Rose Day, a Carnation Day, an Orchid Day, a Chrysanthemum Day, etc.

The liberal prizes produced immense competition, and made these flower shows the greatest ever seen, both in the number of exhibitors and in the variety and magnificence of the exhibits. And no other flower shows were ever inspected by such large and enthusiastic throngs of people. When a flower show was going on, the conservatory, brilliantly illuminated, was kept open day and night, and the approaches were thronged with carriages until the doors were closed at night.

In the Palace of Horticulture, without encroaching on the exhibit space, a large gallery hall was provided for the meetings and discussions of fruit-growing associations and horticultural, floricultural and pomological societies. A library and files of periodicals devoted to such topics made this an inviting headquarters for the numerous bodies of that kind who came to inspect the exhibits and discuss the many questions they suggested or illustrated. And the probability is that there were far more of new questions raised here than there were of old ones decided. There were offered here the most comprehensive and conclusive data for the settlement of the "Black Ben Davis" question, and sundry other questions regarding the origin and identity of fruits classed as



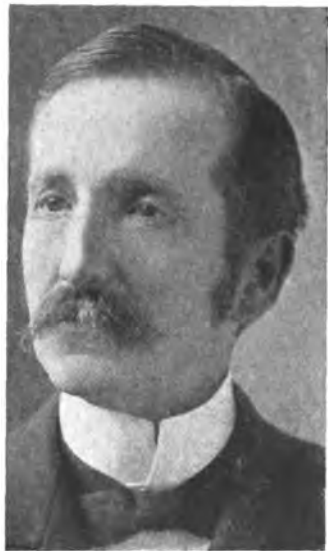
SEVERAL ACRES WERE DEVOTED TO FLORAL EXHIBITS.



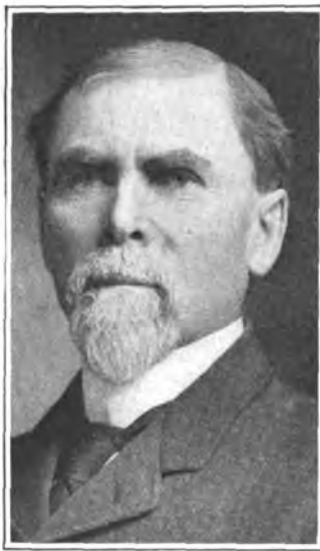
MEXICO CONTRIBUTED A CACTUS DISPLAY EMBRACING A GREAT NUMBER OF VARIETIES AND FORMS.

different varieties under different names. But there were many excellent seedlings of recent discovery to be investigated and rated. There was a wonderful exhibit of translucent apples from Colorado, and also an exhibit of seedless apples said to be immune from frost because produced directly from the bud without the preliminary blossom. Among the wonders to be investigated

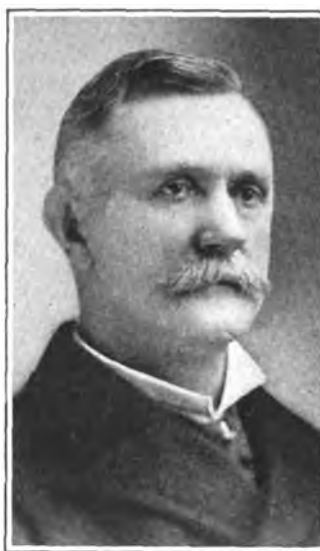
was an exhibit of well-known varieties of apples whose familiar color had been changed to a very different one by chemical treatment of the soil. Iowa exhibited a "Yellow Glass" cherry; Arkansas a prolific cross between the strawberry and the raspberry. In the flower shows there were many remarkable novelties, the products of cross-breeding, hybridization and grafting. So there was no lack of interesting things to claim the attention of the American Apple-Growers' Congress, which met in the Palace of Horticulture November 2d and remained in session three days. Following it on November 12th the Congress of Horticulturists met in the same place. But, apparently, the most popular days in the history of this department were the many days on which some State gave away its peaches or melons or all the States united in giving away apples to all comers. August 15th was "Missouri Peach Day," when 50,000 Missouri



COLONEL CHARLES F. MILLS,  
Assistant Chief of Live Stock,  
afterward Chief.



F. D. COBURN,  
Chief of Live Stock; resigned on  
account of ill-health.



W. A. HARRIS,  
United States Senator and Special Live  
Stock Commissioner to Europe.

peaches, especially gathered and shipped for the purpose, were handed out to visitors. The day on which Colorado distributed to visitors a train load of Rocky Ford melons was another festive occasion. October 4th, Horticulture Day, was signalized by all the States giving away fruits of all kinds asked for. California made a number of days memorable to Exposition visitors by

giving away at various times oranges, grapes, wines, pears, peaches, raisins, prunes, etc.

The Live Stock shows were not to open till late in August. The planning of the divisions, classes and sections for competitive entries, the apportioning of the prize fund among them, and the work of enlisting the coöperation of hundreds of breeders' associations and organizations of live stock dealers in securing entries of the best in every class and section, was entrusted in December, 1902, to Mr. F. D. Coburn, Secretary and Executive of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. He was granted leave of absence by that Board to act as Chief of the Live Stock Department for the

Exposition, and chose as his Secretary and assistant Colonel Charles F. Mills, of Springfield, Illinois, who had charge of the Live Stock Department at the Chicago Exposition. As an editor of live stock journals, an author of standard works and



JOHN WITBECK,  
Superintendent of Grounds  
and Buildings.



A. G. MADDEN,  
Assistant Marshal.



FRANK B. WHITE,  
Superintendent of Incubators.



J. B. DINSMORE,  
General Superintendent.



T. E. WHITE,  
Veterinarian.



O. P. UPDEGRAFF,  
Superintendent of Horses.



CHARLES R. THOMAS,  
Superintendent of Cattle.



GEORGE S. PRINE,  
Superintendent of Swine.



T. E. ORR,  
Superintendent of Poultry.



COLONEL H. H. HINDS,  
Chief Marshal.



FRED. H. RANKIN,  
Secretary.

OFFICERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF LIVE STOCK.



GROUP OF PERCHERONS.

Exhibited by J. Crouch & Son, of Lafayette, Indiana, large exhibitors of German Coach, Percheron, French and Belgian draught horses, and other breeds.

encyclopedia articles on live stock industries and agricultural topics, Mr. Coburn had even more than a national reputation among farmers and stockmen, and Mr. Mills was scarcely less well and favorably known to them. Mr. Coburn, a born organizer with a wonderful familiarity with all the ramifications of the live stock interests, was eminently successful in enlisting their coöperation and in organizing the greatest show of domestic animals that



A QUARTET OF DRAUGHT HORSES.

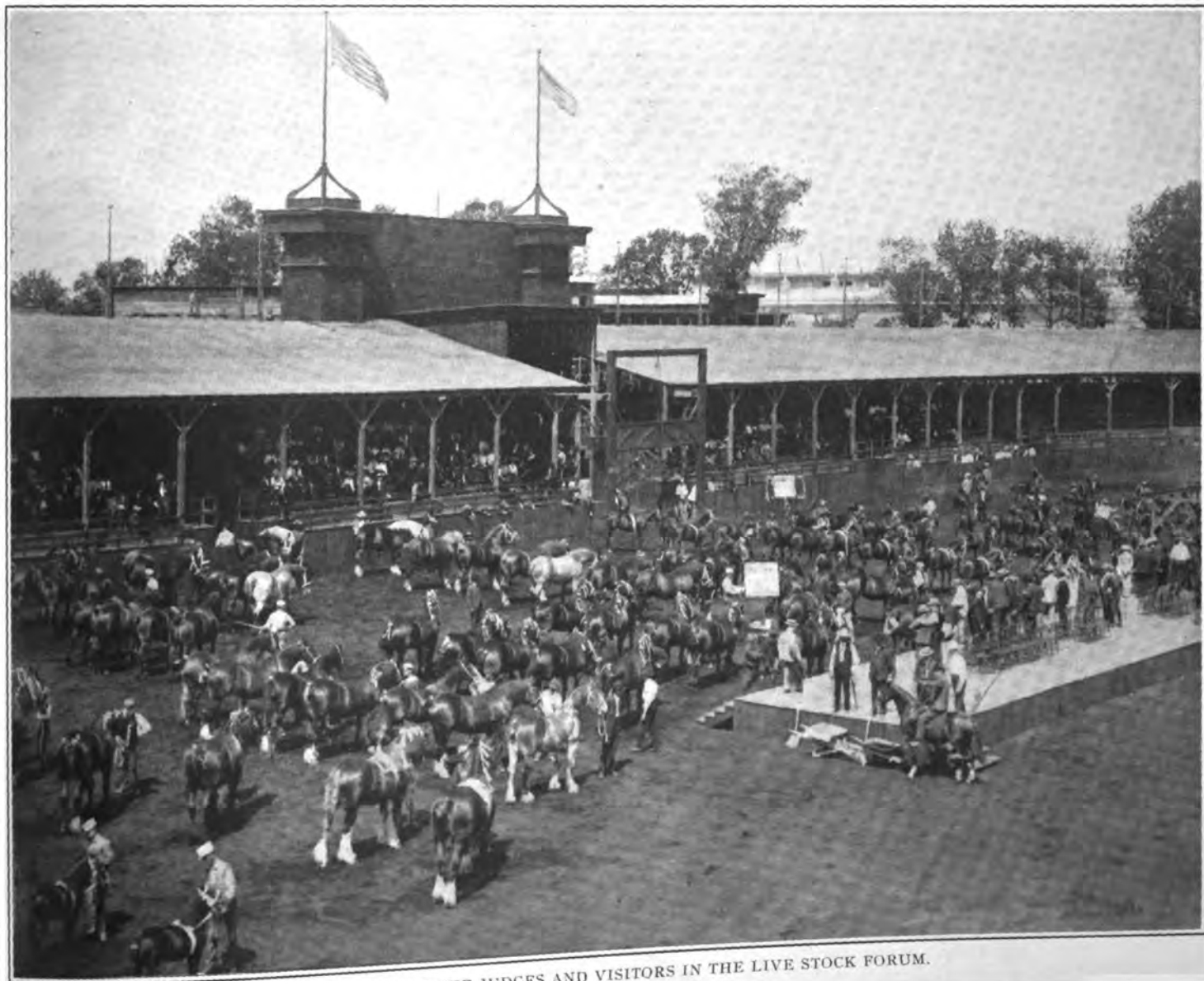
was ever attempted anywhere on earth. When failing health impelled him to resign his position before the beginning of

the show, he had the satisfaction of knowing that his successor as Chief of the Department, would be his chosen adviser and assistant, Colonel Mills.

In marshaling the exhibits, Chief Mills was assisted by the following show-yard staff composed of gentlemen well and widely known in live stock circles throughout the United States: Secretary, Fred H. Rankin, Urbana, Ill.; General



SOME OF THE THOROUGHBRED COLTS.



HORSES BEFORE THE JUDGES AND VISITORS IN THE LIVE STOCK FORUM.





TRUMAN'S THREE-YEAR-OLD SHIRES, GORE'S FLOWER AND GORE'S BOUNCE.



"PIRATE."

Largest Belgian draught stallion on exhibition. Born 1893. Exhibited by Hippolyte Meus de Wyneghem, Belgium.

Superintendent, J. B. Dinsmore, Sutton, Nebraska; Chief Veterinarian, T. E. White, D. V. S., Sedalia, Mo.; Superintendent Horses, O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kansas; Superintendent Cattle, Chas. R. Thomas, Kansas City, Missouri; Superintendent Sheep, John L. Thompson, Gas City, Ind.; Superintendent Swine, George S. Prine, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Superintendent Dogs, J. A. Graham, Saint Louis, Missouri; Superintendent Poultry, T. E. Orr, Beaver, Pa.; Superintendent Pigeons, Henry Tieman, Baltimore, Maryland; Superintendent Rabbits, R. J. Finley, Mexico, Missouri; Superintendent Incubators, Frank White, Chicago, Illinois; Superintendent of Dogs, A. P. Vredenburg, New York; Chief Marshal, Colonel H. H. Hinds, Staunton, Michigan; Assistant Marshal, A. G. Madden, Kingman, Indiana; Assistant Marshal, R. E. See, Saint Louis, Missouri; Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, John Witbeck, Saint Louis County, Missouri; Department of Live Stock Jury: Colonel N. M. Bell, Chairman, Saint Louis, Missouri; First Vice-Chairman, L. Grabensee, Cella, Germany; Second Vice-Chairman, S. Noble King, Bloomington, Illinois; Third Vice-Chairman, H. W. Mumford, Urbana, Illinois; Fourth Vice-Chairman, George F. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; Members: Edward Klever, Bloomingsburg, Ohio; James Mortimer, Hempstead, Long Island; Philander Williams, Taun-

ton, Massachusetts; Secretary, Fred H. Rankin, Urbana, Illinois.

The live stock cash premiums awarded at the Chicago World's Fair amounted to \$132,725, and Chicago held the record for the most liberal recognition of stock-breeding that was ever accorded at an Exposition. But the magnitude of the live stock industries of the Mississippi Valley, and their eagerness to date a new epoch of higher standards in their business from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, called on it for a wider extent of classification and for more liberal provisions for prizes and for the comfort and proper exhibition of the entries, without charge for entries, stalls or pens. The cash live-stock prizes offered by the Exposition at Saint Louis amounted to \$280,307 — \$94,300 for horses, jacks and mules; \$65,520 for cattle; \$44,390 for sheep; \$30,311 for swine; \$15,582 for poultry, pigeons and pet stock; \$10,204 for dogs and cats; \$10,000 for southern breeding cattle; \$10,000 for carload lots of cattle. Special prizes offered by live stock associations raised these amounts to \$115,790 for horses, jacks and mules; \$105,106.25 for cattle; \$50,110 for sheep; \$47,306 for swine; \$22,081 for poultry, pigeons and pet stock; \$15,289 for dogs and cats; \$13,570 for southern breeding cattle; \$12,150 for car-load lots of cattle; a total of \$381,402.25 in Exposition and special prizes. State and provincial pre-



PRESIDENT FRANCIS AND DIRECTORS.

Viewing the big French draught horse and the Shetland pony, Abelard. Both were prize winners.



"CHICHI."

First prize, two-year-old, Percheron and junior champion. Also won first prize in a class of 72 in France. Owner, J. R. McLaughlin, Columbus, Ohio.



"GRANDEE."

Grand champion Shetland pony stallion. Sire, Prince of Wales; dam, Fancy. Owner, Chas. E. Bunn, Peoria, Illinois.



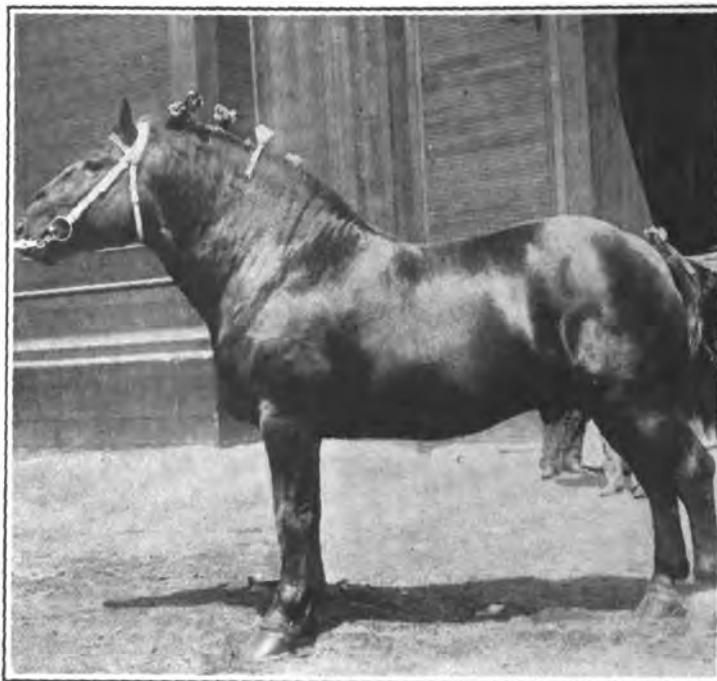
"TRAPPISTE."

Grand champion Belgian draft stallion. J. Crouch &amp; Son, Lafayette, Indiana.

miums amounting to \$57,300 pledged to the winners of these prizes, made a grand total of \$438,702.25 to be awarded by the judges of the competing entries in these shows. In what were designated the "breeding rings," it was possible under the rules for a single stallion to win, or aid in winning, \$1,350 of the Exposition's offerings and a proportional share of the special prizes that were offered by various associations.

To these unprecedented inducements were added many others never before found in the aggregate at any exhibition of live stock. Free entry and free stalls were provided for all exhibitors. About thirty acres of land were covered with forty-five up-to-date buildings for them and their animals.

There were four octagonal dairy barns 100 feet in diameter, with silos, feed bins, etc., for the cow test, lasting 120 days, and thirty-three stock barns, each with roomy stalls, mangers and hydrants for 80 or 100 horses or cattle, and with loft room for forage and for herdsmen to sleep in. The Live Stock Forum was the largest amphitheatre ever erected for a live stock show. Its roofed seats rose tier above tier, about an



"FRONTON."

Grand Champion Percheron Stallion, owned by William McLaughlin, Kansas City, Missouri.

elliptical show ring 500 feet long by 250 feet wide. There was a Live Stock Congress Hall, 200 feet long by 100 feet wide, with a seating capacity of 2,500; a sale ring and an abattoir laboratory for the work of the Government experiment stations.

This was for meetings of stockmen, for stock-judging demonstrations, for slaughtering and carcass-dressing contests, and for lectures on all branches of animal husbandry. There was also a Live Stock review park wherein the animals of each section, after the awards had been made, were as-

sembled for close personal inspection by the public who had seen them from the seats about the big show ring.

Alert stock-breeders were satisfied that such inducements would bring to Saint Louis from far and near the finest existing specimens of all breeds, and that the result of the judging would have a far-reaching and most salutary effect on all branches of stock-breeding. Their expectations were fully



"CASINO."

First prize winner.



SIX-YEAR-OLD MARE.

Sire, Scorpion Vicar. Dam, Blaze Daughter.



"CADET."

Grand champion three-year-old English Hackney Stallion.



"DAVID HARUM."



"DOC'S DAISY."

Morgan class. Owned by T. C. Bruner, Rochester, Missouri.

**"KENTUCKY PEAK."**

Grand Champion, Standard Trotter; sire, Isadel; dam, Lady Rothschild; owner, J. R. Peak, Winchester, Ill.

**"ISABEL" AND "CLARIBEL."**

Grand Champion Pole Team, Roadster Class, three years old. Owned by Thomas Wilson, Pleasant Plains, Ill.

**"PALETTE."**

Grand Champion German Coach Mare; owned by Oldenburg Coach Horse Society, Oldenburg, Germany.

realized. Before the shows began on August 24th the entries in Division A, horses, jacks and mules, numbered 4,113, and the entries in Division B, cattle, numbered 2,792, one entry sometimes representing a pair, a group or a herd.

The stock shows were, in fact, a series of exhibitions in eight divisions lettered from A to H, inclusive, and so timed, with their beginnings about two weeks apart, that the intervals between the judging of two

recognized breeds in each division were catalogued as "Class 1, 2, 3," etc., and under each class the entries were judged in numbered sections according to age, sex or other conditions qualifying them to compete for the section prizes. Thus in Division A, standard trotters composed Class 1, and other breeds followed with class numbers in the following order: 2, Thoroughbred; 3, French Coach; 4, German Coach (including East Friesland, Hanoverian,

**"TORRENT."**

Grand Champion French Coach Stallion; owner, Wm. McLaughlin, Kansas City, Mo.

**"ESMERALDA."**

Grand Champion French Coach Mare; owner, E. M. Barton, Hinsdale, Iowa.

**"HANNIBAL."**

Grand Champion German Coach Stallion; owned by J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind.

succeeding divisions would suffice for one set of animals to vacate the barns and the next set in order to occupy them before its appointed show date. Division A was formed of horses, asses and mules; Division B, of cattle; Division C, of sheep; Division D, of swine; Division E, of poultry, pigeons and pet stock; Division F, of dogs and cats; Division G, of

southern breeding cattle; Division H, of carload lots of cattle. The different

Holstein, Oldenburg and Trakehnen); 5, English Coach (including Cleveland Bay and Yorkshire); 6, Hackney; 7, Morgan; 8, Saddle; 9, Shetland Pony; 10, Percheron; 11, French Draft; 12, Clydesdale; 13, Shire; 14, Belgian Draft; 15, Suffolk Punch; 16, Arabian; 17, Asses; 18, Mules; 19, Roadsters; 20, Roadsters for others than dealers; 21, Harness Horses;

22, Ponies in Harness; 23, Business Horses in Harness; 24, Horses of Commerce; 24-A,

**"RANGER."**

First Prize Winner Weanling-Morgan Stallion; owned by C. F. Dewey, Amboy, Ill.

**"ROYAL" AND "HARRY."**

First Prize Pair of Geldings. Owned by Thomas Wilson, of Pleasant Plains, Ill.

**"BANDIT."**

First Prize, three years old, French Coach Horse; owned by Wm. McLaughlin, Kansas City, Mo.





PRIZE-WINNING JACKS. EXHIBITED BY L. M. MONSEES AND SONS, SMITHTON, MISSOURI.

Three-Gaited Saddle Horses. Class 1, Standard Trotters, competed in 35 age, sex, produce or stud sections, for first, second, third, fourth and fifth cash prizes, ranging from \$100 down to \$30, and a first and second commendation divided among the seven best in each section. In this way \$10,325 was awarded among 502 entries of standard trotters. There was only one prize section for the Suffolk Punch class and one for the Arabian class, but there were twenty or more prize sections for each of the more prominent breeding classes, and from six or eight to a dozen or more for each of such classes as mules, the commercial roadsters and three-gaited saddle horses.

For numbers and high-class specimens of all the favorite breeds it was incomparably the greatest show of horses, asses and mules ever brought together for comparison anywhere in the world. People who had heard of the famous coach, draft and other breeds of England, Belgium, France and Germany, could here compare them all with each other and with the finest products of American breeding establishments. Such

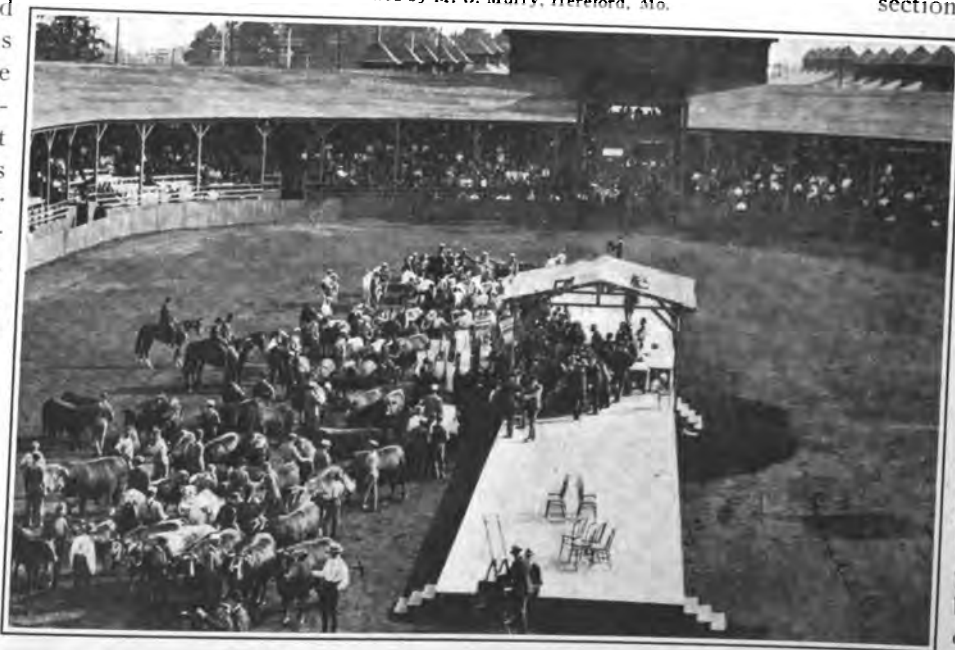
comparisons could hardly fail to promote a resetting of breeding and feeding standards, an improvement of existing types and the ultimate development of new and specially valuable types.

The horse show was opened on August 24th with a grand parade in the Live Stock Forum, from 9 to 10 a. m., of Standard Trotters and Clydesdales. It was continued, forenoon and afternoon, from day to day, Sunday excepted, till the evening of September 1st. Each of the eight days witnessed a grand morning parade of two or more of the leading classes. In this time entries had all been judged in their respective sections and the awards of

the judges had been announced. It may be remarked here that at the close of each division exhibition the exhibitors held meetings, made speeches and adopted resolutions lauding the treatment they had received, and highly commending the admirable management and successful efforts of the Live Stock Department. Under the rules all prizes were awarded by individual judges on the "one judge system," and by



THE LARGEST MULE IN THE UNITED STATES.  
Owned by M. B. Murry, Hereford, Mo.



EXHIBITION OF PRIZE-WINNING CATTLE.

## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

comparison. The judges were chosen for their especial qualifications and their intimate knowledge of the prized characteristics and qualities of the breeds to be judged by them. Only such animals as had been awarded first prizes in their respective classes were



HEAD OF  
HIGHLAND BULL.

This interesting animal was "Sir Andrew," 1742. Warner M. Van Norden, of Rye, New York, was the only exhibitor of animals of this class. His exhibit consisted of two bulls, five cows and three heifers.



"FLORINE OF RIVER MEADOW"—Grand Champion, Brown Swiss.



"LUCINDA'S BOY"—Ayrshire Grand Champion.

Giants and dwarfs are both expected, as a rule, to show some deformity of feature, some ill-proportioned development, some displeasing want of symmetry. But at this Exposition were seen the largest horse and the smallest horse of which there is any authentic record, and both were admired as differently sized models of perfectly developed horse-flesh.

Here were seen also the largest asses and mules ever shown, that were at the same time perfect models of the

eligible to championship awards, and the championships were in each instance awarded by the judge who awarded the breed's class prizes. The judges for Division A were:

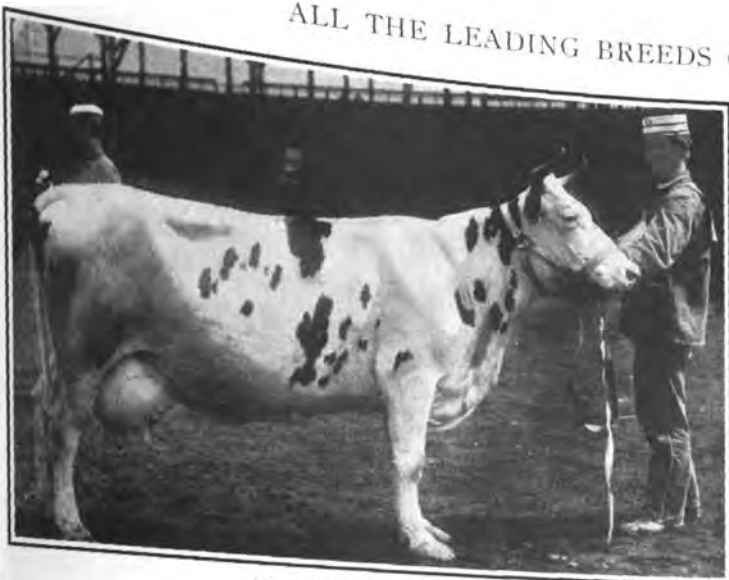
W. A. Banks, La Porte, Indiana; Von Fritz Bardeleben, Germany; Hamilton Busby, New York City; John S. Castleman, Louisville, Kentucky; John A. Craig, College Station, Texas; Major Thomas Cruse, United States Army, Saint Louis, Missouri; W. A. Dobson, Marion, Iowa; Henry Fairfax, Adlie, Virginia; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Missouri; L. Grabensee, Celle, Germany; George B. Hale, Kansas City, Missouri; S. Noble King, Bloomington, Illinois; Mr. Mernieuwe, Brussels, Belgium; Amos F. Moore, Polo, Illinois; Van Outgarden, Tirlemont, Belgium; Walter Palmer, Ottawa, Illinois; E. A. Powell, Syracuse, New York; W. E. Pritchard, Ottawa, Illinois; C. L. Bailey, Lexington, Kentucky; G. R. Robinson, Saint Louis, Missouri; W. C. Talbert, Wabash, Indiana; Charles S. Turnbull, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Charles R. Taylor, Williamsville, Illinois.

ideal development of such animals, showing that there has been wonderful progress in breeding those classes since the Kentucky breeders, in the first half of the last century, began to explore Spain and Malta for the largest jacks and jennets obtainable, no matter how clumsy or ungainly. During the progress of the horse, jack and mule show, there were several grand parades of all the classes of Division A along the principal avenues of the Exposition, and multitudes of people thus had the opportunity of a lifetime to study and compare the finest specimens of twenty-four different types, all in great request on account of their special merits.

The exhibition of cattle, Division B, opened in the forenoon of September 13th and was brought to a close on September 23d. The show opened the first day with a big

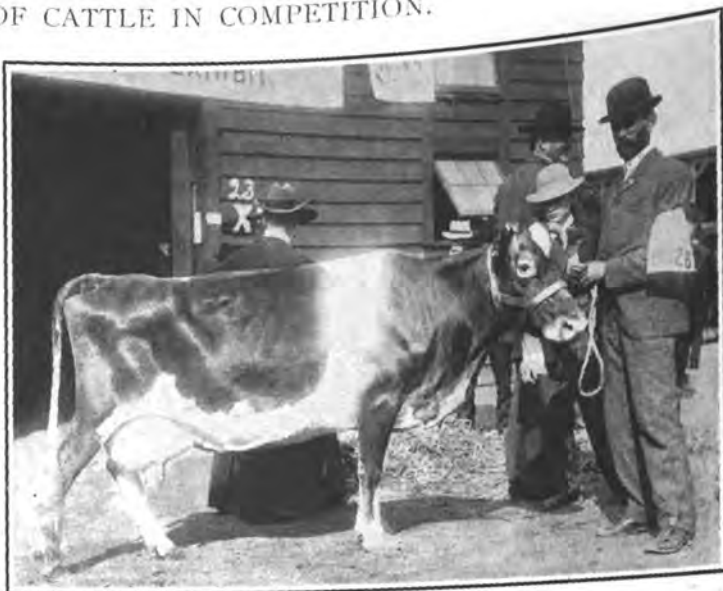


PARADE OF PRIZE-WINNING CATTLE AROUND THE ARENA.



"JOLLIE JOHANNA."

Grand Champion Holstein Cow. Exhibited by World's Fair H. F. Association.



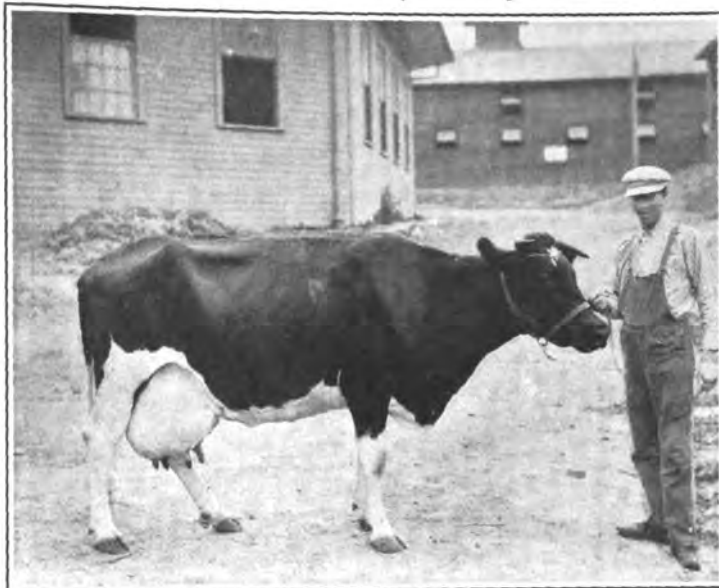
"PRIDE OF HOME."

Grand Champion Guernsey, ten years old, exhibited by J. L. Hope, of Madison, N. J.

parade of cattle of all classes through the Exposition grounds. The beef breeds were entered in the following numbered classes: Class 25, Shorthorns; 26, Hereford; 27, Aberdeen-Angus; 28, Galloway; 29, Red Polled; 30, Devon; 31, Polled Durham; 32, Brown Swiss. The numbered classes of milk breeds were: 33, Jersey; 34, Holstein-Friesian; 35, Ayrshire; 36, Guernsey. Other classes not included in the foregoing were: 37, Dutch Belted; 42, Highland; 42-A, Kerry; 44, Oxen. There were no entries in the catalogue of Classes 38, 39, 40 and 41, the French Canadian, Norman, Senimental and Sussex. From September 19th to September 22d, inclusive, fat cattle of all the beef breeds were awarded prizes and championships in twenty-two sections. From September

14th to September 22d, inclusive, the dairy breeds competed with each other for special prizes and championships in twenty-four sections.

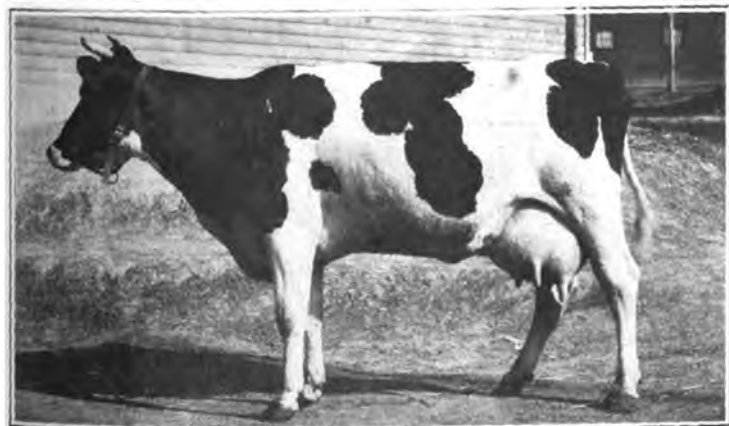
To each breeding class prizes were awarded in numerous sections, in which the animals of that blood were classified to compete with each other for prizes, according to age, sex or other special condition. The decision carried from three to five cash awards to each section. The Shorthorns competed with each other in twenty-six sections for as many sets of prizes. All the leading breeds were treated with similar liberality, but a few of the breeds, less generally introduced and numerous in the country, were



"SLADYBROOK GERBEN" No. 43,753.

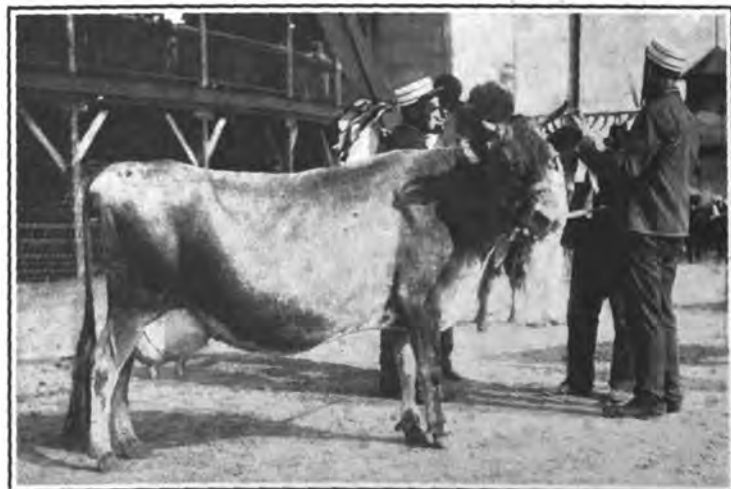
Advanced Registry Holstein Cow. Sire, Gerben Fourth Sultan; Dam, Zickoline. 195.71 pounds of butter fat in eighty days in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition demonstration. Great show cow. Owned by World's Fair Holstein Friesian Association.

shown at the Exposition in only a limited number of entries. There was exhibited here, however, the most numerous collection ever shown of the finest specimens of all the approved



JULIANA DE KOL, FAMOUS CALIFORNIA HOLSTEIN COW.

Because of her fame as a milk and butter producer Juliana de Kol was sent to the Exposition by the California Promotion Committee as a regularly accredited delegate to the Congress of the National Butter Makers' Association. She came across the mountains and plains from San Francisco in a special car attached to the Overland Limited passenger train and was cared for by two attendants. Juliana de Kol produces her weight in milk every two weeks, and her record in this respect as a two-year-old with her first calf has never been equaled. Her record by official tests is as follows: Seven days, 417 pounds of milk, 22 pounds of butter fat; thirty days, 1,852 pounds of milk, 92 pounds of butter fat; 100 days 5,886 pounds of milk, 283 pounds of butter fat. Juliana de Kol arrived at the Exposition October 20th, and remained two weeks.



"FIGGIS 76,106."

Grand Champion Jersey Cow. Exhibited by Thomas W. Lawson, Boston.



breeds of the world. During the live stock exhibitions there was in progress in the four great model dairy barns of the department, a "cow demonstration" of 120 days' duration, which dated from the first month of the Exposition, and the preparation and training of the cows for this protracted testing had been in progress for a solid year before the opening of the Exposition, in the case of the Jerseys at least. The Jersey breeding associations of the United States installed forty Jersey cows selected from the famous herds in a model dairy at Jerseyville, Illinois, early in 1903, and a corps of experts began a course of feeding with balanced rations, acclimatizing and training them for the Exposition demonstration. In this herd were many for each of which \$15,000 had been refused. After this year of preliminary testing, twenty-five of the forty Jerseys were selected and entered in the demonstration at Saint Louis. Associations

trating in a comprehensive way the practical adaptabilities of the different breeds of pure-bred cows. The strictly dairy breeds were encouraged to beat their best previous records, while further tests enabled the dual-purpose breeds to demonstrate their value for both dairying and beef production; and the entire demonstration was so conducted as to reveal the food cost in each case, and to illustrate food values and the relative merits of different rations. Every mouthful of food consumed by each cow was weighed and recorded, and the cows were fed for 120 days for the butter and cheese test, feeding, milking, weighing

and recording being done in the most careful manner by experts. It was not so much a competitive test as a demonstration of all that is best in each breed. Prizes were awarded to the herds and to individual cows, and the same cows were allowed to compete also in the cattle show for individual and



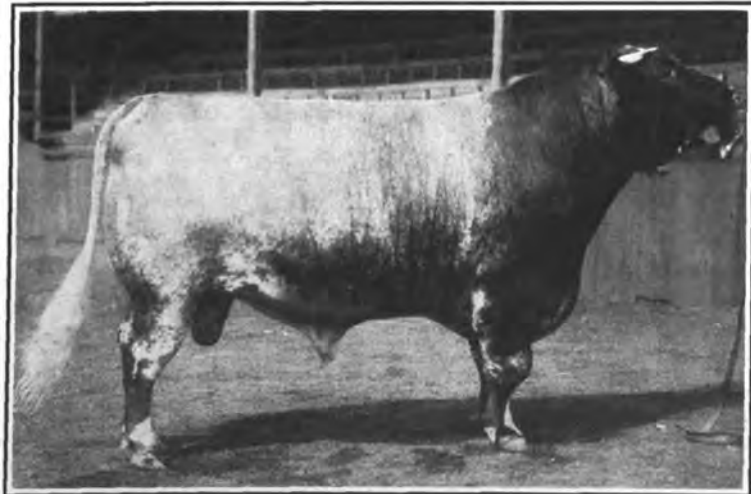
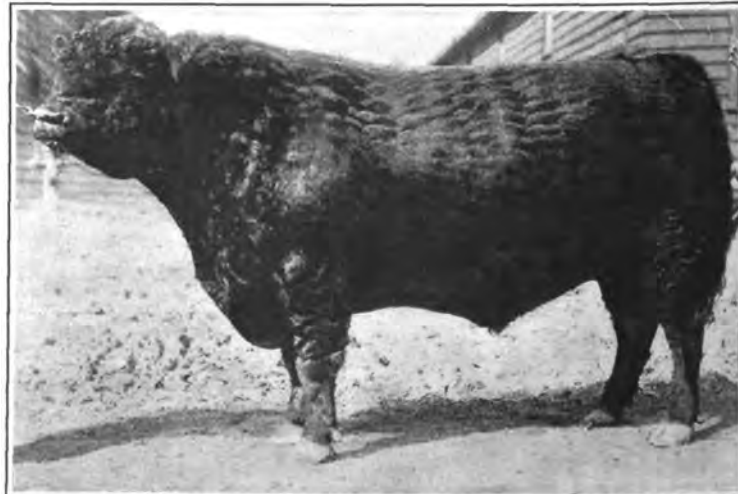
HEREFORDS IN THE CATTLE PARADE.

PRIME LAD AND LORNA DOONE.  
Grand Champion Hereford Bull and Cow.UPLAND HOBBOY AND FLORINE.  
Grand Champion Brown Swiss Bull and Cow.

of Holstein breeders, Shorthorn breeders, Brown Swiss breeders and Devon breeders entered at the same time selected herds of those breeds, the Shorthorns equaling the Jerseys in number, the Holsteins numbering fifteen, the other herds being composed of fewer cows.

While this demonstration retained the dairy test as developed at former Expositions, it provided for further tests illus-

herd prizes. The barns in which these cows were kept were models of cleanliness, comfort and sanitary equipment. The milk of each cow was delivered to Chief Taylor, of the Agriculture Department, whose corps of expert chemists and butter-makers with their model dairy equipment, weighed, analyzed and recorded each cow's cheese, butter and beef-making product. The complete records of the prolonged

"CHOICE GOODS."  
Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull, five years old."WORTHY III."  
Grand Champion Galloway Bull.

## DAIRY COW DEMONSTRATIONS AND BUTTER TESTS.

demonstration were full of practical benefit to the farmer in enabling him to make an intelligent comparison of breed qualities, and of the values of balanced rations in the production of muscle, bone and fat.

The judges of cattle who made the awards in Division B on the same "one judge" system adopted for all



"MERRY MADDERN'S THIRD SON."  
Grand Champion Jersey Bull.

the live stock divisions, were:

W. S. Carlyle, Fort Collins, Colorado; Thomas Clark, Beecher, Illinois; T. S. Cooley, Amherst, Massachusetts; John A. Craig, College Station, Texas; C. F. Curtis, Ames, Iowa; T. S. Haecker, Saint Anthony Park, Minnesota; W. A. Harris, Chicago, Illinois; F. B. Mumford, Columbia, Missouri; H. W. Mumford, Urbana, Illinois; C. S. Plumb, Columbus, Ohio; W. R. Spann, Dallas, Texas.

Southern Breeding Cattle: Thomas Cook, Beecher, Illinois; Isaac Forbes Henry, Illinois; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Missouri.

Jersey Cattle: J. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pennsylvania.

The dairy cow demonstration began in June and continued for 120 days, ending October 13th. It was conducted in accordance with strict rules, under the superintendence of Professor E. E. Farrington of the University of Minnesota, representing the Committee of the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. The cows were weighed individually for six successive days at the beginning and at the close of the period, each cow to be credited with four cents a pound for weight gained and charged with four cents a pound for weight lost. The record of each cow for each succeeding ten-day period

was regularly tabulated and published. One aim of the demonstration was to show the relative value in dollars and cents between the dual purpose and single purpose cows. The Short-

horns, Holsteins and Brown Swiss were the dual purpose breeds, showing milk and beef qualities. The results have been extensively tabulated.



FIRST PRIZE ANGUS. CAR LOAD LOTS.

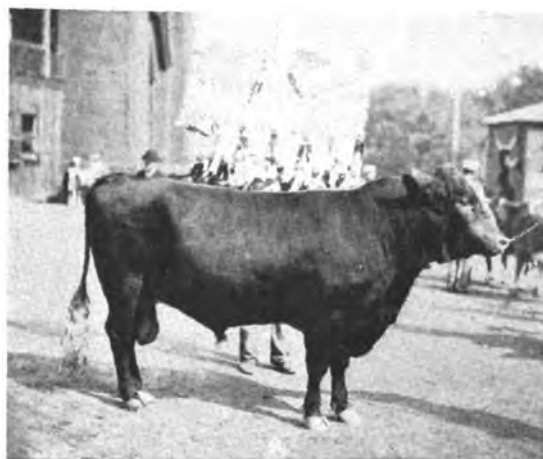


"PRINCE ITO II."  
Grand Champion Angus Bull.

To shield northern herds from any danger of contracting the dreaded southern cattle fever through contact with southern range cattle at the Expo-

sition, the Southern Breeding and Range Cattle Show was made the last, beginning on November 9th and ending on November 12th. The breeding classes were judged individ-

ually in the Live Stock Forum, and were very fine specimens of the favorite pure breeds. The entries included over a thousand head when the judging began. The range cattle were judged in pens of fifteen each, and were all high-grade cattle in fine flesh. The importance of the show, from a commercial standpoint, caused it to be attended by all the large cattle buyers and representatives of the big packing firms. The show closed with a free Wild West show of broncho-busting, fancy-roping, cattle-tying, etc., in which in the afternoon of November 12th many of the most famous cow-boys of the



"KING HENRY."  
Grand Champion Devon. First Class.

cattle ranges won great applause from crowds of spectators in the Live Stock Forum.

During the summer and fall a long succession of butter tests for prizes were conducted under the auspices of the National Creamery Butter Makers' Association. Hundreds



TWO-YEAR-OLD HEREFORDS.  
First prize, car load lots.



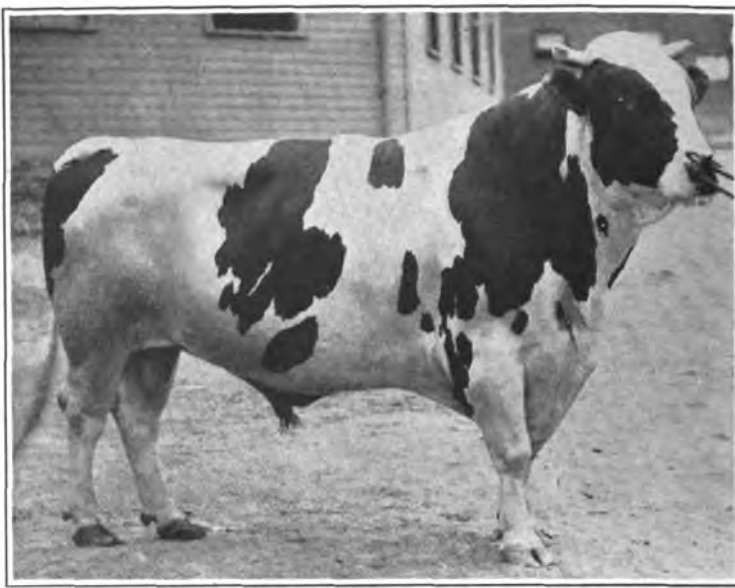
SHORT HORN CHAMPIONS.  
Range cattle show.



HEREFORD BULLS IN THE ARENA.

of samples entered by butter-makers of many States were tested in these contests, and credited with merit marks upon the aggregates of which the awards were to be based. The Association held its Eleventh Annual Meeting at the Exposition from October 24th to October 28th, inclusive.

The Sheep and Goat show (Division C), and the Swine show (Division D), were conducted simultaneously, beginning October 5th and ending October 13th. The principal breeding classes of sheep and goats—Shropshire, Cotswold, Oxford, Southdown, Hampshire, Cheviot, Leicester, Merino A, Merino C, Rambouillet, Dorset, Lincoln and Angora goats—were judged in forty-five sections, besides the fat sheep and championship contests. Other breeds—Tunis, Kent or Romney Marsh, Persian and Suffolk sheep and Cashmere and milch goats were judged in additional sections. All dressed sheep seen in New York City meat shops are labeled "Canada mutton," and Canada was also conspicuous in the sheep show at Saint Louis, win-



HOLSTEIN BULL, SAREARTEE LAD, No. 23,971.

Sire, Maurice Bonkin, 22,394. Dam, Belle Sareartee, 23,039. Owned by World's Fair Holstein Friesian Association. He has more daughters in advanced registry and more sons the heads of herds than any other Holstein bull.

ning nearly all the prizes for rams in the Southdown, Dorset, Merino, Oxford, Leicester and Lincoln classes. In other classes, including Shropshires and Cotswolds, the breeders

of the United States competed more successfully. The premier championships for breeders of sheep were awarded to Canada on Shropshires, on Southdowns, on Leicesters and on Lincolns; to England on Cotswolds, Oxfords and Hampshires; to United States breeders on Cheviots, Merinos, Rambouillets, Dorsets and Angora goats. Of the premier championships for sheep exhibitors five were awarded Canadians and seven to United States exhibitors.

An international sheep and goat shearing contest was held in the Live Stock Forum on October 12th for



"MORNING GLORY."

Dutch Belted, Grand Champion sweepstakes cow.

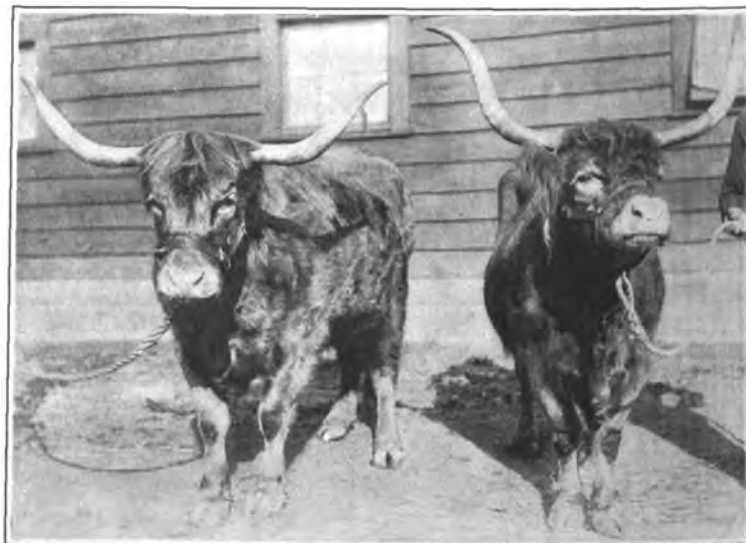
the following sets of prizes:

(1) Professional for speed, first prize \$125, second \$65; (2) Professional, for quality, same amounts; (3) Agricultural College Students



IN THE LIVE STOCK ARENA.

Parade of Holsteins, Shorthorns, Herefords, Brown Swiss and other famous breeds.



PRIZE HIGHLAND COWS.

Owned by W. M. Van Norden, Rye, New York.





HEAD OF COTSWOLD RAM.



PERSIAN FLAT-TAILED EWE.



LINCOLN RAM.

and quality, same amounts; (6) Free for all, hand shearing against machine shearing, \$125.

The judges of sheep and goats were:

A. A. Arnold, Galesville, Wis.; W. N. Cowden, Quaker City, Ohio; C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa; E. L. Davis, Davisburg, Mich.; J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, Pa.; Ira L. Hiller, West Bay City, Mich.; E. D. King, Burlington, Kan.; John Marshall, Cass City, Mich.; B. F. Miller, Flint, Mich.; W. T. Potts, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Skinner, Lafayette, Ind.; Geo. F. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Woodford, Paris, Ky.

The principal breeding classes of swine—Po-

land-China, Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey, Chester White, Large Yorkshire, Essex and Tamworth, were judged in forty-five

sections, including the fat barrow sections. The Cheshire, Victoria, Small Yorkshire or Suffolk and Hampshire were likewise judged for awards.

When the premier championships were announced on October 14th, Canada was awarded the championship for breeders on Large Yorkshires and on Tamworths, and the championship for exhibitors on Tamworths.

It was the unanimous opinion of the breeders present that there was shown here the largest and best collection ever assembled of all the improved breeds of sheep, goats and swine from all the breeding districts of the world. They predicted

that nothing approaching it in extent and high quality would be seen again in twenty-five years, if ever. The Swine exhibit consisted of 1,827 hogs. Eleven breeds were represented,



GRAND CHAMPION CHEVIOT EWE.



GRAND CHAMPION LINCOLN EWE.



GRAND CHAMPION SHROPSHIRE.



GRAND CHAMPION OXFORD RAM.



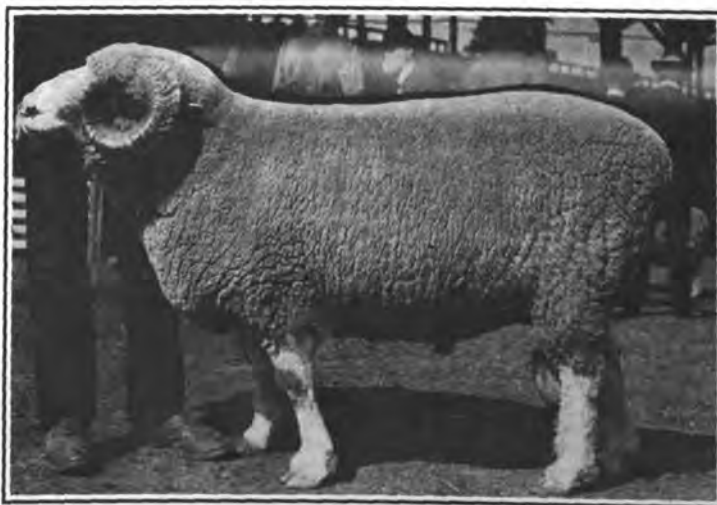
GRAND CHAMPION SOUTHDOWN RAM.



GRAND CHAMPION OXFORD EWE.



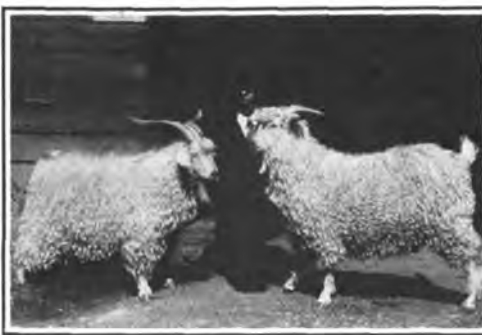
GRAND CHAMPION MERINO RAM.



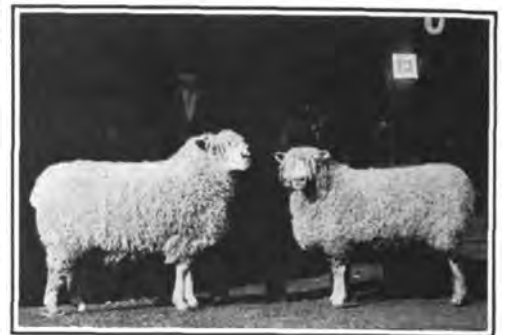
GRAND CHAMPION DORSET RAM.



TOGGENBERGER. Swiss Buck and Doe (Milk Goats).



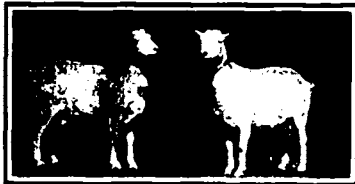
GRAND CHAMPION AND JUNIOR CHAMPION ANGORA BUCKS.



COTSWOLD RAM AND EWE. GRAND CHAMPIONS.

with one hundred and thirty-seven exhibitors, representing fifteen States and Canada, viz:

Missouri, twenty-eight exhibitors, 304 head; Illinois, twenty-one exhibitors, 387 head; Indiana, eighteen exhibitors, 186 head; Iowa, fifteen exhibitors, 184 head; Nebraska, nine exhibitors, sixty-one head; Ohio, eight exhibitors, 103 head; Kansas, eight exhibitors, 103 head;



AMERICAN MILCH GOATS.

Ontario, six exhibitors, 187 head; Tennessee, six exhibitors, forty-eight head; Kentucky, five exhibitors, seventy-six head; Minnesota, three exhibitors, fifty-seven head; Wisconsin, three exhibitors, forty-two head; New York, two exhibitors, nine head; Pennsylvania, two exhibitors, fifty-six head; Massachusetts, one exhibitor, eighteen head; Arkansas, one exhibitor, six head.

Of each herd there were:

Poland Chinas, thirty-eight exhibitors, 312 head; Berkshires, thirty exhibitors, 368 head; Durocs, twenty-nine exhibitors, 336 head; Chester Whites, twenty-two exhibitors, 362 head; Large Yorkshires, five exhibitors, 129 head; Essex, four exhibitors, 125 head; Tamworths, four exhibitors, eighty-six head; Victorias, two exhibitors, thirty head; Cheshires, one exhibitor, five head; Hampshires, two exhibitors, thirty-six head; Small Yorkshires, one exhibitor, thirteen head.

The liberal cash prizes aggregating \$50,000 for the swine show was greatly in excess of any amount ever before offered. The National Live Stock Exchange held sessions at the Exposition during the exhibitions of sheep and swine. The judges of swine were:

E. N. Ball, Hamburg, Mich.; J. J. Ferguson, Chicago, Ill.; B. J. Hargan, Glencoe, Oklahoma; E. D. Klever, Bloomingsburg, Ohio; J. A. Shade, Kingsley, Iowa; W. E. Spicer, Bushnell, Ill.; F. M. Srout, McLean, Ill.

Opening October 25th and closing November 5th, the



GRAND CHAMPION ANGORA DOE.



GROUP OF PERSIAN SHEEP.

show of Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock (Division E), and of Dogs and Cats (Division F), drew large crowds of people every day to the coops, cages and kennels in the live-stock barns. The visitor who was not a breeder or a "fancier" saw there hundreds of distinct and strongly marked varieties of

barn-yard fowls, pigeons, rabbits, dogs and cats, entirely new to him and whose names he had never heard before. Prizes amounting to \$22,081, induced poultry and pigeon and pet-stock breeders to reveal the wonders they have wrought in the way of developing so many fixed and distinguishable breeds of chickens, geese, ducks, turkeys, guineas, peacocks, pigeons, and rabbits,



AMERICAN BREED KIDS.

each highly prized for some distinguishing quality of beauty or meritorious productiveness. There were over 10,000 entries, including over fifty varieties of pigeons, some of unusual variety and beauty. There were rare, and to most of the visitors previously unknown, types of peacocks, turkeys, geese and ducks, as well as all the standard breeds. The bantam show was especially rich in Lilliputian novelties, all the large utility breeds of chickens being represented by miniature reproductions among the bantams. An incubator demonstration with the hatching of chickens by the thousand accompanied the show. The rabbit show included everything from the Flemish Giants weighing twenty pounds to the diminutive pink-eyed bunny. There were twenty-one breeds, some of

# DOG SHOW BROUGHT OUT THE CHOICEST SPECIMENS.

them purchased at fancy prices from foreign breeders and imported especially for this show. One of the prettiest of these was the Himalayan, with ears, nose, tail and feet raven black, while the rest of the body is snow white. A silver fawn, the only one in America, was much admired for its silky fur. The American Poultry Association was in session at the Exposition while this show was progressing.

With prizes amounting to \$15,204, there was brought together at Saint Louis in October the choicest specimens of the leading kennels, foreign and domestic. Of the seventy-four classes for which liberal prizes were offered, the various kinds of Setters, Pointers, Spaniels, Collies, Saint Bernards, Terriers, Bull Terriers, Great Danes, Beagles and Toy Dogs were largely represented, and only a few of the seventy-four classes included in the prize offerings were left without nominations. The

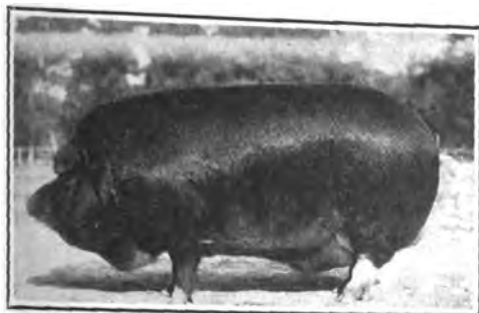


HEAD OF VICTORIA BOAR.

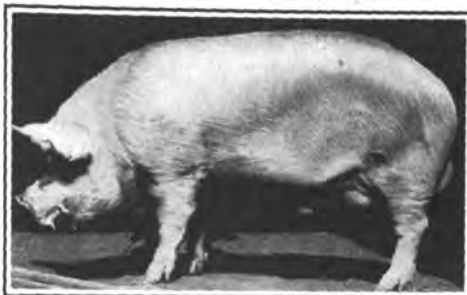
In spite of all efforts from this class, the Live Stock Department insisted on preserving its classification, and the result was a triumph of idea which will be felt for many years.

The show itself was conducted on the highest plane. The four best judges in the country for their particular breeds were selected. They were: James Mortimer, of New York, James Cole, of Kansas City, Henry Jarrett, of Philadelphia and Marsch C. Byers, of Grand Rapids. Typical specimens of all the leading breeds were present. One of the large barns, previously used for dairying tests, was devoted to the purpose. Joseph A. Graham, of Saint Louis, was Superintendent, and Doctor George W. Clayton, of Chicago, Assistant Superintendent. Henry Besch, of Saint Louis, had charge of the benching.

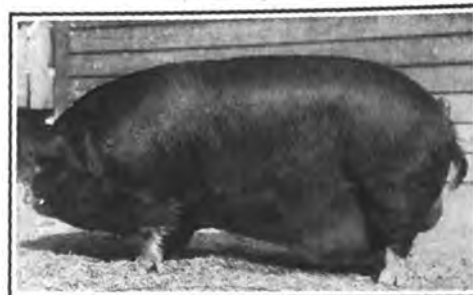
Under the instruction of the Live Stock Department, the benching was made of fresh planking and was entirely new.



"PREMIER LONGFELLOW,"  
Grand Champion Berkshire Boar.



"COLSTON ECLIPSE,"  
Grand Champion Yorkshire Boar.



"THE MEDDLER,"  
Grand Champion Poland-China Boar.

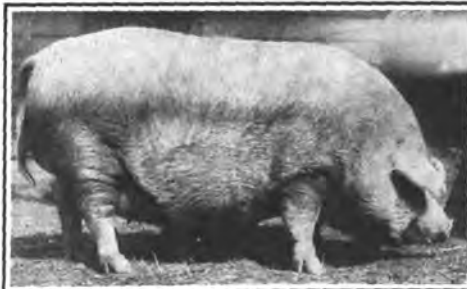
show of dogs had the especially valuable effect of creating a movement in the direction of shows for the benefit and encouragement of breeders. Heretofore, dog shows in this

This plan was adopted largely to avoid the danger of contagion from benching which had been previously used.

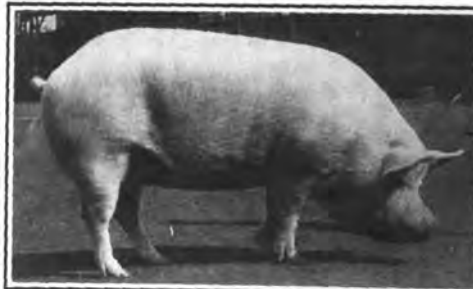
The pigeon exhibit embraced nearly 1,400 pigeons, repre-



GRAND CHAMPION TAMWORTH BOAR.



"BIG MARY," GRAND CHAMPION WHITE SOW.



GRAND CHAMPION YORKSHIRE SOW.

country had been largely for mere professional exhibitors, who cared nothing whatever for the improvement of breeds and were dealers rather than students.

sending the best fanciers. One exhibitor came all the way from Germany. The quality in all classes was of the highest standard. The collection of English carriers was particularly



HAMPSHIRE BOAR AND SOW.



"LADY LUCILLE."



GRAND AND JR., CHAMPION BERKSHIRE SOWS



## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

BROWN CHINESE GANDER—First Prize.  
Charles McClave, New London, Ohio.

fine, Charles Jensch of Chicago, winning most of the prizes. The honors in the fine display of dragoons were divided between Mr. Wright and C. E. Twombly. Most of the fine exhibit of Magpies was from the collections of A. W. Drake and Doctor Gibson, the latter having most of the prize-takers. Russian Trumpeters represented the best in the country, owned by L. A. Jansen, of Milwaukee. Swallows were also a fine collection, owned by Mr. Jansen and A. Samuels, of Buffalo, New York. Mr. Jansen secured most of the prizes.

Oriental Frills made an excellent showing, and honors were divided between Doctor C. H. A. Meyer, H. Strauf, C. Clusman, and Henry Juste, all of Baltimore. Turbits made an attractive show, but there were not many of them; the same with owls. Mr. Ewald exhibited some fine owls in all the classes and was the principal prize winner. English Pouters were exhibited by Mr. Hofer, of Cincinnati, Wagner Brothers, of Chicago, and Mr. Miller, of Saint Louis. The display of Pigmy pouters included many imported birds, among them those of Mr. Ed. Schmid, of Washington, D. C., who won a big share of the prizes. Dr. C. H. Jones, of Rome, N. Y., also showed some prize-winning birds. The Maltese Hen Pigeons were a grand sight. They are very peculiar pigeons. Mr. Korb, of Milwaukee, was the largest exhibitor and won most of the prizes. Pack Brothers, of Cleveland, Ohio, showed a lot of Polish Lynx, Austrian Strassers, and other varieties.

Among the pigeons were some of the Giant Runts, which brought forth considerable discussion. Messrs. Wood and Moore, of California, showed some large specimens, as large as Pekin ducks. These monsters had feathers on their legs, which some claimed were a disqualification. However, the judge

could not see it that way altogether, so he divided the honors with Mr. Dimling, who showed clean-legged birds, though not nearly as large as the other birds. Next in line were Tumblers of all varieties, and honors were divided. Messrs Jaeger, Lauterbach and Schaefer, of Baltimore, won many prizes; also Messrs Wallin and Muir, of Chicago, Mr. Diekman, of St. Louis, Howard Young, of Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Jenner, of Detroit, Mich., and a few others.

In the other varieties there were only a few in each class, but they were all fine specimens; Mr. Ewald, of Cincinnati, showed most of them. Nearly every fancier left the great pigeon show of the World's Fair feeling well satisfied that a record was made that will live forever. The judges of poultry, pigeons, and rabbits were:

Poultry: Henry Berrar, San Jose, Cal.; George Burgott, Lawton Station, N. Y.; Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor, Ontario; Charles T. Corman, Carlisle, Pa.; M. F. Delano, Millville, N. J.; W. C. Denny, Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Emery, Carthage, Mo.; W. R. Graves, Springfield, Mass.; D. T. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Ill.; George D. Holden, Owatonna, Minn.; S. B. Johnston, Fairland, Ind.; F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga.; Charles McClave, New London, Ohio; Charles F. Rhodes, Topeka, Kas.; Thomas F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa; W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Iowa; F. H. Shellbarger, West Liberty, Iowa; Eugene Sites, Elyria, Ohio; James Tucker, Concord, Mich.; Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.

Pigeons: Joseph F. Bardroff, Washington, D. C.; L. A. Jansen, Milwaukee, Wis.; Thomas Jenner, Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Robinson, Sioux City, Iowa.

Belgian hares and rabbits: R. J. Finley, Macon, Mo.

The two departments of Forestry and of Fish and Game were under the same Chief, Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, and shared the space in the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game. Dr. Bean is the author of standard works on fish and fisheries. He had long been connected with the work of the United States Fish Commission, and with Government

COCHIN COCK—First Prize.  
M. T. Burn, Tiltsburg, Canada.MRS. DELLA MAXWELL,  
Fayette, Mo., and her favorite hen.WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK.  
First Prize.BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK.  
First Prize.LIGHT BRAHMA COCK.  
First Prize.LIGHT BRAHMA COCKEREL.  
First Prize.



BUFF COCHON COCK—First Prize.



WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKEREL.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLET.



BUFF ORPINGTON COCK.

researches relating to forests and plants, and was made Chief of the Department of Fish and Fisheries for the Commissioner-General of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900. His work there won him a gold medal.

Dr. Bean was assisted at Saint Louis by J. C. Van Hook, as Superintendent of Special Groups, and by F. T. Charles, as Superintendent of Commercial Forestry.

The Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game was 600 feet long by 300 feet wide, and was admirably adapted to the display of the interesting exhibits with which it was filled. But there were exhibits belonging to the two departments which covered many acres of outside space or were placed in other buildings. Canada, in addition to her large and well filled section in this palace, had at the rear of her pavilion a forestry building of her own, filled with commercial forestry specimens.

Besides her large aquarium displays of fish, and her large exhibits of forestry in the palace, Missouri had an outside park of live deer, bear, raccoons, opossums, squirrels, wolves, foxes, skunks, etc.; game birds such as grouse, quails, wild turkeys, and many varieties of wild ducks, geese, pelicans and swans, swimming in small lakes. A hunter's lodge in this inclosure contained innumerable mounted specimens of the fish and game known to Missouri hunters. Much outside ground was covered with enormous tree trunks from various lumber districts, and of course they could not be shown in any building. New York's model forest tree nursery, and the United States Bureau of Forestry's demonstrations of the principles and practice of tree planting, were necessarily out-door exhibits.

Nineteen of our States were represented by Forestry exhibits: Arkansas, California, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming. The twenty-six foreign countries represented were: Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, France and French Colonies, Germany, Great Britain, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Mexico, New South Wales, New Zealand, Peru, Porto Rico, Portugal, Siam, Spain, Venezuela. The inside displays of woods, tree sections, finished lumber, wood

work, wooden wares, cooperage and basketry, included secondary forest products, such as the industries based on wood pulp, dyes, gums, resins, turpentine, vegetable wax, alcohol, tan-bark, medicinal plants, rubber, and materials for brooms and brushes. Probably the widest range of valuable forest products appeared in the great exhibits made by Brazil and Mexico. They included rubber, resins, gums, varnishes, dye-stuffs, cordage, fibres, rattans, tanning materials, quinine and numerous other medicinal products, oils, wax, vegetable wool and basketry, with innumerable cabinet woods and building timbers of remarkable beauty and excellence. Japan installed

a wonderful revelation of such forest products as camphor, wax, turpentine, varnishes, and the countless utilities of bamboo, with her varied show of cabinet and construction woods. France and her colonies seemed to challenge any other government to surpass her in forest resources or in the products obtained from them by her industries. Ar-



WHITE LEGHORN COCK, \$200.



SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE HEN.



BRONZE TURKEY COCK—First Prize.

gentine exhibited 216 different kinds of wood. Venezuela, with her collection of 303 varieties of construction timber, made exhibits of soap, chemicals, medicinal preparations, dye-woods, rubber, resins, fibre plants, vegetable wool, silk and cotton, as the products of her forests. Peru, Porto Rico, Portugal, Siam, the Central American Republics, Haiti, Cuba, Ceylon and Canada all made most interesting displays of forest resources. The Canadian section of the palace was ornamented with a very handsome rustic structure composed of 3,000 varieties of native Canadian woods. The German section was devoted to graphic illustrations of the management of the State forests, pictures of the forests themselves, maps, implements, reports, statistics, forest regulations, elucidations of arboricultural science and the education of foresters.

The lumbering interests of the various States of the American Union took care that their forest wealth should be demonstrated in the most effective manner at the Exposition. Sections, quarterings, dressed surfaces and panelings, were shown of all sorts of woods. There were hubs, spokes, axe handles, plow beams and handles, and thousands of other things made out of oak, hickory, elm, locust, or whatever wood is best for such purposes. Baskets, barrels and packages of all sorts were in evidence, as well as fine specimens



DR. TARLETON H. BEAN.

Chief of the Departments of Forestry, Fish and Game. Dr. Bean was Director of Forestry and Fisheries for the United States at the Paris Exposition in 1900. He was Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Fish and Fisheries of the United States Government, Curator of the Department of Fisheries in the United States Museum, representative of the United States Fish Commission at the Chicago and Atlanta Expositions and Director of the Aquarium at New York.

Perhaps the most beautifully finished structure of wood that was ever seen anywhere was the cottage erected in the section devoted to the exhibit of the Southern Long-Leaved Yellow Pine interests. It was a surprising example of the perfection, beauty and wonderful variety of finish of which the famous hardwood pine of the Gulf States is susceptible.

A large space near this cottage in the west end of the Palace was filled by the United States Bureau of Forestry with exhibits illustrating processes of forest culture and management, forest topography, geographical distribution, forest works, maps, statistics, timber sanitation; planting to hold the surface of sand dunes; processes and examples of testing and comparing the strength of different woods; object lessons showing results of artificial

of furniture or joiners' work. Besides the exhibits in the Palace, the House of Hoo Hoo was a most comprehensive museum of wood-work made out of nearly every kind of timber used in America. California exhibited seventy-one varieties of cabinet woods; a yellow pine log 3 feet 6 inches at the butt and 144 feet long, yet 2 feet 6 inches in diameter at the top; a sugar pine log 84 inches in diameter; a single piece of timber 44 feet long squared to 22 x 22 inches. The State of Washington exhibited enormous cross sections of giant trees; a finished spruce plank 10 feet wide; another 22 feet long by 5 feet wide.

treatment for the preservation of railroad and other construction timber from insects or decay, and illustrating wrong methods in lumbering and in tapping turpentine orchards. In a large arcade illuminated by natural light were large colored and uncolored transparencies on which were depicted magnificent pictures, typical scenes and timbering operations. Large collections nearby of diseased construction timbers, and of others surviving uninjured after many years use, illustrated results of treatment by various preservatives.

It was not easy to estimate how much of the building was devoted to fish and game, so many States and countries having shown their forestry, fish and game together in their own space allotments. Transparencies, pictures and mounted specimens were everywhere in view, and occasionally a coop of live game birds. Every class of fish and game exhibits was fully covered by domestic and foreign exhibitors. Eighteen of the United States and twenty-two foreign countries were represented in the fish and game catalogue.

Canada made a magnificent and comprehensive display of her attractions for sportsmen, with mounted specimens of moose, elk, caribou, deer, muskox, and all sorts of game-fish from river and lake. The water fowl and game-fish resorts of the Atlantic Coast were impressively represented by North Carolina, Virginia,

New Jersey, New York and New England, without at all neglecting their great shellfish beds. The Pacific Coast States did ample justice to their great salmon-canning industries and other fishing resources. Minnesota, Montana and



GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Representing the United States Government Department of Forestry.



CUBAN FORESTRY DISPLAY.



PALACE OF FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME, THREE HUNDRED BY SIX HUNDRED FEET, COVERING ABOUT FOUR ACRES.





GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY EXHIBIT.

This great International Railway System of Canada and the United States made, in the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game, an effective display of the charms of Canada as a sportsman's and tourist's country. Many branches of the Grand Trunk penetrate remote and picturesque regions where fish and game abound.

the Rocky Mountain States exhibited their big game and game fish. An aquarium in the east end of the building occupied a space 190 feet long and 35 feet wide, and was divided into compartments in which Missouri, Pennsylvania and other States had fine displays of live fish swimming in clear water. Missouri had a special pool filled with big catfish and buffalo, and a special aquarium showing black bass, pike-perch, crappie, rainbow trout and other varieties. There were two pools representing beaver ponds in which live beavers were swimming about or at work on the banks cutting wood. A central pool forty feet in diameter was kept supplied with sea water for New Jersey's live exhibit of marine fishes. Among the Pacific Coast salmon fishery demonstrations, the

H. R. CHARLTON,  
Advertising Agent,  
Grand Trunk Railway.R. McC. SMITH,  
Special Agent,  
Grand Trunk Railway.

EXHIBIT OF THE CATALPA SPECIOSA.

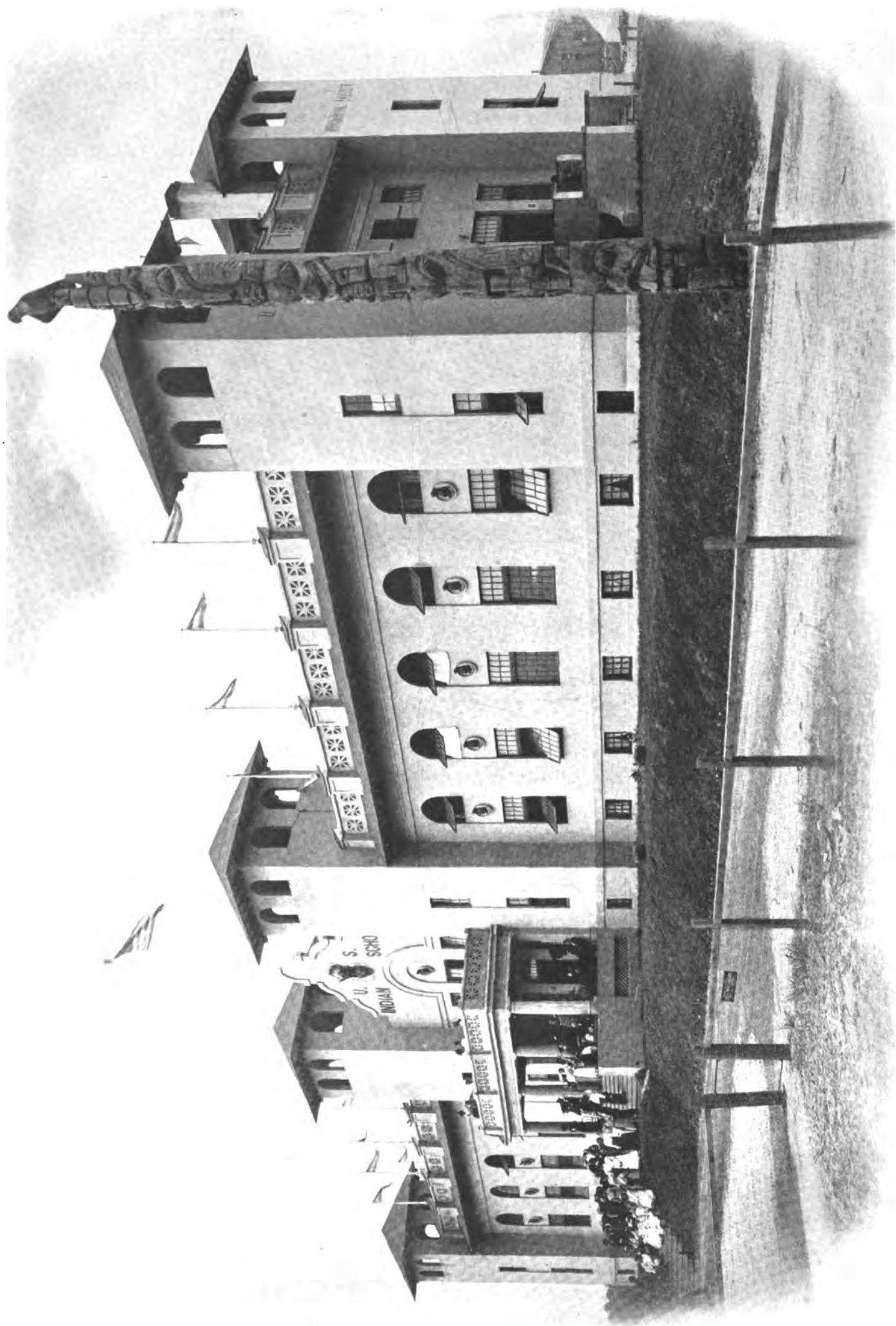
In this display Mr. John P. Brown, of Connersville, Indiana, as Secretary of the International Society of Arboriculture aimed to show the great utility and uncommon lasting qualities of the wood of the Catalpa Speciosa, a tree that originated along the Wabash River in Indiana. Railroad ties that had been in use thirty-two years, sound and well preserved, were shown. The picture shows the cabinet uses of the wood. It is a very fast grower and does well in all parts of the United States. A number of railroads are planting this tree for their future tie supply.

State of Washington exhibited a remarkable collection of specimens of aquatic life, and a salmon hatchery illustrating methods of fish culture and showing the evolution of the salmon from the egg through every stage of growth.

Within the portals of this building the visitor could study the fishing and hunting equipments, fishing tackle, sporting weapons, and industrial fishery methods of all countries and races of men, savage and civilized; fishing with trained cormorants in China; Japanese hunting and fishing methods and



PART OF FUNSTEN BROS., (SAINT LOUIS), EXHIBIT OF STUFFED ANIMALS IN A FOREST SETTING.



UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL BUILDING FOR EXHIBITS OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

REMOTE PARTS OF THE WORLD DRAWN UPON FOR LIVING SUBJECTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF PRIMITIVE RACES—  
"GIANTS" FROM PATAGONIA AND "PYGMIES" FROM CENTRAL AFRICA, WITH DWELLINGS MADE BY THEMSELVES—THE HAIRY MEN  
FROM FAR NORTH JAPAN AND THEIR CURIOUS HABITATIONS—COCOPA INDIANS FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA—WICHITA AND SIOUX  
INDIANS FROM THE PLAINS—THE CHEYENNES, PAWNEES AND MANY OTHER TRIBES—THE PAWNEE EARTH LODGE—NAVAJO INDIANS  
AND THEIR SKILL IN WEAVING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—SOME FAMOUS INDIAN CHIEFS—THE GOVERNMENT INDIAN SCHOOL, SHOWING  
THE INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO INDIAN YOUTHS AND MAIDENS IN THE USEFUL ARTS OF CIVILIZATION—ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXHIBITS  
FROM SEVERAL STATES AND DISTANT COUNTRIES—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—JUBILEE PRESENTS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE belief of Machiavelli that the world neither grows better nor worse, that it is always the same, is denied by the science of today. Especially by that branch of science that takes the history of Man in his racial development for its field of inquiry is the pessimism of the Italian author disputed. Anthropologists are optimists.

The development of man from his primitive condition to the present height of achievement was illustrated in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by object lessons. The Department of Anthropology concerned itself with the presentation of these object lessons in such sequence as would show the evolution of industrial art, and the expansion of those mental and moral forces which obtain in modern civilization. The Department of Anthropology was devoted mainly to the study of Man, while the other departments of the Exposition exhibited his multifarious works.

Anthropology was represented at the Exposition by the department presided over by Doctor WJ McGee; by the great Philippines exhibit, which was in fact an exposition within an exposition; by an important part of the Government exhibit; by various State and foreign governments in State and national buildings and in several of the exhibit palaces; by several of the special attractions on the Pike; and in

some measure by the series of international and national congresses devoted to various branches of learning.

In the organization of the several departments of the Exposition the officials asked Mr. Frederick W. Lehmann, of Saint Louis, to take the chairmanship of the Committee on Anthropology. Mr. Charles E. Hulbert was the Secretary of the committee and of the department from its beginning to its successful conclusion after the close of the Exposition.

Doctor WJ McGee, formerly ethnologist in charge of the Government Bureau of American Ethnology, took up the active work of the Department of Anthropology as its chief. Under his direction the department was organized, the exhibits formulated and the active work of the department carried forward. Associated with Doctor McGee and his department was Professor S. M. McCowan, Superintendent of the United States Indian exhibit, thus bringing the Government Indian exhibit and the Department of Anthropology into direct relation and co-operation.

The Department of Anthropology proper was divided into six sections: Ethnology, Indian School, Archæology, History, Anthropometry and Psychometry.

The section of Ethnology exhibited actual race types of varieties of mankind, living as at home in primitive huts or



DOCTOR WJ MCGEE,  
Chief of the Department  
of Anthropology.



COL. S. M. MCCOWAN,  
Superintendent of the  
Indian School.



CONVENTION OF TEACHERS IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

These teachers had gathered at Saint Louis to attend the convention of the National Educational Association in June. Professor McCowan and his wife, with Miss Estell Reel, of the Indian school service, occupy the lower central part of the picture. The teachers are in the employ of the United States Government.



tepees. These living groups occupied dwellings erected by themselves chiefly from materials brought from their native lands for the purpose. They engaged in their accustomed occupations, prepared and ate their accustomed food, so far as possible, and wore their usual apparel. Individuals, typical of their races, were brought from the section stretching from Alaska to Patagonia in America, from Northern Japan, and from the African interior. Through part of the Exposition period this section was conducted by Mr. S. C. Simms, as ethnologist in charge, with a number of special agents, each charged with an expedition and an ethnic group.

The Ainu, the aborigines of Japan, were represented in the Department of Anthropology by a group of four men, three women and two children from the island of Hokkaido, or



AINU FAMILY AT WORK.

The Ainu are clothed in distinctive garments woven and fashioned by themselves, the chief material being elm bast. The twisted threads are partly dyed and woven in patterns of black and brown, which are evidently emblematical and suggest Oriental and Alaskan devices. These patterns, conventionalized from archaic originals and as interesting to the ethnologist as written history, were partially reproduced in toys and tokens which were sold to visitors.

Yezo, brought in by Professor Frederic Starr, with Mr. Y. Ynagaki as interpreter. (The word "Ainu" means men). They are notable for small stature, light color of skin and abundant hair and beard. Indeed, they are frequently spoken of as the "Hairy Ainu." The men show little trace of Mongolian or Malayan affinity, more nearly approaching the Caucasian type and suggesting relationship with the Cossacks of Siberia rather than any other Asiatic people. The women wore their luxuriant hair somewhat longer than that of the men, and their mouths (both lips and adjacent skin) were tattooed with a symbolic mustache and beard which play a role in

social and religious ceremonies. The Ainu were chosen for the purposes of the department chiefly because they have been reputed to display those bodyward or centripetal movements



HAIRY AINU FROM NORTHERN JAPAN IN FRONT OF NATIVE HOUSE BUILT BY THEM AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Ainu were domiciled in a reed house originally erected and occupied in their own home and reconstructed on the Exposition grounds. Soon after completion the house was dedicated or consecrated by an elaborate new fire ceremony; and it was protected by several inao, or prayer sticks, erected at roof comb and corners, together with a fence or barricade of similar emblems outside of the sacred eastern window-opening. The inao are dextrously whittled from green willow wands cut in springtime: the knife being drawn bodyward in such manner as to produce a cluster of thin curled shavings perhaps a foot in length, remaining attached to the wand, which wave in the breeze as perpetual invocations to the powers of the air, earth, water and life. The principal feature of the easterly barricade was the partly dissected head of a bear, borne on a large double inao, but after the first night or two this was kept in the house as a more effective protection from depredation than even the unlimited mystical powers imputed to it. One of the men in the group was Kuturoge, a bear hunter renowned throughout his native Hokkaido. Occasionally in the Exposition period he would chant with the aid of his fellows the bear-hunting song, one of the principal intellectual productions of the people.

# PYGMIES FROM THE FORESTS OF CENTRAL AFRICA.



AINU MOTHER AND CHILD.

It was noted by scientists that in color of skin, form of feature and general appearance, the women of the Ainu group approach a Mongolian or Mongolo-Malayan type rather than the Caucasian type of the men.

characteristic of the lowest culture (and presumably vestigial) in decided degree; yet they were found to abound in both physical and activital characteristics of great interest to the ethnologist. Withal, and despite their primitiveness in some respects, they were the most cleanly and courteous,



"GOOD MORNING" SALUTATION.

Ceremonies marked many hours in the daily lives of the Ainu. Their houses had a sacred eastern window opening, and the coming of the day was the signal for the performance of special rites. The "good morning" salutation has been preserved by the camera.

the most gentle and refined folk on the grounds.

The Batwa Pygmies, the smallest known type of mankind, were brought to the Exposition by the Rev. Samuel Phillips Verner who conducted in behalf of the department one of the



AN AINU FAMILY GROUP.

The men of the Ainu group were abundantly bearded and wore their black hair hanging to the shoulders though cut shorter at the back of the neck. They show no traces of Mongolian or Malayan affinity, more nearly approaching the Caucasian type, and suggesting relationship with the Cossacks of Siberia than any other Asiatic people. The women wore their hair longer than that of the men, and their mouths, both lips and adjacent skin, were tattooed with a symbolic mustache and beard which play a role in social and religious ceremonies.



BATWA-PYGMIES AND RED AFRICANS OF THE CENTRAL AFRICA FORESTS.

From the African interior came the Pygmies of the Upper Kasai Valley. The group comprised four Batwa Pygmies with five representatives of other tribes, including a nephew of the local potentate, King Ndombe. The men averaged four feet ten and one-eighth inches in height. It was found that none but the most vigorous and stalwart hunter-warriors could be induced to venture on the long journey to America. The Red Africans are noted for their coppery skin-color and fine physique.



A SAVAGE'S IDEA OF MUSIC.

An instrument fashioned like a bludgeon and covered with skin, was a favorite producer of sounds not musical. Perhaps if the Pygmy could follow the history of the development of musical instruments he might claim that this affair was the prophecy of the modern flute.

tribe having proved too timid to trust themselves to travel; only the most vigorous and stalwart hunter-warriors could be induced to venture on the long journey. The men were slender, lithe and active, averaging four feet ten and one-eighth inches in height. In the group on the Exposition grounds were five distinct languages, one of them knowing nothing of any other tongue than his own save



WILD ASSOCIATES OF PYGMIES.

The Pygmies live in rather intimate association with parrots and monkeys which seem to be regarded as tutelaries, and their inconsequent habits of thought are curiously akin to those of the lower creatures.

most notable expeditions ever known. The group comprised four Batwa Pygmies with five representatives of other tribes, including a nephew of the local potentate, King Ndombe. They were from the Upper Kasai Valley, Central Africa, of the Belgian-Congo Protectorate, and brought by special favor of King Leopold. Unfortunately, the Pygmy group was not an ideal one, the women and children of the

what he learned upon his trip. This man represented a tribe who symbolize their devotion to cannibal practices by artificially sharpening their teeth. The Pygmies live in rather close association with parrots and monkeys, and their erratic behavior showed the influence of the lower creatures upon their habits of thought. On the Exposition grounds the Pygmies were capricious and troublesome to control; more so even than the headstrong Patagonian, and infinitely



PYGMIES BUILDING THEIR HOUSES.

worse than the peaceful Ainu.

The Patagonian group comprised five adult men, one adult woman, and a ten-year-old girl of the Tehuelche tribe inhabiting southern Argentine—the Patagonians, or "Patagonian Giants," of early American literature. They were brought by an expedition projected by the late Professor J. B.



HOW THE SAVAGE MAKES A FIRE.

The rude method employed by the Africans in fire-making is here illustrated. In common with other primitive peoples, the making of fire is one of the most important of their achievements.



ANOTHER "MUSICAL" INSTRUMENT.

The talent of the African for music in its rude and simple forms was not wanting in the natives from Central Africa who saw the sights of the Exposition with unaccustomed eyes. However, the sounds produced by this jug-shaped instrument were not musical to the American ear.



THE HOME OF THE PYGMY.

In house building the Pygmies followed no well-conceived plan, but let chance rule. The little fellow shown in the picture was experimenting to see if his door would fit. This man was found to be most mischievous. Indeed, on the grounds the Pygmies were often very capricious and troublesome.



# GROUPS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INDIANS.

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A PATAGONIAN GIANT.

He wears a characteristic robe of guanaco skin. The head of the Patagonian is habitually uncovered save for a fillet bound above the brows to confine his luxuriant hair.



PATAGONIAN WOMAN.

She wears the accustomed fillet about the forehead. The women of Patagonia wear their hair full length, while the men wear it half length.

Hatcher, organized by Doctor Victor E. A. Fenton, of Gellegos, but led by Señor Vincente Cane, who, with his interpreter, Señor Juan Wohlers, spent the Exposition period on the grounds. The men average about six feet and the women but an inch or two less in height. They are accomplished horsemen, and brought their own saddles and riatas to the Exposition. Despite their unfamiliarity with American range stock, they repeatedly competed creditably in riding and roping contests with American cowboys. Their characteristic weapon is the bolas—three stone balls attached by leathern thongs.

Another group from the limits of the United States were the Cocopa Indians, brought from Lower California by Mr. E. C. Cushman, jr. This group numbered over a score, including Pablo Colorado, chief of the tribe, with men, women and children. One of the notable physical characteristics of the tribe is the consistently maintained difference in stature of the two sexes, the men being among the tallest, and the women among the shortest of North American Indians. The Cocopa are essentially agricultural; they are a peaceful and timid folk and were not easily induced to come to Saint Louis. Mr. Cushman spent nearly three months with them in their camps before they would consent to undertake the journey.

The Klaokwaht and Kwakiutl Indians, brought from Vancouver Island by Doctor C. F. Newcombe, are notable for the light color of skin, and for an elaborate heraldic system, including crests (or totems) of a symbolic character. The Klaokwahts build communal houses expressing a social organization much like the Iroquois long house. Such a

house was re-erected on the Exposition grounds.

In addition to the foreign groups, the exhibits in the Section of Ethnology comprised various bodies of United States Indians. Most of them occupied native habitations of typical character. Conspicuous among them was the Pawnee

group brought to the grounds by Doctor George A. Dorsey, with the assistance of Mr. James Mooney; the Wichita group from Oklahoma, brought by Doctor Dorsey; the Sioux Indians from North and South Dakota; Indians of the desert, a group of twenty Pima, Papago and Maricopa Indians from Arizona, and notable as makers of pottery and basketry; Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians, brought by Doctor Dorsey; Navajo Indians from Arizona; Apaches from Arizona, and



PATAGONIAN GIANTS.

They are powerful fellows, showing expertness in horsemanship and the use of the bolas, their characteristic weapon, formed by attaching three stone balls to leathern thongs. In use this device involves the principles of sling, riata, and simple projectile. Partly by reason of the skill and vigor of its users it demonstrated in the Exposition period its place as one of the most effective of primitive weapons.



BEING NEIGHBORLY.

An Ainu woman visiting a woman from Patagonia formed a good subject for the camera, with the above result. The Ainu is smiling in friendly fashion while the Patagonian wears her usually grim expression, somewhat softened, however, by the evident good will of her visitor.



CHIEF MCGEE AND HIS WARDS.

Doctor McGee, Chief of the Department of Anthropology, and the big chief and host of the various ethnic groups assembled at the Exposition, is the central figure in the group of Patagonians posed in front of one of their primitive dwellings. The Patagonians were brought to the Fair by Señor Vincente Cane.



PATAGONIAN GROUP FROM SOUTHERN ARGENTINE.

This group comprised five adult men, one adult woman and a ten-year-old girl of the Tehuelche tribe, inhabiting southern Argentina, the Patagonians, or "Patagonian giants" of early American literature. These natives are notable for their high stature and stalwart frames. The men average about six feet and the women but an inch or two less, so that in mean stature they probably exceed any other native tribe of the Western hemisphere, while their heads and faces are so broad and massive, and their chests so deep, their bodies so robust and their limbs so large as to place them easily in the lead of the known primitive tribes of the world in physical development.



A GROUP OF PATAGONIANS.

In the costume of civilization. These young men brought their own saddles and riatas to the Exposition, and despite their unfamiliarity with American range stock they competed creditably in riding and roping contests with expert American cowboys.

representatives of the Jicarilla band from New Mexico; Geronimo and his band; Kickapoo Indians from Kansas, and a group of Pueblo or Hopi Indians from Arizona.

A leading feature of the department was a model Indian School, so conducted as to illustrate the educational methods of the United States Indian Office. The exhibit scheme embraced contrasting expositions of the old Indian and the young, the old life and the modern, as developed in the Government policies and processes. In addition to the old Indians, one hundred and fifty students were brought from Chilocco, Haskell, Genoa, Fort Shaw and Sacaton Indian schools, thus representing every section of the country

and embracing most of the representative tribes. This number included a fine Indian band of forty pieces.

The little Indian children were trained in kindergarten work; the older children showed their proficiency in the three R's, and, while the elders carried on primitive industries, their sons and daughters exhibited skill in civilized handicrafts. A modern dining room, the furniture of which was made at the Haskell School, was arranged in the Indian School building, and in one exhibit of the Chilocco school the whole story of Indian transformation was graphically symbolized.

In addition to the ethnic groups shown in the section of Ethnology, there were individual and institutional exhibits, such as the collections of Professor Frederick Starr, of Superintendent O. E. Edwards, of Herbert Brown, of J. W. Benham, and of Allen Hutchinson. A Field School of



COCOPA WOMAN AND CHILD.

One of the notable physical characteristics of this Indian tribe from Baja California, is the consistently sustained difference in stature of the two sexes, the men being the tallest and the women among the shortest of the many and varied tribes of North American Indians.



WICHITA MOTHER AND BABE.

The Wichita Indians are a southern plains tribe. They dwell in grass houses of typical character. They are noted for symbolic games and as artists in painted and beaded buckskin. These were from Oklahoma.



SIOUX WOMAN AND CHILD.

From the Rosebud Reservation, South Dakota. They represent the peaceful side of the fierce northern plainsmen who have caused the Government so much trouble in the past, but who now produce decorated buckskin and calumets or peace pipes to sell to the whites.



TEPEES IN WHICH THE NOMADIC PLAINSMEN LIVED.

While showing the influence of the whites, these dwellings, built at the World's Fair, retain typical characteristics of primitive conditions.

Ethnology and General Anthropology was conducted by Professor Fredrick Starr in lectures and class work in camps of alien groups.

In the section of Archæology the prehistoric relics were arranged in such a manner as to illustrate the progressive advance of mankind from lower toward higher industrial planes. A synthetic series was arranged by Mr. Gerard Fowke illustrating the greatest among the early advances of mankind. Here was elucidated the conquest of Fire, the development of the Knife, and the evolution of the Wheel,



KWAKIUTL INDIANS FROM VANCOUVER.

They are among the lightest in color of all American aborigines. The taller of the two is Klalish, which means "Whale-on-the-beach." He answers to the English name of Charles James Nowell. The shorter and stouter man is Klakoglas, or "Man-who-has-copper." His English name is Bob Harris. The head-dress of Klalish represents "Thunder Bird." The head-dress of Klakoglas represents "Killer Whale."



CHEYENNE MOTHER AND CHILD.

With the Blackfeet, the Cheyennes were the most western branch of the great Algonquin family. The first treaty made with the United States by the Cheyennes was in 1825, at the mouth of the Teton River.



CHEYENNE INDIAN BABY.

It is wearing the much-prized lucky piece, and is bedecked in beads and shells. Lewis and Clark found the Cheyennes located near the eastern face of the Black Hills, in the valley of the Cheyenne River.



NAVAJO WOMAN AND BABY.

The Navajo men of Arizona are noted for skillful horsemanship, the women as blanket weavers and workers in silver, shell and turquoise. At the Exposition the Navajos lived in typical hogans.





CHEYENNE FAMILY.

Representing the Southern Cheyennes who, in 1875, after open warfare under Chief "Stone Calf" against the whites, surrendered at Fort Sill and went on their reservation in the Indian Territory.



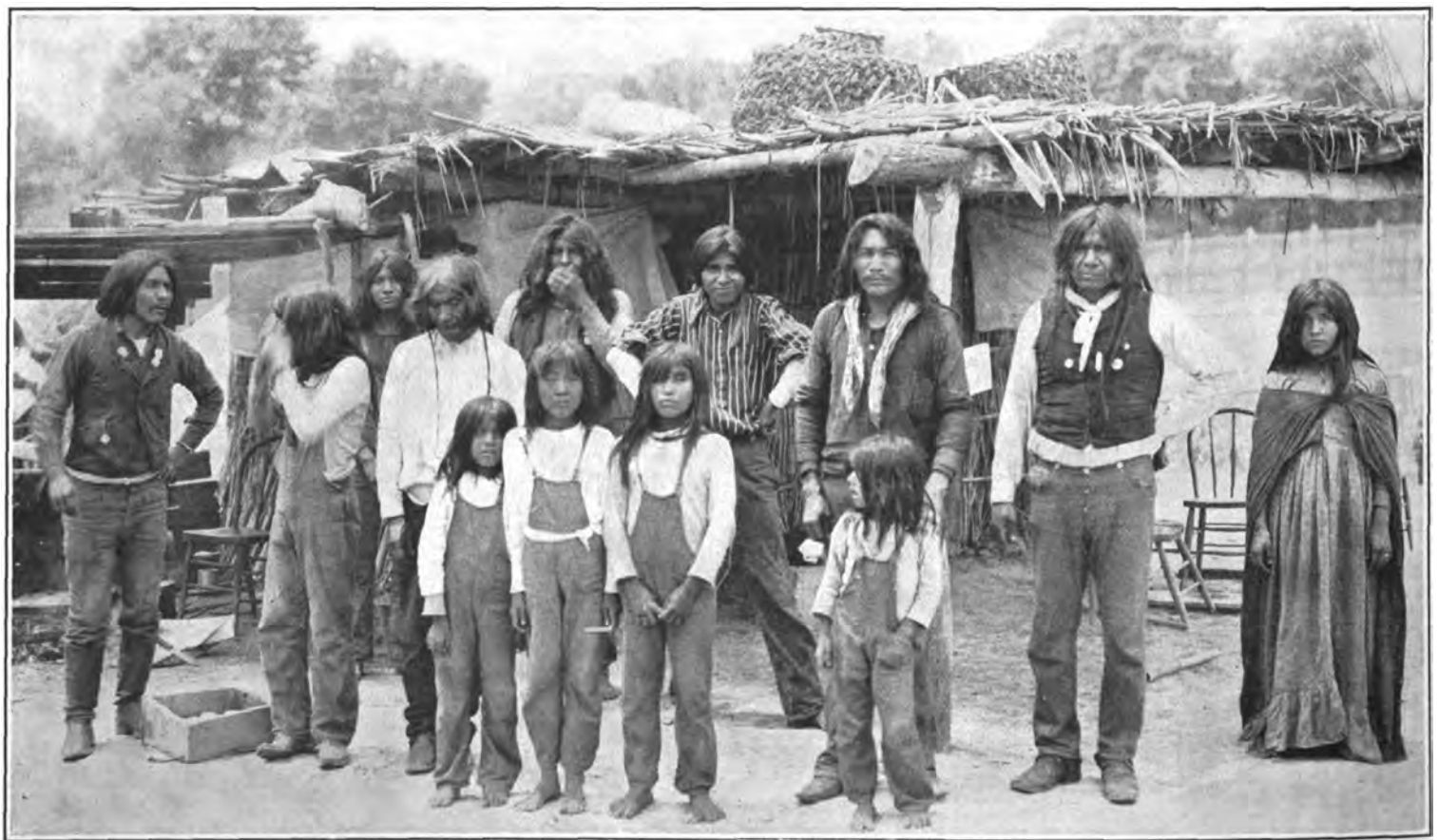
SIOUX WOMAN WITH TEPEE.

The tepee in the background is typical of the tribe. A number of bands of the Sioux are semi-civilized. Some remain "blanket Indians," but few, if any, are roamers. They are now domiciled in reservations adjacent to their original country.

copper implements found outside the walls of Fort Ancient. Relief maps of the great Serpent Mound, of Fort Hill, and a large drawing of Fort Ancient were displayed.

The exhibit of aboriginal relics made by General Gates P. Thruston, of Nashville, Tennessee, comprised a fine collection of pipes and pottery from stone graves in Tennessee, shell gorgets and ceremonial or symbolic ornaments of copper, bone and stone, and a unique collection of chipped flint.

The Missouri Historical Society exhibited one of the finest collections of chipped flint in the world, including the Meadows' cache of forty-five objects from Tennessee, and the largest known flint sword (twenty-seven and one-half inches in length). Other notable displays by this society were a collection of stone agricultural implements, hoes, spades, etc., grooved axes, celts, gouges, scrapers, including a celt fifteen and one half inches long, six inches wide and three inches



GROUP OF COCOPA INDIANS.

These were brought from Lower California. They are essentially agricultural and brought with them pre-Columbian corn and beans in addition to the saplings and tools used in the construction of their houses. The Cocopa Indians are notable for the luxuriance of their hair, which is a sacred appendage, somewhat like that of the Seri, or the beard of the Ainu. In their native costume their long and luxuriant locks, adorned with chaplets and tufts of feathers, render them peculiarly picturesque; though of late their general adoption of white men's clothing ruins the picture, giving them an air of poverty and squalor. Like the Seri, they are exceptionally dark of skin. The Cocopa are a peaceful and timid folk. The tall old man at the right is Chief Pablo Colorado.



PAWNEE EARTH LODGE NEAR THE INDIAN SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Pawnees were a wild and hostile tribe, often joining in war and chase with the Comanches, and now domiciled in Oklahoma. They are a typical plains tribe and dwell in an earth "medicine lodge," or structure that is both temple and home. Traditional religious ceremonies invest the erection of these lodges, which are rare, indeed, as only the oldest of the tribe are now familiar with the details of rites in its architecture.

thick, weighing twenty-two and a half pounds; a grooved ax from the Bushnell collection, twelve inches long, and weighing thirteen and one half pounds; the Clayton stone ax, taken from beneath fourteen feet of undisturbed loess; an aboriginal salt pan, thirty-five inches in diameter and seven inches deep, and several cases of prehistoric pottery from regions tributary to Saint Louis.

The Egyptian exhibits which proved most interesting and popular were largely from the museum in Cairo, transferred under the direction of the Egyptian Commissioner, Honorable Herman E. Lawford, and installed by Doctor James E. Quibell, with the aid of Mrs. Quibell and Miss Cox.

Mexican Archæology was represented by a large and valuable exhibit which illustrated various phases of development and culture in that interesting and wonderful land, such as the Teotihuacaneca, or Mexican culture, Chiapaneca culture, and the Toltec, Maya and Aztec cultures.

Brazil brought her share of interest to the Department of Anthropology. A series of collections were installed and maintained by the Brazilian Commission, with J. C. Alves de Lima, Commissioner in charge.

The Louisiana State Commission made an exhibit of aboriginal relics, arranged by Professor George T. Williamson, and the Territorial Commission of New Mexico made an exhibit of blankets, baskets and other artifacts in the Harvey collection, arranged by Mr. F. J. Huckel. The Davenport Academy of Science, Miss Elizabeth D. Putnam, president, aided by Doctor J. H. Paarman, curator, exhibited a collection of copper implements, ceremonial relics and other prehistoric remains. Phillips Academy, Professor Charles Peabody, director, exhibited a number of aboriginal relics, photographs and maps, and the Wyman brothers, of Chicago, displayed a collection of copper implements, silver crosses, Indian treaty medals and wampum treaty belts.



PAWNEE INDIANS AT A STATION OF THE INTRAMURAL RAILWAY.

The Pawnee Indians are descendants of the Pani tribe mentioned by early French explorers in the Mississippi Valley. They were brought to the Fair by Dr. George A. Dorsey.



NAVAJO INDIANS FROM ARIZONA.

They are engaged in building one of their typical hogans. Mud and straw enter largely into the construction of these primitive dwellings.



PUEBLO INDIANS FROM ARIZONA.

They are notable for elaborate fiducial ceremonies, and for interesting social and domestic customs.

Other Archæological exhibits were made by Argentine, Ceylon, China, Japan, Nicaragua and Porto Rico.

The Sections of Anthropometry and Psychometry comprised laboratories installed and conducted by Dr. R. S. Woodworth and Mr. Frank C. Bruner. The anthropometric examinations included measurements of stature, arm spread, girth, weight, head form, facial angle, attitude of eyes, chest expansion and rate of pulsation. The psychic examinations included measurements (by means of apparatus devised for the purpose during



NAVAJO BLANKET WEAVER.

She is preparing the wool for one of the famous blankets, in the making of which her tribe is noted. The dyeing of the wool for a typical Navajo blanket is one of the tests of its value as a native production.



MEN OF THE SIOUX TRIBE.

They are wearing their typical primitive costume, a dress that has now been abandoned except for special occasions. The cost of such robes and ornaments is astonishingly great.

recent years) of sensitiveness to temperature, delicacy of touch and taste, acuteness of vision and hearing and other sense reactions.

A special exhibit of the Victorian Jubilee Tributes (Queen's Jubilee Presents) was made under the direction of the department of Anthropology. These selections from the gifts made to Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, on the occasion of the jubilee celebrations of 1887 and 1897, were exhibited by the interest of King Edward VII, through arrangement by Miss Hayward. The presents exhibited formed



INDIAN ARTISANS FROM ARIZONA.

Chief Blue Wing and his family, representatives of the Pima tribe of Arizona, or Indians of the desert. With the Pimas came a number of Papago and Maricopa Indians from the Arizona reservations. They are notable as makers of pottery and basketry.



THE MAKING OF A HOME.

Wichita Indians erecting one of their typical grass lodges, the women doing the more tedious and tiresome part of the labor. The Wichita are a southern plains tribe and came to the Exposition from Oklahoma.



but a small proportion of the thousands sent to the Queen from all parts of the Empire. The selection and arrangement was entrusted by the King to Professor Wyndham Dunstan, F. R. S., Director of the Imperial Institute, Sir C. Purdon Clarke, C. I. E., F. S. A., Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The exhibits of the Section of History at the Exposition were designed to illustrate important steps in the settlement and development of the Louisiana Territory, from the days of the first explorers through the time of the transfer to the United States, to the achievements of this centennial period. The Chairman of the Committee on History, Mr. Pierre Chouteau, together with the officers of the Missouri Historical Society, assisted the Department in framing the plans for this section. The Missouri



GERONIMO, THE APACHE CHIEF.

He led his warriors in many campaigns against the whites, and his desperate fighting and treachery cost many lives.

Historical Society of Saint Louis made the largest exhibit in the History Section. It was arranged by Honorable Walter B. Douglas, Mr. Pierre Chouteau, Mr. Malcolm Macbeth, Mr. John H. Terry, Mr. D. I. Bushnell, Doctor C. A. Peterson, Doctor W. F. Parks, and Miss Mary Louise Dalton, librarian of the Society. This exhibit illustrated by means of pictures, maps, sketches and manuscripts the progress of Saint Louis from its earliest history, the development of Missouri and of the part played by that State in the exploration, settlement and development of the West. A notable portrait was that of Reverend Jacques Marquette, S. J., the discoverer of the Mississippi River in 1673. This recently discovered painting was loaned to the Society by Mr. McNab of Canada.



CHE-SIIO-HOW-KAH OF THE OSAGES.

Better known as Claremore, for whom a thriving city in Indian Territory has been named. He is the lieutenant governor of the Osage Nation, the richest of the Indian tribes.



CHIEF BLUE HORSE OF THE SIOUX.

This chief has signed every treaty between his tribe and the United States in the last fifty years. He now lives in peace on his Dakota reservation. He wears a treaty medal of which he is proud.



RELICS OF EARLY AMERICANS.

Models taken from the ruins of ancient civilization in Mexico, with models in plaster of stones existing in the National Museum of Mexico.



EARLY AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.

View of the exhibit of Mexican Archaeology showing a collection of reproductions of Mexican antiquities and reductions of several monuments and buildings.

From the portraits of founders of the city and princes of the fur trade, the visitors passed explorers of the distant west, to those of men who led Missouri in the Mexican War, in the Civil War, and finally to portraits of men who have written their names in the history of Missouri because of achievements in directing those political and moral forces which are not less potent than those of war.

A remarkable collection of manuscripts is owned by the Missouri Historical Society. Among those exhibited were official documents relating to the transfer of Upper Louisiana, March 9 and 10, 1804, and the correspondence between Delassus, last Spanish Governor of Upper Louisiana, and Amos Stoddard, Commissioner for the French Republic, and agent of the United States for the transfer. Among other manuscripts exhibited was an autograph receipt of Daniel Boone, the manuscript petition of Saint Louis citizens for the incorporation of the city, 1808, and the original commission, the Company of the Indies to Bourgmont, dated 1720. The Society also exhibited the first church bell ever rung in Saint Louis, a portrait of the Veiled Prophet of Saint Louis, the series of portraits of Queens of the Veiled Prophet's Ball, and papers, minutes of meetings and correspondence in the initial movement which resulted in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Under the Auspices of the Missouri Historical Society, the Daughters of the American Revolution made an interesting exhibit of historical relics, records and documents connecting the Revolution with the Louisiana Purchase. This exhibit was collected and arranged by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the Louisiana Territory, through Mrs. Wallace Delafield, who was appointed chairman of Committee on Relics by the then

State Regent of Missouri, Mrs. George H. Shields.

The Iowa State Historical Department made an exhibit of historical records and portraits, arranged through the favor of Governor A. B. Cummins and the courtesy of Mr. Charles Aldrich by Professor Charles A. Cumming.

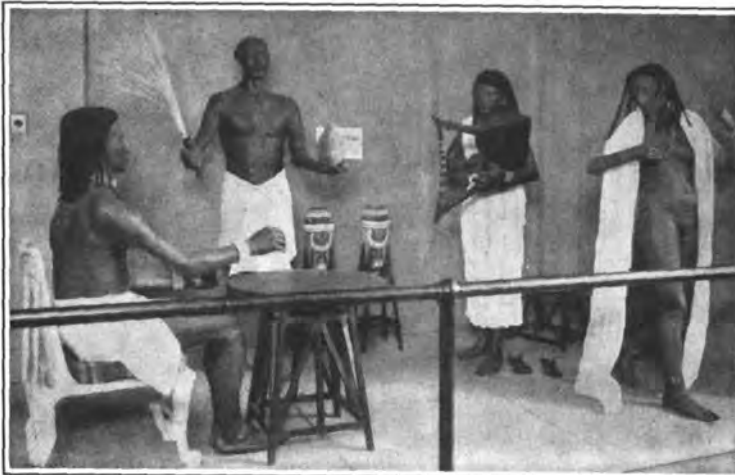
The exhibit of the Chicago Historical Society comprised documents and manuscript relating to the early history of the Mississippi Valley. This exhibit was arranged by Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine, librarian of the society, and installed by Miss Valentine Smith.

The Franco-Louisiana So-

ciety of Louisiana made an interesting display in which was shown the work of Frenchmen in the history of Louisiana Territory. In one section the society exhibited works on history and legislation; in another, documents and manuscripts, works on literature and art in the Territory, with engravings, miniatures, paintings and portraits; in another, papers and periodical publications, and in another, propaganda from Louisiana.

The Louisiana State Historical Society made valuable exhibits of manuscripts, books and relics which were loaned to the Exposition through Miss Florence Hayward. In the same room the Cabildo Archives of New Orleans were exhibited, the Arkansas Post Records loaned by Honorable W. H. Haliburton of Arkansas, manuscripts loaned by Mr. W. H. Seymour of Algiers, Louisiana, books and rare pictures loaned by Mr. Thomas P. Thompson of New Orleans, and a number of other interesting relics loaned by private persons in the State.

The Jesuit Historical Collections from Saint Mary's College, Montreal Canada, were among the most valuable at the Exposition. A number of volumes of the original Jesuit



SCENE FROM ANCIENT EGYPTIAN LIFE.

Reproduction in life size group, reconstructed from relics and portraits. The figures were in plaster, the heads modeled after ancient statues, and the furniture modeled after objects found in tombs. The group represented a well-to-do Egyptian at dinner.



MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD.

Hostess of the Daughters of the American Revolution room in the history section of the Anthropology Building. In this room many interesting revolutionary relics were displayed by the Daughters of the Mississippi Valley, the exhibit having been arranged by Mrs. Delafield and a number of members of the society in Missouri. Mrs. Delafield is the State regent of Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution, a member of the Colonial Dames of America, and Vice-President of the Missouri Society of the United States Daughters of 1812.



C. W. FOSTER.  
In charge of Queen's Jubilee Presents.

Relations, with many precious manuscripts, journals and maps were brought to Saint Louis by Father Jones, Archivist of the College, and arranged by him with the assistance of Reverend J. C. Burke, S. J., of the Saint Louis University. Father Marquette's original journal of his second voyage to the Mississippi, together with his original map of the great river, were among the chief treasures of this exhibit. The Vatican exhibit was

Roman Mosaic Laboratory were displayed in the Vatican collection. Mosaics are among the most ancient forms of art, and their manufacture developed in Rome towards the end of the Republic. The inlaid marble floor of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus is mentioned by Pliny as the first remarkable specimen of this art. Geometrical forms were first used and with the development of the art at the beginning of the Christian Era the figures of birds, animals and flowers



arranged by Father Ehrle, Librarian of the Vatican, and installed under the direction of Mr. Francesco Cagiati, Commissioner in charge. Excellent photographic reproductions of some of the rarest manuscripts in the world were displayed, among them the earliest papal documents regarding America, letters of the thirteenth century regarding Greenland, and letters from the Pope to Ferdinand and Isabella. The Vatican Virgil, manuscripts written probably in the fifth century, the famous Greek



were worked into the designs. Pope Sixtus V established a school of mosaic art and Pope Leo XII made it a permanent institution of the Vatican, mosaics being extensively used in the decoration of churches, chapels and religious houses of all sorts. The forty-nine exhibits of mosaics at the World's Fair were composed of colored glass specially made in the Vatican and were the work of Vatican artists during their leisure hours. The duty of these

#### JUBILEE PRESENTS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

A massive ivory casket, supported by four Corinthian pillars of gold and crocidolite, containing an address, from Kimberley, South Africa. Large wooden casket, supported by four metal swans on blocks of gold quartz, containing an address and gold key, from the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Western Australia. An address on a gold plaque, made with the gold and set with the diamonds taken from the Randt district, in a case with doors, from 36,000 British subjects in the Transvaal. Fourteen Nepalese gold coins, on stand, from Sir Bir Shumshere, of Nepal. A prayer printed on white satin on ivory, and silver mounted rollers, enclosed in an open work silver casket and litter, from the Loyal Parsee Community of Hong Kong. An address engraved on a silver plate, in an ivory frame, with gold crown set with diamonds, on ebony standards and plinth, from the leading members of the Malay, Chinese, Cingalese, Hindu and Selangor Communities. Set of three medals struck in commemoration of the Jubilee on a velvet stand, from the Royal Mint.

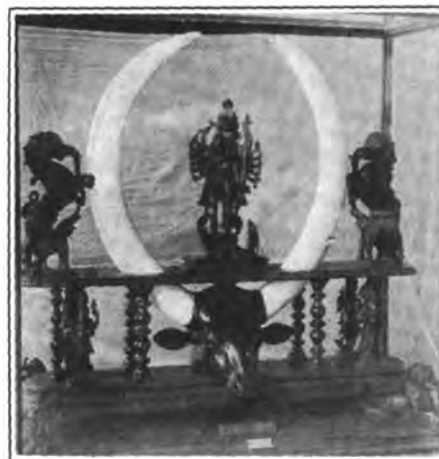
Vatican Bible, and the Palimpsest manuscripts of Cicero's "De Republica" were especially noteworthy exhibits from Rome. Many fine examples of mosaics from the

artists is to restore and keep in repair the ancient and historic mosaics of the churches in Rome. In the Roman Mosaic Laboratory 22,000 shades of color are made.



QUEEN'S JUBILEE PRESENTS.

Pair of elephant's tusks mounted as flower vases on a stand of rosewood, covered with ivory, from the Maharajah of Travancore. This was one of the most elaborate and costly objects in the collection, which was valued as a whole at about \$6,000,000.



QUEEN'S JUBILEE PRESENTS.

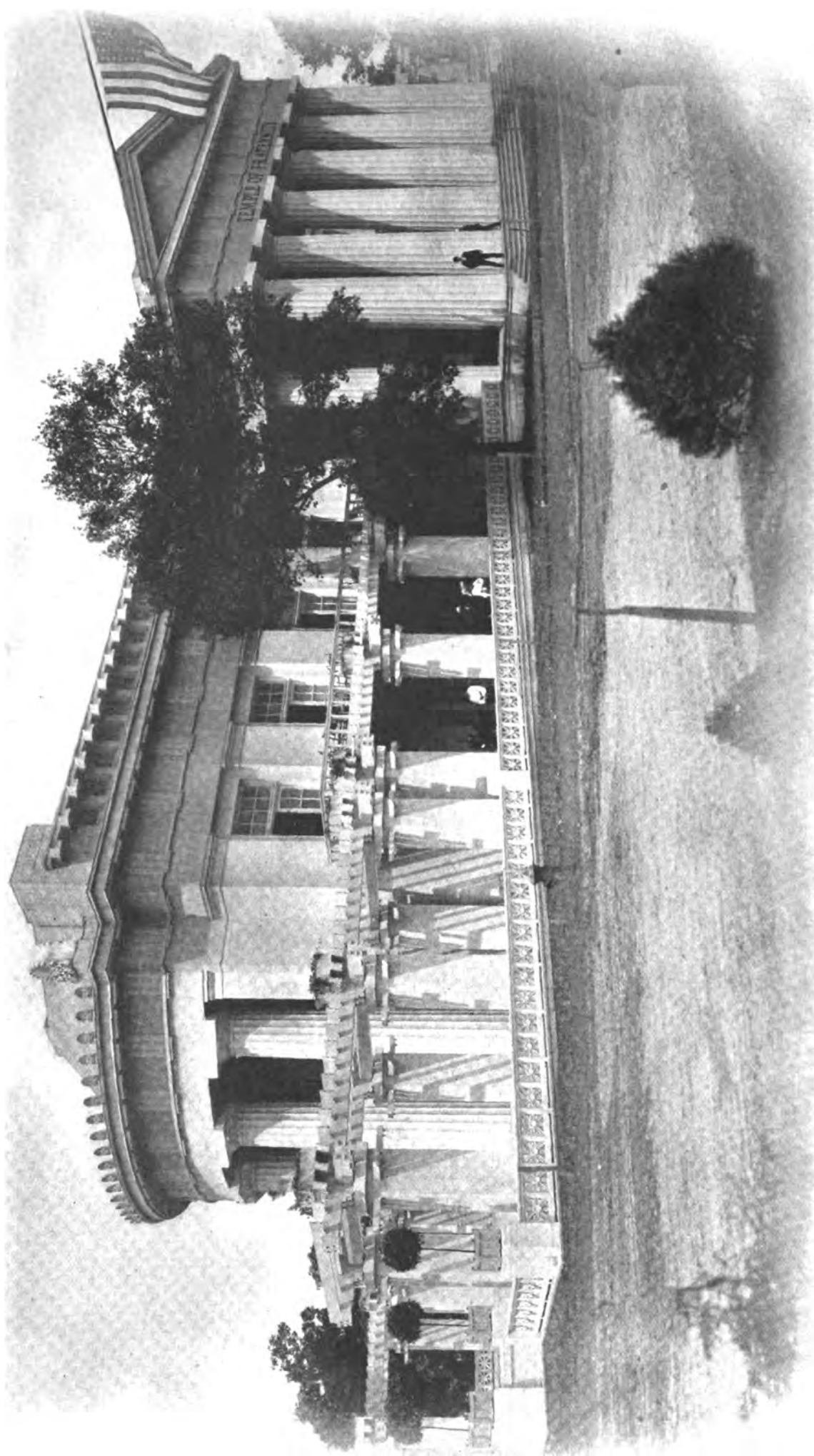
Pair of elephant's tusks, mounted on a buffalo's head carved in ebony, which is supported by four griffins. The tusks rest on the heads of four figures representing some of the incarnations of Vishnu. All the figures were carved ebony, from the Maharajah of Travancore.



QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE PRESENTS.

View of the cases containing saddles, purple velvet, gold embroidered; stirrups attached to saddle. Bits and reins, head-stalls, saddle-pads, breast ornament, silver plates. Elephant trappings, tiger chains of silver. Saddle-cloth, blue velvet, gold embroidery, enriched with precious stones.





TEMPLE OF FRATERNITY. HEADQUARTERS OF FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### CONGRESSES, CONVENTIONS AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

MEETINGS OF SCHOLARS REPRESENTING ALL PROFESSIONS AND DEPARTMENTS OF THOUGHT WERE NUMEROUS DURING THE EXPOSITION—INTERNATIONAL PRESS PARLIAMENT ATTENDED BY DISTINGUISHED EDITORS FROM THE WORLD'S INTELLECTUAL CENTERS, PRESIDED OVER BY SIR HUGH GILZEAN-REID OF LONDON—MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION THE LARGEST IN ITS HISTORY—THE CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, EMBRACING MANY BRANCHES OF THOUGHT, WHICH BROUGHT TOGETHER THE MOST EMINENT OF THE WORLD'S THINKERS—MEETING OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION, OR PEACE CONGRESS AND THE BENEFICENT RESULTS THEREFROM—THE UNIVERSAL CONGRESS OF LAWYERS AND JURISTS—INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONFERENCE—CONGRESSES UPON GOOD ROADS, INDIAN EDUCATION, DENTISTRY, ELECTRICITY, PURE FOODS, VEGETARIANISM, AERONAUTICS, ENGINEERING, MILITARY SURGERY, SUNDAY REST, INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND TRANS-MISSISSIPPI COMMERCE—MEETING OF FRATERNITIES AT THE TEMPLE OF FRATERNITY—CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS BY MANY ESTABLISHED INTER-STATE AND NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES have gradually come to be an important part of International Expositions, and have added immeasurably to the knowledge of the world. Realizing this fact, the authorities of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition provided for a Congress which exceeded in scope anything before attempted. As educational influence was made the dominant factor of the Exposition, it was especially fitting that the management make a special effort to assemble congresses of the world's leaders in the acquisition, elaboration and application of knowledge. The success of the effort was recognized long before the Exposition closed. The whole range of modern civilization was represented in the great international gatherings that were held. Many of the greatest workers in the fields of general science, philosophy, literature, art, agriculture, trade and labor met and presented the results of their researches and experiences obtained in all those lines of thought. The assemblages afforded a common meeting ground for the display of the varied talents possessed by delegates from all nations, and these events became a perpetual monument to the spirit of American enterprise. Through their relation to the Exposition the congresses derived ideal advantages that they would not have otherwise experienced.

The Department of Congresses provided for hundreds of conventions and meetings of international bodies. The work

involved the direction of large and variegated groups of men and women, and it was carried out with surpassing ability. Three kinds of Congresses, or conventions, were held under the auspices of the Exposition. The first and most important was the Congress of Arts and Sciences, which was specially promoted by the Exposition. It was a wide departure in the

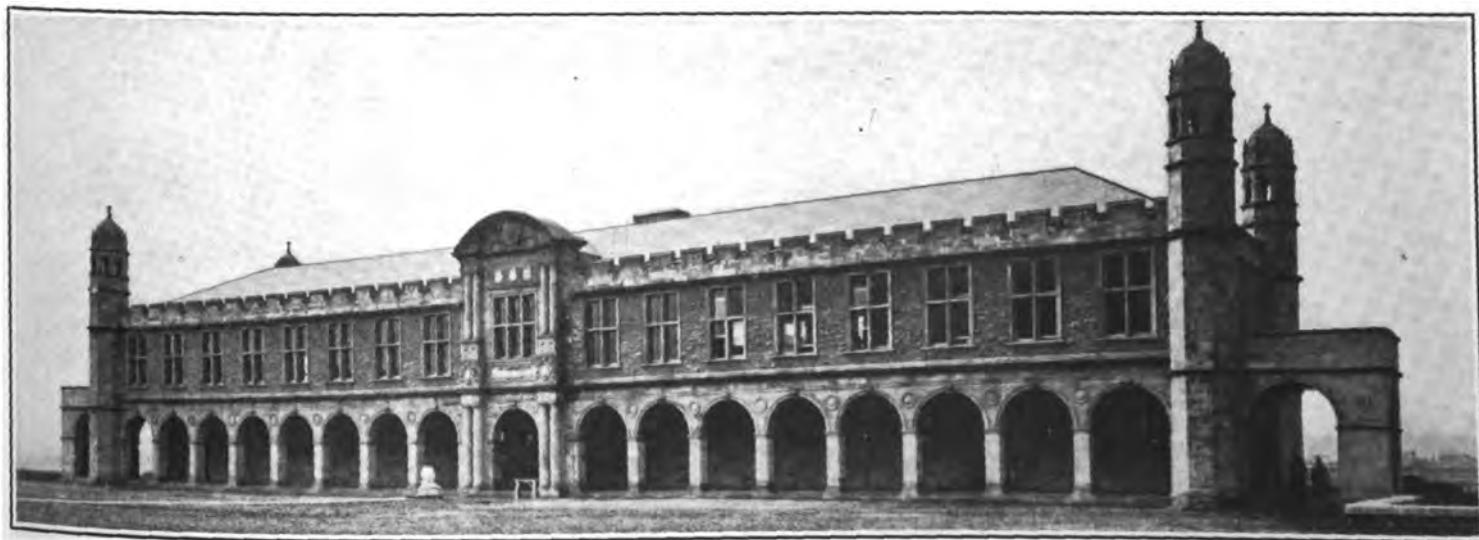


HONORABLE RICHARD BARTHOLDT,  
President of the International Interparliamentary Union, or Peace Congress, Member of the United States Congress for the Tenth Missouri District, and one of the most influential friends of the Exposition at Washington

matter of international gatherings previously undertaken. Under the second division, congresses limited in number but not unlike those that had been held at former Expositions, were held. Only such were included in this division as were worthy from their character and the influence of those promoting them to be placed on an international plane. Under the third division were the miscellaneous meetings, or conventions, that desired to take advantage of what the Exposition offered by holding their annual meetings there. The Exposition invited all, and furnished halls and meeting places free of expense. The Chairman of the Committee on Congresses was Frederick W. Lehmann, of Saint Louis, and the director was Howard J. Rogers, of New York.

The first of the more notable of the gatherings held was the International Press Congress, an account of which will be found under the engraving showing the Congress in session, on page 688.

In the number of delegates attending, the Congress of the National Educational Association was the greatest held during



THE HALL OF CONGRESSES.

In this handsome stone structure, constructed as the library building of Washington University, most of the great International Congresses held their sessions.



INTERNATIONAL PRESS PARLIAMENT IN SESSION IN THE HALL OF CONGRESSES.

association, W. K. Langer, Executive Committee-man Assiout Press Association. World's Press Week, in order that newspaper associations and newspaper men of all countries might attend. The presence of more than 5,000 newspaper men and women made this the largest and most representative press gathering that was ever convened. For their entertainment a reception was given by the Exposition at the West Pavilion, on the evening of May 18, and the various State and district press associations gave a number of receptions at their State buildings during the week. The Federation of Women's Clubs gave them a reception at the German Pavilion on May 21, and in the evening President Francis gave a dinner to the foreign delegates. On Sunday, May 22, about 1,000 of the visitors accepted the invitation of Captain Alfred Grissom, and enjoyed a river excursion on the steamer City of Providence. More than 3,000 persons were present when the first session of the Parliament was opened in Festival Hall on the evening of May 19, at eight o'clock. The officers of the Parliament and the speakers were escorted to Festival Hall by the Board of Directors and officers of the Exposition. The officers of the Parliament were: President, Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, London; Vice-Presidents: United States—Charles H. Taylor, Jr., Globe, Boston, President American Newspaper Publishers' Association; Frank Brett Noves, Record-Herald, Chicago, President Associated Press; P. V. Collins, Northwestern Agriculturalist, Minneapolis, President National Editorial Association, Russia—Prince Ezer Oukhtomsky, Viennodotti, Saint Petersburg, President Alfredo Mesquita, Diario de Noticias, Lisbon, Denmark—Holger Rosenberg, Dannelsberg, Copenhagen, Ireland—W. M. McD. Bodkin, Freeman's Journal, Dublin, Switzerland—M. Hubler, Der Bund, Berne, Ceylon—John Ferguson, Observer, Colombo, Turkey—Emil Murat, Journal di Smyrne-Smyrna, Cuba—Manuel Coronado, La Diez Crusson, Havana, Greece—D. Cacchamianos, Neon Asty Athens, France—Henry Maret, Le Radical, Paris, Wales—William Davies, Western Mail, Cardiff, Philippine Islands—W. M. Swartout, Times, Manila, Roumania—A. Vaisen, Lumca Nova, Bucharest, England—Alphonse Watson, The Journalist, London, Germany—H. Von Kupper, Lokaler Anzeiger, Berlin, Belgium—Leon Dommarin, La Chronique, Brussels, Holland—Martin van Raalte, Het Vaderland, The Hague, Italy—G. Ferrero, Tribuna, Rome, Hungary—Hugo Veiglberg, Magyar Hirlap, Budapest, Anstria—Julius Loewy, Wiener Extrablatt, Vienna, Canada—Arthur Danersau, La Presse, Montreal, B. A. McNab, Montreal Star, Montreal, New Zealand—T. Clarkson, Star, Auckland, Japan—N. Kanazaki, Tokio Shimbun, Melbourne, Argentina—George J. Salem, Al Moayad, Cairo, Brazil—Mendes de Almeida, Jornal de Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Argentine Republic—Ernesto Nelson, La Nacion, Buenos Ayres, Chile—Sr. Guastier, Chillem Legion, Washington, D. C. Secretary—Walter Williams, Commissioner to the Foreign Press, Assistant Secretaries: Paul Ocker, Assistant Commissioner to the Foreign Press; R. M. White, Recording Secre-

After divine blessing was invoked by Reverend Sir J. Nicolls, president, the local press reported:—  
After delivering the opening address, Music by W. J. S. followed, and then President Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid delivered an address on behalf of the National Government, Secretary of State John Hay, followed by a conspicuous place in the documents that will come out on behalf of the National Government—an address worthy of a State papers. After an eloquent response to these addresses by M. Monprofit, of Paris, the band played the Marseillaise, and Captain King introduced Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid as the permanent presiding officer. The opening address of President Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid on the work of the Parliament and its opportunities concluded the first session's proceedings.

At the second session held in Festival Hall on May 20th, a resolution presented by Captain Henry King of the Saint Louis Globe-Democrat naming a committee to whom all resolutions should be referred was unanimously adopted. Those named to serve on the Resolutions Committee were: William Hill, of the London Dispatch; J. I. Von Kuppfer, of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger; Paul Deschy, of the Paris Journal Le Siecle; F. Crosbie Roles, of the Times, Colombo, Ceylon; Fritz Kotziers, of Brussels, President of the Belgium Press Commission; T. Clark, of Auckland, New Zealand; Star; M. Buhler, of the Bund, Berne, Switzerland; William Cullen Bryant, of the Brooklyn Times; Major W. W. Screws, of the Montgomery Advertiser.

The Parliament then listened to addresses by John Ferruson, of the "Colombo Observer," Ceylon; by William Hall of the "Dispatch," London; by Doctor Shaler Matthews of "The World To-day," and the University of Chicago.

At the third session held in the Hall of Congresses on Friday, May 20th, there were addresses by H. Von Sapplier, of the "Lokal Anzeiger," Berlin; by Joseph R. Fisher, of the "Northern Whig," Belfast, Ireland; by W. Hoch, of the "Marion Record," since elected Governor of Kansas, and by John Temple Graves, of the Atlanta News, Georgia.

A resolution proposed by Captain King and seconded by Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, "That it is desirable in the interest of universal journalism to consider what steps, if any, should be taken with a view to giving permanency in some form to the Parliament of the Press, either by affiliation through the National Editorial Association with the International Press Congress or by the establishment of a separate or independent confederation in friendly alliance with the Congress," was unanimously approved and referred to the Committee on Resolutions, after it had been discussed by Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, by Chairman Von Kuppfer, by Mr. A. Watson of London, William Hill of London, M. McD. Bodkin, of the "Freeman's Journal," Dublin, and John Temple Graves, of Atlanta, Georgia.

The fourth session was opened in the Hall of Congresses at 10 A. M., on May 21st, with the reading of letters from: William Smith, of Arlington Heights, Massachusetts, aged ninety-six years, the oldest editor in the United States; Sir Edward Lawson, of the "London Post"; J. Nicol Dunn, of London, President of the British Institute of Journalists; F. Carruthers Gould, the British Cartoonist; Gerard Harry, Editor of "Le Petit Bleu," of Brussels; Doctor Wilhelm Singer, of Vienna, Editor of the "Neues Wiener Tagblatt," and President of the Bureau Central des Associations de Presse; Alfred Harmsworth, Editor of the "London Daily Mail"; John D. Irvine, of the "London Morning Post"; Herbert Cornish, Secretary of the British Institute of Journalists; Sir Douglas Straight, Editor of the "Fall Mail Gazette;" John D. Wilson, Editor of the "Edinburgh Evening News;" and the Secretary, Editor of the "Gazette," Lausanne, Switzerland. The Committee on Resolutions favorably reported the resolution providing for the permanency of the World's Press Parliament and the report was adopted. A special committee, composed of Captain King, Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, Hugo Von Kuppfer, David R. Francis, Walter B. Stevenson, and W. K. D. Little Williams, was appointed to effect the permanent organization and carry forward the work of the Parliament.





ALFREDO MESQUITA,  
Diario de Noticias,  
Lisbon, Portugal.



H. McD. BODKIN, K. C.,  
Freeman's Journal,  
Dublin, Ireland.



WILLIAM DAVIES,  
Western Mail,  
Cardiff, Wales.



MARTIN VAN RAALTE,  
Het Vaderland,  
The Hague, Holland.



WILLIAM HILL,  
London Dispatch,  
London, England.



DOCTOR HERMAN DIES,  
Berlin, Germany.

## MEMBERS OF THE WORLD'S PRESS PARLIAMENT.

the Exposition, and in importance it occupied a leading position. It began its sessions June 27th and ended them July 1st. It was estimated that its meetings were attended by fifteen thousand educators. It was undoubtedly the most largely attended meeting in the more than forty years of life of the Association. The Congress was called to order by President John W. Cook, of De Kalb, Illinois. Musical selections by the Banda Rossa,

and an invocation by Nathan C. Schaeffer, Pennsylvania, were followed by addresses of welcome by W. T. Carrington, State Superintendent of Schools of Missouri; Doctor C. M. Woodward, President of the Saint Louis Board of Education; Doctor F. Louis Soldan, Superintendent of Instruction of Public Schools of Saint Louis; Rolla Wells, Mayor of Saint Louis; David R. Francis, President of the Exposition; Howard J. Rogers, Chief of the Department of Education; Chancellor W. S. Chaplin, of Washington University. Responses were made by W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education of the United States, and Charles D. McIver, President of the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, North Carolina.



CAPTAIN HENRY KING,  
Globe-Democrat, Saint Louis.  
Temporary President of  
World's Press Parliament.



SIR HUGH GILZEAN-REID, London, England.  
PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S PRESS  
PARLIAMENT.



GEORGE S. JOHNS,  
Post-Dispatch, Saint Louis.  
Member Committee of Ar-  
rangements, Press Parliament.

In his annual address President Cook discussed "The Need of a New Individualism." It was the first of a series of addresses in the Congress that aroused the deep interest of the thousands of delegates present. Among the most notable speakers of the session were: Edmund J. James, President of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois; Captain Percy Atkin, British Educational Representative at the Exposition; O. K. Kern,

Superintendent of Schools, Winnebago County, Illinois; J. H. Phillips, Superintendent of Schools, Birmingham, Alabama; E. B. Bryan, Professor of Education and Social Psychology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana; Z. X. Snyder, President of State Normal, Greeley, Colorado; J. J. Sheppard, New York City; Rear-Admiral Caspar, F. Goodrich, United States Navy; Samel McCune Lindsay, Porto Rico; Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Alabama; George A. Gates, Claremont, California; Doctor Leopold Bahlsen, Germany; Margaret A. Haley, Chicago; Aaron Gore, Denver, Colorado; Mosuke Matsumura, Secretary of the Educational Department of the Japanese Exposition



EMIL ROSSELL,  
Le Soir,  
Brussels, Belgium.



S. S. CAMPION,  
Mercury and Daily Reporter,  
Northampton, England.



S. CHAS. PHILLIPS,  
London, England.



W. BIENENSTOCK,  
Paris, France.



D. CACLAMANO,  
Neon Asty,  
Athens, Greece.



PIERRE DE BLOCK,  
Paris, France.

## MEMBERS OF THE WORLD'S PRESS PARLIAMENT.



THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION, OR PEACE CONGRESS IN SESSION AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Interparliamentary Union is a parliament of parliaments, a union composed of law makers of the different countries, and which every member of every legislative body of the world has a right to join. It was inspired in 1889, when thirty members of the French Chamber of Deputies and ten members of the English Parliament met in Paris, France, to discuss the project of an arbitration treaty between France, England and the United States. Later, invitations were issued to all the other parliaments of the world, and in 1889, during the Paris Exposition, the first so-called "Interparliamentary Congress" was held at the French capital. In April, 1900, the United States Congress adopted a joint resolution extending an invitation to the Interparliamentary Union to visit the United States, and hold its annual conference on American soil. The resolution provided that should be appropriated for the entertainment of the foreign members. As a committee of reception and entertainment, Honorable Hugh A. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, appointed Honorable Richard Bartholdi, Chairman, Honorable H. H. Dinsmore and Honorable T. E. Burton, Vice-Chairmen; Honorable R. P. Broussard, Honorable R. R. Hut, Honorable William P. Hepburn, Honorable Jacob Kuppert, Jr., Honorable Franklin E. Brooks, Honorable S. J. Barrows, Honorable W. A. Rodgers, Honorable James L. Slayden and Honorable John Lund.

Fifteen nations were represented in the Congress of the Interparliamentary Union, whose sessions began in the Hall of Congresses on September 12, and ended September 17. The President of the Congress was Honorable Richard Bartholdi, member of the United States Congress from Saint Louis. The secretary was Doctor Charles Albert Gobat, president of the delegation from Switzerland. The object of the Congress was the promotion of international arbitration. In cordial addresses of welcome were delivered by President Francis, of the Exposition, Congressman Bartholdi and Honorable Francis L. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State. The balance of the first day's session was devoted to hearing reports from the representatives of the nations represented relative to progress in the specific settlement of international difficulties. The reports were encouraging. In these reports all of the different nations were represented.

The most important and practical result of the Congress was the unanimous adoption of a resolution requesting President Roosevelt to call a second Hague conference. The resolution was presented and advocated by Honorable Theodore Burton, of the United States, and members of nearly all the foreign groups spoke in support of it. A few days after its adoption, the members of the Congress were received at the White House, Washington, District of Columbia, and formally presented the resolution to the President, who declared that he would comply with the request at an early date. The members were afterwards individually received by President Roosevelt.

The question of how to effect mediation in the war between Russia and Japan, the revision of the convention at Geneva, with reference to the employment of explosives and the danger to which they expose neutrals; and the protection of private property at sea in time of war, were also discussed. A resolution favoring mediation in the Russia-Japan war was adopted.

At the close of the Congress, and at the invitation of the Government of the United States, the delegates made a tour of the country, which included the principal cities from Denver to the Atlantic Coast. The members of the Congress were: Austria: Vladimir Ritter von Oleksow, Member of Reichsrath, Chamberlain; Doctor Baron Okar de Prazak, Member of Reichsrath; Joseph Brdlik, Member of Reichsrath; Vaelav Karbus, Member of Reichsrath; Ritter von Duleba, Member of Reichsrath; Professor V. Philippovich, Member of Landtag; Doctor M. Baumfeld, Redacteur.

Belgium: G. Francotte, Minister of Labor; Deputy: Houzeau de LeHaie, Senator; Le Comte Goblet d'Alviella, Senator, Secretary of the Senate; H. Bergmann, Senator; Senator H. La Fontaine; Senator Emile Huot; Louis de Sadeleir, Deputy; G. Helleputte, Deputy; Emile Thibaut, Deputy; Baron Albert d'Huart, Deputy; Henry Carton de Wiart, Deputy; Emile Vandervelde, Deputy; Raymond Van de Venne, Deputy; Emile Braun, Deputy; Leon Broquet, former Deputy; Hector Van Doorslaer, Clerk of the House of Deputies; (died on return from trip in Washington).

Denmark: M. C. Grøbler, Vice-President of the House; E. Blahme, Member of Parliament.

Great Britain: Honorable Philip Stanhope, President of the group; W. Randal Cremer, M. P.; Honorary Secretary of the group; Sir F. Evans, K. C. M. L. Thorneycroft, M. P.; Colonel Bryce Jones, M. P.; Bos. Lough, M. P.; A. W. Wilson, M. P.; M. P. Doctor E. J. Thompson, M. P.; Sir Edward Vincent, M. P.; J. Wilson, M. P.; D. V. Pirie, M. P.; J. Bryan Roberts, M. P.; J. Caldwell, M. P.; Alfred Davies, M. P.; Fred. Maddison, ex-M. P.

William O'Doherty, M. P.; Alderman Thomas Snape; W. P. Byles, ex-M. P.; Doctor G. B. Clark, ex-M. P.; J. W. Spear, M. P.; J. Jordan, M. P.; Arthur Priestley, M. P.; Herbert Whiteley, M. P.

France: Mr. Georges Cochery, President of French group; Senator Paul Strauss, Vice-President of French group; Doctor Ernest Delbet, Deputy, Vice-President of French group; Mr. Armez, Deputy; Mr. Louis Ayrat, Member of Conseil d'Etat; René Cazauvieilh, Deputy; M. G. Chastenet, Deputy; Georges Dellesseux, Mr. Fortemont de Bostquard, Senator; Mr. Alfred Duchaufour; Mr. André Fallières, General Secretary; Mr. Louis Goussier; Baron Georges de Grammont, Deputy; Mr. Jacques de Geofre de Chabrignac; M. G. Gerald, Deputy; Senator Edouard Lachaud, Deputy; Mr. Pierre Laroze, ex-Deputy; Mr. Adolphe Landry; Mr. Paul le Roux, Senator; Doctor Deputy; Mr. Koch, Deputy; Mr. Riga, Deputy; Senator Alfred Thuillier; Secretaries: Mr. Ernest Noël, Mr. Eugene Boucher.

Germany: Doctor Hauptmann, Member of Landtag; Doctor Arendt, Member of Reichstag; Professor Leonhard Hoffmann, Member of Reichstag; Herr Gerstenberger, Member of Reichstag.

Hungary: Count Albert Aponyi, former President Chamber of Deputies, Privy-Councillor, Chamberlain to the King; Bela Kukulik, Deputy; Geza de Lathovits, Deputy; Louis de Levay, former Deputy; Doctor Georges de Lukacs, former Deputy; Doctor János Heinrich; Doctor Alexandre de Mohay, Deputy, Secretary of State for the Department of Justice; Doctor Charles Nemethy; Joseph De Novak, Deputy; Doctor Geza de Pap, Deputy; Joseph de Pukovits, Deputy; Doctor Adalard Kalk, Deputy; Doctor Bela de Rudnyanszky, Deputy; Geza de Salamon, Jr., Deputy; Bela de Barabas, Deputy; Count Etienne Bethlen, Deputy; François Blasovits, Deputy; Bela de Botka, Deputy; Jules de Csorgho, Deputy; Alexandre de Dobiecki, Deputy; Elemér de Domahidy, Deputy; Andre Gyorgy, former Deputy; L. Abbe Jean Illok, Deputy; Baron Joseph Inkey, Deputy; Leopold de Kallay, Deputy; Doctor Alexandre Simonyi-Samadán, Deputy; Doctor Desiré de Szulovszky, Deputy; Ferdinand d'Umaney, Deputy; Zoltan de Zmeskal; Bela de Vermes, former Deputy; Ladislaus de Hanory, Deputy; François Steiner, Deputy; Aurate Csatho, Redacteur; François de Komlossy; Secretary, Aristide de Dessewffy.

Italy: Honorable Marquis di Sanguilano, President; Honorable Prince B. Odiscalchi, Vice-President, Senator; Honorable Professor A. Brumati, Vice-President, Deputy; Honorable Count Giuseppe Bracci, Deputy; Honorable A. Capece Minutolo; Marquis di Bugnano, Deputy; Honorable Professor Ettore Cicotti, Deputy; Marquis L. Campani; Honorable Federico di Palma, Deputy; Honorable Colonel Arturo Galletti di Cadilhac, Deputy; Honorable Edoardo Danco, Deputy; Honorable Count Annibale Lucernari, Deputy; Honorable G. di Stefano, Deputy; Honorable Achille Visocchi, Deputy; Honorable A. Pavia, Deputy; Honorable Com. G. Cerruti, ex-Deputy; Honorable Giuseppe d'Andrea, Deputy; Secretary, Marquis Theodoli de San Vito.

Netherlands: Mr. de Ras, ex-Deputy; Mr. M. Tydeman, Deputy, President of the group; Joseph Mutsaers; Mr. C. V. Gerritsen, Deputy; Doctor Meeta Jacobs; Mr. A. Rouman, ex-Deputy.

Norway: Honorable John Lund, President of the group, former President of the Lagthing; Mr. Brandt, Deputy; Mr. Bernhard Hansen, Deputy.

Portugal: Doctor João de Paiva, former Deputy.

Romania: General Constantin Piliat, former Senator, Bucarest; Constantin Fotin, former Senator, M. D.; Doctor Lucian, Deputy; George Sefendace, former Senator and Deputy, Bucarest; Stanislas Chioski, Deputy; Ilie Caraculac, Deputy; Ernest Beckman, Deputy, President of delegation; Mr. John Olsson, Deputy, Secretary of delegation; Mr. G. O. V. Lindgren, Deputy, Press correspondent of the delegation; Mr. Albert Woods Beckman, Deputy; Mr. G. O. V. Lindgren, Deputy, Press correspondent of the delegation; Ch. Kinzelbach; Alfred Brustland; Doctor Charles Albert Gobat, Deputy, President of delegation; Doctor Fritz Studer, Deputy.

Switzerland: Honorable Richard Bartholdi, Chairman of Committee of Congress on the Interparliamentary Union; Honorable R. F. Broussard, Honorable T. E. Burton, Honorable Hugh A. Dinsmore, Honorable Wm. P. Hepburn, Honorable Jacob Kuppert, Jr., Honorable Franklin E. Brooks, Honorable James L. Slayden, Honorable S. J. Barrows.



H. VON KUPFER,  
Lokal Anzeiger,  
Berlin, Germany.

JOSEPH R. FISHER,  
Northern Whig,  
Belfast, Ireland.

EUGENE REYMS,  
Paris, France.

FRITZ ROTIERS,  
Brussels, Belgium.

HUGO VEIGELSBERG,  
Budapest, Austria.

PRINCE ESER OUKHTOMSKY,  
Viedomosti,  
St. Petersburg, Russia.

MEMBERS OF THE WORLD'S PRESS PARLIAMENT.

Commission; Doctor N. G. W. Lagerstedt, Swedish Commissioner to the Exposition; Walter H. Small, Providence, Rhode Island; Samuel T. Dutton, Columbia University, New York; Isaac W. Hill, Montgomery, Alabama; Francis P. Venable, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Delos Fall, Lansing, Michigan; J. Y. Joyner, Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina; Arthur Lefevre, State Superintendent of

William H. Maxwell, New York City, New York; Walter B. Hill, Athens, Georgia; Lawton B. Evans, Augusta, Georgia; Charles W. Dabney, Knoxville, Tennessee; F. Louis Soldan, Saint Louis, Missouri, and F. D. Boynton, Ithaca, New York.

The Congress of Arts and Sciences brought together many of the leading scholars and thinkers of the world. Almost all of the great colleges, universities and higher institutions



H. H. S. PEARSE,  
London, England.

FREDERICK W. DIMBLEBY,  
Richmond, Surrey, England.

RICHARD NORDHAUSEN,  
Berlin, Germany.

BON V. DE NOUFONTENEY,  
Paris, France.

GEO. J. SALEM,  
Representing Al Moayad,  
Cairo, Egypt.

FRITZ MORRIS,  
New York Press Club.

MEMBERS OF THE WORLD'S PRESS PARLIAMENT.

Public Instruction of Texas; L. E. Wolfe, San Antonio, Texas; Miss Evangeline E. Whitney, New York City, New York; R. H. Halsey, Oshkosh, Wisconsin; Thomas M. Balliet, Springfield, Massachusetts; Henry M. Leipziger, New York City, New York; C. N. Kendall, Indianapolis, Indiana; Miss Alice E. Reynolds, New Haven, Connecticut;

of learning in America and other countries were represented, although more than one hundred of the participants were scholars not engaged in college or university work. The latter comprised experts in government scientific bureaus, representatives of research institutions, observatories, the army and navy, legislative bodies and diplomatic embassies, school



BANQUET OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.





PROFESSORS ROTCH, ARRHENIUS, CHAS. NYEPHER, H. H. CLAYTON, DOCTOR L. A. BAUER.



SESSION OF SECTION ON METHODOLOGY OF SCIENCE, CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Front row, left to right: Professors Duncan; Hammond, of Yale; Boltzmann, of the University of Vienna; Cottell, of Columbia University; Oswald, of the University of Leipzig; Creighton, of Cornell University; Hafling, of the University of Copenhagen; Erdmann, of the University of Leipzig; Loeb, of the University of California; Arrhenius, of the University of Stockholm.

administrators, editors, librarians, engineers, architects, artists, physicians, clergymen, lawyers, jurists and social workers. The officers and speakers of the Congress numbered more than 500, and the total registration was 2,000. Almost one hundred of the

addressed the Congress in their own languages. The arrangements for the Congress were made under the direction of the Director of Congresses and an administrative board composed of Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, New York; William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago; R. H. Jesse, President of the University of Missouri; Henry Pritchett, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress; Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director Field Columbian



PROFESSOR SIMON NEWCOMB,  
President of the International Congress of Arts  
and Sciences.



SAVANTS OF CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.



J. V. FERNANDEZ,  
Argentine; Vice-President Congress of Lawyers.

speakers were foreign scholars, sixty per cent of whom

Museum; Frederick W. Holls, member of the Hague Tribunal. As officers of the Congress, the Board chose Doctor Simon Newcomb, retired professor in the United States Navy, one of America's most profound scientists, President; and Hugo Munsterberg, brilliant psychologist, philosopher and



CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Members of the section on Paleontology; Doctor M. M. Snell at the extreme right.



1. EMILE PICARD, Paris; 2. HEINRICH MASCHKE, University of Chicago; 3. C. H. MOORE, University of Chicago.



CONGRESS OF LAWYERS AND JURISTS.  
Attilio Brunialti. Chevalier Zeggio.



DISTINGUISHED DELEGATES, CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Front row, left to right: Professor Capps, University of Chicago; R. R. Richardson, University of Athens, Greece; A. F. West, Princeton University; J. B. Bury, Cambridge University, England; P. Shorey, Chicago University; Horace White, Editor, New York City; Professor Wright, Harvard University; Professor Moore, Dartmouth University.



CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Professor Karl Budde, University of Marburg; Edward Siesers, University Leipzig; Adolph Harnock, University of Berlin; Professor Pfeideres, of University of Berlin.

man of letters, of Harvard University, and Albion W. Small, Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago, Vice-Presidents. Honorary Vice-Presidents were Right Honorable James Bryce, M. P., England; M. Gaston, Earboux, France; Professor Wilhelm Waldeyer, Germany; Doctor Oskar Backlund, Russia; Professor Theodore Escherich, Austria; Signor Attilio Brunialti,

preliminary session, and in an address of welcome he declared the Congress to be the crowning feature of the Exposition. On behalf of the Administration Board, Director Skiff made an address in which he characterized the Exposition as a world's university, the exhibits being its museums and laboratories, and the participants of



JUDGE DAVID J. BREWER,  
President of the Congress of Lawyers and Jurists.



GROUP ON MODERN HISTORY, CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

E. J. Bourne, of Yale University; C. N. Colby, of Toronto University; J. B. Perkins, of Rochester University; J. B. Burg, Cambridge University, England.



JAMES HAGERMAN,  
President of the American Bar Association and a member of the Committee on Plan and Scope of Congress of Lawyers and Jurists.

Italy; N. Hozumi, Japan. Doctor L. O. Howard was chosen Executive Secretary of the Congress.

The Congress was in session one week, September 19th to 25th. President Francis, of the Exposition, presided at the

the Congress, its Faculty. President Harper, of the University of Chicago, delivered a brief address, in which he gave a history of the plan and preparations for the Congress. Responses were made by the honorary vice-presidents. In



SUN SZE YIL AND CHOU ISZDIE,  
Chinese Lawyers.



Professor Okakura, Fine Arts Museum, Boston; Professor Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard University.



GROUP OF ARTS AND SCIENCES DELEGATES.



CONGRESS OF LAWYERS.

Professor Merli, of Sweden; Baron von Stibral, of Austria.

the absence of the Honorable James Bryce, England was represented by Sir William Ramsay, Professor in the Royal Institution of London. M. Gaston Darboux, perpetual Secretary of the Paris Academy of Sciences, spoke for



EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CONGRESS.

Lower row from left to right: Professor Israel C. Russell, of Michigan; Doctor H. R. Mill, of London, England; Doctor H. C. McCormick, of Washington, D. C.; Professor Oldham, Doctor Robert Bell, J. Americo Santos, Upper row: Doctor Wm. P. Wilson, of Philadelphia; Professor Oberhammer, of Vienna, Austria; Professor George Blundel, of France; Professor Albrecht Penck, of Vienna, Austria; Professor Blache, of France; Professor Mertonne, of France; Major Gibbons, of England. The Congress was held in connection with the Congress of Arts and Sciences in Festival Hall during the week of September 10th. Professor Israel C. Russell, of the University of Michigan, was its chairman, and Doctor H. R. Mill, Director of the British Rainfall Society, of London, was the principal speaker. A number of interesting papers were read and discussed by the delegates. The most notable address was delivered by Captain Robert Peary, the famous arctic explorer. The delegates devoted one day to a study of the peoples at the Philippine Reservation, the Indian School, and of the various savage tribes at the Exposition, and to a reception held on board the "Discoverer," at the New York to the North Pole concession. A committee of prominent educators, of which Professor Calvin M. Woodward, of Washington University, was chairman, attended to their entertainment during their stay.



CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Professor Wilhelm Oswald, University of Leipzig; Professor Cattell, of Columbia University.

France in the French language. Professor Wilhelm Waldeyer, of the University of Berlin, spoke for Germany; Doctor Oskar Backlund, Director of the Russian Observatory at Pulkowa, for Russia; Professor Theodore Escherich, for

JUDGE AMOS M. THAYER,  
St. Louis.DOCTOR ERDMANN,  
University of Leipzig.PROFESSOR WEISNER,  
University of Bonn.SIR WILLIAM KENNEDY,  
English Lawyer.PROFESSOR SVANTE  
ARRHENIUS,  
Stockholm University.HON. JOHN W. FOSTER,  
Former Ass't. Sec'y. of State,  
Lawyers' Congress.PROFESSOR OTTO  
JESPERSON,  
Sweden.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE.

Left to right: William Desmond, Chief of Detectives, Saint Louis; Chief of Police Mason, of Memphis, Tennessee; Richard Sylvester, Chief of Police, Washington, District of Columbia; Mathew Kiely, Chief of Police, Saint Louis; H. J. Rogers, Chief, Department of Education, World's Fair; Frank O'Neill, Chief of Police, Chicago; Alvin Pope, Superintendent of Charities and Correction, World's Fair.

Austria, and Signor Attilio Brunialti, member of Parliament and Councilor of State, for Italy. These addresses struck the keynote of the Congress. The scientific part of the program was inaugurated by the introductory address of Professor Newcomb, President of the Congress, who declared that the scientific investigator was the primary agent in the movement which has elevated man to the masterful position he now occupies.

The Congress was divided into seven grand divisions, Normative Science, Historical Science, Physical Science, Mental Science, Utilitarian Sciences, Social Regulation and Social Culture. These divisions met simultaneously, each being addressed by an American scholar, who opened the gates of their respective fields of science. Hundreds of other addresses followed.

The Exposition celebrated the opening of the Congress by special illuminations

F. B. DAVIDSON,  
Temple Inn.



of the Grand Basin. During the week the members were formally entertained at the French pavilion, the German State House, by the Japanese Commissioner-General, the Board of Lady Managers, and by the officials of the Exposition with a great banquet at the Tyrolean Alps.

Fourteen sovereign nations and four autonomous colonies of Great Britain were represented in the International Con-

association, presiding judges of the Courts of the United States Territories and foreign possessions, lawyers of the Senate and

prising the judges of the United States Supreme Court; United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Chief Justices of the Court of Appeals and Court of Claims at Washington; lawyers of the President's Cabinet; Ex-attorneys-General, Solicitors General, Ex-Presidents of the American Bar As-



MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS,  
President.



MISS ANNA A. GORDON,  
Vice-President-at-Large.



MISS SUSANNA M. D. FRY,  
Corresponding Secretary.



MRS. F. H. INGALLS,  
President Missouri W.C.T.U.

OFFICERS OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.



WILLIAM F. BOHN,  
Chairman Press and  
Publicity Department,  
Temple of Fraternity.



CHARLES O. BORING,  
Member of the Committee  
of Organization of "The  
World's Unity League."



MRS. ROBERT J. BURDETTE,  
Vice-President General  
of the Federation of  
Women's Clubs.



E. M. GALLAUDET,  
President of the Inter-  
national Convention for the  
Instruction of Deaf Mutes.



W. D. WARD,  
President of the Con-  
gress for the Improvement  
of Waterways.



JAMES DENTON HANCOCK,  
President of the Sons of  
the American Revolution.

REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS THAT MET AT THE FAIR.

gress of Lawyers and Jurists, which was held in Festival Hall, September 29th and 30th and October 1st. The Congress was held under the auspices of the Exposition and the American Bar Association. Its membership included the most famous lawyers and jurists in the world. The

President of the United States named 125 delegates, com-



B. F. STAYMATES,  
Director of Exploitation.



JAMES D. MCNEIL,  
President.



J. L. SCHIEK,  
Treasurer.



PETER B. MCCARTY,  
Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

House of Representatives and eminent lawyers from various parts of the country. Foreign delegates were named by their respective governments in response to invitations extended through the American State Department. Other delegates were named by the American Bar Association, State bar



H. J. BURKHART,  
President of Dental  
Congress.



CYRUS E. JONES,  
Delegate to Dental  
Congress.



DOCTOR G. V. I. BROWN,  
Delegate to Dental  
Congress.



OFFICERS OF THE DENTAL CONGRESS.



THE HOUSE OF HOO HOO.



INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF HOO HOO.



THE HOUSE OF HOO HOO AFTER THE FIRE.

associations and by the Faculties of law schools.

The Committee on the Plan and Scope of the Congress was composed of Frederick W. Lehmann, Chairman of the Exposition Committee on Congresses, and a distinguished lawyer of Missouri; Amos M. Thayer, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; James Hagerman, President of the American Bar Association; Jacob Klein, of Saint Louis, Chairman of the American Bar Association Committee on the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists; Edward S. Robert and Charles Claffin Allen, of Saint Louis, members of the

Exposition Committee on the International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists. This committee selected as its secretary V. Mott Porter, Secretary of the Saint Louis Bar Association.

The officers of the Congress were David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, President; Doctor Jose Fernandez, Argentine; Adalbert Ritter von Stibral, Austria; Professor Alfred Nerinx, Belgium; Doctor L. Gonsalves, Brazil; Sir William R. Kennedy, British Empire; Chow Tszchi, China; Professor Ferdinand Larnade, France; Doctor Adolph Hartmann, Germany; Signor Angelo Pavia, Italy; Don Manuel Azpiroz, Mexico; Doctor D. Josephus Jitta, the Netherlands; Vice-Judge Gustaf Fahlerantz, Sweden; Doctor F. Meili, Switzerland, and Honorable Simeon E. Baldwin, United States, Vice-Presidents. The Committee on Program was composed of Justice Brewer, Judge Baldwin and Judge Amos M. Thayer.

The Congress discussed the history and efficacy of the various sys-

tems of jurisprudence, and questions of international, municipal and maritime law. It was the first international gathering of lawyers and jurists ever held for the purpose of

WILLIAM R. EIDSON,  
First Vice-President.CHARLES F. HATFIELD,  
Secretary.JUDGE NOAH M. GIVAN,  
President.THEODORE A. HUEY,  
Treasurer.WILLIAM H. MILLER,  
Second Vice-President.

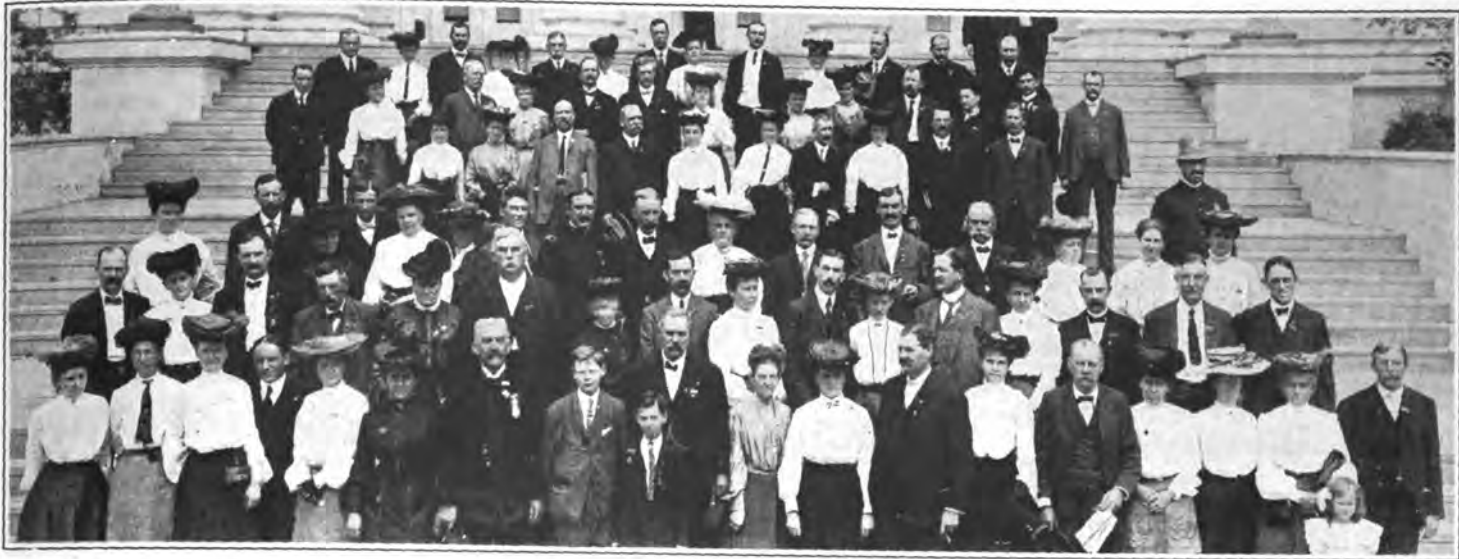
OFFICERS OF THE FRATERNAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

MRS. GEO. J. FRANKEL,  
Secretary.MRS. MYRA B. ENRIGHT,  
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Chr. Press Committee.

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MRS. LILLIAN M. HOL-LISTER,  
Supreme Commander  
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HARBERT, PH. D.,  
Associate Chairman of  
"The World's Unity  
League."

LADY MEMBERS OF VARIOUS SECRET AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AT THE FAIR.



KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AT THE TEMPLE OF FRATERNITY.

discussing general questions of law and methods of jurisprudence. The committee on program selected as the principal subjects to be discussed two topics dealing with public international law, one topic dealing with private international law, and two topics dealing with the administration of justice, which brought out expressions of opinion relative to the merits and demerits of the legal systems of the various countries, and the extent to which judicial actions of one country should be recognized by the courts of another country. Resolutions concerning matters of inter-

national interest were presented and adopted. Among these were: Expressing sympathy with movements to bring about peace among nations by international agreement; that the patent laws of the different countries be harmonized, so that patents can be granted according to the same principles, and on like terms and conditions in each; recommending that all nations enter into an agreement for the mutual exchange of publications containing the statutes of each, and the decisions rendered by courts of last resort; recommending the organization of a permanent association of



IMPROVED ORDER RED MEN—STANDING ELK TRIBE No. 36, SAINT LOUIS.



DELEGATES TO FRATERNAL CONGRESS AT THE TEMPLE OF FRATERNITY.





OFFICERS OF THE MACCADEES AT THE TEMPLE OF FRATERNITY.

lawyers representing the different nations; favoring modification of the laws of maritime warfare; regretting the death of Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, which occurred during the Congress. The members of the Congress were shown many social honors during their stay.

The Congress of the Inter-parliamentary Union, in which fifteen nations were represented, was held September 12th to 14th, inclusive. An account of its sessions, and the names of those who participated in it, will be found under the illustration of the Congress in session, on page 691.

The Temple of Fraternity



PARADE OF THE MYSTIC SHRINERS PASSING THROUGH MODEL STREET.

at the Exposition was a magnificent achievement of fraternalism in America. It was the first of its kind, and its value to the Exposition will be better understood when it is known that the average daily attendance of members of Fraternal bodies was twenty thousand. The total membership of the different organizations that contributed toward the erection and maintenance of the Temple was 8,130,000, and they were represented by a fraternal press whose combined circulation was more than ten millions, every one of which permitted the free use of its columns for exploiting the



OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF VARIOUS FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS ON THE STEPS OF THE TEMPLE OF FRATERNITY.

1. Wm. R. Eidson, First Vice-President, Chairman Finance Committee. 2. Judge Noah M. Givan, President. 3. Theo. A. Huey, Third Vice-President, Chairman, Ways and Means Committee. 4. Master Frederick Hatfield Rein. 5. C. F. Hatfield, Secretary. 6. Mrs. Noah M. Givan. 7. Doctor W. F. Callfas, Superintendent, Physician in charge. 8. Mrs. W. F. Callfas, Hostess. 9. Fred M. Wood, Host Odd Fellows Headquarters. 10. Mrs. Caroline Allstatt, Hostess Ladies of the Maccabees Headquarters. 11. Mrs. W. L. Hulburd, Hostess Rathbone Sisters Headquarters. 12. Mrs. Lulu Case, Hostess Royal Neighbors of America Headquarters. 13. Mrs. Mary A. Gardner, Hostess Woodmen Circle. 14. H. R. Bermel, Host Knights of Pythias Headquarters. 15. Mrs. Geo. J. Frankel, Secretary Auxiliary Board of Lady Managers. 16. John F. Meilert, Host Royal Arcanum Headquarters. 17. Miss Grace Chamberlain, Hostess Degree of Honor Headquarters. 18. Miss Edna Miller, Hostess A. O. U. W. Headquarters. 19. Mrs. Jennie Carpenter, Hostess Rebekah Headquarters. 20. Miss Lucille Givan, Hostess Protected Home Circle Headquarters. 21. Mrs. C. F. Hatfield. 22. Mrs. W. A. Rein. 23. Miss Irene L. Smith, Hostess United Commercial Travelers' Headquarters. 24. Miss Rozella Biby, Hostess Knights and Ladies of Security. 25. Theo. F. Eckhardt, Host Woodmen of the World Headquarters. 26. L. F. Borntraeger, Host Knights of Honor Headquarters. 27. Doctor Milton Chase, Host National Protective Legion Headquarters. 28. J. E. Turner, Host Modern Woodmen of America Headquarters. 29. Reverend V. Wilcox, Assistant Host Modern Woodmen of America Headquarters. 30. Miss Mary C. Leftwich. 31. E. W. Biby, First Vice-President Missouri Fraternal Congress. 32. Mrs. Sallie E. Dillon, Hostess Eastern Star Headquarters. 33. Thos. J. Smith, Host Improved Order Red Men Headquarters. 34. Mrs. Carrie R. Sparklin, Hostess Women's Relief Corps Headquarters. 35. Thos. A. Milburn, Host Masonic Headquarters (Grand Lodge). 36. Mrs. Margo Downs, Hostess Ben Hur Headquarters. 37. J. C. Date, Host Knights of the Maccabees Headquarters. 38. Wm. J. Gillespie, Host Headquarters Royal Arch Masons. 39. A. H. Buehrig, Host Royal League Headquarters. 40. Geo. G. Hufft, Host National Union Headquarters.



J. HERBERT STAFFORD,

W. A. KIRCHOFF,  
Vice-President.C. H. WICKARD,  
President.GEO. W. SMITH,  
Secretary.

LOUIS T. LABEAUME.

LOUIS ROSEN.

## TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION BUILDING COMMISSION.

Exposition. The object of the Temple was to provide a resting place for members of fraternal societies visiting the Fair. Comfort was the prevailing idea of its arrangement. Every modern convenience was afforded Fraternalists and their families, and the success of the building was a source of pride to every organization that participated in its establishment. In the building a free dispensary was maintained throughout the entire period of the Exposition. It was in charge of Doctor W. F. Callfas and his wife, also a regularly licensed medical practitioner. More than 4,200 patients were treated without charge.

The Temple of Fraternity was first suggested to the Missouri Fraternal Congress, by Frank Thoma, of the Modern Woodmen of America. The suggestion was taken up by that organization, and the proposition was laid before others. It met with universal approval. As the basic principles of nearly every organization were concord, fraternity and unity, it was contended that a combination of their efforts toward the building of the Temple, would in itself be a splendid exemplification of the cardinal principles taught by them.

Before July, 1901, the national bodies of societies representing more than two million members had unanimously endorsed the proposition.

The movement was eventually incorporated under the style of the "World's Fair Fraternal Building Association," and the work of interesting the various societies was vigorously continued, and the magnificent temple was the result. The corporation was careful in the selection of its officials, as upon their devotion, energy and perseverance largely depended the success of the venture. Judge Noah M. Givan, of Harrisonville, Missouri, was chosen President; William R. Eidson, of Saint Louis, First Vice-President; William H. Miller, of Kansas City (now deceased), Second Vice-President; Theodore H.



TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

Huey, of Saint Louis, Third Vice-President; and Charles F. Hatfield, of Saint Louis, Secretary. These gentlemen also constituted the Board of Directors. Mr. Eidson and Mr. Hatfield were the active and aggressive spirits of the Board, and to a large extent the Temple was an evidence of their indomitable energy and splendid executive ability. The



LADIES' ROOM, T. P. A. BUILDING.



GENTLEMEN'S ROOM, T. P. A. BUILDING.



MRS. M. FLETCHER,  
P. G. M. of Missouri,  
Joplin, Missouri.



MRS. NATA MILLS,  
G. Sec'y. Duke Center,  
Pennsylvania.



MRS. DELLA BENNETT,  
G. Sec'y of Kansas,  
Sylvia, Kansas.



MRS. ANNA L. TILTON,  
W. G. M., Prescott,  
Arizona.



MRS. MARY MARTIN,  
P. G. M., Paterson,  
New Jersey.



MRS. LIZZIE O.  
MARSH,  
Butte, Montana.



MRS. E. J. FLANDERS,  
P. G. M. and P. G.  
Sec'y of Missouri.



MRS. M. E. PARTRIDGE,  
P. M. W. G. M. of U. S.,  
Oakland, California.



MRS. ANNA BRISTOL,  
P. G. M., Wyoming.



MRS. H. D. CHAFFEE,  
Montgomery, Ala-  
bama.



MRS. KATE M. BRYAN,  
G. M., Texas.



MRS. G. C. N. BEAN,  
Readfield, Maine.



MRS. W. L. HOWARD,  
Honolulu, Hawaii.



MRS. S. P. WILLIAMS,  
P. G. M., Providence,  
Rhode Island.

board appointed a Com-  
mittee on Finance com-  
posed as follows:

William R. Eidson, chair-  
man; Corwin H. Spencer,  
W. H. Woodward (now de-  
ceased), Samuel M. Ken-  
nard, C. H. Huttig, Charles  
F. Wenneker, A. S. Robin-  
son, J. T. M. Johnston and  
E. E. Murphy. It appointed  
a building committee com-  
posed of Hiram J. Lloyd,  
chairman; R. B. Ander-  
son, W. H. Hughes, Frank  
Thoma and Jere Haldeman,  
and a press and publicity  
committee composed of William F. Bohn, chairman; M. F. Van  
Buskirk, B. W. Blanchard, Ed. L. Young, R. N. Denny, W. S.  
Campbell, Joseph Abrams, H. F. A. Spilker and A. M. Smith.

The Ways and Means Committee included members of a  
majority of the organizations. Theodore A. Huey, of Saint  
Louis, was its Chairman. The members were:

D. P. Markey, Port Huron, Michigan; William A. Northcott,  
Greenville, Illinois; Joseph C. Root, Omaha, Nebraska; W. L. Wild,  
Akron, Ohio; Fred Gaston, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; W. B. Kirk-  
patrick, Topeka, Kansas; D. S. Biggs, Boston, Massachusetts; Charles  
E. Bonnell, Chicago, Illinois; M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Pennsylvan-  
ia; Campbell Wells, Platte City, Missouri; Oronhyatekha, M. D., S.  
C. R., Toronto, Ontario; Lillian M. Hollister, Detroit, Michigan;  
Major N. S. Boynton, Port Huron, Michigan; Captain C. H. Robinson,  
Des Moines, Iowa; Edmund Jackson, Fulton, Illinois; J. A. Langfitt,  
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; A. L. Hereford, Springfield, Illinois; W. S.  
Palmer, Sharon, Pennsylvania; Major C. W. Hawes, Rock Island,  
Illinois; George J. Siegle (deceased), Port Huron, Michigan; H. E.  
Don Carlos, Lawrence, Kansas; John A. McGillivray, Toronto,  
Ontario; D. W. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Indiana; F. F. Roose,



MRS. H. L. PARTRIDGE,  
G. M., Holliston,  
Massachusetts.



MRS. LOU M. RHEA,  
Weiser, Idaho.



MRS. ELMIRA FOLEY,  
District of Columbia.



MRS. MARGARET LUTKE,  
P. G. M., Portland,  
Oregon.

#### MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Kansas City, Missouri; C. C. Linthicum, Chicago, Illinois; Frank B.  
Sliger, Helena, Arkansas; J. C. Sheppard, Edgefield, South Carolina;  
W. S. Linton, Saginaw, Michigan; S. C. A. Rubey, Clinton, Mis-  
souri; James M. Goodell, Jr., Austin, Illinois; Emma B. Manchester,  
Omaha, Nebraska; Ella H. Mantor, Wilmar, Minnesota; Leo Can-  
man, Chicago, Illinois; E. C. Spinney, Omaha, Nebraska; H. M.  
Gilmore, Delavan, Illinois; J. C. Finagin, Saint Louis, Missouri; A.  
C. Harwick, Buffalo, New York; Frank Brust, Chicago, Illinois; E. E.  
Rogers, Buffalo, New York; Doctor D. H. Shields, Hannibal, Mis-  
souri; W. S. Robson, LaGrange, Texas; J. H. McGregor, M. D.,  
Montague, Maine; James R. Miller, Springfield, Illinois; Albert O.  
Allen, Jefferson City, Missouri; Major Joseph Boyce, Saint Louis,  
Missouri; Judge J. F. Thompson, Iola, Kansas; Mrs. Laura B.  
Hart, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. E. D. Watt, Omaha, Nebraska.

There was also created an Auxiliary Board of Lady Man-  
agers, whose duties were to interest those organizations  
composed of and controlled by women. This board was  
composed as follows:

Mrs. Ginevra L. Miller, Past Supreme Chief of Honor of the Degree  
of Honor, Saint Louis, Missouri, President; Miss Bina M. West,

Omaha, Nebraska; J. J.  
Acker (deceased), Albany,  
New York; L. B. Lockard,  
Toledo, Ohio; E. M. Alex-  
ander, Paris, Missouri; G.  
Del Vecchio, Chicago, Illi-  
nois; H. A. Warner, M.  
D., Topeka, Kansas; J. G.  
Johnson, Peabody, Kansas;  
E. G. Stevenson, Detroit,  
Michigan; William E.  
Hyde, Chicago, Illinois;  
Webb McNall, Gaylord,  
Kansas; F. H. Duckwitz,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;  
S. H. Tattersall, Baltimore,  
Maryland; J. W. Myers,  
Toledo, Ohio; E. B. Pfost,  
Chicago, Illinois; Frank B.





MRS. ANNA W. McARTHUR,  
G. M., Granville, New York.

MRS. HELEN E. C. BALMER,  
Lansing, Michigan.

MRS. O. S. WARREN,  
G. M., New Mexico.

MRS. J. C. AURLAND,  
P. G. M., Minot, North Dakota.

MRS. H. H. DELKIN,  
Atlanta, Georgia.

MRS. MARY BARRY,  
P. G. M., Denver, Colorado.

MRS. JENNIE E. MATTHEWS,  
P. M. W. G. M. of United States.



MRS. S. E. DILLON,  
C. Sec. G. Chapter of Missouri, Saint Louis, Missouri.

MRS. L. B. HART,  
M. W. G. M., San Antonio, Texas.

MRS. M. J. SILLOWAY,  
P. G. M., Hartford, Connecticut.

MRS. W. C. DE VAUGHN,  
P. G. M., Waldo, Arkansas.

MRS. ANNA D. STOPFEL,  
Baltimore, Maryland.

MRS. JULIA L. GAINES,  
G. M., Gallatin, Tennessee.

MISS L. J. BRECKENBRIDGE,  
P. G. M., Lafayette, Indiana.

Supreme Record Keeper, Ladies of the Maccabees, Port Huron, Michigan, first vice-president; Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, Grand Secretary of the General Grand Chapter, Order Eastern Star, Chicago, Illinois, second vice-president; Mrs. Myra B. Enright, Supreme Receiver, Royal Neighbors of America, Kansas City, Missouri, third vice-president; Mrs. Eunice Melville, Editor National Rebekah, Minneapolis, Minnesota, fourth vice-president; Mrs. George J. Frankel, Federation of Women's Clubs, Saint Louis, Missouri, secretary. Miss Georgina Raby, of Saint Louis, Missouri, was appointed chairman of the press committee.

The Auxiliary Board of Lady Managers zealously carried on its

part of the work, raising a considerable part of the money for the construction of the Temple. Later its members were conspicuous in all the social functions at the building.

The contributions from the different organizations amounted to about \$93,000. The site for the building was selected October 2, 1902. It was near "The Trail," and one of the most ideal spots of the World's Fair grounds. The site faced the east and was more than one hundred feet above the main picture of the Exposition. Appropriate ceremonies accompanied the selection, William R. Eidson, acting as chairman. The plans for the building were made by architect M. P. McArdle, and contemplated a structure that would not only add attractiveness to the Exposition but that would thoroughly conform to the purposes for which it was erected. The building was erected under the supervision of Mr. McArdle and Hiram J. Lloyd, chairman of the building com-



MRS. E. C. WILCOX,  
P. G. M., Saint Charles, Illinois.

MRS. RUTH McNEIL,  
P. G. M., Henrietta, Indian Territory.

MRS. M. E. STRYKER,  
W. M., Lawton, Oklahoma.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

mittee. The formal opening of the Temple took place June 4th, a few days more than a month after the Exposition opened. President Francis took an important part in the ceremonies. His speech, commendatory of the enterprise evidenced by the magnificent edifice, was responded to by Judge Givan, Mr. McArdle, vice-presidents Eidson and Huey, Secretary Hatfield, E. M. Sloan, Grand Secretary of the Odd Fellows of Missouri, R. B. Anderson, Colonel John I. Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Ceremonies, Mrs. Lulu Case, of the Royal Neighbors of America, and Mrs. Sallie E. Dillon, of the Eastern Star. While these ceremonies were being held the funeral of William H. Miller, of Kansas City, who had been active in the promotion of the Temple, was occurring in his home city. The cost of constructing the Temple was \$63,000, and \$6,000 was expended in its furnishings, the balance of the money contributed being used for maintenance purposes and entertainment. The first great demonstration of the fraternal organizations on the Exposition grounds took place before the Exposition opened, October 24, 1903. It consisted of a grand parade, music and oratory, and a flag-raising in celebration of the progress that had been made on the Temple of Fraternity. Two processions, one of which was composed of members of various fraternal organizations, took part.



## CHAPTER XXIII.

### ENTERTAINMENT—MUSIC AND THE PIKE.

THE BUREAU OF MUSIC AND HOW ORGANIZED—AN APPROPRIATION OF \$450,000 FOR THE MUSICAL FEATURES—ENGAGEMENT OF THE LEADING BANDS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA—THE EXPOSITION ORCHESTRA ORGANIZED FROM THE BEST ORCHESTRAS IN AMERICA—ENGAGEMENT OF DISTINGUISHED EUROPEAN MUSICIANS—THE OFFICIAL MUSIC—THE GREAT ORGAN IN FESTIVAL HALL—SOME OF THE ITEMS OF COST IN THE MUSIC BUREAU—THE PIKE AND ITS MULTITUDE OF ATTRACTIONS—THE SPECTACULAR BOER WAR—THE GALVESTON FLOOD, BATTLE ABBEY, AND NEW YORK TO THE NORTH POLE—CREATION AND ITS NOVEL SPECTACLES—THE SCENIC FEATURES OF THE PIKE—THE PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONS SEEN UPON THIS GAY THOROUGHFARE—THE GREAT ANIMAL SHOW—THE COMIC FEATURES—EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENTS—JERUSALEM, REPRODUCED UPON AN ELABORATE PLAN—THE MEN WHO CREATED THE PIKE.

BOTH the lovers of high-class popular music and the most advanced advocates of the highest musical culture applauded the eminently successful work of the Exposition's Bureau of Music. Both classes were provided with a rich abundance of the kind they liked, performed by the finest musical organizations and the most famous virtuosos in the world. At the same time, in the revision of the daily programs, there was a steady effort, by blending both kinds, to popularize the works of the great masters and promote higher standards of musical education.

Mr. George D. Markham, a member of the Exposition Directory, was its chosen adviser in musical matters on account of his long connection with musical circles in Saint Louis. By his advice an appropriation of \$450,000 for music was made, to be expended on military bands playing in the open air, the engagement of a high-grade orchestra, the giving of fine choral performances, organ recitals, and great choral and band contests. He was made Chief of the Bureau of Music in May, 1902, with authority to select men to do the work under his supervision, he offering to serve without salary. To act as Manager of the Bureau, he appointed George W. Stewart, the well-known Manager of the Boston Festival Orchestra, and Ernest R. Kroeger, of Saint Louis, was appointed as Master of Programs. They consulted and corresponded with representative musicians in many cities, and Mr. Stewart went to Europe and made arrangements with the famous organist, Alexandre Guilmant; the Garde Republicaine Band, of Paris; the British Grenadier Guards' Band, of London; the Russian

Imperial Guard Band, and the famous "Philharmonische Blas Orchester," of Berlin, known here as the "Berlin Band."

Mr. Alfred Ernst was engaged at a salary of \$6,000 for the season of seven months to conduct symphony concerts, and the best Symphony Orchestra ever formed in this country was organized, regardless of cost. The best performers of the Saint Louis Choral Symphony, the Boston Symphony, the Boston Festival, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago and Cincinnati orchestras were engaged to the number of eighty-two, to give symphony concerts in Festival Hall one day in each week and popular music five days. To conduct the popular concerts, Manager Stewart, while in Europe, engaged two famous conductors, Karl Komzak, of Baden-Baden, and Richard Heuberger, of Vienna. To have these popular concerts given in the Tyrolean Alps, the managers of that concession paid the Exposition Company \$67,500 and the Exposition sent a military band to perform at the Tyrolean Alps on symphony concert days.

The largest organ in the world and the most improved in type was secured for Festival Hall as an exhibit, the Exposition agreeing to pay \$15,000 for the use of it to the Los Angeles Organ Company. Mr. Charles Galloway, of Saint Louis, was appointed Official Organist at a salary of \$750 for the season.

Before the Exposition opened nearly all the contracts with bands, organists and members of the orchestra had been signed, and all the contracts were made with due regard to the rule of the "Musicians' Musical Benefit Association" that the salary for all band and orchestra performers must not be less than \$45 per week, four hours each day, six days a week.



GEORGE D. MARKHAM,  
Chief of the Department of Music.



GEORGE W. STEWART,  
Manager of Bureau of Music.



KARL KOMZAK,  
Leader of the Exposition Orchestra.



ERNEST R. KROEGER,  
Master of Musical Programs.



At the Dedication Ceremonies, April 30, 1903, a chorus of 2,800 singers comprising the principal choral organizations of Saint Louis, took part, accompanied by an orchestra of 100 performers, Mr. Alfred Ernst conducting. At the opening, on April 30, 1904, Mr. Ernst again conducted the Choral numbers, rendered by a chorus made up of members of the

Even if the \$15,000 the Exposition agreed to pay for the use of the great organ were added, the net cost of the music would still be \$119,901.47 less than the appropriation of \$450,000.

Of the Bureau's total expenditure, \$264,787.34 was for bands; \$129,783.03 for the orchestra, including the conductors, Komzak and Heuberger; \$14,390 for organists; \$3,925 for



HENRY KIMBALL HADLEY.

Composer of the Official Louisiana Waltz, entitled, "Along the Plaza."



PROFESSOR JOHN K. PAINE.

Composer of the music for the Official Hymn.



EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

Author of the "Hymn of the West," the Official World's Fair Hymn.



FRANK VAN DER STÜCKEN.

Composer of the "Official Louisiana March."

Choral Symphony Society, the Morning Choral Club, and the Apollo Club. Two compositions especially written for the Exposition were rendered: "Hymn of the West," poem by E. C. Stedman, and music by J. K. Paine, sung by the chorus, and "Louisiana March," by F. Van der Stucken, played by Sousa's Band. "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America," were also sung by the chorus.

At the close of the Exposition the Bureau had expended

soloists; \$16,000 for choral contest prizes; \$6,000 for salary of Alfred Ernst; \$750 for salary of official organist Galloway; \$24,121.96 for administration expenses.

The amount expended for bands was distributed as follows: \$20,000 to Sousa's Band, sixty-five men, four weeks at \$5,000; \$13,000 to Innes' Band, fifty men, four weeks at \$3,250; \$6,750 to Conterno's Band, fifty men, three weeks at \$2,250; \$4,250 to Weber's Band, forty men, two weeks at



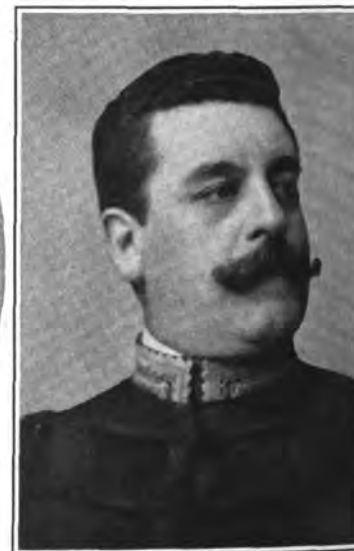
JOHN PHILIP SOUSA.



LIEUT. W. H. SANTELMANN.



WILLIAM WEIL.



FREDERICK N. INNES.

LEADERS OF FAMOUS BANDS WHICH PLAYED AT THE EXPOSITION.

\$459,754.33. But it had to its credit \$57,500 received from the Tyrolean Alps, and \$77,155.80 received from the sale of ten cent and twenty-five cent tickets to the Festival Hall concerts—a total of \$144,655.80. Deducting this credit from the total expenditure, leaves \$315,098.53 as the net cost of the Bureau. This is \$134,901.47 less than the appropriation.

\$2,125; \$9,750 to Fanciulli's Band, fifty men, three weeks at \$3,250; \$37,500 to the Boston Band, sixty men, ten weeks at \$3,750; \$5,000 to Phinney's Band, fifty men, two weeks at \$2,500; \$5,400 to the Kilties' Band, fifty men, two weeks at \$2,700; \$4,800 to the Banda Rossa, fifty men, two weeks at \$2,400; \$61,820 to Weil's band, forty men, thirty and five-



FRANK L. SEALY,  
New York City.



H. BROOKS DAY,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.



WALTER C. GALE,  
New York City.



CLARENCE DICKINSON,  
New York City.



S. ARCHER GIBSON,  
New York City.



J. WARREN ANDREWS,  
New York City.



N. J. COREY,  
Detroit, Mich.



HENRY HOUSELEY,  
Denver, Colo.



ARTHUR INGHAM,  
St. Louis, Mo.



FRANCIS L. YORK,  
Detroit, Mich.



GUSTAVE FRESE,  
Louisville, Ky.



MARY CHAPPELL FISHER,  
Rochester, N. Y.



R. K. MILLER,  
Philadelphia, Pa.



F. P. FISK,  
Kansas City, Mo.



HAMLIN HUNT,  
Minneapolis, Minn.



E. H. LEMARE,  
Pittsburg, Pa.



ALEXANDER GUILMENT AT THE ORGAN.



WM. C. CARL,  
New York City.



CLARENCE EDDY,  
New York City.



MISS G. SANS SOUCI,  
Minneapolis, Minn.



FERDINAND DUNKLEY,  
New Orleans.



CHARLES GALLOWAY,  
St. Louis, Mo.



WALLACE A. SABIN,  
San Francisco, Cal.



J. J. BISHOP,  
Springfield, Mass.



W. J. GOMPH,  
Buffalo, N. Y.



R. H. WOODMAN,  
New York City.



I. V. FLAGLER,  
Auburn, N. Y.



LOUIS FALK,  
Chicago, Ill.



C. E. CLEMENS,  
Cleveland, O.



A. J. H. BARBOUR,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.



G. W. ANDREWS,  
Oberlin, Ohio.

sixths weeks at \$2,000; \$30,850 to the Garde Republicaine band, eighty men, five weeks at \$6,170; \$1,600 to the Garde Republicaine band for transportation; \$30,000 to Grenadier Guards band, sixty men, six weeks at \$5,000; \$27,500 to the Berlin band, fifty-five men, eight weeks

PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS MUSICIANS WHO PLAYED ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

at \$3,437.50; \$5,000 to Ellery's band, fifty-five men, two weeks at \$2,500; \$1,500 to the Haskell Indian band, forty men, two weeks at \$750.

Besides these several world-famous organizations there was a continued succession of United States Government bands,

G. M. CHADWICK,  
Chicago, Ill.JOHN A. O'SHEA,  
Boston, Mass.ARTHUR RAYMOND,  
Weymouth, Mass.DR. GERRIT SMITH,  
New York City.HORATIO PARKER,  
New Haven.E. M. BOWMAN,  
New York City.SMITH NEWELL PENFIELD,  
New York City.

such as the Marine Band and crack regimental bands of the Regular Army. The Canadian Government sent a fine band from Victoria, Vancouver Island, and the Mexican Government also lent its famous Artillery Band which gave daily free concerts till ordered home in the latter part of October. There were generally bands enough in service besides the two fine ones in the Philippine Reservation, and others in the various military camps, to fill all of five great band stands, and also to give occasional concerts in the several exhibit palaces.

Massed band concerts were tried in Festival Hall, in July, Weil's, Fanciulli's and the Boston Band playing together, but on account of the acoustic peculiarities of the hall they were discontinued. But evening concerts by the Mexican, Berlin and other bands were given there occasionally very successfully, and when the nights became cool the Berlin Band played there four nights in each week.

The Bureau planned a series of band contests for prizes, and sent circulars to nearly 8,000 bands, with offers of prizes to the amount of \$30,000, but as the rules called for the international concert pitch, so few responded that the contests were called off. The only contest held was between the Newsboy Bands of Indianapolis and Minneapolis for a prize of \$50, which was won by the Indianapolis boys.

In its censorship

W. K. STEINER,  
Pittsburg, Pa.C. O. S. HOWE,  
New York City.EVERETT E. TRUETTE,  
Boston, Mass.STEMNER SALTER,  
New York City.G. E. WHITING,  
Boston.W. MIDDLESCHULTE,  
Chicago.

MEN WHO PLAYED ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

Copyright, 1904, by J. C. Strauss.  
DOM FRANCISCO DE SOUZA,  
First Barytone of the Royal  
Opera of Lisbon, Portugal.

of concert programs the Bureau took good care to infuse specimens of high-grade music into all of them without making them too severe for the average taste.

The Exposition's truly great Symphony Orchestra began its engagement at the Tyrolean Alps, on April 30, 1904, and its weekly symphony concerts at Festival Hall, on June 3d. It was a really grand aggregation of star performers from the most famous orchestras in the United States, as the following roster will show:

First Violin—Max Bendix, Concert Master; Hugo Olk, Christ Jacob, Max Schulz, Henry Hornberger, John Crowley, Alfred Spell, Arno Waechter, Isaac Mas-sel, Emil Vollrath, Gustav Fischer, Victor Lichtenstein, Paul Donath, Chas. Kaub, Jacob Blumberg.

Second Violins—Julius Scheel, Alfred Lorenz, Oswald Thumser, Alfred Davidson, C. A. Preusse, Max Gottschalk, Fred Schillinger, Otto Dierker, C. F. Steinkuehler, Wm. Oberkircher, Nils Pearson, Otto Kuettner.

Violas—Gabriel Peyre, Wm. A. Hochheim, Carl Tholl, H. J. Falkenhainer, Wm. Kaltenthaler, Louis Kielsmeier, Frank Goll, Hans Boeck.

Violoncellos—Leo Schulz, P. G. Anton, Paul Kefer, Richard F. Schubert, Carl Webster, Julius Sturm, Max Froelich, Walter Gobelet.

Bassos—Karl A. Keller, Max Kunze, Robert Buhl, Ole Outman, Paul Rahmig, Henry Broecker, Otto Ostendorf, Karl Thul.

Flutes—Charles Mole, Leopold Broecker.

Piccolo—E. S. Timmons.

Oboes—Jacques Wouters, James S. McConathy.

J. A. PENNINGTON,  
Scranton, Pa.THEODORA STURKOW,  
Russian Pianist.RICHARD HEUBERGER,  
Conductor, Festival Orchestra.IRWIN E. HASSELL,  
Pianist.J. F. WOLLE,  
Bethlehem, Pa.





THE "KILTIES" BAND OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH HIGHLANDERS, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

French Horns—Anton Horner, Joseph Horner, Carl Weinelt, Albert Riese.

Trumpets—Gustav Heim, Nils Pearson, Wm. Leeder, Otto Kuettner.

Trombones—Oscar Hallback, Frank Henninger, Edw. Gerhard.

English Horn—Eugene Devaux.

Clarinets—Fritz Dieterichs, August Meyer.

Bass Clarinets—Anton Steppan.

Bassoons—Frederick Fischer, Noel Poepping.

Contra Bassoon—John Helleberg.

Tuba—C. Stanley Mackey.

Harp—E. Tramonti, Wilhelmina Lowe.

Tympani—Oskar Schwar, Rocco Venuto.

Drums—Geo. Eckardt, Louis Paudert, Moritz Waechtler.

Librarian—August Guentzel.

The following artists appeared at these concerts:

Sopranos—Mrs. A. I. Epstein, of St. Louis; Mrs. Bertha L. Heustis, of Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. Georgia Lee Cunningham, of Saint Louis; Mrs. W. J. Romer, of Saint Louis; Mrs. H. D. Nathan, of Boston.

Contraltos—Miss Jessie Ringen, of Saint Louis; Miss Pauline Woltmann, of Boston; Mad. Ada Soder-Hueck, of Saint Louis; Mrs. L. A. Birmingham, of San Francisco; Mrs. Grace W. Misick, of Chicago; Mrs. R. T. Burnham, of Connecticut; Miss Marietta Bagby, of New York.

Tenors—Mr. David D. Duggan, of Detroit; Mr. Arnold Inauen, of New York; Mr. Theodore Van Yox, of New York.

Baritones—Marquis de Souza, of Portugal; Mr. Gwylm Miles, of New York; Mr. William Porteous, of Saint Louis.

Bassos—Mr. Louis Bauer, of Cologne, Germany; Mr. Carl Gantvoort, of Cincinnati; Mr. William Harper, of New York.

Violinists—Mr. Hugo Olk, of Philadelphia; Mr. Theodore Spiering, of Chicago.

Violoncellists—Mr. Leo Schulz, of New York.

Pianists—Mr. W. B. Spry, of Chicago; Miss Theodora Sturkow, of Chicago.

The following composers were represented by orchestral works: Wagner, fourteen; Tschai-

kowsky, six; Van der Stucken, four; Beethoven, three; Grieg, three; Mozart, two; Schumann, two; Mendelssohn, two; Schubert, two; Liszt, two; Berlioz, two; Kroeger, two; Dvorak, Chabrier, Rossini, Bach, Foote, MacDowell, Parker, Foerster, Chadwick, Farwell, Converse, Haydn, Raff, Saint-Saens, Moszkowski, Humperdinck, Houseley, Mole, Svensden, Scharwenka, Carter, Glazounow, Schulz, Brahms, Rubinstein, Massenet, Baermann, Penfield, Von Weber, Klein, Rheinberger, Curry, Goldbeck, Lewis, Herbert, Crane, Elgar, one each.

The following composers were represented by vocal numbers: Wagner, four; Verdi, four; Gounod, three; Saint-Saens, three; Elgar two; Leoncavallo, two; R. Strauss, two; Gluck, Beach, Tschai-kowsky, Chaminade, Clough-Leiter, Jensen, Harris, Godard, Mozart, Von Weber, Schubert, Beethoven, Bach, Gounod, Bruch, Marschner, Meyerbeer, Bartlett, Handel, Massenet, Rene, Bemberg, Bendix, Knapp, David, Dell'Acqua, Thomas, Buzzi-Peccia, one each.

The following composers were represented by violin, violoncello and pianoforte numbers: Joachim, Vieuxtemps, Laub, Bruch, Popper, Von Weber, Grieg, Schutt.

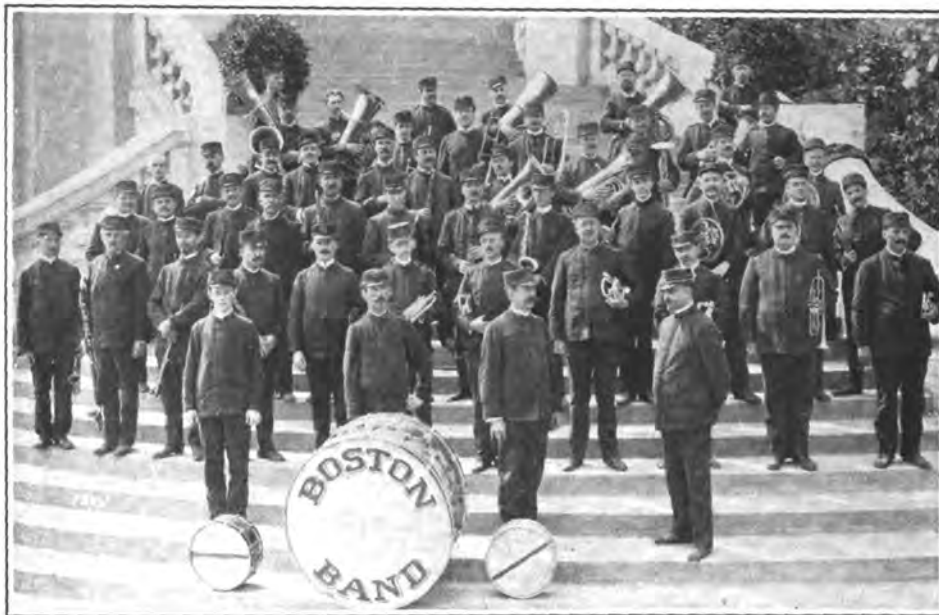
Of the above mentioned composers, the following were Americans by birth or residence: Van der Stücken, Kroeger, Foote, MacDowell,

Parker, Foerster, Chadwick, Farwell, Converse, Houseley, Mole, Carter, Schulz, Baermann, Penfield, Klein, Curry, Goldbeck, Herbert, Crane, Harris, Bartlett, Bendix, Knapp.

Some of the works of these composers received their first public hearing at these concerts.

Twenty-five Symphony concerts were given at Festival Hall during the Exposition, the price of admission being 25 cents. Mr. Ernst conducted twenty-two of them, the other three being

conducted by Messrs. Emil Mollenhauer, Walter Damosch and Frank Van der Stücken, one each. As a rule, one soloist, usually a vocalist, appeared at each concert, and the total receipts for the series amounted to \$6,199.50. Towards the close of the Exposition, with the same orchestra, Mr.



THE BOSTON BAND, ONE OF THE FAMOUS ORGANIZATIONS.



FIRST UNITED STATES CAVALRY BAND FROM JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Karl Komzak inaugurated a series of popular concerts on Tuesday evenings in Festival Hall. The music was of a character in strong contrast with that of the Symphony concerts and was received with much favor.

Owing to conflicting circumstances the organists engaged to give daily recitals from May 1st, had to be transferred to later dates, as the recitals were not begun till June 9, after which date they were given daily, by the following organists:

Charles Galloway, H. M. Dunham, J. J. Bishop, Mrs. M. C. Fisher, E. M. Bowman, W. Middleschulte, F. W. Riesberg, N. J. Corey, R. H. Woodman, G. Dethier, H. M. Parker, G. W. Andrews, W. J. Gomph, J. A. O'Shea, W. S. Sterling, H. G. Thunder, A. Raymond, G. Frese, S. A. Gibson, Hamlin Hunt, A. Ingham, W. H. Bush, A. J. H. Barbour, F. L. Sealy, Minor Baldwin, A. Guilmant, W. C. Gale, H. R. Shelley, F. L. York, R. K. Miller, F. J. Benedict, W. A. Sabin, W. H. Donley, J. F. Wolle, L. E. Becker, Miss G. Sans Souci, R. H. Peters, G. M. Chadwick, J. T. Quarles, A. Scott-Brooke, H. M. Wild, E. R. Kroeger, O. S. Condon, Miss C. A. Allen, G. E. Whiting, W. K. Steiner, G. Smith, F. P. Fisk, J. W. Andrews, G. H. Fairclough, S. N. Penfield, A. I. Epstein, H. Houseley, C. O. S. Howe, H. D. Wilkins, Louis Falk, I. V. Flagler, S. Baldwin, H. J. Zehm, C. E. Clemens, W. C. Carl, F. Dunkley, J. L. Browne, W. Kaffenberger, W. C. Macfarlane, E. E. Truette, J. A. Pennington, H. von Tobel, C. Dickinson, Mason Slade, G. R. Saylor, A. Dunham, E. H. Lemare, E. H. Kreiser, C. L.

Heath, Sumner Salter, J. J. McClellan, F. C. Chace, W. Gage.

Most of these were engaged for two recitals each. The most important engagement was that of the famous French organist and composer, Alexandre Guilmant, who was to give thirty-six recitals for \$5,500. When he began his recitals the charge for admission was raised to 25 cents from 10, and the engagement was so successful that he was induced to give, at the same rate, three recitals during his last week. On Sunday afternoon, October 2, he gave, without additional charge, a "French Historical Music" recital. The attendance at the organ recitals demonstrated their popularity as it often filled the seating capacity of the hall.

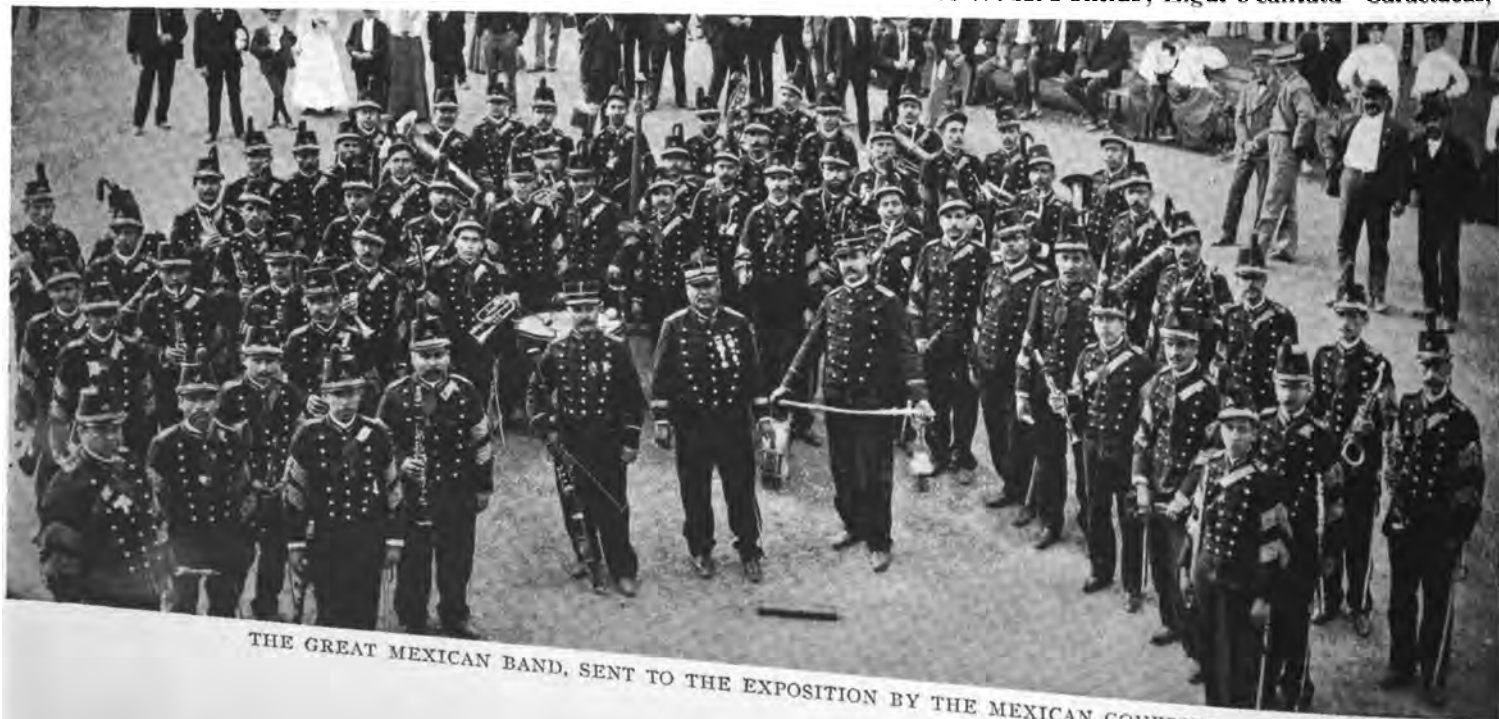
On June 29th, a notable choral performance of Carl Busch's cantata, "King Olaf," was given in Festival Hall by the Kansas City Philharmonic Society and the Leavenworth Treble Cleff Club, the composer conducting. This was a high-class

production by a resident American composer. A series of choral productions was begun July 9, with the production of Handel's "Messiah," by the Exposition chorus, under the direction of Alfred Ernst; followed on the 11th by the Dubuque Choral Society, with Haydn's "Creation," under the direction of W. H. Pontius; Elgar's cantata "Caractacus,"



GRENADIER GUARDS AND LE GARDE REPUBLICAINE BANDS.

Band of the Royal Body Guard of King Edward VII, and the leading French military band, which took a prominent part in the musical program of the Exposition. The photograph was taken on the steps of Festival Hall.



THE GREAT MEXICAN BAND, SENT TO THE EXPOSITION BY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

by the Evanston and Ravenswood Choral Societies, under the direction of P. C. Lutkin, on the 13th, and Mendelssohn's "Elijah," by the Scranton Oratorio Society, on the 16th, under the direction of J. T. Watkins. Miscellaneous choral concerts were given on July 12th by the Colorado Oratorio Society, and on the 14th by the Denver Choral Society. August 9th, Gounod's cantata "Gallia" and Paine's "Hymn of the West" were given under the direction of Alfred Ernst. The unsatisfactory attendance of the members of the Exposition Chorus on this occasion led to the abandonment of the projected series, but there were other choral performances in Festival Hall by different clubs; the Hesperian Women's Chorus, of Dallas, the Columbus Republican Glee Club, the famous Arion Male Chorus, of Brooklyn, the Euterpean Ladies' Chorus, of Columbus, Ohio, and the Concordia Seminary students, of Saint Louis.

Prizes amounting to \$23,500 were offered for choral contests to take place in Festival Hall the first week in July, one to be a male chorus contest. The latter was withdrawn on account of the small number of responses. For the remaining \$16,000 in prizes there were nine entries: five in the first grade (for choruses of 90 to 200); four in the second grade (for choruses of forty to seventy). The following were the choruses entered in the competition:

In the first grade: Dubuque Choral Society, W. H. Pontius, Conductor; Scranton Oratorio Society, J. T. Watkins, Conductor; Denver Choral Society, Gwilym Thomas, Conductor; Belleville Choral Symphony Society, Ludwig Carl, Conductor; Evanston Choral Society, P. C. Lutkin, Conductor.

In the second grade, the following Societies entered: Colorado Oratorio Society, Claude Rossignol, Conductor; Pittsburg Cathedral Choir, Joseph Otten, Conductor; Denver Select Choir, Henry Houseley, Conductor; Ravenswood Choral Society, P. C. Lutkin, Conductor.

The Judges of the contests were: Wm. H. Pommer, of Saint Louis, Chairman; William ap Madoc and Charles E. Allum, of Chicago; Edward Broome, of Montreal, Canada; John Towers, of Saint Louis.

On Saturday night, July 16th, during the performance of the Oratorio "Elijah," President Francis read the report of the Vice-President of the Superior Jury, Mr. F. J. V. Skiff, containing the result of the contests decided by the reports of the adjudicators. The awards were as follows:

First grade: first prize, Scranton Oratorio Society, \$5,000; second prize, Evanston Choral Society, \$3,500; third prize, Denver Choral Society, \$2,500.

Second grade: first prize, Denver Select Choir, \$2,500; second prize, Pittsburg Cathedral Choir, \$1,500; third prize, Ravenswood Choral Society, \$1,000.

In planning these choral contests, the Bureau of Music felt that the Exposition Company would greatly stimulate efforts in the direc-

tion of high-class choral work in the United States in awarding prizes of such magnitude. The artistic work done by the choruses convinced the Bureau that the results achieved were worthy of the trouble and expense.

Pianoforte recitals were given in Recital Hall during July by Señor Pedro L. Ogazon, of Mexico, and Señorita Laura Rayneri, of Cuba. Others were subsequently given by Miss Mary Hallock, of Philadelphia, but the small attendance at these recitals proved that the Bureau of Music acted wisely in not arranging for many of them.



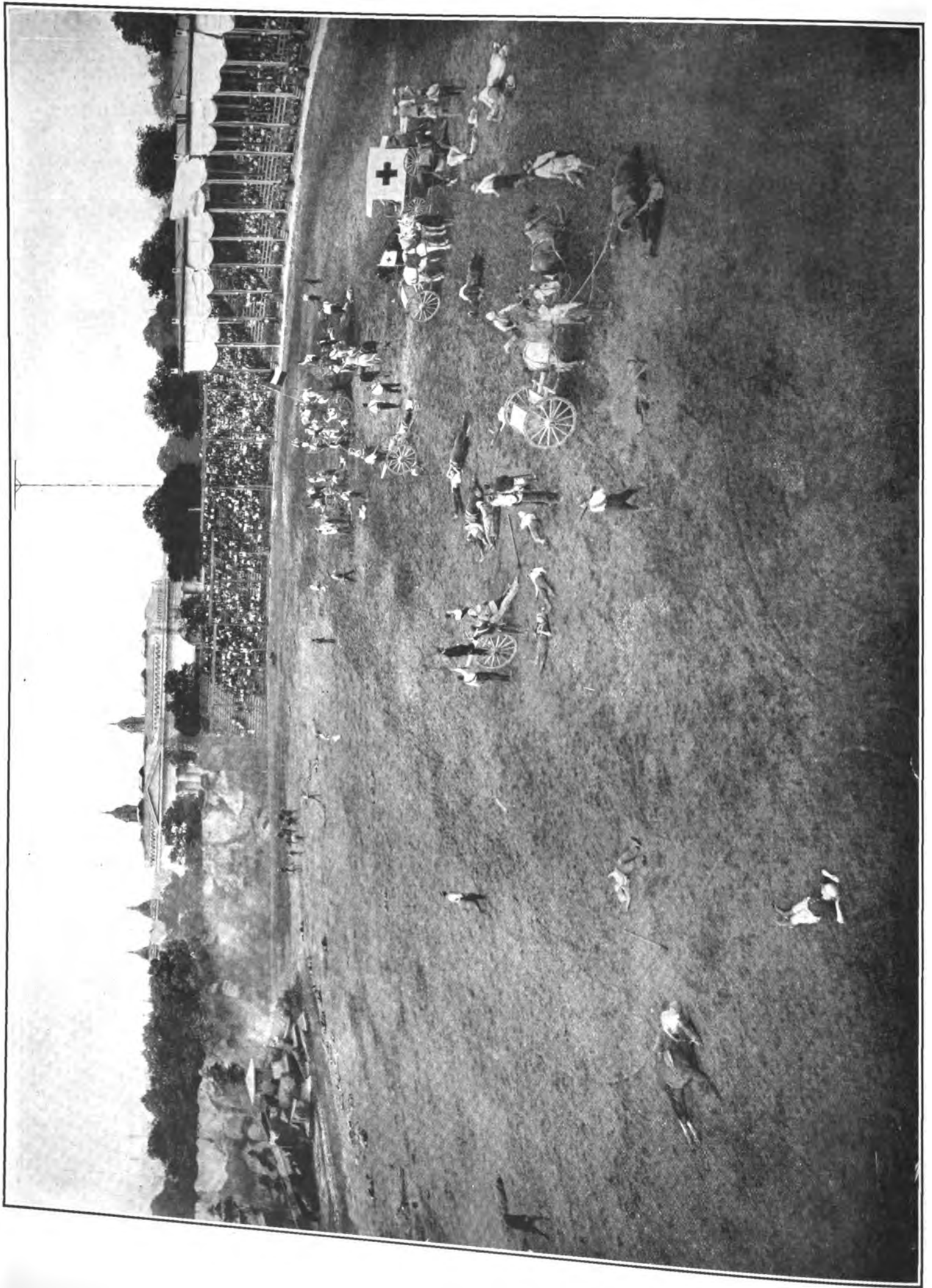
SANTELMANN'S UNITED STATES MARINE BAND AT GOVERNMENT BUILDING.



PHILIPPINE SCOUTS BAND.

The Scouts Band was organized by Lieutenant King, who though not a musician, was a lover of music and appreciated the need and the opportunity. The Chief Musician was Mr. Fisher, a skillful player and superior leader. The musicians were selected from the four companies and carefully drilled, providing for the Exposition one of the best bands.





BATTLE OF COLENZO, BOER WAR EXHIBITION.



CARRYING OFF THE WOUNDED.



CAPT. A. W. LEWIS.



CAPT. FILLIS AND HIS TRAINED HORSE.



BOER TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

SCENES AT THE GREAT BOER WAR EXHIBITION.

The Division of Concessions and Admissions, Norris B. Gregg, Director, was organized with two departments. John A. Wakefield was Chief of the Department of Concessions; Charles B. Pfahler, Chief Clerk; Warren A. Tyrrell, Consulting Engineer; C. E. Brownlee, Chief Inspector; M. F. Brown, Chief Accountant; Arthur J. Webb, Chief Pass Clerk. E.

or amusements charging an admission fee; the gondola service on the lagoons, the automobile service, the roller chair service, the miniature railways, slot machines, automatic scales, inns, hotels, restaurants, cafes, refreshment and confectionery stands of all kinds; telegraph and telephone service; booths for the sale of souvenirs, pictures, curios, novelties, or



SCENES DURING THE PROGRESS OF THE BATTLES OF THE BOER WAR EXHIBITION.

Norton White was Chief of the Department of Admissions; F. L. Turner, General Chief Clerk; Grant Womer, Chief Inspector; John B. Kessler, Chief Pass Clerk; Horace E. Sherwood, Chief Clerk of Statistical Department; Hunter C. Dalton, Chief Clerk Inspector's office.

It was Director Gregg's duty to scrutinize the applications for Exposition concessions; to see that no discreditable show or business of any kind was permitted on the Exposition grounds; to make contracts binding concessioners in these respects, and at the same time to dispose of the concessions so as to yield revenue to the Exposition, while contributing to its attractiveness and to the comfort and pleasure of visitors. The concessions included all shows

any kind of merchandise; booths for the exhibition and advertisement of private business of any kind; the official photographing; the publication and sale of official programs, view-books and official catalogues—in short, any business conducted within the gates at the risk and for the profit of its manager, except Philippine Reservation concessions, which

were under another jurisdiction. The Exposition opened with 57 concessions to shows, and 138 miscellaneous concessions. Among them may be mentioned a broker's office, and a World's Fair Bank, kept open

not only during the usual banking hours, but during unusual hours till late in the evening for the accommodation of visitors.



THE BOER WAR ARENA FROM THE OUTSIDE.

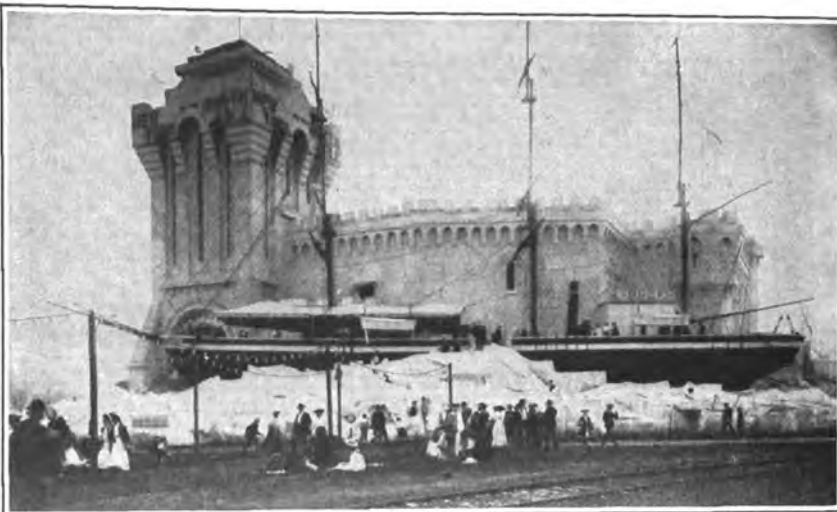


BOER WAR—THE BATTLE OF COLENZO—BOERS TRIUMPHANT.

Director Gregg's Department of Admissions was charged with the rather onerous duty of providing checks upon the unauthorized use of free passes and upon the collection of the admission fees. It is probable that the pass books bearing the autograph and the photograph of the rightful owner, with admission coupon numbered for each succeeding day of the Exposition, together with the use of the Allison turnstile counting the free admissions and the paid admissions separately, and keeping in safe custody both the admission fees and free tickets, resulted in the most correct gate work and the most accurate accounting for gate receipts that was ever done at an exposition.

On January 1, 1905, the report of Treasurer Thompson showed "Admission collections, \$6,234,976.40; Concession collections, \$2,958,343.65," making a total of \$9,192,320.05 of revenue collected and paid in by the Division of Concessions and Admissions.

The amusement street of the Exposition was called "The



NEW YORK TO THE NORTH POLE.



E. W. McCONNELL,

Manager Criterion Concessions Co.



E. A. AUSTIN,

Artist and Designer "North Pole,"  
"Battle Abbey," "Galveston Flood."

Pike." It extended nearly a mile along the north side of the Fair grounds, from DeBaliviere Avenue to Skinker Road, and was the most novel and expensive amusement domain ever conducted in connection with an Exposition. Its broad scope and character, its wonders and splendors, its variety of architectural fancies, and the cosmopolitan spirit that pervaded it combined to make it a popular and

appropriate part of this grandest of all universal shows. The leading impression of visitors upon first beholding it was probably the stupendous sum that was required to produce it. Estimates of its cost widely differed. It was called the "Ten Million Dollar Pike," and it is probable that it represented an expenditure approaching that amount. It was a mile of marvelous creations, interesting in its noise and variety of colors, and in the merriment that likened it to a continuous carnival.

Thousands of performers reproduced the life of thirty nations,



ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL PIKE ATTRACTIONS.



A HISTORICAL PIKE FEATURE.



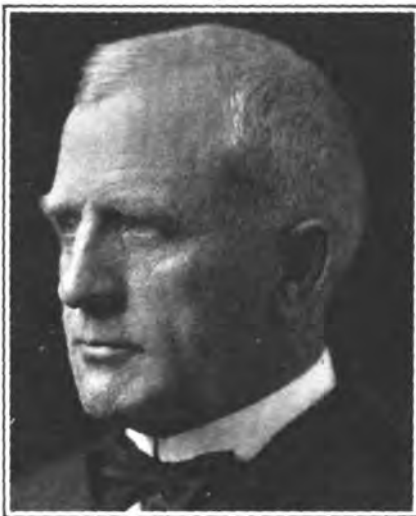


CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT—BATTLE ABBEY.



SURRENDER OF YORKTOWN—BATTLE ABBEY.

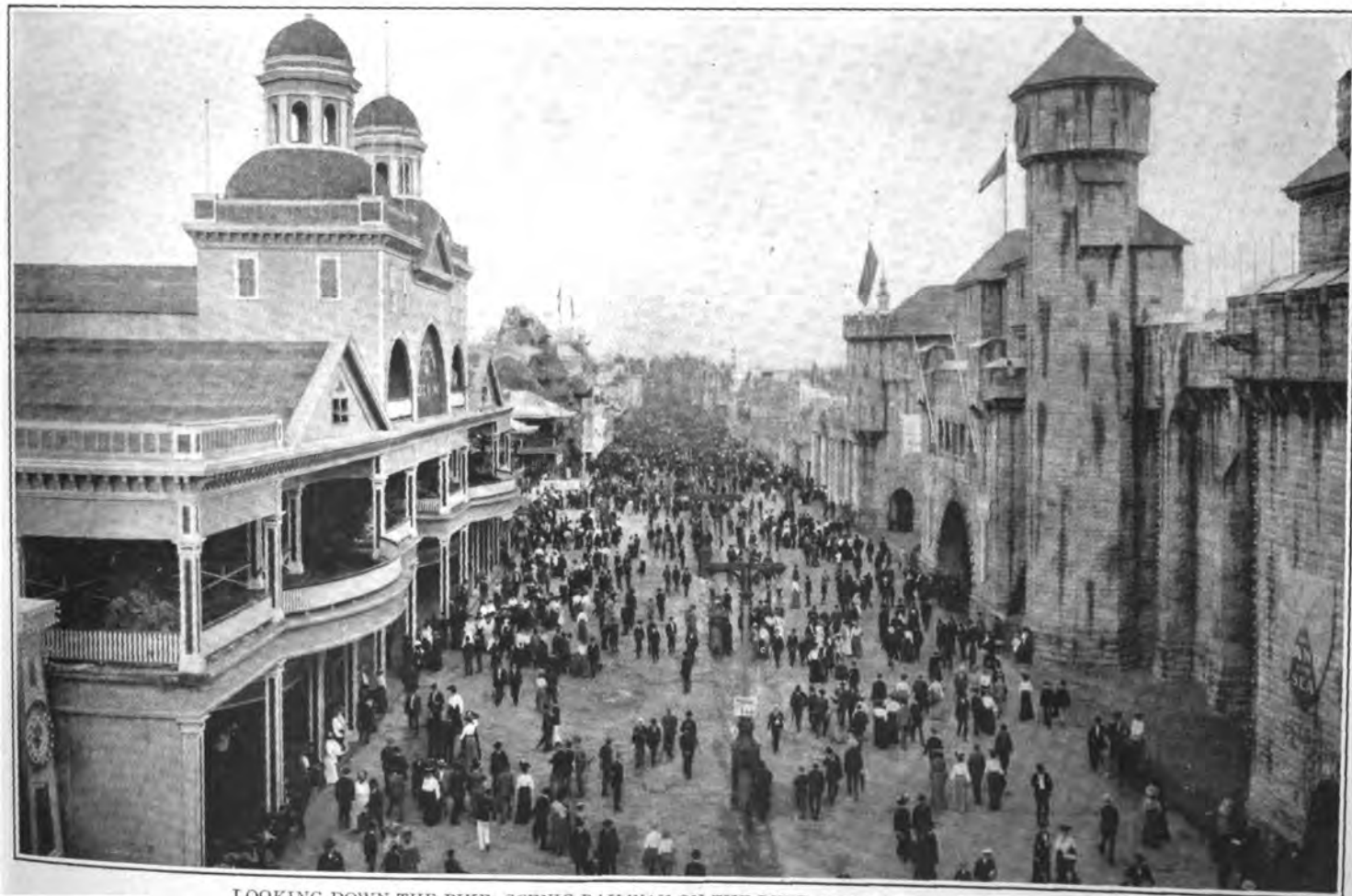
thousands of animals being employed to add realism to the varied scenes. No previous Exposition ever attempted such a vast number of superb spectacles. Oriental scenes faithfully depicted novel and interesting phases of life in the far East. Tribes of people never before seen on exhibition, and representatives of the barbarous clans of many countries were there with their instruments productive of wild, weird, tuneless sounds, mixing freely with the civilized throngs, contributing to the Babel of tongues and toward making the whole a thing of vivid human interest. The ethnologist reveled in the scenes. As he mingled with the crowds, listened to the strange murmurings and was jostled by people of all lands he absorbed information

L. A. THOMPSON,  
Inventor and Prop. Thompson's Scenic Railways.

and experienced sensations that were not to be secured from the libraries of the world. The mannerisms and methods of living of the polyglot population scattered along the entire mile of "The Pike" offered the student of sociology a variety of valuable suggestions, and their industries furnished those interested in the questions of economics many instructive lessons.

Opposite the east entrance to "The Pike," as a fitting introduction to the amusement features of the Exposition, was Remington's statuary group of mounted cowboys engaged in the exciting recreation of "Shooting up a town."

It was a life-like production, imbued with the spirit that animates and distinguishes Remington's paintings of



LOOKING DOWN THE PIKE—SCENIC RAILWAY ON THE LEFT, BATTLE ABBEY ON THE RIGHT.



GEO. G. HASTINGS,  
"Palais du Costume."

Western life and scenes, and it arrested the attention of all visitors.

Several of the most attractive and successful amusement features of the Exposition were not on the Pike, notable among them being the Boer War, Jerusalem, New York to the North Pole and the Observation Wheel concessions. The conception of a great spectacle like the Boer War, repro-



RICH. G. HOLLAMAN  
"Palais du Costume."

to face with heroes who played conspicuous rôles. General Piet Cronje, gallant leader of the

Boers in South Africa, hero of Paardeburg; General Kemp, commander in the engagement that resulted in the wounding and capture of Lord Methuen, and General Ben Viljoen, who was second in command at the battle of Colenso, were in charge of the Boer forces. The battles of



EMPRESS JOSEPHINE'S GOWN, PALAIS  
DU COSTUME.



E. M. BAYLISS, "INFANT INCUBATORS."



INTERIOR VIEW, PALAIS DU COSTUME.

ducing original battle scenes with original characters, in fact with many of the supreme characters of the war itself, had probably never before been suggested. The concession was located on a wooded hill, and the battles of the Transvaal were reproduced twice daily. Audiences were brought face

Paardeburg and Colenso were reproduced with uniforms and guns that were worn in the actual conflicts. In connection with



THE MAGIC WHIRLPOOL.



SCENE ON "THE PIKE," BABY INCUBATORS.



A BATTERY OF INCUBATORS, INTERIOR VIEW, "INFANT INCUBATORS."

The "Baby Incubators" were among the scientific concessions of the "Pike." They were an actual demonstration of the progress that has been made in caring for the undeveloped baby. The incubators were square metal-framed, glass-sided boxes, in which the infant could be seen in its battle for life. A temperature of ninety degrees was maintained within the incubator, which was kept constantly supplied with fresh air. This interesting concession was organized and successfully managed by E. M. Bayliss.

the war spectacle there was an exhibit of South African curios and villages of Zulus, Swazies and other tribes of South Africa, making a strange and interesting aggregation.

"New York to the North Pole" was another of the concessions having no connection with the Pike, but easily proving one of the superior amusement features of the Exposition. It was on University Way just west of the Palace of Transportation. In twenty minutes the visitor here was transported from New York harbor to the North Pole with



ONE OF THE INFANTS.

A. R. ROGERS,  
Owner of Jim Key.

the ship "Discoverer." Beautiful panoramic views of New York by day and night were presented.

The "Galveston Flood," at the west end of the Pike, was a realistic and spectacular reproduction of the great tragedy enacted by the elements September 8, 1900, in which 6,000 lives were destroyed in a single day, the most sorrowful catastrophe that ever befell an American city.

The theme of the "Battle Abbey," another of the greatest Pike attractions, was the battle history of the American Republic. The Abbey was at the western end of the Pike, and with its stately towers, bastions and embattlements was a prominent feature of the architecture of



JIM KEY, THE EDUCATED HORSE.

Jim Key, celebrated as the most wonderfully educated horse in the world, a purely bred Arabian Hambletonian, was one of the magnetic and superior attractions. More children patronized this concession than any other on the Pike. The horse entertained his audiences with feats of mathematics and a variety of intellectual performances.



CHIEF HALE AND HIS FIRE FIGHTERS.





EXHIBITION BUILDING OF HALE'S FIRE FIGHTERS.

Hale's fire-fighters, at the extreme west end of the Pike, was a faithful and thrilling exhibition of the manner in which fire departments of the great American cities battle with fire. The exhibitions were given in a large arena in which was shown a panoramic view of New York City after night. Quick hitching, hose coupling, dexterity in responding to alarms, climbing ladders, and all the other dangerous work of the city fireman were illustrated. The intelligence displayed by the horses was one of the most enjoyable features of the entertainment. In a museum was shown many ancient pieces of fire apparatus, among which was an engine purchased by George Washington for the Alexandria, Virginia, fire department, and an engine which Benedict Arnold often assisted in operating. The most modern fire engines were also shown.

the amusement street. Its most notable attractions were cycloramas of the battles of Gettysburg and Manassas, and

of Yorktown, the battle of New Orleans and the Spanish-American War. In connection with these was a large and interesting museum of war relics.

The "Palais du Costume," an attractive structure near the central portion of the Pike, illustrated the fashions from the period of the Roman Colonies to the rich creations of the Parisian dressmakers of today. There were thirty different settings, reproducing with fidelity the styles and fashions with their accompaniments, the architecture and furniture of the times. The history of the coiffure was also illustrated, and the exhibition appealed strongly to women. Costumes of the present were displayed on live models.



CHIEF GEORGE HALE.

scenes connected with Indian wars, Custer's last fight, the Mexican war, the Revolutionary battle



CUMMINS' INDIAN CONGRESS.

Cummins' Indian Congress and Wild West Show, comprising cowboys, rough riders from everywhere, Indians representing a half hundred of the tribes of North America, performing feats of marksmanship, rope-throwing and rough riding, was one of the greatest entertainment features of the Pike. An aboriginal home of all the tribes was pitched in the center of the arena. Among the Indians was the famous Chief Geronimo and a band of his braves who for years defied the authority of the United States Government.



PAIN'S FIREWORKS IN OPERATION.



FREDERICK T. CUMMINS, ORGANIZER OF "INDIAN CONGRESS."

# SCENIC RAILWAY, OLD SAINT LOUIS AND HAGENBECK'S.

717



CHIEF EAGLE HORN, SIOUX.



GROUP OF SIOUX, INDIAN CONGRESS.



NAVAJO CHIEFS.

The A. L. Thompson Scenic Railway was the most elaborate of its kind ever built. The main pavilion, the starting and finishing points of the line, was a striking structure, one of the leading architectural features of the Pike.

An exhibition of deep-sea diving attracted great crowds. The diving apparatus of the United States Submarine Diving Company was shown and fully explained. The methods of recovering the drowned and raising sunken ships were demonstrated, divers working under the water in full view of the audience.



FRANK I. TALBOT, Launches and Gondolas.



C. A. WINDMUELLER, "The Pop Corn King."



W. M. TOBIN, "Cliff Dwellers."



H. A. DIAMANT, "Hunting in the Ozarks."



MAJ. T. S. CLARKSON, Roller Chairs.

old Court House, as well as the Government House, in which was produced a play bearing upon the Louisiana Purchase. Expert horsemen gave exhibitions of rough riding, roping and marksmanship.

The production of "Hereafter" was conceived from Dante's "Inferno." The visitor was taken first through the underground domain of Satan and thence through Daphne's Grove to the Gates of Paradise.

In the Moorish Palace was a historical wax-work exhibition of the customs and manners of the East Indian races,

models being used to illustrate the characteristics, dress and industries of the people.

The Hagenbeck animal paradise was contributed to by every country and was the greatest assemblage of the brute creation ever seen in any country. In an open-air panorama wild and domesticated animals roamed at large with nothing between

every country and was the greatest assemblage of the brute creation ever seen in any country.

In an open-air panorama wild and domesticated animals roamed at large with nothing between



PUEBLO BOY AND PET.



THE CLIFF DWELLERS AT HOME.

Back of huge cliffs, rising to great heights, the famous caves of the Stone Age were reproduced by the Cliff Dwellers as they exist today in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. The presence of Zuni and Moki Indians, whom ethnologists class as descendants of an ancient race of Kings, added interest to the concession. Entrance to the show was through a tunnel which pierced the cliffs, and visitors were carried to the tops of the crags by barros. In the center of the Pueblo village was a theater where the native dances were performed. Indian work in pottery, weaving, blanket and basket-making were exhibited.



PUEBLO INDIAN FAMILY.

# HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

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MAJ. A. M. WHEELER,  
"Creation."

them and the spectators. Animals of every zone, wild beasts of the tropics mingling with those from the arctic region, representatives of every kind that has ever been in captivity were there. A theater, seating 3,000, held a caged arena in which continuous performances were given daily. Open dens of beasts faced upon the foyer back of the seats. Encircling the panoramas was a riding track where visitors enjoyed mounts upon elephants, camels,



MAGNIFICENT PORTAL OF "CREATION" ON THE "PIKE."

"Creation," a magnificent spectacular illusion, was founded upon the description given in the book of Genesis. The building in which the scenes were illustrated was in the form of an immense blue dome. Along a water canal encircling the dome the visitor glided backward through twenty centuries, entering a Roman temple of the first century. Within the dome was an audience room where the first spectacle was that of a wonderful chaos. A voice repeated the story of creation. The appearance of light was followed by that of water and earth, the sun and moon, trees and shrubs and animals. The appearance of the first man and woman completed the effect.

beck's was easily one of the greatest amusement features of the Exposition and it was one of the best patronized.

Mysterious Asia and Empire of India reproduced historic



HENRY ROLTAIR,  
Creator of "Creation."

llamas, ostriches and horse-zebras. In a museum section were large snakes and great sea turtles, lizards, giant monkeys and the hybrid breeds of the lion and tiger with their parents. Open cages on the "Pike" contained a variety of birds of brilliant plumage and 200 monkeys. Hagen-



THE REVOLVING SCENERY AROUND THE BIG BLUE DOME OF "CREATION."



THE OLD PLANTATION, A REMINDER OF ANTE-BELLUM DAYS IN DIXIE.

"The Old Plantation," with colored mamies and pickaninnies, the picturesque darky of ante-bellum days, negro cabins, and buck and wing dancing and minstrel entertainment was a point of interest to thousands of visitors. Huts and log cabins were scattered about the grounds each offering something attractive within.



## THE IRISH VILLAGE AND JERUSALEM.

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GROUP OF ESQUIMAUX WITH THEIR DOGS AND SEALSKIN TENT IN WHICH THEY LIVE IN SUMMER.

The Eskimau Village showed the Eskimau in an environment of artificial icebergs and arctic landscape, living in huts of reindeer skins on the banks of a miniature lake. Alaskan dogs and reindeer drawing heavily weighted sledges, Eskimau women preparing food, the men exhibiting their proficiency in throwing the spear, native sports and strange wedding and burial rites, Alaskan mining and arctic curiosities were interesting features of this Exhibition, far from the frozen North.

and educational buildings and scenes. The concession embraced an oriental theater, and numerous bazaars where many of the industries of the far eastern countries were illustrated.

restaurant, a theater and a band of musicians from Ireland.

Cairo contained many buildings of Arabic architecture, numerous booths where the wares of Egypt were sold by na-



ICE-LIKE FRONT OF THE ESQUIMAU VILLAGE.

In the Irish Village at the east end of the Pike was exhibited what was probably the largest collection of Celtic historic art that has ever been made. The artistic industries were illustrated by facsimiles of the gold and bronze work of a period antedating the Christian era. Specimens of beautifully carved Irish furniture were also shown, among which was the only existing example of a member's chair from the Irish House of Commons. There was a large collection of Irish historic portraits and of Irish prints and engravings. The village contained a



INHABITANTS OF THE OSTRICH FARM.

An ostrich farm with a drove of sixty birds was an interesting attraction. They were brought from a Southern California ranch, and weighed from 250 to 450 pounds each.

tives, and camels, donkeys and other animals that gave life to its streets. Constantinople, operated by the same company, reproduced the bazaars of Stamboul, all under covered arcades and attended by Turkish people. Outside the bazaars was a typical Turkish street.

Imitation stone walls enclosed a thirteen acre plot of ground on which was reproduced Jerusalem, the Holy City.

Crooked streets were lined on either



THE OBSERVATION WHEEL.



DICK CRANE, "Eskimau Village."



ESQUIMAU GIRL AND DOG.



"COWBOYS OFF THE TRAIL."

A group of rollicking herders placed near the east entrance to The Pike. Frederick Remington, sculptor.

side by shops and bazaars conducted by natives of Jerusalem. There were Jews, Moslems and Christians, numbering more than five hundred. Through the Jaffa Gate visitors entered David Court, a market place, where the people from the country came early in the morning to dispose of their produce. It was a busy scene; a dozen strange tongues crying wares created a continuous babel. Mingling with them were priests in their rich robes, Turkish soldiers, Sheiks of the various tribes, and dark skinned women and children. It was a typical Jerusalem scene. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre was reproduced in size, decoration and arrangement. Here visitors were shown a reproduction of the Holy Sepulchre and representations of the crucifixion. The Mosque of Omar where the Mohammedans worship was reproduced and in its center there was a reproduction of the rock of Abraham.

The "Wailing Wall," where the Jews go to weep and pray that the Holy City may be restored to the sons of David, was also reproduced, and there was a diorama of the Mount of Olives, showing the Garden of Gethsemane, Dead Sea and Valley of Kedron. The spot of the ascension, the way of sorrow along which Christ bore the cross, the barracks where Christ was tried, Saint Stephen's Gate, the houses of Lazarus and the rich man and of Simon, the Cyrene, who assisted Christ in bearing the cross, were all pointed out.

The Tyrolean Alps were at the extreme eastern end of The Pike and the imitation snow-capped peaks were visible from almost every part of the Exposition grounds. A statue of



"SHOOTING THE CHUTES."

The Water Chutes on The Pike were 250 feet long and were said to be the longest and highest ever built.

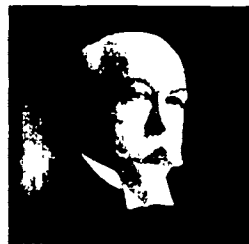
Andreas Hofer stood in the village street which was surrounded by Tyrolean cottages, reproductions of originals. There was a Tyrolean council hall, with wide verandas and terraces, a barn where the native dances were executed, and a native band that played the Tyrolean airs. An electric fountain of changing colors was another feature. A tram-car conveyed visitors on a trip through the mountain valleys, halting occasionally for views of famous alpine villages, one the birth-place of Mozart. At the end of the line an elevator carried visitors to the top of the mountains for other views.

There were many other interesting features, small houses with queer little gables, towerlets

nestling side by side, and massive castles. A stream, spanned by several bridges, ran through the street, and on the ground floor of all the cottages,

Tyrolean girls, in bright national costumes, sold souvenirs and needle work.

The Magic Whirlpool was a fascinating place of diversion. Near the entrance, within the building, was a circular cascade eighty feet in diameter, with a fall of nearly thirty feet, while from its base, within the center of the circle, sprang an electric fountain of crystal water, rising like a moving prism, for almost sixty feet. An enchanted lake lay sixty feet above the floor, ascent to which was by boats that glided over its surface and were finally swept over the circular waterfall, swinging six times around its circuit beneath the descending waters, finally shooting into a submarine channel,

LOUIS WOLLBRINK.  
"Old Saint Louis."JOHN J. DUNNAVANT.  
"Hereafter."E. J. STOKES.  
"Hereafter."GEO. MILTENBERGER.  
"Cider on The Pike."CAPT. PAUL BOYTON.  
"Water Carnival."WILL S. HECK  
"Moorish Palace."

"OLD SAINT LOUIS."



"HEREAFTER."



"MOORISH PALACE."

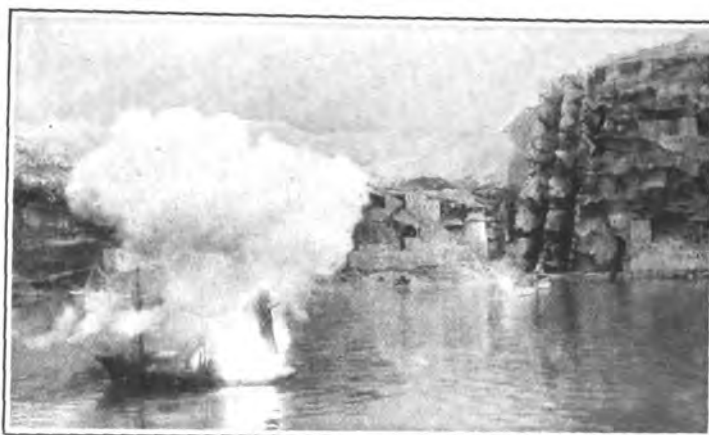


PARIS THEATER.

past tropical gardens and back to the bosom of the lake.

The "Girl from Madrid" was a musical entertainment. Spanish airs and Spanish girls arrayed in bright costumes were its leading features.

The Temple of Mirth was a labyrinth of mirrors and



THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

The famous battle was refought daily by a fleet of miniature United States' warships which were operated by electricity. The fleet was shown blockading the city. The enemy's fleet came out from beneath the fort and a realistic naval engagement ensued, with results as in the original battle, the destruction of the Spanish boats.



ONE OF THE WARSHIPS.

reproduction of the Plaza de Toros. High-peaked hats, spangled jackets, and red silk sashes gave a Romany setting to the male figures. A leading feature of the Streets was the theater, beautifully decorated and illuminated, where Spanish National dances were given.



REALISTIC "TRIP TO SIBERIA," BY RAIL.

A trip to Siberia was an enjoyable diversion. It was over the Siberian Railway, the train passing panoramic views of many of the notable places on the long route, stopping at Port Arthur where the famous fortress and its surroundings were shown.

confusing effects, including a spiral chute down which the visitors were projected as they left the second story.

The entrance to The Streets of Seville was through a



RUSSIAN DANCERS AND OTHER PERFORMERS.

In the Russian Theater, adjoining the "Trip to Siberia," a troupe of Russian performers entertained visitors with singing, dancing and other performances. The troupe consisted of fifty performers from Moscow, wearing their native costumes.

The Deknatel Glass Blowers attracted great crowds. In plain view of visitors they made all kinds of glass articles. Glass cloth, glass ribbons, and beautiful and unique dresses made of glass were exhibited in the concession.



UNDER AND OVER THE SEA.

The visitor first entered an airship and seemingly sailed away from the Exposition far over land and sea to Paris, where he landed at the Eiffel Tower. Disembarking he entered a submarine boat for the return trip. On the way back he was introduced to wonderful specimens of sea-life seen by searchlight through the glass sides of the ship. The whole scheme was ingeniously wrought out, the illusions having a strong suggestion of reality.



TEMPLE OF MIRTH.

The Temple of Mirth was a labyrinth of mirrors and confusing effects, and included a spiral slide down which men, women and children were precipitated from the second story to the outside where crowds of spectators received them with peals of laughter. It contained floors that disappeared with the visitor and which reappeared with a suddenness that tossed him off his feet. It was a popular amusement resort and was liberally patronized, particularly by the young.





LEE TOY.  
Chinese Village.

Hunting in the Ozarks was a realistic reproduction of a picturesque portion of the Ozark Mountains. From the streets of The Pike visitors entered a forest of natural landscape

where moving game was plentiful and rifles were at hand to enable them to take a shot. Real trees,



MUSICIANS IN "SEVILLE."

growing shrubs and underbrush gave the scene all the appearance of reality.

In a Byaphone theater were numerous slot machines where one could hear the latest songs and witness the latest dances by dropping into a slot the



ELABORATE ENTRANCE TO THE CHINESE VILLAGE.

The Chinese village embraced a native theater, a joss house where the religious rites of the people were explained, a tea house and a bazaar where silk weavers and carvers were employed.



G. B. HARTFORD.  
Chinese Village.

coin of required denomination.

The Golden Chariot was an elaborately decorated merry-go-round, the patrons being carried around in cars on an undulating circular track.

It attracted the children as well as many of the older folks.

The Observation Wheel was



CELEBRATED SAINT LOUIS TRIPLETS,  
William, Jennings and Bryan Taylor. On the Pike.



WOMEN OF "SEVILLE."

not on the Pike, but it was one of the principal amusement features of the Fair. From its cars, as the great wheel revolved, visitors

obtained a magnificent view of the Exposition grounds. The wheel was 264 feet high, weighed 4,200 tons, and was supported



THEATER IN THE CHINESE VILLAGE.



IGORROTES SEEING THE ELEPHANTS IN HAGENBECK'S.

# CELEBRATION OF PIKE DAY, A BRILLIANT EVENT.

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UNPACKING THE TURTLE.

by two steel towers. The wheel itself was 250 feet in diameter and 850 feet in circumference. It had thirty-six cars, each with a capacity of sixty passengers, so that 2,160 persons could be carried on a single trip. On each car was a guide who preserved order and gave information.

The Miniature Railway was a popular concession, operated by the Cagney Brothers. Its trains ran the full length of the Pike and landed passengers near the Boer War, Philippine Reservation, and many other places of interest. It was liberally patronized.

The Statisticum presented a collection of facts and figures by means of moving models and other interesting object lessons in comparative statistics. Births, deaths, marriages, and the consumption of cigarettes were thus illustrated.

There were many other attractive things on the amusement street that offered relaxation to the visitor after he had spent many hours going through the exhibit palaces or walking about the grounds, and it is probable that every visitor to the Exposition was also a visitor to the Pike, not once, but usually many times.

The numerous concessions offered a wide variety of amusement, and while imagination and almost every taste was catered to, the entire domain embraced little that tended to offend or shock the senses of the most rigid moralist. The



HAGENBECK'S "ANIMAL PARADISE."



MAMMA AND BABY.

character of Exposition entertainment was heightened, yet sufficient coloring was given to the whole to satisfy the exacting. Two shows on the Pike represented an outlay of \$1,400,000, twenty cost not less than \$100,000 each to produce,

and very few of them less than \$50,000 each. The average general admission was 25 cents, the highest 50 cents, and the lowest 10 cents. It was estimated that the total cost of seeing all the attractions was twenty dollars.

The celebration of "Pike Day," June 4th, was one of the great spectacular events of the Exposition. Its feature was a magnificent pageant in which the people of every

concession were represented. Thirty nationalities and hundreds of beasts were in the caravan that moved out of the Pike and traversed the main avenues of the Exposition grounds between enthusiastic, cheering lines of spectators that placed the day among the most largely attended of the Fair.

After the parade, the ballet of nations was given on a large stage erected on the Plaza of Saint Louis. Two hundred dancers from the villages of the Pike took part. An illumination of the Pike with thousands of colored lights was the climax of the day's celebration.

Not the least interesting attraction on the Pike were the



GASTON AKOUN.  
"Asia."



CARL HAGENBECK.  
"Animal Paradise."



FERDINAND AKOUN.  
"Mirror Maze."



ENTRANCE "MYSTERIOUS ASIA."



THE BALLYHOO, "MYSTERIOUS ASIA."



souvenir salesmen who confronted one at every turn, and the free shows that were given by the "ballyhoos" which were sometimes specimens of what was produced on the inside but often otherwise. Some of the greatest spielers in America were there, and many of the shows owed their financial success to their ability to draw the crowds and to hold them with entertaining talks until the ticket seller was ready to begin business. The rivalry of spielers of shows in close proximity afforded great enjoyment to spectators who generally



JERUSALEM, THE MOSQUE OF OMAR.

crowds that frequented it, the "spielers" that regaled them with what their concessions offered in the way of entertainment, the

GEO. PANGALO,  
Egypt—Cairo.T. G. CAGNEY,  
Miniature Railway.

"King of the Midway" many years ago. Another was Major C. A. Donaldson,

"fifty years in the service," with the Baby Incubators. Others were Frank Cook and William Crawford of the Galveston Flood; Mr. Richards, New York to the North Pole; Colonel R. M. Hughes, Battle Abbey; William Rhodes, Indian Congress; Geo. F. Parker, Palais du Costume; Mr. J. Callison, Fair Japan; Slim Wren, Mysterious Asia; Geo. Voris, Esquimau Village; Will Eddy, Hagenbeck's.

The Pike's greatest business was at night, after the doors of the exhibit palaces had been closed, and often the crowds were so large that it was difficult to make one's way along the thoroughfare. Despite the immense throngs, however, there was little disorder of a serious nature on the street during the period of the Exposition.



STREET IN JERUSALEM.



GARDEN IN TYROLEAN ALPS.

HERMANN KNAUER,  
Architects of Tyrolean Alps.

KARL MENKING,



SCENE IN TYROLEAN VILLAGE.

recognized superior ability by surrounding the one who appeared to possess it. Among the most notable and clever of these was W. Maurice Tobin, of the Cliff Dwellers, who was both lecturer and concessionaire, who won the title of

The special illuminations and pyrotechnical displays made by the Pain Pyrotechnical Company of New York were features that were enjoyed by millions of visitors. Besides the fireworks in the Stadium, special illuminations of the Cascades,



TENS OF THOUSANDS ENTERED HERE DAILY.



LISTENING TO THE TYROLEAN SINGERS.



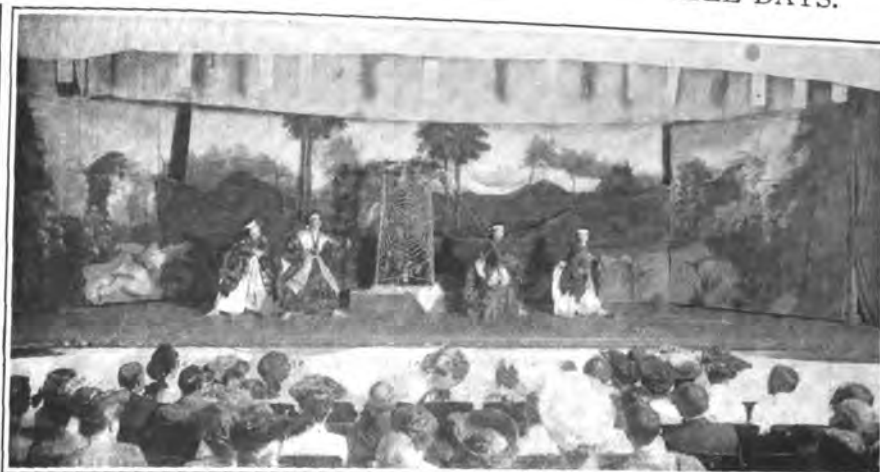
# SPECIAL ILLUMINATIONS UPON NOTABLE DAYS.

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YUMETO KUSHIBIKI.

Mr. Kushibiki was the organizer and manager of "Fair Japan," one of the most charming features of the Pike.



SPIDER PLAY IN FAIR JAPAN.

on the nights of dedication day, Opening day, Fourth of July and upon other special occasions were notable, Pain establishing his claim to the title of

"King of Pyrotechnics." The display included many beautiful and novel set pieces that were highly enjoyed by those who witnessed them.



ANCIENT JAPANESE IDOL.  
This curious relic of the old days in Japan was in the ancient Temple.



THREE GENERATIONS OF JAPANESE WOMEN.



ANCIENT TEMPLE IN FAIR JAPAN.



CHILDREN IN FAIR JAPAN.

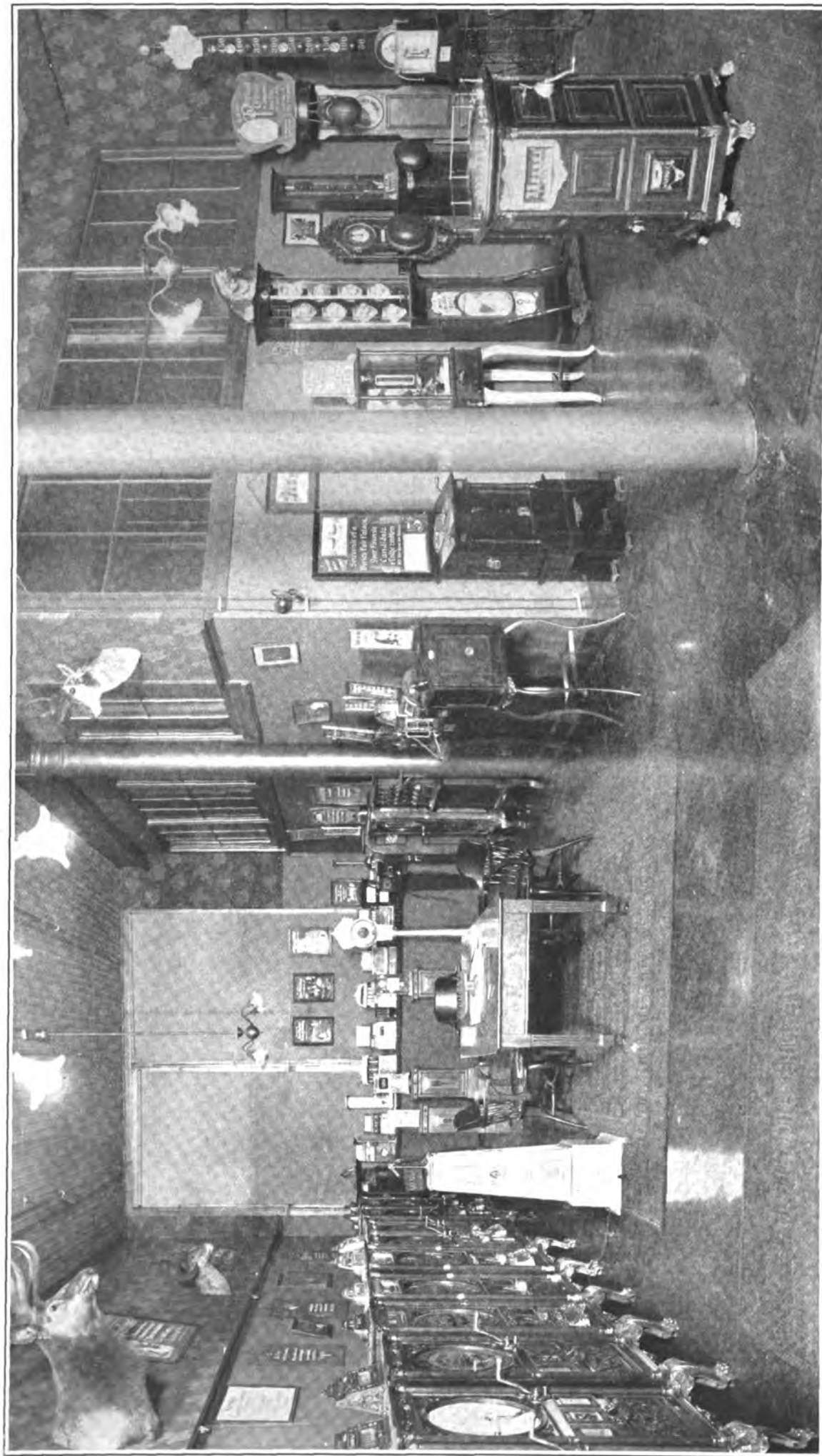
Children are children everywhere and these little Japanese folk were no exception.



GORGEOUS NIKKO GATE OF FAIR JAPAN.



NATIVES OF FAIR JAPAN.



THE MILLS EDISONIA—EXHIBIT AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

One of the most attractive and best patronized concessions on The Pike was the Mills Edisona, illustrated on the opposite page, which occupied a large building, handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated by electric lights, and consisted of several hundred coin-operated machines, erected at an enormous expense. Here was to be seen the vending machine that presents, automatically, to the person depositing a coin, chewing gum, candy, peanuts, cigars, lead pencils, stamps, or other commodities. It is said that there is an endless variety of articles which may be so dispensed. Other machines, upon payment of a coin, give one's weight, test the strength, grip, lifting, hitting power or lung capacity. The curiosity of those who would read the future may be gratified by a variety of automatic fortune tellers. The lover of music may listen to the sweet strains of the most famous orchestras, hear the voices of the most noted singers, or the joyful laughter and popular songs of the modern comedians. Feed another machine the proper coin and you may enter the world of travel and imagine yourself at the top of Telegraph Hill in San Francisco, looking through the Golden Gate upon the broad expanse of water beyond, where the light of day reflects its departing rays of brilliant splendor upon the placid Pacific, until you are reminded that another coin will take you to the snow-clad peaks of the Alps, the boulevards of fascinating Paris, or among the palm gardens of the Tropics. This is an age of progress, and we become so accustomed to results of modern ingenuity that we too seldom inquire into the origin of these inventions. Fifteen years ago coin-operated machines were practically unknown, and Herbert S. Mills, then a poor man but young and full of energy, conceived the idea of perfecting the slot machine. He rented a small room, was wholly unassisted by capital or machinery, and made by hand his first machine. Possessing a good mechanical mind, and an inventive nature, he developed new principles in the construction of his machines, which made them spring into popularity with a bound. His policy was to turn out the best goods regardless of cost, to be original and to treat his customers honestly and in a broad and liberal manner. How well this policy succeeded is evidenced by the fact that a little later the Mills Novelty Company was organized, with a capital of \$500,000. The business grew rapidly, until now the floor space of their factory is 350,000 square feet. Six hundred skilled operatives are employed exclusively in the manufacture of coin-operated machines, with a capacity of 10,000 complete machines per month. The factory is located at 11-23 South Jefferson Street, Chicago. On February 28, 1898, the entire plant was destroyed by fire, but scarcely were the ruins cold before, with renewed vigor, a new and larger building was under way, and completed within six months. By this time Mills' machines had become known throughout the world, and in order to properly handle their increasing business, it became necessary to establish branch houses in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco. To provide for the convenience of their foreign customers, branches have also been established in London, Paris, and other metropolitan centers. We illustrate on this page the exhibit of the Mills Novelty Company at the Paris Exposition, where they received gold and bronze medals for their machines, which are almost human in their actions.



## WONDERFUL SLOT MACHINES IN THE MILLS EDISONIA.

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THE MILLS EDISONIA,

"The only free place on the Pike" at the World's Fair.

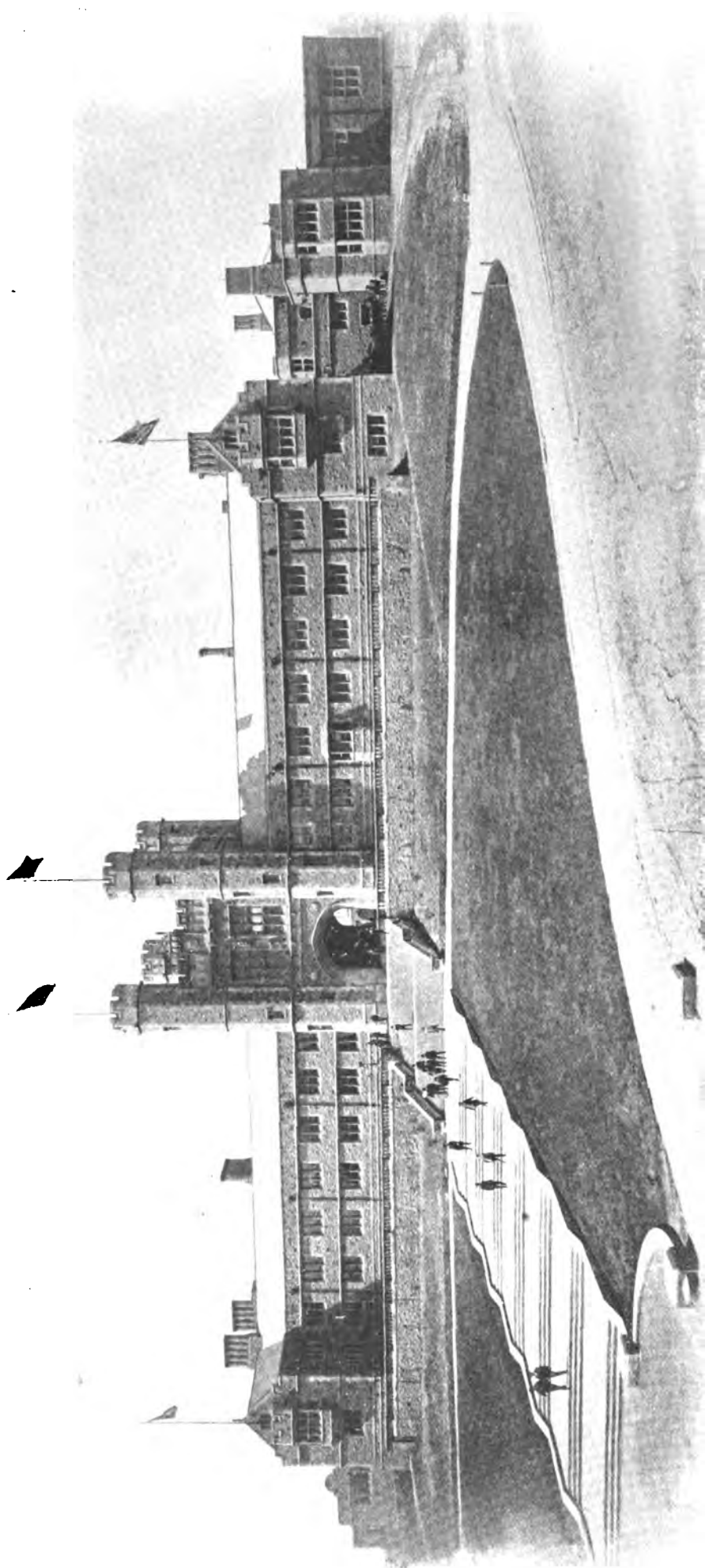
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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE EXPOSITION'S AFFAIRS.

THE BUSINESS ORGANIZATION THROUGH WHICH GREAT RESULTS WERE ACHIEVED IN THE BUILDING OF THE EXPOSITION, THE ASSEMBLING OF EXHIBITS, THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FAIR DURING SEVEN MONTHS, AND THE FINAL WINDING UP OF THE ENTERPRISE—THE DIVISION OF EXPLOITATION—THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE—THE DIVISION OF CONCESSIONS AND ADMISSIONS—THE DEPARTMENT OF PRESS AND PUBLICITY—CO-OPERATION OF THE RAILROADS IN PUBLICITY WORK—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXPLOITATION—THE TREASURER'S OFFICE AND AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT—THE INTRAMURAL RAILWAY—THE TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE AND ITS IMPORTANT WORK—THE BUREAU OF EXPEDITION—PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE—INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, AND THE AMOUNT AND COST OF INSURANCE CARRIED—POLICING OF THE EXPOSITION—THE JEFFERSON GUARDS.

UNLIKE other business organizations, the Exposition Company was a temporary assemblage of forces with a single purpose in view, and, with that accomplished, to be again dispersed. There was no time for training men to perform with best results the multitude of duties, and the President and the various heads of divisions, departments and bureaus aimed to secure the help of those whose previous training seemed best to qualify them to take up immediately the tasks to be performed.

Responsible to the more than 20,000 stockholders were the board of ninety-three directors, who elected as their executive officer Honorable David R. Francis. Immediately assisting President Francis were eight Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, Secretary, General Counsel and the Executive Committee. The entire Board of Directors was organized into nearly thirty committees, each having a definite line of work. The personnel of these committees is indicated in Chapter IV.

The working forces of the entire Exposition were organized in four divisions: Exhibits, Exploitation, Works, Concessions and Admissions. Besides these, there were several bureaus directly under the President. The organization of the Department of Works, and the duties performed by the various chiefs and assistants are indicated in Chapter V. The Director of Exhibits, Mr. F. J. V. Skiff, had as his assistant Edmund S. Hoch. The division was divided into sixteen exhibit depart-

ments, each with a chief. Where the departments were large they were subdivided, with a superintendent or assistant in charge of each subdivision. The organization of the exhibit departments and the work performed are indicated in Chapters XV to XXII, inclusive, devoted to exhibit departments. An architect, L. B. Pendleton, was assigned to this



BRIG.-GEN. EDMUND RICE,  
Marshal and General Director of Ceremonial Events of the Exposition.

division, to pass upon all plans for booths and facades for exhibits, to insure a pleasing result and conformity to the necessary rules of construction. Another branch of the work was the Bureau of Expedition, whose function was to trace exhibits from the time of their shipment by the exhibitor till they were on their proper spaces in the exhibit palaces. Exactness of method was necessary to avoid complication and delay in the placing of exhibits. The exhibitor was first furnished an application blank, on which the request for exhibit space was made. Upon the assignment of space, its exact location by section and aisle in the exhibit building was indicated, and on his boxes of exhibits the space assigned to him was marked. The Bureau of Expedition was notified when shipments were

made, receiving the bill of lading showing car number and time of shipment. The shipment was then traced by the bureau, if delayed, and upon arrival the General Service Company, which had the carting concession within the Exposition, took charge of it, by direction of the bureau, and delivered it upon its space. This bureau was organized by



ROBERT FULLERTON,  
Disbursing Agent for the U. S. Treasury in the matter of the \$4,600,000 loan.



MAJOR THOMAS U. RAYMOND, U.S.A.,  
Supervisor of Sanitation.



DOCTOR SELIM H. PEABODY,  
Well-known educator who, until his death, was assistant to Director of Exhibits.



EDMUND S. HOCH,  
Assistant to Director of Exhibits.



F. E. MARSHALL.

A Director and Member of the Committees on Finance, State and Territorial Exhibits. Represented Banking Interests.



W. J. LEMP, JR.,

Member of the Board of Directors, succeeding his father upon the latter's death, February 13, 1904.



W. M. GREENE.

Director and Member of the Committee on Fish and Fisheries. Vice-President and General Manager B. & O. S.-W. Railroad.



GOODMAN KING,

Director and Vice-Chairman of the Committees on Manufactures and Liberal Arts. Pres. Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company.

Tom L. Johnson, and later turned over to J. Staley Teager, upon the promotion of Mr. Johnson to become Superintendent of Special Exhibits. By adhering to the system laid down by the bureau, the exhibits were installed without loss or serious delay, and at the close of the Exposition ninety per cent of the exhibits were removed within sixty days, and practically all in ninety days.

Walter B. Stevens, Secretary of the Exposition, was also Director of the Division of Exploitation, and commanded the force of commissioners sent to the many countries of the world to secure their participation. In this work, from first to last, a considerable number of persons were engaged. The list of names will be found on page 99 of this History. In its domestic exploitation work, this division took care that the cause of the Exposition should be effectively represented on all proper occasions, in Congress, in State Legislatures, in commercial conventions, press and teachers' association meetings, and at all sorts of public gatherings throughout the

Union, where there was a possibility of awakening interest or promoting favorable action of any sort. Not only Exposition officials and members of the Board but outside friends of the enterprise were freely pressed into this service, and well-chosen delegations of able speakers and influential men were nearly always on the go from Saint Louis to all points of the compass during the three years preceding the opening day.

In this division were three publication bureaus. In one, R. H. Sexton had charge of the printing and distribution of all printed matter, the circulation of advertisements through railroad folders and otherwise, and the correspondence by which club gatherings, association meetings, and conventions of all sorts, were assigned meeting places and dates at the Exposition. When he resigned to take the news stand concession, these duties were assumed by Mr. Edward Hooker, Secretary of the Press and Publicity Committee. Of the two other bureaus Mark Bennitt was manager of the General Press Bureau, and W. A. Kelsoe of the Local Press Bureau.



ISAAC W. MORTON.

Member of the First Board of Directors, representing large wholesale interests. Died October 18, 1903.



JOHN SCULLIN.

Director and Member of the Executive Committee, and Committee on Grounds and Buildings; Director of Transportation.



ISAAC SCHWAB.

Member of the First Board of Directors, representing large mercantile interests. Died May 11, 1902.



GEORGE J. TANSEY.

A Director and Member of the Committees on Ceremonies, Education and Educational Congresses.





JOHN C. WILKINSON.

Former President of the Business Men's League and active in the first promotion of the Exposition.



HANFORD CRAWFORD.

A Director of the Exposition and Member of the Committee on Supplies.



ELIAS MICHAEL.

Director, Member of the Committees on Ways and Means and Manufactures and Liberal Arts.



W. K. BIXBY.

A Director of the Exposition and Chairman of the Committee on Fine Arts.

Mr. Bennett had been Superintendent of the Press Department of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and assumed the management of the World's Fair General Press Bureau at Saint Louis, September 3, 1901, remaining in charge till its work was finished on November 30, 1904. Assisting in this bureau from time to time were some of the best known and capable writers of the west. The list included Robertus Love, humorous writer and author of "Poems from Pike;" Mrs. Emily Grant Hutchings, magazine writer and contributor to the press; Frank E. Eberle, writer on mining interests; Claude H. Wetmore, author of boys' books; William C. McCarty, John C. Small and Wm. C. Smith, newspaper men; Frank L. Merrick, later manager of the general press bureau of the Lewis and Clark Exposition; Louis Larive, of the Canadian press; Thomas R. MacMechen, writer of newspaper "feature" articles; the Countess de Montaigu, magazine writer; Dr. Merwin M. Snell, the orientalist who organized the section of

Asiatic religions for Dr. Barrows in the World's Congress of Religions at the Columbian Exposition of 1893; Dr. J. M. Hines, United States Government expert in sugar beet culture; E. D. Kargau, well known editor of Saint Louis German papers; and A. C. Cantley, writer of technical articles. In New York City a branch of the General Press Bureau was established by Edward Hale Bush, well known magazine and newspaper writer, who was assisted and later succeeded by L. R. E. Paulin, also of the metropolitan press.

Mr. William A. Kelsoe, a well known Saint Louis newspaper man, was in charge of the Local Press Bureau from the inception to the end of its work. This Bureau employed a corps of reporters to record for the local newspapers everything done from day to day by any of the Executive Divisions; the progress of work on grounds and buildings; the news contained in reports and dispatches from Commissioners in foreign countries; or from committees and speakers engaged



H. B. SPENCER.

Director, Member of the Committees on Transportation and Fine Arts.



J. J. TURNER.

Member of the Committee of Two Hundred and of the first directory of the Exposition



GEORGE A. BAKER.

Member of First Board of Directors, representing banking interests. Died Feb. 3, 1902.



FRANKLIN FERRISS.

General Counsel of the Exposition and member of the Board of Directors.



BENJAMIN MCKEEN,

Director, Member of the Committees on Ways and Means, and State and Territorial Exhibits.



ROLLA WELLS,

Mayor of Saint Louis, Director and member of the Executive Committee and Committee on Reception and Entertainment.



JAMES G. BUTLER,

Director, representing large financial interests, Member of the Committees on Police and Ceremonies.



A. A. ALLEN,

Director, Member of the Committees on Transportation, Electricity and Electrical Apparatus.

in domestic exploitation; the daily history of the Exposition from the dedication to the close, with reports of social functions and ceremonies of all sorts. In addition to the matter type-written, mimeographed and delivered to the daily newspapers, this bureau provided the World's Fair matter and pictures which appeared monthly in the World's Fair Bulletin, published by Colin M. Selph.

Mr. Kelsoe's bureau staff included John C. Lebens, W. C. McCarty, Thomas W. Kemp and F. T. Marsh as assistants; Samuel Williams as editorial writer; and William Lenz, G. Prather Knapp, Howard Bryan, E. M. Watson and others as reporters. Mr. Thomas R. MacMechen was the Pike representative of the Bureau.

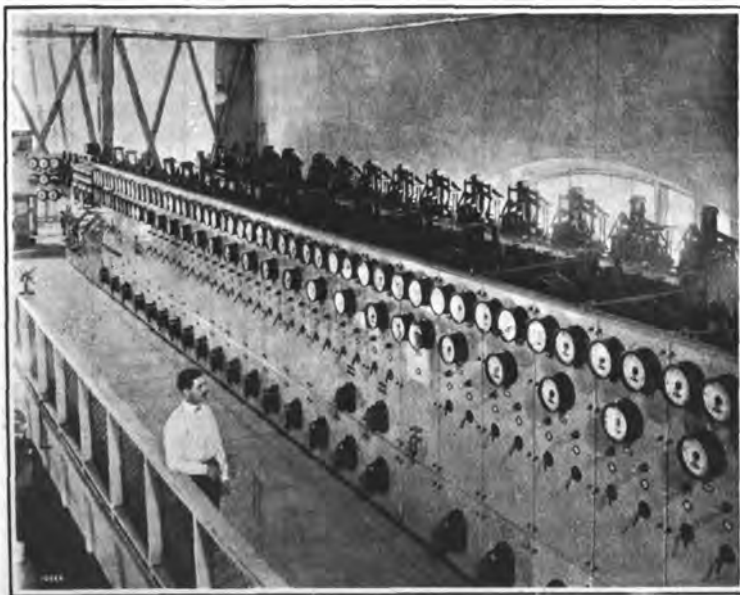
Mr. H. F. McGarvie, as Chief of Special Exploitation, was occupied in arranging for and advertising special days.

In the work of securing publicity for the Exposition the advertising departments of the railroads centering in St. Louis, as well as many remote lines having St. Louis connections,

performed an important part. Besides distributing through established channels the publications of the Exposition, the railroads themselves, at considerable expense, issued elaborate folders, booklets, maps, leaflets, and carefully compiled information of every sort concerning the Exposition, the city, and the conveniences provided for the traveler and stranger.

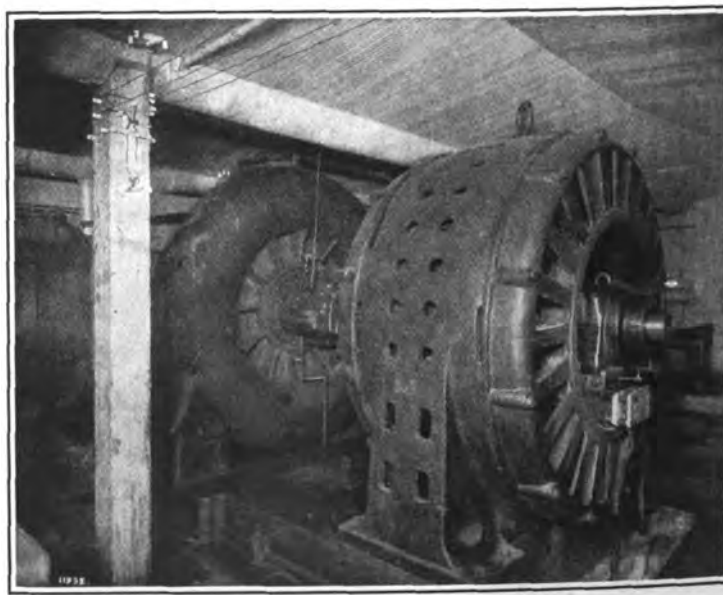
Alfred Darlow, the manager of advertising for the Union Pacific System, published an elaborate pictorial folder which was a complete guide to the Exposition and distributed it to prospective visitors throughout the long list of Western States traversed by the lines of that far-reaching system. Repeated editions of this were printed, with the best results.

Dudley Walker, advertising agent of the Chicago & Alton, began early and kept up to the end, a vigorous campaign, issuing hundreds of thousands of folders, leaflets and advertising matter in all forms and reaching every possible prospective visitor in his territory and winning them if they were amenable to the influences of well-directed advertising.



GREAT ELECTRIC SWITCHBOARD.

This was on a balcony in the west end of the Palace of Machinery near the great power plant. Here all the electric currents delivering light and power throughout the Exposition were controlled.



CENTRIFUGAL PUMP AND MOTOR.

The water for the Exposition Cascades was raised from the grand basin by means of electrically driven centrifugal pumps hidden in chambers beneath the Cascades. This illustration shows one of them.



RICARDO DIAZ ALBERTINI,  
Secretary Committee on Reception and  
Entertainment.



COLONEL EDWARD C. CULP,  
Secretary Committee on Ceremonies,  
until his death in June, 1904.



ALLEN V. COCKRELL,  
Secretary Committee on Ceremonies.



THEODORE HARDEE,  
Assistant to the Secretary.

F. R. Eshelman, advertising manager for the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg, with headquarters in Pittsburg, was one of the first on the ground in Saint Louis to gather pictures and first-hand information with which to exploit the World's Fair in his vast and populous territory. He began issuing a series of handsomely illustrated folders almost with the beginning of construction and followed one edition with another until the number of copies printed ran into the hundreds of thousands, and if the people in his territory were not reached it was because they could not read or hear.

The Wabash was alert in several ways, erecting a beautiful terminal station at the main entrance and putting in many tracks for parking special cars. A service of shuttle trains was run between the Union Station and the World's Fair which proved a great convenience and carried many thousands of passengers. B. V. Chase, advertising agent of the Wabash, caused to be issued folders, booklets and other publications in which the Fair was thoroughly exploited and from which the returns in traffic became so marked as to show passenger earnings in excess of the freight department earnings.

Warren J. Lynch, general passenger agent of the "Big Four," took a great personal interest in the exploitation of the Fair, not only on the Big Four system but throughout all the Vanderbilt lines in the East, to Boston and New York. Upon his solicitation the veteran passenger agent of the New York Central, George H. Daniels, the dean of the passenger agents of America, came to Saint Louis with all the general passenger agents of the Vanderbilt system months before the opening of the Exposition. This visit was followed by the issuance of a beautiful and complete folder in colors, which was distributed throughout all the cities and States

traversed by Vanderbilt roads. C. L. Hilleary, Ass't. Gen'l. Passenger Agent of the "Big Four" in Saint Louis, and W. P. Deppe, his successor, were particularly active in exploitation work.

The Grand Trunk system was early in the field, represented by H. R. Charlton, the advertising agent. General Passenger Agent George T. Bell, of Montreal, also came to inspect personally the big Exposition before the opening.

The result was the publication of one of the handsomest illustrated booklets that was ever issued from a printing press, an elaborate and costly presentation of the Fair for the information of Grand Trunk patrons.

These are but examples of the activity of the railroads in promoting the interests of the Exposition in connection with their own. Mr. A. Andrews, of the Santa Fe; O. P. McCarty and F. D. Gildersleeve, of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern; H. C. Townsend, of the Missouri Pacific; Franz L. Harris, of the Mobile & Ohio, and the repre-

sentatives of the Illinois Central, the Burlington, the Louisville & Nashville, the Clover Leaf, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and all the others of the twenty-five or more railroads centering in Saint Louis, spared no efforts to bring the attendance up to the highest figure possible. The chief handicap of the Exposition was the fact that, by provision of the act of Congress, not even the gates were permitted to be opened on Sunday. Many people went back to their homes on Saturday who might have remained a part of the following week but for the expense of an extra day of enforced idleness.

The business affairs not within the scope of the four Executive Divisions, but more immediately under the personal direction of President Francis, Treasurer Thompson, or Secretary Stevens, were transacted in their offices or in some bureau office in the Administration building.



ALEX S. VEST,  
Chief Accountant, Auditor's  
Office.



ARNOLD SHANKLIN,  
Special Commissioner to  
Mexico.



DR. LEONIDAS H. LAIDLEY,  
Medical Director.



MAJOR T. W. PARK,  
Assistant to the Secretary.





GEORGE W. RISTINE  
Traffic Manager until September,  
1903.



J. R. JOHNSON,  
Assistant Superintendent World's Fair  
Terminal Railroad.



JOHN W. DUNN,  
Assistant Auditor and Chief of Bureau of  
Collections.



FREDERICK GABEL,  
Auditor.

Under Treasurer Thompson there was a local treasurer's office, with John W. Dunn as local treasurer, succeeding Captain Perry S. Bartholow on the latter's demise; F. H. Madden as chief record clerk and George S. Calhoun as paymaster; also a Collector's Department with John W. Dunn as Chief of the Bureau of Collections and George L. Burrell as custodian of moneys and safes.



JOHN TAYLOR LEWIS,  
Commissioner to Brazil.

The Auditing Department was in charge of Auditor Frederick Gabel, with John W. Dunn and Edward Perry as assistant auditors, and Alex. S. Vest as chief accountant.

The Supply Department was in charge of James S. Coyle, Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, with J. G. Stadelman as secretary.

The Legal Department was in charge of General Counsel Franklin Ferriss and his assistant counsel, Nathaniel S. Brown.

The Medical Department was quartered in the Emergency Hospital, World's Fair grounds, with Doctor Leonidas



C. L. HILLEARY,  
Traffic Mgr. and Gen'l Mgr. of  
World's Fair Terminal R. R.

H. Laidley as Medical Director and Doctor J. G. Moore as surgeon-in-charge.

The Bureau of Transportation, John Scullin, Director; L. J. McKenzie, Secretary, presided over the operation of the Intramural Railway; Thomas W. Murphy, manager; John J. Lichter, superintendent. The total net earnings of the Intramural Road were \$568,772.09. The receipts from cash fares were \$627,473.80; from advertising in the cars \$2,294.17; total operating expenses, \$60,995.88; total number passengers carried, 6,274,738; total number of days in operation, 177; total number of trips made, 70,125. The Philippine extension carried 58,305 passengers at a cost of \$459.80. No fares were collected on this branch and but one car was operated.

The General Service Company, which was organized to handle all the exhibits of the Exposition between the cars and the exhibit spaces, and to do all other trucking, was under the management of J. M. Allen.

Over the Traffic Department was C. L. Hilleary, Traffic Manager; and J. E. Reagan, Chief Clerk. Mr. Hilleary was General Manager of the World's Fair Terminal Railroad; W. S. Carson, Supt., J. R. Johnson, Asst. Supt. J. C. Peyton, Agent, Geo. R. Burton, Chief of Check Clerks. Without railway terminals, connections and ample transportation facilities the Exposition could neither have been built in time for opening in 1904 nor have been visited by 19,000,000 of people after the opening. When the World's Fair Terminal Railroad had been constructed and connected with the railroads running



L. J. MCKENZIE,  
Secretary Bureau of  
Transportation.



J. M. ALLEN,  
General Manager General  
Service Company.



F. H. MADDEN,  
Chief Record Clerk,  
Treasurer's Office.



W. S. CARSON,  
Supt. World's Fair Ter-  
minal Railroad.



J. STALEY TEAGAR,  
Supt. Bureau of  
Expedition.



H. G. AGNEW,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Supply Department.



J. G. STADELMAN,  
Secy. Committee on  
Supplies.



JOHN A. WAKEFIELD,  
Chief, Department of Concessions.



CHAS. B. PFAHLER,  
Chief Clerk, Department  
of Concessions.



MRS. PERRY BARTHOLOW,  
Hostess of the Adminis-  
tration Building.



GRANT WOMER,  
Inspector of Admissions.



FRED SHAPLEIGH,  
Chief Clerk, Conces-  
sionaires' Passes.



E. NORTON WHITE,  
Chief, Department of Admissions.

to Saint Louis from all points of the compass, Traffic Manager Hilleary still had to secure favorable transportation rates and facilities both for freight and passengers. As Manager of the World's Fair Terminal Railroad, he and his terminal staff, during the building period and all through the Exposition period, had to take care of from 50 to 300 carloads daily so as to avoid congestions or delays. During the building period the lumber and other building materials were promptly switched to the proper sites, and sometimes a car with a miscellaneous load would have to be switched to several different sites. It was the same way with the exhibits, a carload generally containing consignments



WILLIAM H. RAU.  
Mr. Rau was the official photographer. He is one of the best known and most skillful photographers of the United States. He was honored by France in being made an Officer of the Academy.

October 31, 1904, over numerous tracks of maximum curvatures and difficult grades rendered necessary to avoid defacing grounds or obstructing avenues. There could be no such facilities here as gravity yards and long storage tracks. Yet even when the records showed arrivals of over 300 cars of exhibits daily, to be delivered all over 1,240 acres of ground, besides delivering the carloads of empty boxes at the warehouses of the General Service Company, there was at no time what might be called a congestion.

When this Department was organized Mr. George W. Ristine was Director of Transportation, and compiled a book of rules and

regulations governing the shipment of exhibits,

showing the routes and rates of all the railroads in the United States, and the names of agents of all the express companies in the world. He resigned September 1, 1903, and this book was printed and distributed November 1, 1903, by Mr. Hilleary, who had been appointed Traffic Manager of the World's Fair and General Manager of the World's Fair Terminal Road. Mr. Hilleary had been the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the "Big Four" with headquarters in



J. BISSELL WARE,  
Assistant to the Secretary.



CAPTAIN HAROLD YOUNG,  
Chief Clerk, Secretary's  
Office.

for half a dozen different exhibit buildings. Often one car contained freight for as many as twelve different exhibit palaces. This great volume of business, 26,348 carloads, was handled in the twenty-three months between November 20, 1902, and



H. F. MCGARVIE,  
Chief of Special Exploitation.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE WORLD'S FAIR FROM THE WABASH RAILWAY'S TERMINAL STATION AT THE LINDELL ENTRANCE.



MARK BENNITT, MANAGER OF GENERAL PRESS BUREAU.

To the general Press Bureau was assigned the work of supplying to the press of the United States and Canada information concerning the development of the Exposition and special articles upon its many features. Editorial passes were issued through the same Bureau and a record kept, showing that over 50,000 representatives of newspapers visited the Fair. About half a million admissions were issued to the press.

Saint Louis and in that capacity was one of the most earnest workers for the success of the Exposition. It was with the same spirit that he took up the duties of his office at the head of the railroad interests of the Exposition. He succeeded in inducing the various groups of railroads to make concessions in passenger rates and agree to low-rate coach excursions and special train services that contributed so materially to swell the attendance at the Exposition.



PAUL OEKER.

Paris newspaper man.  
Assistant Commissioner  
to the Foreign Press.

As to the amount of freight handled by the Traffic Manager the records show that there were received up to November 31, 1904, 3,315 car loads of exhibits, 2,029 cars with less than car loads of exhibits, 405 cars of livestock, 18,244 car loads of construction material, 2,069 car loads of coal, and 286 car loads of supplies; total, 26,348. During March, April, May and June, 1904, the receipts were 9,786 car loads, sometimes 300 cars a day.

Close attention to the sanitary condition of the grounds and buildings, dormitories and military camps was another important care of the Administration. During construction



WILLIAM A. KELSEY.

Manager of Local Press Bureau.



SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Editorial Writer, Local Press Bureau.

The Local Press Bureau maintained a considerable corps of editors and reporters to gather the news of the Exposition from day to day for the press of Saint Louis. The Bureau was a center of information concerning the daily events of the Exposition, large scrap-books being kept, thus making a complete record of the development and progress of the undertaking. All passes for the local and resident press representatives were issued by this Bureau.

sanitary precautions were left to the Committee on Sanitation and to inspectors under Chief Civil Engineer, R. H. Phillips, whose duty it was to look after the enforcement of the sanitary police regulations, with the co-operation of the City Health Department. But after the opening of the Exposition there were to be located on the grounds for six months, in tents and temporary

EMILY GRANT HUTCHINGS.  
Special Writer, General Press  
Bureau.

habitations, a resident population averaging about 12,000, savage and civilized, coming from many distant countries, and, besides these, large camps of soldiers; and the grounds thus occupied were to be visited daily by hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the world. That this mingling went on for six months without the outbreak of any contagious or epidemic disease anywhere traceable to the Exposition grounds, must be largely credited to the skillful and careful work of Major Thomas U. Raymond, Surgeon



COLIN M. SELPH.

U. S. Army, Publisher *World's Fair Bulletin*, who was detailed for special duty as Supervisor of Sanitation on the Exposition grounds for the whole period of the Exposition. The Sanitary Department remained otherwise unchanged and distinct from the Medical Department, the Supervisor's recommendations and reports of actual conditions being made daily to President Francis. The character of the water supply, the sewerage, disposal of garbage and waste, the food stuffs and drinks offered for sale, the general sanitary police at grounds and buildings, the adequacy and sanitary maintenance of toilets and lavatories, the sanitation of the military camps, Indian camps, Wild West camps, and all the concession camps and



PART OF OFFICE FORCE OF THE GENERAL PRESS BUREAU.

Standing, left to right: Louis Larive, writer; John C. Small, writer; Misses Anna Kirkpatrick and Pearl MacCoy, Abraham Tulin, Misses Freyda Breuchaud and Gertrude Heymann; Frank L. Merrick, writer; Frank E. Eberle, writer. Sitting: Miss Emmelyn Freer, Robertus Love, writer; Mark Bennitt, manager; W. J. Stevenson, chief clerk; Miss Emma Denton, custodian of files of letters, photographs and literature.





EDWARD HOOKER.

Secretary, Committee on Press and Publicity, and Custodian of publications, files, passes and other property of the Department.



R. H. SEXTON.

Supt. of Publicity Bureau, Department of Press and Publicity; resigned at the opening of the Exposition.



CHARLES M. REEVES.

Secretary of the Committees on State and Territorial Exhibits and Legislation; afterward Chief of Domestic Exploitation.



EDWARD HALE BRUSH.

Magazine writer and author; Manager of New York branch of the General Press Bureau after the death of Mr. Ralph.



JULIAN RALPH.

Famous New York newspaper man and author, who, until his death before the opening of the Exposition, was the Eastern Press Representative.

villages with their motley array of inhabitants, including even the special sanitation of the Baby Incubator concession on the Pike, were kept under his close attention, while he exercised constant vigilance to prevent any contagious or infectious disease from gaining a foothold on the grounds.

This was the first time the importance of an Exposition had been recognized by the detail of an officer of the Army's

Captain C. H. Conrad, jr., of the Third Cavalry, as Adjutant. Colonel Godwin was succeeded as Commandant by Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Kingsbury of the Eighth Cavalry, and he by Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. Fountain of the same regiment. Major A. P. Blocksom of the First Cavalry, also served for a time as Assistant Commandant, and Lieutenant C. B. Clark of the Fifth Infantry, as Quartermaster. The Guards were comfortably quartered in one of the big Washington University buildings, though detachments were occasionally quartered nearer to points at which their presence was needed. They figured prominently as escorts on all ceremonial occasions and became so well qualified as walking "information bureaus" and so politely attentive to visitors that they were universally regarded as an indispensable adjunct to the Exposition.

Under the Chief Civil Engineer of the Division of Works, Richard H. Phillips, who took up his work September 1, 1901, was the designing and construction of the engineering features of the cascades, cascade gardens, intramural railroad stations and round house, service tracks and classification yards; fire engine houses garbage plant, lakes, lagoons and lagoon bridges; topographical surveys, grading, roadways and paths, sanitary sewer system, including pumping plant and pump-house pavilion, division and lining of the River des Peres channel and subsidiary storm-water drains; domestic water supply system and high pressure fire protection, which for fire fighting service no exposition has ever equalled, and which has given to Saint



JOHN C. LEBENS.

Saint Louis newspaper man; Assistant Manager, Local Press Bureau.



WILLIAM C. McCARTY.

Writer, General Press Bureau; later Asst. Mgr. Local Press Bureau.



LOUIS LARIVE.

Representative to Canadian Press, General Press Bureau.

Medical Department to supervise the sanitation of the Exposition grounds, but the salutary result of the experiment will have great weight in the future.

Last but not least in President Francis' daily labors, were the Jefferson Guards, organized in close relation to the Exposition Committee on Police, Harrison I. Drummond, Chairman, and Edward I. Prickett, Secretary. The preservation of order, the guarding of buildings and their contents by night and day, the giving of information and directions to visitors, and the care of lost children, called for a large corps of polite, gentlemanly, handsomely uniformed and well disciplined guards, such as the Columbian Guards at the Columbian World's Fair, and the Jefferson Guards at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The Jefferson Guards were, almost to a man, composed of honorably discharged soldiers of volunteer regiments that served in the Spanish and Philippine wars. They were first organized by Colonel E. A. Godwin of the Ninth Cavalry, who was detailed by the War Department to serve as their Commandant, with Major A. G. Hammond of the Third Cavalry, as Assistant Commandant, and



LOCAL PRESS BUREAU.

First row, from left to right: W. T. Marsh, Chief Clerk; Mrs. Jessie B. Thomas, in charge of Festival Hall news; Thomas W. Kemp, Assistant Manager; W. A. Kelsoe, Manager; John C. Lebens, Assistant Manager; Samuel Williams, Editorial Writer; Mrs. Jessie Tarbox Beals, Photographer; Michael Stiffelman, in charge of supplies and clippings. Second row: W. C. McCarty, Assistant Manager; A. O. Martin, B. H. Cecil, M. W. Powell, N. W. Dunhaupt, J. A. Lasswell, Wyatt Dancy, Griffin R. Barry, D. H. McFarland. Third row: J. Paul Edwards, Ira L. Jones, G. Prather Knapp, Frank J. Webb, Harrison Bodenstet, Otis A. Wilson. Fourth row: Isaac Lippincott, E. M. Watson, Doctor Donald G. McCaskey, Charles G. Wiestling, Otto Jaeger, William C. F. Lenz.

## HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



PETER V. DeGRAW.

Eastern representative of the Division of Exploitation. Formerly Washington manager of the United Press, Mr. DeGraw's wide acquaintance among newspaper men and public officials made him a very useful member of the Exposition staff. His work was principally in the Atlantic coast cities. Mr. DeGraw has since been appointed Fourth Assistant Postmaster General of the United States.

Louis the distinction of having the first high pressure system of the kind in the world in full operation.

To supplement the work of the fire department companies about 100 special fire watchmen were enrolled and to their watchfulness in preventing fire as well as to the efficient work of the firemen is due the lack of any disastrous fire during the Exposition.

The installation of the plumbing was also done under the supervision of Mr. Phillips' department and although a concession was granted to a company for handling the toilet rooms, it devolved upon this department to see that they were kept in a sanitary condition. This work was performed by a sub-department which was formed during the pre-exposition period, with a head inspector in charge whose duty it was to see that the grounds were cleared of all unsanitary nuisances and kept healthful by the free use of fumigants and disinfectants, all this being done in harmonious co-operation with the Medical Department.

Even the convenience of banking was provided to the ex-



LOST CHILDREN GATHERED IN BY THE JEFFERSON GUARD ON JULY 4TH.

All lost children were taken by the members of the Guard immediately to the Model Playground, where they were comforted and cared for.

hibitors, concessionaires and others. The institution, known as the Bankers' World's Fair National Bank, was organized by the leading banks of Saint Louis and the stock of \$200,000 distributed among the seventeen banks and trust companies of the city. The officers were H. A. Forman, President; C. H. Huttig, August Gehner, W. A. McMillan, Wm. H. Thomson, Vice-Presidents, and C. E. Bryan, Cashier. The hours were 10:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. and the deposits ranged between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000, the money being placed in the Saint Louis banks. The building cost nearly \$15,000, but even after paying for this and other extraordinary expenses Cashier Bryan was able to show a fine dividend and no losses whatever. The bank had a very wide and diversified class of business, dealing with foreigners from every land, many of whom only spoke their native language, but the management had provided for this so that foreign visitors were well cared for without causing them delay or inconvenience. The bank bought and sold all kinds of foreign coins, issued drafts and bills of exchange on all countries, made payments on letters of credit both foreign and domestic, and transacted a general banking business in all particulars. Bankers from everywhere visited the institution and were very much interested in the arrangement. A safety deposit vault was provided in the same building and was much used by patrons of the bank.

The feature of fire prevention throughout grounds and buildings was pitched on a scale in all respects commensurate with the Exposition itself. The provisions laid out were largely those demanded by the Saint Louis Fire Prevention Bureau, an organization comprising the insurance representatives of Saint Louis. The average line upon each of the exhibit buildings was about \$2,100 for each company. The premium paid was at the rate of four per cent per annum and this was maintained to the end, notwithstanding the enormous outlay for fire prevention. Of all the insurance written the Exposition Company never collected one dollar on account of fire insurance from the



MRS. JESSIE TARBOX BEALS, PHOTOGRAPHER.

Mrs. Beals won a wide reputation for the excellence of her photographic work. She was very active and was always on hand when any event of official interest was taking place. But for the activity of Mrs. Beals there would have been no pictorial record of many things of importance and interest.

EDWARD I. PRICKETT,  
Secretary of the Committee on Police.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN,  
Commandant, Jefferson Guard.

opening of the Exposition or, indeed, from the beginning of construction to the wind-up of the whole.

Besides the insurance shown in the appended table, by request of the exhibitors in Fine Arts, a representative was selected having no interest in the affairs of the Exposition Company, to care for exhibitors' interests, and through this

representative there was carried in addition to the item in general account the sum of \$522,500 at an outlay of \$5,225 and this may be added to the general account.

The fire plant in general, which embraced the buildings necessary for housing, laying water mains and pipes, attachments, appliances and apparatus cost \$528,973.14; the general maintenance of the fire department, which embraced every feature of care and preparedness for fire prevention cost \$202,777.87; to which add the amount of premiums paid for fire insurance cost, net, \$231,660.40, making a total cost of fire prevention and insurance of \$963,411.41.

The appropriation for Sculpture with which to decorate



MAJOR HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,  
Chief of the Department of Insurance.

the grounds and buildings was \$500,000. The original estimates by the Director of Sculpture, Karl Bitter, were as follows:

Grounds: models \$87,750; enlargements and setting \$63,560; total \$161,310. Festival Hall: models, \$7,000; enlargements \$6,650; total \$13,650. Art building: \$77,800. Manufactures: models, \$7,500; enlargements, \$12,400 total \$19,900. Mines: \$6,500; enlargements, \$18,700; total 25,200. Liberal Arts: models, \$10,800 enlargements, \$14,200; total \$25,000. Machinery: models \$4,500; enlargements, \$11,960; total \$16,460. Varied Industries: models, \$7,950; enlargements, \$12,600; total \$20,550. Education: models, \$9,000; enlargements, \$15,950; total \$24,350.

Electricity: models, \$5,200; enlargements, \$11,300; total \$16,500. Transportation: models, \$3,250; enlargements, \$10,560; total \$13,810. Total for models, \$149,450; for enlargements, \$174,880; grand total, \$404,530. The expenses for transportation and afterthoughts, rentals, administration, etc., brought the expenses of the statutory somewhat above the estimates.



MAJOR ANDREW G. HAMMOND,  
Assistant Commandant, Jefferson Guard.

The wrecking of an Exposition of such proportions as this is a tremendous undertaking and it is accompanied by great risk to life and limb. Months are consumed in the work of taking down the great palaces and removing the materials piece by piece to be applied to useful purposes elsewhere. The thousands of tons of plaster used in making the staff decorations of buildings and other architectural features are made merchantable again by reburning and refining, restoring again the quality of cement. The



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. P. KINGSBURY,  
Commandant, Jefferson Guard, who succeeded Colonel Godwin.

#### FIRE INSURANCE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Report showing total insurance, total cost, returned premiums and net cost. Compiled by Humphreys Castleman, Chief of Department of Insurance.

PROPERTY INSURED.	Total Insurance carried.	Total premiums paid.	Amount of premiums returned.	Net cost.
Varied Industries Building	\$878,823.52	\$35,152.94	\$6,582.91	\$28,570.03
Educational and Social Economy Building	433,534.20	17,341.37	2,127.69	15,213.68
Electricity and Machinery Building	514,381.50	20,575.26	2,788.79	17,786.47
Machinery Building	597,200.00	23,888.00	7,148.61	16,739.39
Liberal Arts Building	573,350.00	22,934.00	4,968.67	17,965.33
Manufactures Building	794,876.38	31,795.06	7,122.95	24,672.11
Mines and Metallurgy Building	407,451.78	19,898.07	5,889.75	14,008.32
Transportation Building	530,333.87	21,213.35	5,332.07	15,881.28
Agriculture Building	440,689.29	17,627.57	4,741.18	12,886.39
Fish, Forestry and Game Building	137,500.00	5,500.00	2,421.61	3,078.39
Horticulture Building	191,500.00	7,660.00	2,584.55	5,075.45
East Restaurant Building	40,000.00	1,200.00	190.60	1,009.40
West Restaurant Building	40,000.00	1,200.00	172.00	1,028.00
East Colonnade	20,000.00	600.00	33.00	265.00
West Colonnade	20,000.00	600.00	290.10	309.90
Covered Waterway	47,500.00	1,900.00	313.40	1,586.60
Police Station	3,000.00	60.00	18.00	42.00
Press Building	13,000.00	440.00	154.20	285.80
Press Building Contents	1,500.00	30.00		30.00
Fire Engine House No. 1	4,000.00	160.00	56.00	104.00
Fire Engine House No. 2	10,000.00	275.00	17.40	257.60
Fire Engine House No. 3	3,500.00	140.00	50.00	90.00
Fire Engine House No. 4	12,000.00	300.00		300.00
Contents Round House	7,000.00	210.00	6.80	203.20
Frame Stable and Shelter	3,500.00	140.00		140.00
Contents pre-Exposition Power House	27,000.00	405.00	114.40	290.60
Boilers pre-Exposition Power House	12,500.00	37.50	8.22	29.28
Property Mexican Government	20,000.00	240.00	53.00	187.00
Pumpwell Pavilions	9,000.00	360.00		360.00
Mechanical and Electrical Supplies	253,500.00	3,710.00	969.80	2,740.20
Fine Arts Building, east wing	100,000.00	2,500.00		2,500.00
Fine Arts Building, west wing	82,500.00	2,062.50	62.50	2,000.00
Festival Hall	369,000.00	12,017.55	5,768.94	6,248.61
Freight House No. 1	18,500.00	359.85	102.00	257.85
Freight House No. 2	11,000.00	234.00	20.65	213.35
Sculpture Hall	25,000.00	395.50	281.10	114.40
Dairy Barns	20,000.00	800.00	148.55	651.45
Barracks Nos. 1, 2 and 3	7,800.00	234.00	88.70	145.30
Landscape Office	1,500.00	45.00	37.10	7.90
Machinery, New York Pavilion	20,000.00	940.00	73.75	866.25
Town Hall	8,000.00	240.00	205.60	34.40
Boilers in Power House	163,100.00	491.00		491.00
Hook and Ladder Truck	3,500.00	140.00	9.35	130.65
Ice Plant	10,000.00	350.00	277.50	72.50
Machinery in Power House	19,650.00	210.60	114.90	95.70
Hospital Building	19,000.00	460.00	149.55	310.45
Intramural Cars	198,166.48	1,148.90	137.70	1,011.20
Music	8,000.00	400.00		400.00
Machinery in Power House	200,000.00	1,500.00	180.00	1,320.00
Machinery in Cascades	12,000.00	120.00	19.20	100.80
Stock and Barns	110,150.00	2,349.05	171.50	2,177.55
Exhibit Buildings, ultimate value	513,900.00	15,861.83	560.55	15,301.28
Traveling Crane, Electricity Building	3,053.40	115.90	49.71	66.28
Paintings	271,500.00	2,715.00	524.90	2,190.10
Contents Machinery Hall	434,704.75	16,902.19	3,084.23	13,817.96
Total	\$8,766,665.27	\$298,186.08	\$66,525.68	\$231,660.40



lumber, doors and glass, the iron rods, bolts and girders; the gas and water pipes, the electric wires and fixtures—in fact everything has a value in the eyes of the wrecker who finds a market for the materials in all parts of the country.

The Exposition Company decided to turn the task of wrecking the Exposition over to experienced hands. With a few reservations the property was sold on November 30th, 1904, to the Chicago House Wrecking Company for \$450,000.

This concern had executed the contracts for wrecking the great World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 and the Pan-American Exposition of 1901, and was consequently in a position to estimate exactly the value of the materials which it would acquire by reason of this purchase. With the tremendous demand for building material throughout the Middle West, the market for the World's Fair spoils lay close at hand. Within a month after the close of the Exposition, houses were being constructed in Missouri and Arkansas out of lumber and fittings that had formed part of the "Dream City." Even the nails with which the buildings were fastened together were carefully extracted, sorted and marketed.

The large exhibit palaces were left standing until the warm spring days of 1905, the exhibitors being allowed all necessary time in which to remove their exhibits, but the smaller structures were rapidly demolished, and on April 30th, 1905, a year after the opening, the World's Fair was a scene of desolation and destruction.

The property sold is stated in detail in the contract as follows:

The Varied Industries, Liberal Arts, Mines and Metallurgy, Educational, Manufacturers, Electricity, Machinery and Transportation buildings; Sculpture Hall, Festival Hall, Forestry, Fish and Game, Agriculture, Horticulture, Steam, Gas and Fuels buildings; Coliseum and Congress Hall, the two restaurant pavilions and connecting colonnades on Art Hill; fire Engine houses 1, 2 and 3; the stables, hospital



CONTINGENT OF THE SAINT LOUIS POLICE FORCE.

In addition to the Jefferson Guards, a strong body of the city police of Saint Louis was detailed for duty at the Exposition.

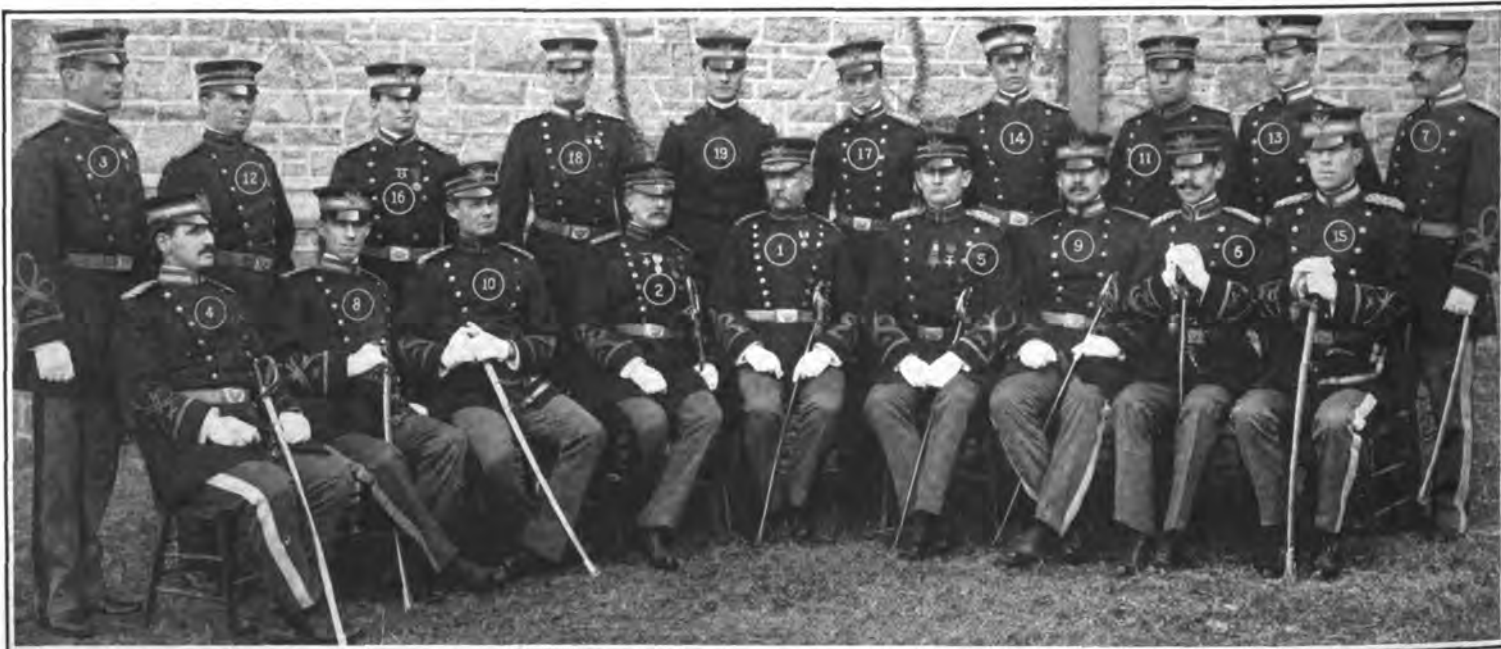
building, freight and express warehouses; camps and platforms; barracks buildings, all toilet pavilions and Intramural railroad stations; all band stands, entrances, stock barns, dairy barns, hothouses, the undivided one-half of the refrigeration building; all bridges and approaches; the Cascades and work connected with them; the approaches to the restaurant pavilions if the Exposition can deliver possession of such approaches; and all buildings of every kind and nature owned by the Exposition Company used in connection with the Exposition; all fencing except the fencing around the Stadium; also all machinery of every kind and nature wherever situated, and all tools and appliances of every kind and nature owned by the Exposition Company; also all wire and cables of every kind, all electrical appliances, tools and instruments; all electrical conduits, all draughting material, engineering instruments, tools and machinery of every kind; all shrubs, plants and flowers in the green houses and hothouses; all fire apparatus, all horses, harness and equipment; all beds, bedding, furniture, tools, hose and property of every kind wherever situated used in connection with the Exposition Company, subject to whatever rights the city of Saint Louis may be entitled to in certain underground pipes, sewers and conduits in Forest Park; and all tools, fittings, fire plugs, hydrants, and all plumbing; all hose reels, turrets and pipe connections; all road rollers and supplies of every kind; all horses, harness, wagons, buggies, carriages, saddles and vehicles of every sort owned by the Exposition Company; also all turnstiles, chopper boxes, coin machines, ticket boxes and



MATHEW J. KIELY,  
Chief of Police, St. Louis.



WILLIAM DESMOND,  
Chief of Detectives.



OFFICERS OF THE JEFFERSON GUARDS.

1. Commandant—Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel W. Fountain (8th U. S. Cavalry). 2. Assistant Commandant—Major Andrew G. Hammond (3d U. S. Cavalry). 3. Adjutant—Captain C. H. Conrad, Jr. (3d U. S. Cavalry). 4. Quartermaster—1st Lieutenant Charles Brooks Clark (5th U. S. Infantry). 5. Captain Robert L. Howze (6th U. S. Cavalry). 6. Captain George Vidmer (11th U. S. Cavalry). 7. Captain George E. Welsh (30th U. S. Infantry). 8. Captain George H. Shelton (11th U. S. Infantry). 9. Captain Ralph E. Ingram (10th U. S. Infantry). 10. Captain Howard R. Hickok (15th U. S. Cavalry). 11. 1st Lieutenant W. G. Caples (U. S. Corps of Engineers). 12. 1st Lieutenant W. O. Reed (6th U. S. Cavalry). 13. 1st Lieutenant Frank W. Rowell (11th U. S. Infantry). 14. 1st Lieutenant Austin A. Parker (24th U. S. Infantry). 15. 1st Lieutenant J. M. Loud (28th U. S. Infantry). 16. 1st Lieutenant Abraham U. Loeb (9th U. S. Infantry). 17. 1st Lieutenant A. C. Seaman (15th U. S. Infantry). 18. 1st Lieutenant Kirwin T. Smith (6th U. S. Infantry). 19. 2d Lieutenant J. A. Higgins (30th U. S. Infantry).



WABASH RAILWAY TERMINAL.

Built specially for World's Fair traffic at the main entrance of the Exposition.

tickets; all furniture, furnishing and fixtures of every kind; all carpets, draperies, curtains, rugs, settees, crockery and glassware of every kind and nature; all uniforms, arms, flags, bunting and decorations; also all rails, ties, frogs, switches, fishplates and all appliances of the World's Fair Terminal railroad; also all rails, ties, frogs, switches, poles, wires, bonds and all appliances of the electric railway known as the Intramural Railroad; also all trestles and property of every kind in the road-bed of that railroad.

The contract of sale was meant to embrace all physical property of the Exposition Company except the following:

The Art building and unattached east and west wings, except that the Exposition Company might elect within a year to include the wings in the transfer; the Intramural cars with their equipments attached thereto; the horses, vehicles, equipments, buildings and other property belonging to the General Service Company; such statuary as the Exposition Company might select prior to June 1, 1905; all books, papers, plats, drawings, records, pictures and models and the use of cases containing them for one year; furniture in the office

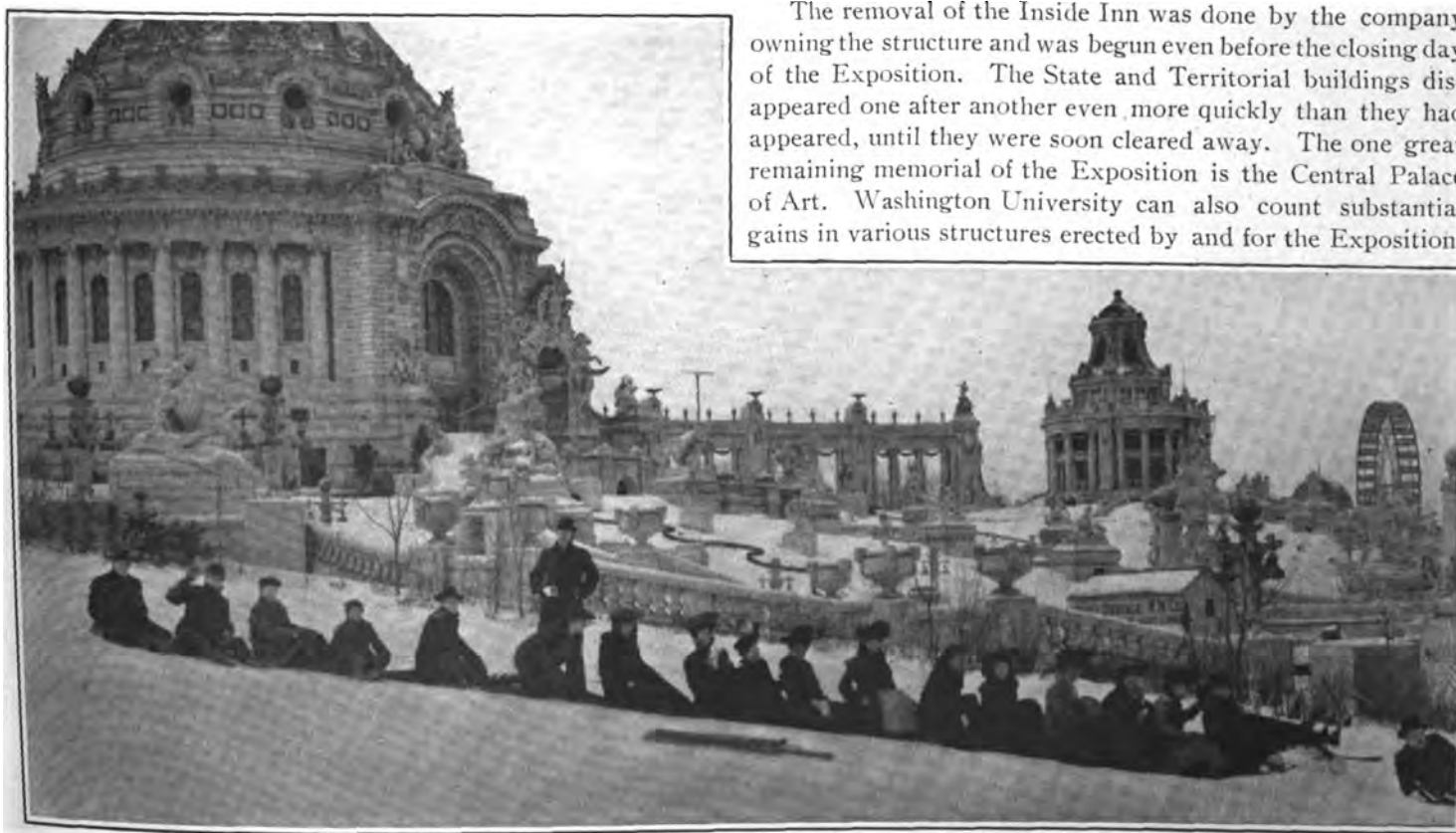
of the President, the Secretary's desk and safe in the Laclede building; all trees and shrubbery outside the greenhouses; all roads and roadway material except brick and planks; such supplies on hand as the Exposition Company may consume in its business; the cases containing the Pope's relics and cases in the Anthropology and History building; the Cement house, if the City of Saint Louis desired to retain same for permanent use in Forest Park; the use of the metals pavilion, model foundry and coal testing plant; all medals, coins, money, bonds, stocks, securities and all choses in action belonging to the Exposition Company.

The Wrecking Company paid \$100,000 in cash and gave four notes, one for \$100,000, due February 1, 1905; one for \$100,000, due March 15, 1905; one for \$100,000, due May 1, 1905; and one for \$50,000, due June 1, 1905. These notes were signed by Abraham Harris, Frank Harris and Samuel H. Harris. The notes were secured by a chattel mortgage upon practically all the property embraced in the sale, with provisions for insurance and complete protection to the Exposition Company. In placing the chattel mortgage, an estimate of value was placed upon the Exposition buildings as follows:

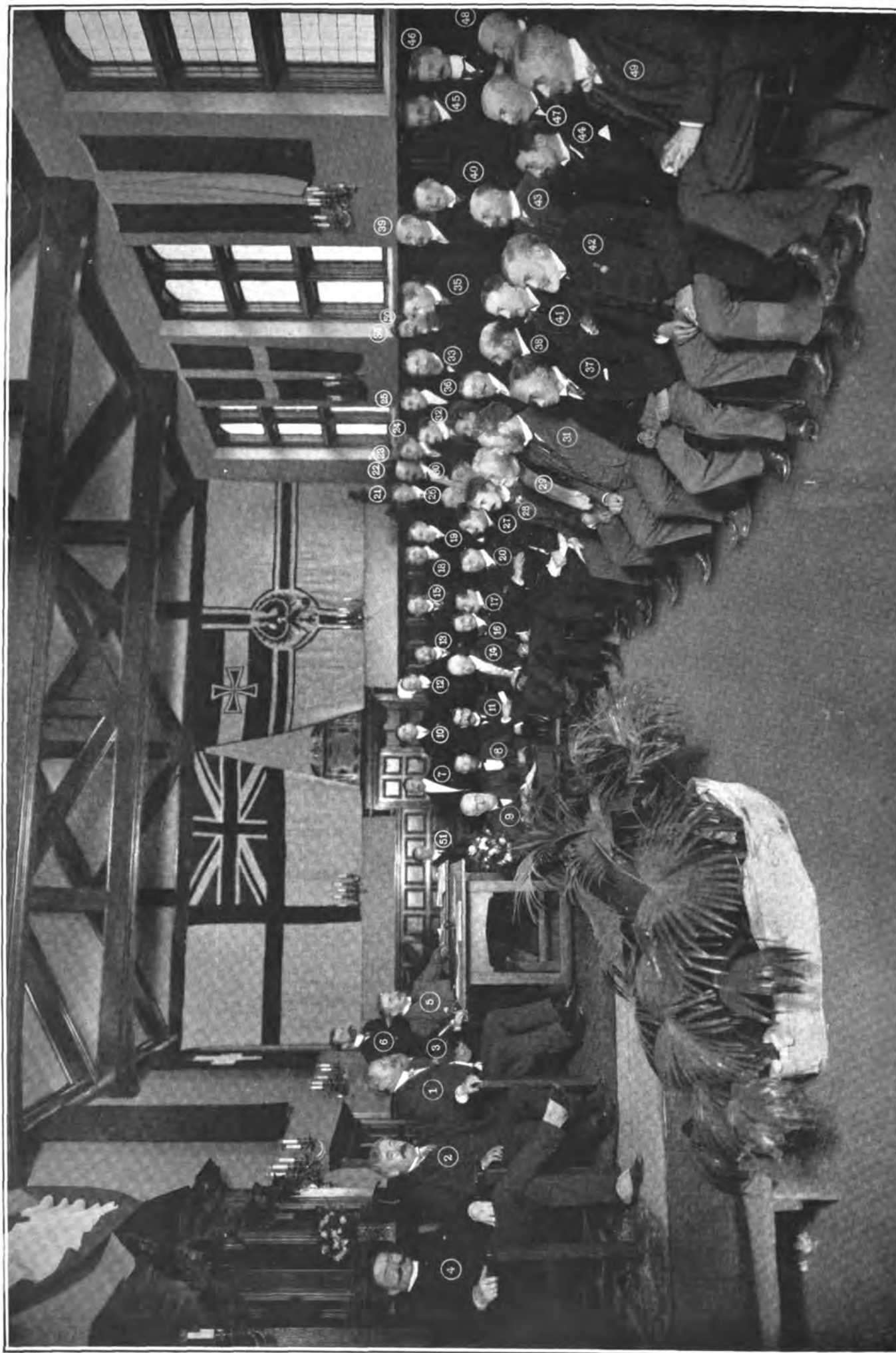
Forestry, Fish and Game, \$5,000; Agriculture, \$12,000; Horticulture, \$3,000; Transportation, \$18,000; Machinery, \$12,000; Electricity, \$10,000; Education, \$8,000; Mines and Metallurgy, \$10,000; Liberal Arts, \$16,000; Varied Industries, \$16,000; Manufactures, \$16,000; stock barns, Coliseum and Congress Hall, \$5,000; restaurant pavilions and colonnades on Art Hill, \$9,000; World's Fair Terminal and Intramural Railroad, \$60,000; wire and cables, \$150,000.

The total original value of the insurable buildings and property, as given in the insurance table shown elsewhere in this chapter, was \$8,766,665.27, which serves to show the enormous shrinkage in the value of Exposition structures. It may be here noted that State buildings, that cost thousands of dollars were sold in some cases for less than \$100. In the contract between the Exposition and the Wrecking Companies it was provided that any differences should be settled by a board of arbitrators. From the date of sale the Exposition Company insured the buildings for mutual protection at a cost of \$3,445; rate, five per cent for eight months, with a diminishing clause in the policies.

The removal of the Inside Inn was done by the company owning the structure and was begun even before the closing day of the Exposition. The State and Territorial buildings disappeared one after another even more quickly than they had appeared, until they were soon cleared away. The one great remaining memorial of the Exposition is the Central Palace of Art. Washington University can also count substantial gains in various structures erected by and for the Exposition.



WINTER SCENE IN CASCADE GARDENS AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE EXPOSITION.



THE SUPERIOR JURY OF AWARDS IN SESSION.

This jury was composed of the chairmen of the department juries. In the photograph the following named members appear: 1. David R. French, President. 2. Frederick J.V. Starr, Director of Exhibits, Vice-President. 3. Judge Wilbur F. Boyle, Saint Louis, Second Vice-President. 4. George Gerald, France. 5. Doctor Theodor Lewald, Germany. 6. John H. MacGibbons, Secretary. 7. Doctor Frederick F. Gerin-Lajoinie, France. 8. E. Frolich, Germany. 9. Mr. Weller, Germany. 10. Howard J. Rogers, Chief of Education. 11. Carl Spreng, Belgium. 12. Captain Perry Atkins, Great Britain. 13. Fumi Uchi, Japan. 14. Colonel C. M. Mason, Great Britain. 15. M. Puriand, Assistant Secretary. 16. M. Gausson, Belgium. 17. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 18. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 19. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 20. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 21. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 22. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 23. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 24. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 25. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 26. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 27. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 28. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 29. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 30. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 31. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 32. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 33. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 34. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 35. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 36. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 37. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 38. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 39. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 40. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 41. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 42. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 43. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 44. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 45. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 46. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 47. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 48. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 49. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium. 50. Doctor J. A. Gaudet, Belgium.



## CHAPTER XXV.

### JURIES AND AWARDS.

PLAN OF CLASSIFICATION OF THE EXPOSITION—THEORY OF THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS—THE EXPOSITION AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF COMPLETE AND ACCURATE DATA OF THE WORLD'S PROGRESS—THE SYSTEM OF AWARDS—GROUP PORTRAITS OF MANY OF THE JURIES OF AWARDS—MEMBERS OF THE JURIES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS—NOTABLE EXHIBITS IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS CONSPICUOUS FOR THEIR EXCELLENCE WHICH WON RECOGNITION WITH THE JURIES—BEAUTIFUL PIANOS FROM NEW YORK STATE—AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM—BREWERY PRODUCTS—WHITE ENAMEL REFRIGERATORS—UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS—A FAMOUS SAINT LOUIS WAGON FACTORY—VICTOR SAFES AND LOCKS—CLAY WORKING MACHINERY—ACETYLENE GAS APPARATUS—WATERMAN FOUNTAIN PENS—DISTILLERY PRODUCTS—MACHINERY FOR MAKING RUBBER HOSE—RAILWAY EQUIPMENT—PRIZE WINNING MULES—A FAVORITE BRAND OF PICKLES—LUXEBERRY WOOD FINISH—RAILWAY APPLIANCES.

THE classification scheme arranged for the Exposition by Director of Exhibits F. J. V. Skiff, has been highly commended by the Exposition authorities of the world as resulting in a more effective presentation of exhibits than was ever obtained at any former World's Fair. Its object was to make the Exposition a great encyclopedia of complete and accurate data, so installed and catalogued that an investigator of any branch of humanity's progress or present condition could readily find the line of exhibits he desired to study, and consider the whole series together, without having to mentally assemble them from different and far-apart sections, where their relations to each other were obscured by unrelated surroundings. This classification was developed in sixteen departments comprising 144 groups and 807 classes, in the following order:

First—Education, by which man is prepared for the achievements of social life—exhibits classified in eight groups of twenty-six classes under the group heads of Elementary

Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education, Special Education in Fine Arts, Special Education in Agriculture, Special Education in Commerce and Industry, Education of Defectives, Special Appliances and Forms of Education.

Second—Art, by which the status of man's culture is shown—exhibits in Groups 9-14, inclusive, and Classes 27-45, inclusive.

Third, Fourth and Fifth—Liberal Arts, Manufactures and Machinery, Groups 15-66 and Classes 46-427, inclusive, showing the results of man's education and culture, the products of his applied science, inventive genius, skill and taste.

Sixth—Electricity, Groups 67-71 and Classes 428-451, inclusive, showing the many recent utilizations of a formerly mysterious and uncontrollable force.

Seventh—Transportation, Groups 72-77 and Classes 452-484, showing progress in the means of overcoming distance.

Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth—Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Mines, and Metallurgy,



MEMBERS OF THE LIBERAL ARTS JURY, GROUP 17, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

1. W. H. Woodward, Chairman. 2. Dr. A. de Graca Couto, First Vice-Chairman. 3. Henri Le Soudier, Second Vice-Chairman. 4. H. D. Chapin, Secretary. 5. Mrs. Horace S. Smith. 6. John J. Jones. 7. Charles Dexter Allen. 8. George French. 9. Herman Stilke. 10. Jose de Olivares. 11. Dr. Ludwig Volkmann.



MEMBERS OF THE HORTICULTURE JURY.

Fish and Game, groups 78-124 and classes 485-738 inclusive; all showing the great range of raw material at man's command and what he is doing with them. Fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth—Anthropology, Social Economy, Physical Culture, groups 125-144 and classes 739-807 inclusive; the study of racial types and tendencies, of social conditions and ameliorations, of health-giving sports and pastimes.

All rules and regulations affecting the rights, privileges or interests of exhibitors or the public were, under the act of Congress, "to be fixed or established by said company, subject however, to the modification or approval of said commission," meaning the National Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission. The "General Rules and

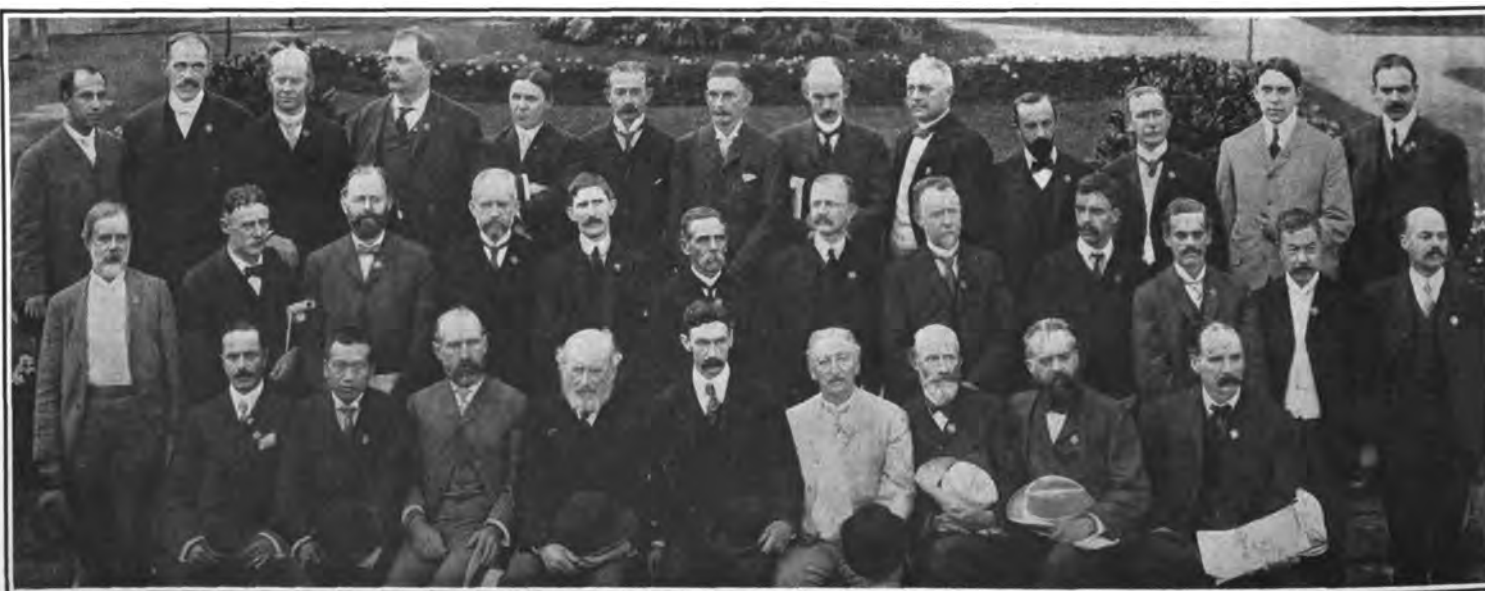


MEMBERS OF THE ANTHROPOLOGY JURY.

Regulations" promulgated by the Exposition Company, with the approval of the National Commission, included twenty-three articles, each subdivided in numbered sections, relating to the classification and installation of exhibits and various exhibition details. Article III, provided for further rules by authorizing directors of executive divisions to promulgate special regulations governing the more minute and technical details of operation of their respective divisions. The general classification of exhibits in sixteen lettered departments, in 144 groups and 807 classes, was made a part of these rules and regulations, and it was provided that each of the departments might promulgate special rules and regulations in addition and not in conflict with the rules and regulations.



MEMBERS OF JURY NO. 6, DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES.



MEMBERS OF THE MINES AND METALLURGY JURY.



MEMBERS OF THE AGRICULTURE JURY.

With reference to awards, Article XXII provided that they should be determined by a Jury of Awards and manifested by the issuance of diplomas in four classes: a grand prize, a gold medal, a silver medal and a bronze medal; that

subject to the approval of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission. The appointment of members of the 144 Group Juries was made in a way to secure for each group an unbiased and especially well-qualified body of judges drawn



MEMBERS OF GROUP JURY No. 93.



MEMBERS OF GROUP JURY No. 84.

while sixty per cent of the jury membership, approximately, should be citizens of the United States, its international composition should be based upon a predetermined number of judges allotted to each group of the classification, and upon the number and importance of the exhibits in such group; that a chairman of each Group Jury should be elected by his colleagues in each group; that this chairman should be, ex-officio, a member of the Department Jury, which should in turn, elect its chairman, who should thereupon become a member of the Superior Jury; that special rules and regulations governing the system of making awards and determining the extent of



MEMBERS OF THE JURY ON INDIA TEAS.

foreign representation in the several juries should be promulgated subsequently; and that the appointment of judges and examiners and the awarding of premiums should be done and performed by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company,

from many different parts of the world. Each foreign Government Commission submitted a list from which its representatives were to be chosen and assigned to groups. Each chief of an exhibit department submitted lists of men selected by him as best qualified to serve in each particular group of his department. Nominations made from these lists by the Director of Exhibits for each Group Jury were published for the consideration of all concerned who might, for any reason, challenge any particular nomination.

The Group Juries appointed by the Exposition and approved by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission after all these precautions were

not expected to perform the miracle of giving complete satisfaction to every competing exhibitor who failed to get the award he considered himself entitled to. But the fair and careful method of constituting the Group Juries and the high





MEMBERS OF THE JURY ON TEXTILES.

character of the appointments commanded a more universal acquiescence in the justice of the awards than was ever before realized at an Exposition. Article XXIII of the General Rules and Regulations provided for the joint consideration of

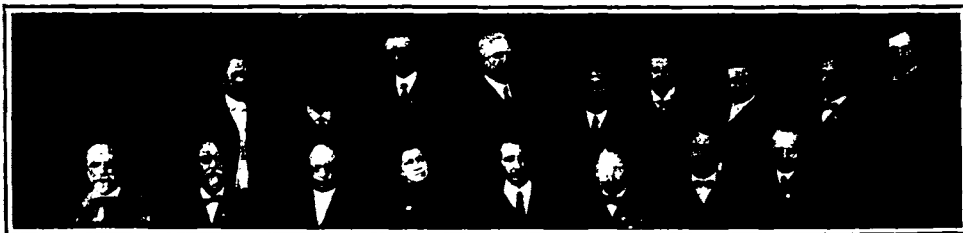
The Group Juries differed in the number of members according to the number of classes and exhibits they were to judge. In number of members they ranged from half a dozen to a score or more, with a proportional number of alternates to take the places of such as might at any time be unable to serve. Each elected a president, a vice-chairman and a secretary, and occasionally second and third vice-presidents. Many of these positions were filled by representatives of foreign countries, and this representation was generally apportioned according to the numbers of national exhibits. Group 9 Jury, in the Depart-



THE ENTIRE JURY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MACHINERY.

complaints submitted to the Exposition Company through the Exposition Commission by official representatives of State or foreign governments against any final judgment of the Company. But, with the approval of the National Exposition Commission itself, the Article further provided that: "This rule shall not apply to a matter of allotment of space or award of premiums, nor affect the rules heretofore promulgated governing such allotment or award." The manifest purpose of this was to make the decision of appeals by the Superior Jury a finality. The disappointed exhibitor could appeal from the Group Jury to the Department Jury, and from the Department Jury to the Superior Jury, and to carry appeals any further than this would have been productive only of ineffectual and interminable controversy.

ment of Arts, included twenty-two Americans, one member each from Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary, Japan, Mexico and Portugal; three each from Germany, Aus-



MEMBERS OF JURY No. 4, DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

tria and Russia; two each from Italy and Sweden, and four from Netherlands—making twenty-six foreigners. In each case where the work of woman was brought into the competition there was a juror nominated by the Board of Lady Managers.



MEMBERS OF THE LIBERAL ARTS JURY.



MEMBERS OF JURY No. 4, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The list of International Jurors of Awards is as follows:  
DEPARTMENT A—EDUCATION.

Group 1, Elementary Education.—President: E. O. Lyte. Vice-Chairman: Benjamin Buisson (France). Secretary: Eduardo Morales de los Rios (Cuba). Members: L. D. Harvey, Miss Anna Tolman Smith, T. L. Trawick, A. M., James A. Robbins, Benjamin Blewett, James Winne, Charles M. Carter, Miss Fannie M. Bacon, Prof. A. O. Leuthesser, A. Genonceaux (Belgium), Miss Matilda Widgren (Sweden), Ernesto Nelson (Argentine), Miss Elizabeth Fischer (Germany).

Group 5, Special Education in Agriculture.—Chairman: John Pickard, Ph. D. Vice-Chairman: Paul de Vuyst (Belgium). Secretary: Eugene Davenport. Members: Hon. Norman I. Colman, Mr. Andrew McNairn Soule.

Group 6, Special Education in Commerce and Industry.—Chairman: Cheesman A. Herrich. Vice-Chairman: Eugene Charabot (France). Vice-Chairman: Machike Masaki (Japan). Secretary: Robert Kissack. Members: Mr. I. Edwards Clark, Prof. J. R. Collins (China), Mr. Carl Lidman (Sweden), Signor Adolfo Apollini (Italy). Alternates: Sukesaburo Doi (Japan), Mr. Edward Wollhoff (France).



MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION JURY.

Miss Nina Prey (Porto Rico). Alternates: Jose J. Berrutti (Argentine), Ernestina A. Lopez, Ph. D. (Argentine), Mrs. Mary Stahl (Porto Rico).

Group 2, Secondary Education.—Chairman: Dr. Henry L. Taylor. Vice-Chairman: Herr Geheimrat P. Albrecht (Germany). Secretary: W. J. S. Bryan. Members: Prof. Will S. Munroe, Miss Anna G. McDougall, Rev. T. J. Shealey, Madam Charles Henrotin (Belgium), Miss Anna Kruse (Sweden).

Group 3, Higher Education.—Chairman: William W. Folwell. Vice-Chairman:

Group 7, Education of Defectives.—Chairman: J. W. Jones, Superintendent. Vice-Chairman: J. B. da Motta (Brazil). Secretary: Percival Hall. Members: Samuel M. Green, Superintendent Missouri School for Blind; Richard Otto Johnson, Mrs. A. E. Hecker (Germany), Miss Hope Loughborough.

Group 8, Special Forms of Education—Text Books, School Furniture and School Appliances.—Chairman: Timothy Nicholson, Vice-Chairman: Guido Biazzi (Italy). Vice-Chairman: Miss Ellen Terserus (Sweden). Secretary:



MEMBERS OF JURY No. 5, MANUFACTURES.

Prof. Dr. H. W. G. Waldeyer (Germany). Vice-Chairman: Dr. Henri Gauthier (France). Vice-Chairman: Georges Lecoq (Belgium). Secretary: Frank H. Wood. Members: Dr. H. W. Loeb, Rev. John F. Quirk, Rev. James J. Conoway, S. J., Mary B. Temple, Prof. E. A. Hall, Dr. Otto Cohnheim (Germany), Count Limburg Stirum (Germany). Alternate: Dr. August Wasserman (Germany).

Group 4, Special Education in Fine Arts.—Chairman: Frederick L. Stoddard. Vice-Chairman: Edwin Gilbert Cooley (Austria). Secretary: Mrs. E. A. Thayer. Members: W. A. Griffith, William John Hall.



MEMBERS OF JURY No. 3, MANUFACTURES.

George B. Cook. Members: Mr. Robert Duncan Patterson, Dr. Leopold Bahlsen (Germany), Mr. Paul Ocker (Monaco).

## DEPARTMENT B—ART.

Group 9, Paintings and Drawings.—Chairman: Thomas Allen. Vice-Chairman: Willy Martens (Netherlands). Second Vice-Chairman: Ernest Verlant (Belgium). Secretary: William H. Fox. Members: R. Swain Gifford, Will H. Low, A. T. van Laer, Carlton Wiggins, S. Seymour Thomas (France), Collins C.



MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION JURY.



MEMBERS OF THE FINE ARTS JURY, DIVISION OF SCULPTURE.

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Group 115, Working of Mines, Ore Beds and Stone Quarries.—Chairman: Frank Klepetko. Vice-Chairman: V. Watteyne (Belgium). Secretary: C. E. Van Vorneveld. Members: Arthur Thatcher, P. N. Moore. Alternate: John de Berc (France).



THE "MASTER WORKMAN" GASOLINE ENGINE, EXHIBITED BY THE TEMPLE PUMP CO.

This illustration shows a six-horse power "Master Workman" gasoline engine operating a corn husker and shredder. The engine is mounted on a truck, the wheels of which are nearly twelve feet apart. The character of the mounting could not have been more primitive, yet without anchorage, and connected with a twenty-four-foot belt, this six-horse power engine runs up to the full capacity of a machine which taxes the power of ten-horse power engines. Vibration in the "Master Workman" is practically overcome. As a result it can be mounted on any light wagon for portable purposes and can be placed anywhere without expense for foundations. One-cylinder engines weigh from two to three times the weight of the "Master Workman" of the same rated power; at the same time their weight fails to control the violence of their vibrations.

Walter Palmer, E. A. Powell, W. E. Pritchard, C. L. Railey, G. R. Robinson, George Rommel, W. A. Talbert, Charles S. Turnbull, W. S. Carlyle, Thomas Clark, T. S. Cooley, F. S. Cooper, J. A. Craig, C. F. Curtis, I. M. Forbes, T. S. Haecker, W. A. Harris, F. R. Marshall, F. B. Mumford, H. W. Mumford, C. S. Plumb, W. R. Spann, C. A. Stannard, John Welsh.

Groups 99, 100, Sheep and Goats.—A. A. Arnold, W. N. Cowden, E. L. Davis, J. C. Duncan, I. J. Hiller, E. D. King, John Marshall, B. F. Miller, W. T. Potts, J. H. Skinner, George F. Thompson, J. H. Woodford.

Group 101, Swine.—W. N. Ball, J. J. Ferguson, B. J. Hargan, Edward Klever, J. A. Shade, W. E. Spicer, F. M. Stout.

Group 102, Dogs.—James Mortimer, Marsh Byers, James Cole, Henry Jarrett.

Group 103, Cats, Ferrets, Etc.—R. J. Finley.

Group 104, Poultry and Birds.—Philander Williams, Charles T. Gorman, F. J. Marshall, George Burgett, Thomas F. Rigg, Charles McClave, Charles F. Rhodes, W. R. Graves, Henry Berran, W. C. Denny, George D. Holden, M. F. Delano, C. A. Emry, James Tucker, Eugene Sites, D. T. Heimlich, W. S. Russell, S. B. Johnston, F. B. Shallberger, Sharpe Butterfield, Fred L. Kimmey, Charles S. Greene, Edward W. Wickey.

Pigeons.—W. J. Stanton, C. H. Sheldon, L. A. Jansen, A. D. Robinson.

#### DEPARTMENT J—HORTICULTURE.

Groups 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, Appliances and Methods of Pomology, Viticulture, Floriculture and Arboriculture.—S. A. Beach, C. C. Bell, J. C. Blair, G. B. Brackett, C. P. Close, J. Craig, Robert Craig, William Dickham, J. C. Evans, S. H. Fulton, H. R. Gould, Prof. E. C. Green, Samuel B. Green, N. E. Hansen,

Group 116, Minerals and Stones, and Their Utilization.—Chairman: C. R. Van Hise. Vice-Chairman: Prof. H. Bauerman (Great Britain). Hon. Chairman: A. Olynthe (Brazil). Chairman (resigned): W. N. Page. Secretary: J. H. Pratt. Members: G. P. Merrill, E. A. Smith, G. Pantaleoni (Italy), Edward Orton, Jr., H. Reis, W. D. Richardson, F. W. Walker, W. R. Ingalls, Hamilton Sawyer (Brazil), John E. Moore, A. A. Brenneman, E. W. Parker, B. F. Bush, W. H. Weed, H. V. Wincholl, Milton Moss, W. F. Hillibrand, R. W. Raymond, H. J. Slaker, Eduardo Martinez Baca (Mexico), F. C. Mesa (Cuba), O. C. Farrington, J. F. Kemp, E. H. Keiser, Charles Catlett, Marcus Benjamin, John Hays Hammond.

Group 117, Mine Models, Maps, Photographs.—Chairman: C. W. Hays. Vice-Chairman: Yoshitaro Watanabe (Japan). Secretary: M. R. Campbell. Member: H. Reis.

Group 118, Metallurgy.—Chairman: F. E. Drake. Vice-Chairman: H. Albert. Hon. Vice-Chairman: Frederick Kraft (Belgium). Members: G. W. Melville, T. W. Robinson, R. Moldenke, E. H. Benjamin, J. C. Robinson, Joseph Hartsborne, C. S. Robinson.

Group 119, Literature of Mining, Metallurgy, Etc.—Chairman: Edward Gruner (France). Vice-Chairman: Regis Chauvenet. Secretary: C. G. Yale. Members: M. Ahumada, Carlo Masa.

#### DEPARTMENT M—FISH AND GAME.

Group 120, Hunting Equipment.—Chairman: Milward Adams. Vice-Chairman: Capt. P. H. Atkin (Great Britain). Secretary: Frank W. Remsen. Members: Seth W. Cobb, J. R. Hegeman, Jr., Capt. Armand Morel (Belgium).

Group 121, Products of Hunting.—Chairman: Carl Akeley. Vice-Chairman: W. Compton Reed (Brazil). Secretary: Dr. E. H. Kessler. Member: Charles H. Drennen.  
Groups 122, 123, Fishing Equipment and Products; Products of Fisheries.—Chairman: Col. L. W. Crampton. Vice-Chairman: Ichijiro Itani (Japan). Vice-Chairman: Etienne Mimard (France). Secretary: Prof. C. W. Greene. Member: Prof. E. A. Birge.  
Group 124, Fish Culture.—Chairman: Dr. H. M. Smith. Vice-Chairman: H. J. Elwes, F. R. (Great Britain). Secretary: Eugenio M. Ambard (Venezuela). Member: H. H. Brimley.

DEPARTMENT N—ANTHROPOLOGY.

Group 125, Literature.—Chairman: Prof. Alcee Fortier. Vice-Chairman: Hon. L. Bradford Prince. Secretary: Prof. B. F. Shambaugh.  
Group 126, Class 740, Somatology.—Chairman: Dr. Ales Hidlicka. Vice-Chairman: Miss Alice C. Fletcher.  
Group 126, Class 741, Anthropometry.—Chairman: Prof. J. McKeen Cattell. Vice-Chairman: Prof. Hugo Muensterberg. Member: Prof. Edward B. Tirschner.  
Group 127, Ethnology.—Chairman: Dr. George A. Dorsey. Vice-Chairman: Prof. F. W. Putman. Secretary: Dr. George Byron Gordon. Member: Mrs. Alice Palmer Henderson.  
Group 128, Ethnography.—Chairman: C. A. Peairs. Vice-Chairman: Dr. Hugo Hardy (Germany). Secretary: Jesse McCallum. Members: Miss Cora Peters, Prof. M. H. Saville, Dr. J. C. Alves De Lima (Brazil). Secretary: Dr. George Grant MacCurdy. Madame Zella Nuttall.

DEPARTMENT O—SOCIAL ECONOMY.

Groups 129, 131, Study and Investigation of Social and Economic Conditions.—Chairman: Prof. N. P. Gilman. Vice-Chairman: Charles Morissenux (Belgium). Secretary: Barnwell R. Heyward. Members: M. Andre Siegfried (France), Isauro Bustamorte (Mexico), Carlo Spruyt (Belgium), Miss Caroline Graishamer.

Groups 132, 134, Organization of Industrial Workers.—Chairman: N. O. Nelson. Vice-Chairman: A. Mancury (France). Secretary: Joseph P. McKeehan.

Group 135, Provident Institutions.—Chairman: Walker Hill. Vice-Chairman: Leopold Mahilleau (France). Secretary: Franklin M. Danaher. Members: John S. Lowry, Hon. Maggeorini Ferraris (Italy), Dr. G. Marcello (Belgium).

Group 136, Housing of the Working Classes.—Chairman: William H. Tolman, Ph. D. Vice-Chairman: Commander Dr. Diomedo Carito (Italy).

Groups 137, 138, The Liquor Question.—Chairman: W. H. McLain. Vice-Chairman: Dr. J. O. Zacher (Germany). Secretary: Prof. W. T. Butcher. Members: Rev. Dr. J. P. Sankey, Miss Margaret Wade, M. Georges Conte (France).

Group 139, Charities and Correction.—Chairman: Dr. Charles R. Henderson. Vice-Chairman: Dr. Dunbar (Germany). Vice-Chairman: M. Paul Strauss (France). Secretary: Edward T. Devine, Ph. L.L.D. Members: Miss Mary E. Perry, Ushitaro Beppu (Japan). Alternates: Miss Josephine Woodward, Kanroku Kubota (Japan).

Group 140, Public Health.—Chairman: John N. Hurty, M. D. Vice-Chairman: Joseph L. Luis (Cuba). Secretary: Antoinette E. C. Russell, M. D. Members: Prof. Severance L. Burrage, M. S., John H. Simon, M. D., John Breger, M. D. (Germany).

Group 141, Municipal Improvement.—Chairman: Dr. Wilms (Germany). Vice-Chairman: Dr. Frank L. McVey. Secretary: Mrs. Conde Hamlin. Members: C. G. Routzahn, Mrs. E. P. Turner.

DEPARTMENT P—PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Group 142, Training of the Child and Adult.—Theory and Practice.—Chairman: George T. Hepbron. Vice-Chairman: A. E. Kindevater. Member: Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick.

Group 143, Games and Sports for Children and Adults.—President: Frederick Toombes.

Group 144, Equipment for Games and Sports.—President: Dr. Clark W. Hetherington.

Notable among the exhibitors at the Exposition was the Temple Pump Company, of Chicago, with a record of more than a half century as a successful manufacturer and maker of the famous "Master Workman" and "Wizard" Gasoline Engines. The "Master Workman" is the most perfectly reliable portable farm engine manufactured, and is doing away with most of the drudgery of the labor world and is assisting greatly in revolutionizing work on the farm.

The "Master Workman" differs from all engines heretofore manufactured for shop and light farm work in that it is a two-cylinder upright. All other makes have but one cylinder. The most notable advantage of two cylinders is that it decreases the vibratory violence by dividing the shock of each

explosion. Because of this the company was wholly warranted in reducing the weight and bulk of the "Master Workman" to less than one-half the weight of the lightest one-cylinder engine manufactured, and in accomplishing this notable achievement no part of it was strained or overtaxed. When it is understood that the "Master Workman" can be located anywhere without expense for foundations, or that it can be mounted upon any light wagon or truck, a thing impossible with a one-cylinder engine, its popularity will be appreciated.

The "Master Workman" is the acme of simplicity in construction. Its mechanism is in full view, its parts are easily accessible, and without breaking a packing joint the interior of the cylinder can be reached. Any person of ordinary intelligence can operate it. Another of its superior features is perfect lubrication. As is the case in many other makes of gasoline engines, it is impossible for the lubricating oil to contact with the sparking points in the "Master Workman." The construction of the carburetor used with the "Master Workman" is such that the amount of air and vaporized gasoline is always proportionately the same.

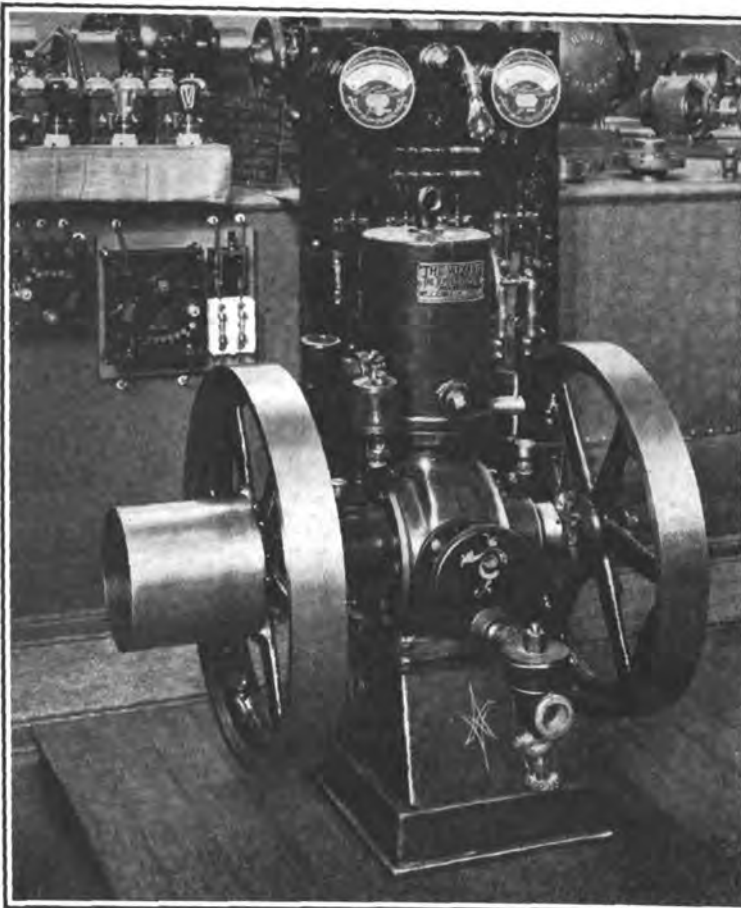
The two cylinders in the "Master Workman," working as they do reciprocally, maintain a perfect running balance whether the speed is high or low, which with the lessening of the shock of explosion practically overcomes vibration, facts which account for its great reduction in weight, which is from fifty to eighty per cent. less than that of the average one-cylinder engine.

The company manufactures the "Master Workman" in four, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, twenty and twenty-five horse power sizes.

In the Palace of Electricity the Temple Pump Company exhibited one of its famous

"Wizard" gasoline engines. It was a working exhibit and attracted general attention.

The "Wizard" is a two-cycle engine, but radically different from, and a vast improvement over, two-cycle engines of other makes. In the "Wizard" a poppet valve admits the charge to the explosion chamber, the valve being located in the piston head. Its valve stem extends the length of the piston and far enough below to permit contact with the governor cam when the piston is at the bottom of the stroke. The governor consists of a weight adopted to slide in and out on the crank arm. The centrifugal force draws it away from the crank axis in the direction of the crank pin. An integral part of the governor weight is a cam faced with tool steel. It



THE "WIZARD" GASOLINE ENGINE.

The above is an illustration of the "Wizard," a two-cycle gasoline engine. It is simple in construction, and is adapted for any kind of work, and has no superior in quality of material or workmanship, beauty of design or reliability in use. The fuel feed is automatic and absolutely safe, and the cost of running it is about ten cents a day for each horse power. The engine is light and easily handled.



is so related to the piston valve stem that the valve is lifted the proper distance when the engine is not in use.

The exhaust of the "Wizard" is similar to that of the regular two-cycle engine. The valve is lifted and the charge admitted to the cylinder by the cam turning under the valve stem. The centrifugal force draws the governor weights and the governor spring is sufficiently compressed to allow the cam to miss the valve as the engine gains speed, and the speed is at the same time held at the rate desired. In the movement of the governing parts there is the most perfect freedom. This, together with the fact that the greatest movement in the governor weights necessary is less than one-eighth inch, and that the governor acts in part as a throttle, gives to the "Wizard" the most perfect and even government. One ring is used at the bottom and three at the top of piston. All the journals are lined with a serviceable aluminum composition, and the cranks are drop-forged. Years of continuous running of the "Wizard" engines have not been accompanied by failures due to wear or breakage, a record made possible by the fact that the mechanical details of the governor and piston valve are the results of intelligent and thorough experimentation. These parts contact with the slightest possible pressure, operate in an oil bath and are thoroughly protected from dirt, accident and tinkering, making the "Wizard" the best and most practical engine for rough work in the hands of those who have no special mechanical knowledge. The "Wizard" is manufactured in two sizes, two and three horse power, respectively.

The business of the Temple Pump Company was founded in 1853 by J. F. Temple, now deceased, and for many years was confined exclusively to the manufacture of wooden pumps. Its magnificent plant on West Fifteenth street, and West Fifteenth Place, was built in 1885, since which time it has been greatly enlarged, owing to its rapidly increasing output. M. D. Temple, is Prest.; T. R. Fleming, Mgr.-Treas.; A. J. Miksch, V.-P.; C. P. Miller, Sec'y.

The story of the evolution of the artificial leg is a long one, but it was briefly told by an exhibit made by the E. H. Erickson Artificial Limb Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in the Palace of Liberal Arts. The exhibit was a simple demonstration of the development from the crude peg leg, or wooden stump, to a limb that enables the legless man to go about the ordinary duties of life with almost the same speed and graceful gait of his uninjured brother. Twenty centuries ago the invention of the Erickson artificial limb and socket would have been considered the result of some miraculous intelligence. Mr. Erickson's invention was due to an injury he sustained while in the service of a railway company, the loss of his right leg.

Manufacturers made repeated attempts to fit him with an artificial limb that he could wear, and every attempt failed. Mr. Erickson, being a mechanic, began experimenting on his own account, with the result that he finally succeeded in inventing a limb that he could wear with perfect comfort. His improvement was in the movable socket, and his success consisted in his having made a socket that became, practically, a part of the stump. The invention soon became known, and although

Mr. Erickson had never thought of making artificial limbs for others, he soon found himself called upon to do so. So satisfactory did his invention prove to others that the Erickson legs were soon in large demand. It was then that Mr. Erickson abandoned his other work and organized the E. H. Erickson Artificial Limb Company. At the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo the Erickson leg was proclaimed the best artificial limb, and received the only gold medal awarded on artificial legs exclusively. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the Erickson legs were again pronounced the best manufactured, and were awarded the Grand Prize and diploma, the highest award, and the only grand prize offered on artificial legs and sockets.

In view of the numerous advantages possessed by the electric light, as well as the adaptability of the electric current for domestic

operations, the public prejudice against everything electrical is rapidly disappearing and the electric current is found today in a large number of homes where formerly kerosene and coal were the only light and heating agents. The very latest development in this line of apparatus is what is known as the "Prometheus" system, which, after nine years' successful working in European countries, has been introduced into the American market with decided success. It possesses the undeniable advantages of electric heating and cooking in general, namely, the entire absence of smoke, flame and soot, no vitiation of the atmosphere, the absence of a large, cumbersome cooking range, no labor in making and maintaining a fire, absolute safety and small cost of working, if properly used.

A full line of handsome and useful devices for the household and traveling public are manufactured by The Prometheus Electric Company, No. 39 Cortlandt Street, New York, who were awarded a medal for electric heating and cooking apparatus.

When the Jury of Awards in the Agricultural Department of the Exposition began its labors what appeared to be one of the most difficult duties it would have to perform was that which involved the proper bestowal of prizes and medals upon the beer exhibited by the numerous competing breweries. The question at issue was that of quality and experts were required to decide it justly. In forming its conclusions precedent could



E. H. ERICKSON MAKING HIS OWN ARTIFICIAL LEG.

This illustration shows Mr. Erickson making an artificial leg for himself, after several manufacturers of artificial limbs had attempted to provide him with a leg that he could wear and failed. At this time he had no idea of ever becoming a manufacturer of artificial limbs for others. The success of his invention, however, drew him into the business.



INGENIOUS ELECTRICAL DEVICES.

Some of the varied applications of electricity in every-day life which the Prometheus Electric Company's apparatus makes possible.

cut no figure, because the past few years have witnessed immense strides in the art of brewing beer. There was too much at stake to permit any guessing. Owing to the fact that millions of people recognize that when beer is pure and is properly used it is a beverage that promotes temperance, the jury realized the importance of its decision, and consequently exercised the utmost care in arriving at a verdict that could not be successfully assailed.

High-class beers were entered in the contest for supremacy. The interest aroused among their respective manufacturers, as well as connoisseurs, was intense. They impatiently awaited the outcome. The jury was composed of men of various nationalities, each ranking high in his profession. Samples of each exhibit were thoroughly tested and submitted to the most searching chemical analysis. When the expert tests were announced, the members of the jury unanimously decided that Duesseldorfer beer, the product of the Indianapolis Brewing Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, was entitled to the Grand Prize.

When the decision was announced and the award made there was not a single unfavorable comment. Four years previously, at the Paris Exposition, the same beer had been awarded the Gold Medal, the two awards being the highest honors ever conferred upon any American beer. An additional distinction of honor was conferred upon the Indianapolis Brewing Company, when the Jury of Awards bestowed upon Mr. Albert Lieber, President of the Company, as collaborator, a gold medal in recognition of his success in the attainment of perfection in the manufacture of Duesseldorfer beer. In giving both the Grand Prize and a Gold Medal to Duesseldorfer beer, the Jury of Awards established it as the World's standard of perfection, the most enviable distinction that it was possible for it to confer.

The booth in which the Indianapolis Brewing Company exhibited the bottled product of its great plant was conspicuously located and fronted upon one of the most prominent

facade, under and upon which the exhibit of the Company was attractively arranged. The display was composed exclusively of

samples of the famous Duesseldorfer beer in bottles of various sizes, pints, quarts and several larger sizes, employed only for display purposes. Their artistic arrangement elicited many admiring remarks from visitors. On either side of the rear of the booth, suspended from the facade, was a medallion which illustrated the fact that the product of the Company's plant had been awarded signal honors at former Universal Expositions in competition with the output of other noted manufacturers. Under each medallion was a potted plant that added attractiveness to the decorative scheme of the booth, and at either side of these were beautifully decorated trays, souvenirs of the Company. The front of the booth was enclosed by a polished metal railing behind which were two large couches that invited the weary visitor to stop and rest, and thousands of them took advantage of the opportunity to do so, the booth becoming noted as one of the

popular resorts of the building. A large, square rug of beautiful design, small tables and chairs, and potted plants completed the furnishing and decoration of the booth. Brewers from every section of the globe were visitors at the Exposition and many of them exhibited great interest in the display made by the Indianapolis Company, and in the outcome of the contest.

The Indianapolis Brewing Company has one of the most perfect brewing plants in the world, having a capacity of 650,000 barrels annually. Its growth in recent years has been rapid. The same conditions that have brought it success in business secured for it the honors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The enthusiastic co-operation of the manufacturers of the United States and foreign countries accomplished for the department of manufactures of the Exposition results that far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the officials most intimately connected with the work.

In no other department of the Fair were visitors more impressed with the advancement of the world during recent years. The goods exhibited



HONORABLE ALBERT LIEBER.  
President, Indianapolis Brewing Company.



INDIANAPOLIS BREWING COMPANY EXHIBIT, PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

thoroughfares of the immense Palace of Agriculture. Its two sides and rear were enclosed by a handsomely finished



FOR A SMALL FAMILY.

This is a two panel refrigerator, built especially for the smaller class of homes. It is handsomely finished and made to hold 250 pounds of ice. Economy of floor space and plenty of shelving make it a popular addition to the household fixtures.

were secured for exhibit purposes. An exhibit that commanded extraordinary attention, because the virtues of the product shown were plainly apparent to the most casual looker, was that of the White Enamel Refrigerator Company of Saint Paul, Minnesota, manufacturers of the Bohn syphon system refrigerator. The display of its goods was enclosed by a neatly constructed facade finished in white, and comprised the most popular specialties and sizes made in the Company's factory.

The principal feature of the Bohn air-syphon white enamel-lined refrigerator is that it is so constructed as to give the very lowest temperature in the shortest time that is possible to be obtained. From a sanitary standpoint it is the most perfect refrigerator of its kind that has been invented. Every refrigerator is lined with white enamel of the Company's own preparation, baked upon galvanized metal and subjected to different degrees of heat. It is constructed upon approved scientific principles, and aside from being perfectly sanitary it is durable and neat. In the provision compartment the air is always pure and dry, and onions, bananas, melons, fish, cheese or any odorous foods can be placed indiscriminately upon the top shelves, together with milk and butter in open vessels on the lower shelves of the same compartment, and no contamination or transfer of odors result. The white enamel lining is used both for cleanliness and purity. The material being non-porous and non-absorbent, a little rinsing or wiping keeps them absolutely clean.

Intelligent housekeepers and others interested in preserving perishable food and other articles in a fresh and uncontaminated condition, realize the value of a refrigerator whose atmosphere remains pure and dry, which has a free circulation, is free from moisture and which is provided with perfect drainage. Many epidemics of typhoid, diphtheria and other contagious diseases have been directly traced to imperfect,

in the Manufactures building were of a purely utilitarian character and therefore of interest to almost everybody. The list included the products of thousands of factories, arousing the admiration of visitors and compelling them to wonder how such a vast collection of articles

clump and foul refrigerators, a fact that emphasizes the value of a thoroughly sanitary article. The White Enamel Refrigerator Company uses in the woodwork of its refrigerators selected oak or birch. The hardware is of solid brass and of handsome design and finish. The latches have patent lever catches that draw the doors perfectly tight, preventing the escape of cold air.

In the Bohn air-syphon refrigerator the cold air passes through a galvanized iron grating in the bottom of the ice chamber into the provision chamber. It then rises through the openings provided in the shelves, and is drawn back through the syphons into the ice chamber, and through and around the ice, whereby all vapors and odors given off by the provisions are condensed and deodorized, thus leaving all impurities to pass off through the drip pipe with the melted ice. The pure, dry air returns to the provision chamber, thus providing the most favorable conditions possible for the preservation of all articles stored in the food chamber, and explains why fruits do not taint milk or butter in Bohn refrigerators.

An important



WHITE ENAMEL REFRIGERATOR COMPANY'S EXHIBIT, PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

The above presents a corner view of the booth of the White Enamel Refrigerator Company of St. Paul, Minnesota. The facade was finished entirely in white.

feature of the Bohn Air Syphon System is that of drainage, which is entirely from the bottom of the ice bunker, requiring a drip pipe only three inches long, which disposes of a long drainage pipe and thereby avoids the accumulation of slimy matter and bad odors so often found in drip pipes in all other refrigerators. The patent trap is placed on the inside of the refrigerator, where it is always in sight and readily reached for cleaning. Usually the trap is placed underneath, where it is generally over-



FAMILY REFRIGERATOR.

This refrigerator has two panel doors and it keeps perfectly everything in the provision line that is put in it. Its ice capacity is 225 pounds, and it weighs 520 pounds. It is one of the most popular sizes manufactured by the White Enamel Refrigerator Company.



looked, resulting in the overflow of the drainage pipe. Another feature that is thoroughly appreciated is that it is not necessary to remove the contents and the ice every time it is desired to clean the refrigerator. It is only necessary to keep the drain pipe and drip pan underneath clean. If materials are spilled they should be wiped off at once. It is admitted by refrigerator builders that insulation and dry air do more toward saving ice than all other features combined. In this respect the refrigerators manufactured by the White Enamel Refrigerator Company surpass all other makes. The complete circulation provided in their construction insures a degree of economy of ice that is impossible under any other system. It is economy to keep the ice chamber well filled, as it will take less ice, and if this be done the circulation is kept more active.

When ice gets low in the ice chamber the circulation of air becomes retarded, under which conditions the refrigerator will not work as satisfactorily. The Company guarantees its refrigerators to be just as it represents them. If, after a fair trial, they should not prove to be up to the guarantee, the Company agrees to make good any deficiency or take back the refrigerator, paying the cost of transportation both ways.

The merit of these refrigerators is attested by hundreds of unsolicited

Southern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Wisconsin Central, Western Railway of Alabama, Atlanta and West Point, Great Northern, Southern Railway, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Sainte Marie; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Union Pacific, and New York, New Hampshire and Hudson River.



FRONT VIEW OF THE WHITE ENAMEL REFRIGERATOR COMPANY'S EXHIBIT.

This exhibit was in the Palace of Manufactures. It included a variety of sizes and styles of Bohn's patent dry air syphon system of refrigerators, the superiority of which was demonstrated by the Company during the Exposition. The special virtues claimed for them are, absolutely perfect sanitation, pure, dry air, economy in the consumption of ice, low and uniform temperature, free circulation and absence of odors, freedom from moisture and ease in keeping clean.



THE CHEF'S FAVORITE.

This refrigerator has two upper glass and two lower paneled doors. The ice compartment is in the middle and is made to hold 435 pounds of ice. The style is also made with upper doors paneled instead of glass. It has two large provision chambers and weighs 825 pounds.

testimonials and the fact that the principal railway systems of the country, the Pullman Company, the Harvey railway station eating houses, have adopted them to the exclusion of other makes. Among the railway systems using them are the Pennsylvania lines, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Chicago and Alton, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific,

as represented. Those that are built to order are put up in sections and can be shipped in the knockdown ready to be set together by any carpenter. Its success in business has been due to the fact that it has applied science, experience and skill in the construction of its refrigerators, the combination resulting in the most perfected article of its kind. At the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha in 1898, the White Enamel Refrigerator Company received the highest award for the excellency of its exhibit, and this victory was repeated at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The hundreds of testimonials received by the Company from those who have used various refrigerators, and who by experience are capable judges of their value, are eloquent endorsements of the great merits of the splendid modern scientific triumph of the Bohn White Enamel Air Syphon Refrigerator. A sample of these is one from the Pennsylvania Railway System which says: "We are more than satisfied with your system of refrigerators in service in our dining cars."

The award of the Exposition grand prize for typewriting machines by the Jury of Awards was an event of great moment to the business world. That this most valuable of all awards fell to the Underwood typewriter, in competition with a large number of well-known makes, was not unexpected by those familiar with its merits. The Underwood was exhibited



SMALL REFRIGERATOR FOR THE HOME.

This refrigerator is intended for flats or apartments where space is limited and occupant is desirous of economizing. It has two panel doors, an ice capacity of 165 pounds and weighs 412 pounds. It is a popular size.

They have also been adopted by the Barney and Smith Car Company, and the Yellowstone Park Association have purchased many of them for its hotels. The great railway systems mentioned adopted them for their dining, buffet and refrigerator cars after a severe test had proven their superiority.

The Company builds all sizes of refrigerators on short notice and it guarantees them to be just

in a stained glass pavilion, elegant in construction and flashing rich colors, which proved to be a center of admiration on the part of all visitors in the Palace of Liberal Arts. All aglow with hidden lights, it stood in unique beauty from the deep pinks and greens of its dome to the soft yellows of its pillars. Made of cathedral glass, set in a solid iron frame, it was substantial as well as beautiful. The four square pillars which supported its roof were composed of small stained glass panels leaded together to form an exquisite design of a conventionalized flower, which stood out artistically from its setting of opalescent glass and richly cut jewels. In the interior of the pillars were cunningly concealed electric bulbs, which caused a living glow of color as their light flashed through the stained glass. Mosaic pedestals supported these pillars, in which the same design and coloring was observed, and which in themselves were works of exquisite art. Above this mass of softly gleaming color rose the dome, twenty-five feet above the floor. Here the flower design was elaborated in deep pastel coloring—a fitting culmination. The interior sides of this pavilion were enclosed by two large mirrors, which were framed at the base by mosaic like that of the pillars, and at the top by a border of delicately stained glass portraying a field of fleur-de-lis. These mirrors softly scintillated with the reflection of the glowing pillars and the warm lights filtering through the opalescent glass of the dome.

Within, the Underwood Typewriter Company exhibited twelve of its machines as perfect in construction as the booth. Six of these stood on specially made pedestals, with adjustable mahogany chairs for the operator. Nothing showy or pretentious was to be seen; everything bore the closest scrutiny; and this is the spirit of the whole Company; and this is what it stands for. By their invention of a machine which enables the operator to see what he is writing, and what he has written, without lifting a hand to raise the carriage, they have inaugurated a new era in the art of typewriter construction and have revolutionized the typewriting standard by facilitating greater speed and accuracy. Ever since their machine was first put upon the market, in 1896, the typewriting world has realized that the

old method of blind writing has been superseded and that this Writing in Sight of the Underwood machine is the only way.

The same spirit of progressiveness which invented the first Writing in Sight Machine, in the face of discouragement from all sides, has persisted, so that in the experimenting room of the Underwood Company skilled mechanics have been continuously bending their energies to perfecting the machine in every detail. In consequence the typewriter has been steadily improving, and is now as nearly ideal as human ingenuity can make it. To save time is the universal demand, and the Underwood Company has successfully filled it, because no time is wasted in lifting the carriage to see what has been written; the touch is light and elastic, and the manipulation has been further simplified by the removing of attachment nuisances which were formerly

necessary when the operator wrote in the dark. Another demand has been the reduction of noise, and here again the Company has been able to successfully comply, so that now in the Underwood Typewriter only the click of the type striking against the cylinder is heard. The Company has designed its machine for strength and built it for work.

From its plant in Hartford, the Underwood Typewriter Company sends typewriters to all parts of the world. Foreign nations have at once recognized its excellence, so that now the Company manufactures special machines adapted to the language of Germany, of France, of Italy, of Spain, of Portugal, of Switzerland and of Russia.

These machines are shipped not only to the countries mentioned, but also to Austria, which uses the German machine; to South America, which uses the Spanish machine; to Australia, China, Japan and England, which use the English machine. To show the enterprise of the Company and the recognition of the excellence of its machines abroad, it may be cited that for years the Orient has been demanding of it a machine in its own characters, and to fill this demand many experiments have been made. As the largest keyboard practicable has approximately eighty-four keys, and as the minimum characters to which Japanese writing can be reduced is two hundred, an Oriental machine has as yet not been found possible. The



THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

View of the booth in the Palace of Liberal Arts, which was one of the chief centers of attraction on account of its beauty and the pleasing way in which the Underwood Typewriters were demonstrated there.

Russian alphabet, on the other hand, has been found adaptable to writing machines, and the Underwood Company has supplied hundreds of such. The Czar himself uses one designed

especially for him and beautifully finished in white enamel and gold.

The Underwood Typewriter plant at Hartford covers an area of one hundred and thirty thousand square feet, and employs over a thousand skilled mechanics. It has been producing one hundred and twenty-five machines per day—approximately thirty-five thousand per year—from which supply the forty-nine branch offices in the United States are furnished.

In their display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the Company exhibited

two machines which attracted much attention. Apparently they manipulated themselves without any operator, and wrote in clear and even type on long strips of paper with which the machine fed itself. This result was, however, obtained by means of an ingenious device, and such manipulation could only be possible, with absolutely perfect mechanism, as furnished in an Underwood Typewriter. The written results were faultless.

Experts from different parts of the country were attracted to this display, and examined with interest this product of typewriter evolution. They were invited to test the machines and make minute examination. As a result, not only the product, but the exquisite temple which housed it, received universal appreciation, and was one of the most widely sought exhibits in the section allotted to writing machines in the Palace of Liberal Arts.

In appearance the Underwood machine is neat and compact. Constructed on an entirely new principle, without the mechanical devices and expensive attachments necessary in a machine which is operated blindly, it naturally excels in beauty and strength. The only part of the typewriter which is unchanged is the Standard Keyboard, and even this has

been improved by the addition of a new key—the Tabular Key—by means of which all the spacing in billing and tabulating can be done with the assistance of an automatic brake, which controls the carriage and prevents the jar and wear to the machine, peculiar to all other attachments made to accomplish this purpose. This insures accuracy and increased speed. The Tabular Stops are placed on a bar at the back of the Carriage, and are graduated to correspond with the scale. The movement of the Carriage is so governed by the Auto-

matic Brake that it jumps quickly and accurately to the point where the stop is placed, when the Tabular Key is depressed. With the aid of this valuable and effective addition, and with the work directly in front of the operator and always in full view, bills, invoices, etc., can be made out with great rapidity, legibility and satisfaction.

The phenomenal success of the Underwood, in less than ten years of competition in the open market with the standard machines which had been in use and constantly improved for nearly twenty years before this, the first practical writing-in-sight machine, entered the field, its exclusive adoption by the Navy Department of the United States Government at Washington, after sixty exhaustive tests before a specially appointed board of mechanical experts, and its use in all the Government departments, has resulted in a general tendency among the other manufacturers to abandon old patterns and endeavor to substitute something which will enable them to recover the ground which the Underwood's manifold advantages has taken from them. The ideal of Writing in Sight, however, has not yet been achieved by any other typewriter embodying modern principles and the essential features of ease of operation, beauty and durability, which are the Underwood's most striking characteristics. These merits are what won the Grand Prize.

Visitors in the Palace of Transportation stopped often to examine an old farm wagon that bore the name of



THE AUTOMATIC UNDERWOOD.

Writing in sight, as demonstrated by mechanical means at the World's Fair.



OPERATING THE UNDERWOOD.

The writing of one line forces the conviction that it is the speediest machine ever written upon.



THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER.

Beauty, simplicity and ease of operation are the strong features of this visible writing machine.



WATCHING THE UNDERWOOD.

Whatever the attractions elsewhere, there was always an interested group around the Underwood Typewriter Exhibit.



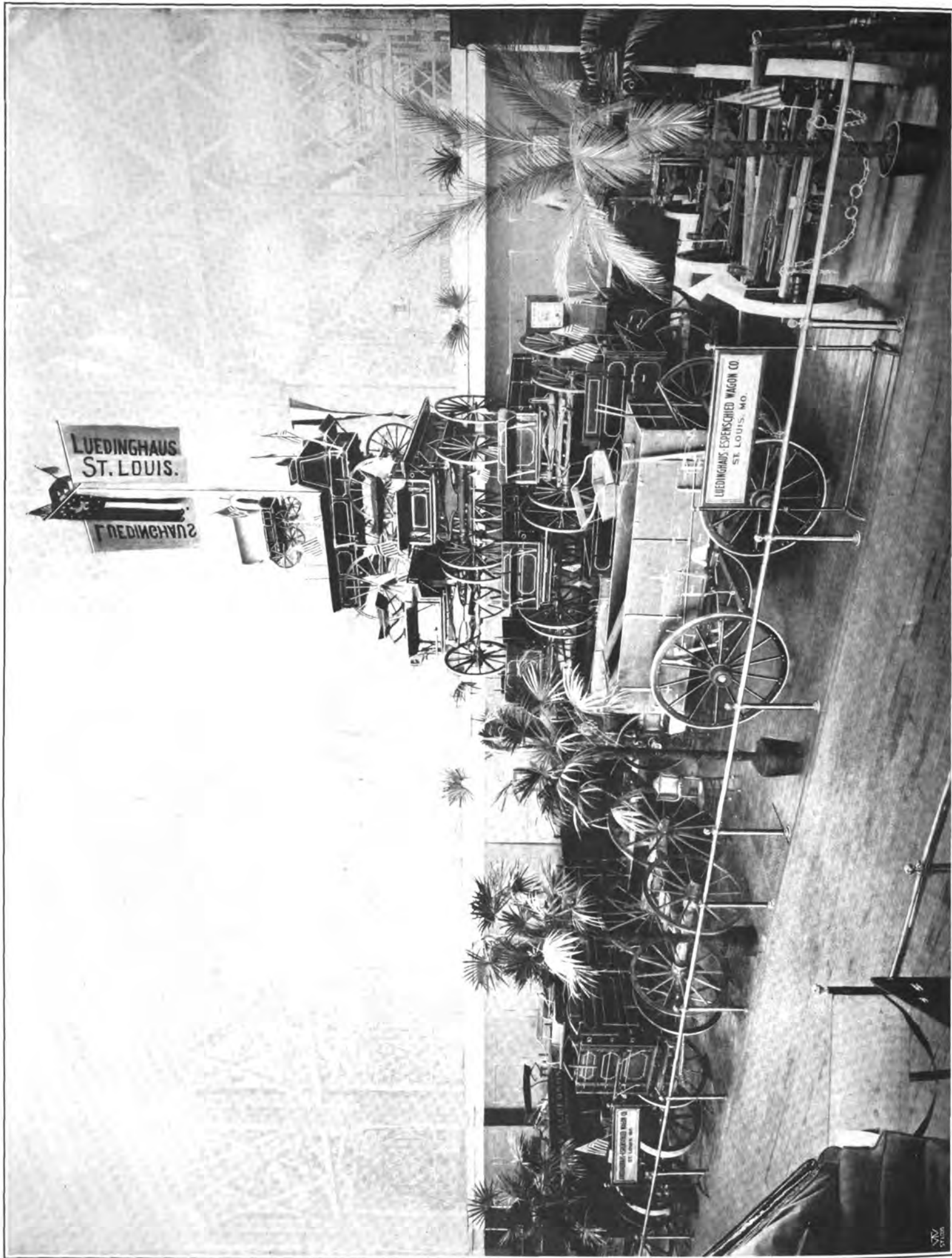


EXHIBIT OF THE LUEDINGHAUS-ESPENSCHIED WAGON COMPANY IN THE PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION.

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"Bois d'Arc." To the users of vehicles it had a forcible meaning. The wagon had been built in 1852, and had been in constant use until the very day it was sent to Saint Louis for exhibition. With it the owner had sent a certificate, which he had nailed upon the wagon, and in which he stated that the wagon had been used upon his farm for fifty-two years, and would still see many years of service when it should be returned to him. This wagon was built for a Texas farmer and obtained by the Luedinghaus-Espenschied Wagon Company of Saint Louis, and was placed on exhibition by them among their modern stock to show the durability of Bois d'Arc wood under severe usage.

Beside this pioneer stood a "Bois d'Arc," such as the Company builds now, modern in every detail, with indestructible skeins, with tough hickory axles, singletrees, neckyoke, etc., white-oak hubs, spokes, etc.; completely ironed in every part, yet light-running. The contrast between the two was striking, the old model being without paint, and comparatively clumsy; the new model elegant in construction and finish. Both were alike, however, in that they were built for durability, of stock thoroughly seasoned, with wheels made many months before they were ironed, and with heavy tires shrunk in such a manner that they could not become loose—wagons made by men virtually reared in the manufacture of wagons.

A part of this exhibit was arranged in the form of a pyramid. The base of the pyramid was composed of four of the celebrated Luedinghaus-Espenschied wagons, built for the heaviest hauling. Upon these stood three substantial wagons for transfer purposes. These, again, supported two heavy combination express wagons; and across these stood a wagon of somewhat lighter build, especially adapted for city use. Surmounting them all, and towering toward the roof of the lofty Palace of Transportation, the eleventh wagon stood—a miniature—such as might be used for cross-country traveling, covered by a canvas top, and prettily decorated with flags. Remarkable to observe here was, that of its kind, each wagon was a perfect specimen, built with the same skill and care, and finished with the same accuracy as to detail. Besides being a unique way in which to exhibit wagons, this pyramid gave the visitor excellent opportunity to examine every part of each wagon, from the heavy-tired wheels with felloe joints accurately fitted before the tires had been set, to the tough hickory singletrees. He could

here see how carefully the stock had been selected from the toughest wood, how strongly the tongued and grooved bottom had been constructed with double thickness where it rests and wears on the bolsters. Finished neatly in every detail, painted carefully with the best quality of paint, they were handsome as well as durable.

This pyramid of wagons was a copy of the trade-mark of the Luedinghaus-Espenschied Company—a Company which has always had for its motto "the wagon will speak for itself."

Lightness in running is to be considered of equal importance with durability; and this firm, by virtue of its long experience, has now produced a wagon, which for the saving of horseflesh can not be excelled. There is not an ounce of

superfluous weight, and yet the wagon is completely ironed in every part. This has made it possible to increase the carrying capacity, so that now a Luedinghaus-Espenschied wagon, by means of its adjustable sides, can carry a greater amount to the horse power used than any other wagon upon the market. By means of its adjustable sides, moreover, the wagon can be adapted to numerous purposes, such as lumber hauling or any heavy transportation over country roads, or used for marketing and light delivery, with running gear for the city, where lightness and rapidity in turning is essential.

Climatic changes do not affect a wagon whose parts have been thoroughly seasoned. In the Luedinghaus-Espenschied wagons the wood can not warp, for it has been seasoned in the Company's own yards for two years before being used; nor can the tires become loose, because they have been thoroughly shrunk on the well seasoned wheel. Of this, the Company gives a written guarantee to every purchaser.

On North Broadway, Mound and Eighth Streets, Saint Louis, the Luedinghaus-Espenschied Company have their factory, which has occupied that site since 1866. Here is situated also their stable and their lumber yard, where, under their own supervision, the stock is seasoned and prepared, and every part of the wagon is made by experienced workmen. They supply farm and log wagons, dump carts and various other heavy

vehicles of all kinds to farmers and city users. They furnished sixty-one wagons to the General Service Company of the Exposition, for hauling exhibits, and all wagons were in excellent condition at the close of the Fair.

To construct a safe that shall protect its contents against the intense heat of a burning building and the skill and



MR. HENRY LUEDINGHAUS, SR.

Mr. Henry Luedinghaus, Sr., the president of the Luedinghaus-Espenschied Wagon Company, has been a wagon maker since 1856, when he first came to Saint Louis. At that time he worked for various employers, thus receiving a thorough training in every department of wagon making. In 1859 he started business for himself at North Market and Twelfth Streets, St. Louis. Having no capital, he started in a very small way, working at such jobs and contracts as he could handle by his own labor, most of the time without any assistance. As a result of his thorough understanding of the business, he was able to move into a larger place on Broadway, in 1864, and in 1866 his merit was so well known, that he was able to locate at North Broadway, Mound and Eighth Streets, where his factory stands today. In 1887, without relinquishing his own prosperous business, he became interested in the Espenschied Wagon Company, whose stockholders he bought out three years later, combining the two firms under the name Luedinghaus-Espenschied Company, under which it now stands. Mr. Luedinghaus has taken into his business his sons, Mr. Henry Luedinghaus, Jr., as manager and vice-president of the firm, and Mr. A. E. Luedinghaus as secretary. For the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, sixty-one special wagons for the handling of exhibits by the World's Fair General Service Company were furnished by Mr. Luedinghaus' Company. Besides being president of the Luedinghaus-Espenschied Company, Mr. Henry Luedinghaus, Sr., is interested in numerous other enterprises, among them being the St. Louis Car Company, the St. Louis Malleable Casting Company, and the Gast Brewing Company.

ingenuity of a burglar, has long been a difficult problem. In the section allotted to iron and steel products in the Palace of Manufactures was an exhibit of safes, that showed in an interesting manner what modern invention has accomplished in skillful locksmithing—locks so intricate in structure and so simple in manipulation as to astonish the visitor and force the burglar out of business.

Twenty years of scientific study and experimenting by the foremost mechanics and chemists in their shops at Cincinnati, Ohio, have given the Victor Safe and Lock Company precedent over all other companies in this respect. The visitor saw in this exhibit locks so delicately constructed as to be veritable works of art, and yet so arranged that no lock-picking device in the world could serve to break them. These locks are put on the Victor Manganese Steel Screw Door Bank Safe, and are used in combination with the Yale Triple Movement Time Lock. The movements of this lock are of the highest workmanship and can be wound to run any desired number of hours, from one to seventy-two, so that in the event of a holiday immediately preceding or following Sunday, or where

it is desired to lock for two successive days, the movements can be set to remain locked until the third day following the locking of the door. The Victor screw doors, on which these automatic locks are placed, are so accurately ground and fitted that if a human hair is introduced between the door and the jamb it is crushed flat when the door is screwed into its seated position; while the finest piece of tissue paper, if inserted, will prevent the door from being entirely drawn up to its locked position. This shows how impossible it would be to wedge any sharp instrument between door and safe wall in order to pry it open. This manganese steel screw door safe has undergone a series of remarkable tests to prove that its composition is impenetrable by drill, powder, dynamite, thermite, or nitro-glycerine.

Great satisfaction is given the manufacturers by being able to report that it is the only safe made up to the present day which has never been opened in a competitive test, and neither

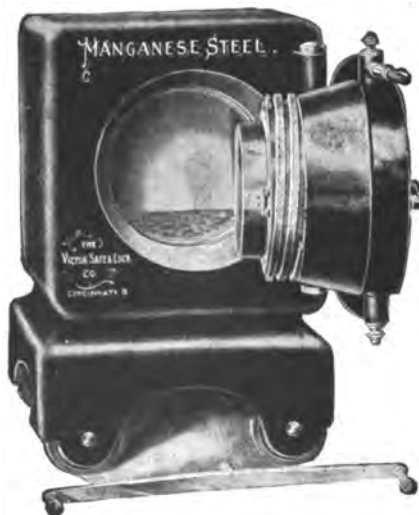
has it ever been burglarized. The peculiar properties of the metal render it of sufficient hardness to resist drills, either ratchet or power, and its malleability or elasticity prevents fracturing or shattering of the metal if subjected to severe shocks of either an explosive nature or the use of heavy sledges or battering rams. As already observed, when the door of the safe is closed it resembles a cube, and a metallurgist would not think twice before replying "No," if asked if a four-ton block of manganese steel could be shattered or even effected in a building without completely demolishing the building.

Upwards of five hundred artisans, representing the various branches of work as embraced in the manufacture of safes are employed by the Company, and competency of the highest order in their respective lines is the essential requirement. After examining the fire-proof box weighing fifty pounds, and then seeing the large double door fire and burglar-proof safe weighing twelve thousand pounds, we immediately form an opinion of the great number of safes which are required to supply the intermediate sizes. In striking contrast to

the symbol of ingenuity as displayed in the high-class safes, was the old Cabildo safe, a relic of the Seventeenth Century, and originally made for Louis XV, King of France, a clumsy affair with inch walls and divided into two compartments. The bolts are of the flat variety and the agency of both a crude combination arrangement and a hidden key lock is required to operate them. After a number of transfers and change in ownership, the safe eventually became the property of the city of New Orleans, and its historical value dates from the day the papers which ceded the Territory of

Louisiana over to the United States were deposited there for "safe keeping." The safe was discovered in the Louisiana Building and its purchase by the Victor Company was immediately made. It was the receptacle for papers which made the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition possible and a reality.

The great variety of articles made from clay is astonishing, and cannot be easily enumerated by anyone who is not rated



AT LAST—A BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE.

The Victor Safe & Lock Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was the first company to place upon the market a Solid Manganese Steel Screw Door Bank Safe in which no hole perforates the door to receive or support parts of the construction or locking devices; their safe being locked and unlocked by the means of a Triple Movement Yale Time Lock. So accurately is the door ground into the jamb that the naked eye cannot detect the place where the door enters.



THE VICTOR SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY—GRAND PRIZE.

Behind massive white pillars and surrounded by a heavy iron railing, elegantly gilded, was the exhibit of the Victor Safe and Lock Company in the Palace of Manufactures at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The massiveness of the booth was well suited to the display within, which consisted of safes of all kinds made by this company at their factories in Cincinnati, Ohio. Over four thousand bankers were entertained at the display during the Exposition, and were generous in their expressions of approval, especially after seeing the operation of the bank safes and ascertaining the method of manufacture and construction, which dispels the general idea that a burglar-proof safe is an unknown quality.



as an expert in the business of manufacturing clay products. Men have realized the inexhaustible supply of this material available, and so have invented machinery by means of which clay can be used for the most diverse purposes, from the rock-faced brick for street paving and house building to the most perishable bric-a-brac and china dishes. Necessarily, the machinery which produces such different articles from practically the same material is as diverse in character as the product it manufactures.

Models of some of these machines were sent by the

bottom horizontal discharge fan, and a style B four-mould dry press, all driven electrically. Surrounding these machines was a various display ranging from graceful urns and bas-reliefs, finely glazed pottery and dishes, to electrical conduits and flue lining, building blocks and tiling, representative of users of these machines in widely separated places.

A collection of sand-lime brick manufactured by the American Clay-Working Machinery Company in their own testing department at their plant at Willoughby, Ohio, showed what can be done by their heavy dry press



THE AMERICAN CLAY-WORKING MACHINERY IN THE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

The American Clay-Working Machinery Company employed an unusual and effective manner in which to make their display. Comparatively little space was given to their machinery, most of the room being taken up in showing articles made by the patrons of their machines—such as roofing tile made by the Western Roofing Tile Company of Coffeyville, Kansas, and by the Cincinnati Roofing Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; terra cotta by the Atlanta Terra Cotta Company, Atlanta, Georgia, and the Steiger Terra Cotta and Pottery Company, San Francisco, California; paving brick by the Streater Paving Brick Company, Streater, Illinois, and by the Nelsonville Sewer Pipe Company, Nelsonville, Ohio. Hollow building blocks and conduits were shown by Ayer & McCarell, Brazil, Indiana; special blocks for grain elevator construction from the Vigo Clay Company, Terre Haute, and hollow blocks and drain pipe from the Weaver Coal and Clay Company, Brazil, Indiana; fireproofing, flue lining and conduits from the National Clay Manufacturing Company, South River, New Jersey, and hollow blocks from the Greer-Beatty Clay Company, Magnolia, Ohio, and the Pittsburg Terminal Clay Manufacturing Company, West Elizabeth, Pennsylvania. There was also dry press brick from Platt Brothers Brick Company, Van Meter, Iowa; the Chandler Press Brick Company, Chandler, Oklahoma Territory, and the Kittanning Clay Manufacturing Company, Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and enameled press brick from the Tiffany Enameled Brick Company, Mokena, Illinois. Paving brick and blocks were from the Barr Clay Company, Streater, Illinois; Trimble Clay Company, Trimble, Ohio; Wabash Clay Company, Veedsburg, Indiana; United States Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Athens Paving Brick Company, Athens, Ohio, and the Townsend Brick and Construction Company, Zanesville, Ohio. Rock-faced paving brick was shown by the Purington Paving Brick Company, and rock-faced building brick by the Alton Paving and Brick Company, Alton, Illinois. There were two skeleton sets of fine chinaware from the potteries of the Edwin M. Knowles China Company, East Liverpool, Ohio, and pottery and jardinières from the plant of A. H. Hawes & Company, North Cambridge, Massachusetts. Sewer pipe and wall coping came from the National Clay Manufacturing Company, South River, New Jersey, and the Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company, New York. The Laclede Fire Brick Company of Saint Louis had samples of its flue linings, fire-brick and paving brick; the Saint Louis Vitrified and Fire-Brick Company showed fire and paving brick, and the Evanston Fire-Brick Company, Saint Louis, high-grade fire-brick. Fine glazed sidewalk tile came from the Hocking Clay Company, Logan, Ohio, and enameled brick from the Sayre-Fisher Clay Company, Sayresville, New Jersey. Street curbing sidewalk tiles and paving brick were from the Moberly Brick, Tile and Earthenware Company, Moberly, Missouri, and rock-faced building brick, paving brick and hollow blocks from the Iowa Brick Manufacturing Company, Des Moines, Iowa. Stoneware was from the Navarre Stoneware Company, Navarre, Ohio, and fire-proofing from the Pennsylvania Clay Company, Saint Mary's, Pennsylvania. Electric insulators were shown by the Akron Smoking Pipe Company, Mogadore, Ohio, and street-car track insulating blocks by the Standard Vitrified Conduit Company of New York. Building brick had been sent by C. W. Wainwright all the way from Virden, Manitoba, and nearby was fire-brick from the American Fire-Clay Company of Saint Louis. Some excellent pieces of terra cotta were shown by the North Western Terra Cotta Manufacturing Company of Chicago, Illinois; terra cotta figures and urns were shown by the Saint Louis Terra Cotta Company; and the Winkle Terra Cotta Company of Saint Louis displayed glazed and unglazed floor tiles and figures.

American Clay-Working Machinery Company from their plant in Bucyrus, Ohio, to be displayed in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and together with them the wares manufactured by users of the company's machinery in all parts of the United States.

On a table in the center, the exhibit proper of the American Clay-Working Machinery Company was made, consisting of a working model No. 42 brick machine, an automatic side-cut brick-cutting table, an Eagle repress, a

machinery. In this testing department the Company keeps a large body of skilled workmen employed in testing the produce of their machines as sent in from the factories of their patrons; also the different samples of clay sent them from all parts of the world for this purpose. Hence it is that the American Clay-Working Machinery Company offers today the best and greatest variety of clay manufacturing machinery to the public.

That wonderful illuminant, acetylene gas, played an important part in the displays at the Exposition. Its discovery

was followed by the invention of such machines as shown in the exhibit of Acetylene gas apparatus made by the Davis Acetylene Company, of Elkhart, Indiana. The brilliancy of the new illuminant, and its adaptability for use in farm and suburban homes, as well as for lighting schools, hotels, factories and the smaller towns and cities, made the exhibit an object of especial interest to many thousands of visitors.

The compactness of the gas generators and the fact that they could be placed in basements and attached to ordinary gas piping, that no mantles or chimneys were required, that the gas could be used for cooking as well as for lighting, and that recharging a generator once a month is all that is necessary for ordinary house use, was information that surprised the greater number of inquirers.

The International Acetylene Association had secured six thousand feet of floor space, intending to have made Acetylene illumination a prominent feature of the Fair, but owing to delay in securing necessary concessions, there was not time in which to arrange with the various manufacturers of apparatus, and the project failed.

The Davis Acetylene Company determined that Acetylene should be represented, and with difficulty finally secured a limited space which had previously been assigned to another company. Mr. Augustine Davis, the President of the Company, took personal charge of the matter and not only installed a line of generators, but a display of calcium carbide, lamps, stoves, meters, burners, chandeliers, gas fixtures and electric gas lighting apparatus, so that an investigator could inform himself most fully as to everything in connection with Acetylene.

The introduction of light of any character in the buildings being prohibited by the insurance authorities, it was not possible to show the plants in operation. An ingenious method, substituting the carbide by gravel in a generator from which a section had been cut was contrived, and not only the whole of the interior was shown, but the actual operation as well.

So far as is known, the Davis Generators are the only ones in the world that have independent power for feeding carbide, and they have the most successful feeding mechanism for

feeding lump carbide which has yet been produced. The present type is now in its fifth year of successful operation, so it cannot be considered as at all in the line of an experiment. The fact that lump carbide gives a yield of five to fifteen per cent more gas than the finely crushed, makes the desirability of apparatus which will feed lump carbide self-evident.

The use of independent power for feeding carbide makes possible the application of a number of simple devices which absolutely control the discharge of carbide, insuring the greatest possible degree of safety, as over-production of gas is practically impossible.

A town lighting plant of three hundred pounds carbide capacity was contained in the exhibit. This plant was but fifty-six inches in diameter and eight feet in height. Its mechanism was driven by a two hundred pound weight which gives four times the power required to operate the machine, giving a factor of safety which makes the plant practically infallible in operation. The lighting from a single charge of

carbide in this apparatus is equal to eighteen thousand cubic feet of ordinary city gas. It can be operated by any intelligent laborer. The application of electricity for lighting the gas is a most interesting feature. The mere pushing of a button will ignite the gas in any desired place, such as lighting a porch or hall light, a jet in the interior of a barn or other building. Keys can be attached to each jet if wished, so that merely turning the key will light the gas, thus avoiding the use of matches.

The Acetylene stoves for cooking also attracted wide interest, especially among those having country and suburban homes.

The Davis Acetylene Company was

awarded a Gold Medal for the excellence of its devices, by a jury which was composed of men prominent in the manufacture of gas and gas-making apparatus, and containing an American and a French expert of high repute in Acetylene gas production. The President of the Company, Mr. Davis, was also awarded a Gold Medal as an inventor of Acetylene devices of unusual merit. The year of the Fair was the ninth in the development of the Davis apparatus and its extensive use.

Time and labor-saving devices are in great demand in this age of haste, and the world is quick in recognizing any worthy



DAVIS ACETYLENE COMPANY'S BOOTH.

To supply the gas for lighting a town, one would expect to see a whole building filled with power plants. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, however, in the Palace of Manufactures, was shown a plant but fifty-six inches in diameter, which, with a lighting power equal to eighteen thousand cubic feet of ordinary city gas, was ably equipped to perform this function. The machine was one of the many interesting exhibits made by the Davis Acetylene Company, of Elkhart, Indiana, and had a capacity of three hundred pounds of carbide. Acetylene stoves for cooking were also an attractive feature of this exhibit, especially to such visitors who had country homes where city gas could not be supplied. To such persons, also, the application of acetylene gas in the ordinary gas fixtures was of no small interest. The Jury of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, composed of American and foreign gas manufacturers and experts, recognized the excellence of these devices in their award of a gold medal to the Davis Acetylene Company. In addition to this, the President of this Company, Mr. Davis, was also awarded a gold medal, as the inventor of improved apparatus for the generating of carbide gas. He is seated at his desk.

saver of energy. The general use into which the fountain pen has come in recent years is an example of this. Every unnecessary second, every unnecessary movement, is begrudged by the busy man and woman of today, and greater perfection is demanded in every line. Therefore a writing device which need not be dipped into an inkstand, and which produces the same kind of a line continuously, becomes popular. Such a pen is the Waterman Ideal Fountain Pen, now so universally used by men and women, boys and girls, in every walk of life. An Ideal Fountain Pen is a badge of industry and a passport to the realm of the intellectual.

To represent the importance of their production to the business world, the L. E. Waterman Company erected a booth at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which, for originality and appropriateness of structure, had no peer. It was a glass-roofed pavilion supported by pillars in the form of huge fountain pens twenty feet high, exact copies of their famous gold and silver mounted filigree holders in heroic size. These pillars projected above the roof and ended in shining gold pens three feet long, which sparkled in the light and caught the eye of the passer-by. The roof of this pavilion was of glass, inlaid with huge gold pens, and culminating in a dome which represented a portion of the geographical globe, with the continents and countries mapped out in various colored glass. This design seemed especially appropriate, embodying, as it did, the trade mark and motto of the L. E. Waterman Co.: "The Waterman Ideal Fountain Pen making its mark all around the world." Within, the booth offered a luxurious place of entertainment where the visitor could rest in ease and enjoy at leisure, among rich hangings and rugs, the many interesting articles displayed there. Here was an exhibit of fountain pens ranging from the plain rubber pen of the school boy to the gold and jeweled pen for a lady's escritoire. A beautiful pen, incrusting with small diamonds costing one hundred dollars, was on exhibition. Here, too, the visitor could entertain himself by looking over the clever booklets, "Points for Penmen" and "From the Diary of the Dip-no-mores," which were gotten

up attractively and interestingly for distribution among the World's Fair visitors. From this little booklet and because of the pleasant hospitality accorded to visitors, the headquarters of the Waterman Ideal Fountain Pen was called the "Shrine of the Dip-no-mores," and numberless "pilgrims" wended their way thither to add their testimonial to the long list in the leather-bound book placed there for that purpose. The size of this book showed the popularity of the "Ideal" as well as the allegiance of the "Dip-no-more Pilgrims." A fine oil portrait of Mr. L. E. Waterman, who, as the inventor of this pen, is truly a public benefactor, was an interesting feature of the booth. Diplomas and medals obtained at the expositions in Chicago, in Paris, in Buffalo, in Atlanta, in Omaha, in Glasgow, and in other places, made an impressive showing. The furniture was mahogany and ebony.

There is a special feature of the Waterman Ideal Fountain Pen, of which the Company is justly proud; this is their latest patented device, the spoon feed. For years they have been carrying on experiments to secure an absolutely certain and uniform flow of ink from the barrel of the pen to the pen point, and have now succeeded by means of this patent. This insures, by its peculiar construction, a uniform flow of ink without the necessity of shaking, jarring or dipping, until the last drop of ink in the barrel of the pen is exhausted, and is the reward of twenty years of study and experience in the manufacture of fountain pens. The pen has become so clean and easy to handle that it has gradually been taking the place both of the pencil and the ordinary pen, and every school boy and girl, every man and woman, carries one with them—as necessary a belonging as a watch or pocketbook. It has entirely taken the place of the ordinary pen with professional people who have much writing to do and cannot afford the time consumed by repeated dipping into inkstands, and

whose work must be more legible than is possible with a pen, which, when full, produces a different kind of line than when almost ready to be dipped into the inkstand again.

The very interesting sight of a thoroughly equipped model distillery in full blast daily, was one of the wonderful features



SOME GIANT FOUNTAIN PENS IN THE PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

A fountain pen twenty feet high is not to be seen every day. In the exhibit of the L. E. Waterman Company, in the Palace of Varied Industries, there were four such pens, so large that they took the place of pillars upholding the Company's booth. The astonishing fact about these huge pens was that they were exact copies of the real writing utensil, being perfect in every detail, with pens of burnished metal three feet long, and even the improved spoon feeder, the latest patent of the L. E. Waterman Company, of which it is equally proud. If any one could have been found large enough to wield one of these pen pillars, he would have been able to use it with as much satisfaction as we use ours. A fine portrait of the inventor and manufacturer of these pens, L. E. Waterman, formed one of the main features of the booth, where everything was done for the comfort of the visitor, even desks with writing material being furnished for his convenience. Cases of all varieties of Waterman Ideal pens invited his inspection, and an amusing descriptive pamphlet "From the Diary of the Dip-no-mores" was presented him, with a postal bearing a colored picture of the attractive booth, as souvenirs. Many visitors found this exhibit an excellent headquarters at the World's Fair, where there was much of interest to look at, and where comfortable chairs and a cordial welcome always awaited them.





THE MODEL DISTILLERY.  
Of the Sunny Brook Distillery Company, exhibited on the World's Fair Grounds.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE MODEL SUNNY BROOK DISTILLERY.  
Showing Cooler and Fermenting Tubs.

of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, furnished by the Sunny Brook Distillery Company of Louisville, Kentucky. The Sunny Brook Model Distillery was situated south of the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game, north of the Canadian Pavilion and near the intramural road leading to the Philippine exhibit. The buildings were of log cabin construction on the order of the dwellings of Kentucky's first settlers and consisted of a United States Government Bonded warehouse, store rooms for barley, malt, rye and corn, the distillery proper with boiler house, also apartments and offices for the representatives of the company. An Internal Revenue officer was detailed by the United States Government to superintend and inspect the output of the model distillery, so that all requisites of the Internal Revenue law governing the manufacture of an absolutely pure whiskey might be complied with.

The Sunny Brook exhibit was unique for the fact that this was the first time in the history of any Universal or International Exposition that a full working model of a distillery had ever been placed on exhibition, and it remained for the Sunny Brook Distillery Company to be the first to show to the world at large how pure whiskey is made. Every detail in the manufacture of whiskey was carried out with scrupulous

exactitude, from the weighing of the corn, rye and malt to the measuring, testing, gauging, packing and sealing in casks of the finished product. Many hundreds of thousands of visitors to the Exposition were interested sight-seers at the Sunny Brook Model Distillery. Eight large registers, filled with names from every quarter of the globe, bear witness to the popularity of this exhibit, but even the well filled registers do not tell the full story of the immense crowds that thronged the distillery daily.

It has been a matter of pride with the Sunny Brook Distillery Company, to produce a whiskey of the highest grade and absolutely pure, and it was with the object of letting the people of the world know how the celebrated Sunny Brook Whiskey is made, that the Model Distillery was erected and operated as one of the great features of the Exposition.

The original distillery located on the Sunny Brook grounds in what is now the metropolis of Kentucky, began operation more than fifty years ago, the capacity at that time being ten barrels per day. Ten years thereafter the capacity was increased to twenty barrels, and about the year 1870 it became necessary to increase the capacity to fifty barrels per day, and again in 1885 to one hundred barrels per



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE MODEL SUNNY BROOK DISTILLERY,  
Showing Still and Mash Tubs.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE MODEL SUNNY BROOK DISTILLERY,  
Showing Doubler and First and Second Distillation Tanks.



SUNNY BROOK DISTILLERY, AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

View of the Company's plant, looking southwest from Broadway.

day, continuing at that rate until 1895, when the business of the Sunny Brook Distillery Company had increased to such an extent that it necessitated increasing the plant to two hundred barrels per day capacity.

From time to time since then the distillery has been increased to its present capacity of three hundred barrels per day, which, with a storage capacity of one hundred and seventy-five thousand barrels, makes it the unquestioned largest distillery of fine whiskey in the world.

The whiskies made in this distillery—both rye and sour mash—are distilled from the finest grain that can be procured in the market, and the barrels used for storing the finished product are made of cypress oak seasoned three years before being used for cooperage purposes.

Every barrel of Sunny Brook Whiskey is placed in steam-heated bonded warehouses, in patent racks, such as shown in the accompanying illustration, and left there for a term of years to insure a complete evaporation of all deleterious oils, so that, at the time whiskey is withdrawn for use it is fully matured, absolutely pure and palatable. These warehouses are in charge of United States Internal Revenue Storekeepers, and are continually under Government lock and key.



SUNNY BROOK DISTILLERY, AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

View in warehouse No. 12, showing the most modern and best equipped warehouse in the United States.

As a sort of side issue, the Sunny Brook Distillery Company feeds twenty-five hundred head of cattle from the by-products of the distillery, and it is generally acknowledged by expert cattle dealers that the quality of the grain used at this distillery is of such a high grade that the cattle fed at this plant bring the highest prices of any distillery-fed cattle in the State of Kentucky.

An important adjunct of this vast plant is the extensive Government bottling house for bottling whiskey in bond. This is operated under the direct supervision of the Government, and according to the revenue regulations no whiskey can be bottled under four years old. Each bottle bears a Government guarantee stamp over the cork, showing the exact age, strength and quantity of the whiskey contained therein.

Sunny Brook Whiskey Bottled in Bond is sold throughout the entire world, the export business of the Sunny Brook Distillery Company being quite a factor of their total output.

The principal office of the establishment is at Louisville, Kentucky, other offices being located in the larger cities, such as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, etc.

Each succeeding Exposition of large scope has noted the progress of the world in almost every line of human



SUNNY BROOK DISTILLERY, AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

View in mash house, showing big fermenting tubs full.



SUNNY BROOK DISTILLERY, AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

View from roof of warehouse No. 1, looking east on Lewis Avenue, showing warehouses Nos. 4, 6, 3 and 12.

employment. Ten years of progress now mark a greater advance of scientific knowledge than centuries have done formerly. In fact, there was no science a few decades back, or, if so called, it was exceedingly crude. It is no exaggeration to say that the Exposition of 1904 led all others in exploiting and illustrating the progress made in art and industry and in general scientific knowledge. In the inventions and improvements that were shown at the Exposition it was noticeable that those which have resulted in benefit to the physical body of man attracted the greatest degree of interest. In substantiation of this statement it will only be necessary to remind the visitors to the Exposition and the readers of this history of one of those exhibits. It was that of the Ideal sight Restorer, located in the Palace of Liberal Arts. It was an appliance for the massage of the eyes, the invention of the late Benjamin F. Stephens, of New York, and it arrested the attention of all who were interested in the ills that are always threatening the human family.

The Ideal Sight Restorer is an ingenious mechanical device made by the Ideal Company, of 239 Broadway, New York City. By its use massage of the eyes is accomplished in an effective and perfect manner. It fits the eyes over the closed eyelids, and is held in position by mere atmospheric pressure. The effect is soothing and delightful, no pain or unpleasantness accompanying the application. It is applied either at night or in the morning for from one to two minutes, or as long as the strength of the eyes will bear. The eyeballs are thus gently massaged and moulded to the proper or normal shape, and the nerve centers strengthened, conditions essential to good eyesight. It is intended to be a restorative and preservative, and a curative for near or far-sightedness, astigmatism and presbyopia or failure of sight from any cause, provided the eyes are not subject to reflex organic diseases.

The appliance consists of a pure Para rubber exhaustion ball about one inch and a half in diameter, with a press

button front and rear, and air tubes, proceeding right and left. The air tubes, after leaving the ball, curve to assume the parallel, and receive securely into their open ends the necks of two eyecups. The eyecups are made of the finest solid ivory, amber and shell-colored celluloid, are mathematically correct, and their interiors are so constructed as to correspond in size and shape with the normal eyeball. Each of the air tubes at its junction with the eyecup is surrounded by a metal band, and the tubes at this point are connected by means of a metal sleeve with right and left-hand screws proceeding at right angles from the metal bands. The operation

of this metal sleeve upon the screws brings together or separates the eyecups, so that they must correspond to the pupillary distance between the eyes.

When in operation the parts of the Restorer serve to exert both pressure and suction, simultaneously and equally upon each eye. In near and far-sightedness the eye is moulded to its proper shape, while the normal eye is strengthened and made more beautiful by the operation. A further function is the starting up and the maintaining of a vigorous circulation of fresh blood which brings nourishment to every portion of the eye. The germs of disease cannot stand the onslaught of healthy blood, and the vigorous circulation induced by the Restorer, it is said, eliminates them.

Those of experience say that no injury can result from the use of the Restorer, and the claim is made that persons who use glasses, presumably to correct any defect of vision, may be relieved of the necessity of wearing them.

It is said that John Quincy Adams, the "Old Man Eloquent," was one of the first men who appeared to understand the cause for the decline of vision, and he practiced upon himself his remedy

for preserving to old age the youthful luster and vigor of his eyes. His custom was to manipulate and exercise his eyes frequently with his fingers, always rubbing them inward towards his nose. This he did to restore the normal shape of the eye and to keep in vigorous circulation all its fluids necessary to the healthful condition of the eyes.



THE LATE BENJAMIN F. STEPHENS.

Mr. Stephens, the inventor of the Ideal Sight Restorer, was a native of New York, having been born at Coeymans, October 9, 1839. He died at Brooklyn, New York, October 16, 1903. He was a son of Nathan and Caroline (Parsons) Stephens, whose ancestors were among the early Connecticut colonists. He was educated in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and the University of Göttingen, Germany. In 1864 he became a hydraulic engineer and in 1870 he visited South America, exporting hydraulic machinery for the plantations of wealthy Spaniards. In 1878 he visited Europe and the year following he married Annie Lincoln Wickes, only daughter of William W. Wickes of Brooklyn. Since this he invented five different labor-saving devices, on which he received letters patent. The folly of wearing spectacles had long impressed him and in 1899, after great study, he invented and placed upon the market the Ideal Sight Restorer. The following year he wrote and published a book entitled "Perfect Eyes." Mr. Stephens possessed attributes that endeared him to those who came in contact with him. He was survived by Mrs. Stephens, three sons and two daughters, who are carrying on the splendid business he left.



It is only a comparatively short time since seamless rubber tubing was made almost entirely by hand. In consequence, the article produced was uneven in thickness and not uniform in size. Even at the present time there exists only one make of machine that can produce finished tubing without requiring a corps of skilled men, and without elaborate processes taking much time and expensive machinery.

At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in the Palace of Machinery, there was displayed this machine, representing the only ones of its kind made, standing, therefore, in a class alone. This machine was exhibited by John Royle and Sons, of Paterson, N. J., and was so simple it could be run by anyone of ordinary intelligence. Two horsepower was sufficient to operate it and produce rubber tubing as fast as the compound was fed into it—from forty thousand feet upward per day, according to the rapidity with which the operator supplied the feeder. Its simplicity and complete adequacy for the function which it had to perform made inspectors marvel—since tubing has been produced for so many years by elaborate and unsatisfactory methods.

For twenty years this pioneer company, John Royle and Sons, have been manufacturing tubing machines. If one were to compare this modern machine with some of the first models made, one would see a change in each separate part. There is not a detail which has not undergone remarkable evolution, so that now, for cheapness and rapidity of running and for perfection of the finished product, it has no peer. This is directly due to the persistent and untiring efforts of John Royle and Sons, whose careful attention has been directed toward every element and every point in the machine, with the result that it is built more nearly upon the lines of a machine tool than upon the lines that are usually followed for factory machinery.

By feeding strips of the rubber compound, two inches wide, into the throat, this wonderful machine will turn out tubing of any size, from the very smallest to hose two inches and a half in diameter, without any time wasted in filtering—the tubing being produced as fast as the compound enters the feeder. Absolutely seamless, smooth and uniform in texture and size, the product bears the test of the closest scrutiny. All the various demands made by a widely varied line of

mechanical work upon a rubber factory can be readily supplied by this machine—linings for garden, fire, steam and compressed air hose; stock for moulded articles, carriage tires, and innumerable other purposes.

The whole machine is built upon a sturdy iron pedestal, the interior of which is devoted to closet space for holding small tools, etc., and when the side drive is used, an inclosure for the bevel gears. This casting is in one solid piece, and forms a most reliable foundation upon which to build the superstructure of the working parts.

Superimposed upon the pedestal is the cylinder of the machine, which is so made at its forward end that different head sections may be used interchangeably upon the same bolts, and that changes of this nature may be quickly accomplished

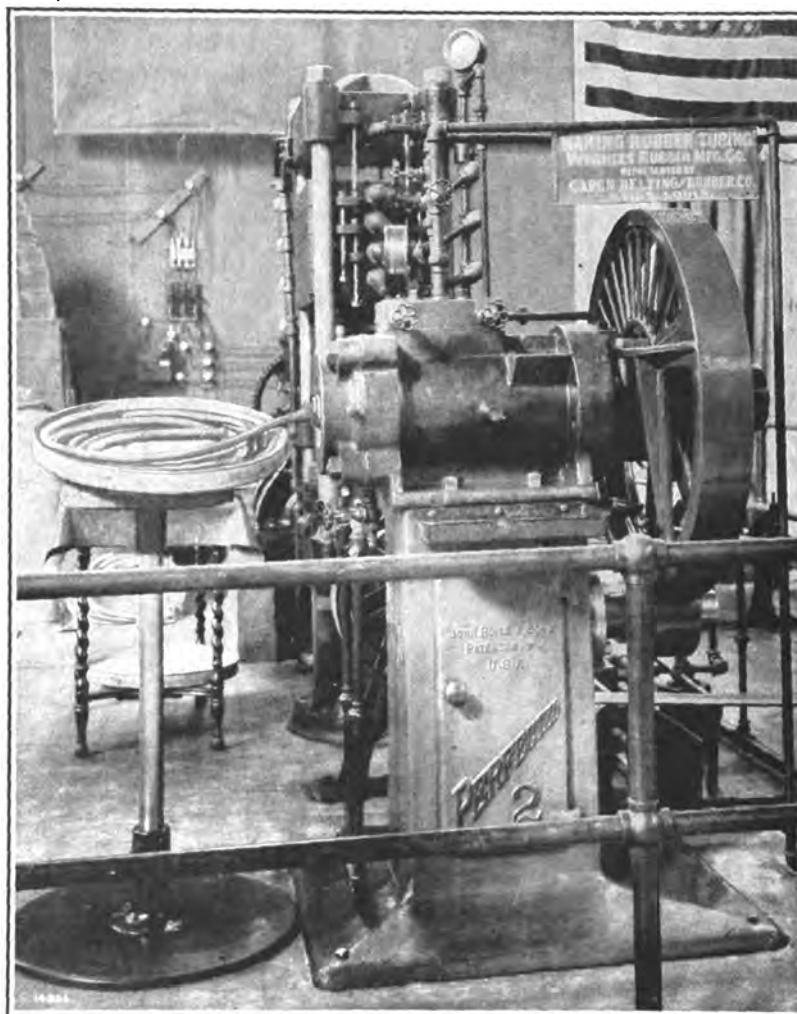
when desired. Toward the rear is the throat, which is so formed that a minimum effort is sufficient to keep the machine well fed. Internally, the machine is of novel construction. The barrel, which is three and a fourth inches in diameter, is in the form of a bushing, and is removable, thus providing a means, in the event of wear, for restoring the bore to its normal conditions. Surrounding the barrel is a series of carefully devised compartments, which are so arranged that by the proper application of steam or water there can be maintained an evenly graded temperature throughout the entire length of the stock-worm.

The machine is complete with either back or side drive, as preferred, together with cone pulleys and countershafts. When desired, a mechanism for moving a light fabric belt or delivery apron, by variable speed, can be supplied.

The four sizes in which these machines are built fit them to produce tubing from one-fourth inch in

diameter for druggists' sundries, where smoothness and evenness are especially necessary, to four-inch tubing to meet factory requirements, where strength and capacity of production are of prime importance. Any one of these machines can, by very simple changes, be made to produce tubing fully fifty per cent in excess of their normal die limits.

In its every detail the machine, as displayed in the rubber exhibit of the Voorhees Manufacturing Company, of Jersey City, New Jersey—where the visitor could see the machine in operation—called forth approval and acclamation on all hands.



FEED IT RUBBER AND IT GRINDS OUT HOSE.

When the Jury of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition came to the rubber-tubing machine of John Royle and Sons, which was turning out rubber tubing at remarkable speed in the exhibit of the Voorhees Rubber Manufacturing Company, of Jersey City, New Jersey, in the Palace of Machinery, a problem faced them. As the only machine of its kind, it could only take, under the rules, a silver medal in the distributing of awards. On the other hand, as a machine absolutely suited to its function, producing a perfect article at a speed impossible to exceed, the exhibit deserved an award much higher than the Jury were permitted to give. On every side, praise and surprise was accorded this machine, for the step made by John Royle and Sons was in advance of anything hitherto conceived of.

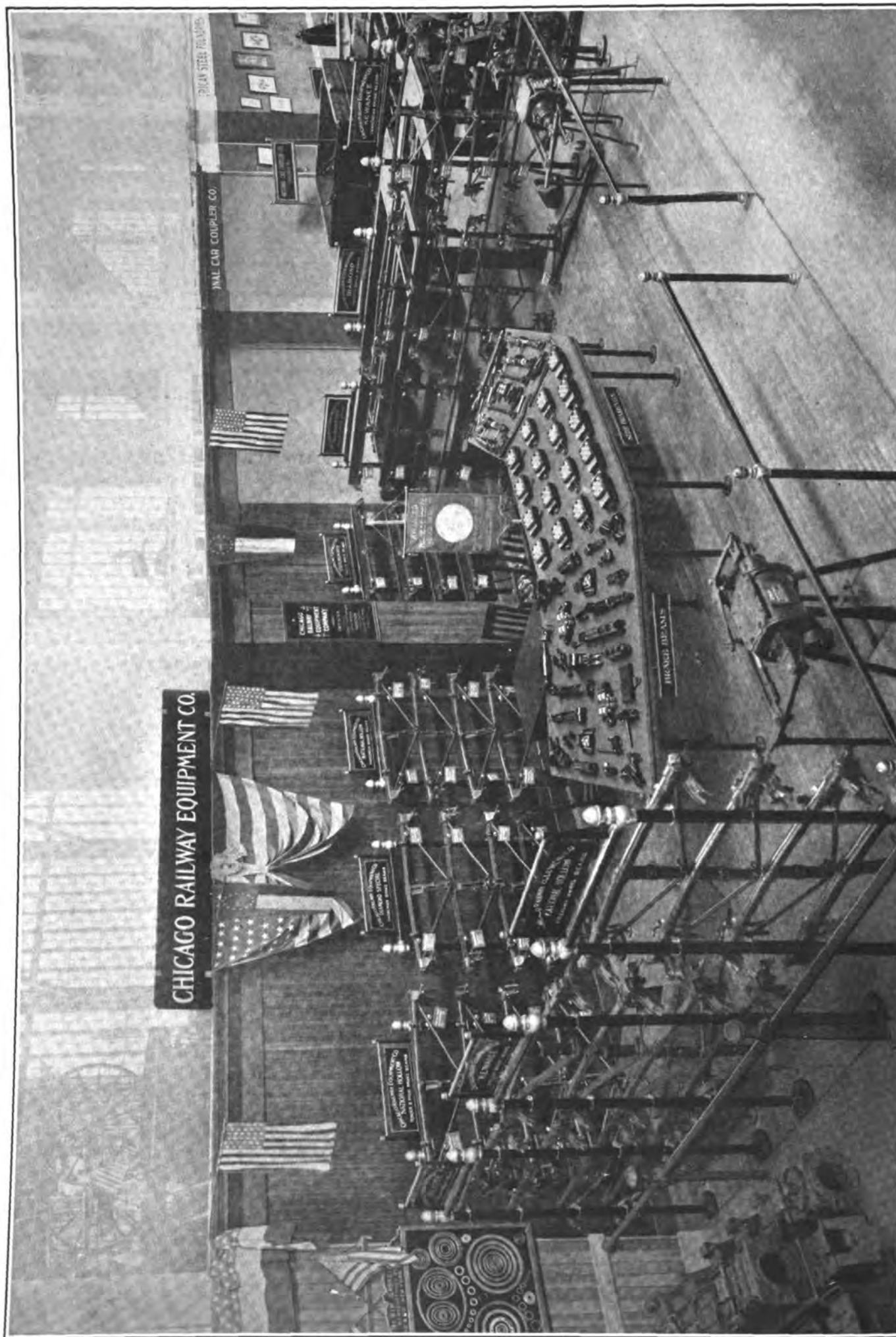


EXHIBIT OF THE CHICAGO RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

This very attractive exhibit consisted of a large display of Brake Beams of various types and capacities, "Creco" Side Bearings for all classes of railroad equipment, and "Creco" Slack Adjusters for both freight and passenger cars. The brake beams were displayed upon racks designed for the purpose; these racks enclosed three sides of the exhibit and formed a background for the balance of the installation. Several modifications of each C. R. E. standard well-known types of "Slack Adjusters" were shown: "National Hollow," "Keweenaw," "Diamond," "Creco," "Ninety-six," "Sterlingworth" and "Monarch." Each beam had a card attached giving the weight, capacity and deflection at C. R. E. standard loads. The "Creco" Slack Adjusters were shown at the front of the exhibit on either side, one for freight and the other for passenger use. The application to the freight car was shown by a table upon which the "Creco" Side Bearings were displayed, and the application to the passenger car was shown by a table upon which the "Creco" Side Bearings were displayed. The exhibit was well-lit and organized, showing a wide variety of mechanical components used in railway equipment. The left-hand side of the exhibit was devoted to the display of the brake beams, and the right-hand side was devoted to the display of the slack adjusters. The banner even at the rear of the table shows the highest awards were given for the brake beams, side bearings and slack adjusters. This Company's brake beams and side bearings were also on nearly all the cars and locomotives in the Transportation Building.

Pre-eminent among the important exhibits in the Transportation Building was that of the Chicago Railway Equipment Company of Chicago, Illinois, the pioneers and leading manufacturers of Metal Brake Beams, successful Anti-Friction Side-Bearings and Automatic Slack Adjusters. Few manufacturers of railway equipment have enjoyed the phenomenal success of this Company, and none have a more enviable reputation for anticipating and solving the problems created by the rapidly changing conditions of modern railway transportation, or for the efficiency or workmanship of its products.

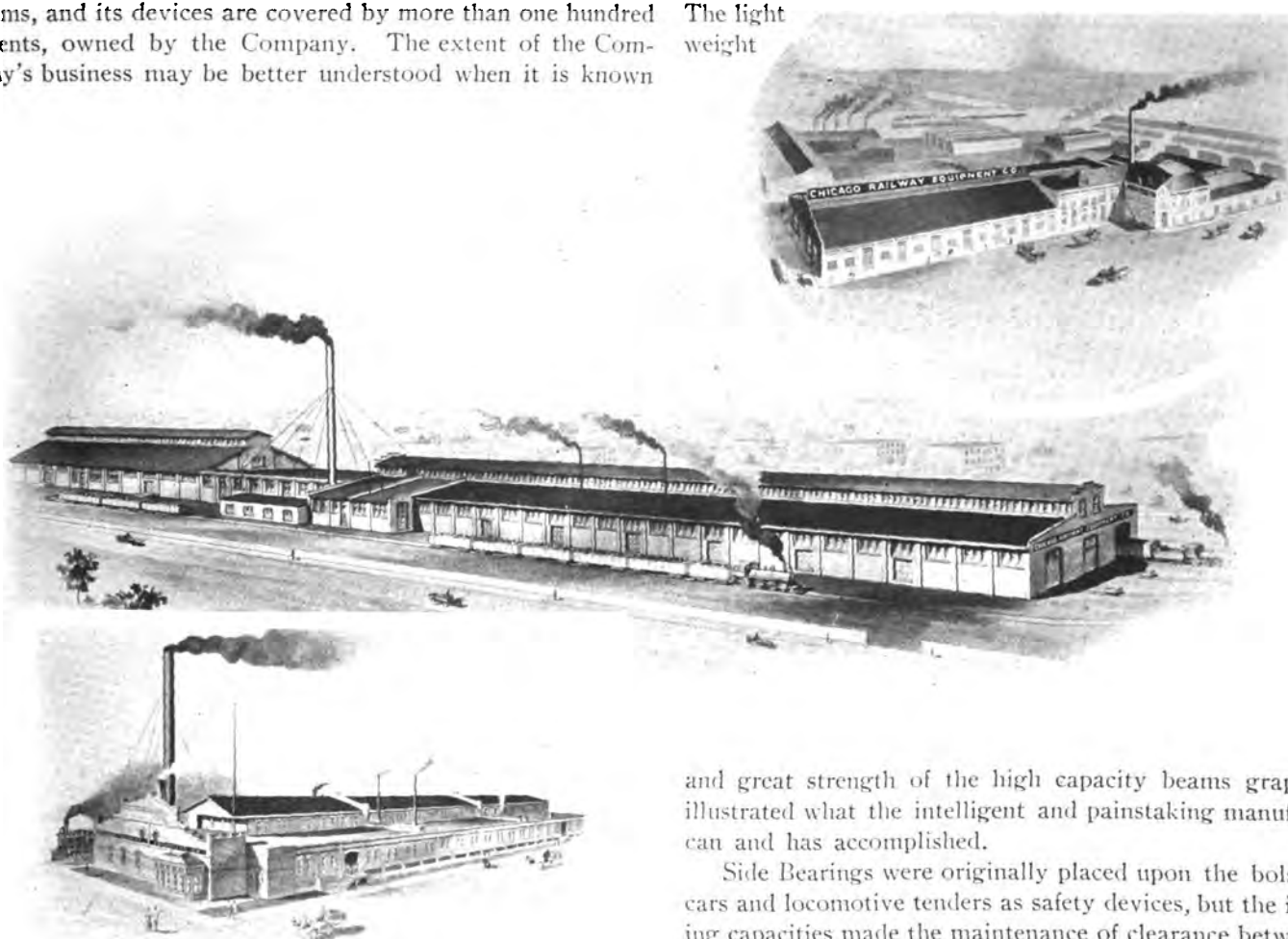
Since the inception of the Company in 1888, it has had the most skillful mechanical experts constantly engaged in experimental tests and investigations, and has been identified with every advance made in the methods of railway transportation pertaining to its devices. It is the only Company designing and manufacturing the highest classes of brake beams, and its devices are covered by more than one hundred patents, owned by the Company. The extent of the Company's business may be better understood when it is known

imperative demand for greatly increased braking power to overcome the enormous momentum. The Chicago Railway Equipment Company then produced a brake beam that operated successfully under the heavier pressures, and also interchanged with the beams formerly used in the lighter service. This achievement was appreciated by the railroad world in the adoption of the improved beams by the Pullman Company and leading Trunk lines.

The comprehensive and attractive manner in which the brake beams were displayed at Saint Louis by this Company made the exhibit unusually interesting and instructive. It was possible to follow the improvements made from time to time and study the relative values of the various types of beams by comparing their different weights, deflections at established loads

and ultimate strengths.

The light weight



and great strength of the high capacity beams graphically illustrated what the intelligent and painstaking manufacturer can and has accomplished.

Side Bearings were originally placed upon the bolsters of cars and locomotive tenders as safety devices, but the increasing capacities made the maintenance of clearance between the Side Bearing impossible, and disastrous friction resulted. The Anti-Friction Side-Bearings exhibited by this Company were designed to eliminate this friction, and have met with extraordinary success in face of the opposition and prejudice developed by the various failure of all other attempts to correct this trouble. This bearing is now generally used and accepted as solving this problem.

The ingenious Adjusters for automatically taking up the slack which is created by the wear of shoes and various other parts, represents a device that is seriously needed in order that the efficiency of the air brake may not be interfered with by slack in the transmitting medium.

The Chicago Railway Equipment Company for years has confined its efforts to the highest development of its few specialties. In the years of experiment conducted by it, the

that five millions of its various types of beams have been placed in service, over half of these being of the Hollow type originally manufactured.

Brake beams, everything considered, operate under more severe conditions than any other mechanical structure. The efficiency of the entire brake mechanism is seriously impaired, if its very purpose is not defeated, by the use of inadequate brake beams, and the importance of carefully selecting brake beams of proper strength and design cannot be over-estimated from the standpoint of safety to passengers and property.

Under the trying exigencies of heavy rapidly moving trains some few years ago the increase in weights and speeds of passenger equipment presented a difficult problem in the



Company has discovered that improvements in car bolsters have not kept pace with their kindred devices. The Company has embodied its investigations in a variety of patents on an improved form of bolster, and with a new and modernly equipped plant at Detroit is prepared to furnish bolsters which represent the latest developments in the art with reference to this detail of the railway car.

The growth of this Company has resulted in its acquiring and building other plants in addition to enlarging that of the Chicago plant. It now has plants at Chicago, Jersey City and Detroit, as illustrated on page 769, and also at Montreal and Walkerville, Ontario, and has offices in the principal cities of the country. The General Offices of the Company are in Chicago, Illinois. The highest prizes were awarded for all the devices exhibited, and the past promises a great future.

The invigorating and pleasant taste, the foaming and inviting appearance of beer or mineral water, is principally produced by its carbonic acid gas. This is kept in the liquid under pressure, and on reducing or removing this pressure the gas shows a tendency to escape. With the old process machine beer was bottled without pressure and practically allowed to run into an open vessel, coming in contact with the air; and the results were that the liquid lost considerable carbonic acid gas and was, moreover, exposed to infection from the outside air.

To avoid this, Henes and Keller Company, of Menominee, Michigan, have constructed and patented a machine by which the liquid is under continuous pressure during the entire process of bottling, and by which no loss of carbonic acid gas or infection can possibly occur.

These machines were shown in the Palace of Agriculture and their operation demonstrated to the visitors. The machines were connected with the necessary pressure apparatus, which included a power pump designed and built especially for this purpose by the Henes and Keller Company, being one of the methods of obtaining the required pressure. However, carbonic acid gas, a modern steam or hydraulic pump, can also be used to good advantage. Two kinds of fillers were shown by the Henes and Keller Company,

the Revolving Filler and the Improved Filler.

The Revolving Filler was designed with a special view to meet the requirements of large bottling establishments, owing to the great speed, the simplicity of construction, the very simple manner of cleaning the machine, on account of the entire interior being accessible by only removing the top cover; the revolving device, making it possible for the operator to stand in one position during the process of filling, and there being no hose connections, which are always difficult to cleanse properly.

Missouri's reputation as a breeder of fine stock was fully sustained in the Live Stock Department at the Exposition. One Missouri firm, L. M. Monsees & Sons, proprietors of the Limestone Valley Farm, near Smithton, Pettis County, Mo., was awarded seventy premiums on its famous herd of Jacks and Jennets, more than was received by all other exhibitors, in the same class, combined. Its

celebrated Jack, "Orphan Boy," and Jennet, "Belle of Limestone," were given grand prizes, a distinction that marked them as world champions. In the twenty-seven sections the prizes awarded it were as follows:

Jack, 4 years old or over, 1st and 2d prizes; Jack, 3 years and under 4, 2d and 5th prizes; Jack, 2 years and under 3, 1st and 6th prizes; Jack, 1 year and under 2, 2d and 3d prizes; Jack, under 1 year, 1st and 4th prizes; Jennet, 4 years old or over, 1st and 2d prizes; Jennet, 3 years and under 4, 1st and 2d prizes; Jennet, 2 years and under 3, 2d and 5th prizes; Jennet, 1 year and under 2, 1st and 5th prizes; Jennet, under 1 year, 1st and 4th prizes; Champion Jacks and Jennets—Jack, 3 years old or over, 1st prize; Jack, 2 years old or under, 1st prize; Jennet, 3 years or over, 1st prize; Jennet, 2 years or under, 1st prize; Grand Champions—Jack, any age, Orphan Boy, grand prize; Jennet, any age, Belle of Limestone, grand prize; Get of one sire—Four animals of either sex, any age, 1st and 5th prizes; Produce of one Jennet—Two animals of either sex, any age, 1st and 3d prizes; Aged Stud—Jack and four Jennets, 3 years old or over, 1st and 2d prizes; Young Stud—Jack and four Jennets, under 3 years, 1st and 3d prizes; Stud bred by Exhibitor—Jack and four Jennets, all 3 years old or over, 1st and 2d prizes; Premium Championship for breeder—Best showing of Jacks and Jennets in sections one to ten inclusive, as determined by the largest aggregate amount awarded to animals bred by any one breeder represented, 1st prize; Premium Championship for exhibitor—Best showing of Jacks and Jennets in sections one to ten inclusive, as determined by the largest aggregate amount awarded to animals owned by one exhibitor, 1st prize.

Monsees and Sons' first prize



ORPHAN BOY 696.

Grand Champion, World's Fair. A son of Mark, he by Tarkington's Napoleon. Dam, by Cecil Giant, he by Caldwell's Giant 32. Owned by L. M. Monsees & Sons, proprietors of Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo.



COUNTER PRESSURE BOTTLING MACHINES.

The exhibit of the Henes and Keller Company in the Palace of Agriculture at the World's Fair was always the center of a circle of interested spectators, who watched the operation of the Counter Pressure Bottle Filling Machines. These machines were connected with a compressed air tank used to force the liquid into the bottles, run by a special engine for that purpose. Careful examination and testing of their powers brought forth universal approval from the visitors, and this popularity has been accorded the machine everywhere. During the seven years in which the Henes and Keller Company have been established two thousand of these bottle fillers have been sold to the breweries and mineral water depots in the United States and in foreign countries, while distributing agencies have been established in all the large cities.

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 follows:

1st and 2d prizes; Jack, 3 years old  
 under 4, 2d and 3d prizes; Jack,  
 2 years and under 3, 1st and 2d  
 prizes; Jack, 1 year and under 2,  
 2d and 3d prizes; Jack, under 1 year,  
 1st and 4th prizes; Jennet, 4 years  
 old or over, 1st and 2d prizes; Jen-  
 net, 3 years and under 4, 1st and 2d  
 prizes; Jennet, 2 years and under 3,  
 2d and 3d prizes; Jennet, 1 year  
 and under 2, 1st and 3d prizes;  
 Jennet, under 1 year, 1st and 2d  
 prizes; Champion Jacks and Jen-  
 nets—Jack, 3 years old or over, 1st  
 prize; Jack, 2 years old or under,  
 1st prize; Jennet, 3 years old or  
 1st prize; Jennet, 2 years old or  
 1st prize; Grand Champions—Jack,  
 any age, Orphan Boy, grand prize;  
 Jennet, any age, Belle of Lime-  
 stone, grand prize; Get of sire—  
 Four animals of either sex,  
 any age, 1st and 3d prizes; Pro-  
 duce of one Jennet—Two animals of  
 either sex, any age, 1st and 2d  
 prizes; Aged Stud—Jack and four  
 Jennets, 3 years old or over, 1st and  
 2d prizes; Young Stud—Jack and  
 four Jennets, under 3 years, 1st and  
 3d prizes; Stud bred by Exhibi-  
 tor—Jack and four Jennets, 2 to  
 years old or over, 1st and 3d prizes;  
 Premium Championship for best  
 breeder—Best showing of Jacks and  
 Jennets in sections one to ten in-  
 clusive, as determined by the  
 largest aggregate amount awarded  
 to animals bred by any one breeder  
 represented, 1st prize; Premium  
 Championship for exhibition—Best  
 showing of Jacks and Jennets in  
 sections one to ten inclusive, as  
 determined by the largest aggregate  
 amount awarded to animals bred  
 by one exhibitor, 1st prize.  
 Monsees and Sons, proprietors



EMERSON'S PRIDE,  
1st Prize, Three-Year-Olds.

BLACK PRINCE,  
2nd Prize, Aged Jacks.

GOOD BOY,  
2nd Prize, Three-Year-Olds.

CAPT. ARCHIE,  
3rd Prize, Aged Jacks.

TAXPAYER,  
2nd Prize, Two-Year-Olds.

TIPTOP,  
2nd Prize, Aged Jacks.

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, FROM LUKE M. EMERSON'S PIKE COUNTY JACK FARM.

The distinction of leadership in the importation and breeding of mammoth jacks and jennets belongs largely to Luke M. Emerson, proprietor of the Pike County Jack Farm, at Bowling Green, Mo., whose stock captured thirty-seven prizes at the World's Fair. This farm is sixty miles northwest of St. Louis, 100 miles east of Kansas City, and twenty miles north of Hannibal. Mr. Emerson has imported over two thousand head of fine mammoth jacks, which is said to be more than all other importers combined. He goes himself to Spain and other sources of the best breeds and makes his own selection of the best animals. He has brought over as high as 380 head in one shipment. He also has a fine line of native breeds. A large number of the prize winners at the World's Fair were from this farm, where he keeps about three hundred fine jacks on hand. The farm has won first prizes at thirty-seven fairs and expositions, among them the Royal Agricultural Exhibitions in England. The great farm at Bowling Green is a development of over sixteen years, during which time Colonel Emerson has ransacked the countries of Europe for the best jacks and jennets and has bred some of the finest animals in the world. His market extends to other countries, a large number going to South Africa. The Pike County Jack Farm is an enterprise of large proportions and is the source of much of the best mule stock in the world. Mr. Emerson's jacks are all registered in the American Stock Stud Book.

winner were Orphan Boy, Mikado, Limestone Cap, Limestone Perfection, Lady Mackin, Belle of Limestone, Clarmont Belle, Limestone Duplex; Second prize winners—Limestone Duplex, Limestone Headlight, Miss Donley 2d, Pride of Limestone, Maggie Oneal, Limestone Bess, Limestone Wonder; Third prizes—Miss Donley, Dumonth, Limestone Corrector; Fourth prize—Clarmont D; Fifth prizes—Mammoth Star, Limestone Lady, Belle Oneal, Dumont; Sixth prizes—Clarmont Chief; Grand Champion—Orphan Boy, Belle of Limestone; Senior Champion—Orphan Boy, Lady Mackin; Junior Champion—Mikado, Belle of Limestone; Reserve Grand Champion—Limestone Perfection, Lady Mackin.

One of Kentucky's most famous productions is the old-fashioned, hand-made Sour Mash Whiskey distilled by the Old Times Distillery Company, at Old Times Park, Louisville, Kentucky, the same kind of whiskey that was made in Kentucky one hundred years ago. At the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893, by an international jury of awards, indorsed by Professor Wiley (the United States Government expert), the celebrated "Old Times" Whiskey received first prize, gold medal and diploma.

Eleven years later, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in Saint Louis, 1904, by a jury of awards consisting of whiskey experts from six great nations, in consultation with Mr. P. Hootor (the well-known whiskey man of New York City),

and Mr. Thos. S. Moore, of Bardstown, Kentucky (distiller of the well-known and popular brand which bears his name), "Old Times" was awarded Grand Prize, Gold Medal and Diploma for purity and general excellence. "Old Times," known as "the whiskey that made Kentucky famous," won at both great fairs in competition with all leading brands of the world with high credit, by reason of the fact that it is distilled, as it has always been, from the choicest grain, purest of limestone water, and under the old-fashioned process, which assures the highest standard of merit.

The Missouri Athletic Club, of Saint Louis, immediately upon the Grand Prize being awarded to "Old Times," adopted this brand for the exclusive use of its members.

"Old Times" Whiskey has been continuously distilled in the old-fashioned way without change of mode or method, or the introduction of any labor or money-saving devices. The "Old Times" Distillery Company's exhibits at both great world's fairs were visited by many millions of



OLD TIMES DISTILLERY COMPANY'S EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S FAIR.

people. This company's main offices are at Seventh and Main Streets, Louisville, Kentucky, with branch offices in each of the large cities of the United States. The officers of the company are: Chas. E. Lemmon, President; M. C. Donnelly,

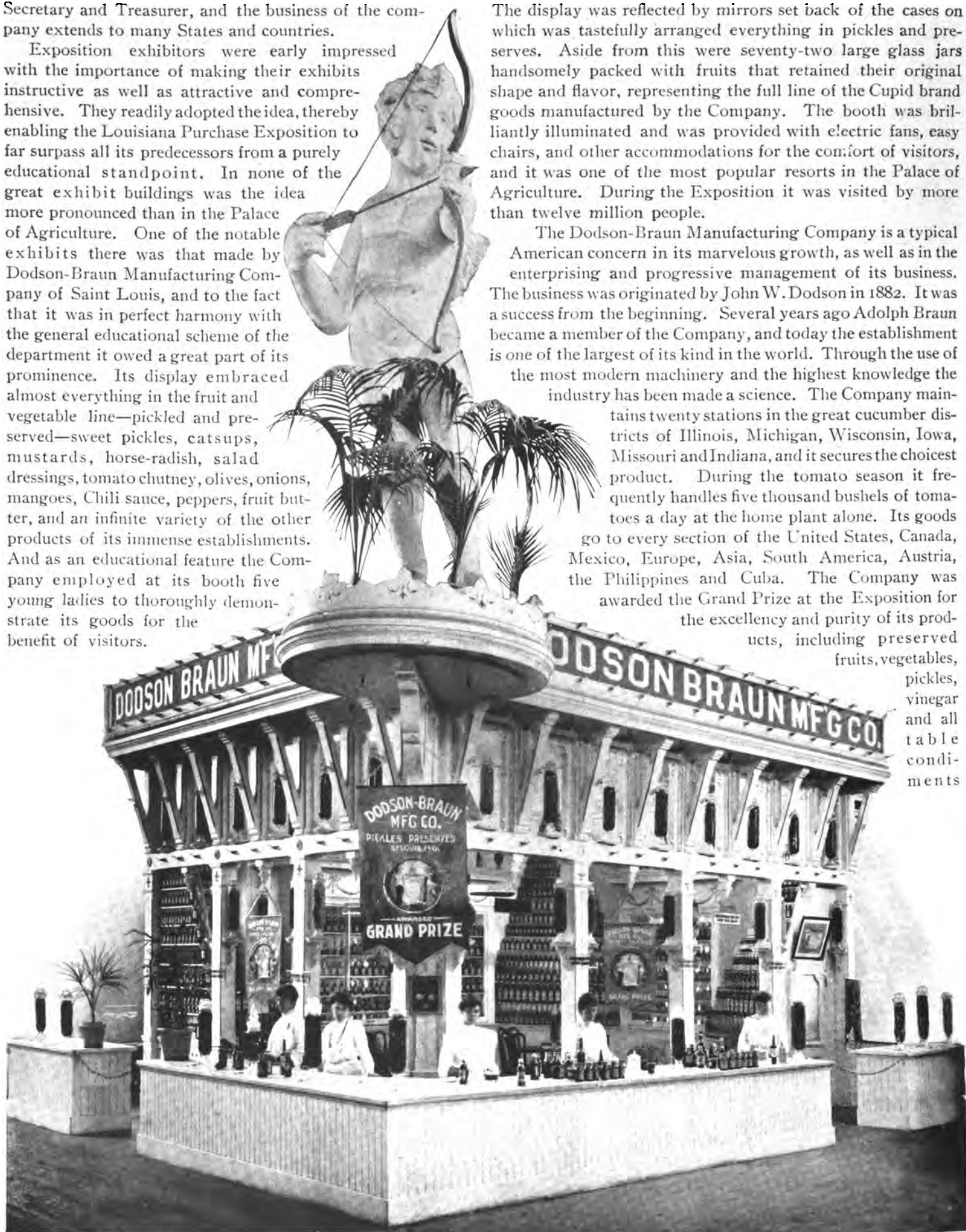
Secretary and Treasurer, and the business of the company extends to many States and countries.

Exposition exhibitors were early impressed with the importance of making their exhibits instructive as well as attractive and comprehensive. They readily adopted the idea, thereby enabling the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to far surpass all its predecessors from a purely educational standpoint. In none of the great exhibit buildings was the idea more pronounced than in the Palace of Agriculture. One of the notable exhibits there was that made by Dodson-Braun Manufacturing Company of Saint Louis, and to the fact that it was in perfect harmony with the general educational scheme of the department it owed a great part of its prominence. Its display embraced almost everything in the fruit and vegetable line—pickled and preserved—sweet pickles, catsups, mustards, horse-radish, salad dressings, tomato chutney, olives, onions, mangoes, Chili sauce, peppers, fruit butter, and an infinite variety of the other products of its immense establishments. And as an educational feature the Company employed at its booth five young ladies to thoroughly demonstrate its goods for the benefit of visitors.

The display was reflected by mirrors set back of the cases on which was tastefully arranged everything in pickles and preserves. Aside from this were seventy-two large glass jars handsomely packed with fruits that retained their original shape and flavor, representing the full line of the Cupid brand goods manufactured by the Company. The booth was brilliantly illuminated and was provided with electric fans, easy chairs, and other accommodations for the comfort of visitors, and it was one of the most popular resorts in the Palace of Agriculture. During the Exposition it was visited by more than twelve million people.

The Dodson-Braun Manufacturing Company is a typical American concern in its marvelous growth, as well as in the enterprising and progressive management of its business. The business was originated by John W. Dodson in 1882. It was a success from the beginning. Several years ago Adolph Braun became a member of the Company, and today the establishment is one of the largest of its kind in the world. Through the use of the most modern machinery and the highest knowledge the industry has been made a science. The Company maintains twenty stations in the great cucumber districts of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Indiana, and it secures the choicest product. During the tomato season it frequently handles five thousand bushels of tomatoes a day at the home plant alone. Its goods go to every section of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Europe, Asia, South America, Austria, the Philippines and Cuba. The Company was awarded the Grand Prize at the Exposition for the excellency and purity of its products, including preserved

fruits, vegetables, pickles, vinegar and all table condiments



DODSON-BRAUN MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S EXHIBIT, PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

This illustration shows the booth of the Dodson-Braun Manufacturing Company, of Saint Louis, manufacturers of the Cupid brand of pickles and preserves. It occupied eight hundred square feet of floor space in the Palace of Agriculture, and was finished in white, black and gold. In it were displayed samples of all the products of the Company's factory.





AN ENGLISH ROOM.

This beautiful and artistically furnished room constituted a yellow pine exhibit in the Forestry Building. The woodwork was treated with Luxeberry Wood Finish.



PHILIPPINE FORESTRY EXHIBIT.

This illustration shows desks, tables and other articles of furniture in the Philippine Forestry Exhibit that had been treated with Luxeberry Wood Finish.

manufactured under the careful processes by which this company has won the wide reputation it now enjoys.

When confused recollections of the Exposition resolve themselves into permanent impressions, among the latter will be, no doubt, the exhibits in the Forestry building and the many handsome interiors of natural woods, such as were shown in the State buildings, the Philippine Forestry exhibit, the yellow pine display, the Hoo-Hoo building and others.

The beautiful appearance of these woods was largely due to Berry Brothers' architectural finishes. Nature had supplied the raw material, but Luxeberry Wood Finish transformed it into a thing of beauty by developing the charms of grain and color, and imparting the mirror-like finish to the wood that called forth such general admiration from visitors. Practically all the varnish used on the fine woodwork of the buildings at the Exposition and of the many exhibits of native and foreign woods was Berry Brothers' Luxeberry Wood Finish.

The lesson intended to be taught by the exhibition of finished woods at the Exposition was the importance of a little varnish knowledge to the general public, as all persons building or refinishing a house should know enough about varnish to enable them to choose it wisely and without having to rely entirely on the opinion of their contractor or painter. The illustrations on this page were selected from a great number of buildings and exhibits of woods finished with the Luxeberry Wood Finish, and give an idea of the superior character of the article.

If the Philippine Islands had no other resources than their immense forests of fine hardwoods, the United States Government would be fortunate in their possession. The most extensive and magnificent display of woods made at the Exposition was that made by the Islands in the Philippine Forestry Building. There were more than fifteen hundred varieties, four hundred of which were of

high commercial value. Among the latter were the Narra, Calantas, Tindalo, Lauan, Acle and Molave woods, perfectly adapted to the manufacture of the very highest grades of furniture. The millions of visitors will remember the beautiful and artistic display of tables of every variety, desks, chests, wardrobes, cases and chairs that occupied a large section of the Philippine Forestry Building. The woods from which they were manufactured were equal to, if not superior, to the mahoganies and rosewoods of South America. The most attractive feature in connection with this furniture was the beautiful polish that had been given to it, which made more prominent the quality of the wood, and imparted to it a finish that aroused the admiration of every visitor. Every piece of furniture in the Philippine display had been treated with Berry Brothers' Luxeberry Wood Finish, a fact, that was not generally known among visitors, but true, nevertheless. In the main palace of Forestry, in all of the State and territorial exhibits, the same finish was used in adding charm to the beauty of the woods shown. In the Missouri and Michigan State Buildings, in the palatial structure erected by Brazil, and in almost every one of the more notable buildings at the Exposition, the Luxeberry Wood Finish was adopted because of the beauty it added to the raw material supplied by Nature.

The interior woodwork of many of the most handsome booths in all of the great exhibit palaces at the Exposition was made more attractive by the addition of the Luxeberry wood finish. It was also largely employed to beautify the interior trim in many of the foreign buildings on the Exposition grounds.

Berry Brothers' factory and main office are in Detroit, Mich., and those interested will receive from them, upon application, finished samples of wood and instructive literature upon the best methods of wood-finishing,



THE MISSOURI BUILDING.

Missouri's Building, the most expensive State structure, adopted the Luxeberry Wood Finish.



THE BRAZIL BUILDING.

This artistic structure was made more beautiful by being finished with Luxeberry Wood Finish.



THE MICHIGAN BUILDING.

Luxeberry Wood Finish was used to beautify the interior of Michigan's Building.

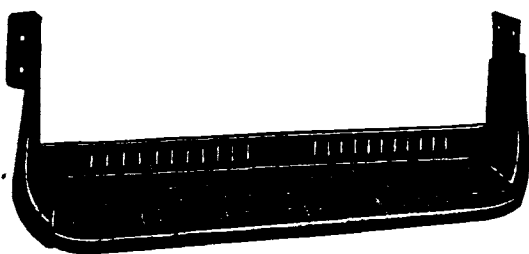
whether for the interior of the home or other uses.

In the Transportation building the Railway Appliances Company, of Chicago and New York, at Post 49, Aisle "E," made a fine display of the Q and C Bonzano Rail Joint in several forms, Q and C Bryant Rail Saw, Q and C Samson Rail Bender, American Guard Rail Fastener, Stanwood Step and Stanwood Ship Tread, Fewings Car and Engine Replacers.

All of these devices are in extensive use on both steam and electric roads in the United States and foreign countries.

The Q and C Bonzano Rail Joint is in general use on many of the large systems, one in particular having the densest traffic handled in the United States. The Bonzano Joint was awarded the silver medal of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Fewings Car and Engine Replacer is designed for successful handling and for rerailling cars and engines, and it is in use by systems operating the very largest type of modern

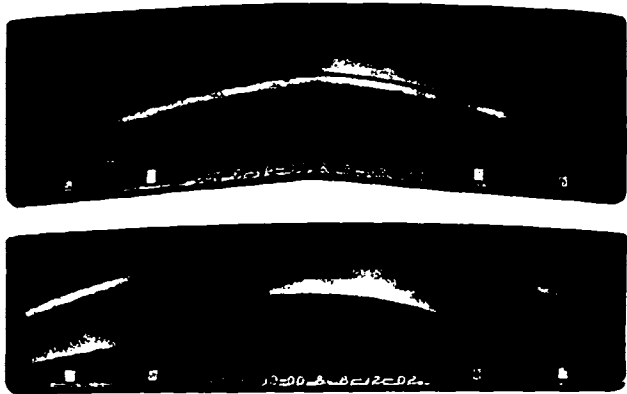


Q AND C STANWOOD CAR STEP.

The Stanwood Step was given the highest award. It is in general use on street cars throughout the country. It is designed to prevent the accumulation of dirt or snow and ice on the step.

In addition to the booth exhibit, the Railway Appliances Company should be mentioned for the Vestibule Diaphragms, with which the elegant daylight passenger train exhibited by the American Car and Foundry Company was fully equipped. The highest award, a bronze medal, was given to the Railway Appliances Company for its Ajax Vestibule Diaphragms, thus testifying to the excellent quality and high merit of the riveted form of diaphragm.

The Q and C Stanwood Car and Locomotive Step is a steel car-step which is in very extensive use on street cars throughout this country. The Running Boards of the Stan-



FEWINGS CAR AND ENGINE REPLACER.

The highest award offered in this class was a bronze medal, and this Replacer received it. The Replacer is designed for successful handling and rerailling cars and engines, and is in general use.



THE Q AND C BONZANO RAIL JOINT.

This joint is in general use on many of the large railway systems of the country. It was exhibited in several forms and was awarded a silver medal.

wood Tread type were shown on the Vandalia Company's engine No. 200, exhibited by the American Locomotive Works. These treads are designed so as to permit water and snow dropping through, and thus avoid accumulation of ice which makes solid running boards a source of danger. The Stanwood step received the highest award.

In the Automobile Section this Company had in the Oldsmobile Company's booth one of the Oldsmobile Railroad Inspection Cars, for which the Railway Appliances Company is the exclusive agent in the United States.

The Oldsmobile cars are especially fitted for track, bridge and all other railroad inspection work. A large

number of them are now in use in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and not a few have been sent to Europe. They



OLDSMOBILE RAILROAD INSPECTION CAR.

These cars are used for track, bridge and other railroad inspection work. They are rapidly coming into use in America and foreign countries.

have been proven to be thoroughly practical, and it is but a question of time until they will be in general use on most of the steam and traction roads of America and Europe.

The Company is now filling orders for these cars from every section of America, and their construction has

become a very important branch of the company's business.

The Rail Saw and Rail Bender exhibited by the Company are in very extensive use throughout the United States and are especially adapted for their class of railway work. There is hardly a railway system in the country that has not adopted these machines because of their superior qualities as compared with all other machines intended for the same purpose. An expert is not required to handle them, and they can be moved from one point to another with the greatest ease, facts that have influenced many.



Q AND C BRYANT PORTABLE RAIL SAW.

The portable saw shown above is especially adapted to railroad work and in recent years has been placed on many of the important systems.

"Art, Pureness, Comfort, Economy"—this quotation was taken from the beautiful Konti bas-relief which was exhibited at the "Colonial Model Home" of the American Radiator Company at the Saint Louis Fair. It declares the entire range of objects demonstrated by the use of the highly perfected products of this Company for making homes, churches, schools, stores, offices—all buildings—more reliably comfortable and with good practical economy.



IDEAL COKE BOILER.

These boilers are especially made for burning coke and they produce the most thorough and economical results.

This exhibit particularly illustrated the application of "American" radiators and "Ideal" heating boilers (made for steam and hot water) to the problems of home comfort, home cheer and furnishings.

The visitors who saw this exhibit will not soon forget the delightful impressions which they received from the partial representation produced in this exhibit of a Colonial home completely furnished in inexpensive yet exquisite taste, and representing a structure which in its complete form would cost about \$5,000. The impressions of the very salutary improvements worked into the designs and ornamentations of the radiators made by this Company, as compared with the crude models of even a decade ago, are lasting. The lady visitors were especially pleased with the special pains taken to elevate all the features of the exhibit to their viewpoint, and freely expressed their pleasure with its rich simplicity.

The "American" radiators are so choicely modeled and moulded, so carefully finished in detail, that when decorated they very much assist to furnish the rooms in which they are placed. They are made in about thirty-six plain, semi-ornate and extra artistic designs and in many different shapes, for narrow and contracted spaces, for corners, bay-window seats, side walls, etc.

The exhibit served a very beneficial purpose in showing how to select and decorate radiators for certain rooms and odd places; and how to make them harmonize with the woodwork or color schemes of rooms. This was well demonstrated by a white enameled radiator located in the upper sleeping room, which very tastefully blended with the light blue decorations of the dainty little apartment. A radiator of the "Rococo" type, decorated in black Bauer-Barff, and located against the Flemish oak wainscoting of the dining-room, illustrated the fine degree of consonance which can be established between a radiator and a dark wood background. An exquisite pattern called the "Verona," in the lower hall, with its elegant ornament and surface, as smooth as polished bronze and richly gilded, illustrated the idea of artistic symmetry

and refinement in art iron work. Although these goods are now more extensively used than any others in all classes of homes, from the modest four-room cottage way through the entire range of domiciles to the chateaux of France, the homes of English royalty, the castles of the Rhine, the United States Embassy at Peking, the palace of the Crown Prince of Japan, it should be remembered that these radiators are also made in every adaptable form for all classes of public buildings.

The warming radiator is a very welcome instrument in the uptrend of human affairs towards more harmonious conditions of living, assemblage and industry. Modern social and industrial developments as manifested in our high storied office buildings, universities, opera houses, auditoriums, etc., have been much assisted by reason of the uniformly distributed comfort insured by the "American" cast-iron sectional radiators.

Many years ago this Company, with a view to making their radiators more effective from viewpoints of economy and efficiency, added one line of "Ideal" cast-iron heating boilers for generating steam and circulating hot water. Today they make thirty-six different types bearing this trade name and suitable to all fuels—coke, hard coal, soft coal, lignite, wood

or gas. One line is made especially for burning gas-house or process coke and is growing rapidly popular because of its eminent fitness for the purpose, and further because of the ease of handling, economy, smokeless character and cleanliness of the fuel.

The Company also makes several patterns of "Ideal" tank water and laundry heaters, for supplying a constant faucet service of hot water and for heating flatirons, for domestic and other uses. They are very extensively used for furnishing hot water for homes, hotels, barns, liverys, green-houses, poultry-houses, stock raising, bottling concerns, church



A "COLONIAL MODEL HOME"

This novel booth was in the Manufactures building. It displayed the simple application of "American" radiators and "Ideal" heating boilers, made for steam and hot water. The home was completely furnished and represented a structure which, in its complete form, would cost about \$5,000.

baptistries, swimming pools, barber shops, engine houses, and to prevent water from freezing in fire extinguisher tanks and railroad tanks, etc. Standing always ready to serve the public through thousands of expert and competent selling connections, the Company cordially invites every interested property owner to send for valuable booklets. The Company maintains branches and warehouses in all parts of the United States. The business is thoroughly localized, with goods always near at hand for prompt service and accommodation of the public through all responsible dealers in heating apparatus, heating contractors, plumbers and steam fitters engaged in planning and erecting warming outfits. Address inquiries: American Radiator Company, Department 56, Chicago.



VERONA RADIATOR.

The Verona patterns illustrate the idea of symmetry and refinement in art iron work.



It was naturally presumed that only persons having some technical knowledge of mechanics would be greatly interested in the exhibits of machinery at the World's Fair, but this presumption proved wrong. Of the millions of visitors to the Machinery building but a small percentage were persons familiar with machinery, yet this department was one of the most interesting at the Exposition. This is explained to a great extent by the many working exhibits that were installed. The intricate and ponderous machinery in motion aroused the interest of the layman as well as the admiration of the skilled artisan. Many of the greatest machinery manufacturing concerns in the world were represented in the building and a large proportion of them by live exhibits. As an educational department the Palace of Machinery was surpassed by no other department of the Exposition.

Among the more notable companies that were represented by working exhibits was the Platt Iron Works Company of

apparatus. The success of the operation of the condensing apparatus in connection with the Corliss engine was testified to by the Exposition by the award of a gold medal to the Platt Iron Works Company.

Under its contract with the Exposition the Platt Iron Works Company also installed a condensing apparatus in connection with the Hamilton-Holzwarth Steam Turbine of 1,000 kilowatts. The machinery furnished consisted of a surface condenser of 7,000 square feet capacity, a Smith-Vaile cross compound crank and fly wheel pumping engine, having a capacity of 6,000 gallons of circulating water per minute through the condenser. In this connection a Smith-Vaile two-stage dry vacuum pump, together with a vertical crank and fly wheel dry vacuum pump and all the necessary accessories for a complete condensing apparatus for the steam turbine was also supplied by the company. This exhibit was successfully operated by the company for the benefit of

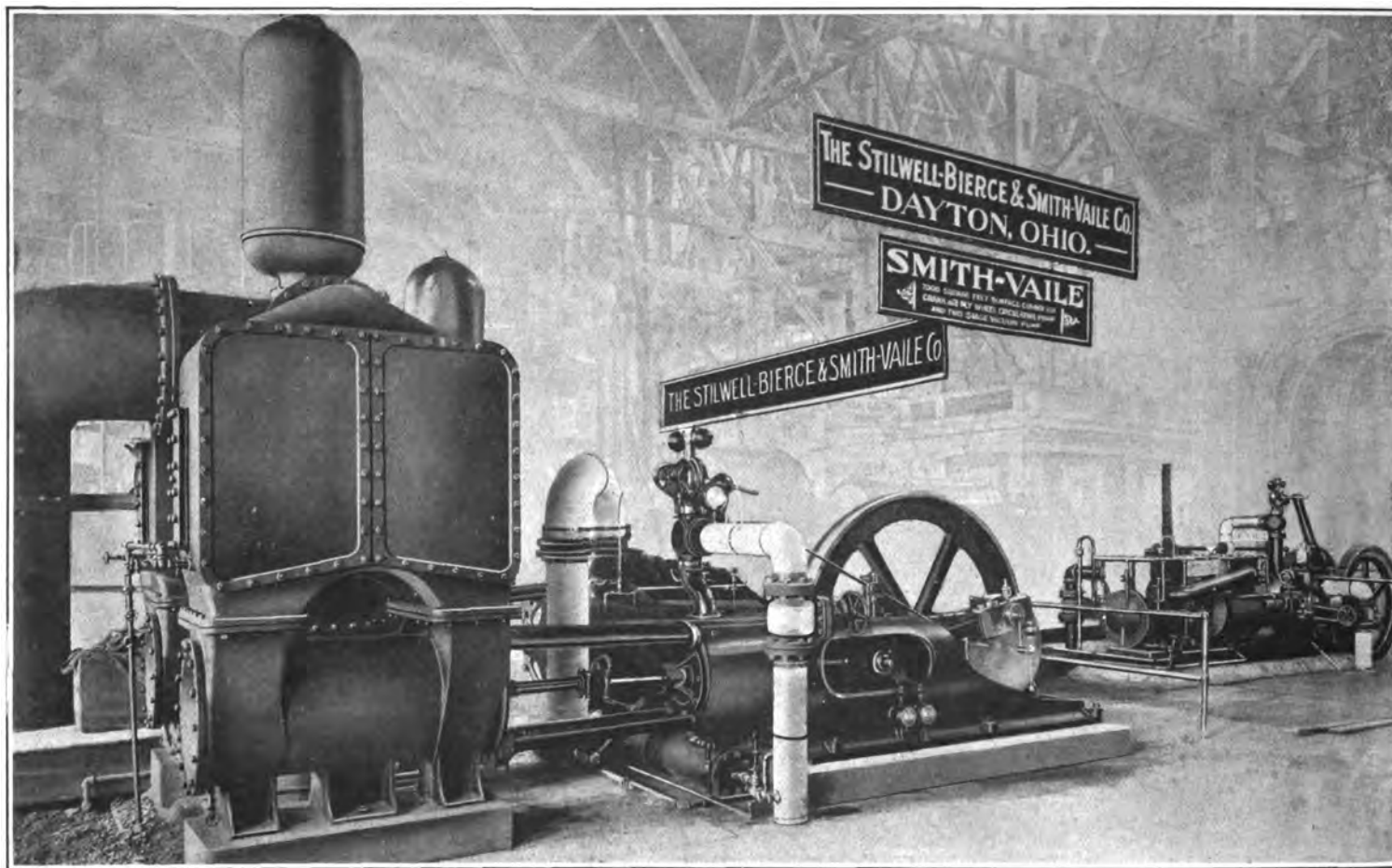


EXHIBIT OF THE PLATT IRON WORKS COMPANY.

Showing improved condensing and feed water pumping machinery, which was used in connection with the Hooven-Owens-Rentschler Corliss engine and the Hamilton-Holzwarth turbine. This exhibit was successfully operated for the benefit of visitors and attracted the attention of everybody possessing mechanical knowledge.

Dayton, Ohio, successor to the Stilwell-Bierce and Smith-Vaile Company, the greatest manufacturers of water power machinery in the world, the company that manufactured the splendid 5,000 horse power turbines in use at Niagara Falls.

The company's greatest exhibit was covered largely by a contract it had with the Exposition Company, which was completely and successfully carried out by it. This contract was the furnishing of condensing apparatus for the 3,500 horse power Corliss engine. The apparatus consisted of a surface condenser of 4,000 square feet capacity, together with a Smith-Vaile compound condensing circulating pump of the rotative valve type and having a capacity of 2,000 gallons of water per minute; and a Smith-Vaile wet vacuum pump with all the necessary accessories to complete the condensing

visitors, and attracted the attention of everybody who had any knowledge of machinery.

For feeding the high pressure boilers in the boiler house of the Exposition plant the Platt Iron Works Company installed a Smith-Vaile duplex, end-packed double plunger boiler feed pump, and one marine type of vertical boiler feed, single cylinder pump, both of which commanded great attention from mechanics and performed their duty in a highly satisfactory manner throughout the entire period of the Exposition.

The company had another interesting exhibit at the United States Government Geological Survey fuel-testing station on the Exposition grounds. All the machinery in this exhibit was loaned to the government by the Platt Iron Works

Company for testing purposes solely. It consisted of one 600 horse power Stilwell cast iron heater, one boiler feed pump for feeding 600 horse power boilers and one pump for jacket water for the Westinghouse gas engine employed at the station. At the close of the Exposition the Government decided to extend the period of its fuel tests and the machinery was loaned to it until these tests were completed.

The Company has had an extensive experience in the designing, construction and operation of pumping machinery of every type, and with an engineering and designing corps unexcelled in this line it is enabled to guarantee patrons that their requirements will be fully met in efficiency, workmanship, operation and durability. It has made pumping machinery for municipal water supply a specialty, and the general satisfaction that its pumps have afforded in the past is a guarantee that in point of durability and efficiency they

of fuel; or the advantage may be applied partly to give increase of energy, and partly for economy.

In the east end of the Machinery building the Company maintained an office and had an exhibit of small pumps.

The Platt Iron Works Company, successor of the Stilwell-Bierce and Smith-Vaile Company, is one of the great manufacturing institutions of America. Its immense plant, located at Dayton, Ohio, on the bank of the Mianii River, covers an area of several acres and employs many hundreds of men. Besides the machinery mentioned, the Company manufactures cottonseed, linseed and corn oil mills, filter presses, steam and power pumping machinery, Victor turbines of from ten to two thousand square feet capacity, feed water heaters and purifiers, abattoir machinery, and much other kindred machinery. The Company maintains branch houses and agencies in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Saint Louis, Chicago, Baltimore,

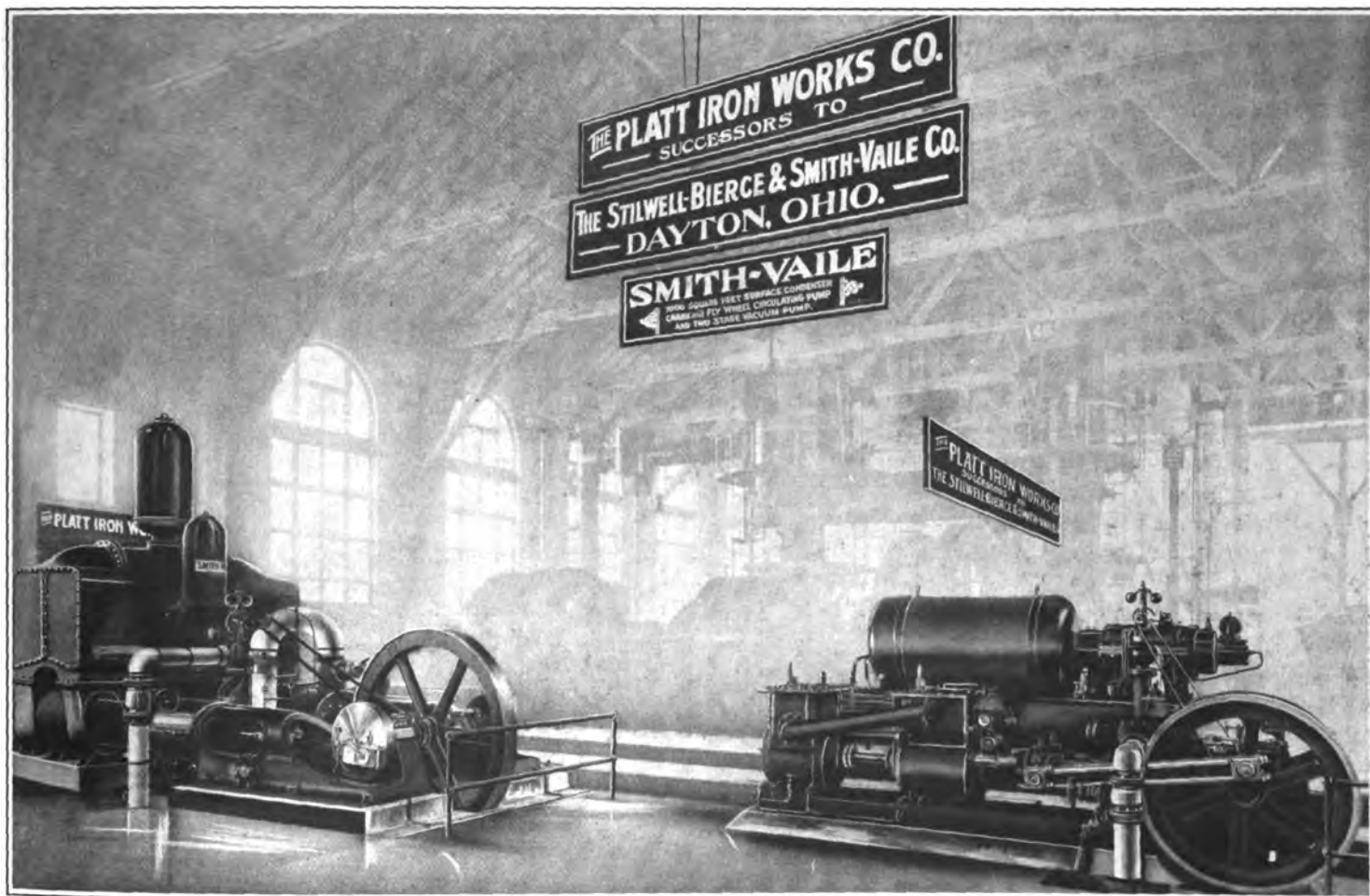


EXHIBIT OF THE PLATT IRON WORKS COMPANY.

Showing the 7,000 square feet surface condenser, crank and fly-wheel circulating pump and two-stage vacuum pump, which formed part of the Exhibitors' Power Plant.

are not surpassed. The Company's designs incorporate the latest improvements, and the material that enters into their construction is selected with the greatest possible care.

The Company also manufactures a complete line of air compressors of the straight line type, as well as duplex, single and multiple stage compression; steam actuated with simple or compound steam cylinders, or belt-driven, for pumping deep wells, elevating fluids, operating railway signals, pneumatic tools, hoists for mining purposes. It also manufactures a complete line of condensing apparatus, the advantage of using which is obtained by a reduction in the amount of steam consumed, that is, less water to be evaporated by the boilers and consequently less fuel; or greater power may be obtained with the same consumption

Pittsburg, Cleveland, New Orleans, Dallas, San Francisco, Atlanta, Salt Lake, Los Angeles, Kansas City, and in London, England. The plant at Dayton has been manufacturing devices for heating and purifying feed water for more than thirty-five years, and its product goes to every civilized country of the globe. For the Munoz Boiler Company, the plant manufactures the Munoz water tube boiler, which is conceded to be the finest boiler made.

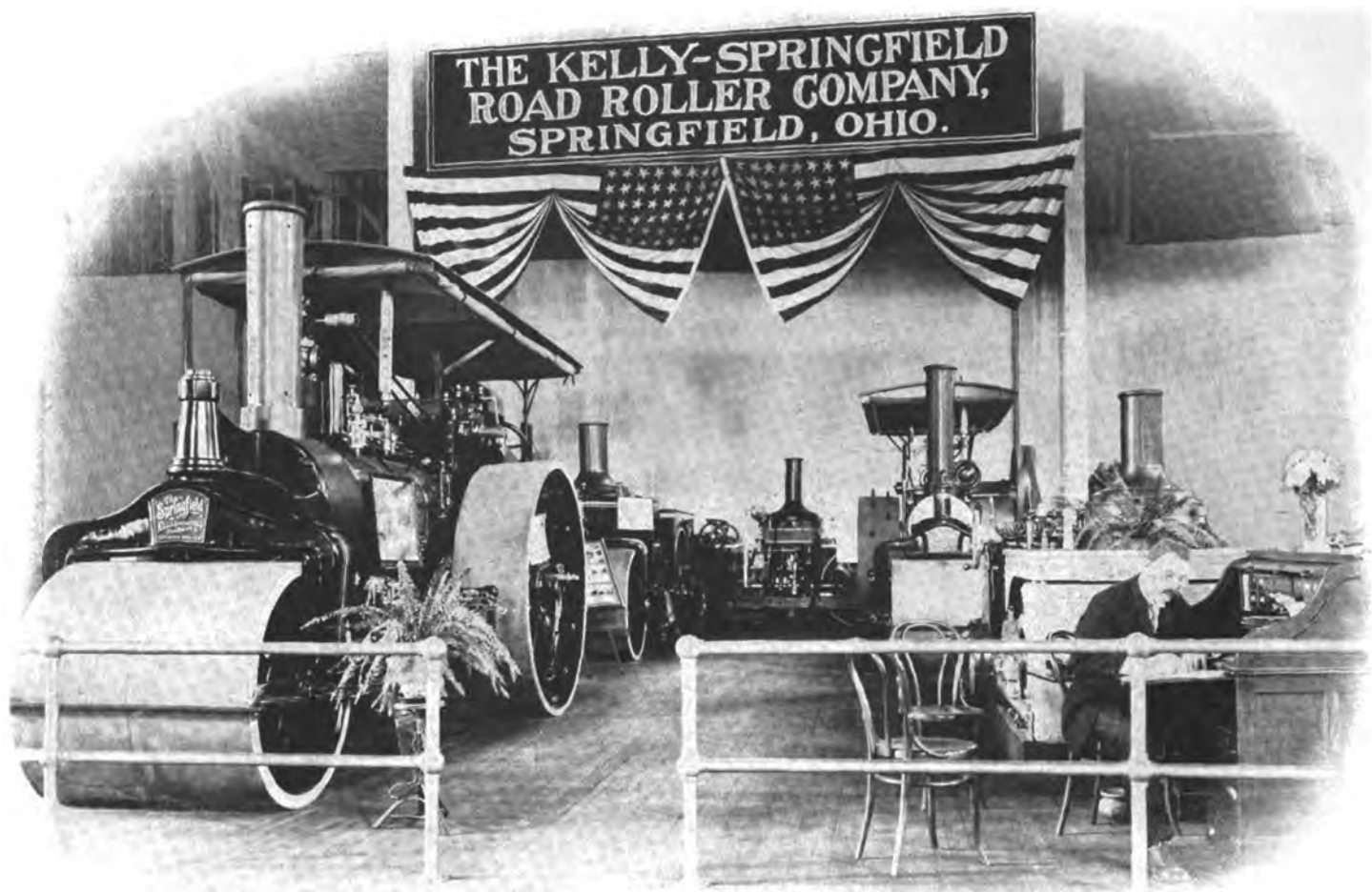
The Platt Iron Works Company was organized especially to take charge of the business that had been so well established by the Stilwell-Bierce and Smith-Vaile Company. In the past third of a century the plant has been enlarged several times because of the increasing demands for its products, and an even greater growth in the future is assured the new company.

At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in the Palace of Liberal Arts, there were displayed by the Kelly-Springfield Road Roller Company, of Springfield, Ohio, steam machines designed for road construction in all its details, either in breaking up the surface of old and uneven roadways, rolling and consolidating new roadways, and rolling and fitting the foundation for all kinds of paving.

One of these machines was shown fitted with spikes for tearing up old roadways. The spikes were in the rear or main drive wheels of the roller, and in use have a tearing or disintegrating motion as well as a puncturing one, so as to thoroughly loosen the surface of the hardest roadway, and what is especially desirable, loosen it to regular depth. After the road is thoroughly torn up, the spikes are easily replaced by smooth plugs, and the machine is ready for use as a roller.

Tandem rollers—of new design—in sizes of three and a half tons to ten tons, used for rolling asphalt, golf grounds, brick pavements, roadways, etc., were also displayed by this company at the World's Fair. Different from all others, because the engines were low on the main frame, thus doing away with the objectionable features of the old tandem rollers in not being top heavy or likely to tip over, even if the grade were as great as twenty-five per cent. They were supplied with a vertical boiler, horizontal engine and a patented front gear, which allowed the wheel to pass over obstacles without disturbing the center of gravity of the roller.

Rollers built by this company, by reason of their great power and heavy steel gearing, may be used as locomotive engines for pulling heavy loads. They are also fitted, when desired, with band wheel for transmitting power for driving



MACHINES WHICH MAKE GOOD ROADS.

Machines of from three and one-half tons to twenty tons weight were displayed by the Kelly-Springfield Road Roller Company in the Palace of Liberal Arts at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Two of these were run by electricity to give the visitor opportunity to see them in working form. Remarkable were their patent beveled wheels for finishing the surface of a highly crowned macadam road; their adjustable spikes, by means of which their wheels could do the work of plows; and the gear of the front wheel, which permitted it to pass over obstructions without disturbing the center of equilibrium of the machine. In the tandem machine on exhibition here, the engine had been placed low on the main frame, so that the old danger of toppling over was entirely eliminated, and the machines could be worked sidewise with success upon a twenty-five per cent incline. The machines were universally recognized as the best upon the market, and a number of them were sold to parties visiting the Exposition, among the buyers being the City of Saint Louis, which had ordered the new eight-ton tandem displayed in the Kelly-Springfield exhibit.

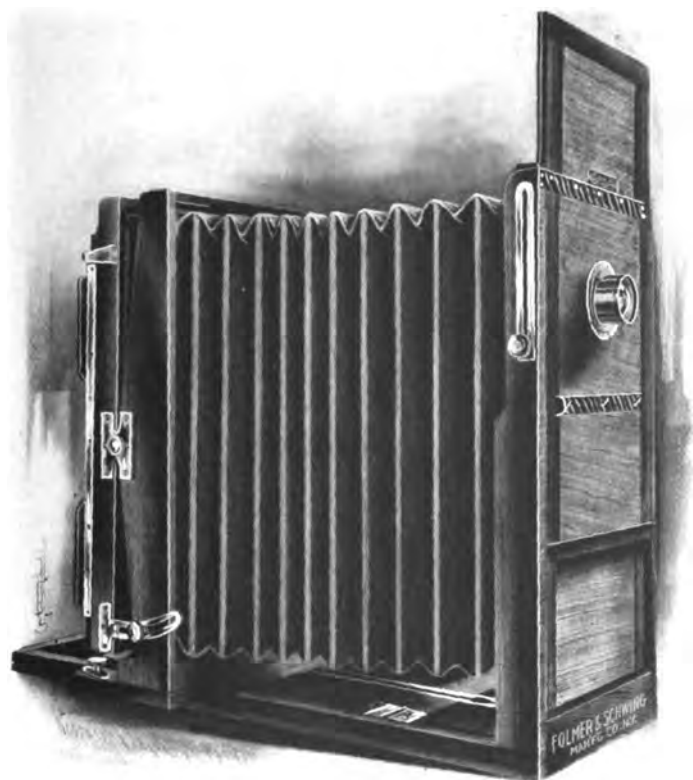
In proportion to its weight, the engine and boiler of this machine were very large, giving an unusually high driving power over the worst obstacles and steepest inclines. Cast steel had been substituted for cast iron in many of the working parts, so that the rigidity, strength and power of the larger roller had been preserved with the advantages of lighter machine. Its water capacity and coal capacity were comparatively large, the boiler and longitudinal steam compartments being so designed as to enable the roller to work forward or backward, even on steep grades.

stone crushers, concrete mixers and other machinery needed in a contractor's or municipal plant. They may be fitted with corrugated wheels for rolling embankments.

In every State and Territory Kelly-Springfield machines are being used, and they are being imported by Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, South American countries, Philippine Islands, Haiti, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, and other countries.

At the World's Fair in 1893 their excellence was recognized by the award of the First Premium, and they received the Highest Award at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.





THE "SKYSCRAPER" CAMERA.

At every Universal Exposition that has been held the camera has played a conspicuous and important role. At all of them it has been assigned the duty of preserving by photographs their most commanding features. Pictures, perfectly made, often give a better idea of a subject than the most thoroughly written text matter, which is

the best explanation of the camera's value in connection with Expositions. The photographer selects and makes permanent the most wonderful things shown at Expositions for future generations. The camera, with its operative, is therefore an educator. Following the same line of reasoning, the best camera in the hands of the most expert operator excels as an educational factor.

The official photographs at the Exposition were made under the direction of the Official Photographic Company, and it is no exaggeration to say that they are the finest examples of the photographers' art that have been produced at a World's Fair. The Official Photographers used, exclusively, cameras made by the Folmer & Schwing Manufacturing Company, of New York, because they believed them to be, without doubt, the manufacturers of the most perfect cameras made in America. The magnitude of the work of photographing the Exposition demanded apparatus of the highest grade that could possibly be secured and the Official Photographers, thoroughly realizing that fact, did not hesitate in their selection of the Folmer & Schwing cameras, as experience, which had embraced every test, had taught that they possessed qualities unequalled by

any other make of camera. Most of the illustrations in this history were made from photographs furnished by the Official Photographic Company and were, therefore, made with cameras manufactured by the Folmer & Schwing Company.

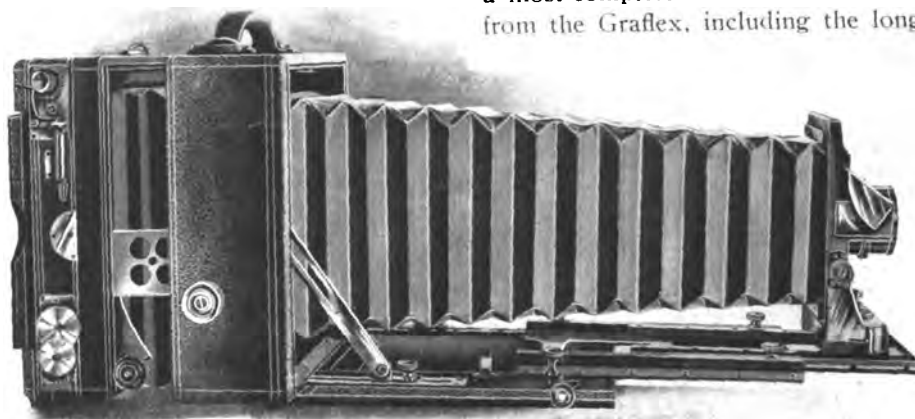
The Folmer & Schwing Manufacturing Company have furnished a great amount of apparatus to the various departments of the United States Government. Many of the largest hospitals, colleges, and agricultural experiment stations use, exclusively, apparatus designed by them to meet their individual requirements. Among the many cameras which the Company manufactures is the "Graflex," which has given it a world-wide reputation. These cameras, being designed with especial reference to the photographing of rapidly moving objects, and by means of an optical mirror placed within the cameras permit of the object photographed being seen full size and right side up on the focus screen at the instant of exposure.

The practical value of these features can readily be seen by even the novice, as aside from the ability to photograph objects in rapid motion, the elimination of all uncertainty as to definition and proper placing on the sensitive plate is of inestimable value.

Graflex Cameras are in great demand by journalist photographers, as these special features are not provided in a practical manner by any other instrument.

The Folmer & Schwing Manufacturing Company make a most complete line of cameras and special apparatus, aside from the Graflex, including the long focus Reversible Back

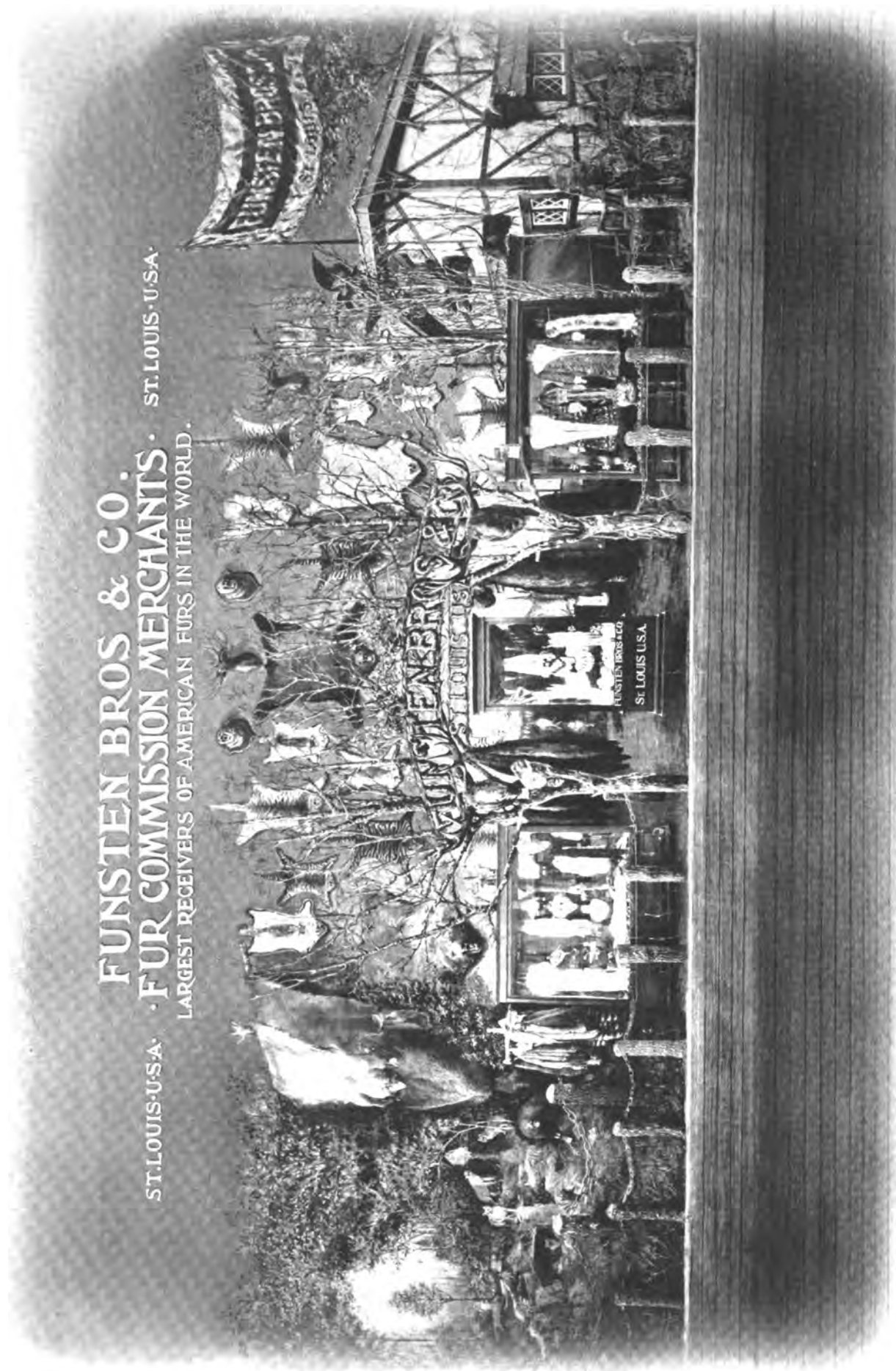
Graphics, Stereoscopic Cameras of several types, The Crown Portrait Cameras, the F. & S. enlarging cameras, the Deceptive Angle Camera, The Skyscraper Camera, The Folmer X-Ray Reflecting Stereoscope, The Folmer X-Ray Table and a number of accessories of great practical utility. The Company had an interesting exhibit in the Liberal Arts building, where the various kinds of cameras were inspected by experts and amateurs.



THE CYCLE GRAPHIC SPECIAL.



THE GRAFLEX.



THE MAGNIFICENT EXHIBIT OF FURS MADE BY FUNSTEN BROS. & CO., OF ST. LOUIS, U. S. A., IN THE PALACE OF FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME.

This exhibit was not only the finest, but was also the largest ever shown in the history of the world. It covered a space of about two thousand square feet, and was most artistic and original in its arrangement. At one end was a beautiful autumn forest scene of natural trees, with a running stream of water in plain view. Different kinds of fur-bearing animals, mounted in the most lifelike manner, in natural poses, either trapped, at bay, or in repose, made the whole arrangement seem like a trapper's paradise. The landscape background formed a most pleasing and artistic setting. At the other end was a quaint and attractive old-fashioned forester's cabin, which made a beautiful show room for the rare and costly furs which the Company exhibited to the public. Between the forest and the cabin scene were four immense plate-glass show cases, in which were displayed a magnificent line of fine fur garments and unusually rare skins, which went far toward winning the Grand Prize for this enterprising firm. The facade of the exhibit was made of tree trunks of equal size, and was decorated with a large wrought iron chain, from which was hung traps of all kinds and sizes. At the entrance were two large growing trees planted in the ground with the branches interwoven, in which were seen various artistically mounted fur-bearing animals, thus giving the general exhibit a most beautiful, artistic and finished effect. The idea of "furs from forest to home" was carried out in a very realistic manner.

Without a doubt, the largest, most complete and grandest exhibit of furs ever shown at any World's Fair or Exposition was that of Funsten Bros. & Co., Fur Commission Merchants of St. Louis, U. S. A., shown in the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game. This firm, being the largest receiver of furs in America, was in a position to show to the world the very rarest and most costly furs that could be obtained in various parts of the world.

This exhibit was not only a most pleasing and attractive one to the millions of people who visited the World's Fair, but it was decidedly the most educational from every standpoint, as millions of people saw furs that they did not know were in existence. There was absolutely nothing that was overlooked in making this exhibit most instructive and complete. Every kind of fur from every part of the earth was displayed, from the great bison and musk ox down to the tiny mole skin and the ermine. Among some of the rare and costly furs was seen three of the finest black fox skins, which were obtained in Alaska, valued at \$6,000.00. Many other silver and black foxes, valued at from \$300.00 to \$1,500.00 each, were shown; also very rare specimens of the sea otter, valued at from \$1,000.00 to \$2,000.00 each; the beautiful sable, royal ermine, and many other rare and costly skins for garments were displayed in quantities. A most beautiful collection of fur skins of the kind that come from different parts of the United States were also most interesting, such as raccoon, mink, skunk, opossum, beaver, fox, otter, etc. These American skins form a large factor of the fur trade of the world. The wonderful effects in dyeing and imitating, which have been attained in recent years, was shown in a most instructive way. Fur garments, made of the imperial sable, royal ermine, chinchilla, mink, fox, and other kinds; in fact, everything of this kind, from the low priced to the most costly and elegant.

Another beautiful feature of this exhibit was the unusual collection of magnificent fur rugs, made of the finest specimens of skins of various kinds of animals used for this purpose. The largest and finest specimen of the black mane lion was made into a rug, the head of which was mounted, life-size, with mouth open, in a most life-like way. All of the taxidermy was the finest and most artistic possible. Other exceptional specimens of the lion, Manchurian, Mongolian and Bengal

tigers, grand and massive grizzly, polar and other kinds of bear—among which were shown the largest and finest specimens of polar bears ever known to the fur trade. The large record grizzly was especially a grand specimen.

Funsten Bros. & Co. are neither manufacturers nor retail furriers; their business is to receive and sell furs for the trapper, hunter and trader from all over the United States, Canada and Alaska. They do not buy furs at all, but sell raw furs on commission, receiving them in any size quantity, from one skin to unlimited quantities, giving the same careful attention to every shipment that they receive. It is their purpose to obtain the very best possible net results to the trapper or shipper of raw furs. They send out no traveling men to solicit shipments, but depend entirely upon the results of their sales for further business. The fact that they have built up

the biggest business in the world, of its kind, shows quite conclusively that their methods of doing business are progressive, and that they must net the fur shipper in the country from all over America more money for his furs than he can get through any other source. Their sales of raw furs during the active season range from sixty thousand skins to a hundred thousand skins a day. Their enormous receipts of furs are sold daily on sealed bids, and these sales are attended by the largest dealers and exporters in the country. It is a most interesting sight to see from twenty to thirty men bidding, in great excitement, for these large offerings; and the sharp competition assures the best prices obtainable for the shipper—hence the great success of this firm.

St. Louis is the largest primary fur market in the world, and the fact that it is, more credit is due to the firm of Funsten Bros. & Co. than any combina-

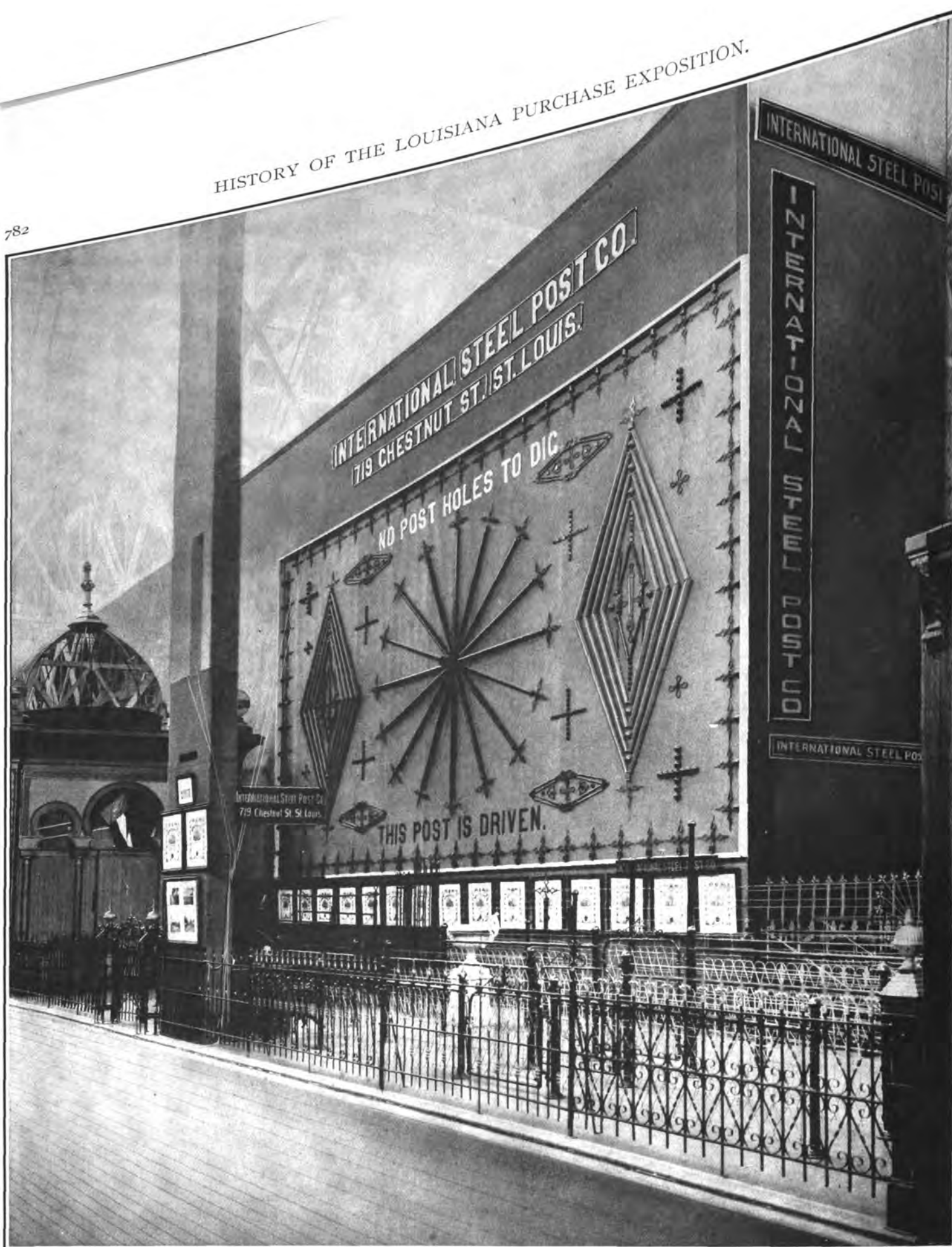
tion of houses in the fur trade. They sell more furs for the fur shippers of the entire North America than any house in the world. They issue a fur market report with a circulation of several hundred thousand, which they send to their shippers every month. This house has been a great benefit to the fur trade, as through its efforts it has been the means of concentrating large quantities of fur. The members of this firm are: W. F. Funsten, P. B. Fouke, Henry Renth and C. A. Parker. Winning the Grand Prize, which was the highest award at the greatest World's Fair in history, is indeed a tribute to the success and enterprise of this firm, and well deserved.



FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.'S NEW HEADQUARTERS.

On the first of the year the firm moved into their new building, northwest corner Second and Elm Streets, erected by them, and said to be the largest and finest building designed for the sale of furs in America, having the best-lighted salesrooms and every facility for conducting economically the great business which this firm has built up, and which, as a result of their fair, enterprising and pushing business methods, continues to increase from year to year.

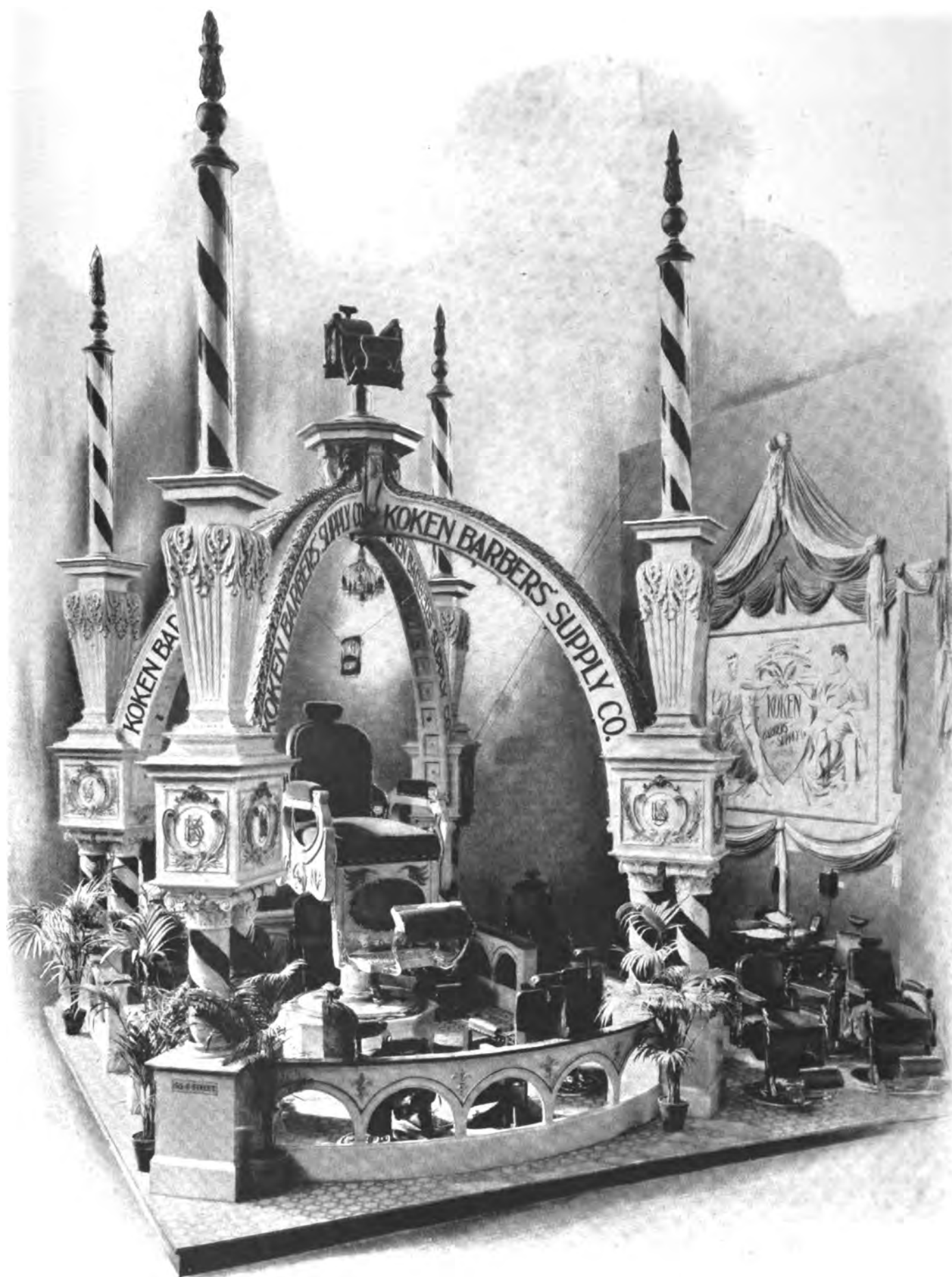




THIS EXHIBIT RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

To thousands of visitors to the Palace of Manufactures, one of the most interesting exhibits was that of the International Steel Post Company of St. Louis, which showed the advance in fence-building since the days of the forefathers. Its exhibit occupied a splendid location in the West Section of the building and occupied a space fifty feet long by eighteen and one-half feet wide, which was surrounded by wrought iron fencing, manufactured by the Company, in eighteen different designs. Inside the outer fence was an exhibit of wire fabric fencing with steel posts of varied designs. Tree guards, all kinds of lawn furniture, T-head fencing for farm, orchard and park purposes, and a Williams' fence machine for making the Williams lawn fence on the International's steel posts, were prominent features of the display on the floor of the booth. On the back wall of the exhibit, extending to the rafters above, was shown everything required in the construction of a wire fence—tongs, collars, caps, posts, T heads, maul, Williams' fence machine, all arranged so artistically as to command the attention of every passer-by. On the same wall were framed certificates showing that the International Steel Post Company had secured three separate awards at the World's Columbian Exposition when the Company was but an infant. An iron reservoir vase for park, cemetery, or private lawns was also shown, the Company manufacturing vases in one hundred designs.

The stone and brush fence are almost things of the past, and the board, rail and picket fence, are rapidly following them into disuse, giving way to wire and steel, which long ago were found to be stronger, more durable and more ornamental. The up-to-date farmer, the railroad company and the owner of city property have realized that steel and wire for fencing purposes have a hundred advantages over wood, and that they are much cheaper. It does not obstruct the view, nor mar the harmony of the landscape; it costs less to build a steel fence and keep in repair than wood; weeds, grass and rubbish along steel fences may be burned without injuring it. The International's steel fence post is declared to be the only successful metal fence post ever invented. No post holes are required to be dug for it. It is driven into the ground, and as it pierces the earth it spreads at the bottom and securely anchors itself.



A NOVEL DISPLAY OF BARBERS' SUPPLIES.

In the Palace of Varied Industries stood a chair, which, though in a reclining position, was twelve feet high, with all its parts in proportion. The chair was built of substantial materials, and was not only complete in every detail, but of unusually good workmanship, being an exact reproduction of the Number 138 Koken barber chair. With its back tilted and its foot-rest in place, it waited for some fourteen foot giant to occupy its cushions. This monster chair was of the hydraulic pattern and it was the hydraulic pressure which caused it to move constantly, revolving to the right or to the left, or in turn moving upward or downward, as though to invite a thorough inspection. This continuous motion gave the visitor opportunity to examine every one of its parts, since every line and angle came into view at some time in its evolutions. Needless to say, this opportunity was taken, and many people were constantly looking on while the chair turned from side to side to display its perfection. From overhead white and red electric bulbs threw bright light upon the chair. Around it stood barber poles, striped in carmine and white, the bands being separated by narrow lines of gilt. These poles were arranged in clusters, springing from a common base at each corner of the booth, and represented the barber's ideal of his trade sign, not only as to brilliant coloring and glossy finish, but also as to size. Between these groups of poles Koken barber supplies of the finest pattern and workmanship were displayed, among a series of different styles of barber chairs, each one a model of its kind. The styles ranged from the most elegant to the simplest, but each one displayed the same excellence of design and the same skill of execution. Surmounting the whole exhibit, on a platform at the key-stone of the double arches, stood another barber chair, this one completely gilded and glinting as the light fell upon it.



[illegible]



Although making no official exhibit, Steinway & Sons of New York, the world-famed piano makers, upon request, placed several of their finest instruments on loan in some of the more prominent buildings. These pianos proved great attractions and a genuine source of delight to music-lovers, musicians and art connoisseurs.



STEINWAY GRAND PIANO, STYLE LOUIS XV.

The magnificent Steinway piano exhibited and in use in the New York State building, illustrated on the opposite page, was a wonderful creation in its design as well as a masterpiece showing the high development of piano construction in America. The design represented the waterways of New York State, beginning with majestic Niagara.

The illustration above shows another magnificent design originated and produced by Steinway & Sons.

The Steinway pianos are universally acknowledged to be the standard pianos of the world. They are endorsed by the greatest artists, among whom may be mentioned, Richard Wagner, Franz Liszt, Hector Berlioz, Charles Gounod, Theodore Thomas, Anton Seidl, Luigi Mancinelli, Arthur Nikisch, Joseph Joachim, Ignace J. Paderewski, Anton Rubinstein, Rafael Joseffy, Moriz Rosenthal, Josef Hofmann, Jean de Reszke, Edouard de Reszke, Eugen d'Albert, Doctor Richard Strauss, Adelina Patti, Nellie Melba, Marcella Sembrich, Emma Calve, Lilli Lehmann, Emma Eames Story, Lillian Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Marianne Brand, Sofie Scalchi, Teresa Titiens, Teresa Carreno, Bloomfield-Zeisler, Aus der Ohe, Sofia Menter, Zelig de Lussan, Emma Nevada Palma, etc.

Steinway & Sons have been officially appointed manufacturers to His Majesty Nicholas II, Czar of Russia; His Majesty William II, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia; His Majesty Franz Joseph I, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary; Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain; Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh; His Majesty Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway; His Majesty Umberto I, King of Italy; His Majesty Mousaffer-Ed-Din, Shah of Persia; Her Majesty Maria Christina, Queen Regent of Spain; His Majesty Abdul Hamid II, Sultan of Turkey; His Majesty Albert, King of Saxony; His Majesty Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Emperor of India; Her Majesty Alexandra, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India.

Individual members of the Steinway family have also been made members of the academies of Berlin and Stockholm, as well as of the Saint Cæcilian Society of Rome, one of the greatest of Italian honors; the order of the Red Eagle has been conferred by the German Emperor, the order of the Liakat has been conferred by the Sultan of Turkey, and upon the present head of the house of Steinway & Sons, Charles H. Steinway, has just been conferred the cross of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, in recognition of the superior merits of the Steinway pianos and of the conspicuous services rendered by the house of Steinway in the realms of music and art.

Steinway & Sons have their own branch houses at London, England, and Hamburg, Germany, and they are represented by agents all over the world. Their pianos are found in art centers everywhere.

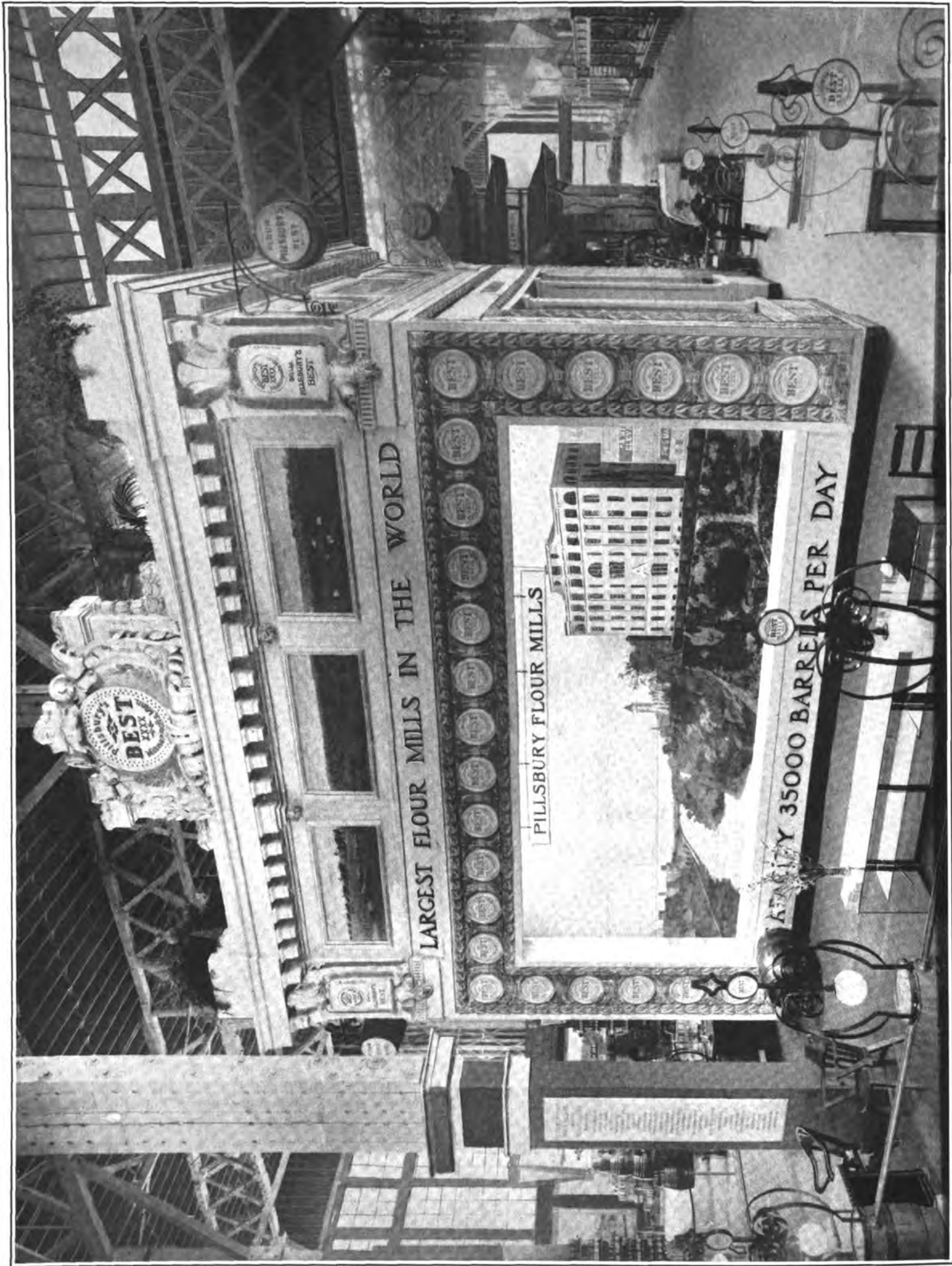


EXHIBIT OF PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS.

Space covered: 40x45 feet. Height, 28 feet. (See opposite page for "Story of Pillsbury").

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Under the head-line, "The Story of Pillsbury," the *North-western Miller* for December, 1904, published the following article, which clearly sets forth the reasons for the award of three Grand Prizes to the Pillsbury-Washburn Company:

"To attain pre-eminent individuality in the manufacture of a staple commodity is obviously far more difficult than to accomplish the same thing in the making of a specialty.

"One may invent a distinct, peculiar, previously undiscovered implement; he may devise and manufacture a useful and hitherto unknown product and, by simply attaching his name to the article, secure a reputation the extent of which is dependent only upon the merit of the creation, the need for it, and the enterprise with which it is exploited.

"If, however, the object of his effort be the apotheosis of an article of commerce in ordinary use; manufactured everywhere; found for sale in hundreds of stores in every city; one of the necessities of life and almost as common as water, the undertaking becomes gigantic and, instead of a mere fortunate stroke of business, it assumes the seriousness of a life work.

"The recent award of three Grand Prizes, one for the highest grade of flour, another for the finest exhibit, and a third for the best loaf of bread, given to the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, Limited, at the Saint Louis World's Fair, merely emphasizes the merit of individuality in flour-making, and crowns the long record of sustained effort which is the story of Pillsbury.

"When the founders of the institution bearing this name first came upon the scene of its future operations, over a third of a century ago, flour was simply flour. It had grades, but no individuality known and recognized beyond very narrow limits.

"Certain qualities of flour bore distinguishing names, some of them, such as 'Haxall,' derived from the original makers of that particular grade. Certain localities gave title to flours possessing characteristics supposed to belong to them and, within the comparatively limited markets reached from these localities, innumerable individual brands of more or less merit contended for control with varying success.

"But there was nowhere one pre-eminent, individual American flour, standing alone, out of the mass of staple productions; dependent for success not on its location, not on its type, not on generic worthiness, but upon its merit alone.

"The originators of the Pillsbury flour saw that distinction and success awaited the man who could bring his product out of the ruck of competition, and place it in a position by itself. Realizing the opportunity for the miller whose flour could step out of the ranks and become captain, they determined to make use of it.

"Pillsbury's Best was the first demand for individual recognition for a particular brand of flour which the world's flour markets had ever seen. It was put forth boldly on the basis of character, and character went into its making from the beginning.

"The courage and vigor of the stand confidently assumed by the makers of Pillsbury's Best flour compelled attention. Men like positive assertions, and since the Pillsburys insisted that their best was what it claimed to be, actually worth more than any flour on the market, they accepted them at their word, and paid them more for it. First, experimentally; then, as the real quality of the brand was demonstrated, with growing conviction, which was passed on with confidence to their customers. Finally the conviction became firmly implanted in the trade of two worlds, and, in every place

where flour was bought and sold, the fact that 'Pillsbury's Best was the best' became an axiom.

"It was disputed only by competitors, vainly trying to secure a portion of the business which had been so firmly entrenched, not only by the quality of the flour itself, but by the consistently wise methods of its introduction and continued sale.

"To make Pillsbury's Best not only the best but the most uniform flour in the world; the same at the end as at the beginning of the crop season; as good one year as it was the year previous; always and ever, at home and abroad, intrinsically better than any other flour in existence, became the dominant ambition of the establishment founded on a small scale but growing greater every year of its life.

"This note was the key to which the whole industrial fabric was attuned, and it has ever remained so; throbbing in unison with the machinery which ground the enormous output; beating time to the system of office work; pulsing to remote agencies and salesmen; permeating and inspiring everyone who labored for the common cause.

"Vigor and industry went to the making of the business. The tremendous vitality of the founders imparted itself to every arm of the great undertaking; even the most inconspicuous factor was inspired with pride in his share of the work and responsibility undertaken by its head.

"Not alone in the selection of the choicest wheat or in the utilization of the best processes and the employment of the most approved machinery is found the pre-eminence of this flour. Lives have been given to it; character, enthusiasm, loyalty, force, strength, optimism and continual endeavor have their important part in its making.

"I do not gauge the success of this business by the result of a single year," said Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury. "It must be judged in periods of five years."

"Absolute belief in the integrity of the cause in which all labor has always pervaded the entire establishment. Maintaining with its customers the most admirable relations, cementing each year by renewed ties of mutual respect and confidence, the connections made, in many instances, long ago, the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company (limited) has acquired and held a trade that has been always satisfied.

"Once a customer of Pillsbury's, always a customer," has become a statement of self-evident fact.

"Thus founded, fostered and built up, from 1870, with three hundred barrels daily capacity; 1872, with five hundred and fifty barrels; 1874, eight hundred barrels; 1877, sixteen hundred barrels; 1881, five thousand barrels; and so, gradually increasing to its present capacity, the great business of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company has gone on, a testimony to the farsightedness and wisdom of its founders.

"Today it has one mill, the largest in the world, and the largest the world has ever known, which has a capacity of fifteen thousand barrels of flour a day, and four others beside; making its total daily capacity thirty five thousand barrels. All this flour is made in Minneapolis, and the name of that city is branded on every package. There are times when even this enormous output is inadequate to supply the demand of the trade.

"A barrel of Pillsbury's Best stands today as the embodiment of what all this labor and effort has brought about; what it was for; what it has meant; what it still means and what it will always mean as long as the Pillsbury-Washburn Co. (limited), Minneapolis, Minn., continues in existence.



"It is eloquent of long, intelligent, steadfast, honorable effort. Every stave tells the story of constant improvement. The very hoops are distinctive. The brand is familiar the world around wherever flour is used. The entire compact, strong, handsome package, is characteristic and individual.

"In a word—it is the story of Pillsbury."

which combines the features of a phonograph and a telephone talking transmitter. It automatically connects itself with the regular telephone service line to the building, calls up the Central Exchange and in tones of the human voice informs the operator that there is a fire in that building and the presence of the fire department is required.



EXHIBIT OF THE AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM COMPANY.

Much interest in the subject of fire protection was aroused by the working exhibit in the Palace of Electricity of the Automatic Fire Alarm Company of New York. This company operates automatic fire alarms, manual alarm signal boxes and automatic sprinkler alarm connections.

The system known as "The Watkins System," has been in practical operation since its introduction by the inventor, Mr. W. B. Watkins, in 1873, and has been carefully studied and improved by expert electricians for thirty years.

Over one thousand business buildings in New York City, and over five hundred in Boston, are protected by this system, which has the approval of the Fire Departments and all fire insurance underwriters. Insurance Companies make a decided reduction in rates where it is introduced. It comprises a series of thermostats, or heat indicators, placed at frequent intervals on the ceiling of each room and made sensitive to heat at any required degree. In case of a fire breaking out in a building thus protected, an alarm is automatically sounded at the main office of the Alarm Company and Fire Department. The automatic signal designates the street, number and the floor of the building where the fire is. This immediate and specific notice constitutes the value of the system. The arrival of the firemen is often the first knowledge the occupants have of the existence of fire in their premises. It is well known that the first five minutes at a fire are worth more than the next five hours.

The company has a record of over one thousand fires in which the Watkins System has worked successfully, giving an early alarm to the firemen and saving many millions of dollars to property owners and insurance companies.

The company also operates "The Hale System" of automatic fire alarm. In this system the thermostats in the building protected are connected to an alarm transmitter,

The alarm transmitter contains a phonograph record cylinder bearing two messages, a fire alarm message and a trouble alarm message. Thus, one side of the cylinder will say, "Fire at 54 Congress street, send the Fire Department." The other side will say, "Wires are in trouble at 54 Congress street, send an inspector." Both sentences being repeated a number of times.

The system being connected to and operated over the lines of the local telephone companies, permit of the extension of automatic fire protection to the most isolated business plants, due to the universal use of the telephone.

Among the many prominent firms who are protected by the Automatic Fire Alarm Company, are the following:

In New York:—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.; American News Co.; Arnold, Constable & Co.; Astor Estate; John Jacob Astor; William Waldorf Astor; B. T. Babbitt; Bliss, Fabyan & Co.; Brooks Brothers; Browning, King & Co.; The H. B. Claffin Co.; Dommerich & Co.; Faulkner, Page & Co.; Garner & Co.; Goodyear Rubber Co.; Gorham Manufacturing Co.; A. D. Juilliard & Co.; Leshner, Whitman & Co.; Mills & Gibb; Rogers, Peet & Co.; Sawyer-Man Electric Co.; Siegel-Cooper Co.; Simpson-Crawford Co.; W. & J. Sloane; Stern Brothers; Tefft, Weller Co.; Tiffany & Co.; Trinity Church Corporation; Trow Directory Publishing Co.; United States Leather Co.; John Wanamaker; James F. White & Co.; Young Men's Christian Association.

In Boston:—Jordan, Marsh & Co.; A. H. White & Co.; C. F. Hovey & Co.; Macullar, Parker & Co.; Oliver Ditson Co.; Hunnewell Estate; Emerson Piano Co.; Revere Rubber



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SAME EXHIBIT IN THE PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.

Co.; Joy, Langdon & Co.; Harvard College; Ashton Valve Company; Fitchburg Railroad Co.; Bigelow, Kennard & Co.; Dame, Stoddard & Kendall; Boston & Maine Railroad Co.; Noyes, Campbell & Co.; Boston Belting Co.; Estes & Lauriat; Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce; L. Barta & Co.; Horace Partridge



W. F. WILLIAMSON,  
Proprietor of the Hamilton Hotel.

& Co.; Pope Manufacturing Co.; Cushing, Olmstead & Snow; Simons, Hatch & Whitten; W. S. Butler & Co.; Coleman, Mead & Co.; Cobb, Bates & Yerxa; Parker, Wilder & Co.; William F. Weld estate; Fred L. Ames estate; H. H. Tuttle & Co.; Dudley, Battelle & Hurd.

Before the gates of the World's Fair were opened fear was expressed in some quarters that Saint Louis hotel facilities were not sufficient to properly care for the city's guests during the Exposition term. Such a fear was

proven unwarranted. Upon the great days of the Fair, which were characterized by the influx of hundreds of thousands of strangers to the city, the hotels were not even inconvenienced. The crowds were comfortably cared for from the beginning and the world was given to understand that the city of the Fair was ably equipped for the duties devolving upon it as a result of the Fair. Just previous to the Exposition and in preparation for it a half dozen or more magnificent hostelrys were completed, among which was the Hamilton Hotel at Hamilton and Maple avenues, one of the finest constructed and most completely equipped structures of its kind in America, possessing all the facilities notable in the most modern hotels of Europe and America. The Hamilton was designed by its proprietor and manager, W. F. Williamson, who spent more than a year visiting leading hotels of the United States securing ideas to be incorporated into the construction of the Hamilton. Mr. Williamson is the youngest of the large hotel proprietors of this country and the success of the Hamilton is entirely due to his managerial abilities.

The Hamilton entertained a large proportion of the distinguished foreign and American visitors to the Fair and at the end of the Fair Mr. Williamson was congratulated by



THE HAMILTON HOTEL, SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.

the Exposition officials upon the fact that they had heard the service of the Hamilton more favorably commented upon than that of any other hotel in Saint Louis.

The Hamilton was built two years ago. It contains more than two hundred rooms and is furnished throughout in mahogany, birds-eye maple and quarter oak furniture. It possesses many costly and rare pieces of furniture and bric-a-brac, much of which was purchased from foreign exhibitors at the Fair, and it is said to be the finest furnished hotel in the West. This in addition to its excellent service has caused it to be known as "The Hotel Success of Saint Louis."

The large number of permanent guests of the Hamilton adds greatly to its social life, the management taking particular care that none but the most desirable people are entertained. Its apartments consist of one, two, three or more rooms, affording accommodation for large or small families. Every suite has a bath, and large outside windows affording abundant light and ventilation. Turkish bath rooms, free plunge baths, bowling alleys, ladies' and gentlemen's billiard parlors, a roof garden, children's play ground, perfect telephone service and an unexcelled dining service are other features that have added to its splendid reputation.



BALL-ROOM, HAMILTON HOTEL.



DINING-ROOM, HAMILTON HOTEL.



JULIUS S. WALSH,  
President.

Among the institutions which contributed to the success of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, none stands higher than the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. This company, as a corporation, subscribed for a liberal amount of the capital stock of the Exposition Company, and all the officers, directors and employees, individually, took a substantial number of shares in the enterprise. Some of the directors and officers of this trust company held highly responsible positions on the Exposition Board, and they have a most creditable record in the fulfillment of their respective appointments.

This trust company made special preparations to take care of the increased business incident to the World's Fair. It established a bureau of information, in charge of a competent linguist, and through this bureau it was enabled to serve the financial and social needs of various foreign peoples. Its private library and reading rooms were placed at the disposal of visitors by elegantly engraved cards of admission, where a clerk and stenographer rendered gratuitous service. The company acted as depositary, among the most notable, perhaps, for the Royal British Commission, and the Queen's jubilee presents of incalculable value were stored in its safe deposit vaults pending the opening of the Exposition. The great care exercised by the British Government over these presents endorses the safety of this department. It also acted as depositary of the funds of a number of the different State commissions, and handled the financial matters of various distinguished individuals, large domestic and foreign firms, and corporations. It also acted as local correspondent for many foreign banking and financial institutions.

This trust company has always taken an active interest in the welfare of Saint Louis, and is ever ready to lend a helping hand to any worthy undertaking.

The Mississippi Valley Trust Company was organized in 1890. In the panicky times of 1893, the company being then only a small institution, its strong character, nevertheless, was shown by the manner in which it took care of the demands made upon it. In addition to maintaining the position it had attained up to that time, the capital of the company was increased, besides enlarging its deposits all through that period, while financial failures in other sections were numerous. In 1900 the full authorized capital was paid in, making its capital \$3,000,000, and surplus \$3,500,000. After payment of dividends ranging from ten per cent in 1900, and sixteen per cent since January, 1903, the undivided profits of the company have accumulated and now amount to \$1,900,000, making the combined capital, surplus and profits at this time \$8,400,000. This trust company has suc-



JOHN D. DAVIS,  
Vice-President.

cessfully coped with the trials and demands incident to a long financial existence, and now stands as a monument of solidity and strength, and a financial refuge for the patrons of the company. The first home of the company was at 303 North Fourth Street, where its quarters were quite modest. In 1896, by reason of its increased business, the present substantial and modern building at the northwest corner of Fourth and Pine Streets, was erected. The dimensions of this building are 87 feet on Fourth Street, 127 feet on Pine Street, and 49 feet high. The exterior suggests massiveness, dignity and simplicity, and the interior is strikingly beautiful in its architectural adornments, and is replete with all modern improvements for facilitating the handling of the business. The company transacts its business under five classifications, viz.: Financial or Money Deposit; Trust or Fiduciary; Bond or Investment; Real Estate; Safe Deposit or Storage Vaults. Each of these departments is fully equipped for taking care of the business within its scope.

The Bond Department of this trust company is peculiarly adapted to the handling of large bond issues and syndicate underwritings, many of which have been advantageous to Western interests. The sphere of the company's transactions extends all over the world. It issues its own letters of credit available everywhere, being the first financial institution west of the Mississippi River to inaugurate a system of its own for both domestic and foreign circular letters.

It is a liberal user of printer's ink and its name can be seen in nearly all the leading financial publications. At certain times it also advertises abroad. Some of the largest enterprises which have been undertaken in Saint Louis have been financed by the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. Among the most prominent of its proteges may be mentioned: Saint Louis & Suburban Railway, an electric system of 100 miles; Kinloch Telephone Company, a local system of about 15,000 subscribers; Kinloch Long Distance Telephone Company; J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Company; National Candy Company; Union Electric Light & Power Company, and reorganized Laclede Gas Light Company, all having main offices in Saint Louis; Saint Louis, Toledo & New Orleans Railway; Blackwell, Enid & Southwestern Railway, now a part of the Frisco System; Denver, Enid & Gulf Railway; Arkansas Southern Railroad, and Best Line Construction Company.

The management of the company is one of the best obtainable. The Board of Directors is composed of men prominent in the financial and business world of Saint Louis, some of whom are of national repute. The officers and employees have



BRECKINRIDGE JONES,  
Vice-President and  
Counsel.



HOME OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY.



JAMES E. BROCK,  
Secretary.



been carefully selected and are well qualified to administer the large and complex affairs of the company. The company is progressive and conservative in all branches of its business.

The following are the directors of the company, showing their business connections:

John I. Beggs, President Union Electric Light & Power Company and Laclede Gas Light Company; Wilbur F. Boyle, Boyle, Priest & Lehmann, Lawyers; James E. Brock, Secretary of the Company; Murray Carleton, President Carleton Dry Goods Company; Charles Clark, Capitalist; Horatio N. Davis, President Smith & Davis Manufacturing Company; John D. Davis, Vice-President of the Company; Harrison I. Drummond, President Drummond Realty and Investment Company; Auguste B. Ewing, Capitalist; David R. Francis, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and D. R. Francis & Bro. Commission Company; August Gehner, President German-American Bank; Geo. H. Goddard, Capitalist; S. E. Hoffman, Vice-President of the Company; Chas. H. Huttig, President Third National Bank; Breck-

inridge Jones, Vice-President and Counsel of the Company; Wm. F. Nolker, Treasurer Saint Louis Brewing Association; Saunders Norvell, President Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company; Robert J. O'Reilly, M. D., Practicing Physician; Wm. D. Orthwein, President Wm. D. Orthwein Grain Company; H. Clay Pierce, Chairman Board, Waters-Pierce Oil Company; Joseph Ramsey, Jr., President Wabash Railroad Company; Moses Rumsey, President L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Company; Robert H. Stockton, President Majestic Manufacturing Company; Julius S. Walsh, President of the Company; Rolla Wells, Mayor of City of Saint Louis.

The officers of the company are as follows:

Julius S. Walsh, President; Breckinridge Jones, Vice-President and Counsel; John D. Davis, Vice-President; Samuel E. Hoffman, Vice-President; James E. Brock, Secretary; Hugh R. Lyle, Assistant Secretary; Henry C. Ibbotson, Assistant Secretary; Frederick Vierling, Trust Officer; Henry Semple Ames, Assistant Trust Officer; William G. Lackey, Bond Officer; Eugene H. Benoist, Real Estate Officer; Wm. McC. Martin, Safe Deposit Officer.



MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY.  
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