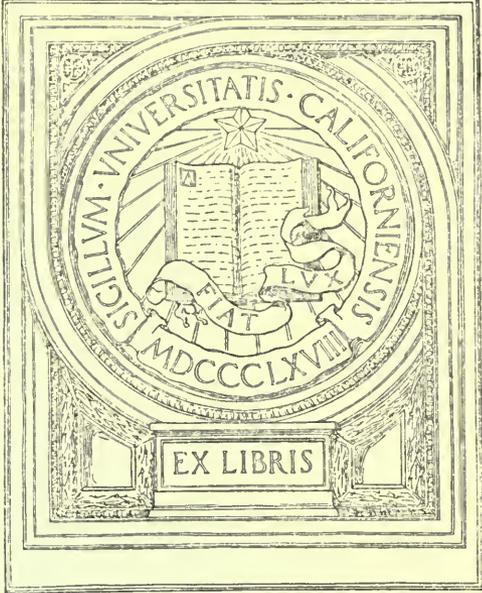


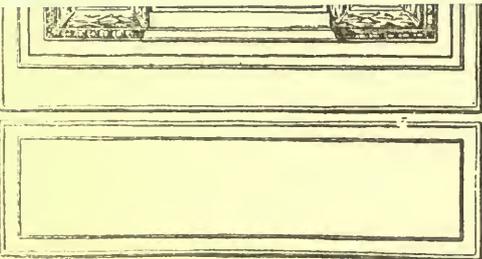
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FATHEFUL UNTO DEATH.

MANY pathetic scenes, involving martyrdom, characterized the introduction of Christianity into Rome. Spectacles, which may properly be called Great Fairs, or Expositions of bloody sport, were of frequent occurrence, in which at first wild beasts were goaded into fighting each other. This amusement presently gave place to that of hunters fighting savage animals, followed by gladiators doing battle to the death. But the savage instinct grew until the Roman populace demanded that Christians be sacrificed to starved lions and tigers, or that they be awashed in flux and pitch and set on fire to light up the arena in which other Christians were being torn in pieces. The illustrations herewith represent the sack of Rome by the Goths, A. D. 410, when a Christian guardsman held his post of duty though to do so meant inevitable death. It was such heroism that saved Rome from heathenism and brought the cruel exhibitions and martyrdom to an end.

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LOUISIANA AND THE FAIR.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE WORLD
ITS PEOPLE AND THEIR
ACHIEVEMENTS.

J. W. BUEL, Ph. D.
EDITOR.

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INTRODUCTION.

VOL. IV.



EXPOSITIONS are milestones that measure the steps of human advancement, as they are epochs that mark, and objectively illustrate, the achievements of civilization in ethics no less than in commerce and in industrial pursuits; as such they stimulate the best aspirations of the individual and of the race.

It was befitting that the Republic should celebrate the centennial of its birth by holding an international exposition in 1876; and it was expedient that the four hundredth birthday of the Columbian discovery should be similarly commemorated. These two events hold primary places in American chronology, but there is also a third, which may be regarded as being scarcely less important, viz., the ac-

quisition of what is known as Louisiana Territory. This vast tract of contiguous domain embraces more than 700,000,000 acres, about one-third the total of the United States—excluding Alaska and our insular possessions—which now includes twelve states and two territories, that have an aggregate population of nearly 15,000,000, or approximately one-fifth of the total of the nation. To those who have not studied the subject of national growth and development the full import of Jefferson's act, and its effect upon the possibilities and destiny of the Republic, is not apprehended; for it has been the custom of historians to dwell with particularity of details upon incidents and policies that appertain to that section of our country lying east of the Mississippi, and to dismiss with scant consideration those affairs historical belonging to the larger region which lies west of the Mississippi. It must readily appear, however, even to the least observant, that acquisition of Louisiana Territory was essential to the strength and homogeneity of the nation; that our growth could not long continue; that our authority would be menaced; and that peace could not be maintained while the trans-Mississippi country remained a possession of a foreign power. But with this acquisition the United States became at once a compact, unified, and impregnable nation, entrenched with potentialities of inexhaustible resources and a diversity of advantages, climatic and physical, that provided means for

and insured the prosperity of a fast increasing population for centuries to come.

If the Declaration of Independence was the clarion of freedom in America, the Purchase of Louisiana Territory was consummation of the ideal of the founders who builded our Republic for the ages, for that act cemented, against future divorcement, the great domain that divides the nation's sea-coast between the Atlantic and Pacific and made the United States master alike of the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico.

It is this act of acquisition, described fully in *LOUISIANA AND THE FAIR*, that is now being celebrated by an International Exposition, the completeness, magnitude and splendor of which is worthy of the event and of the nation; an exposition of processes, of education, of world congresses, and of resources mental and manual such as were never before assembled in the history of civilization. At this universal convocation of the arts, sciences, and industrial achievements appear practically all the discoveries of brain and the best accomplishments of mankind in every field of effort. But the showing is not limited to an exhibition of the greatest and best conceptions, creations and productions in the multiplied branches of investigation and manufacture, for the Exposition has an all-embracing scope, in which is to be seen the works of men of all races, the primitive and the barbaric being brought in contrast with the

most highly civilized, that every step of progress may be observed, from the cave habitué to the palace dweller. In the departments of anthropology and ethnology will be found such a complete collection of relics of prehistoric races, and living examples of savage peoples from the most remote and least known continental and island regions, that the visitor finds himself confronted with illustrative specimens of extinct and living types of nearly every unique race and tribe of the earth, with surroundings admirably simulating those in which they actually existed. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is, therefore, in the widest and most comprehensive sense, a congress and exhibition of mankind and what civilizations of all ages have accomplished.

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DIVISION LXIII.

Expositional Displays of Ancient Peoples.

THE ADVANCE is a mighty one, the development amazing, that comprehends the upgrowth of man from the cave-home of barbarism, a hairy and repulsive specimen of savagery, to the place that shelters intellectual achievement, and the splendors that distinguish and apotheosize the best of the race, and the most energetic nations of to-day. Ignorance prefers darksome haunts, finding greater safety in places that are so deeply shaded as to afford refuge from view. Thus, in the primitive existence of man there was a disposition to burrow, or to establish habitations in caverns, and to seek shelter among the rocks, thereby exhibiting the characteristics of wild animals, for like carnivorous animals men lived by hunting, and were in turn hunted by their kind.

In the earliest ages of mankind superstition was the controlling influence, a belief that peopled the earth with innumerable gods, good and bad, to whom reverence was paid in forms chiefly of ceremonies of propitiation. From these early devotional observances, ill defined and diversified, there presently developed sameness of belief among

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the members of a clan, and thence the influence of one clan acting upon another brought about union and produced tribe, and from tribe the nation came into being. This development was due quite as much to superstition, formulated in so-called religious rites, as it was to ambition and to the need of mutual defence. Worship of the palpable and material gradually advanced to reverence for the spiritual, as the mind of man became more enlightened and caught glimpses, so to speak, of a power displayed in the elements, and manifested in the changing seasons. Thus the lares and penates, or household gods, were supplanted by belief in unseen agencies, which, being impalpable, were invested, by reason thereof, with an almightiness not previously conceived.

It was therefore to the immaterial gods that nations first paid devotions by prescribed forms of worship, which included especially the appointing of certain days as sacred to their respective deities, and out of this custom of honoring the gods grew national religious festivals, many of which survive to this day.

There was a very distinct benefit to the race in the setting up of common beliefs, for it served to unify tribes and nations, and at the same time caused to be substituted right for might, as minds caught as from afar the light of justice and perceived, though indistinctly, the advantages associated with regard for fellow feeling. But progress towards higher ideals was time and again arrested, as it will ever

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continue to be, by the ambition of men, whether they be priests or laymen, for subserviency is accounted a hard thing to endure. As gods became the personification of power, this power came to be desired by men, and thus it was that new faiths were promoted by ambitious persons, who became self-constituted priests, and followers not being lacking internecine strifes resulted, or nations went to war with nations, first for ascendancy of authority and then for the acquisition of territory. Thenceforth living by war, the chief training of peoples so engaged was to develop warriors; so that in the early centuries festivals were distinguished by displays of prowess, skill in combat and athletic sports, because these encouraged the instinct to fight. The poetry of such peoples was always of the epic style, their songs were praises of heroic deeds, and even their domestic life was suggestive of ambition to engage in conflict.

As it is the nature of mankind to be ever restless and aspiring, these qualities of mind have prevented stagnation, or the continuance of a peaceful and uneventful existence for any great length of time, and as the movement is generally forward in pursuit of ambitions, if not always nobler ideals, we observe improvement and substantial progress towards beneficent ends.

It is more interesting to note the development of democratic government, from the time that Clisthenes, of Athens, 500 B. C., began the experiment, than it is to follow the slow evolution of commercial growth, observing as we

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must that political and civil progress keeps pace with the unfolding of enlightenment, as well as with the exigencies of condition, circumstance and environment. Originally man was peaceful, because ambition was not a coincident of his birth, but the increase of families created a necessity for some form of government, and as this required the establishment of a central authority, elevation to supremacy begot ambition, which in turn became parent to attendant evils of greed, avarice and oppression. From these strife followed as a natural consequence, and war was the result. But in turn the evil thus created and accentuated aroused the religious instinct, for evil, growing in intensity and assuming hideous aspect, provokes opposition at length, and in the absence of human power to punish wrong, appeal is naturally made to deity, in whom power is centered. Thus it was that reverence and propitiation to the unseen, but omnipotent, protector became the reliance that developed a higher religion, from pantheism to monotheism. Religion therefore reinstated the rule of peace, which though failing to turn the mind of man wholly from the pursuit of war and ambition, yet measurably abated his savagery, and by gradually refining directed him in the use of those higher gifts which God has bestowed upon the race. The warrior accordingly cast aside his weapon and adopted agriculture, or became an artisan, or entered upon the pursuit of commerce, and his mind being improved and quickened, his conscience now apprehended the blessings that descend in the

EXPOSITIONAL DISPLAYS OF ANCIENT PEOPLES

rain, are poured out by the sun, and which bring golden reward for his peaceful toil.

The three phases through which the human race has passed on the way to civilization were each in turn celebrated by forms of tribal or national celebration, and this manifestation of gratitude to deity, as well as being an expression of self felicitation, was encouraged by particular forms of thanksgiving, in the appointing of certain days or seasons for public observance.

The first exhibition of man's acknowledgment to the spiritual influence that controls his destiny, partook of the nature of propitiatory feasts, which presently developed into festivals as his reverence and religious propensities advanced toward orderly, or prescribed ceremonials. Thus the primary form was by honoring the dead, which was a mixture of ghost worship and sacrifice. In the instituting of formulated devotion and social government, a calendar regulating the time of such ceremonies became necessary, and computation was naturally suggested by the periodicity of the moon's phases. But as the mind of man is ever expanding, leading him to higher ideals, the lunar reckoning was in time combined with the solar, so that to lunar feasts were added seasonal festivals, corresponding to the four seasons which divide the year. Among the barbaric tribes there is still to be seen the practice of relatives and friends laying offerings of food and drink upon the graves of their dead at the beginning of each month; again,

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among the semi-civilized, we observe the custom of strewing graves of relatives with fruits and flowers in their season, observances which have existed longer than the records of history describe, and from which we have borrowed the custom of memorial day exercises. Among ancient Peruvians, Prescott tells us, it was a practice to carry the embalmed bodies of their Incas to a public square of their capital, and at each autumnal festival offer to them a part of the fruits of the harvest. In this manner of celebration we have a mixture of the religious with the commercial, or a propitiation of the spirit with a worship of the powers of nature.

The ancient Egyptians carried their celebrations, and oblation to the dead, to an extraordinary extreme, for they appointed twelve festivals for each month, and three principal festivals for the year. Besides these days of offerings there was a great feast day observed as a special honor to the god of the Nile, at which a maiden was sacrificed as a propitiation, as well as a thank offering for the benefactions the god conferred by raising the waters and fructifying the valley. The victim thus consecrated to the Nilotic divinity was chosen from among the fairest and purest of Egyptian virgins, and on the day of sacrifice was garlanded with flowers, and adorned with jewels and rich raiment. Thus prepared, and amid songs of praise, she was bound to a raft, or a stationary platform at the river's edge, and was committed to the water, that gradually overwhelmed her.

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The most ancient literature of the world, such as the Rig-Veda, records recurrent or seasonal festivals in which sacrifices were made, and similar observances were common among the Phœnicians, who added to the custom of offering some simple sacrifice, which obtained in ancient India, the immolation of human victims. Customs that were nearly identical with these were prevalent in China and Japan, differing only in respect to their commercial import, for among these latter people superstition was made largely subordinate to their material interests so that their national festivals had somewhat the character of a fair.

It is interesting, because very curious, to know that the ancient Mexicans, or rather the Aztecs, held calendar festivals which were almost a counterpart of those which the oldest Chinese records describe; so nearly identical, in fact, as to give rise to the belief, expressed by many investigators, that the idea of holding such celebrations must have originated with the people of one continent and hence been communicated to those of another. Whether the Chinese or the Aztecs are the older people, or whether Asia or America were first peopled, will always remain an unsettled question for ethnologists to dispute, as there is much evidence to support both sides of the contention. This theory pre-supposes inter-continental intercourse, and navigation of the high seas at a period of remote antiquity, yet hard as this may be to believe, not a few theorists stoutly maintain its reasonableness. It is true, that when Cortez invaded Mexico

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(1518), among many other surprising things which he witnessed, attesting a high degree of civilization among the Mexicans, were such fairs as compared favorably with those annually held at Salamanca and Granada.

Centuries before the Spanish invasion, the Aztecs held at intervals, sometimes measured by the seasons, and at others by the years, fairs of more or less importance. The attendance was usually from forty to fifty thousand, but on special occasions, corresponding to our national expositions, the number of visitors exceeded one hundred thousand. These annual fairs, too, were institutions that were well supported, particularly by the agricultural population, for tilling the soil was an occupation in which a large preponderance of the people were engaged. Prescott thus describes the management:

“Officers patrolled the square, whose business it was to keep peace, to collect the dues imposed on the various kinds of merchandise, to see that no false measures or fraud of any kind were used, and to bring offenders at once to justice. A court of twelve judges sat at one part of the *tianguetz* (a building at the end of the court), clothed with those ample and summary powers which in despotic countries are so often delegated to even petty tribunals. The extreme severity with which they exercised those powers proves that they were not a dead letter.”

When we come to consider the evolution of the Fair among nations that exhibited the highest civilization in the

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early periods of history, we find that from the religious festival, associated with ancestor worship as it originally was, there developed what were called games, or athletic tournaments, which brought together, on well advertised occasions, contestants from widely separated districts, and their rivalries were exhibited before excited multitudes, among whom royalty was not ashamed to be seen. We have Homer's allusions, amounting at times to descriptions, to the very ancient Greek festivals, which had grown so great in public esteem in the time of Hesiod, some 900 years B. C., that they were fully developed into national celebrations, though held at infrequent intervals. This form of observance increased in favor until the time of Strabo, about 60 years B. C., when the Greek holidays exceeded in number the working days. Many of these, indeed a considerable majority, were what may be called nature festivals, associated as they were with the season phenomena, but not a few were commemorative of historical events, which developed into the Olympian, Pythian, Nemean and Isthmian games.

Among the Romans the evolution of public festivals was equally marked as among the Greeks. From simple observances, confined to families on occasions of mourning—which strange enough took the form of festival—the custom grew until national celebrations, religious and secular, were the result. They at length became fixed by imperial proclamation, and finally grew so numerous that Marcus Antoninus found it necessary, for the public good, to reduce the

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

number of holidays, even at the risk of offending some in whose honor the festivals thus interdicted had been instituted.

The Jewish feasts, many of which still survive, were nearly all borrowed from the Egyptians and applied to the commemoration of events which had a doubtful existence. The Sabbath probably took its observance from the lunar periods, while the Feast of Tabernacles, and of the Passover, are a continuation of the very ancient Egyptian celebrations of the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

The most pronounced advance, constituting a distinct epoch in the process of festival evolution, is to be seen in the inauguration of the Olympian games, which succeeded the more quiet observances that distinguished the earlier period of Greek national life. The first mention of games as a form of Hellenic festivity is found in the Iliad, wherein is described the funeral ceremonies that followed the death of Patroclus. The exhibitions then given are a testimony to the belief entertained, by Greek and Roman alike, that the dead are gratified by such displays as afforded pleasure in life. It was this belief that gave creation to the chariot race, and to athletic competitions in wrestling, fencing, boxing, running, jumping and archery. For in the early ages men's chief aspirations centered in feats of arms; nations like Rome and Greece for a long while literally lived by the sword, and to be a warrior was therefore the loftiest ambition that men contained. The games were celebrated

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near to some consecrated spot, and were invariably connected with some mythical story that heroized a warrior or local deity. The Olympian games were probably instituted by the Eleians and Pisans, about 800 years B. C., and their celebration continued uninterruptedly until a decree of Theodosius abolished them, 380 years B. C.

A more exciting spectacle was rarely witnessed than these national celebrations afforded. In their general aspect they constituted a national exposition of human skill and endurance, the lists being open to all blameless Greeks who chose to compete for honors. Every four years these exhibitions took place and lasted, at first, only one day, but later they continued for a period of five days. Preparatory to the beginning of the festival, heralds were sent throughout Greece and her dependencies announcing a proclamation of truce. Instantly war's harsh clamor was hushed; tents were folded and all operations in the field were suspended, even in the face of an enemy, and every step of the Greek patriot was set towards Olympia, the city sacred to the gods, where the rich plain of Elis spread out like a banquet table laden with the fruits of exuberant nature. So strong was the Greek's attachment, nay reverence, for the games, and so religiously did he observe the month sacred to peace, that even the nation's peril was insufficient to induce him to violate the sanctity of the holy days by going out to meet an enemy.

The games were contested upon a plain in which an amphitheater was constructed capable of accommodating

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100,000 persons. At one end, next to an olive grove, were ten tents, which were the quarters of as many judges, who were representatives of the ten Eleian tribes. Near to these tents were the Altis gymnasium, in which contestants trained for a period of ten months preceding the opening of the games. On the morning of the day the exhibition was to begin, a train of sacred deputies, clad in their robes of office, arrived at the entrance in fine carriages of state, bearing offerings to the god Zeus, in whose honor the games were instituted. The contestants followed and presented themselves before the judges, to whom they proffered proofs of their pure Hellenic descent and spotless character; they qualified themselves further by swearing to honorably engage their adversaries, without employing any unjust advantage. Having in this wise fulfilled the conditions of entrance, the athletes repaired to the opposite end of the stadium, where they stripped to the skin and anointed their bodies with oil.

Originally, and until the 77th Olympiad—time being computed by the games—foot-racing was the only contest, but the lists were then increased until as Pausanias relates there were twenty-four feats, and in the 123rd Olympiad chariot racing was introduced. For this purpose a hippodrome was established which covered a distance of 1,200 feet in length by 400 feet in breadth, the full circuit of which it was required that the horses should traverse twelve times, a total distance of nearly eight miles. At one end



A VENATIO IN THE COLISEUM.

THE most popular Exposition which the Romans presented, or until gladiatorial combats were instituted, was known as the *Venatio*, or hunting show. This spectacle took place in the Coliseum in which armed men, called *Bestarii*, were matched to fight wild bulls, elephants, tigers, lions, bears, and wolves. Unlike the Spanish bull-fights of modern times, larger opportunities were given the wild animals, for the battles were not made unequal by matching several men against a single adversary but a number of hunters were made to fight against several fierce animals at the same time, so that avoiding the attack of one savage creature they often invited the onslaught of another.

... grove, were ... the quarters of an army judges, who ... Near to these ... in which our tents trained ... morning of the day ... was to ... of sacted deputies, and ... of office, ... in fine ... bearing ... the god Zeus, in ... were ...

A VENATIO IN THE COLISEUM

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... until the 77th Olympiad ... four ... relates ... Olympic ... purpose a hippodrome ... of 1200 ... feet in ... the full circuit of ... that the horses should traverse twelve ... of nearly eight miles. At one end



EXPOSITIONAL DISPLAYS OF ANCIENT PEOPLES

of the course a stone pillar was set up which was called the *goal*, the turning of which was attended with such great peril that even the horses, as they swept around it at maddened pace shrank with terror, and thus increased the danger of upsetting the chariot, an accident of frequent occurrence, followed by the oncoming horses behind striking and falling upon the upturned vehicle and killing both horses and drivers. But notwithstanding the extreme hazard, so great were the honors conferred upon the victor, that even kings entered the arena and strove valiantly to win glory from plebian contestants. In the time of Homer, prizes of great intrinsic value were given, but after the 6th Olympiad the rewards consisted of a garland of wild olives. But there was said to be magic properties in such a crown, prepared as it was from branches cut with a golden sickle from a tree sacred to Hercules. The wild olive was believed to have been brought to Greece, as Pindar tells us, "from the dark fountains of Ister, in the land of the Hyperboreans, to be a shelter common to all men, and a crown for noble deeds." To this belief concerning its introduction was added faith in its potent virtues to render the wearer valorous, skilful, and graceful, three attributes esteemed above all other accomplishments that men could possess

Another feature prominent in these exhibitions of athletic skill, strength and mastery, is observed in the conditions that regulated the attendance. No matron, whether married or widowed, was permitted to witness the games, and viola-

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tions of this prohibition was punishable under the law by death. But while matrons were thus rigorously excluded, marriageable girls, between the ages of fifteen and twenty years, were specially encouraged to attend, though it is hardly probable that anything more than permission was necessary to secure their presence. The object of thus inviting young ladies to the contest it is not difficult to surmise, since they have never failed in any age of the world to stimulate to the utmost exertion men who engage in public exhibition of skill and courage.

The victor of these contests while receiving no intrinsic rewards from the state, was nevertheless showered with costly gifts from friends, in addition to the great honors conferred upon him by the nation. When the victory was gained, a trumpet blast was the signal, after which a herald announced the name of the successful contestant and also his parentage and place of birth. The president of the council of judges then crowned the victor and placed a palm branch in his hand, who having been thus invested, amid deafening applause of the multitude, he was conducted to the temple of Zeus, walking upon banks of flowers strewn in his way by his admirers. Upon reaching the temple, songs were sung in which the victor's name was often repeated, and his name having been entered in the record kept for the purpose he became canonized in the future Greek calendar. The honors accorded a successful contestant at the Olympiad were only a precursor of others more substantial to be bestowed upon

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him after his return home. In many cases princely pensions were granted by the town that had the glory of being his birthplace. Poets sang his praise, sculptors perpetuated him in marble, altars were built and sacrifices were offered to him as a god thereon. No emperor in all the magnificence of his royal estate, and extent of his power among men, nor the triumphant general returning with captives, and bringing trains laden with richest spoils, could command such honors as were bestowed by the populace upon the victorious athlete.

The Pythian games, inaugurated about 600 years B. C., were originally music festivals celebrated in honor of the Delphic god, but later they partook of the character which distinguished the Olympian exhibitions, differing from them only by adding to the athletic tournaments rivalries in poetry and music compositions, recited or rendered by their authors, victors in the latter being honored equally with those who achieved success in physical feats.

The Nemean games, deriving the name from the groves in which they were celebrated, were little more than military reviews at first, instituted to commemorate the prowess of Hercules in destroying the Nemean lion, which was one of his twelve labors. They were afterwards changed to a celebration in honor of Zeus, principal god in the Greek mythology, and consisted of contests in throwing, boxing, horse-racing, archery and music. According to some authorities, these games were instituted in memory of Arch-

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emoras, or Ohpeltes, whose death was caused by the bite of a serpent at Nemea while the hero was passing through that place with an expedition against Thebes. So highly regarded were these games by the populace that Philip of Macedon gratefully accepted the honorable presidency of the contests, at which he frequently presided, clothed in all the rich regalia of his sovereignty. Victors in these games were crowned with a chaplet of parsley.

The Isthmian games took the name from the Isthmus of Corinth, where they were celebrated in the spring of every alternate year. Their origin is to be found in a pleasing fable to this effect: A certain king known as Athamas married a second wife named Ino, by whom he had a son called Melicertes. Though it is not recorded in what manner she offended him, the king is said to have conceived so great a jealousy that he pursued her with murderous intent, to escape which she leaped into the sea with the infant Melicertes in her arms. Neptune had so much compassion on the persecuted wife that to save their lives he changed mother and son into sea deities. In remembrance of this miraculous preservation the Isthmian games were instituted in honor of Neptune. In nearly all respects they resembled the Olympic and Nemean, but were afterwards participated in by the Romans, who added to athletic contests fights with wild beasts and gladiatorial combats.

The differences that distinguished the civilization of the Greeks from that of the Romans is no more strongly con-

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trusted, to the great advantage of the former, than in their public entertainments. Among the Greeks there was much refinement, manifested quite as much in their social life, and cultivation of the graces of mind and person, as in their arts, which approached the sublime, so that in all respects they sought to elevate and ennoble the aspirations of the people. The Romans, quite the contrary to this idea, pandered to the grosser passions, with the purpose to render the people more disposed to war, and destroy the sense of mercy. With both nations their games were associated with religion, and though both were pantheistic and worshiped a multitude of fabulous deities, their conceptions of the spiritual were almost diametrically dissimilar. With the Greeks, athletic tournaments promoted physical skill and grace, while those of the Romans were reckless, unbridled scenes of brute courage, in which only the ignoble indulged to please the patrician classes. While one celebrated the noble act of some deity the other commemorated the bloody deeds of tyrants and despoilers. The expense of one was borne by the rich; of the other, the cost was too great for individuals to bear, and thus history tells us that the Cæsars squandered the revenues of entire provinces to provide amusement for barbarous mobs.

The principal exhibitions indulged in by the Romans were held each year in the Circus Maximus, at Rome, where we are told seats were provided for 350,000 spectators, though Juvenal declares it was large enough to hold

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the entire population of Rome. The two chief festivals, or fairs, were the *Ludi Miximi* and the *Venatio*. The first was instituted as a native feast to the Capitoline Jupiter, and was begun by a military spectacle of supreme magnificence, which consisted of a grand procession headed by patriicians on horseback, followed by a vast array in shining corselets, bearing spears, short swords and burnished bucklers. Behind the soldiers marched a great multitude of burghers from the several Roman provinces, and these in turn were followed by athletes, who were naked except for a narrow girdle that encircled the loins. Next came habited priests who bore aloft images of the gods, and swung censors of burning perfume. The procession moved through the streets to the circus, where the games took place, which consisted of chariot racing, military manœuvres, and gymnastic contests. Chief interest centered in the chariot race which was run fourteen times around the course, making a total distance of five miles. The drivers were professionals, and distinguished, one from the other, by the different colors of their tunics, whence the custom is derived of jockeys in present day horse races wearing shirts and caps of various colors. While the spectacle of a furious drive several times round the hippodrome course was intensely exciting, the interest was vastly increased by the wagers that were laid, and the factions into which the bettors were divided. The races, therefore, were gambling exhibitions which often terminated in dreadful fights and loss of life. In one of these



1. SPANDREL OVER ENTRANCE TO EDUCATION BUILDING.
2. CHARIOT RACE IN THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS, ROME.
3. MAIN BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION, 1885.

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

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battles between rival factions 30,000 persons are said to have been killed, but it took such bloody spectacles to make a perfect Roman holiday.

The *Venatio*, or hunting show, was a shameful and gory exhibition, which usually took place in the amphitheater of the Colosseum, in which at its first instituting hunters, called *bestarii*, dispatched such wild animals as bears, wolves, and occasionally lions, without incurring any great risk themselves. But the desire for bloody sports was not long satisfied with such tame performances, and the craving for more desperate, daring and murderous spectacles grew apace until gladiatorial combats became a rage. From hunting scenes, where the men lay in ambush, there succeeded animal baiting, in which lions, tigers, elephants, and even crocodiles were made to fight for the amusement of the spectators, and shortly after the introduction of this sport captives and criminals were forced into the amphitheater and compelled to fight with hungry beasts.

Those who were thus condemned to do battle, to gratify the perverted desires of the barbarous multitude, were allowed no other weapon than a short sword and shield, with which they received the attacks of lions and tigers starved into unnatural ferocity. The extent of these dreadful exhibitions may be judged from statements made by reliable historians, who declare that on one occasion no fewer than 700 lions and many elephants were matched to fight a company of Gætulian hunters. The opening of the

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Colosseum (A. D., 80), was celebrated by a slaughter of 9,000 beasts, more than half of which were the most ferocious kind, while Trajan's victory over the Dacians, in the year A. D., 106, was commemorated by four months of continuous battle in the arena, during which 11,000 animals were killed and 9,000 gladiators fought one another to death. To avoid a very sea of blood, which such slaughter would turn loose, the arena was strewn with sand, but to exhibit their amazing prodigality some of the emperors are said to have substituted a precious powder, mingled with gold-dust, believing it to be a better absorbent.

The Roman Colosseum, in which the greatest shows were given, was built in the shape of an ellipse, being 616 feet in its greater diameter and 510 feet in its lesser, while the arena measured 280 by 175 feet. Prior to the erection of the Colosseum, which was of stone, the games were celebrated in wood structures, the dimensions of which no doubt considerably exceeded those of the more famous building with whose ruins pictures have made us familiar. On a very great occasion, we are told, a wooden edifice of this kind collapsed from the weight of the thousands that occupied it, and in the catastrophe 50,000 people were crushed to death. It was this accident that caused the Roman Emperor, Vespasian, to construct the Colosseum of stone, which however he did not live to see completed, leaving it to his son, Titus, to finish. In this gigantic structure, covering five acres of ground, and seating 100,000 persons, were enacted

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such scenes of carnage that nowhere else in the world's history may be found anything to compare with them.

Wild animals were frequently baited within the walls of the Colosseum, but combats between gladiators soon superseded all other sports, and the amphitheater was more than a hundred times reddened with the blood of a thousand victims. Rome took captives from among the peoples of every clime then known, and removed their fetters only to lead them to this slaughter-pen, where they were forced to butcher one another to please the passion of Roman crowds. Within its arena, too, thousands of Christians were given over as prey to hungry beasts, Saint Ignatius being the first to suffer martyrdom within the jaws of a starving lion. And who were the spectators? Why, the Emperor, senators, magistrates, *vestal virgins*, members of the principal guilds, in short, both the great and ignoble watched with delighted gaze men pierced to the heart in mortal combat, wives and children thrown into the arena to break the famine of ravenous beasts; and in the red glare of the human torch, swathed in pitch and flax, the fiendish throng watched the smile that played about the sensual lips of an infamous emperor, but no worse than themselves, and strained their ears to catch the last cries of expiring victims.

So infatuated were the Romans with these diabolical exhibitions that we have accounts of no less than fifty-two colossal amphitheaters scattered throughout the several Roman provinces, and devoted exclusively to such dreadful shows.

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Julius Cæsar has the discredit, along with his other deeds that gave him sanguinary renown, of introducing bull-fighting, which strangely enough is the only one of the many cruel sports to which the Romans were addicted that survives in Christianized lands.

Succeeding the conquest of Greece by Rome, these awful brutalizing spectacles were occasionally seen in Athens, but the influence of the Greeks prevented them from becoming popular. After the Christian religion gained so much strength among the Romans that Emperor Constantine embraced the faith, these bloody pastimes became less frequent, but even that zealous ruler was unable to wholly abolish them, notwithstanding the many interdictions he promulgated to that end. It was reserved for a pious monk to sacrifice his life in a supreme effort to end forever these gory shows, the story as told by Theodoret being to this effect: In the year 404 A. D., Telemachus, living somewhere in the far East, having heard of the degrading and savage sports of the Romans, resolved to bring about their prohibition. Accordingly he made a journey to Rome, habited in the costume of his religious order, and without attendants, bent upon his sacred mission. It chanced that he arrived at the Imperial City on a festival day, which was being observed by the usual gladiatorial combats in the Colosseum. Repairing to the place when the bloody sports were in progress, he impetuously rushed into the arena and endeavored to separate the combatants. But alas, for his pious zeal and

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sympathy, he had no other reward than the gratitude of after times, for the praetor, offended at the interference with his own pleasure, ordered the guards to instantly execute the humane monk, whose blood was thus made to mingle with that of others who had on that memorable day been slain in the arena. But Telemachus, who deserves to be canonized, did not die in vain, for besotted as the Romans were with their sanguinary amusements, yet some humanity which had lain so long dormant in their hearts was now manifested. Honorius, influenced by public indignation, was moved to issue an edict abolishing the shows, which met with so much favor that the death of Telemachus was the occasion of the last of these bloody spectacles.

It may be said that at the time of the incident, which Theodoret describes, both Greece and Rome had grown out of the conditions that made savage exhibitions a part of the age. Under the old mythology of Rome, and the position she had gained and was able to hold only by cultivating the fighting spirit, such spectacles were encouraged as lending patriotic incitement to the courage upon which the nation depended. But Christianity had by this time spread its influence like a gentle and refreshing dew over the countries of the Levant, and the ferocious disposition of men was dissolving under the rays of this sun of peace and love. Preparation for the inevitable change had been made, though it was not recognized until the episode of Telemachus' martyrdom gave emphasis to the insinuating and pervading fact.

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From the time of the abolition of the Colosseum exhibitions Rome dates her new life; the military spirit slowly gave place to the arts of peace. Her life was thenceforth to find sustenance in commerce instead of in blood. The great building, which was the scene of so many dreadful tragedies, fell into disuse, and now its crumbling walls, a skeleton of what was once the glory of Rome, remain like a specter pointing backward to an age that was lurid with savagery, to the Rome of the Cæsars, the Neros, and the Vespians.

DIVISION LXIV.

Evolution of the Modern Fair.

IN THE preceding pages are presented an outline of the ideas and their culmination respecting the origin and evolution of national expositions. If to religion is due, as it manifestly is, the progress of man from the cave habitué to the palace dweller, from clan to nation, from savagery to organized society, we must give credit to invention as an almost equal force in the development of civilization. It may with truth be said that religion is ever the basis of progress, whatever may be our viewpoint; but granting this, we may yet justly differentiate religion from the arts, and start anew with the second chapter of man's advance, since the genius of modern day activity has given the race a fresh impetus. Invention and science, which are co-laborers, have marvelously stimulated nations, no less than they have advantaged individuals, and to these agencies the world is largely indebted for dispelling the darkness in which groped ignorance and superstition, and by lighting the way to investigation and discovery brought about those glorious transformations that crown with joy of achievement the efforts of man. In these benign changes the warrior has

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given place to the agriculturist, the artisan, the merchant; and engines of war have been converted into implements of commerce, while the march of material betterment of the race is unimpeded by mountain or sea. Forward, forward, without blare of bugle or beat of drum, but keeping time to throbs of hearts filled with the ambition for a higher destiny, and thus our faces are set hopefully towards the future, confident of a loftier attainment than any people of the past have ever gained.

If science and invention have been such powerful promotives of civilization, the bringing together in international displays of the fruits of their creation must, of necessity, have had an incalculable influence in stimulating to larger effort and producing greater betterments in social and national life. Inter-continental exhibitions bear a relation to the county fair which may be compared to that which the village sustains towards the metropolis, each being collectives and expressions, so to speak, of the rivalries that grow out of the spirit and ambition of men to achieve, since commercial, if not social, opportunities increase with the growth of numbers, to produce, use, and consume. Festivity and carnivals were precursors, even parents, of the Fair, for they brought many people together and large assemblages, whether for commemorative or amusement purposes, were the instigation of larger conceptions in all the fields of knowledge.

The word "Fair" is derived from the Latin *ferioe*, which

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signifies a holiday. That the term and the custom are ancient, is indicated by the fact of the word being common among the Latin people, and that it was used by them very much as it is in our day, to designate public displays of articles for competition and sale. The Greeks held fairs very near the beginning of the Christian era, from whom it is probable the Romans borrowed the idea, but originally the term was applied to a holiday which combined fair with festival, as this form of celebration and display took place on a feast day, commemorative of the deed of some god or saint, and was held among the Christians in a church or churchyard. This fact supports the assertion that the fair is a modern development of the religious festival.

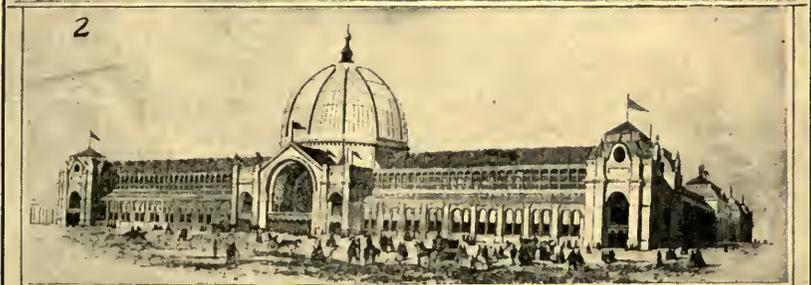
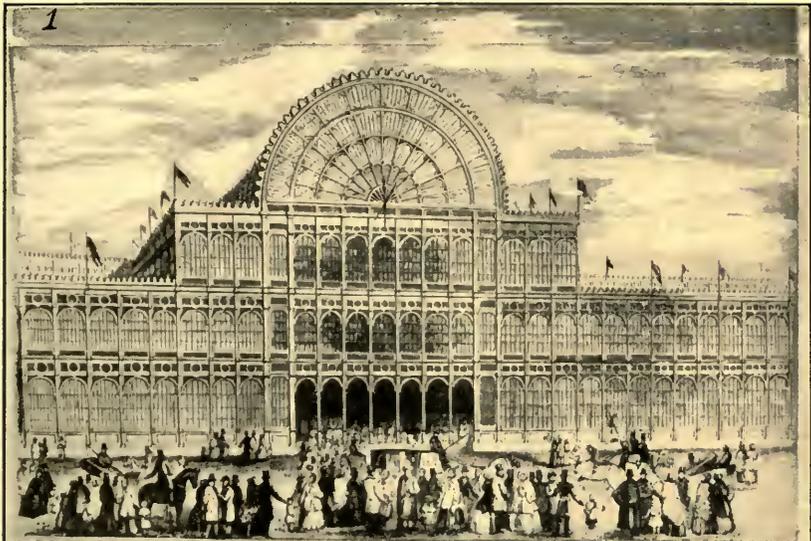
Considering the *fair* as a market where articles were displayed for sale or in competition, the first one of which we have particular historic mention was held in Britain, 208 A. D. In France, the earliest fair occurred in the year 427, its purpose, however, being to bring the people together for political reasons, rather than with the view of effecting an exchange or exhibition of productions. Two hundred years later Dagobert, King of the Franks, gave the Monks of St. Denis permission to hold a church fair "for the glory of God and the honor of St. Deny's at his festival," wherein we again perceive the origin of those church festivals, which continue popular to this day for raising funds with which to promote the interests of Christianity.

Not only did the Fair become a prominent and popular

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institution in France directly after its inauguration, but other countries, quick to realize the advantages of such shows, followed the example with pronounced advantage to both their social and political well-being. Alfred the Great introduced annual fairs into England in the year 886, but it was not until the time of William the Conqueror, in the twelfth century, that they drew a large attendance. At nearly all the early fairs slaves were publicly sold, which traffic constituted the chief exchange, until the custom was abolished in France through the unremitting efforts of a wealthy woman, named Bathilda, who had once been a slave herself, but who escaped bondage by her beauty and marriage to her master.

By Fairs the international spirit was fostered and commerce immensely stimulated. Governments gave charters to companies that promoted them, and by restrictive laws in time eliminated the coarse features which for the first several centuries distinguished them. The jester, gambler, buffoon, dancers, and ribald singers were prohibited, and in their stead flocks of sheep, herds of cattle, and droves of horses were placed on exhibition to encourage pastoral pursuits and agriculture, which all countries presently came to regard as the basis of their prosperity. A semblance of the old time fair may still be seen, however, in Paris, where there is held annually what is known as the "Gingerbread or Ham Fair," a name bestowed because of the confectionery and trifles sold to the crowds that attend. Under Henry II



1. CENTRAL DOME, CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON, 1851.
2. INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, LONDON, 1862.
3. DUBLIN EXPOSITION, 1853.

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and IV, the clergy of Paris obtained the largest privileges, among which was permission to collect certain revenues that properly belonged to the State, but which at the time were applied to the support of the church. The origin of the "Ham Fair" may, therefore, be found in the fact that all duties, which were formerly paid upon importations of pork into the city, constituted a clerical benefice, to increase which the Episcopacy of the parish of Notre Dame instituted the "Ham Fair," which until 1694 was held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of Holy Week, in the Place Paris Notre Dame. Its origin may also be ascribed to the celebration which precedes the opening of Lent, when a forty days' prohibition against the use of pork is in force. The people seem suddenly to have a great desire to indulge their appetites for this favorite meat, and that every one may have opportunity to feast heavily before entering upon so long a period of self-denial a Ham Fair is held, which in the past forty years has been transferred to the boulevard Richard Lenoir, where it occupies a space of one mile, extending along both sides of that broad avenue. It does not open until three days before Lent, but continues for three weeks thereafter as a Gingerbread Fair. Farmers and dealers from near Paris bring pork supplies of every kind to the Fair, and the amount sold is enormous. The Fair is distinguished not more for the sales of pork products than by the large and promiscuous gathering which it attracts, of monte-banks, beggars, monstrosities, purveyors of every kind, and

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peddlers of novelties without end, so that it is both fair and festival, affording one of the most amusing and extraordinary spectacles to be seen anywhere in the world. It is a show similar, as we may believe, to the fairs common throughout Europe more than one thousand years ago, when Church and States celebrated with mutual concern and mutual interests.

Though France and England were first to introduce the Fair as a commercial institution among modern nations, their exhibitions rank very much below the fairs of Russia, India, and even Arabia. An annual fair is held at Nijni Novgorod, on the Volga, which has an average daily attendance for three months of 300,000, while the aggregate sales of articles is estimated at \$100,000,000. This annual show, therefore equals, if it does not excel, in the matter of attendance and sales, any of the International Expositions of the past fifty years. Great as is the Russian fair at Nijni, it is nearly equalled by one which is held annually for one week at Hurdwar, on the Upper Ganges, which has an average yearly attendance of nearly 400,000 persons, while every twelfth year, during the special pilgrimages to the sacred river, the number of visitors frequently exceeds two millions.

A fair is held at Mecca during the time of the annual pilgrimages to the Sacred Cabba, which in former times drew a half million of people, but Arabians are hardly so devoted to their religion now as they were in the earlier centuries and

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the journeys being long, painful, and expensive, the number of pilgrims is less every year, the annual attendance being reduced to about two hundred thousand; but a vast amount of trading is still done in spices, coffee and fabrics of Arabian workmanship.

In America, the first distinctly competitive fair, held for the encouragement of agriculture and mechanical arts, was opened in New York, 1829, by the American Institute, which met with so much success that similar displays were soon after instituted in Cincinnati, Baltimore, Buffalo, and San Francisco. These, however, failed to arouse the interest that was expected, and after a few annual repetitions, fairs were discontinued in all cities except New York. Here the American Institute continued the undertaking, and the success of these efforts gave creation to an idea which was elaborated into the holding of a great National Exposition in 1853, as will be presently described. A dim and uncertain remembrance is preserved in brief historical references, seldom seen, of a fair held in New York in 1790; but this was more a celebration of the adoption of the Constitution (1787), and the laying of the foundation stone for the national temple of American liberty, than an exhibition devoted to products of the soil and the shop, for which reason it may not properly be entitled to rank as a *fair*.

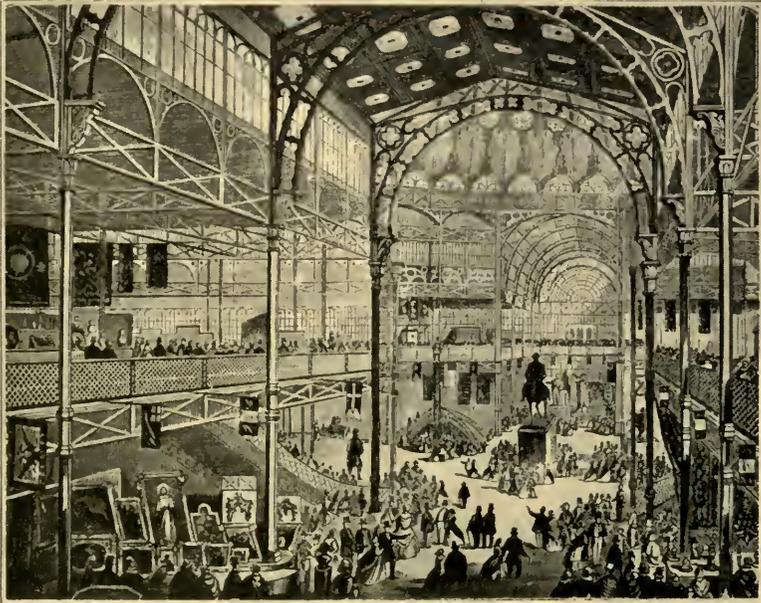
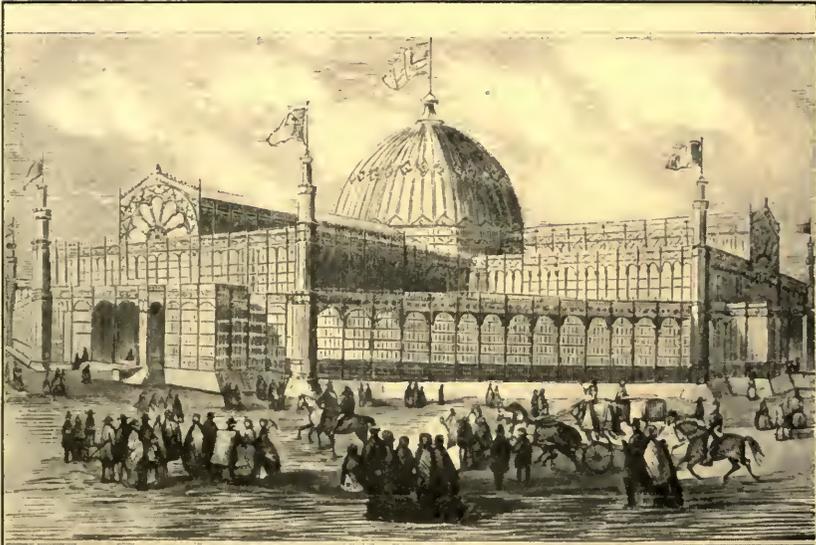
The inauguration of National Expositions must be credited to France, and the idea to Napoleon, who in 1798 directed the holding of a series of such shows, at which gold

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medals were offered for inventions and productions that promised the greatest rivalry to English trade.* The plan of these expositions, however, was crude and on a comparatively small scale, and the benefits were correspondingly inconsiderable. The second exposition was opened in 1801, and showed both in its extent and the interest manifested a decided improvement, and a third was held the following year which though it failed to pay expenses, encouraged Napoleon to commend their repetition at frequent intervals. Thereafter such fairs were held in France in the years 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1830, 1839, 1844 and 1849, the last being the most successful of the series, at which there were four thousand four hundred and ninety-four exhibitors, and an attendance of more than one million persons.

The first National Exposition held outside of France was opened at Vienna in 1820, followed by others in the same city during the years 1835, 1839, and 1845, all with pronounced success. In Germany there were similar exhibitions in 1822, 1827, and 1844, a marked increase of both exhibitors and visitors being noted, but the government took

*Though the credit of having originated the Exposition is usually given to Napoleon, that honor is really deserved by Francois de Neufchateau, French Minister of the Interior, who conceived and planned a national Fair of considerable extent and importance that was held in Paris, 1798. In commemoration of this fact a monument to Neufchateau was set up in Paris many years ago, which however has been so neglected that few Frenchmen now can point it out. It may also be mentioned that a Fair of much interest was opened in London as early as 1766, followed by one in Prague in the year 1791, and another in London 1793. These fairs however were, properly speaking, municipal enterprises, in which there was small participation by the country.



1. CRYSTAL PALACE, NEW YORK, 1853.
2. INTERIOR CRYSTAL PALACE, 1853.

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small interest and the results were so unsatisfactory that Germany has never since encouraged the holding of Expositions on her own soil, though her manufacturers are among the most energetic and generous exhibitors at all National Expositions held in other countries, nor has the government been at all niggardly in its own representation.

In Saxony, the first National Fair was held in 1824, and was repeated biennially until 1845, when there were six thousand exhibitors and a total attendance of nearly two million visitors.

The success which attended the several expositions held in four countries, France, Austria, Germany and Saxony, stimulated other nations, and with a desire to emulate, common to all people, fairs of a national character were held in great numbers throughout Europe from 1827 to 1855. But notwithstanding the widely different and pronounced interest manifested by continental countries, Great Britain continued to show not only apparent apathy, but even exhibited decided prejudice against such expositions, declaring them to be of no value, commensurate with the cost to the country and exhibitors. This idea, it may be asserted, was gained from an unsuccessful fair which was held under the patronage of George II in 1828 and prolonged until 1833 in a persistent but unavailing effort to make it profitable.

In Ireland such expositions, on the contrary, met with considerable favor, inaugurated as they were by the Royal Society of Dublin, which held them triennially from 1829

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until 1845, with decided advantage both to the public and exhibitors. In 1849 a National Exposition was held in Covent Garden, and in the same year one was opened in Birmingham, both of which achieved a measurable success, and greatly encouraged British manufacturers who made exhibits.

The prejudice which England for a long while manifested towards National Fairs finally gave way before the strikingly beneficial results achieved in other countries, and when the two successful expositions of 1849 closed, a royal commission was issued, commanding that steps be taken to organize an International Fair. At this time Prince Albert, the royal consort, occupied the most prominent place of any individual in the English nation, a position gained not only through his relation to the Queen, but also by reason of his great personal popularity with the English people. Because of his prominence, Prince Albert was placed at the head of the commission, and so energetically did he labor to bring about the best results that to his individual efforts may be credited the World's Fair, held in London, in 1851. This pioneer of International Industrial Expositions was started upon its course with a subscription of \$1,500,000, and the space occupied was about twenty-one acres in Hyde Park, where a magnificent glass structure was erected in which to house the exhibits. This building, popularly known as the Crystal Palace, was built after designs made by Sir Joseph Paxton, and was composed entirely, except the flooring and

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joists, of glass and iron. It was 1,851 feet long, corresponding to the year in which the Exposition was held, 408 feet wide, with an extension on the north side of 936 feet in length by 48 feet in breadth. The height of the central part was 64 feet, and the transept rose to a height of 108 feet, while the entire area covered was 19 acres. The building was begun in September of 1850, and so rapid was the work of construction, unprecedented at the time, that it was completed the following February, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000. The Exposition was opened by the Queen in person with impressive ceremonies, and continued until October 11th, during which time there were more than 6,000,000 visitors. The average daily attendance was 43,500, the number of exhibitors 13,939, and the total expenditures were \$1,775,000, while the total receipts were \$2,525,000. When the Exposition closed the Crystal Palace was removed to Sydenham, fourteen miles from London, where it still stands as the most magnificent example of English architecture, in glass, and is frequently used for public gatherings.

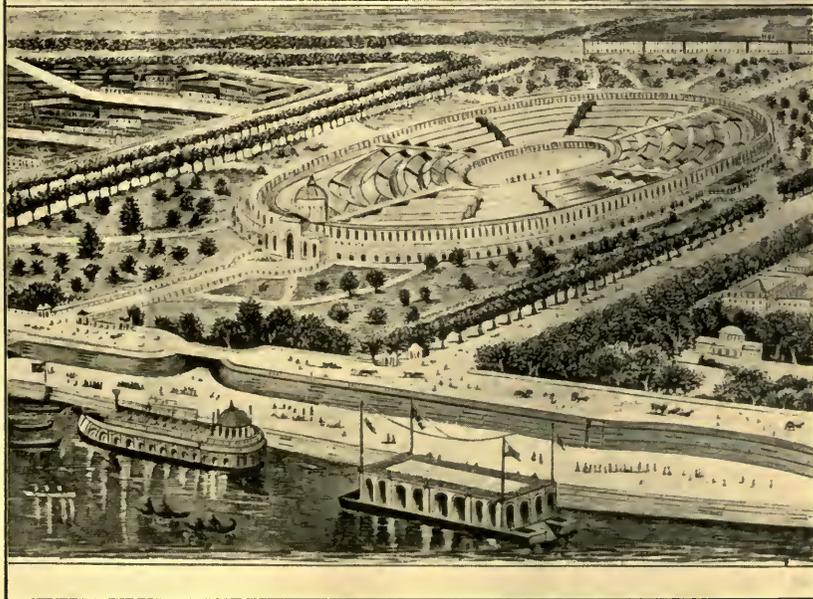
The success of the Crystal Palace Exposition stimulated Ireland to make a similar display upon even a grander scale. In pursuance of this ambition an international fair was held in Dublin in 1853. Though the original intention of the promoters of this enterprise was to eclipse the Hyde Park Exposition in all respects, there was difficulty in raising money which compelled a change of plans, so that the build-

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ing erected failed of being the equal in size or character of the Crystal Palace, while the fair fell short of paying expenses by \$150,000. The value of the exhibits was placed at \$2,500,000, of which the fine art collection represented nearly one-half, the largest that had ever been shown up to that time. The total number of visitors was 1,150,000, but the total receipts were only \$250,000.

Cork also feeling the rivalry of Dublin, prepared for an exhibition the following year (1854), but it proved to be of purely local consequence.

About the time of the London Exposition (1851), the idea was conceived by many New York capitalists of opening an International Exposition in that city, their ambitious purpose being to produce a fair on a scale considerably greater than any that had been attempted by nations of Europe. To carry this design into effect, a company was incorporated in 1851, which secured a free lease of Reservoir Square, upon conditions that the buildings to be erected thereon should be of glass and iron, and that admission to the fair should not exceed fifty cents. As a further assistance to the enterprise Congress passed an act constituting the fair building a bonded warehouse, into which foreign goods might be brought free of duty, thus relieving articles for exhibition from abroad from the payment of a tariff tax. Having perfected their organization, the company issued shares to the amount of \$300,000, which was soon increased to \$500,000, all of which was promptly subscribed. The



1. MAIN ENTRANCE, VIENNA EXPOSITION, 1873.
2. PARIS EXPOSITION GROUNDS, 1867.

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building erected for the exhibits was, like that in London, a crystal palace, in the form of a Greek cross, 365 feet long each way, and 150 wide, with a central dome 148 feet in height and 100 feet in diameter. Total area 175,000 square feet, or four acres. This building was found to be inadequate for the needs of the great number of exhibitors who applied for space, to provide for which another building, 450 feet long and 75 feet wide was erected for a separate display of machinery, thus marking a pronounced advance in the extension and enlargement of Expositions, though the two buildings did not exceed in cost \$550,000, or little more than one-half that of the Crystal Palace.

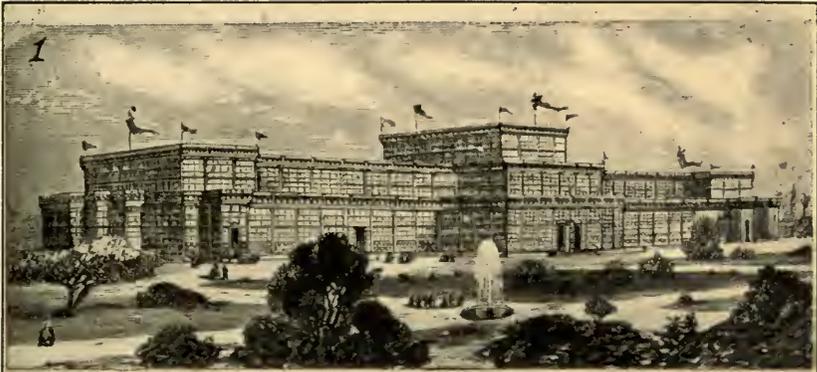
On the 14th day of July, 1853, the New York Exposition was opened by President Pierce in person, amid great demonstrations of pride, and continued for a period of 119 days, with displays made by 4,800 exhibitors, more than one-half of whom, strange to relate, were foreigners. It unfortunately happened that such exasperating delay had attended construction of the buildings that the opening was deferred more than one year beyond the date originally set, so that the fair was held during the continuance of the Dublin Exposition, which so divided public interest that both proved to be failures financially. The location of the New York enterprise was unwisely chosen, remote as it was from the business center, with no adequate means of access. The total receipts from admissions and privileges did not exceed \$340,000, thus leaving a deficit of nearly \$300,000 to be

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borne by the stockholders. In an attempt to retrieve their losses, the company re-opened the Exposition in 1854, and again the year following, during which an additional expenditure of \$200,000 was made, and as the attendance throughout was small, all the capital, receipts, and loans became exhausted and the financial failure was complete. While the exhibition was a disappointment, calamitous to many of the stockholders, it gave impetus to American manufacture, by increasing rivalry with foreign producers who were thus brought into competition. The buildings were subsequently leased to the American Institute and used for annual fairs until October, 1858, when they were burned, together with all their contents.

Another Crystal Palace, almost rivaling that of London, was erected in Munich in 1854, though the cost was no more than half as great. In this building an International Exposition was held the same year which gave promise of achieving an unparalleled success, as there were 6,800 exhibitors, and the articles on display were valued at \$7,500,000. But at the time when the attendance was largest cholera made its appearance, and caused such a panic of fear that the buildings were abandoned and the Bavarian government was obliged to make good a deficiency of \$1,000,000.

The pronounced success of England's effort induced Paris to inaugurate an Exposition which was intended to greatly surpass that of her commercial rival. Accordingly, in 1855, there was opened in the French capital an inter-



EXPOSITION BUILDINGS:

1. MUNICH, 1854. 2. MANCHESTER, 1857. 3. FLORENCE, 1861.

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national fair with several immense buildings, covering an area of twenty-four and one-half acres, the pronounced feature of which was the Palais de l'Industrie, where a vast collection of pictures and statuary was exhibited. The Paris Exhibition managers adopted the scheme that had first been put into effect by the company that incorporated the New York World's Fair. Organizing a joint stock company they issued shares, from the proceeds of the sale of which there was erected in the Champs Elysees a main building of stone, glass and brick, which was 800 feet long by 300 feet wide. On adjacent ground were several smaller buildings for machinery, and other exhibits, such as vehicles and agricultural implements. This fair was opened by the Emperor, Napoleon III, on May 15th, and closed November following, during which time there were 23,954 exhibitors but only 4,500,000 paid admissions. The fair was, therefore, a financial failure, but Paris derived immense benefits from it, in the money spent by foreign visitors which compensated for the losses sustained by the exposition itself.

*The second London International Exposition was launched in 1862 with a guaranteed fund of \$2,500,000, to which fund Prince Albert subscribed \$50,000. The buildings erected for the exhibits, in South Kensington, were of brick, glass and iron, and covered 1,400,000 square feet.

*A very epidemic of so-called international Expositions followed as an outgrowth of commercial and national rivalry which disregarded the financial results of previous Fairs. Of those worthy to be mentioned, but not so important as entitles them to be described, were the Florence Exposition, 1861, Amsterdam, 1864, and in 1865 World's Fairs were held in Dublin, Oakland, Oporto, Cologne and Stettin.

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The exhibition remained open for a period of 177 days, during which time there were 28,653 exhibitors, 6,211,103 paid admissions and an average daily attendance of 36,329. The total expenditures were \$2,300,000, while the receipts from all sources aggregated \$2,240,000, thus leaving a deficit of \$60,000.

The second International Exposition held in Paris was opened in 1867, in an immense building erected for the purpose in the Champs de Mars. The plan of the main building was unique, arranged as it was in twelve concentric aisles, all radiating from a small, central, open garden. The grounds devoted to the fair were thirty-seven acres in extent and the total number of exhibitors was 50,226. An interesting and original feature of the fair were examples of the architecture of nearly every country, including tents of nomadic peoples, such as the Kirghiz Tartars, Samoyeds, Bedouin Arabs, and African tribes. The total cost of the exposition was \$8,000,000, an expenditure which up to that time was unprecedented, and though the attendance was correspondingly large, the total receipts from all sources were barely sufficient to cover the expenses.

Following the Exposition Universelle, a World's Fair was held in Vienna in 1873, which occupied forty acres of the Imperial Park. This exposition was planned upon a scale never before thought of, the ambitious expectation of its promoters being not alone to surpass every previous show of the kind, but to bring prestige and substantial benefits to

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the Austrian Empire, which at the time had reason to suspect the designs of Russia and Germany. The Viennese, determined to improve the occasion to their utmost, raised prices of entertainment at hotels and all boarding places to the most exorbitant and extortionate rates, and in every respect manifested such an avaricious and inhospitable disposition that thousands of persons who had intended visiting the exposition learning the situation at once renounced their purpose. The result was that while the exposition cost \$12,000,000, the receipts from all sources did not exceed \$3,000,000, leaving a deficit so large that a financial panic followed which caused serious monetary troubles throughout the Empire that lasted for more than one year.

As early as 1871 several public spirited Americans conceived the idea of inaugurating a Universal Exposition which should commemorate the Centennial of the Independence declaration, and when the matter was proposed in the public prints the nation with one accord enthusiastically commended the purpose, and the suggestion quickly crystallized in action. Though other cities contended for the honor, decision was soon reached that Philadelphia, being the birth place of the Declaration, was the most fitting place in which the Exposition should be held. Though great enthusiasm prevailed over the suggestion, it was found that the five years which remained for preparation were hardly sufficient for the purpose and notwithstanding the Exposition was opened by President Grant, May 10th, 1876, on

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the date appointed, the installation lacked much of being complete.

The place chosen for the great show was 236 acres in Fairmount Park, a beautiful and commanding site in which no fewer than 160 buildings were erected for exhibits. The main building was in the form of a parallelogram, 1880 feet long by 464 feet wide, thus covering a ground space of a little more than 20 acres. Between the central span was an avenue 1862 feet long and 120 feet wide, constituting a novelty never before introduced. A greater part of the building was a single story in height, but was decidedly imposing in appearance, emphasized as it was by four square towers that rose from the corners to a height of 120 feet. Among the other large buildings were Machinery Hall, Horticultural Hall, the latter of Moorish style, and the Art Gallery, which was built for permanency of stone, and still stands a striking feature of Fairmount Park, a memorial of the commemorative Exposition. Besides these there was a government building that covered two acres of ground, and contained an interesting exhibit of the resources and power of the nation. The five principal buildings cost \$4,500,000. There was also, for the first time, a Woman's Pavilion, a Judge's Hall, and many structures illustrative of the architecture of nations during the middle ages. The total appropriations made by states for representation at this, our first real international exposition, barely exceeded \$400,000, while foreign governments par-

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1. MAIN BUILDING, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, 1876.
2. VARIED INDUSTRIES, AND LOUISIANA MONUMENT LANDING.
3. MAIN BUILDING, NEW YORK EXPOSITION, 1853.

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ticipated far more generously. Thus Great Britain, with Canada and Australia, appropriated \$250,000; France, \$120,000; Germany, \$171,000; Austria, \$75,000; Italy, \$38,000 and a like sum by the Italian chamber of commerce; Spain, \$150,000; Japan, \$600,000; Sweden, \$125,000; Norway, \$44,000; Ecuador, \$10,000; Argentine Confederation, \$60,000. The number of exhibitors was 30,864, and the total admissions 9,910,966, paid admissions, 8,004,274. As the exhibition expenditures aggregated \$8,000,000 and the period of continuance was 159 days, the average daily attendance was only 62,396, while the total receipts were only \$3,813,724. Thirty-seven nations were represented, with exhibits valued at nearly \$50,000,000 and in this single respect the Exposition was a success. The scope was too large for a company to undertake, so the incorporators called upon the government for a loan of \$1,500,000, and from the State for \$50,000. Several Philadelphia capitalists, who composed the corporation, pledged their individual credit to secure the government loan, and the receipts falling very far short of paying the debt and meeting expenses, they were compelled to return the money thus borrowed by paying it out of their private fortunes.

In 1878 another Exposition Universelle was opened in Paris, by Marshal McMahon, in the Champs de Mars. Notwithstanding the great failure of the Austrian and our Centennial Exposition, Paris expressed resolve to outdo all previous attempts, with which intent enormous build-

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ings were erected on both sides of the Seine, the fair site occupying 150 acres. The grounds, ample as they appeared, were found to be insufficient to carry out the designs of the promoters, and an adjoining tract of ground was added, upon which a building called the Trocadero was erected from the most elaborate plans, with gardens and cascades, and of such durability and beauty that it remains to this day one of the chief attractive objects of Paris. The cost of this exposition was \$10,000,000, but the money was judiciously spent as there were 80,000 exhibitors and the number of admissions exceeded 16,000,000.

Two chief features consisted of the Trocadero Palace and a street of all nations. The former was built as a permanent memorial of the exposition. The circular portion was 189 feet in circumference and 180 feet high, with colonnaded wings 1100 feet in length, projecting from minarets that rose to a height of 270 feet. The auditorium, for concerts, has a seating capacity for 6,000 persons and is provided with an organ the largest in the world until the one now in use in Festival Hall, St. Louis Exposition, was built.

The Street of all Nations was the first attempt ever made to inaugurate as a feature an exhibition of many peoples and their entertainments, which has been imitated in more recent expositions in what was known as the Midway, and Pike. The exposition opened May 1 and closed October 31st. The total attendance was 16,032,725, making a daily average of 82,000; total receipts \$2,531,650.

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Two years later (1880) Australia, young as an autonomous nation, projected herself into the arena of commercial rivalry by inaugurating an international exposition which opened at Sidney, Sept. 1, with a government subsidy of \$2,500,000, and a most creditable representation of the world products, as well as many fine buildings, one of which covered seven and one-half acres of ground. The total cost was about \$6,000,000 and it is gratifying to know that the receipts paid all expenses, in which fact Australians took a just pride.

An international cotton exposition was opened at Atlanta, Ga., from October 5 to December 31, 1881. It was suggested by Edward Atkinson, of Boston, and designed to show the progress that had been made in the production and fabrication of cotton. Though intended as a Cotton Fair, opened to the world, foreign countries did not participate, nevertheless the Exposition was largely attended and proved a success, from the standpoint of its promoters. Two years later, or in 1883, what was known as the Southern Exposition was held at Louisville, and continued for one hundred days from the date of its opening, August 1st.

The New Orleans Cotton Centennial, conceived in 1882 by the Cotton Planters Association to celebrate the first shipment of American cotton, consisting of six bags, from Charleston, S. C., to Bristol, England, in 1784, was aided by a loan of \$1,000,000 from the government. In addition to

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this sum an appropriation of \$250,000 was made for a government exhibit. The organizing company subscribed \$500,000, and the state and city of New Orleans each voted \$100,000 in aid of the enterprise.

Building the Exposition began in March, 1884, and on December 16, following, the gates were opened with a first day attendance of about 30,000. The total admissions, during continuance of the Fair, to May 31, 1885, were 1,158,840, and the total receipts \$533,361.45. This Exposition, though not a financial success, was in fact an epochal industrial event in the South, and had much that made it one of the really great Fairs of history. The grounds, one mile in length by one-half mile in width, while less than the area devoted to the Centennial Exposition, were made marvelously beautiful and the buildings, being artistically disposed were compactly situated so as to utilize every part of the space to the fullest extent. The location was on the east bank of the Mississippi, two miles from the city, and was originally a sugar plantation owned by Etienne Boré, who was the first to make American sugar, 1799. The scheme of plotting and preparing the grounds for Exposition purposes imitated the Garden of the Tuilleries, Paris, and the effect was so exquisite that the grounds were acquired by the city and now constitute Audubon Park.

The building in which the horticultural display was housed was an architectural masterpiece which being permanent still stands, a chief adornment of the Park.

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The main building, the dimensions of which were 905x1378, was the largest ever erected up to that time, nor has its size been equaled since by any exposition structure. The comparison is best made with the Palace of Agriculture at St. Louis, which covers a space of a little more than 19 acres, while the main building at New Orleans occupied an area of 28 2-3 acres.

The Exposition was singularly unfortunate in weather conditions, as the season proved to be the wettest that New Orleans has probably ever known, and unusually cold continued during the entire Fair period. A further unfavorable circumstance was the poor facilities for reaching the grounds, and the distance of New Orleans, at the time, from other centers of population, which operated in apparent combination to disappoint the hopes of the promoters. But though the financial returns indicated failure, the material results proved that inestimable benefits had accrued to the city, for the great prosperity which New Orleans has enjoyed since 1885 had its beginning with the Exposition.

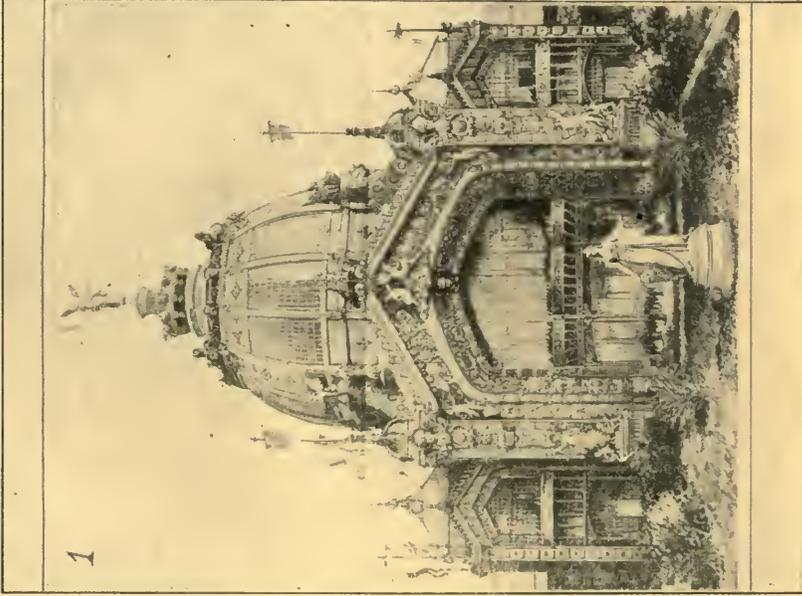
The fair closed early in 1885, but was re-opened Nov. 10th following as "The North, Central and South American Exposition," with a large representation of exhibits from the Central American States, and closed in the spring of 1886.

In Edinburgh an Industrial Exposition was opened May, 1886, and at the same time there was held in London the "Indian and Colonial Exposition," both of which were more

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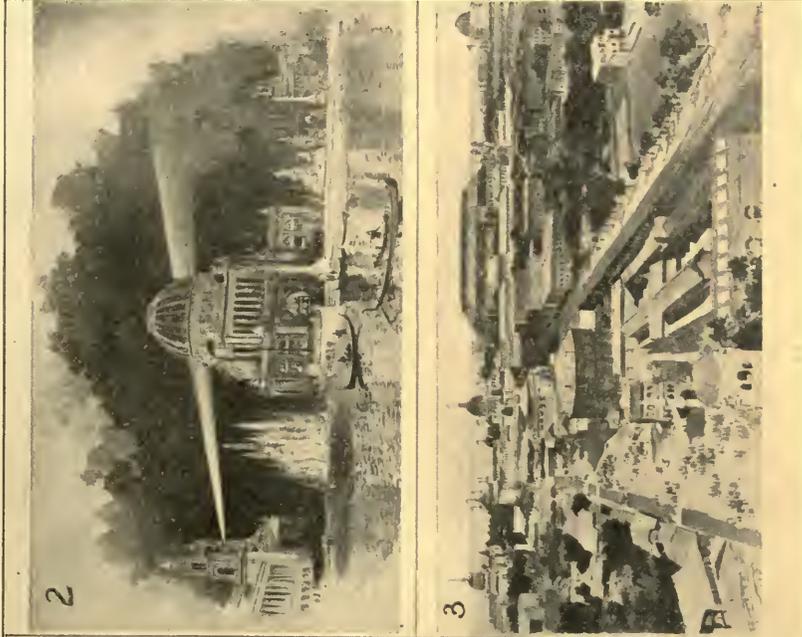
of a local than international character, as was the Liverpool Industrial Exhibition opened May 11, 1886.

The French nation began as early as 1883, preparations for a third Exposition Universelle which should be their centenary celebration of the Fall of the Bastille and the Revolution (1889). The importance of the event stimulated Parisians to the most extraordinary effort, and to enthuse them with a determination to make this International Industrial display the greatest in all respects the world had ever seen. In pursuance of this ambitious purpose, in August of 1883 the Ministry of Commerce was voted a credit of \$20,000 with which to begin operations, and to obtain such designs as would enable that department to present to the National Assembly a project for carrying out the scheme of a great Exposition. In April following, the ministers respectively of Commerce, Finance and Industry, presented a plan of organization, with the concurrence and endorsement of the Society of Guaranty. With submission of these preliminaries the Municipal Council of Paris gave permission to occupy the Champs de Mars for an Exposition, this spot being the same ground that had twice before been used for a like purpose. It was very soon determined, however, that this space was entirely inadequate for the buildings which it was found necessary to erect in order to accommodate the demands of 55,000 exhibitors and to present such a display as the nation was ambitious to make. Accordingly request was made upon and granted by the municipal gov-



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1. CENTRAL DOME, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889.



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2. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, CHICAGO, 1893.
3. THE MIDWAY. CHICAGO EXPOSITION, 1893.

EVOLUTION OF THE MODERN FAIR

ernment to annex the adjacent vacant grounds comprehended by the Esplanade des Invalides, and the Quai d'Orsay on the north bank of the Seine, and the Trocadero on the south side, a total space of 173 acres. The amount estimated and provided to cover the cost of the Exposition was \$8,500,000, of which sum the National Government advanced \$3,000,000, the city of Paris \$1,500,000, and the Society of Guaranty \$4,000,000. The Society of Guaranty was composed of eighteen members, who acted in conjunction with a Board of Control that comprised eight municipal councillors and seventeen senators. In addition to other privileges the Guaranty Society was given authority to issue 30,000,000 tickets to bear the face value of one franc (20 cents) each, and to institute a lottery, for this exclusive purpose, with the right to issue and dispose of 200,000 twenty-five year interest-bearing bonds, each of which was made convertible, at the option of the holder, into twenty tickets of admission to the Fair. Besides being interest-bearing, and their twenty coupons being receivable for admissions, the holders were entitled to participate in ten lottery drawings, at designated intervals, in which the prizes ranged from \$4 to \$20,000. With such inducement all the bonds were very soon disposed of at their face value. These bonds were especially attractive to persons disposed to invest in lotteries, and it was to the chance feature which they contained that their sale was due. As a consequence purchasers of these bonds placed the coupon

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tickets on sale as soon as the Exposition opened, and the number was so great that the price of them fell to half a franc (10 cents) so that as each bond contained twenty coupon admissions there were practically 4,000,000 of these tickets which were used to secure entrance. The Fair management however had received full pay, except what they were compelled to disburse in prizes, and even though the price of such coupon tickets fell to ten cents, the management lost nothing by the decline, while a large benefit accrued to visitors, and greatly increased the attendance.

The Exhibition was opened by President Carnot on May 5, 1889, and closed October 31st following. When the Great Fair was concluded, and the final accounting made, it was found that the total expense had been \$8,300,000, and the total receipts \$9,900,000, thus leaving the handsome balance of \$1,600,000 to represent the net profit made by the managers, in addition to the millions that had been reaped by shop-keepers, hotels, and the many branches patronized by visitors. The entrance fee was placed at the low sum of one franc, and it is probable that to this considerate act on the part of the directors much of the success of the Fair is due. The total number of paid admissions was 28,149,353, the daily average being 164,463, and the grand total of all admissions 32,350,297.

Of the many remarkable exhibits made by the French Exposition of 1889, that of M. Garnier, who showed forty-four models of human habitations, fairly representing the

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architecture of all ages, attracted greatest attention, but for wonder and curiosity this display was eclipsed by the Eiffel Tower, a great monolith of structural steel that rose to the extraordinary height of 984 feet. The base of this remarkable structure is four gigantic legs that stretch over and form as many archways, and rise to a platform 185 feet from the ground which is capable of accommodating 3500 persons. Above this is a second platform 377 feet from the earth with space for 1000 persons, and above this a third one that provides room for 400 persons. At the extreme summit is a chamber in which there is a weather observatory, the top being reached by four steam elevators, each with a capacity for 16 persons. This enormous tower cost \$1,000,000, one-fourth of which was voted as a subsidy by the government; the total weight is 16,800,000 pounds, yet the structure is so firmly anchored that its safety is absolute.

Many of the buildings erected for the exposition were of a permanent character and so beautiful that the city authorities took steps to preserve them as lasting memorials. Accordingly the Champ de Mars was, by governmental act, alienated from its former use as a military parade ground, and Machinery Hall, the Gallery of Beaux-Arts, and the Central Garden, with its illuminated fountains, were permitted to stand, and were used in the Exposition of 1900.

DIVISION LXV.

The Columbian Exposition and Its Successors.

WE HAVE thus hastily sketched the evolution of the Fair, and its final flowering into international industrial expositions. We cannot fail to observe, even in this summary of World's Fairs, that commercial rivalry is not less strong among nations than it is among individuals, and that ambition to excel, for honor as well as for substantial rewards, possesses and animates the integer just as it does the fractional part of the political unit. The utilitarian spirit of the age is manifested in eagerness for commercial gain, but while desire for riches is confessedly a powerful motive, the underlying ambition of nations, that most powerfully prompts to make these displays, is a sincere hope, crystalized in effort, to advance and improve the social condition, to educate, inspire, encourage; for in this pride only can national glory be obtained. Therefore the gladiator in the arena, the charioteer on the course, the athlete who measured courage and strength with his adversary, was not more determined to win victory, when valor was the test, and war the occupation, than is the peace-loving artisan and the humble tiller of the soil to-day covetous of honors be-

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AND ITS SUCCESSORS

stowed for supremacy in the fields of production. With this ruling aspiration animating nations, as it does individuals, the observer, the thinker, must pause to consider the probable results. These expositions, we note by experience, which display in competition the fruits of genius and industry, are proving to be such a stimulus to human ambition that wonders, each more amazing than the one before, are being constantly revealed in an almost endless procession, drawing us onward at a rapid pace towards an attainment glorious beyond our ability to picture.

Though taking our example from the old world, we have not failed to bring into exercise and display the spirit of a young and prosperous people, and while imitating the means of the older nations for fostering commercialism in its exposition expression, we have brought into use our larger enthusiasm, as well also our marked ingenuity as a nation. If to France, therefore, must in justice be credited the honor of originating the exposition, and also of having brought these displays to the point of marvelous magnificence, with equal justice the reputation should be accorded us of having eclipsed in our National expositions the most pretentious efforts manifested in the preceding National fairs of all other nations. From a very brief notice of the Paris Exposition of 1889, we arrive in our historical review of this form of industrial competition, at the great international show held in Chicago in 1893, to celebrate the quadricentennial of the Columbian discovery.

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The final public proposal to observe the event by an Universal exposition was made in a St. Louis newspaper as early as 1882, from which source the river of public approbation gathered its flow which went on increasing, until three years later there was a general determination to inaugurate a plan whereby to carry into effect the wise suggestion. Thus the mighty stream of patriotic enthusiasm grew by the inflowing of a thousand affluents until desire became expressed in legislative action. Several cities, including Washington, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, were contestants for the prize of location, each guaranteeing to raise a fund of \$5,000,000, with which to secure the success of the proposed industrial exposition. A vote was taken upon the claims to the honor made by the several cities, and Chicago was selected by joint resolution of Congress, February 25, 1890. From this date the work of actual preparation may be said to have begun, by the incorporation of the World's Columbian Exposition. On April 25th, following, an act of Congress created the Columbian Commission, whereby the nation was committed to sponsorship of the undertaking. Subscriptions were now opened and the sum of \$5,467,350 was pledged by 29,374 subscribers to the stock, to which a further sum of \$5,000,000 was added by an issue of Chicago city bonds. The large sums raised by subscription, and by an issue of city bonds, was found to be inadequate for a proper preparation of the grounds, and construction of the buildings according to the conception of

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the projectors, and an appeal to Congress was made for additional aid. This request was strongly opposed by so large a number of influential members that upon a vote being taken the application was rejected. Very soon after, however, a compromise was reached by which the Government agreed to issue souvenir coins, of the value of fifty cents each, to the amount of \$2,500,000, which were turned over at their face value to the Columbian Fair directors to be disposed of at whatever advantage they were able to obtain. Shrewd speculators, anticipating the demand that would be made for the coins, submitted bids for the entire issue, one of which was accepted by which the directors realized \$5,000,000, or double the face value. With this additional sum of \$2,500,000, which though coming through a privilege given by Congress, was not in fact in any sense either an advance, or subsidy, enabled the directory to carry out their ambitious designs of building and improving.

On the 24th of December, 1890, President Harrison issued a proclamation that the World's Columbian Exposition would open at Chicago, May 1st, 1892, not to be closed until the last Thursday in October of the same year, and extended an invitation to all nations of the earth to participate in the commemoration by making exhibits of their products in rivalry with our own.

The site selected as best adapted for exposition purposes was Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance, South Chicago, which embraced a tract of 664 acres that had a frontage on

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Lake Michigan of nearly one mile and a half. As a considerable part of the park was unimproved, and the land was marshy, \$500,000 had to be spent for dredging, piling and filling, and as much more for landscape gardening, fountains and statuary. The total amount of expenditures for improvement, construction, fair buildings proper, administrations and operating, was \$10,530,453, to which was added the cost of buildings, \$8,000,000, and the expenditures of the government, states and foreign nations, which approximated \$15,000,000. The largest single structure was the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building, 787x1,687 feet, and the total space occupied by the 40 Exposition buildings, including the Government and Illinois State building, was 159 acres. Thirty-two states and territories appropriated for their exhibits a total of \$3,435,000, of which sum Illinois gave \$800,000, and New York, California and Pennsylvania each \$300,000. Owing to Constitutional restrictions, nine states and territories were unable to make appropriations, but were represented through organizations that raised, by popular subscription, a total sum of \$1,020,000. The number of foreign nations that participated was 43, and the aggregate of their appropriations was \$4,952,585. It is instructive to know that the appropriations of Great Britain for the purpose was only \$291,990, while that of Germany was \$690,200; France, \$627,250; Brazil, \$600,000, and Japan, \$630,765. Thirty-seven other countries were represented by individual exhibits, but made no appropriation for



1. "PEACE," A FIGURE GROUP ON VARIED INDUSTRIES PALACE.
2. COURT OF HONOR, CHICAGO EXPOSITION, 1893.

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national participation. Among these were Russia, Spain, Turkey, China, Persia, Venezuela, and Switzerland. The number of exhibits was 65,422; paid admissions, 21,477,-212; free passes, 6,052,188.

Though it was the intention to open the Exposition May 1, 1892, it was found to be impossible to have it in readiness by that date, so a postponement of one year was decided upon. The dedication ceremonies, however, took place on the 19th, 20th and 21st of October, 1892, the earlier dates first fixed upon, viz.: October 10th, 11th and 12th, having been settled upon for New York's celebration, with a grand civil, military and naval procession and demonstration.

It was not until May 31st, 1893, that the World's Columbian Fair was opened, amid salvos of exultation, by President Cleveland, who pressed an electric button at the White House, with which the wires had been connected, that set the immense and numerous machinery in motion. Quite two months elapsed after the opening before the disturbing sound of hammer and saw ceased. But finally, to the great joy of the visiting thousands, all scaffolding was removed, all exhibits were orderly disposed, and the Magic City, gigantic as it was beautiful, stood revealed in its perfected and symmetrical grandeur. No transformation scene was ever more bewitching than that which now exhibited Jackson Park, converted from a wild, chaotic covert of brush and marsh into a Heliopolis of splendor, beautified and diversified by collections in expositional amplitude of the sublimest creations that the genius of man ever conceived.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

As the Paris exhibition of 1889 had for its chief colossal attraction the Eiffel Tower, the Columbian Fair, less disposed to emulate than to surpass, presented the Ferris Wheel which being made of steel with its shaft resting in gudgeons one hundred and forty feet high, reared its vast circle to the amazing height of 288 feet. Hung to the inner circumference of this tremendous cycle were thirty-six passenger cars, each with a capacity of fifty persons, which set revolving afforded not only a bird's-eye view of the Fair, but of a great extent of lake and country.

There were several unique and very important features which particularly marked the Columbian Fair and set the way for subsequent expositions to follow: One of these was a Woman's Department, created by an act of Congress, and a Board of Lady Managers appointed by the President. This was the first time that the recognition of women, in full fellowship with men, in the conduct of an exposition, was ever made, and so popular did it prove to be that the idea will be utilized even more prominently in all future World's Fairs held in the United States. There was also, among other great assemblages of a convention character, a Congress of Religion, realizing to an extent, but not the result, the concept upon which "Volney's Ruins" was written.

The closing day of the exposition was fixed for October 30th, and it was determined to make this date memorable by magnificent ceremonies that might draw an unprecedented crowd. When the program of exercises was prepared, sud-

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denly, on the 28th, Chicago was plunged into grief and the whole nation was shocked by the assassination of Mayor Carter Harrison by a reprobate named Pendergast. The ceremonies so elaborately prepared were at once abandoned and the doors of the Magic City were closed on the date fixed in funeral gloom and silence.

The total cost of the Exposition had been \$30,558,849, and with admissions of 27,539,521 persons, the total receipts including \$4,445,500 debenture bonds, were \$33,233,032.80, and the total expenditures \$32,786,200.44. The result of an excess of receipts over expenditures may well be noted as the crowning marvel of the enterprise. Our wonder in this particular is heightened when we reflect that the premonitory symptoms of the great financial panic of 1893-94 showed themselves during the latter months of the exposition. Besides this disturbing cause, there was great fear among the people of a cholera epidemic, a danger which was real, considering the exposure to which the overcrowded condition of Chicago at the time was necessarily subjected; but notwithstanding all this, the conclusion was a triumph in which the entire nation participated with infinite pride. All expenses of the exposition were paid from the receipts, and a surplus was left sufficient to pay stockholders 14.65 per cent. of their subscriptions.

After the exposition closed demolition of the city of unexampled splendor was decided upon and undertaken. To the eyes of many persons this work of destruction was as if

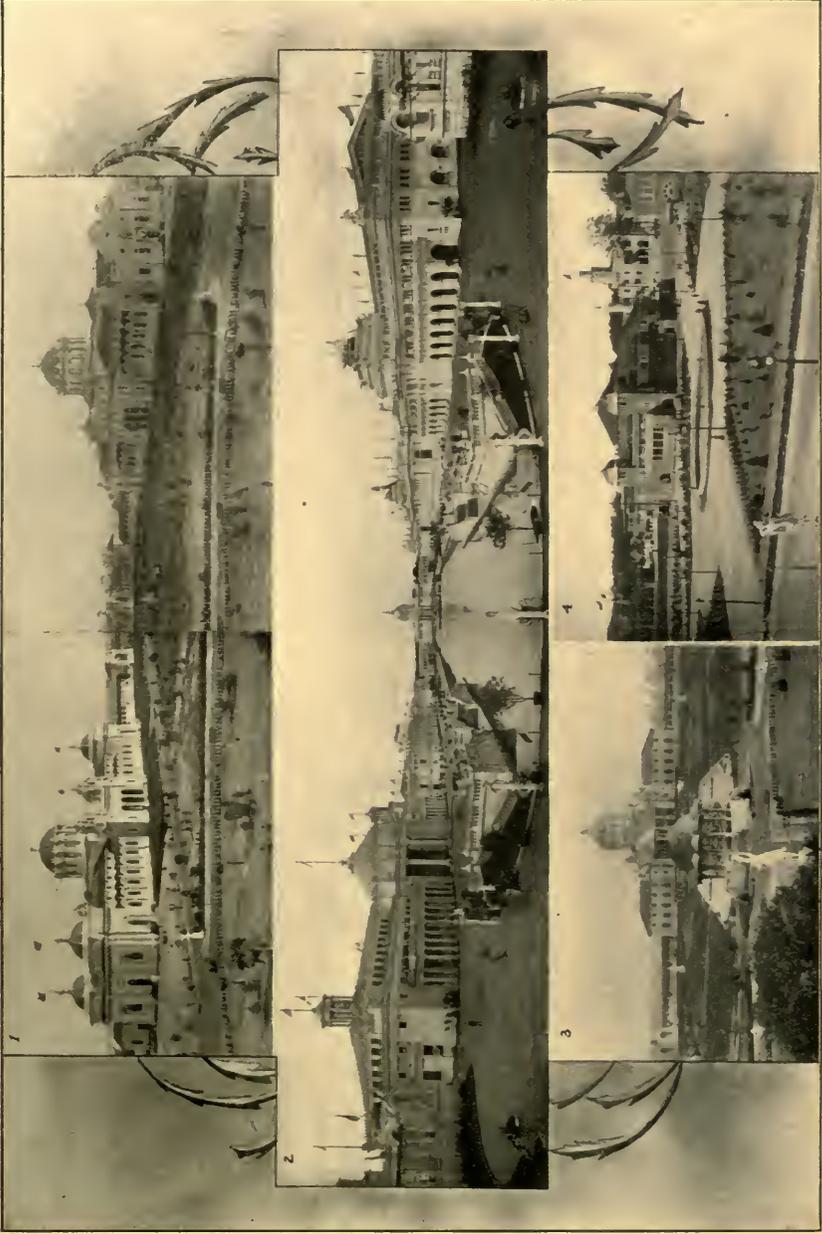
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

the Goths and Vandals had been loosened to do their will with the sublimest culture of the nineteenth century. While the work of tearing down was in progress a conflagration was started which quickly became a tornado of flaming horror, visible by its measureless light upon the sky for hundreds of miles. In a few hours the most magnificent aggregation of structures ever reared by the genius and energy of man was reduced to unsightly heaps of smoldering debris, and ashes scattered by the winds.

The Mid-Winter Exposition held in San Francisco, January 1, to July 1, 1894, occupied an area of 200 acres and cost \$1,500,000. It embraced six main buildings and ninety-four subsidiary structures, including concessions. The largest attendance was on Children's Day, March 31st (91,872), and but for the business depression, which prevailed at the time over the entire country, the success of the exposition would undoubtedly have been very great, for the buildings were beautiful and the display most creditable, notwithstanding it was not an international fair.

The Cotton States and Industrial Exposition, held at Atlanta, September 18 to December 31, 1895, embraced eleven main buildings, and nineteen smaller structures, and enclosed 189 acres of ground. The total cost was \$960,930. The paid admissions were 817,928; free passes, 468,935. Total receipts were \$704,000, which left a deficit of about \$250,000.

The Tennessee Centennial Exposition was held in Nash-



1. CHARLESTON EXPOSITION, 1901. 2. OMAHA EXPOSITION, 1898. 3 AND 4. ATLANTA EXPOSITIONS, 1881, 1895.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AND ITS SUCCESSORS

ville, 1897, from July 1 to October 30, and occupied 200 acres of ground, upon which there were thirteen main buildings, and 131 smaller structures. The total expense was \$1,227,317.14, and the total receipts were \$1,219,415,-45. The number of exhibitors was 3,391 and total attendance 1,703,328. It is interesting to note that while the receipts from admissions was \$392,601.15, the concessions paid \$123,103.38.

Remarkably successful was the Trans-Mississippi and International Omaha Exposition of 1898, June 1 to October 31st, for which Congress appropriated \$200,000. There was also raised by popular subscription the sum of \$404,720, besides which bonds amounting to \$200,000 were issued, for the payment of which all the property and half the admissions were pledged. But though this security seemed ample, the bonds could not be placed, so the further sum of \$200,000 was advanced by the executive committee, and work was begun April 28, 1897. Unlike all former expositions, that have been compelled, in many cases, to defer the advertised date of their opening, and in others to open their gates before the work of preparation was nearly finished, the Omaha Fair was in full readiness, with buildings completed and exhibits installed on June 1st, the time first announced for the inaugural ceremonies. Many states participated in the exposition, and appropriated a total of \$608,000 for their representation. There were nine main buildings, and 10,000 exhibitors. So successful was the Fair that

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the management was able to pay off the last dollar of indebtedness by September 1st, thus receiving all receipts thereafter, up to November 1st, except such expenditures as were thereafter incurred, to be carried to the profit account. Total cost of exposition was \$1,342,010, and the aggregate attendance was 2,713,508.

The Glasgow Fair which opened May 1, 1901, was confined to an exhibition of products and industries of Great Britain, of small interest, as it proved to other countries, but of much importance to the United Kingdom.

The Pan-American Exposition which opened at Buffalo, N. Y., May 20th, 1901, was, next to that held in Chicago, 1893, the largest and most important of the several theretofore inaugurated in the United States. Confined to displays from South, Central, and North America, it was large enough and varied enough to vie with all previous shows of the kind.

The exposition grounds occupied 350 acres, which were admirably adapted to the purpose. The authorized capital stock was \$2,500,000, to which sum there was added the proceeds of a bond issue of a like amount, and the government aided the enterprise with an appropriation of \$500,000. So rapidly was the work of preparation prosecuted that the Fair opened on the advertised date with 87 per cent. of the exhibits installed, but considerable labor had yet to be performed on the buildings and grounds, which were not complete until two months later. The Buffalo Expo-

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sition presented a panorama of almost unrivaled beauty, and deserved the admiration which it received from every one who had the fortune to visit it. The admissions on the opening day were small—17,461—due to the incomplete condition of the buildings, but the attendance increased steadily, and totaled 8,304,073. The total cost was \$8,860,757, and total receipts, \$5,534,643.

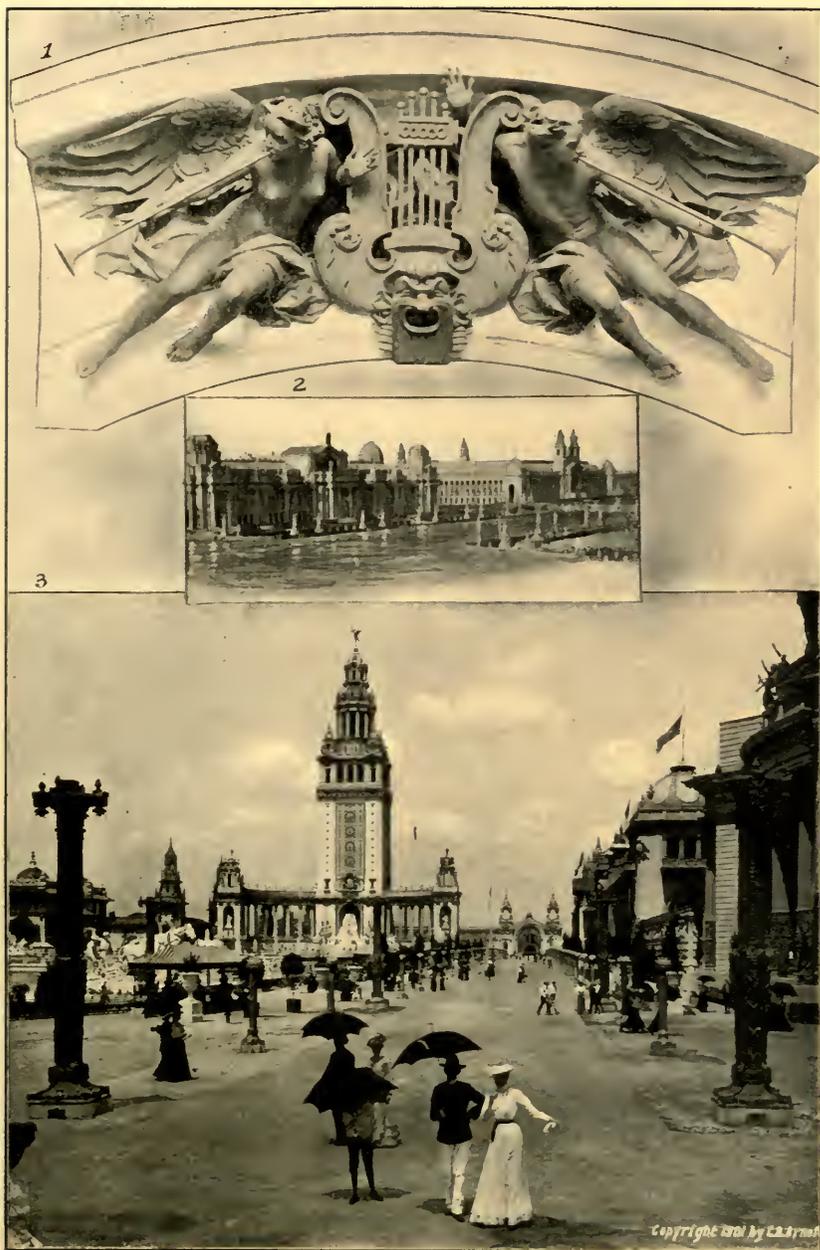
The number of visitors to the Buffalo Exposition continued to be large, and an unexampled success was justifiably predicted, until a tragedy took place that completely unnerved Americans and shocked the whole civilized world. The 5th of September had been set apart as President's day, on which date President McKinley had promised to attend and deliver an address on the Esplanade. The people, devoted to their president as they were, came in vast numbers, until the exposition grounds were so crowded that it seemed there could be no room found for others. President McKinley appeared as he had promised to do, and made a speech to a concourse that is said to have numbered 150,000 persons, only a fraction of whom were able to get within sound of his voice. On the following day the President held a reception in Music Hall, during which he was in cheerful mood and responded in happiest vein to the warm greetings of his countrymen. While receiving and shaking hands with those who drew near enough to do so, a wretch named Czolgosz pushed his way through the crowd until as the President stretched forth his hand to greet him,

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the assassin ruthlessly pushed it aside and fired two shots quickly, both of which took effect in the President's body. It is neither fitting nor interesting to recount here the minute particulars of that awful tragedy that wrung the heart of every American and set the world in tears. We will tell our children now, and in the years to come, how bravely and Christian-like our martyr president lingered until September 14th, and how he died on that day with malice towards none, and with undiminished faith in his fellow-man and the perpetuity of the nation, and of how he is buried in the hearts of his countrymen.

The death of President McKinley, by an assassin's hand, put an end to the bright hope and well-founded expectation that the Buffalo Exposition would prove an unparalleled success. The people were too mournful to enjoy a scene that, beautiful as it was, reminded them of the eight days of suffering and the pathetic grief that followed the deed of an anarchist, and so the grounds looked like a deserted city, a magnificent desolation, over the splendid palaces of which a curse brooded. We are not interested to know that \$10,000,000 were expended on the grounds, and that the Midway cost \$3,000,000, or what the receipts and attendance were, since statistics cannot indicate what the exhibit of profit or loss would show had there been no national tragedy, and no national bereavement.

The Interstate and West Indian Exposition which was held in Charleston, South Carolina, December 1, 1901, to



1. CARTOUCHE OVER ENTRANCE TO FESTIVAL HALL.
2. GRAND COURT, LOOKING NORTH.
3. ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN TOWER, BUFFALO EXPOSITION, 1901.

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May 31 following, covered 250 acres of ground and was participated in by 25 states and foreign countries. The capital stock of the Exposition Corporation was \$250,000 to which the City of Charleston subscribed \$50,000 and as the government made no appropriation, the balance (\$200,000), had to be raised by individual subscriptions. The exposition management were met by many difficulties, chief of which was a lack of sufficient funds to carry into effect the plans which had been outlined, and a failure of crops in the South that precipitated a financial depression, and which, before its close, caused serious embarrassment to the exposition. The total attendance was 674,086.

The Fourth Exposition Universelle was held in Paris, 1900, and occupied 336 acres, which was little more than one-half the space covered by the Chicago Exposition. Being restricted for ground, attempt was made by several of the promoters to locate the exposition in some one of the many handsome suburbs of Paris, but public sentiment was against the proposal, so it was decided to extend the former exposition grounds by adding all the available space on both sides of the Seine from the Place Concorde to the suburb of Passy, including the river side of the Champs Elysees. In this arrangement Machinery Hall, erected for the Exposition of 1889, was remodeled and made to serve a second time the uses for which it was originally designed. The estimated cost of this fourth Exposition was \$20,609,505, of which sum Paris appropriated \$4,000,000 and the

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Government a like amount. The balance was raised by a popular bond issue, in which 3,250,000 bonds of 20 francs (\$4.00) each were underwritten by three large banks. These bonds were similar to those issued in financing the exposition of 1889, being made redeemable by the holders in twenty full paid admissions. The bonds also entitled the holders to the benefit of a one-third reduction in the price of transportation upon all trains coming into Paris, and also, like the bonds previously issued, gave the holders a right to participate in twenty-nine lottery drawings, in which a total of 4,313 prizes were distributed.

In the plan of preparing for the exposition of 1900 Paris followed that put into effect for the Universal Fair of 1889, but so improved the scheme that the financial success of the exposition was guaranteed long in advance of the opening. A special act of the Chambers was passed granting the right to combine a lottery feature with the sale of bonds, under which legalized privilege, bonds, with twenty admission coupons attached, were sold for \$4.00, which included the right to participate in as many drawings, in which the prizes ranged from \$1.00 to \$50,000. This form of speculative investment appealed so strongly to the public, that 3,250,000 of the bonds were sold, carrying 65,000,000 admissions, and with the money thus obtained the Exposition was built and conducted, for no tickets were sold after the Exposition opened. The actual attendance fell short of the total issue of coupons by nearly 15,000,000, thus showing that a large

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AND ITS SUCCESSORS

proportion of purchasers were attracted by the chance of drawing a fortune. Indeed, the opinion may safely be hazarded that nine-tenths of the bond buyers were speculators, nor was there any other inducement to purchasers, since the price of admission was placed at twenty cents. After the drawings took place—before the Exposition opening—admission coupons could be bought at a great reduction, the price for a short while falling as low as three cents, and never advanced above ten cents. But it was immaterial to the Exposition whether the price of tickets advanced or declined, for so far as the management was concerned the full price of twenty cents had been realized for each admission when the bonds were sold.

The constructive idea of grandeur which entered into the exposition may be approximated by a knowledge of the fact that two of the buildings, viz. : the Grand and the Petit Palace des Beaux Arts cost the immense sum of \$4,200,000. Fortunately for art they are permanent structures. The exposition remained opened for a period of 210 days during which time there was the unprecedented number of 48,240,765 admissions.

The attendance at Paris Expositions has invariably been large, very much greater than that of fairs held in other countries. A reason for this may be found partly in the temperament of the French people which is manifested in their love of show and likewise in their artistic taste and appreciation of the practical. Another reason quite as co-

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gent is the fact that Paris is always a center of attraction for all who travel and accordingly her floating population is enormous. But a stronger reason than either of the two named is discoverable in the confession which we must make that the French people plan and manage their expositions with greater sagacity than others appear to be capable of showing. More than any other nation, it would seem, France understands that the support of an exposition must come from the masses, the toilers, those who require recreation and whose opportunities for self instruction, especially in the form of which an exposition affords, are embraced with sincere esteem. The French government sets a true value on the educational benefits of their universal fairs and encourages them not only by liberal appropriations, but by opening their gates on Sundays, which in Europe is every person's holiday, and by fixing the price of admission so low that even the poor may attend many times without seriously feeling the expense.

Unfortunate, it may be, for Paris that the ground available for exposition purposes is small in the immediate vicinity which has compelled the managements to hold the fairs within the city proper. This fact, coupled with the very great attendance, has caused uncomfortable congestion, which has been the one principal complaint made against Paris expositions, viz.: The grounds were too small and the crowds too dense to permit of a satisfactory visit. This objection was met at the exposition of 1900, and the con-



1. CHATEAU D'EAU, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.
2. GENERAL VIEW OF EXPOSITION, 1900.

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gestion considerably relieved, by raising the price of entrance on special days, which the management obtained the right to do. It was therefore frequently the case during 1900 that when the attractions were specially great that two, three, or even four tickets were required for a single admission. This action served to exclude many poor persons, just as an entrance charge of fifty cents at American expositions prevents millions from attending more than once, and which, added to the requirement of closed gates on Sundays, make it practically impossible that an exposition in this country should prove a financial success. We are somewhat slow to learn, in a few things, and must pay the penalty for our obtuseness as certainly as China did when, following customs that had obtained for ages, she sent out her troops to meet the Japanese weaponed with nothing more formidable than fabricated dragons and a war god.

The Japanese, who have been called the Yankees of the far east, have made astonishing progress in international commerce, though it has been only fifty-one years since their commercial ports were opened by Commodore Perry, and Japan joined the sisterhood of great nations, thenceforth to battle for place in the peaceful though strenuous rivalries of trade, manufacture and art. Out of centuries of walled and entrenched exclusiveness the country sprang, like Minerva, full panoplied into the arena of industrial competition, and that she has maintained a proud position in the contest no one can deny.

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To the Honorable Hajime Ota, Commissioner General from Japan to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, I am indebted for the following interesting information respecting the development of the exposition idea in his country and the results that have attended the national exhibitions held under his government's patronage:

The first exposition was held in Tokio, in 1877, followed by a second and third in the same city in 1885 and 1890 respectively. Five years later a national industrial exposition was held in Kioto, participated in by practically all the large manufacturing interests of the country. A greater one was planned for 1900, but was abandoned to avoid conflicting with the Universal Exposition at Paris. All previous exhibitions, however, had been markedly successful and a fifth exposition was proposed, upon a scale larger than any held heretofore, and in accordance with the plans and ambitions of the projectors this last and largest exposition was opened in 1903 at Osaka, an important sea-port city of 900,000 population on the south coast of Nippon, at the mouth of the Yodo River.

Although the intent was to make the Osaka Exposition strictly national, to stimulate industrial competition among the Japanese, fourteen other countries participated, and reaped large benefits therefrom. The government erected a special structure for the use of foreign exhibits, the character of which was indicated by the title, "Sample Building," by which it was known.



1. MAIN BUILDING, CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION, 1894.

2. MAIN ENTRANCE TO OSAKA (JAPAN) EXPOSITION, 1903.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AND ITS SUCCESSORS

The enterprise was under the direction of the Imperial government, which contributed aid to the extent of 1,100,000 yen (the value of a yen is about fifty cents of our money). The exposition opened and continued for a period of 150 days. The total number of exhibitors was 18,000. The opening day's attendance was 30,000 (open only in the afternoon) and the total attendance for the full period was 5,250,000, or daily average of 35,000.

The aim of the exposition was so purely educational that the price of admission was fixed as low as five sen ($2\frac{1}{2}$ cents) for ordinary days, and ten sen (5 cents) for special illumination days, so that the total receipts were 350,000 yen, one-fourth of which sum reverted to the government, while the balance was given to the city of Osaka for exploitation purposes.

On the following page will be found some interesting statistical information, the full accuracy of which unfortunately cannot be verified.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

EXPOSITION ATTENDANCE.

Place	Year.	Days Open.	Total Att'd.
London	1851	144	6,039,195
New York	1853		
Paris	1855	200	5,162,330
London	1862	170	6,211,103
Paris	1867	217	6,805,969
Vienna	1873	186	6,740,500
Philadelphia	1876	159	9,910,966
Paris	1878	194	16,032,725
New Orleans	1884	152	1,158,840
Paris	1889	178	32,350,297
Chicago	1893	183	27,539,521
San Francisco	1894	185	1,315,022
Atlanta	1895	183	779,560
Nashville	1897	183	1,779,074
Omaha	1898	153	2,613,374
Philadelphia	1899	69	1,330,527
Paris	1900	210	50,860,801
Buffalo	1901	184	8,120,048
Charleston	1902	181	674,086
Osaka (Japan)	1903	150	5,250,000

Place.	Year.	Opening Day.	Attendance.	Largest Day's Attendance.
London	1851	.....	.....	109,915
New York	1853	July 14	.....	.....
Paris	1855	.....	.....	123,017
London	1862	.....	.....	67,891
Paris	1867	.....	.....	173,923
Vienna	1873	.....	.....	100,000
Philadelphia	1876	May 10	186,372	Sept. 28
Paris	1878	May 1	420,147	Oct. 31
New Orleans	1884	Dec. 16	30,000	.....
Paris	1889	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	1893	May 1	137,557	Aug. 24
San Francisco	1894	Jan. 27	72,248	Mar. 31
Atlanta	1895	Sept. 18	10,094	Nov. 28
Nashville	1897	May 1	20,317	Oct. 28
Omaha	1898	June 1	27,898	Oct. 12
Philadelphia	1899	.....	.....	.....
Paris	1900	.....	.....	Oct. 7
Buffalo	1901	May 1	17,461	Oct. 19
Charleston	1902	Dec. 2	22,101	May 22
Osaka (Japan)	1903	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	1904	April 30	187,793	.....

DIVISION LXVI.

Expositional Celebration of the Louisiana Purchase.

AMERICANS, America achieved a triumph at the Columbian Exposition which was so markedly pronounced that the civilized world, with race-reflected pride, fully and freely acknowledged it. Since that event in industrial, commercial, agricultural, artistic and economic demonstration our pre-eminence has been threatened, if not outrivaled, so far as respects international exhibition of productions, by the Exposition Universelle of 1900. Progress in the arts constructive and creative is so rapid that, great beyond example though the showing may be one year, the next succeeding exhibits an advance that pales the luster of all former accomplishments.

The Exposition last held in Paris, while it occupied less ground, certainly surpassed the Columbian Fair in the larger essentials that measure up to the success of a World's exhibition; not because the French people made a more energetic and intelligent effort than was put forth at Chicago, but for the reason that the seven years which had passed were years of expansion, invention, rapid ongoing and amazing profluence of the mighty stream of commer-

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

cial and industrial activities that distinguish the progress of the age. There was accordingly much more to show, and the knowledge meantime acquired enabled the French to exhibit to larger advantage. The gain was therefore theirs by reason of experience, re-enforced by the genius which they undeniably possess.

Conceding to the Exposition Universelle a superiority over all previous exhibitions, it is not mere self praise which prompts the claim that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has, for the identical reasons set forth, so far surpassed, in all its varied aspects, the best that France has shown, that America's ascendancy in the field of expository display must again be acknowledged. During the four years that have intervened progress in the arts and sciences has been as pronounced as during any other quadrennial period of history; in electricity, transportation, astronomy, surgery, medicine, invention, aeronautics, weaponry, communication, tillage, economics, architecture, sanitation, physics, etc., there has been an advance so great that no single mind is able to comprehend it. And these discoveries, creations, and adaptations are sufficient to constitute a remarkable exposition, which were represented for the first time in the colossal display of world-gathered productions at the Louisiana Purchase commemoration fair.

It is a noticeable fact that while there have been several expositions held in Europe, none of them, aside from the Paris Exposition of 1889, celebrating the centennial of the



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EXPOSITIONAL CELEBRATION OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE

Bastile's destruction, have been opened as an observance of great historic events. On the contrary, the three prominent world's expositions held in this country commemorated as many supreme events in American history, viz.: discovery, independence and expansion. Being born, so to speak, of the patriotic spirit, intensified by reminders of the epochs of national growth, our expositions have in the largest sense been typical and representative of national verve, loyalty, confidence, and genius, quite as much as they have been competitive demonstrations of our industrial progress.

The idea of holding a universal exposition at some point in the Mississippi Valley, in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase, was advanced as early as 1889, no doubt suggested by the Paris exposition of that year; but while the matter was thus broached it failed to arouse interest until in June, 1896, ex-Governor David R. Francis, at a meeting of the St. Louis Business Men's League, proposed that steps be taken to secure Congressional recognition, and that a concerted effort be made to hold an exposition in St. Louis celebrative of the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase. Thereafter the subject was often mentioned in the daily press, and in January, 1898, the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis adopted a resolution favoring an international fair and appointed a committee to promote the movement. The idea now became so popular that Congressman Bartholdt, of St. Louis, in February, 1898, introduced a bill in Congress which provided for the holding

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of a Universal Exposition in St. Louis in 1903. The proposal having taken on a concrete form conventions met, at which committees were appointed that were composed of the most influential men in the Mississippi Valley. In January, 1899, a plan was submitted for raising \$15,000,000, \$5,000,000 of which was to be secured by popular subscription; \$5,000,000 to be asked from the city of St. Louis, and a like sum to be appropriated by the national government. This scheme meeting with approval, a committee of two hundred was appointed of which D. R. Francis was made the executive head. A bill was at once drawn, which provided for an appropriation of \$5,000,000, and was introduced promptly by Congressman Joy in the House and Senator Cockrell in the Senate. In the meantime efforts were set on foot to secure \$5,000,000 by popular subscription. Both houses of Congress favored granting the appropriation asked for upon condition, however, that St. Louis first provide \$10,000,000 according to the scheme first proposed, and the gates of the Fair should remain closed Sundays. The first of these conditions was complied with in January, 1901, when the popular subscription was completed, whereupon the Municipal Assembly passed an ordinance authorizing the city to issue \$5,000,000 $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. bonds in aid of the Exposition. On February 9th the Louisiana Purchase bill, appropriating \$5,000,000, passed the House and was ratified by the Senate March 4th, and signed by President McKinley immediately. On

EXPOSITIONAL CELEBRATION OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE

April 17th following, the Missouri general assembly appropriated \$1,000,000 for a state building and exhibit.

Early in January, 1904, it was found that though the appropriations had been generous, the cost of material and labor had so greatly increased during the first year of construction work, the Association would be embarrassed for lack of sufficient funds to complete the exposition upon the scale which had been planned. To prevent miscarriage of the purposes of the promoters it was therefore decided to ask a loan of \$4,600,000 from the government. Application was accordingly made to Congress, which at first met with strong opposition, but a campaign of influential effort finally overcame the objections that had been energetically urged and on February 18 a bill was passed granting the loan requested upon conditions, however, that \$100,000 of the sum should be for the use of the woman's department of the exposition, to be expended by the Board of Lady Managers, and that the total amount should be secured to the government by a lien upon the gate receipts of the exposition. These conditions were accepted and the final installment, \$600,000 of the \$4,600,000 was paid to the Exposition management May 9 following, or ten days after the opening.*

*Included in the \$5,000,000 appropriated by Congress was an issue of 250,000 specially designed gold dollars, of two types, viz.: 125,000 were stamped with a likeness of Thomas Jefferson and a like number bore a representation of William McKinley, the reverse of each issue being the same. These coins were turned over to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company at their face value to be sold at \$3.00 each. The large premium of 300 per

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With an initial fund of \$15,000,000 thus guaranteed the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was launched with prospects more favorable, from a financial view-point, than had re-galed the ambition of any promoters of previous expositions. At a meeting of the directors on May 2, David R. Francis was elected President, his extensive influence and indefatigable activity being thus fittingly recognized, and at the same time eight vice presidents were chosen, the organization being completed by the election of Walter B. Stevens Secretary, and William H. Thompson Treasurer. The next important step was the selection of grounds upon which to hold the exposition. The scheme and scope of the Fair was so extensive that to its proper execution a tract of land was required exceeding 1000 acres in extent. But though the amount of space required was unprecedentedly great, several eligible sites were offered, each of which was strongly advocated by prominent citizens, until after much debate the choice lay between O'Fallon Park on the north, Carondelet Park on the south, and Forest Park on the west. Voting on these three finally favored the Forest Park site, which comprehended the west half of the park (668 acres) and a large tract of farm land that adjoined it, comprising a total area of 1240 acres, or almost double the ground space of the Columbian Exposition.

cent was fixed upon because the issuing of gold dollars was discontinued in 1889 and the 19,000 that represent the total since 1849 have so nearly disappeared that the few which remain command for their rarity \$2.00 each from coin dealers. Though the design is attractive, the demand for these commemorative coins was not nearly so great as had been expected, the total sale up to June 1, (1904), being about \$35,000.

1



2



3



1. PRESIDENT FRANCIS BREAKING GROUND, DEC. 20, 1901.
2. ELECTRICITY BUILDING AND GRAND BASIN.
3. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

EXPOSITIONAL CELEBRATION OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE

National commissioners were appointed to look after the interests of the government, and a score of states gave the Fair generous recognition by official notice of their intention to be represented. President McKinley also manifested great interest in the enterprise in many ways, and on August 20, 1901, issued his proclamation of announcement and invitation to all nations to participate. The movement toward preparation was a rapid one, and besides the domestic exploitation, furthered by lavish expenditures and the most energetic action of every person associated with the Fair organization, commissioners, agents and representatives were sent to all foreign civilized countries, who spoke at banquets, wrote for the press in every language, and privately encouraged foreigners to make exhibits, in which wise an interest was aroused greater than was ever before manifested in any exposition.

On December 20, which was the ninety-eighth anniversary of the transfer of Louisiana Territory, at New Orleans, the formal ground-breaking ceremony took place, with Hon. James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, as orator of the day. On January 12, 1902, the actual work of construction was begun by an army of workmen, the total number being increased from time to time until 30,000 were employed just before the opening.

Although several states signified their intention to make appropriations for buildings and exhibits, soon after the fund of \$15,000,000 had been guaranteed, a number of eas-

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

tern states appeared apathetic, or made appropriations so small as to be wholly inadequate to a respectable representation. To conciliate opposition wherever it appeared, and to gain friends whenever possible, Governor Francis appointed a body of World's Fair officials, which included himself, to visit the legislatures of fourteen states, at their assemblies in 1902, to personally appeal to the members to vote for a creditable participation. This form of solicitation proved so effective that there was a general acquiescence in the request as the table of appropriations printed on another page will show.

Forest Park, next to Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is the largest public ground of the kind in the world, as well as being one of the most beautiful, diversified as it is by hills, ravines, graceful prospects, charming lakes, level expanses of sward, and a lovely natural forest; but beautiful as it was to visit, that part of the park selected for Exposition purposes required an immense amount of grading, filling, clearing, excavating and replanting. This necessary work being apparent, and some objections being voiced by citizens against spoliation of the grounds, privilege to use them was not officially granted the Louisiana Purchase Association until a preliminary bond for \$100,000 was given and approved guaranteeing that at the conclusion of the exposition the Park would be restored to its former condition of beauty; and that an additional bond for \$550,000 would be forthcoming when determination should be made that

EXPOSITIONAL CELEBRATION OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE

this sum would be required to complete the restoration.

When the whole United States had become infected with exposition enthusiasm, through the energetic campaign made by President Francis, Secretary Stevens and the hundreds of other officers and directors of the association, it remained still to be deplored that foreign countries had responded indifferently to the invitation that had been made to them to participate. President Roosevelt lent the influence of his name, as well also his active co-operation, in the efforts exerted to stimulate interest in Europe, but with so little effect that President Francis resolved to employ the means successfully used upon state legislatures, viz.: to personally exploit the exposition abroad. It was at a critical time in the affairs of the gigantic enterprise, when his presence was most needed to preserve enthusiasm in the states, and to hasten the work of construction; nevertheless, precious as was his time, he saw the immediate urgency of thoroughly interesting the great nations of Europe in the importance of making competitive displays. In pursuance of this resolve he hastened to New York, from which port he sailed for Havre, France, February 12, arriving there the 20th, and thence proceeded to London, where he delivered an address at a Washington's birthday dinner the 22d. In London he sought and obtained an interview with King Edward, who was so impressed by what was told him that he promised to recommend a large appropriation by the English government for a building and exhibit.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

Having accomplished what he set out to do in England, President Francis proceeded to Paris, March 1, and was equally successful in his audience with President Loubet. He also appeared at a banquet given by a commercial body in Paris, at which he spoke with such effect as to arouse France to an appreciation of the benefits that would accrue to that country from a creditable exhibition at the exposition. With hastening steps President Francis took rail for Madrid, where he met the premier, and other ministers of Spain, March 4, and persuaded them that Spain's interest would be vastly promoted by making a large display at the exposition. Thence he departed for Berlin, where he was graciously received by Emperor William and accorded a private audience, at which the Emperor gave his promise that Germany should be substantially represented. On the following day he was in Brussels, the guest of King Leopold, and obtained from that ruler pledges of generous participation. He was asked to visit the Czar Nicholas, at St. Petersburg, but the need of his presence in St. Louis was so vitally necessary that he was compelled to decline the invitation, and on wings, as it were, of impatience he flew back to America, arriving in New York, March 17, having in a period of 41 days traveled 12,920 miles, interviewed the rulers of five European nations, and accomplished fully all that he had set out to do, a record which has never been surpassed and which it is not probable will ever be equaled. At New York he was banqueted, March 19, lunched with

EXPOSITIONAL CELEBRATION OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE

President Roosevelt, March 21, and upon his return to St. Louis, March 23d, was welcomed by exercises on that evening and the following that magnificently attested the greatness he had achieved. It was by such energy, diplomacy, sagacity, fitness, and perfectly directed purpose that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was made the most splendid success of the kind in history.

Although everything within the power of human ability and endurance had apparently been done to hasten preparation, with the view to opening the exposition on the advertised date, April 30th, 1903, to continue until December 1st following, the scope and unprecedented character of the gigantic enterprise was such that it was found to be impossible to complete the numerous colossal buildings and install the incomputable wealth of exhibits for which space had been spoken, within so short a time as remained. A very general request was therefore made for a postponement of one year, re-enforced by assurances that unless the opening date were set a year later, at least, few of the foreign countries, and several of the States, would not participate. Reluctantly consenting, under force of irremediable circumstances, and anxiety to see the exposition the success which his ambition had determined it should be, President Francis and the directors communicated the situation, and their wishes, to President Roosevelt, who, on July 1, 1902, issued a proclamation postponing the date of opening to April 30th, 1904, the closing to be left to the discretion of the Association, not later, however, than December 1st.

DIVISION LXVII.

U. S. Government Participation in the Fair.

It is a pathetic coincidence that President William McKinley, whose last public utterance was not only an approval of exposition, but a strong recommendation of government encouragement to that form of commemoration, should lose his life while participating in an exposition to which he had been invited, and while enjoying the hospitality of Buffalo citizens and the admiration of many thousands who had been attracted there by his presence. His words uttered in a memorable address delivered upon that fatal occasion are pregnant with the logic of appreciation as they are eloquent reminders of the prime forces that operate to promote the peace and prosperity of nations.

“Expositions,” said he, “are the time-keepers of progress. They record the world’s advancement. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They stimulate the energy, enterprise, and intellect of the people and quicken human genius. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student. Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some onward step. Friendly rivalry follows which is the spur to industrial improvement, the inspiration to use-

U. S. GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN THE FAIR

ful invention and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity. The quest for trade is an incentive to men of business to devise, invent, improve, and encourage in the cost of production. * * *

“These buildings will disappear, this creation of art and beauty and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain. Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired, and the high achievements that will be wrought through this exposition?”

No better memorial of his greatness could have been left than these words of wisdom and encouragement, and McKinley’s memory will live in them through all the centuries that may be vouchsafed to the history of American progress, for in the fierce rivalries of political parties truth does not lose its lustre, and its exponents are recognized long after they have passed to their reward.

In a less sane nation so tragic an ending of a beloved president at an exposition celebration might have created the passion of prejudice against government participation in future events of the kind, but heeding McKinley’s approbation and exhortation, the American people followed his counsel and proceeded on the way towards the goal that invites to higher aims and more strenuous effort of a nation.

Seven months (March 3, 1901), before the assassin’s bullet extinguished his life, President McKinley approved an act of Congress passed June 6, 1900, providing for a national commission to represent the Government in a pro-

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

posed exposition commemorative of the centenary of the Louisiana Territory Purchase, to be held at St. Louis in 1903, which in its preamble recites: "It is fit and appropriate that the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase territory be commemorated by an exhibition of the resources of the territory, their development, and of the progress of the civilization therein;" and that "such an exhibition should be of a national and international character, so that not only the people of that territory, but of our Union, and of all nations as well, can participate, and should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States."

The salient features of this act are the following provisions, viz.: That the exposition be held in St. Louis in the year 1903; that the dedication should occur April 30, the opening day on the day following, and the closing should be on December 1st of the same year. The act further provided that the President of the United States, when selection of the exposition grounds, and provision for the buildings should be made, by a guarantee of \$10,000,000, raised by popular subscription and a vote of bonds by the City of St. Louis, should issue a proclamation inviting the participation of all nations of the earth; that all articles imported into the United States for exhibition at the exposition be admitted free of duty, until sold or returned to the country whence they were brought; that the President appoint a national commission of ten members, conferring upon them certain jurisdiction over the exposition; that a Board of Lady Man-

U. S. GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN THE FAIR

agers be appointed to have charge of the women's representation at the fair; that necessary buildings for the government exhibit be erected; that an exhibit be made by the several executive departments of the Government and certain institutions and bureaus thereof, to be in charge of a United States governing board; that a life-saving station be erected, a life-saving exhibit and demonstration be provided; that \$5,000,000 be appropriated from the United States Treasury to aid the exposition; and finally, as a condition precedent to all the foregoing appropriations and provisions the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company should contract and agree to keep the gates of the Exposition closed to visitors on Sundays during continuance of the fair.

All the conditions set forth in the act having been agreed to, President McKinley issued the following 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 St. Louis, in the State of Missouri," that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses provided for in the said Act of Congress.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by such Act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, not later than the first day of May, nineteen hundred and three, and will be closed not later than the first day of December thereafter. And in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of the Purchase of the Louisiana Territory, an event of great interest to the United States and of abiding effect on their development, by appointing representatives and sending such exhibits to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as will most fitly 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, one thousand nine hundred (SEAL.) and one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

By the President:

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*

Provisions were thus made for a generous participation upon the part of the government, but as public interest increased and a larger pride of the nation became manifest these original plans were changed so as to commit the gov-



BOARD OF NATIONAL COMMISSIONERS:

THOS. H. CARTER, Prest.

PHIL D. SCOTT,

GEO. W. MCBRIDE,

MARTIN H. GLYNN,

JNO. F. MILLER,

WM. LINDSAY,
Secretary.

F. G. BETTS,

JNO. M. ALLEN,

U. S. GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN THE FAIR

ernment to a more extended co-operation in the celebration. Accordingly, in the Sundry Civil Appropriation act that was approved by President Roosevelt June 28, 1902, a further appropriation of \$800,000 was made for the government exhibit; it was also ordered that representatives of the different Indian tribes of the United States be made a part of the exposition, for which purpose \$40,000 be appropriated; that a further sum of \$200,000 be appropriated for the government buildings; that authorization be given the United States mint to coin 250,000 Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold dollars, and the same be given the Exposition Company as part of the original aid of \$5,000,000; and postponing the opening and closing of the Exposition from 1903 to 1904; whereupon President Roosevelt issued his proclamation of postponement July 1, 1902.

Another year having been officially given for preparation the time was improved by states and nations, which greatly increased their appropriations, and as plans took shape it was deemed advisable, by friends of the exposition, for the government to likewise enlarge its patronage. Accordingly another Sundry Civil Appropriation act passed both houses of Congress and was approved by the President March 3, 1903, by which there was appropriated \$100,000 additional for a government exhibit from Agricultural Colleges and experiment stations; \$50,000 for a building and exhibit for Alaska; \$25,000 for a building and exhibit for Indian Territory; and under the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

act approved by President Roosevelt February 18, 1904, a loan of \$4,600,000, \$100,000 of which was loaned to the Board of Lady Managers, was made to the Exposition Company, secured by a first lien on the gate receipts and concessions and returnable, without interest, as follows: Forty per cent. of all gross receipts from the day of opening, April 30, to June 15; forty per cent. of all gross receipts from June 15 to July 15; and forty per cent. thereafter, with a minimum payment of \$500,000, every two weeks until the total amount loaned should be paid.

The total appropriations made by the government for participation and co-operation in the exposition represent the unprecedented sum of \$11,073,000. In addition to this amount, contributed for the government display, the total appropriation for gathering and installing the Philippine exhibit was \$1,000,000, of which all but \$200,000 was voted by the Philippine insular government. This sum, too, does not include the value of the postal, telegraphic and transportation facilities placed at the disposal of the Board by the insular government. The United States government appropriations proper were as follows:

In aid of the exposition.....	\$5,000,000
For Government exhibit.....	800,000
For Government exhibit buildings....	450,000
For life-saving building.....	8,000
For agricultural college exhibit.....	100,000
For Indian exhibit.....	40,000



THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

THE United States Government has participated in many Expositions but at no other has the national representation been so generous and so ample, nor has the building been so large or the exhibits so comprehensive as shown at the St. Louis Fair. More particular description of the Government Building is contained in the text of "LOUISIANA AND THE FAIR" but every visitor made choice for himself of what he thought was the handsomest structure on the grounds, and many selected the one erected by the National Government as being more chastely ornate than any other.

authorized by Senate Resolution of February 18, 1904, which was loaned to the Exposition Company. Interest was paid to the Exposition Company out of the gate receipts and contributions and was paid by that interest as follows: Forty per cent of the gate receipts on the day of opening, and thereafter forty per cent of all gross receipts from the Exposition, and fifty per cent thereafter, with a maximum payment of \$500,000, and two weeks until the amount loaned should be paid.

The Government for participation in many Expositions has participated in the building of the Government Building in St. Louis, Mo. The building was erected by the National Government as being more desirable than any other.

The Philippine insular government, to include the value of the postal communication facilities placed at the disposal of the insular government. The United States government expenditures proper were as follows:

Cost of the exposition.....	\$1,000,000
Cost of Government exhibit.....	500,000
Cost of Government exhibit buildings....	450,000
Cost of building building.....	8,000
Cost of Federal college exhibit.....	100,000
Cost of Government exhibit.....	40,000



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U. S. GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN THE FAIR

For Alaskan exhibit and building.....	50,000
Toward Indian Ter. exhibit and bldg..	25,000
Loan to complete and open exposition..	4,600,000

Aggregating\$11,073,000

The scope and purpose of the Government exhibit, and the organization of the Government Board, is stated in that portion of the Act of March 3, 1901, reading:

That there shall be exhibited at said exposition by the Government of the United States from its Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, and the Department of Labor, such articles and material as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people; and the Bureau of the American Republics is hereby invited to make an exhibit illustrating the resources and international relations of the American Republics, and space in the United States Government Building shall be provided for the purpose of said exhibit; and to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such Government exhibit a board, to be known as the United States Government Board, shall be created, independent of the commission hereinbefore provided, to be charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, installation, safe-keeping,

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exhibition and return of such articles and material as the heads of the several Executive Departments, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, the Commissioner of Labor, and the director of the Bureau of the American Republics may, respectively, decide shall be embraced in said Government exhibit. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one person to be named by the head of each Executive Department, one by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, one by the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, one by the Commissioner of Labor, and one by the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics. The President shall name one of said persons so detailed as chairman, and the board itself shall appoint its secretary, disbursing officer, and such other officers as it may deem necessary.

In pursuance of the above provision, the following named were designated members of the

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Department of State.....	William H. Michael
Treasury Department.....	Wallace H. Hills
War Department.....	John C. Scofield
Department of Justice.....	Cecil Clay
Post Office Department.....	John B. Brownlow
Navy Department.....	Benjamin F. Peters
Department of the Interior.....	Edward M. Dawson
Department of Agriculture.....	Joseph H. Brigham

U. S. GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN THE FAIR

Department of Commerce and Labor Carroll D. Wright
Smithsonian Institution and

National Museum Frederick W. True

Commission of Fish and Fisheries Wm. deC. Ravenel

Department of Labor G. W. W. Hanger

Bureau of the American Republics William C. Fox

Joseph H. Brigham, representing the Department of Agriculture, was designated by President McKinley as Chairman of the Board, and the Board elected William V. Cox its Secretary and William M. Geddes its Disbursing Officer.

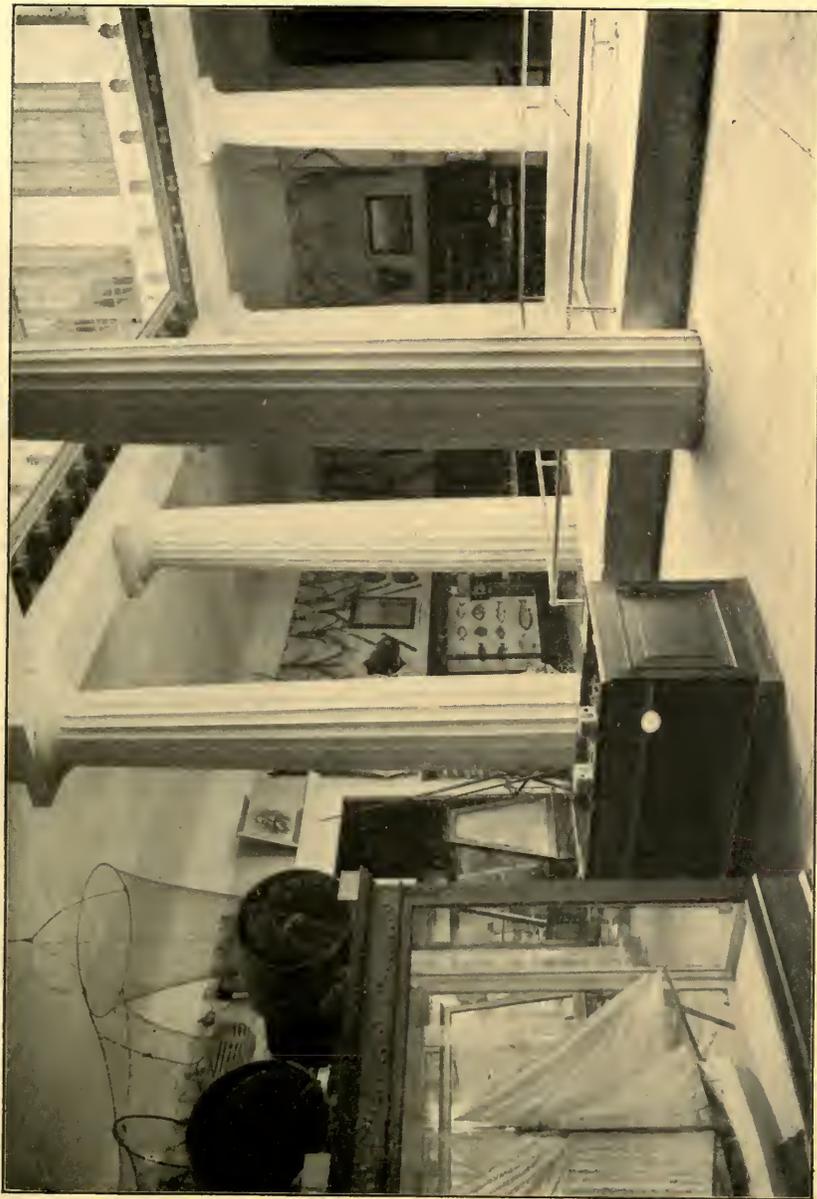
In their relations with the Departments respectively, the members of the board are known as Representatives; and subsequent legislation having provided for exhibits from the Library of Congress and from the Colleges of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts and Agricultural Experiment Stations, Roland P. Falkner was designated as Representative for the Library and A. C. True as Representative of the Colleges and Stations, neither being a member of the Board, however.

It will please the national pride of many and excite the hostility of the over-conservative few, that the government favored the exposition with a degree of generosity never before equaled, but those who charge extravagance, where they are not parsimonious through sectional jealousies, must be blind to the inestimable educational, as well as to the commercial benefits that must accrue. No other govern-

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

ment has dealt so liberally with its universal expositions, but the fact must be considered that all nations are growing, and that with their growth industrial rivalry becomes sharper. It therefore follows as an axiom that no nation can keep pace with its rivals except by exerting an effort to surpass. In this race of commercial competition every possible advantage must be seized upon so that we may hereafter expect the strong European nations to spend more money on their expositions, and less, let us hope, on their battleships.

While the U. S. Government contributed a much larger sum to the St. Louis Exposition than was ever given by any nation to a like universal showing, the prideful satisfaction is ours that no other government ever made such a comprehensive, instructive, educational and beneficent exhibit. The United States building, with its annexes, is a university wherein is taught, by results, laboratory, deductive, objective and operative, all the applied sciences, and in such a manner that no preparatory course is needed in order to understand all the lessons taught, which comprehend the curriculum of all occupations and professions, from farming to statecraft. For this reason the money so expended is an investment from which all persons and all peoples will draw dividends for many years to come.



AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

DIVISION LXVIII.

Ceremonies Commemorative of the Transfer.

THE most important event in American history, next to that of the discovery and adoption of the Declaration of Independence, was the cession to the United States by France of what was at the time known as the Territory of Louisiana. The discovery has not been placed in our calendar days of celebration, nor has there been any commemoration of the transfer, for which reason let us believe the anniversaries of these two mighty events have largely lost their interest to the public. It was therefore commendable to a degree that the centennial of the acquisition of Louisiana Territory by this country should be celebrated at New Orleans on the 20th of December, 1903, and in a manner so profoundly impressive as to give Americans a better understanding and appreciation of the results to the nation of that consequential and beneficent act.

The fact must be considered by the reader that in the beginning of the nineteenth century very little was known of the territory of Louisiana. As no surveys had been made, its boundaries were indefinite, and as the country outside of the Mississippi Valley was generally regarded as

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

being unfit for white men to live in, there was small desire shown by France or Spain to use any part of it except such as was accessible by river. But while regarding all of northern Louisiana territory as being inhospitable, intractable, suited only for wild beasts and savage nomads of the plains, lower Louisiana, especially the Mississippi Valley as far north as the present limit of the state, was fairly well known and so highly valued that during its possession by both Spain and France considerable attention was given to its settlement and development, so that at the time of the transfer New Orleans, with a population of 10,000, was the capital of Louisiana territory and enjoyed a considerable trade not only with foreign countries, but was the entrepot of a large internal commerce from the north. In this connection it is instructive to give a brief history of lower Louisiana, for with this knowledge in mind the reader will be able to comprehend the significance and public interest in the exercises held December 20, 1903, celebrating the hundred years of the transfer.

In an earlier volume the story of De Soto's expedition and those of his immediate successors has been told, but to that narrative the following facts may be added with advantage, as presenting an epitome of the explorations in Louisiana Territory prior to 1803.

It was one hundred and thirty-four years after the death of De Soto that a party of Canadians under the leadership of Father Jaques Marquette and Louis Joliet, a merchant,

CEREMONIES COMMEMORATIVE OF THE TRANSFER

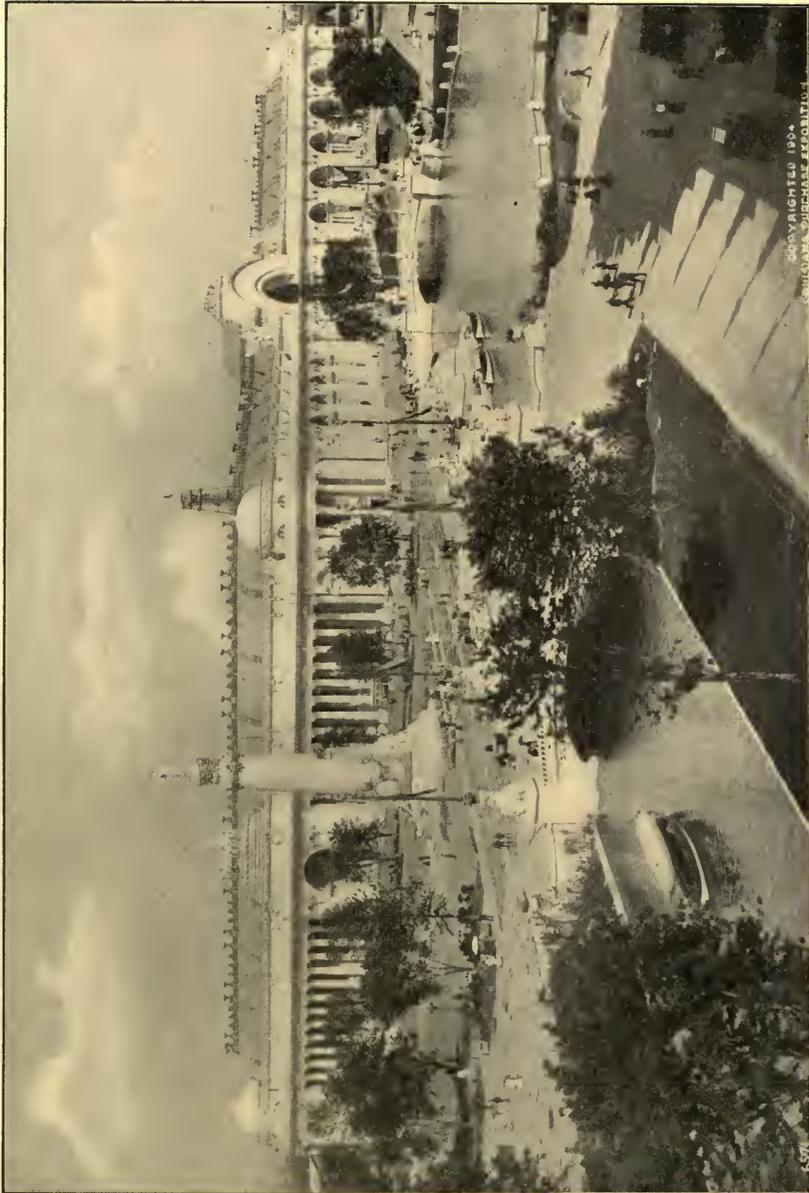
planned to cross the northwest country and seek the outlet of the Mississippi. They left Quebec July 7, 1673, and experiencing many privations on the way, at length reached the Mississippi river and floated down that stream as far as Arkansas, when, learning that the river discharged its waters into the Gulf of Mexico, they returned to Canada.

Seven years after the return of Father Marquette and Joliet, La Salle and his lieutenant, Chevalier de Tonti, enlisted a company of forty soldiers and three priests and passing west from Canada, discovered the Illinois River, which they descended in canoes to the Mississippi and thence down that great stream to its mouth. The country which bounded the river on the west was on April 9, 1682, taken possession of in the name of Louis XIV. of France, and in his honor was named Louisiana. Having accomplished so much, La Salle sailed for France, where he was so well received by his sovereign that he was sent back to Louisiana with four ships and four hundred men to found a French colony and to explore the country westward. He found a suitable place for a settlement at St. Bernard, or Matagorda, Bay, Texas, and the work of building and fortifying began, but being surrounded by hostile Indians, La Salle perceived the necessity of increasing his force as quickly as possible, with which end in view he started for Canada, but was assassinated on the way, by one of his own men, near the site where the town of Washington, Louisiana, now stands. Very soon after the colonists, at St. Bernard Bay, were at-

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

tacked by a large body of Indians and all were massacred except five who managed to make their escape and to join the party of whites that were with La Salle at the time of his death. This remnant of the colonists afterwards secured passage in a Spanish vessel in which a return to France was made.

The next Frenchman who attempted an exploration of Louisiana was Pierre le Moyne Iberville, who sailed with two ships from Brest, France, October 28, 1698, and arriving at Apalachicola Bay, followed the coast to the mouth of the Mississippi, which he reached March 2, 1699, and a month later established a colony at Biloxi, for which service the King made him governor-general of Louisiana, and soon after further recognized the new country as a valuable acquisition by appointing Sanvolle Governor, and Bienville Lieutenant-Governor. The death of Sanvolle in 1701 made Bienville governor, whose administration was so successful as to secure for him the praise of his sovereign as well also that of posterity. Notwithstanding which fact a cabal of intriguants, formed for the purpose, so poisoned the mind of the king against Bienville that he was deposed from office in 1708. Du Muys was appointed to succeed Bienville, but he died in Havana before reaching his post of duty, whereupon through favorable reports sent to the government by D'Artagnets, Bienville was reinstated as governor. Meantime, in 1702, the seat of government had been removed to Mobile, and though several shiploads of set-



ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, 1894.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

PALACE OF MANUFACTURES AND PLAZA OF ST. LOUIS.

CEREMONIES COMMEMORATIVE OF THE TRANSFER

tlers had been sent over, almost as many returned home, so that the colony remained in a lingering state until 1712, in which year a rich merchant named Antoine Crozat obtained a special charter from Louis XIV. whereby he obtained the exclusive right, for a period of ten years, of conducting trade in the Province of Louisiana, with the additional privilege of importing one ship load of negro slaves annually from Africa. Under this liberal charter Crozat formed a company which, however, failed to meet the expectations of its founder, but continued until 1717, when the charter was surrendered to the regent of France—during the minority of Louis XV.—who granted the same privileges for a period of twenty-five years to the “Western Company” formed by John Law. Upon receipt of these letters patent John Law sent three companies of infantry and sixty-nine colonists, with which accessions the Province was so increased in importance that Governor Bienville decided to select a place suitable for a capital, in which purpose he chose the present site of New Orleans, 1718, upon which he began at once to erect necessary buildings.

Within a few months after the founding of New Orleans, named in honor of the Duke Orleans, two more ships of the Western Company arrived with men and supplies, bringing also the news that war between France and Spain had been declared. Bienville quickly organized an expedition against the Spanish posts of Pensacola, which he easily reduced. His success served greatly not only to popularize

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

him with the people, but also to direct such attention to the colony and province that more than one thousand Germans came over and settled in New Orleans, many of whom took service with the Western Company, which now began to develop the country as far north as Arkansas. Two hundreds Germans and four hundred negro slaves were set to work clearing land and cultivating plantations, the produce from which was marketed at New Orleans, Biloxi and Mobile, and the company did a highly prosperous business. Meantime Louisiana was divided into nine territorial districts, viz.: New Orleans, Biloxi, Mobile, Alabamos, Natchez, Yazoo, Natchitoches, Arkansas, Illinois, and a commander was appointed to each district.

Up to 1721 the Louisiana colonies enjoyed marked prosperity, due to the activity of the Western Company, which from 1717 to 1721 brought over from Europe 7020 settlers, but hardships incidental to life in a new country, and especially disease, caused the death of a considerable number and discouraged many more, resulting in the loss of nearly one-third of the total that had been added to the population. The enfeebled condition of the colonists was taken advantage of by the Natchez Indians, who rose in revolt and massacred the settlers at Natchez, and would no doubt have similarly destroyed settlers at other places had it not been that the Indian tribes miscalculated the date set for a general massacre. These losses were in a measure recruited by the arrival in June, 1722, of 250 Germans un-

CEREMONIES COMMEMORATIVE OF THE TRANSFER

der the leadership of Chevalier D'Arensbourg, a Swedish officer, and in the same ship came Marigney de Mandeville, who in 1709 had been a member of the cabal against Bienville.

The Western Company, whose success was pronounced in the early years of its existence, prosecuted a scheme of stock flotation that brought it to disastrous wreckage in 1722, whereupon the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, appointed three commissioners, Ferrand, Faget and Machinet, to superintend the affairs of the colony. A plan submitted by Bienville to the commissioners was approved, whereby the seat of government was transferred to New Orleans and at the same time it was decided to establish a settlement at the mouth of the Arkansas. In the following year, 1723, the capital seat was changed from Fort Louis, Mobile, but a year later Bienville was removed from office through the machinations of enemies and Perier succeeded him.

By forfeiture of the charter of the Western Company trade became free to all French subjects, which proved of great advantage to the colonists, for though John Law's bubble had exploded and ruined thousands of persons, the reputation of the Louisiana country as a field of exploitation and commercial opportunity had not suffered, and a larger influx of settlers, and an increase in shipping, followed.

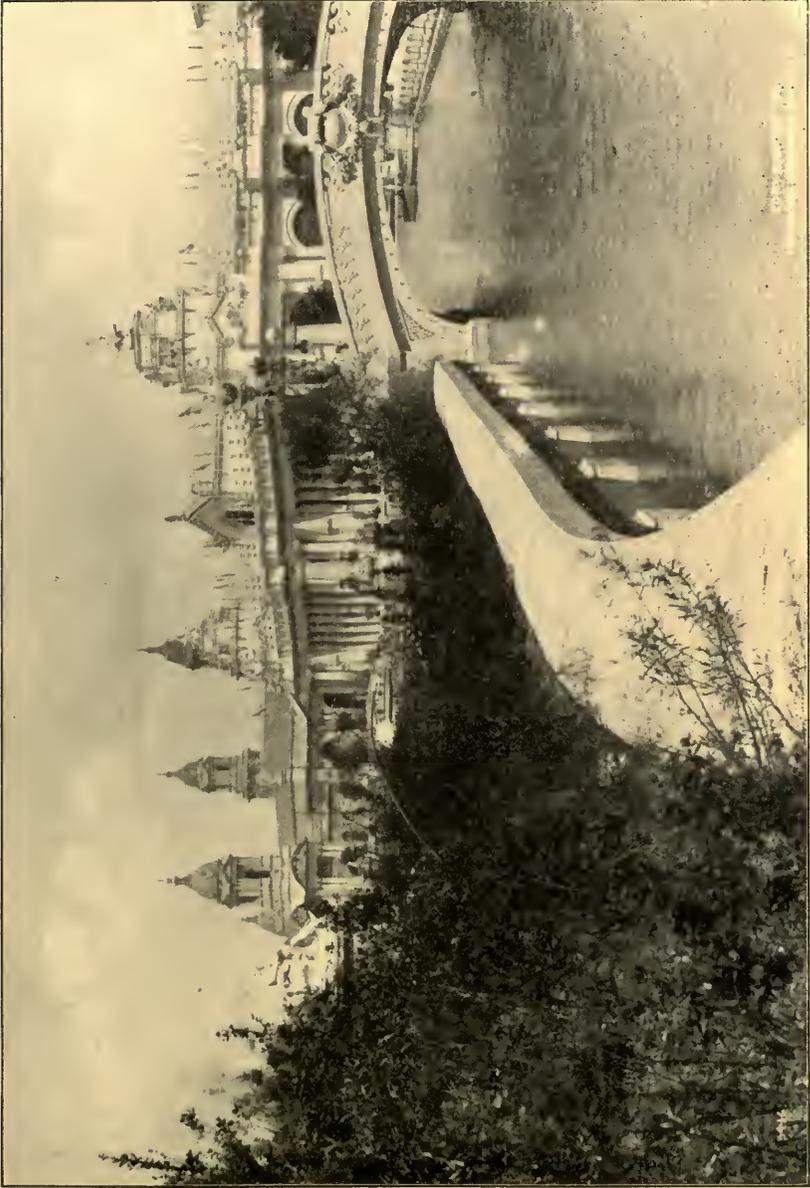
Bienville was reappointed governor in 1733, but opposi-

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

tion to him was so pronounced that, struggling against the obstacles which enemies persistently placed in his way, he finally resigned in March, 1742, and De Vandreuil was appointed in his place, who governed the colony until 1753, when Kerlelec was appointed to succeed him.

On November 3, 1762, Louis XV. made a secret donation of the province of Louisiana to his cousin, Charles IV. of Spain, but French sovereignty was not relinquished until 1776, at which time Kerlelec was recalled to France, and Spain sent Don Antonio de Ulloa to take possession of the donation. The colonists were so incensed by the secret transfer that they publicly protested and when de Ulloa arrived they gathered in force and drove him from the country. This action of the French settlers greatly angered Charles IV., who collected a fleet of ships and a considerable army, which he sent under command of O'Reilly to take forcible possession and punish the rebels should they make any resistance. This show of force so intimidated the colonists that they offered no armed opposition to their new masters, nevertheless O'Reilly thought to administer a lesson to the rebellious settlers by summarily executing six leaders in the uprising, viz. : Lafreniere, Noyan, Caresse, Villiere, Millet and Marquis.

Having established Spanish authority by such severe measures as completely overawed the colonists, O'Reilly organized a new civil government and set up a tribunal known as the Cabildo. His work in the New World hav-



PALACE OF ELECTRICITY AND DAVY CROCKETT BRIDGE.

CEREMONIES COMMEMORATIVE OF THE TRANSFER

ing been completed he appointed Unzaga governor and sailed for Spain. Unzaga held the reins of government in Louisiana until 1776 when he resigned his place to Bernardo de Galvez who continued in the office from 1777 to 1783, when Miro succeeded him as governor, civil and military, of Louisiana and West Florida, and administered the affairs of the colony until Baron de Carondelet was appointed in 1792 his successor, under whom the Carondelet canal was dug, and other important improvements were made. When in 1796 Carondelet resigned, Gayoso de Lemos took the gubernatorial office, which he conducted for two years, when he was replaced by Casa-Calvo, during whose administration Daniel Clark was appointed Consul of the United States at New Orleans.

In 1800, October 1, a treaty was concluded at San Ildefonso, between the kings of France and Spain, whereby Spain retroceded to the French Republic the entire province of Louisiana and on March 21 following the cession was confirmed, but at this time France was upon the verge of war with England and the treaty was kept secret through fear that should it be known England might, with the powerful fleet at her command, attempt the conquest of Louisiana, and to keep up the delusion Juan Manuel de Salcedo was appointed governor, who continued to exercise the office until the cession of Louisiana was made by France to the United States, in 1803.

On March 20, 1801, Rufus King, United States Minister

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at London, apprised his government of the retrocession by Spain to France. Alarmed at the consequences of that cession the United States Government sent Robert R. Livingston as envoy to France, to ascertain the condition of affairs; but in the meantime, preliminaries of peace were being discussed between France and England, which resulted in the peace treaty of March, 1802. In November, 1802, Morales, Intendant of Louisiana, closed the port of New Orleans to the Americans, as a place of deposit, an act which served to intensify a feeling little short of hostility which Americans had for a considerable time entertained for the Spanish. But the King of Spain, disapproving of the act of Morales, caused it to be promptly rescinded. On January 10, 1803, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, appointed James Monroe as envoy extraordinary to France to negotiate, jointly with Livingston, for the cession of New Orleans and Florida to the United States. In the meantime, and since his appointment, Livingston had many interviews with the French authorities in order to ascertain whether or not Spain had really ceded Louisiana to France, but he could obtain no satisfaction, and it was only on February 27, 1803, that he made a proposition to Bonaparte and urged the cession to New Orleans and Florida to the United States. Livingston told Talleyrand that the United States would give twenty million francs for the territory desired, which proposition was met by Bonaparte with an offer to sell the whole of the province for fifty million

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francs. Barbé Marbois and Decris, the French Ministers, were not agreed on this matter, Marbois being in favor of the sale and Decris being against. Marbois asked one hundred million francs, the French Government to pay the claims of American citizens against France, amounting to twenty-five million francs. On April 10, 1803, Bonaparte informed his Ministers, Marbois and Decris, that he wanted to cede Louisiana to the United States, in order to prevent England from seizing Louisiana, as war with England was inevitable. It then appeared, as negotiations were going on, that Bonaparte was as anxious to sell as the United States were eager to buy.

Finally the treaty of cession was signed on April 30, 1803, by which Louisiana was sold to the United States with all rights which had been acquired by France from Spain, the United States to pay sixty million francs, of which twelve millions were set apart for the payment of spoliation claims.

On March 20, 1803, Laussat, the Colonial prefect, arrived from France, and soon after there came the Spanish Commissioners, Casa-Calvo and Salcedo, to deliver the Province of Louisiana to France. May 13, 1803, Casa-Calvo and Salcedo, issued a proclamation announcing the intention of the King of Spain to transfer the Province of Louisiana to France, and on June 6, 1803, Bonaparte appointed Laussat Commissioner to receive possession of the province, from Spain, and then to deliver it to the United States.

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Sept. 4, 1803, Spain protested against the sale of Louisiana to the United States, alleging that France had pledged not to alienate that province. Disregarding this protest, in October the Congress of the United States met, and the President, in his message, approved the purchase of Louisiana, which was ratified in the Senate by a vote of 20 to 7; and on the 26th of the same month a bill was passed by the Senate, by a vote of 26 to 6, enabling the President to proceed in the taking of possession of the ceded territories, and, with the amendments proposed by the House, the bill was adopted by a vote of 89 to 7.

November 30, 1803, France received from Spain the territory of Louisiana from Casa-Calvo and Salcedo, who met Laussat, the French Commissioner, at the City Hall, in New Orleans. Laussat exhibited to the Spanish Commissioners an order from the King of Spain for the delivery of the province, and also his authority from Bonaparte to receive it. Formal delivery and acceptance were then made by saluting the Spanish flag as it came down, and the French flag as it went up. Laussat then informed the people that he had received Louisiana for a short time only, as he had been instructed to turn over the colony to the United States.

On the 17th of December, 1803, Messrs. Wilkinson and Claiborne, Commissioners of the United States, came with two companies and halted about two miles from the city of New Orleans. They sent word to Laussat, asking if he were



LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT.



WEST ROSTUM OF LOUISIANA MONUMENT.

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ready to receive them, and receiving an affirmative reply, on the 20th of December the United States troops entered the city and marched to the City Hall, where Laussat was awaiting the United States Commissioners. They exhibited their powers to Laussat, who thereupon delivered over to them the keys of the city. The French flag was thereupon lowered, and the United States flag was then hoisted in its stead. Thus ended the French dominion twenty days after it had begun, and the Spanish regime after thirty-four years of existence. On the same day Commissioner Claiborne issued a proclamation enjoining all the inhabitants to be faithful to the new Government.

By act of Congress, in March, 1804, the Orleans territory was created, and Claiborne was appointed Governor for three years, with power to name most of the civil and military officers, while the legislative power was vested in the Governor and a body of thirteen freeholders. The act also provided for a superior court of three judges, and the Legislature of twenty-five members, was authorized to establish inferior courts. There was, in addition, a United States court, with circuit court powers. This Government for the Territory of Orleans began its functions on the 1st of October, 1804, and in that month the first Legislature met and passed the initial act for the incorporation of the city of New Orleans and the appointment of a board of fourteen aldermen. This charter remained in force until 1836, when the city was divided into municipalities.

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The first Legislature assembled January 26, 1806, and appointed Brown and Lislet to prepare a code of laws, which they completed in 1808. In February, 1811, Congress passed an act authorizing the people of the territory to form a government preparatory to its admission into the Union as one of the States. On the first Monday in November, 1811, the first Convention to frame a constitution assembled in New Orleans and chose the Kentucky Constitution as a model. April 8, 1812, Louisiana was admitted into the Union.

June 12, 1812, President Madison issued his proclamation declaring war against Great Britain. A few days later the first Legislature, under the new Constitution, met, and the first State Supreme Court was established, with Hall, Matthews and Derbigny as justices.

Recapitulation of events in the history of Louisiana Territory, as given in the foregoing, are necessary to a quick understanding of the ceremonies which celebrated and reproduced the formalities of the transfer which took place at New Orleans December 20, 1803, which date completed the centenary of the actual transfer.

The occasion was fit and opportune for a great public manifestation, and the place of observance was so peculiarly appropriate that there was extensive participation in the celebration. New Orleans has for a long time been as distinguished for hospitality and cleverness for entertaining as for enterprise and commercial activity, and the season



1. EAST ROSTRUM ON PEDESTAL OF LOUISIANA MONUMENT.
2. NORTH END OF GRAND BASIN.

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being most favorable for a trip south, these several advantages seemed to conjoin to make the occasion memorable for a great gathering of people as well as for the cause of commemoration. The festivities, as they may be called, extended over three days, 18th, 19th, 20th, and began with a naval display on the river, in which an American and French warship furnished the attraction, and the noise. A Spanish war vessel was on the way to participate in the demonstration, but was delayed by stormy weather so that she did not reach New Orleans until Sunday, the 20th.

Many distinguished persons were present, among whom were the French Ambassador, the Spanish Consul General, the Governor of Louisiana, Admiral Wise, and the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition who was attended by several directors. In the evening there was an historical ball at the French Opera House, which is worthy to be particularly mentioned as one of the most magnificent social functions ever witnessed in any country. The auditorium was beautifully and artistically decorated, but this feature was scarcely noticeable because of the remarkable and unique attraction afforded by the ladies who took part in the festivities. It was the days of the French Directory returned, so accurate was the reproduction of costumes, and so strict the social formularies which obtained punctiliously among the aristocratic French one hundred years ago. The dances, too, were such as belonged to that period, when gentle courtesy and perfect propriety were maintained in the ball-room, and

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gracefulness of motion was so charmingly manifested in the stately minuet and the cheerful, fascinating gavotte.

On the second day occurred the opening and dedication of the Colonial Museum in the Archbishop's Palace, followed by a commemorative meeting in front of the Cabildo—old Spanish Town Hall—where an enormous crowd assembled and listened to addresses delivered by the French Ambassador, the Spanish representative and the President of the St. Louis Exposition.

On Sunday morning, 20th, a Pontifical High Mass and Te Deum was celebrated in the Cathedral, and at noon the Centennial Ceremonies in the Cabildo took place. This building, which stands in front of Jackson Square, is one of the old public structures of New Orleans and served as a town-hall during the occupation and administrations successively of the Spanish, French and Americans. It was within this famous building that the formalities attending the transfer of Louisiana Territory to the United States took place in 1803, and it was here that the august ceremonies of that occasion were impressively repeated with all the historical accuracy that was possible. The ceremonies took place in the council chamber, and upon their conclusion were followed by that of hauling down the Spanish flag from a pole in Jackson Square, and the raising of the banner of France, which in turn was lowered to give place to the American flag, just as it was done one hundred years ago when with booming of guns the territory of Louisiana passed

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from Spain to France, and from the latter country to the United States, as a permanent acquisition which let us hope, as we believe, will never be detached, through any circumstances, from the Union, whose compactness and extent have made us probably the greatest power in the world.

DIVISION LXIX.

Territory Allied to the Louisiana Purchase.

THE contention has been vigorously maintained by many historians and statesmen that Texas was properly and justly a part of what is known as the Louisiana Purchase Territory, nor can their arguments be set aside as being without soundness, notwithstanding it has been accepted by the government, as final arbiter in the dispute, that the Texas domain did not figure in the transfer. But if we have a true regard for history, and agree to the general proposition that discovery establishes the first claim to possession, the place of Texas in the act of territorial transfer cannot be ignored.

If, however, Texas was a part of the purchased territory, as having been discovered first by the Spanish—de Vaca and Coronado—and later conveyed to and settled by the French—La Salle—as described in Volumes I and II of *LOUISIANA AND THE FAIR*, other territory, comprehending New Mexico, Arizona, California and Utah, must for like reasons be regarded as having properly been a part of the territory conveyed by Napoleon. For it will be recalled by readers of the earlier volumes of this work that Narvaez,

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who perished upon the gulf coast after penetrating Louisiana possibly as far as Red River, about 1528, was succeeded by De Vaca who in his quest for a supposititious city of gold passed through Texas and explored a considerable part of New Mexico. Guzman succeeded De Vaca and extended his journey to Arizona and Colorado. After Guzman came Coronado, searching for the seven cities of Cibola, who dividing his expedition with Cardenas and Alarcon, passed westward into California and thence eastward to the Missouri River, certainly crossing Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Kansas.

Exploration of the southwest territory made it a Spanish possession, which was afterwards transferred to France, without delimitation, and in the same general terms the territory was conveyed by France to the United States. It is upon these facts that many writers and public men support their contention that the entire southwest was deeded to the United States by the purchase treaty of 1803, the full text of which is as follows :

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 Vendemiaire, and 9 (30th of September, 1800), relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th of October, 1795, between his Catholic Majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two na-

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tions, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, 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; the French citizen, Barbe Marbois, Minister of the Public Treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. 1st. Whereas, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, the 9th Vendemiaire, and 10 (1st of 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 retrocede 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 hands of Spain, and that it had had when France possessed it, and such as it should be after the treaties 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 incontestable title to the domain, and to the possessions of the said territory; the first consul of the French Republic, desiring to give to the said 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 had been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the above-mentioned treaty concluded with his Catholic Majesty.

Art. 2d. 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, and documents relative to the domain and sover-

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eighty of Louisiana and its dependencies will be left in the possession of the commission 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. 3d. 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 enjoyments of the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess.

Art. 4th. There shall be sent by the Government of France, a commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he do every act necessary, as well as to receive from the officers of his Catholic Majesty the said country and its dependencies, in the name of the French Republic to the commissary or agent of the United States.

Art. 5th. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States, and in case that of the first consul shall have been previously obtained, the commissary of the French Republic shall remit all the 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 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. 6th. The United States promise to execute such treaties and articles as may have been agreed upon 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. 7th. 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 be-

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tween the contracting parties, that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or 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 those 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 ratification, if it shall take place in France, or three months after it shall have been notified at 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 favor the manufactures, commerce, freight, and navigation of France and 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. 8th. 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. 9th. The particular convention, signed this day by the respective ministers, having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due the citizens of the United States by the French Republic, prior to the 30th of September, 1800 (8th Vendemiaire, and 9) is approved, and to have its execution in the same manner as if it had been inserted in the 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.

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

Art. 10th. 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 languages, declaring, nevertheless, that the present treaty was originally agreed to in the French language; and have hereunto put their seals.

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

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

JAMES MONROE.

BARBE MARBOIS.

(A second treaty signed the same day, April 30, 1803, by Livingston, Monroe and Marbois, contained these three articles):

Art. 1st. The government of the United States engages to pay to the French Government, in the manner specified in the following articles, the sum of sixty millions of francs, independent of the sum which shall be fixed by another convention for the payment of debts due by France to citizens of the United States.

Art. 2d. For the payment of the sum of sixty millions of francs, mentioned in the preceding article, the United States shall create a stock of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in London, Amsterdam, or Paris, amounting by the half year to three hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, according to the proportion which shall be determined by the French Government, to be paid at either place, the principal of the said stock to be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States, in annual payments of not less than three millions of dollars each; of which the first payment shall commence fifteen years after the date of the exchange of ratifications; this stock shall be transferred to the government of France, or to such person or persons

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as shall be authorized to receive it, in three months at most after the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, and after Louisiana shall be taken possession of in the name of the Government of the United States.

It is further agreed that if the French Government should be desirous of disposing of the said stock to receive the capital in Europe, at shorter terms, that its measures for that purpose shall be taken so as to favor, in the greatest degree possible, the credit of the United States, and to raise to the highest price the said stock.

Art. 3d. It is agreed that the dollar of the United States specified in the present convention shall be fixed at five francs 3333-10,000 or five livres eight sous tournois. The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six months to date from this day, or sooner if possible.

(Still another treaty was made by the same parties that day, No. 3, covering the so-called spoliation claims of citizens against France, the aggregate of which, with interest, was not to exceed 20,000,000 francs.)

The history of the payments by the United States Government on account of the Louisiana Purchase is recorded in a document of the Treasury Department entitled "National Loans of the United States."

There was no warrant drawn on the Treasury for the purchase money. The treaty provided that France should receive \$11,250,000, in United States bonds, payable in four equal installments in 1818, 1819, 1820 and 1821, with 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in London, Amsterdam and Paris. The interest paid in London was to be at the rate of four shillings and six pence sterling, for each dollar, and 2½ guilders for each dollar paid in Amsterdam. The bonds were to bear interest from the time



1. "GOTHIC ART," EXTERIOR DECORATION OF PALACE OF FINE ARTS.
2. STATUE OF HORACE MANN, EDUCATION BUILDING.
3. VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING.

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at which possession of Louisiana might be obtained by the United States and were to be delivered within three months thereafter by the President of the United States to the Government of France, or to such persons as should be authorized to receive them.

The act approved November 10, 1803, providing for the issue of this stock in favor of the French Government, or its assignees, was in conformity with the treaty, and provided further that the Secretary of the Treasury might consent to shorten the time for beginning the redemption of the bonds. The act appropriated an annual sum of \$700,000 (in addition to the annual sinking fund of \$7,300,000), to meet these obligations, the appropriation to continue payable out of duties on merchandise and tonnage, until the entire debt of the United States, including these bonds, should be redeemed.

The payment of principal and interest was charged upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The money was provided from the general fund in the Treasury. The bonds, delivered in the first quarter of 1804, were sold at par by the French Government and were redeemed in after years as follows: In 1812, \$218,200; in 1813, \$113,000; in 1817, \$631,800; in 1818, \$4,909,575; in 1819, \$1,471,058.72; in 1820, \$1,771,173.78; in 1821, \$2,132,102.50; in 1822, \$5,290; in 1823, \$2,500. Total, \$11,250,000.

With the aid of a broker who was allowed a commission of one-fourth of one per cent., the Sinking Fund Commis-

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sioners managed, between 1812 and 1818, to redeem enough small lots of the bonds to net a total saving of \$8,257; the remaining bonds were redeemed at par.

The treaty provided that \$3,750,000 out of the total of \$15,000,000 to be paid by the United States should be retained and applied to the satisfaction of spoliation claims of American citizens against France. This amount was subsequently all paid out of the Treasury as provided except a balance of \$11,732.02, which amount being in excess of all the filed and approved claims was finally on June 30, 1868, carried to the surplus fund.

Considering the terms of the Purchase Treaty and in view of the contention as to what the deed of transfer should have included, a synoptic history of Texas and other territory allied therewith, by virtue of earliest Spanish and French explorations, is particularly interesting, which is justification for appending it hereto.

The French and Spanish contended for the territory now known as Texas in the early period of its history. The little city of Ysleta, located on the Rio Grande near El Paso, claims to be the site of a mission built by Coronado in 1540, twenty-five years earlier than the founding of St. Augustine. Aside from this, the first recorded attempt to establish a settlement within the present limits of the State was that of La Salle, who, in 1685, conducted a colony of French emigrants from France with the purpose of establishing a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi, but sailing past

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it unawares, landed in Matagordo Bay and erected Fort St. Louis on the Lavaca. In 1689, a Spanish officer, Captain De Leon, was sent to drive the French out of the country, but on arrival found the garrison already scattered, and in the following year established the mission of San Francisco on the site of Fort St. Louis. A Spanish governor was appointed in 1691, but the settlement was soon abandoned.

In 1714 the French again attempted to settle the country through an expedition sent from Louisiana by Crozat, to whom all trading privileges of Louisiana had been granted in 1712. His expedition was, however, captured by the Spanish, and for twenty years following the Spaniards held control, giving to the country the name of "The New Philippines," the Philippines of the Orient having been then for more than a century under their control.

1735 a French settlement was established beyond the Red River, and the Spaniards finally conceded the French a right to that region. In 1762 the cession of Louisiana by France to Spain terminated the contest between the French and Spanish for control of this territory, which, however, was renewed between the Americans and the Spanish on the cession of the Louisiana territory to the United States. Spain claimed not only all of the present State of Texas, but territory east of the Sabine River, while the United States claimed title as far as the Rio Grande. From 1806 to 1819 the question was undetermined, and this period was marked by numerous invasions or attempted invasions by

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parties of Americans, beginning with the projected movement of Aaron Burr and including the engagement at San Antonio in 1813, in which all but 100 of a force of 2,500 Americans and Mexicans were slain, and nearly 700 of the peaceable inhabitants of San Antonio murdered.

In 1819 the boundary between Texas and the United States was fixed at the Sabine River.

In 1820 Moses Austin, who was then residing in Missouri, received a grant of land in Texas from the Spanish authorities of Mexico, and his son, Stephen F. Austin, conducted a colony to a point near the present city of Austin, and this was soon followed by other colonies.

In 1824 Texas and the province of Coahuila were established as a Mexican State and a Mexican commandant placed in charge. His treatment of American citizens created great dissatisfaction, and in 1833 the American settlers, who at that time numbered fully 20,000, held a convention, prepared a State constitution, and sent Col. S. F. Austin to the City of Mexico to request that Texas be established as a separate State of the Mexican Republic. He was detained until 1835 and Mexican troops sent to occupy the territory. Several engagements occurred during 1835 in which the Texans were successful, and in November, 1835, a provisional government was formed, Henry Smith elected governor, Sam Houston commander in chief, and S. F. Austin a commissioner to the United States. On December 22 a declaration of independence was issued. Santa Anna, then

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President of the Mexican Republic, entered the State at the head of 7,500 men, suppressed the revolt, and during this period occurred the storming of the Alamo, a fort near San Antonio and the slaughter of its garrison numbering 172 men, who on its capture after eleven days' siege by 4,000 Mexicans, were all massacred except 3 persons—a woman, a child, and a servant—the Mexican loss during the siege being 1,600. General Houston, in command of the Texan troops, finally succeeded in defeating the Mexican forces and captured Santa Anna, ending the war; in September, 1836, Houston was elected president, and on October 22 inaugurated.

In March, 1837, the United States acknowledged the independence of Texas, and similar action was taken by France in 1839, and by England, Belgium, and Netherlands in 1840. In August, 1837, according to A. Johnston (p. 97, vol. I, of *Labor's Cyclopædia of Political Economy and United States History*), the minister of the Republic of Texas made application to the Executive for membership in the United States, but the proposition to that effect introduced in the Senate by Preston of South Carolina was tabled by a vote of 24 to 14.

In 1843 President Tyler, according to the *American Cyclopædia* (vol. 15, pages 405, 678), made propositions to the president of Texas for its annexation to the United States, and a treaty to that effect was framed on April 12, 1844, and submitted to the Senate, but rejected June 8.

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In January, 1845, the United States House of Representatives, by a vote of 120 to 98, passed a resolution providing for the annexation of Texas, and after long discussion it passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 25 and on March 1 was approved by President Tyler, three days before the close of his term, and a representative sent to Texas to submit the proposition. A convention, called by the president of Texas, approved the proposition for annexation (July 4, 1845), and prepared a State constitution, which was approved by popular vote, and on December 29, 1845, a joint resolution of Congress declared Texas admitted into the Union as a State.

The boundaries of Texas as admitted differ materially from those forming the present limits of the State, having included the eastern half of the present Territory of New Mexico, the central portion of the present State of Colorado, and a small section in the present States of Wyoming and Kansas. In 1850 Texas ceded to the United States that portion of its territory outside its present State lines and was paid \$10,000,000 in bonds, which sum was applied to the payment of the State debt.

Provision for the division of Texas into five States was made by the joint resolution of Congress by which Texas was admitted. It provided that "new States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by consent of said State, be formed out of the territory

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thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution." Of this Alexander Johnston, the historian, says: "It is now practically impossible to obtain any such consent from the State, and its size must remain undiminished until the development of separate interests within it shall produce a division naturally." Apropos to this suggestion, it may be said that the present area of Texas is about 50 per cent. greater than that of Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee combined, and is nearly equal to the combined area of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. It could retain its present distinction of being the largest State of the Union and yet spare sufficient territory to make four States equal in size to the group known as the Middle States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware—whose combined population is 15,638,531. The present area of the State exceeds that of England and Germany, whose combined population is now over 85,000,000.

The recent development of the State of Texas is suggested by the fact that its population increased from 2,235,523 in 1890 to 3,048,710 in 1900; its corn production, from 63,802,000 bushels in 1890 to 81,963,000 bushels in 1900; its oats, from 11,059,000 bushels in 1890 to 28,278,000 bushels in 1900. The value of its cotton crop increased from \$67,764,000 in 1888 to \$92,187,000 in 1899, and the value of its farm products, including wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, hay, potatoes, and cotton, increased from \$128,-

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988,465 in 1890 to \$158,785,414 in 1900, while the value of its cattle increased from \$75,227,000 in 1890, to \$95,-255,000 in 1900.

The number of national banks in the State increased from 189 in 1890 to 223 in 1900; their circulation, from \$3,821,000 in 1890 to \$7,177,000 in 1900; their loans and discounts, from \$48,814,000 to \$56,453,000; their total resources, from \$83,099,000 to \$103,418,000, and their individual deposits, from \$30,450,000 in 1890 to \$49,749,000 in 1900.

The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools in 1890 was 466,872, and by 1899 had increased to 552,503. The number of teachers in the public schools in 1890 was 10,880, and in 1899 was 14,989. The total expenditure for public schools in 1890 was \$3,178,300, and in 1899, \$4,-476,457; and the attendance at schools of all classes, including public schools, high and normal schools, and higher educational institutions, was in 1890, 476,992, and in 1899 576,329.

The number of postoffices during the decade increased from 2,139 to 3,011; the number of newspapers and periodicals, from 542 to 794, and the miles of railway in operation, from 8,710 in 1890 to 9,722 in 1899.

The first historical account of the visit of the white man to the great area north of the Rio Grande formerly known as New Mexico is that of the wanderings of Cabeza de Vaca, who accompanied De Narvaez to Florida in 1528,

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and after the movement of De Narvaez and party westward along the Gulf coast and the subsequent death of De Narvaez and some of his party, made his way with the few remaining followers across the continent, reaching San Miguel in Sonora in May, 1536. His accounts of the trip led to the exploration of the country in question, subsequently called, respectively, New Mexico and California. In 1539 Marcos de Niza visited the country, and in the following year Coronado crossed the country, north of the Gila eastward beyond the Rio Grande among the Pueblo Indians, who then occupied the country, and they were followed by others. Toward the close of the century Juan de Oñate was sent by the viceroy of Mexico to take formal possession of the country in the name of Spain and establish colonies, missions and forts. This date is variously stated at from 1595 to 1599. Missions were established, mines opened and worked, and the enterprise flourished until the Indians rebelled against enslavement, and in 1680 drove the Spaniards out. In 1698 the Spaniards regained possession of the country, and it remained a province or State of Mexico until 1846.

The annexation of Texas in 1845 was quickly followed by war with Mexico, the direct cause being a disagreement as to whether the Nueces River or the Rio Grande formed the true boundary between Texas and Mexico, the Mexican Government claiming all territory south of the Nueces, and the United States claiming the territory between the Nueces

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and the Rio Grande. War with Mexico was declared in May, 1846. Immediately following this declaration Gen. Stephen Kearny, who had command of the Army of the West, was ordered to take possession of the area known as New Mexico, and in June set out from Fort Leavenworth with 1,600 men, crossed the country and took possession of Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, August 18, 1846. He then took formal possession of the State and appointed Charles Bent provisional governor and moved westward, his original instructions having been to conquer California as well as New Mexico.

The earliest recorded visit of the white man to California is that of an expedition sent from Mexico in 1534 by Cortez, then governor of that country, to explore the country northward. A romance published in Spain many years earlier had described the doings of a queen of amazons who ruled an island rich in gold, diamonds, and pearls "on the right hand of the Indies known as California," and Cortez and his lieutenant, Grijalva, believing that they were in the neighborhood of the coast of Asia, called the country thus discovered "California."

The first settlements made in the country thus named were those of the Jesuit missionaries who were located in Lower California in 1683. Sir Francis Drake had in 1578 passed up the western coast of America and touching temporarily at a bay on the western coast, believed by some to have been the Bay of San Francisco, called the country New Albion, or

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New England, remaining, however, but a very short time. Explorations northward from the settlements in Old, or Lower, California, were only made in the following century, and the first mission planted in Upper, or "Alta," California, as it was termed in the Spanish language, was established at the present site of San Diego in 1769. The Bay of San Francisco was not reached until 1770, and a mission was founded there in 1776. Eighteen missions had been established by the close of the century with over 15,000 converts among the Indians. The Spanish power in Mexico was overthrown by the revolution of 1822, and California passed under control of the new governor of Mexico, which deprived the missions of their control of the Indians, secularizing the government of the section then known as California. Ten years later immigrants began to arrive from the United States, and when the war with Mexico began in 1846 many thousands of citizens of the United States were residents of California, which, however, was still a part of Mexico.

Capt. John C. Frémont had been sent in 1845 by the Government to explore the maritime region of Oregon and California, and in May, 1846, received instructions to watch the movements of the Mexicans in California, who, it was believed, were disposed to hand the province over to the British Government. He hurried to California, and finding the Mexican general marching against the American settlements, engaged his forces successfully, and on July 5, 1846, the

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Americans in California declared themselves independent and elected Frémont governor of the province. Meantime Commodore Stockton had arrived with authority to conquer California, and he and Frémont jointly took possession of Los Angeles.

General Kearny, whose instructions on leaving Fort Leavenworth for New Mexico had been to "capture New Mexico and California," arrived in California in December, 1846, with a small part of his command, and refusing to sanction the election of Frémont as governor, in February, 1847, assumed that office himself and declared the annexation of California to the United States.

The war between the United States and Mexico was terminated by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed February 2, 1848, and ratified by the Senate March 10, 1848. It transferred to the United States both New Mexico and California, the price being, according to Johnston, the historian, "\$15,000,000, besides the assumption by the United States of \$3,250,000 in claims of American citizens against Mexico."

The territory included that part of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, which was also claimed by Texas, and the disputed claim of Texas was afterwards, in 1850, settled by the payment of \$10,000,000 by the United States to the State of Texas in full satisfaction of her claim. During the next five years disputes arose as to whether the Gila River constituted the boundary line of that section now known

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as Arizona and New Mexico, and in the latter part of 1853 by the Gadsden purchase, the United States obtained from Mexico, on the payment of \$10,000,000, the disputed territory as well as the right of free transit of troops, munitions, mails, and merchandise over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The area added to the United States by the original Mexican cession, according to Johnston, was 545,783 square miles, and by the Gadsden purchase, 45,535 square miles. Commissioner Hermann, in his "Louisiana Purchase," page 69, gives the area of the Mexican cession at 522,568 square miles, and the Gadsden purchase, 45,535 square miles.

The Oregon Territory had been long in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. Ferrelo, a Spaniard, had made exploring voyages along the coast in 1543. Sir Francis Drake moved northward along the Oregon coast in 1578, after his landing on the coast of California, described in the brief history of California above given; and several Spanish explorers visited the country between 1592 and 1775. In 1792, Capt. Robert Grey, a trader from Boston, entered the mouth of the Columbia and thus laid the foundation of the American title to Oregon. In 1805 the Lewis and Clarke exploring expedition dispatched by President Jefferson after the purchase of Louisiana, crossed the Rocky Mountains and following down the Columbia River, reached the Pacific coast at the mouth of the Columbia in November of that year, returning eastward in the spring of 1806.

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In 1811 John Jacob Astor and others established a fur-trading post at the mouth of the Columbia, calling it Astoria, and in 1833 emigration to that region overland began, and by 1850 thousands of settlers from the United States had reached Oregon. The British Government, however, made claim to the section, and in 1813 captured Astoria, the settlement founded by Astor's Pacific Fur Company, but in 1818 a treaty of joint occupation was made with the United States and Astoria restored to United States jurisdiction. From 1818 to 1846 the country was jointly occupied by the United States and Great Britain. In that year a treaty was made by which the forty-ninth parallel and the Straits of Fuca were made the northern boundary of the United States possessions in the Oregon Territory, and the treaty was ratified June 15, 1846. An organic law had meantime been framed and accepted by the American settlers, and this formed the basis for a provisional government until Congress, in 1848, created the Territory of Oregon, which comprised all of the United States territory west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains and north of the forty-second parallel, and on March 3, 1849, the territorial government went into effect with Joseph Lane as governor.

The discovery, exploration, settlement and transfer to the United States of each of the above outlined sections—New Mexico, California, and Oregon—are given consecutively, since their acquisition and formation into Territories and States were practically simultaneous.

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The population of New Mexico, California and Oregon Territories given by the census of 1850, the first taken after their acquisition, is stated as follows: New Mexico, 61,547; California, 92,597; Oregon, 13,294; total, 167,438.

New Mexico was governed by the military until 1850, when it was organized into a territorial government.

The discovery of gold in California, in 1848, attracted a large population, and the necessity for a substantial government becoming quickly apparent, a convention of delegates was called by the military governor of the Territory, General Riley, to meet at Monterey September 1, 1849. The constitution which it prepared was adopted on submission to the people and California admitted as a State September 9, 1850, after a prolonged discussion in Congress over the slavery question, which delayed final action, but it was not until several years later that control by vigilance committees of the heterogeneous population drawn thither by the gold discoveries, terminated.

The process by which the Mexican cession and Oregon Territory were transformed into their present political divisions is as follows:

1846. Control of Oregon Territory by the United States settled by treaty with Great Britain.

1848. Mexican cession of New Mexico and California.

September 9, 1850. State of California admitted and Utah Territory formed from northern portion of Mexican cession lying east of the northern part of California.

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December 3, 1850. Territory of New Mexico formed from that part of Mexican cession not included in California and Utah; also including part of territory claimed by Texas, for which Texas was paid \$10,000,000.

1853. Gadsden purchase, \$10,000,000; made part of the Territory of New Mexico. Washington Territory formed from the northern part of Oregon Territory.

1859. Western part of Oregon Territory admitted as a State and eastern part temporarily attached to Washington Territory.

1861. Territory of Nevada organized from western part of Utah, and Territory of Colorado organized from eastern part of Utah, western part of Nebraska, and northern part of New Mexico and northwestern part of Kansas.

1863. Idaho Territory formed from the eastern part of Washington Territory and western part of Dakota Territory. Arizona Territory formed from western part of New Mexico.

1868. Montana formed from the northeastern part of Idaho.

The territory added by the Mexican cession had, as above indicated, a population of 165,524 at the census of 1850, the first enumeration after the purchase. In 1890 it was 1,675,009, and in 1900, 2,122,378. This does not include any part of the State of Colorado, of which about one-third falls within the Mexican cession, but does include all of New Mexico, which is formed in part from territory which was

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claimed by Texas. The wheat production of the five States and Territories now representing the Mexican cession was in 1890, 33,066,000 bushels; in 1900, 37,444,934 bushels. The barley production of 1900 was 15,105,060 bushels, valued at \$6,527,226, and the hay crop alone in 1900 was valued at \$30,427,256, or twice as much as the sum paid to Mexico (exclusive of the agreement to settle the claims of American citizens, amounting to \$3,250,000) for the entire Territory. The States and Territories in question produced in 1900 nearly one-fourth of the wool grown in the United States, their total wool production being in 1900, 62,704,883 pounds, out of a total in the United States of 288,636,621 pounds. The total value of the production of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, hay, and potatoes in these five States and Territories in 1900 was \$63,734,169, or practically four times the sum paid for their purchase. The number of horses and mules in 1900 was 627,108 and their value \$20,374,787. The number of cattle in 1900 was 2,549,130, and their value \$58,761,330, against \$57,713,266 in 1890. The number of sheep in 1900 was 583,146, against 10,028,126 in 1890, and their value in 1900, \$24,790,675, against \$19,039,162 in 1890. The total value of farm animals in the five States and Territories formed from this purchase was in 1900 \$106,203,619, or six times its original cost. The silver production in 1899 was \$14,018,715, coin-ing value, and the gold production in 1899, \$24,017,800 against \$17,830,000 in 1890.

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The growth in educational facilities during the decade in the States and Territories in question is shown by the fact that the pupils enrolled in public schools numbered in 1890, 292,626, and in 1899, 375,722; the number of teachers in public schools increased during that period from 7,081 to 10,969, and the total expenditure for public schools from \$6,010,242 to \$7,752,941; the total attendance at schools of all classes had increased from 312,945 to 403,427 and the number of teachers employed from 8,390 to 12,788.

The number of postoffices increased from 2,119, in 1890, to 2,705, in 1900; the number of newspapers and periodicals published from 725, in 1890, to 911, in 1900, and the miles of railway in operation from 9,022 to 11,201. An additional evidence of the general prosperity of the citizens as a class is shown by the fact that the individual deposits in national banks increased from \$25,517,000, in 1890, to \$46,334,000, in 1900; the circulation of the national banks in these States and Territories from \$1,834,000 to \$5,453,000, their loans and discounts from \$28,569,000 to \$40,189,000, and the total resources of all banking institutions (national, State, private, and savings banks) in these States and Territories from \$284,744,000 to \$446,281,000.

The population of the three States formed from the original Oregon Territory was in 1890, 747,524, and in 1900, 1,093,411. Their production of wheat in 1890 was 22,306,000 bushels, valued at \$16,851,802, and in 1900, 44,399,302 bushels, valued at \$23,136,333. The value of the hay crop

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was in 1894, \$15,655,831, and in 1900, \$23,730,012. The wool produced was in 1894, 31,297,223 pounds, and in 1900, 44,586,884 pounds. The value of cattle on farms and ranches was in 1890, \$34,316,643, and in 1900, \$36,595,280; of sheep in 1890, \$8,316,643, and in 1900, \$16,447,148, and of all farm animals in 1900, \$60,672,916. The gold produced in 1900 was valued at \$4,003,900, and of silver, \$4,971,312 (coining value). The number of pupils in public schools was in 1890, 133,529, and in 1899, 219,097, and the expenditure for public schools in 1890, \$1,933,110, and in 1899, \$3,229,297. The number of post-offices was in 1890, 1,346, and in 1900, 2,127. The banking resources were in 1890, \$59,286,000, and in 1900, \$72,877,000.

DIVISION LXX.

Ceremonies of Exposition Dedication and Opening.

THE Louisiana Purchase Exposition has the distinction of having been several times dedicated, first on September 3, 1901, when the first stake was driven which marked what may be called the architectural center of the Fair; again on December 20 of the same year, when the first spadeful of earth was thrown by President Francis marking the beginning of construction, and a third time on April 30, May 1 and 2, 1903, when national dedication ceremonies took place that introduced the great enterprise as a concrete, established and accomplished certainty to the world. The services of December 20, 1901, were attended by representatives of the Government and twenty-six States of the Union, and brought together a large assemblage of citizens, but the Dedicatory Ceremonies proper, which extended over three days, were upon a scale fully commensurate with the magnitude and supreme importance of the gigantic undertaking now so admirably brought to perfection.

St. Louis has been the scene of many great and distinguished gatherings, but none have marked her career so pronouncedly and pridefully as the exultant festival celebration of April 30 and May 1 and 2, 1903.

CEREMONIES OF EXPOSITION DEDICATION AND OPENING

It had been the hope and expectation of the promoters to complete the work of building and to open the gates of the Exposition to the world upon the centennial day of the act of purchase, April 30, 1903. But it is not within the ability of man to measure in advance the time required to bring to a finished state an enterprise that involves so many unanticipated obstacles, an expenditure of so many millions of money, and the conception of plans, processes, and features as an International Exposition. Time is essential to the elaboration of an idea, and mathematical computation cannot apply to the work of designing and executing a great and original masterpiece. There was accordingly disappointment in fixing the opening date of the Louisiana Purchase Fair, for despite the utmost energy and indefatigable exertions put forth by the management, it was found that the planning had been upon such an unprecedented scale that another year would be required for completing the enterprise. Reluctantly therefore request was made for an extension of time, which Congress promptly granted, whereupon President Roosevelt by proclamation notified foreign nations that the opening of the Exposition was postponed one year, viz., to April 30, 1904. The people generally commended the action of the authorities, in postponing the date, not only because it was manifest that the Exposition could not be made ready for a creditable opening by the time originally fixed, but an equally weighty reason was found in the fact that foreign nations had not been fully interested and State legis-

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latures had been backward in making appropriations. It was therefore almost universally felt that an extension of one year would redound to the infinite advantage of the Fair, for the time would be enthusiastically employed to exploit the Exposition both at home and abroad, a suggestion and prophecy that was abundantly approved and verified by results.

Though physical impossibility of preparation prevented opening of the Fair on April 30, 1903, resolution was taken to dedicate it, even in an incomplete state, upon that date, thereby commemorating the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase, and to this end an elaborate and spectacular programme was arranged to occupy three days in the observance. The ceremonies to take place were well advertised and brought to St. Louis one of the largest crowds ever entertained by the city, which was taken to be a favorable augury of the success of the Exposition. Of distinguished guests they were present in great numbers, including President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, foreign ambassadors, ministers, governors of nearly all the states, generals, city mayors, Senators, Congressmen, a regiment of United States troops, and many militia organizations, of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

April 30, designated as "Centennial Day," was busy with interesting events. The freedom of the city was presented to the President of the United States by Mayor Wells, after which there was an impressive and picturesque parade of

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visiting dignitaries, escorted by Government troops, and national guards of many States that represented the several arms of service, all commanded by Major-General H. C. Corbin, the whole composing a procession several miles in length, brilliant with gorgeous uniforms, enlivened with the music of a dozen brass bands, and cheered by the crowds that were massed along the full extent of the route. Though the day was very cold, enthusiasm was not in the least chilled by biting winds, the spirit of the occasion rendering participants and spectators insensible to inclement weather.

When the seemingly endless procession passed into the Exposition grounds it was reviewed by President Roosevelt, and then the great host assembled in the immense area covered by the Palace of Liberal Arts for the dedicatory ceremonies proper. These were begun by an invocation by his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, followed by introductory remarks by Hon. Thomas H. Carter, president of the National Commission. The third number on the programme in Liberal Arts Palace was a chorus of twenty-eight hundred trained voices directed by Alfred Ernst, at the conclusion of which President Francis, of the Exposition, made a formal presentation of the buildings to President Roosevelt, who thereupon delivered the address of the day, which was distinguished for eloquence and patriotic earnestness. President Roosevelt was followed by ex-President Cleveland, who spoke impressively of the significance and results of the Louisiana territory acquisition. When ex-President Cleve-

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land concluded the vast audience joined in singing America; prayer was then offered by Bishop E. R. Hendrix, and the ceremonies closed with a benediction by Bishop Henry C. Potter and a salute of one hundred guns.

In the evening there was a magnificent display of fireworks, perhaps the greatest ever shown in any country, witnessed by more than one hundred thousand persons, which was a fitting close to a day that will remain memorable in St. Louis history for all future years.

May 1 was termed "International Day," which was distinguished by a civic procession rivaling in point of numbers the military parade of the preceding day, and witnessed by a crowd no less great. In the afternoon ceremonies were continued in the Palace of Liberal Arts, where Hon. John M. Thurston, of the National Commission, delivered an oration and was followed by greetings extended to the representatives of foreign governments, to which responses were made by the French Ambassador, Monsieur Jean Jusarand, and Spanish Minister, Senor Don Emilio de Ojida. Exercises of the second day closed with an invocation by Rev. Carl Swensson, and a benediction by Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls.

May 2, called "State Day," witnessed a continuance of the celebration, when receptions were given by visiting governors, and another large civic parade was held, the procession marching again from Grand Avenue to the Fair Grounds, where the crowds assembled for the third time in



OPENING DAY EXERCISES, APRIL 30, AT THE LOUISIANA MONUMENT

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the Palace of Liberal Arts to hear addresses, by Governor Dockery, of Missouri, Hon. William Lindsay, of the National Commission, and Governor Odell, of New York. Services in the building were brought to a close by a benediction delivered by Rabbi Leon Harrison, after which there was a fine display of daylight pyrotechnics, and the governors of several States laid corner stones of their respective buildings.

The ceremonies attending the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, April 30, 1903, were elaborate, imposing, and impressive, participated in by hundreds of thousands of persons, who notwithstanding the unseasonable chill and inclemency of the weather, manifested intense enjoyment and a full appreciation of the occasion. There were companies of infantry, cavalry, artillery, in the glory of decorative uniforms and lustrous equipment, presenting a gorgeous military spectacle, the effects of which were heightened by booming of cannons, blare of bugle, and beat of drum. The dedication exhibition was accordingly a piece of military pageantry that aroused to enthusiasm the patriotic instinct and made it dominate all the services, the review, the speeches, no less than the great parade, the bright, gleaming colors of which stretched for miles in an unbroken line along the full extent of Lindell Boulevard.

The ceremonies which marked the opening of the Exposition, April 30, 1904, were of a character distinctly different from those that distinguished the dedication. The

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military pomp of the latter had little part in the former, which were performed in a scarcely less impressive manner by an exhibition of civic exultation, which appealed not so much to the enthusiastic, effervescent spirit as to unimpassioned dignity and a profound sense of appreciation of the splendid thing that had been wrought, and the self-congratulation that was justified. It was incitement, as opposed to excitement, an inspiring, ennobling, uplifting felicitation over achievement accomplished, in which all the world equally with America were interested as creators and participants. Official dignitaries, both foreign and domestic, representatives of practically all the nations of the earth, were there, to attest and voice the thank-offering and the praise-giving of the masses, to tell how all countries of the globe have become as links of a chain, connecting nation with nation, and people with people in a commercial brotherhood as universal as race.

All conditions favored in the highest a successful public inaugural, as if nature desired to manifest approval of the gigantic convocation of world industries, which stimulating commercial rivalry influence to universal and enduring peace. The sun rose in the fulness of genial radiance to make a perfect day, and crowds taking advantage of opportunity besieged the gates long before the hour, 8 o'clock, announced for the opening. There was general distrust of the transportation facilities, and many predictions were made that the street-car lines would be found woefully inadequate

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to handle the crowd. The public, influenced by these rueful prophecies, started for the Fair Grounds at such an early hour that when the gate-keepers and ticket sellers arrived to enter upon their duties they found enormous masses of people gathered before all the eleven entrances, and from this time until after two p. m. an impetuous tide of humanity poured through the gates and spread like an overflow over the grounds until the sight became one of hiving activity, as interesting to view as the magnificence of buildings and splendor of landscape. The Jefferson Guards, that police the Fair, were resplendent in their new uniforms, the plazas were freshly rolled and sprinkled, the pleasure boats in the lagoon were newly painted; and presenting many types, the congress of brilliantly dressed orientals that gathered in the Pike highway with accessories of elephants, camels, bedizened chariots, and a variety of things unusual, beautiful, curious, and spectacular, made a display that fascinated the crowds and held interest unabated throughout the day.

The exercises of official opening took place in front of the Louisiana monument, where Sousa's band entertained the congregated throng with a concert for an hour before the speaking began.

The calling to order of the assemblage was scheduled for ten o'clock, but owing to the usual delays in such cases it was not until later than this was actually done. The parade of the President and officials of the Exposition was on time,

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coming in the order of formation as announced, except that President Francis of the Exposition and President Carter of the National Commission walked abreast.

As the guiding spirit of the World's Fair ascended the rostrum with the silver-mounted gavel carved from an oak felled on the Exposition site, the audience rose to its feet and cheered him vigorously. In turn the Vice Presidents, Directors and Chiefs of departments of the Exposition filed in the roped enclosure at the base of the monument and were seated in their reservation immediately in front of the speakers' stand.

But a brief space of time intervened until the arrival of the foreign Commissioners and representatives of the Exposition. The solid array of men in conventional morning dress of silk hats and frock coats was given a most decided dash of color by the costumes of many of the members of this body. Gorgeous court dresses, plumed shakos, chapeaux generously slashed with gold braid, decorations and insignia glinted back the dazzling reflection of the morning sun as they filed in. There was the clink of spur and the clank of saber as the military officers, of whom there were many, took their seats to the right of the speakers' stand.

Soon the representatives of State and Territorial governments, with the Government Board and several Governors of States and their uniformed staffs, arrived, and they were seated back of the Exposition officials.

Secretary of War William H. Taft was the last to arrive,

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riding in a carriage, with an escort of two troops of United States cavalry. His arrival on the speakers' stand was the signal for a great outburst of applause from the throng, all of the Exposition officials rising to greet the President's representative.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when President Francis ascended the steps of the rostrum and, tapping the stand with the silver-mounted gavel, called the meeting to order, immediately afterwards introducing the Reverend Frank W. Gunsaulus of Chicago, who delivered the invocation. The prayer was a beautiful one, which the vast crowd listened to with respectful attention and reverential feeling. The Lord's Prayer concluded the invocation, the assemblage joining in it. The murmur of thousands reciting the prayer in unison, led by the speaker, was one of the most impressive features of the morning's exercises.

When the "Amen" of the prayer had sounded over the plaza President Francis arose to deliver the initial address. The Exposition President never spoke in a more eloquent and exalted strain. The splendidly enthusiastic crowd, the propitious weather with the sunshine gilding the greensward and the ivory of the palaces, all seemed to convey their message of the success that had crowned the untiring efforts of himself and his staff for the last two years, and to inspire him to greater flights of oratory.

His words, in which he told briefly and unboastingly of the trials and efforts of the Exposition, with the culmin-

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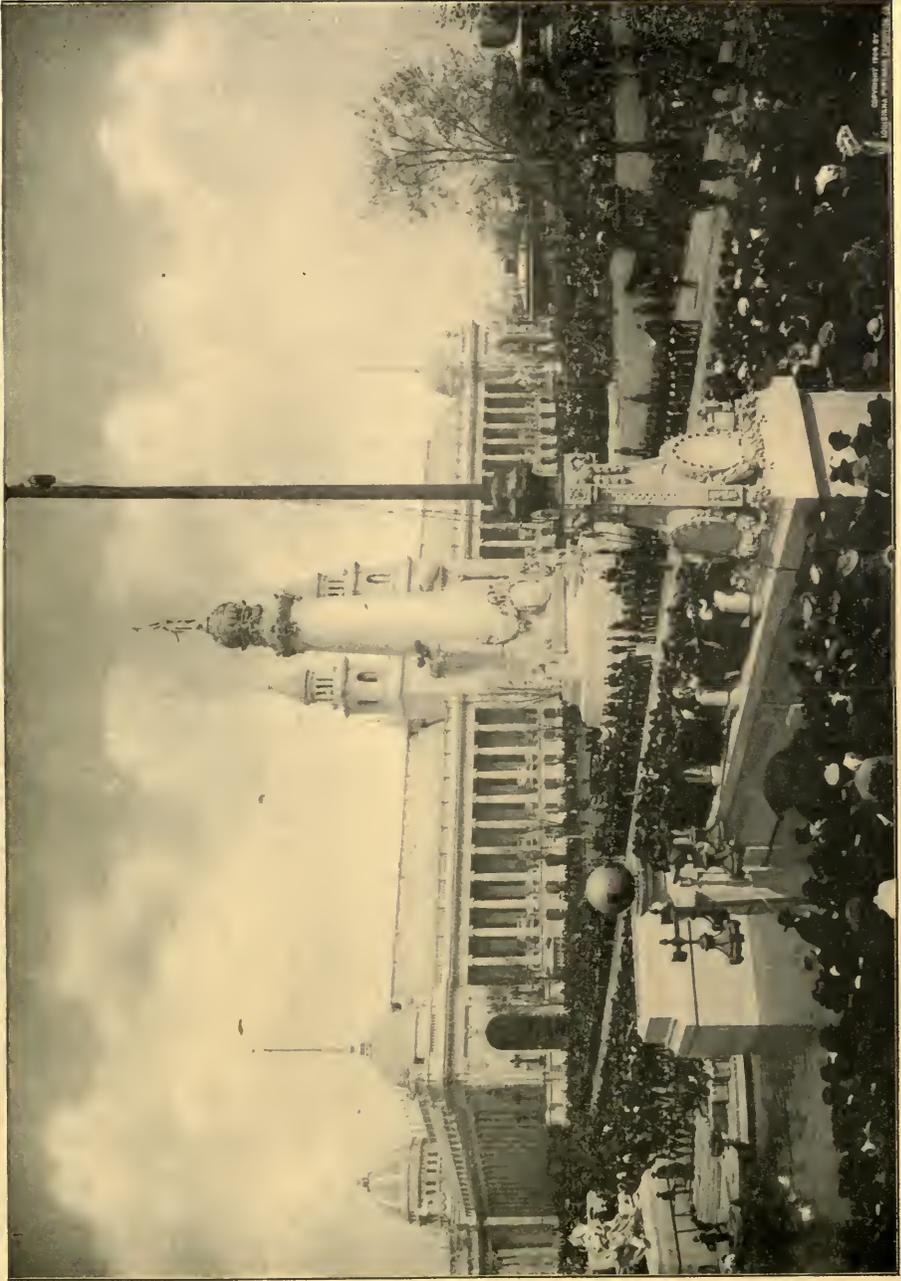
ating success that the morning witnessed, were listened to with the closest attention by the great assemblage, and when he had finished he was applauded until the echoes rang again and again through the wide plaza.

Concluding his address, the President recognized Chairman William H. Thompson of the Exposition Committee on Grounds and Buildings, who introduced Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor, whose appearance on the rostrum was the signal for yet another popular acclamation. His address was a tribute to the loyalty and faithfulness of the chiefs of his division, and was feelingly delivered.

After speaking briefly, the Director of Works drew from a cushioned case a bright golden key which symbolized command of the entrance and possession of the Exposition buildings, and presenting it to President Francis, signified delivery of all the buildings, complete and ready for their stores of exhibits. Having surrendered the key to the Fair executive, Mr. Taylor called the chiefs of his division to the foot of the speakers' stand, on the Louisiana monument, and thanking them for their loyal and intelligent co-operation, presented to each in turn a medal of merit.

There followed now an intermission between the speeches, occupied, however, by Sousa's band rendering Van der Stucken's World's Fair March entitled "Louisiana," which was now for the first time played in public.

The succeeding number on the program was the presen-



MILITARY REVIEW IN PLAZA ST. LOUIS, OPENING DAY.

CEREMONIES OF EXPOSITION DEDICATION AND OPENING

tation to Frederick J. V. Skiff, by President Francis, of his commission of Director of Exhibits, and a gold badge as the insignia of his office. Having received these, Director Skiff delivered an eloquent address on the achievements accomplished, and then presented to President Francis a copy of the official catalogue containing a description, with their location in the different palaces, of fourteen exhibit sections that comprise more than 55,000 individual displays.

Following Mr. Skiff's address, a song entitled "Hymn of the West," the words written for the occasion by Edmund Clarence Stedman, and set to music by John Knowles Paine, was sung by an immense chorus, led by Alfred Ernst with band accompaniment. As the voices subsided and the melody ceased, Mayor Rolla Wells was escorted to the speakers' stand, where he spoke briefly but with great spirit and eloquence on the New St. Louis and the part the city has taken in the exposition. He was followed by Senator Thomas H. Carter, President of the World's Fair National Commission, and in turn addresses were delivered by Senator Henry E. Burnham representing the Senate Committee, and Congressman James N. Tawney, on behalf of the House Committee.

Albino R. Nuncio, Commissioner General for Mexico, was introduced and addressed the multitude on behalf of the foreign exhibitors at the Exposition, after which M. Michael Lagrave, the French Commissioner General, spoke eloquently of the friendship that has long existed between

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his country and the United States and made happy predictions as to the success and results of the St. Louis Fair. When M. Lagrave finished, Edward H. Harriman, President of the New York World's Fair Commission, spoke for the domestic participants and incidentally on the interests of employer and employe. When Mr. Harriman concluded Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, and the representative of President Roosevelt, was introduced, whose address, though brief, was timely, eloquent, and patriotic, in which among other things he presented his opinions respecting the government of the Philippines.

At the conclusion of Secretary Taft's address the audience arose and with uncovered heads sang "America," accompanied by Sousa's band, with fine effect and intense patriotic feeling. A momentary hush fell upon the crowd when the hymn was finished, broken by an announcement made to Secretary Walter B. Stevens by Peter De Grow, who presided at the telegraph key, that the wire between Washington and St. Louis was clear and ready for the message from President Francis to President Roosevelt, in the White House. Immediately a message was sent informing President Roosevelt that the management was awaiting his pleasure as to opening the Exposition.

It had been arranged that President Roosevelt should press the key which would officially open the Fair at exactly 12 o'clock, but at that hour the ceremonies were not completed and the officials decided to turn back the Exposition

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clock and finish the program as it was originally planned.

In order that President Roosevelt's time might not be encroached upon, the signal was transmitted to Washington that all was ready for the presidential touch at approximately 12:15, St. Louis time, and in a few seconds the official signal flashed back from the White House and the Exposition was officially opened.

The program of the day was closed, however, and it was not until 1:04 that the signal was flashed which set in operation the machinery at the Fair, the ringing of the bells and the unfurling of the flags, the release of floodgates that set the cascades to pouring out a river and the spouting of many fountains. Thus with bells ringing, a hundred flags waving, floods dashing down terraced slopes, bands playing, machinery whirring, the greatest exposition in the world's history was opened and an international congress of commercial activities was convened for a seven months' session.

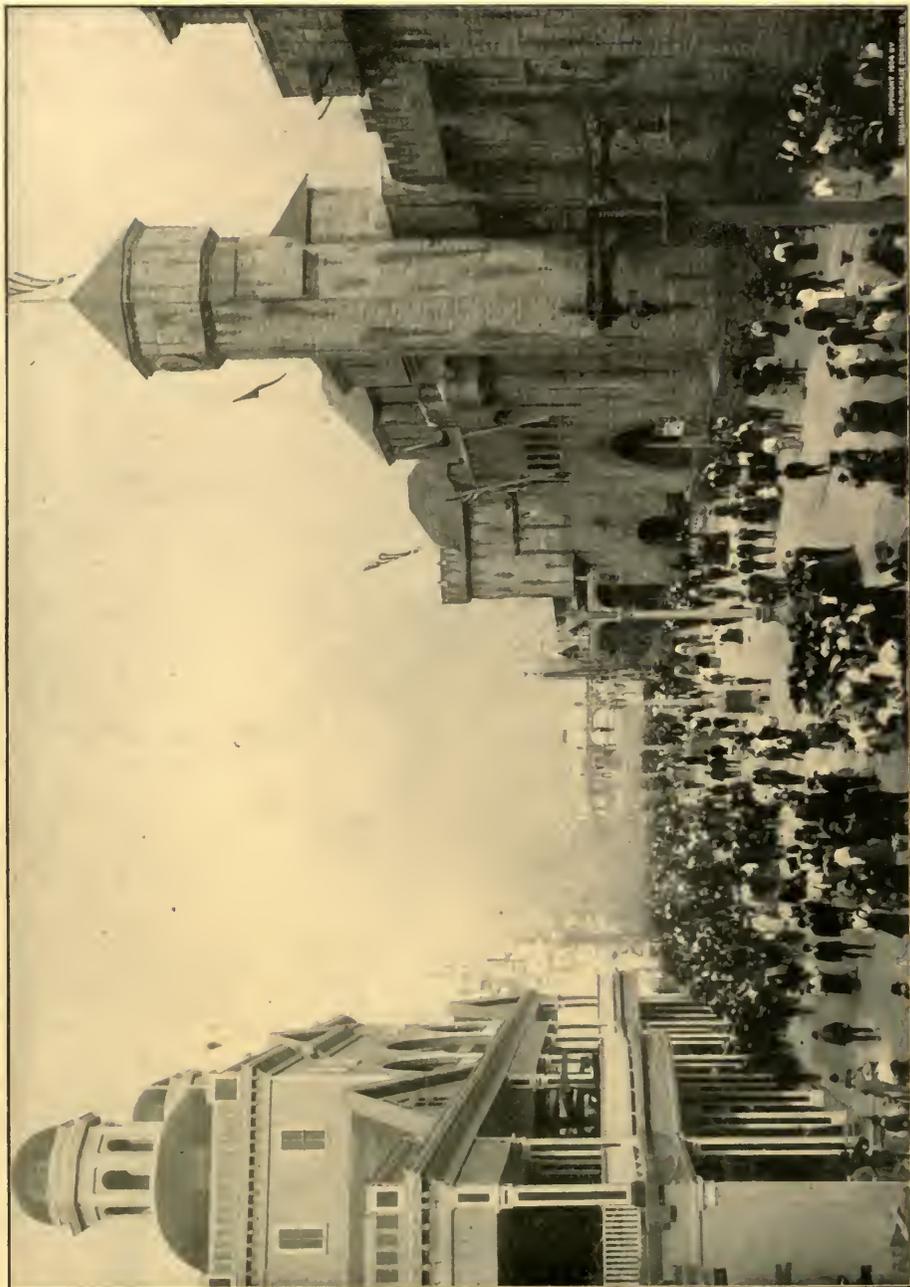
The opening ceremonies which took place in the Louisiana Plaza were the most dignified and widely reported, but those which entertained the multitude to the largest extent occurred after the official services at the monument were completed.

At all recent expositions, whether world competitive or national, the Midway, or Pike, has been a conspicuous annex. Indeed it must be admitted with however much regret that the side shows probably draw as many people as the

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main exhibition. Recognizing this fact, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition management resolved to present inducements whereby the feature designated as "The Pike" should be relatively as large and varied as the Fair proper. This design was easily carried out, for the applications made by concessionaires were so numerous that to accommodate those most desirable as supplementary attractions a space one mile in length and three hundred feet in breadth was set apart exclusively for side-shows. An immense amount of money was expended in the construction of buildings for these exhibitions and a proportionately large sum was advanced to bringing people and animals from oriental lands to minister to the curiosity and sight-seeking propensity of visitors. As the outlay was made wholly by concessionaires, and under an agreement to pay the World's Fair management a large percentage of the gross receipts, the managers of Pike shows decided to take advantage of the opening day, when the attendance was expected to be very great, to advertise their respective exhibitions by a monster parade in the afternoon, although few of the shows were ready at the time to open their doors to the public.

The program having been well advertised, Pike showmen prepared an extensive procession which was so generally participated in that the line when formed extended for a length of more than one mile, in which 9,000 persons appeared and in which types of almost every nation of the earth were represented. In this immense concourse and



A VIEW FROM THE EAST END OF THE PIKE.

WILLIAM H. WOODS, PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE, INC.

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colorful pageantry there were Chinese, Japanese, Singalese, Ainus, Cossacks, Ceylonese, India peoples, Arabians, Persians, Indians, Philippine tribes, Egyptians, Moors, many wild African tribes, Mexicans, Cowboys, Vaqueros, Islanders, Turks, Esquimaux, Bedouins, Dervishes, Geisha girls, Boers, Odalesques, Irish colleens, Bull-fighters, and this gathering of strange peoples was supplemented with wild animals, jinrikishas, droskies, stage-coaches, dragons, clowns, cages, floats, and an olla podrida that constituted the most remarkable, whimsical and interesting pageantry ever seen upon any occasion in any part of the world. Weil's band headed the procession, in which thirty bands of music were distributed at intervals, so that the air was resonant with melody of many kinds, horns, pipes, tom toms, cymbals, and as many unfamiliar instruments as there were types of people.

The parade, stretching from the Tyrolean Alps to Administration Plaza, moved over to Skinker road and counter-marched down the main avenue along the lagoon to Louisiana Monument, where it was joined by a parallel marine procession that followed the end of the waterway, to the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy and into the Plaza of Orleans, where it was reviewed. The parade then counter-marched to the east end of the Pike, where it disbanded, and thereupon the noise of shouting criers began, as the shows that were ready opened their doors.

The day had been a glorious one, perfect as to weather

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conditions, incomparably splendid in the marvelous showing which had been made. Happy, fortunate indeed were those who had been permitted by circumstances to behold a sight so grand. Memory can never outrun the permanence of impression which had been produced. But though the multitude had been regaled for many hours by the most interesting displays, and reality had far surpassed expectancy, the greater magnificence was reserved for the evening, when night illumination should crown the festivities of the day with an apotheosis of dazzling beauty.

Mingling emotions of joy and reverence filled the hearts of the thousands who witnessed the first official lighting of the Exposition.

Public enthusiasm increased with the growth of the light effects. In whispering silence the great throng watched the first faint glow of the lights in the various buildings, and as the splendor grew animated expressions produced a humming noise which gave way to deafening cheers as the full effect of the glorious spectacle was realized. Cheer after cheer from thousands of throats rent the air as the magnificence of the unsurpassed scene was appreciated by the eager admirers.

The myriads of electric lights, glimmering and twinkling from every nook and corner of the big World's Fair buildings, transformed the grounds into an enchanted city filled with fairy palaces of light and gold. Here the light was dazzling in its brightness and there it was shed in a soft,

CEREMONIES OF EXPOSITION DEDICATION AND OPENING

yellow sheet, which gradually faded into shadows which lurked in the remotest recesses.

The gorgeous scene had as many different points of view as there was standing room in the vast area. The slightest change in the angle of vision revealed an effect different from all the rest and equally wonderful.

Planning to create the most perfect effect at the start, the Exposition officials waited until darkness enveloped the grounds before the lights were turned on in force. With the exception of a few scattered lights in the various pavilions, there was nothing to indicate the radiant glory of the scene which was to come until 7:45 o'clock.

A single row of incandescent clusters outlining the course of the Colonnade of States, heralded the approach of the general illumination. People surged in one vast sea of moving humanity in an effort to gain the most advantageous point of view. Dark lines of men and women entirely inclosed the vast waterways and plazas. The steps leading to Festival Hall on either side of the Cascades afforded resting places for thousands who waited expectantly for the crowning moment when the lights should come on in full blast.

All of the big buildings were lighted simultaneously. At first the hundreds of rows of eight-candle-power lights could be faintly traced. Like gigantic glow-worms creeping cautiously along the massive white walls and columns, the lights came on stronger and stronger until the full power of the lighting plants was called into use.

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From the Cascades every building could be distinctly outlined as the lights burst out. On the extreme west was Machinery Hall, with its towers and columns all aglow with circles, semicircles and straight lines. Still further away to the north of Machinery Hall the intricate roof of the Transportation building formed a background which receded gradually into the black darkness of infinite space.

Directly in front of the Cascades the Electricity Building and the Education Building vied with each other in an effort to produce the most beautiful effect. The broken straight lines and irregular arrangement of the lights on the Electricity building produced an effect which caused people to pause and stare with awe. The Education Building, with its straight lines of light, surmounted with clusters arranged in semicircles, presented a hazy glow, which caused the statuary on its top to appear like phantoms moving along the edge of a fiery precipice.

In the extreme east was the Palace of Liberal Arts, flanked by the Government pavilion, with its great dome surrounded by three giant circles of light, which spread a sheet of gold over the vast dome in the center of the roof.

The Mines and Metallurgy building and the Manufactures building, with their massive columns seemingly transparent in the glare of side lights, contributed their share to the effect.

From the Louisiana Purchase Monument the view of the Cascades baffled description. The sheets of water which



ILLUMINATION OF THE FAIR.

ELECTRICITY has accomplished many wonders, not the least of which is its simulation as an illuminant of the sun and nowhere else is electrical splendor to be seen to such advantage as in the lighting of the St. Louis Exposition buildings. A night visit to the grounds seems to introduce surprises and to evoke admiration that language cannot express, for the beauty of the scene is ineffable. An intimation of the super-magnificence of the illumination is contained in the accompanying photogravure, which however is but a spot in the vast panorama of glorified structures, spouting fountains, colored cascades, and gleaming waters of basin and lagoon musical with the songs of Venetian gondoliers.

... building could be distinctly
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... in front of the ... Electricity Building
... Education Building

... the most beautiful
... illumination of the fair

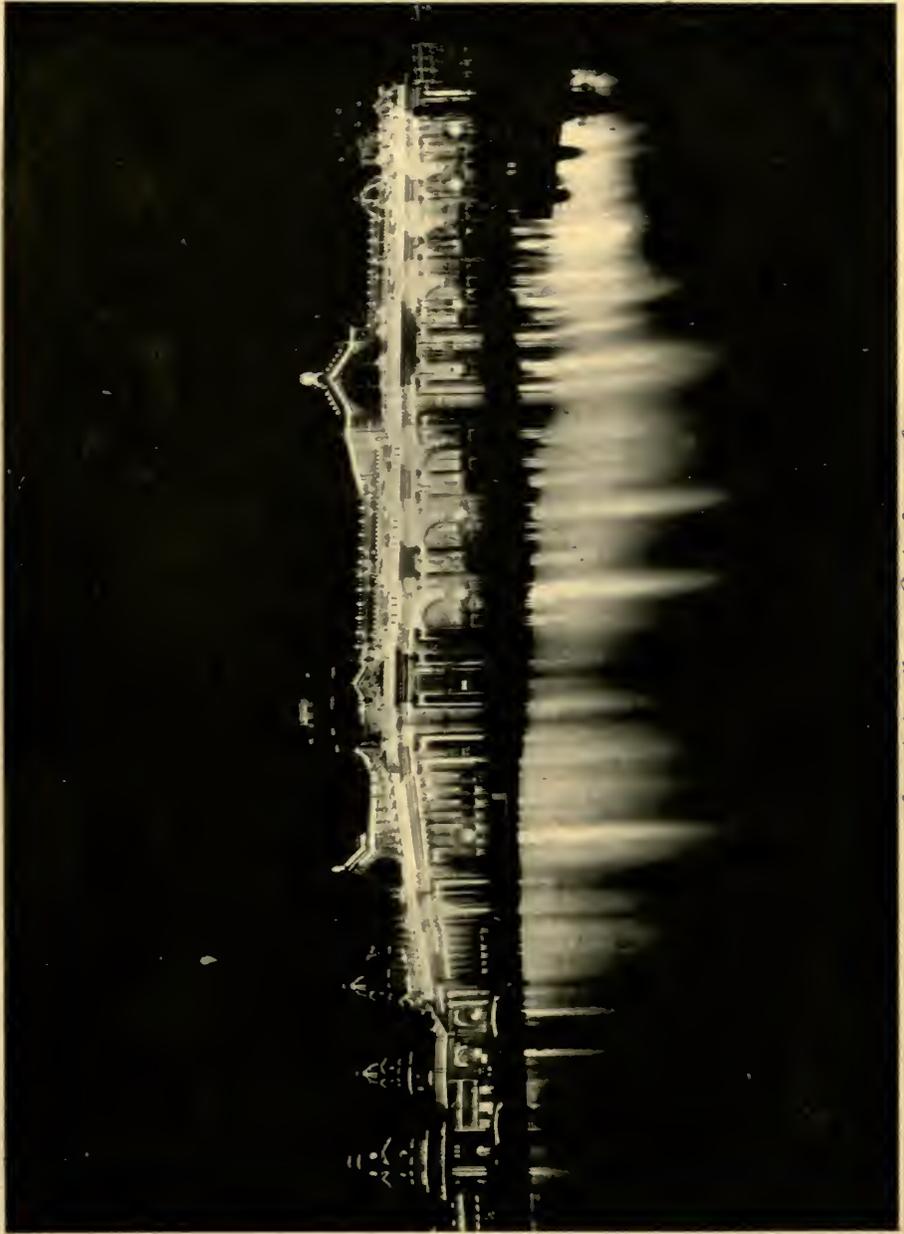
... lines of light
... as top to appear like

... precipice.

... extreme east was the ... Liberal Arts.
... Government pavilion with its great dome
... by three giant circles of light, which spread a
... over the vast dome in the center of the roof.

... and Metallurgy building and the Manufac-
... with their massive columns seemingly trans-
... of side lights, contributed their share to

... Louisiana Purchase Monument the view of
... description. The sheets of water which



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CEREMONIES OF EXPOSITION DEDICATION AND OPENING

poured down the stone pathway looked more like waves of gold and silver gauze. The rays of light from a million different angles glistened and scintillated on the tumbling sheets of crystal water until it was almost dissolved in air.

Festival Hall, with its two vast wings, formed by the Colonnade of States, was the crowning feature of the illumination. The vast dome of the hall rose to meet the sky a veritable mass of blaze and flame. The two pavilions at the extreme ends of the Colonnade took a peculiar bell shape. They appeared like sentinels of fire guarding the army of lights which hung suspended in the air from either side of Festival Hall.

The sky above was tinted with many colors, which formed a purple canopy for the magic city and its hundreds of admirers, who were loth to leave and waited for the closing rule to drive them from the grounds.

DIVISION LXXI.

Comparisons Between the Chicago and St. Louis Expositions.

THE Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893, occupied 664 acres, most of which was land reclaimed from Lake Michigan and a marsh, by draining, and filling in. The cost of this work was about \$500,000, and nearly as much more was spent in landscape gardening, fountains and otherwise beautifying the formerly very unsightly grounds. The following table shows the manner in which the first \$10,000,000 received from subscriptions and appropriations were spent:

Grading, filling, etc...\$ 450,000	Sewage and water supply 600,000
Landscape gardening. 323,490	Improvements of lake front 200,000
Viaducts and bridges. 125,000	World's Congress auxiliary 200,000
Piers 70,000	Construction department 520,000
Waterway Improvements 225,000	Organization and administration 3,308,563
Railways 500,000	Operating expenses... 1,550,000
Steam plant 800,000	Total \$10,530,053
Electricity 1,500,000	
Statuary on buildings. 100,000	
Vases, lamps and posts 50,000	
Seating 8,000	

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPOSITIONS COMPARED

To the above estimates there remains to be added the cost of the several exhibit buildings amounting to \$8,000,000 and the expenditure by the government, the several states and foreign nations which aggregated approximately \$15,000,000 more.

The sizes of the buildings devoted to exposition purposes proper were as follows:

Administration Building	262x 262	cost \$	650,000
Manufacturers and Liberal Arts..	787x1687	"	1,727,431
Mines and Mining.....	350x 700	"	265,000
Electricity	345x 690	"	250,000
Transportation	256x 960	"	500,000
Transportation Annex	425x 900	"	300,000
Woman's Building	196x 388	"	138,000
Art Palace	320x 500	"	600,000
Art Palace Annexes (2).....	120x 200	"	150,000
Fisheries	200x1100	"	200,000
Fisheries Annexes (2)..	135 ft. in diameter	"	75,000
Horticulture	250x 998	"	125,000
Horticulture Green Houses (8)..	24x 100	"	10,000
Machinery	492x 846	"	300,000
Machinery Annex	490x 550	"	200,000
Machinery Power House.....	490x 461	"	100,000
Machinery Pumping Works.....	77x 84	"	60,000
Machinery Machine Shop.....	106x 250	"	25,000
Agriculture	500x 800	"	618,000
Agriculture Annex	300x 550	"	200,000
Agriculture Assembly Hall.....	125x 300	"	150,000
Forestry	208x 528	"	200,000
Saw Mill	125x 300	"	50,000

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

Dairy	100 x 200	cost \$	25,000
Live Stock (2)	65 x 200	"	25,000
Live Stock Pavilion	280 x 440	"	50,000
Live Stock Sheds	40 acres	"	.....
MacMonnies' Fountain		"	50,000
Casino.....	} 120 x 250	"	200,000
Music Hall and Peristyle.....			
U. S. Government Building.....	345 x 415	"	400,000
Imitation Battle Ship.....	69 x 348	"	100,000
Ferris Wheel		"	362,000
Illinois Building	160 x 450	"	250,000
Statue of the Republic.....		"	25,000

Total\$8,580,431

The total area covered by these structures was 159 acres.

Following are the appropriations made for exhibits and buildings by the several states and territories:

Arizona	\$ 30,000	Minnesota	50,000
California	300,000	Missouri	150,000
Colorado	100,000	Montana	50,000
Delaware	10,000	Nebraska	50,000
Idaho	20,000	New Hampshire..	25,000
Illinois	1,000,000	New Jersey	70,000
Indiana	75,000	New Mexico ...	25,000
Iowa	130,000	New York	300,000
Kentucky	100,000	North Carolina..	25,000
Maine	40,000	North Dakota ..	25,000
Maryland	60,000	Ohio	125,000
Massachusetts ..	150,000	Pennsylvania ..	300,000
Michigan	100,000	Rhode Island ...	50,000

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPOSITIONS COMPARED

Vermont	15,000	Wisconsin	65,000
Virginia	25,000	Wyoming	30,000
Washington	100,000		<hr/>
West Virginia	40,000	Total Appro.	\$3,435,000

Owing to constitutional restrictions nine states were unable to make appropriations, but that they might be properly represented local organizations were formed which raised by volunteer subscriptions the following sums which were used for making state exhibits:

Alabama	\$ 50,000	Oregon	50,000
Arkansas	40,000	South Dakota	80,000
Florida	200,000	Texas	300,000
Georgia	100,000	Utah	50,000
Kansas	100,000		<hr/>
Louisiana	50,000	Total by Subs.	\$1,020,000

The following nations made appropriations for their respective buildings and exhibits as below :

United States \$2,-	Costa Rica	150,000
500,000 (coins) \$5,000,000	Cuba	25,000
Argentine Rep.	Denmark	67,000
Austria	Dutch Guiana.	10,000
Barbadoes	Dutch West Indies	5,000
Belgium	Ecuador	125,000
Bermuda	France	627,000
Bolivia	Germany	690,000
Brazil	Nicaragua	30,000
British Guiana.	Norway	56,280
British Honduras.	Orange Free State	7,500
Canada	U.S. of Columbia	100,000

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

Cape Colony	50,000	New So. Wales..	150,000
Ceylon	65,000	New Zealand . . .	27,500
Great Britain . . .	291,000	Paraguay	100,000
Greece	60,000	Peru	140,000
Guatemala	120,000	Salvador	12,500
Hayti	25,000	Sweden	53,600
Honduras	20,000	Tasmania	10,000
Jamaica	25,000	Trinidad	15,000
Japan	630,765	Uruguay	24,000
Leeward Islands.	6,000	Victoria	100,000
Mexico	50,000		
Total Appropriations of all Foreign Countries..			\$4,951,145

While the above included all the appropriations made by congress or acts of parliament, many other nations participated through individual enterprise as follows :

Algeria,	Liberia,	Roumania,
British Columbia,	Madagascar,	Russia,
Bulgaria,	Madeira,	San Domingo,
Chili,	Malta,	Servia,
China,	Mashonaland,	Siam,
Corea,	Mauritius,	South Australia,
Danish West Indies,	Netherlands,	Spain,
Egypt,	Newfoundland,	Switzerland,
Asia Minor,	Persia,	Transvaal,
French Guinea,	Porto Rico,	Turkey,
Hawaii,	Province of Quebec,	Venezuela,
India,	Queensland,	West Australia.
Italy,		

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPOSITIONS COMPARED

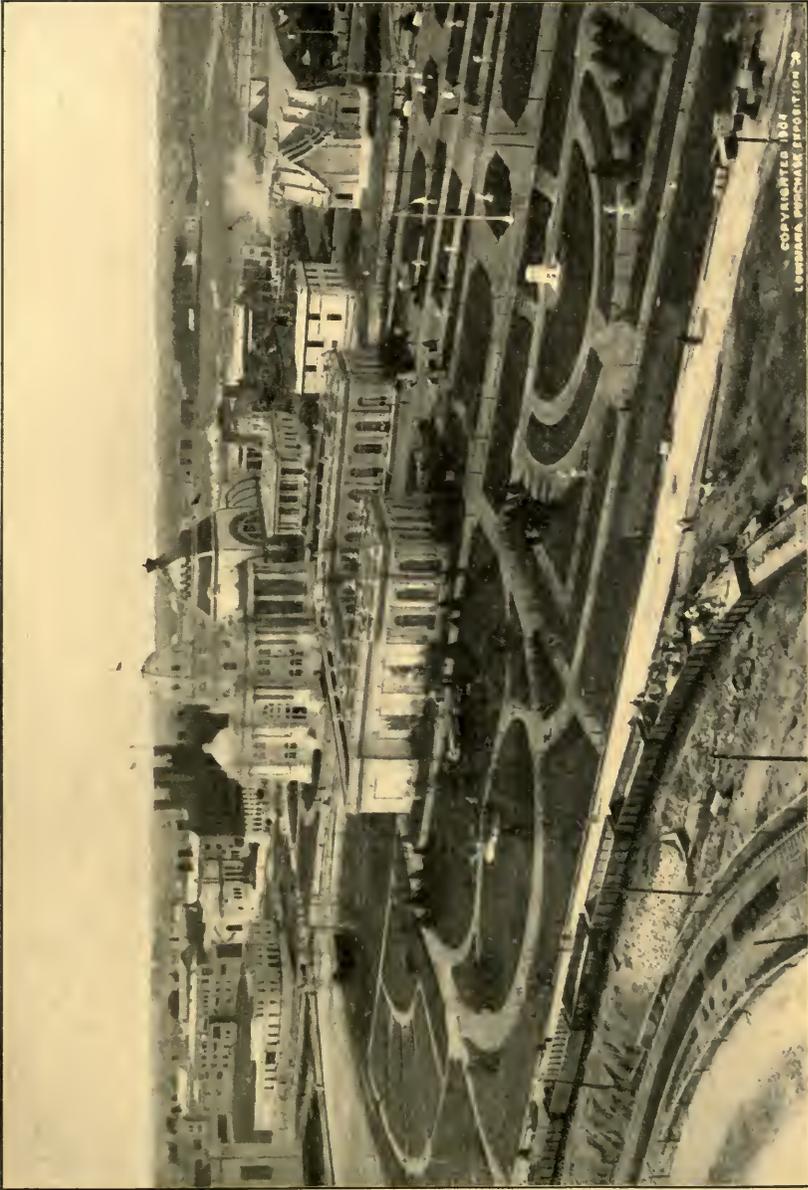
It is thus shown by the above that the Chicago Exposition of 1893 was one which excelled all previous international fairs in the matter at least of cost, magnitude, and general participation. Since that date Paris has had another opportunity to distinguish herself as a great exposition city, and it must be conceded she made the most of the chance. But four years have elapsed since the last Paris Exposition and they have been years, too, of extraordinary activity, so that a marvelous advance has been made in science, education, the mechanical arts, invention, and in everything that pertains to sociologic as well as to industrial conditions and development. It would not only be disappointing but a distinct failure of public expectation and private purpose if the St. Louis Exposition did not measure up to the ambitious anticipations of persons who attended the Chicago or the Paris expositions. It is not sufficient that the latest effort should be equal to the best heretofore, for to be no better would shame the nation quite as much as it would disgrace St. Louis, since it would show stagnation rather than progress, and that, too, when advancement has been so great that there is infinitely more to be shown, and a keener commercial rivalry to advertise the products of mill and the resources of states and nations.

If the visitor to the St. Louis Exposition expects to see very much grander sights, in architecture, exhibits, and magnificence of design, he will be surprised, rather than disappointed, by the incomparable greatness of this latest at-

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

tempt to bring what is practically the whole world into an enclosure of 1240 acres; for if all that is upon the earth cannot be compressed within so small a space it would appear that examples at least of all peoples, all discoveries, and all human activities were concentrated within the grounds to make up the most wonderful as well as the largest of all universal expositions, as the statistical information presented below will show.

Education and Social Economy Building, 400x			
600, cost			\$1,014,000
Palace of Fine Arts (fire proof) ..	836x 422	cost	945,000
Electricity Building	525x 750	"	415,352
Liberal Arts Building	525x 750	"	500,000
Manufactures Building	525x1200	"	845,000
Varied Industries	526x1200	"	604,000
Machinery	526x1000	"	600,000
Temple of Fraternity	200x 300	"	262,000
Transportation Building	525x1300	"	700,000
Agriculture Building	500x1600	"	800,000
Horticulture Building	400x 800	"	230,000
Forestry, Fish and Game.....	300x 600	"	171,000
Mining and Metallurgy	525x 750	"	500,000
Government Building	800x 250	"	450,000
Women's Bldg., Anthropology, and Eth-			
nology, occupy Washington University		"	1,500,000
Government Fish Pavilion.....	136x 136	"	50,000
Festival Hall and Colonnade of States....		"	240,000
Bureau of Refrigeration	320x 210	"	150,000
Total			\$9,976,352



COVINGTON 1904
TEMPORARY POLISH PARLIAMENT

PLATEAU OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPOSITIONS COMPARED

Hall of International Congresses, 46x257, is in one of the buildings of Washington University, as is also Administration Building.

Space devoted to Live Stock Exhibit, 37 acres.

In the estimate of cost of the exhibit buildings at Chicago given above it will be seen that the list includes practically all the structures, the minor as well as the principal ones, whereas in the estimate of cost of St. Louis Exposition buildings only those that are prominent are mentioned because at the time of making this compilation all the figures pertaining to cost were not obtainable. It may be noted, however, as affording a better comparison, that while all the exhibit buildings at Chicago covered a ground area of 82 acres, those at St. Louis occupied 128 acres of space.

The Ferris Wheel which is itemized in the Chicago estimate is also in St. Louis, and the Louisiana Monument replaces the Statue of Liberty at Chicago. It may be mentioned, also, that the Philippine Exhibit, made at the joint expense of the Government and the Exposition, which comprises 100 houses and covers forty acres of ground, cost \$1,000,000, which is omitted from the St. Louis estimate. Notwithstanding this great discrimination in favor of Chicago, the cost of exhibit buildings at the St. Louis Exposition exceeded that given in the estimates of the former by \$1,395,921.

The difference in favor of St. Louis will further appear in the appropriations made by states and foreign countries.

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The following table shows the amounts of money available for State buildings and exhibits from all sources in the several States (except for municipal exhibits).

States and Territories.	All Sources.
Alabama	\$ 25,000
Alaska	50,000
Arizona	60,000
Arkansas	100,000
California	300,000
Colorado	135,000
Connecticut	100,000
Delaware .....	.....
Florida	25,000
Georgia	50,000
Idaho	40,000
Illinois	262,000
Indiana	150,000
Indian Territory	50,000
Iowa	145,000
Kansas	275,000
Kentucky	75,000
Louisiana	145,000
Maine	50,000
Maryland	65,000
Massachusetts	100,000
Michigan	125,000
Minnesota	100,000
Mississippi	90,000
Missouri	1,000,000
Montana	125,000

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPOSITIONS COMPARED

Nebraska	120,000
New Hampshire	15,000
New Jersey	100,000
New Mexico	30,000
New York	350,000
Nevada	112,000
North Carolina	75,000
North Dakota	51,086
Ohio	112,500
Oklahoma	61,000
Oregon	100,000
Pennsylvania	375,000
Philippine Islands	1,000,000
Porto Rico	30,000
Rhode Island	65,000
South Carolina	63,900
South Dakota	35,000
Tennessee	140,000
Texas	175,000
Utah	60,000
Vermont	15,000
Virginia	120,000
Washington	105,000
West Virginia	95,000
Wisconsin	100,000
Wyoming	25,000

Grand Total\$7,717,586

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

Estimated Cost of Foreign Buildings and Total Expenditure.

COUNTRY.	COST OF BUILDING.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
United States		\$6,473,000
Austria	\$ 24,000.....	250,000
Belgium	75,000.....	250,000
Brazil	135,000.....	600,000
Canada	30,000.....	100,000
Ceylon	35,000.....	100,000
China	50,000.....	400,000
Cuba	20,000.....	130,000
France	35,000.....	1,000,000
Germany	250,000.....	1,250,000
Great Britain	250,000.....	750,000
India	25,000.....	30,000
Italy	30,000.....	300,000
Japan	60,000.....	600,000
Mexico	25,000.....	500,000
Nicaragua	20,000.....	35,000
Siam	10,000.....	25,000
Sweden	20,000.....	70,000
Netherlands	10,000.....	25,000
Guatemala	5,000.....	10,000
Argentine	10,000.....	50,000
Denmark		40,000
New Zealand		20,000
Persia		25,000
Egypt		45,000
Hayti		25,000
Venezuela		15,000

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPOSITIONS COMPARED

Colombia	5,000
Peru	25,000
Rhodesia	10,000
Portugal	40,000
Switzerland	10,000
Costa Rica	15,000
Salvador	10,000
	<hr/>
Total	\$6,660,000

DIVISION LXXII.

An Exposition of Processes.

The histories of expositions give little attention and many of them omit entirely any reference to the first one ever held in any country. The honor of having originated the idea belongs, as we have said, to de Neufchateau, inspired by the success of a fair-festival, instituted in 1797 to celebrate the bringing to Paris of a vast quantity of trophies, largely of art, by the army of Italy. Foreseeing the benefits which must follow from a national exhibition of industries, by stimulating the spirit of rivalry, de Neufchateau, as Minister of the Interior, issued a circular calling upon producers in every line to send exhibits of manufactures, art, and products of the field, to an exposition which he announced would be held in Paris in 1798. One hundred and ten exhibitors responded to the invitation, and sent displays which were arranged in an amphitheater, under arcades, and in a building called the Temple of Industry, the whole occupying a space less than seven acres in the Champ de Mars. Small as was the beginning, the effort was pronounced a success and caused Napoleon to adopt the idea, as related in a previous part of this work.



TWO VIEWS OF PALACE OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY.



AN EXPOSITION OF PROCESSES

If to France be accorded the honor of having originated the exposition, the credit also belongs to that nation of first proposing and holding an international exhibition of fine arts, which culminated in the exposition of 1855, in the Palais de Industry, with an annex in the Avenue Montaigne. America cannot claim the distinction of being first of nations to conceive the scheme of national or international expositions, but the advancement, the elaboration of the idea, as illustrated by the Paris Exposition Universelle of 1900, is hardly more striking than what is shown by comparing the Louisiana Purchase Exposition with the first international fair held in New York City in 1853. In other words, the progress which France exhibits in one hundred years is equaled by the showing of America in fifty years, for which reason a degree of self-felicitation at our achievements is pardonable, if it be not wholly commendable.

The general arrangement of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition differs materially from that of all previous World's Fairs, but difference in arrangement is even less noteworthy than is the contrast which the Purchase Exposition presents in scope, purpose, design and characterization. In all other international fairs the central idea has been commercialism, consolidation, and artistic decoration. Sufficient as are these motives, and highly praiseworthy as they are, the impelling and compelling principles and instigation of the Purchase Exposition is educational, objective, essential, and fundamental. To an extent all expositions are educational, but

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this feature has heretofore been subordinate to the purely commercial spirit, an incident of the general display, whereas in the Greater Exposition of 1904 education is the dominant factor, the prime and central actuating idea. In other respects, too, the difference is equally distinct. It has been a practice of previous international fair managements to introduce examples of primitive races, by exhibition of natives and specimens of their handicraft. This practice, however, has been of the nature of secondary consideration, a side-show attraction, and without effort to convey knowledge of the tribes exhibited, beyond what a visit inspired by curiosity might afford. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition upon the contrary dignifies the anthropological exhibit by making it a department equaling in educational importance that of commerce or the arts. From every part of the habitable earth specimens of semi and uncivilized races have been brought together, with examples of their architecture, weaponry, and domestic implements, and competent lecturers employed to describe to visitors the peculiarities of each tribe, their customs, manners, superstitions, history, tribal and domestic life. So large an aggregation of so-called wild peoples was never before seen, nor was there ever before any attempt made to educate visitors respecting the beliefs and manners of those placed on exhibition.

Not only has there been brought together living natives from all parts of the world, but attention, by objective exhibits, has been given in equal manner to extinct races of

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mankind, whose remains in all the forms of preservation that scientific explorers and investigators have found them, have been collected and intelligently arranged, chronologically and racial, to facilitate study and, by the assistance of lecturers, to afford a comprehensive knowledge of the life and destiny of the earliest known peoples.

The educational predominance of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is to be seen also in the numerous congresses of various bodies, scientific, instructive, inventive, inquisitive, declarative, religious, economic, sanative and propogative, which were appointed to be held at the great Fair, and in which women participated with privileges, if not prominence, equal to those accorded to men.

The arrangement of the St. Louis Fair buildings, instead of presenting a succession of squares, and the whole ensemble being a city quadrilateral in shape, thus affording a perspective limited either to a bird's-eye view, hardly obtainable, or to the vista of a single avenue, as have been the plans of former expositions, was so designed that from one vantage place all the fifteen principal buildings and grounds were brought into charming panoramic view. This was accomplished by constructing the exhibition buildings upon an open fan-shaped area, the point, or handle, being Festival Hall, located upon an eminence, from which a commanding sweep of an incomparable vision was obtainable, down avenues that radiated therefrom and comprehended at one glance the superior splendors of an exposition so co-

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lossal, and so ornate, and withal so complete that, marvelous as is the creative genius of man, we must give pause to the hope that a greater may succeed it.

As education was the motif, like the ever-directing note, often repeated, is made the master spirit of an opera, all the subsidiary or dependent branches of knowledge, in its all-embracing sense, were emphasized by some form of particular attention, either by separate building or special department. Thus, as a resultant of science and industry, social economy was conspicuously represented by exhibits installed in the Educational Building. These included, in their consecutive entirety, a survey of the natural resources, industrial organization, and social economics of many countries that participated. The scheme included both study and investigation of official and private bureaus, offices, museums, Boards of Trade, social reform organizations, social congresses, and scholastic instruction in business.

The question of state and government in their relation to labor was made an opportunity for exhibiting everything that related to physical work, and hence to the regulation and inspection of factories, mines, etc., to the relation of employers and employes in industrial disputes, settlements, arbitration, and to the problem of the unemployed. The scheme of exhibition and instruction comprehended also many other things: the fixing of labor's value, the wage system, premiums, profit-sharing, co-operation, or industrial co-partnership, in all its many phases of mutual societies, credit, build-



LAGOON, LOOKING TOWARD PALACE OF EDUCATION.

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ing, etc. How thrift is promoted by savings banks, insurance, and union was set forth by various exhibits. Conspicuous among these was a "Model Village" that was composite of the ideas of Germany, Great Britain, France and the United States, which showed to advantage the municipal buildings, private houses of all classes, and their sanitary arrangements. The means for promoting temperance in all countries were set forth, including a comparison of the methods employed for controlling the trade in intoxicants and the results obtained in regulating by license and reducing by laws of prohibition. Charities and corrections had a large share in the exhibition, in which results were shown of organized control through associations and by state and municipal management, which comprehended the care of the destitute, support of the helpless, the founding of homes, management of eleemosynary institutions, relief of sufferers, provision for the insane, and treatment of criminals, as well also as supervision of public education. The public health likewise received special consideration, in which questions of sanitary legislation, prevention of infectious and contagious diseases, inspection of foods and drugs, were a part. Similarly the preservation, safety and comfort of the individual, his relation to the state, his duty to society, protection of life and property, sewers, parks, baths, recreation grounds, and lastly means for purifying politics and raising the ideal of pure citizenship, were subjects which received treatment in the department of social economy.

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Art being one of the handmaids of Education, and an ideal expression of the highest type of culture, was made a predominant feature of the Fair. The Palace of Art was therefore one of the most elaborate, ornate, and important structures that occupied the grounds. The building is constructed in three divisions, or pavilions, the central one being of stone and brick, designed for permanency. The total dimensions are 830x450 feet, and the cost was \$945,200. In the central or "International Court of Sculpture" is displayed the sculpture of various nations, while in the wings, or extensions, are well-lighted galleries in which exhibitions of paintings are made. In other, specially adapted galleries, are installed models of buildings, decorations, mural paintings, wood-carvings and innumerable objects of applied arts, including mosaics, stained glass, etc.

As art is universal in scope, so the Art Palace was opened to a free exhibition of painters, sculptors, architects, and to the art-workers of every land, the sole limitation imposed being that the creations shown should be original productions of the artists whose names they bore, and be acceptable to the juries of selection. Never before was the classification of the art department of any exhibition so comprehensive, and never before was the opportunity so great for the exhibition not only of the work of contemporary schools of the different countries, but for the representation of the historical development of the varied phases of art. In the contemporaneous division were shown such productions as

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date from the period of the opening of the Columbian Exposition, 1893. The retrospective division was devoted to an exhibition of art works produced between 1803 and 1893, except that pictures loaned from public and private collections were exempted from these limitations.

While America is youngest of the powerful nations, in no other country, perhaps, is the general appreciation of art growing so rapidly. As fortunes are being amassed, these accumulations of wealth are finding an outlet in fine residences, and collections of art works. Statistics show that during the five years following the Columbian Exposition (1893) the American people expended for art works in Europe the enormous sum of \$223,000,000, or more than \$40,000,000 annually. While no statistics of a later date are at hand, considering the amazing prosperity of our country since 1897, it is reasonable to suppose that the expenditures for paintings and sculpture the past five years were much greater, and may fairly be estimated at as much as \$50,000,000 annually.

The palace of Liberal Arts was 750 feet long by 525 feet wide and cost \$500,000; a splendid specimen of decorative architecture, which, alas, being constructed of staff, will soon perish, to the inexpressible regret of every one who roamed through its aisles and admired its exquisite and colossal proportions. This department was one of the most important sections of the Exposition, and covered a wide range. The exhibits therein were divided into thirteen general groups,

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each illustrative of processes and products of the art, science, or craft represented. There was a large exhibit of printing specimens and appliances, that included typography, lithography, engraving, copper-plate reproduction work, electrotyping, type-setting machines, printing presses, color work, typewriting, bond, bank note, postage stamp printing, etc. Photography and its kindred sciences was represented in all its forms, with beautiful specimens of plain and color work, from the microscopic diminutive print to the largest combination impression; and there were lenses, kodaks, instruments, plates, and processes that included every improvement and discovery in the art.

Books, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc., were exhibited in a special division and grouped in seven sections, in which were exhibited the most exquisite examples of binding, presswork, paper, albums, atlases, drawings, and library editions. Near to this division was arranged a comparative display of musical publications, and adjoining these was a collection of maps, charts, globes, and nautical almanacs. A nearby group comprised mathematical and scientific instruments, weights, measures, and machinery for stamping coins and medals.

The medical and surgical profession was represented by an extensive exhibit of instruments and apparatuses for operation in surgery and dentistry. Also appliances for the infirm, cripples, and such as are used in veterinary surgery.

Musical instruments are so numerous that a special section



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PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS, GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN THE DISTANCE.

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was allotted for their exhibition, ranging from the largest reed organ to the jewsharp, with a showing of the evolution of both wind and string instruments, constituting a most interesting exhibition.

The theater and its equipment was the subject of another division, in which was exhibited scenery, flies, traps, costumes, and the mechanical means employed to produce remarkable effects, such as the imitation of storms, shipwrecks, horse-racing, sunsets, flowing streams, water-falls, explosions, deluges, and conflagrations.

The science of chemistry and pharmacy was comprehensively and elaborately exhibited, so complete that it constituted a record display of the world's progress in this particular science, including as it did the processes connected with the laboratory, and the production of chemicals of every kind. Among the specially interesting exhibits in this department were various substances used in lighting, heating, compression and liquefaction of gas, artificial textiles, and for making liquid air, artificial ice, acetyline gas, and the wonders of that newly discovered mineral known as radium, of which the world as yet knows little, either of its unmeasurable potency or adaptability.

The manufacture of paper was exhibited, showing the processes and products of many kinds, and the materials of which that useful article is made. Civil and military engineering was on demonstration in a display of building materials and their treatment, tools that are used, equip-

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ment for various kinds of construction in wood, stone and steel, the methods employed in preparing foundations, making roads, illuminating the sea coast, pneumatic telegraphy, distributing water and gas, etc. Adjoining this section, and properly a continuance of it, was an exhibit of models, plans, and designs for public works, highways, bridges, harbors, maritime signals, devices for protecting against floods, reservoirs, water supply, gas lighting and engineer work applied to railway construction. Next to this display was a department devoted to plans of public and commercial buildings, large and small houses, flats, floors, roofs, stairways, metal frames, stucco work, moving stairways, elevators, fire escapes, ventilators, and a series of plans for the building trades.

The Palace of Liberal Arts is in the classic French Renaissance style, provided with three entrances in the main facade. The building is surrounded by a colonnade and decorated with reproductions of sculpture and vases from the old Italian and Roman masters. The exterior loggia is illuminated with mural frescoes on old-gold backgrounds, after the style used for decorating the large buildings at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The dedication ceremonies of April 30, 1903, were held in this noble structure.

All the myriad of industrial arts and crafts are represented by competitive exhibits collected and arranged in two gigantic buildings each having a width of 525 feet and a length of 1200 feet, approximating a ground space of

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14 acres each. These collective buildings are called Palaces of Manufactures and Varied Industries. Adjoining these is Electricity Hall, 500x700 feet in size, the four associated buildings occupying an aggregate area of 42 acres, very much larger space than was ever before devoted to an exhibition of like industries. Not only are the structures enormous in size, but they are located in the center of the Exposition group and being adorned with such salient features as colonnades, courts, loggias, towers and other decorative embellishment, their appearance emphasizes the splendors that made up the architectural show.

Among the specially interesting displays made in these departments, in which there are exhibits so numerous and varied as to claim the attention of every visitor, are showings of processes, as well as of fabrications, exhibitions of tools and tool-making, implements of peace and cruel weaponry of war; articles of the toilet and artistic creations of the gold and silver-smith; examples of the jeweler's art, cutting of diamonds, engraving on gems, cameos, and shells, deft workmanship in copper, steel, aluminum, coral, amber, and other materials. Horology is represented in the watch and clock making, and in all the variety of instruments used in measuring time and distance, taking astronomical observations, producing alarms, chimes, registers, etc. The art of working in bronze is illustrated by actual processes, as is that of making repousee work, and damascene fabrication. The innumerable uses to which leather, feathers, hair and

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rubber are put is shown, both for practical and ornamental purposes, while the whole of toy-land seems to be comprehended in the space allotted to this exhibitional feature.

A walk through the vast halls is like a visit to the workshop of Arabian genii, whose productions manifested the full creative ability of all preternatural agencies as well as the conceptive and constructive powers of human ingenuity. Furniture in its multiplied and marvelously artistic forms is displayed in profusion that confounds admiration, and there are collections scarcely less bewildering of hardware, tapestries, earthenware, glass and crystal, upholstery, velvets, silks, cotton-stuffs, and other objects almost incomputable for number, the manufacture of which is shown by actual processes.

Machinery Building proper is 525x1000 feet, and cost \$600,000. In this great structure is installed the power plant of the Exposition, with a total capacity of 20,000 horse power. The boiler house is located a short distance to the west of the main building. Machinery employs such an important part in industrial life, and is so varied, complex, and in many cases so large that it was found to be impractical to confine the exhibition to a single building. To have done so in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition would have been to collect an immense mass of comparatively irrelevant material, and to have correspondingly detracted interest from many lines of industry in the equipment and processes of which there is the largest public concern. In the Ma-



1. THE SPIRIT OF INVENTION, FRONT OF PALACE OF MACHINERY.
2. WEST FACADE, PALACE OF MACHINERY.

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chinery Department is therefore installed a classification that is confined broadly to power, its generation, transmission, and application. In this exhibit is shown machinery for making machines, boilers and their accessories, including every type of engine, stationary, portable, rotary, reciprocating and turbine; machinery for weighing, fighting fires, mining and operating plants, all in active operation. There is also included in the display engines generating power from the use of coal gas, petroleum, alcohol, compressed air and carbonic acid gas. There are also machines for moving heavy bodies, such as cranes, hoists and conveyors, and others for throwing or raising water, like pumps, norias, or water wheels, such as are used in far-eastern countries, hydraulic rams, and systems of piping water, gas, air, and oil. Following these are exhibits of steam hammers, punches, shears, stamps, automatic machine tools, planers, drills, lathes, abraders and all kinds of machinery employed in working wood, for sawing, planing, polishing, turning, veneering, joining, and for making boxes and baskets, and also machinery used in making fire-arms of every kind. In this giant workshop there is incessant sound of titanic hammer, roar of furnace, buzz of plane, whirr of wheel, swish of blow, and the composite hum of a thousand machines musical with song of industry and inspiring with hallelujahs of human progress.

It has been said with much aptness that electricity is the industrial life-blood of the new time, and with recognition

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of this fact electricity was given the prominence which it deserves in the greatest Exposition ever planned for an exemplification of civilization's advance. The building erected for an exhibit of electrical machinery is 525x600 feet in dimensions and cost \$400,000. It fronts the lagoon on two sides, and, Corinthian in style, colonnaded and turreted, presents an appearance beautiful for its harmony of configuration, and gorgeous for its architectural embellishments. The exhibits in this chastely ornate building comprehended, in the objective, everything mechanical that is known of electricity, an exposition of processes, appliances and results incomparably greater than ever before made. There are dynamos large and small, motors, transformers, conductors, and machines of every kind for creating and distributing electrical energy. Many curious effects of the subtle fluid are shown, as well as the strictly mechanical purposes which it subserves, such as its use in surgery, in producing what is known as the X-Rays, in decoration, deep-sea photography, electrical toys, magnetic appliances, nerve stimulation, and in its utilitarian aspects there are exhibits of electric signals, annunciators, alarms, clocks, railways, wireless telegraphy, telephones, and many other applications of the force, curious, instructive, demonstrative, and always interesting.

Transportation is a department which more directly concerns the masses than perhaps any other, for whatever may be our respective occupations, we all must make use of sev-

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eral forms of conveyance, the train, wagon, carriage or wheel-barrow. The palace of Transportation is not inaptly called, for it is magnificent as an architectural feature of the Exposition, and colossal as an essential adjunct of the great show. The dimensions are 525x1300 feet, thus covering a space of nearly 16 acres. The floor plan provided for four miles of track for the railway display, and yet ample room is left for an unprecedented exhibit of automobiles, carriages and road and farm vehicles for heavy and light hauling, and for pleasure. In general form this enormous building simulates a vast railway depot, the great arches at the ends, and in the center of the long facades, being suggestive of entrances for railway trains. The cost was \$700,000.

The scheme of competitive display includes everything appertaining to railroading, from the implements of construction and maintenance to sumptuous coaches and speed types of locomotive. There are sleeping, parlor, buffet, and service cars, with great variety of equipment for safety, lighting, heating and increasing comfort, as well also many styles of wood and steel freight cars. The exhibition was notable for its comprehensiveness, for not only is there a display of every kind of car and locomotive used to-day, but evolution of the transportation industry is exemplified by a series of comparative exhibits, in which the first locomotive and the first iron track ever built in America are shown, and following in chronological succession are the improvements

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that have since been made. The management of railways, time-tables, signal systems, crossings, switches, derailleurs, road-beds, and all the devices for safety and facilitating both passenger and freight service, are objectively illustrated. The steam railways, while receiving very great attention and extremely interesting to the sight-seeing crowd of visitors, attracted no more admiration than did the display of aerial cables, elevated roads, movable platforms, traction cars, intramural coaches, street railways, and vehicles that use stored power, such as electric batteries, compressed air and steel coils.

If our admiring curiosity be aroused by the extensive display of railroads and their equipment that occupy so much space in the Transportation Building, the admiration of all visitors is no less effusive over the exhibition of crafts used in water transportation, for it is equally comprehensive. There are vessels of every conceivable design, from dugout to battleship, from coracle, most primitive of water vessels, to models of the finest ships that plough the seas. The schedule includes all sorts of vessels for navigation on seas, rivers and artificial waterways, and illustrate their propelling power, likewise the apparatus provided for saving human life. Not only are full-sized boats and models of the largest crafts included in the exhibit, but naval warfare is illustrated, and there is a showing of how vessels are constructed and fitted for service.

Deep-sea navigation is still in its infancy, but enough



1. EAST FAÇADE OF THE PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION.
2. FIGURE REPRESENTING SPIRIT OF THE PACIFIC.

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has been accomplished towards making it a practical and practicable art to excite a curiosity which great as it is, was fully gratified by the display in Transportation Building. Submarine boats, that have won their way to government approval, were in evidence, and their construction, equipment, machinery, attracted the critical attention of immense crowds. Associated with these new war craft were model designs, drawings, descriptions, specifications, materials, etc., used in building battleships of various types, also models of torpedoes, and naval pyrotechnics, a replete and very interesting display.

Aerial navigation has been the dream of scientists ever since the Montgolfier brothers, in 1783, made an ascension in a hot air balloon. It was prophesied that, gravity having thus been overcome, navigation of the air would be an art completely accomplished in a little while. This prediction has not been verified, but in the last ten years many discoveries have been made in the manufacture and use of gases, and above all in the application of power generated by engines of small weight, so that with the stimulus given to the art through rewards offered by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition management there is reason to hope, aye, to believe, that ability to sail the seas of the skies is near at hand.

Appreciating the universal interest that is taken in aerial navigation, the management offered a series of prizes that aggregated \$200,000, with a first prize of \$100,000, to com-

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petitors in a contest of dirigible balloon racing. This munificent offer had the effect of bringing to the Exposition a score of famous contestants, each of whom brought aerial vessels of their own design, so that the display made was one great enough to justify, for this single feature, a trip to St. Louis from any remote part of the world. The exhibit includes everything appertaining to airship construction, methods of generating gases, and means for inflating. Then there are examples of dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, aerodromes, propellers of various shaped balloons, parachutes, landing devices, instruments used in the art, and in fact samples of everything applicable to the science; truly an exposition in itself and one of unexampled interest.

Agriculture and manufacture, the two great industries of the world, have assumed in late years equal importance in America, and the Purchase Exposition has accordingly given an equal place to each in the mammoth exhibition of the productions of the earth and the inhabitants thereof. The building devoted to everything appertaining to agriculture, mechanical and productive, is 600 feet wide by 1600 feet long, and cost \$800,000; large enough to house the population of a city, and splendid enough to be an Emperor's palace. The infinity of exhibits which it contains was arranged in departments by which an intelligent conception is readily obtainable, not only of the displays themselves, but also of the practical side of the industry. In the first, or what may be called the introductory department, is an

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exhibition of means for improving land, also of models of farm buildings, agricultural engineering, such as draining, irrigation, and farm equipment. The next department, very large in extent, is devoted to agricultural machinery, the implements that constitute the farm staff of practical operation. In this class there are many labor-saving devices so recently patented that great curiosity attaches to them, and the department is one of amazing activity, for in full working there are threshers, binders, headers, mowers, diggers, grinders, cutters, wind mills, and many other machines, impelled by wind, water, steam, and electricity.

In a subsection is an exhibit of tobacco, including seed, stalk, and leaf; and manufactured products, such as twist, plug, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, etc., together with laboratory appliances and illustrations of methods of raising, curing, storing and manufacturing.

Dairy farming has become a prominent industry, and in recognition of this fact the exhibit in this department is especially comprehensive. The showing is surprising, of model dairy houses, creameries, cheese, butter, margarine factories, silos, and of all kinds of machinery used in the industry. Agricultural chemistry is taught by an exhibit that shows the constituents of soils, and their adaptations for various products, while the historical side of agriculture is represented by tables that show fluctuations in the price of land, rents, labor, live-stock, crops, and animal products. And there are records and statistics of co-operative societies,

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communities, and associations, and results of experiments highly instructive and helpful to all who follow the occupation of farming.

It is interesting alike to all persons to examine the display of farm products, the cereals, legumes, tubers, sugar and oil-producing plants; the methods of growing and converting to use coffee, tea, and cocoa, raised now in our new possessions. Near to this display is an exhibit of flour and starch mills, food-pastes, bakeries, refrigerators, canning factories, machinery for the production of sugar and chocolate, vinegar works, distilleries, breweries, the manufacture of aerated waters, and of farinaceous foods.

There is a special exhibition of canned goods, which include meats preserved by cooking, freezing, salting, and pressing into tablets. Besides this showing there is an extensive display of preserved fish, lobsters, oysters, shrimp, and of dried vegetables and fruits.

Wine production has greatly increased in America during the past decade, until we are able to show in prideful competition with Europe the finest of sparkling wines, as well also of still wines; so, in the exhibition that is made in this section of Agricultural Building there is an immense collection of wines, liqueurs, aperients, brandies, various kinds of distilled spirits, and such fermented beverages as ale, beer, porter, cider and malt liquors.

The inedible agricultural products are abundantly represented in displays of cotton, flax, hemp, and other textile

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plants, peculiar to the arid regions of the extreme southwest. And there is shown medicinal plants, hops, wool, hair, bristles, feathers, and dyes. Of largest interest, to the curious inclined especially, is the systematic collection exhibited of useful and injurious insects, that concern the farmer. There are bees, silkworms, and cochineal insects, with appliances for their rearing and keeping, and following these an exhibition of what may be called beneficent insects is a display of the malignant species that attack fruit, cotton, grain, vines, grasses, trees, together with means for destroying worms, insects and parasites hurtful to plant life.

At the Exposition, as was anticipated, there is a live stock show, occupying thirty-seven acres of building space and fifty structures, with a great amphitheater, which has not only never before been equaled, but which really astonishes, if it does not astound with pleasurable surprise, all visitors interested in that particular feature. Though every one is more or less familiar with the fact that immense improvement has followed from careful breeding of live stock, few repress astonishment at the splendid specimens of animal life that made up the general display, of horses, trotting, pacing, saddle, coach, and draft, and Jacks, Jennets, ponies, and mules. The exhibit of cattle, beef and dairy breeds, buffalo and crosses, sheep, goats, and hogs, is equally comprehensive and instructive.

In a separate building is shown a large collection of dogs,

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ranging from the toy terrier to the giant mastiff, from the fice to the blood-hound. There are also cats of all breeds, rabbits, ferrets, and illustrative methods of raising useful and destroying pestiferous animals.

The exhibition of poultry and poultry farming is replete and extremely interesting, for the infinite variety and very large collection of chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, swans, pigeons, guinea-fowls, ostriches, pheasants, and fancy birds of all kinds. With the display of domestic poultry there is shown bird-houses, coops, incubators, brooders, food stuffs, and appliances for packing and transporting, supplemented with literature relating to breeds, prices and statistics.

Horticultural Building has a frontage of 800 feet with a depth of 400, and cost \$230,000. It is indeed a palace conservatory for the reception of exotic, and other decorative, ornamental, and useful plants, including, as it has capacity to do, those of the largest size. The aim was to make this great structure a representative part of the gardening world, where profusion of fruit, foliage and flower might exhibit the redolent, the flaming, and the graceful beauties of nature in harmonious blending and charming variety. With the exhibition of products there were displayed the tools, and the methods used in cultivating, gathering and storing, in pursuing the industry of pomology, viticulture, floriculture, arboriculture, and the nursery. There are green-houses, aquaria, garden architecture, plans, models, and literature, endless in variety, while the appetite is appealed



SOUTH FAÇADE OF PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.

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to by heaps of apples, pears, plums, peaches, oranges, lemons, pineapples, bananas, mangoes, figs, olives, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, walnuts, etc. While these include products from sub-tropics to the north temperate, a vast range from equatorial heat to wintry climes, they are fruits grown in lands over which flies the American flag, thus affording a valuable lesson as to the large geography and a vast range of productivity of our nation.

Ornamental gardening has become less a fashion and more of a necessity the last several years, and to exhibit the process of making and utilizing for beauty and for profit, a large space is set apart for a display of ornamental trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, such as dahlias, chrysanthemums and mosses, the arrangements being of a decorative character. There is also shown the results of forced growth of plants, flowers, and fruits from many countries, and the best means of keeping required temperature in hot-houses. In short, the exhibition comprises specimens, models, and methods that cover the entire subject of tree, flower, plant and fruit propagation and cultivation.

The Forestry, Fish and Game exhibits is shown in one building that covers 300x600 feet of ground space, and cost \$171,000. Devastation of our forests, under the wasteful habit of always cutting and rarely planting, is finally giving great concern to railroads, and to all manufacturing industries that use wood. Already walnut, which was plen-

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tiful twenty years ago, has become so scarce that the market price of it is equal to that of mahogany. Hickory, with which our woods abounded only a short while ago, is now so rare that it is difficult to find in quantities, and ash and maple, once the commonest of timber, have become almost the rarest. White pine forests that a few years ago covered millions of acres in Michigan, Wisconsin and other States, have almost entirely disappeared, and given place to long leaf yellow pine of the south, which in turn will soon be destroyed. White oak, that largely supplies the demand for railroad ties, is rapidly and alarmingly growing scarce, under the requirement of 125,000,000 annually for renewals, and 250,000,000 for the building of new roads. To provide such an enormous quantity, it is necessary to cut the timber of 750,000 acres annually, estimating 200 ties to the acre, which is a large average. At such a rate of denudation in a very few years there will be no white oak, and resort will have to be made to some substitute which remains to be discovered.

The question of forest destruction is now accepted as a vitally serious one, not by one section or by one industry, but by the masses, and being so, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition management very wisely planned a scheme of forestry display with a view to bringing into convention, so to speak, not only specialists in tree culture, but the public, that all might be made to realize the immediate necessity of means for planting and protecting the most useful forest

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trees. The exhibit occupies a space of six acres, and includes, seeds, cuttings, and roots, of indigenous and exotic forest products, with illustrative processes of culture and management, and exhibitions of forestry in general, botany, geographical distribution, replanting, literature, statistics, etc. Among the products displayed are sections of many trees of different kinds, woods susceptible of high polish, for veneering, cabinet work, and artistic furniture, and timber used for building purposes, for houses, bridges and other heavy work.

Included in the schedule of forestry is an annex devoted to mushrooms, truffles, wild fruits, rubber, gums, resins, and plants, roots, barks and leaves used by herbalists, pharmacists, dyers and paper manufacturers.

Fish and game have an interest less utilitarian than forestry, but it is more general and intense; the sporting instinct is almost universal, and admiration of the free denizens of wood and stream is so predominant among all classes and all peoples, that the Exposition management, very early in the planning of the greatest of international shows, resolved that there should be an exhibit of fish and game so large and comprehensive as to astonish and fully gratify the desire of visitors however much traveled they might be. In this ambition the United States Government cooperated by lending its resources of money and methods to make the exhibition incomparably the greatest and best ever shown. The wonderful display in this department, divided

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as it is into many sections, shows copies of ancient weapons of the chase, such as missiles, bows, cross-bows, lances, spears, slings, darts, traps, etc., beside which were modern sportsmen's arms, ammunition and equipment for hunting all kinds of game. Following this exhibit is a display of wild animals, skins in the rough, and prepared by the furrier, and there are collections of birds, birds' eggs, bird skins, horn, ivory, bone, tortoise-shell musk, civet and beaver. The literature of sport has large representation in original drawings of animals and birds of both land and aquatic habits, and in the exhibit there are books and pamphlets in endless prodigality, all dealing with the subject of sport. There is impartiality in the exhibits, as between the hunter and the angler, for as wild animals and the methods of hunting them constitute a remarkably large and varied collection, so the fish display is equally comprehensive. Aquatic life in its many forms, and the instruments and implements used by sportsmen in killing or capturing, make up a large part of the exhibition. There are, accordingly, myriad specimens of marine and fresh-water fish, aquatic birds, models of nets and fishing plants, details of fish curing, procuring and manufacture of oil, roe, isinglass, caviar, whalebone, ambergris, and specimens of pearl shells, sponges, coral, etc. Another division includes installation, equipment and processes used in pisciculture, and the marking for identification of introduced fishes. There are also models of culture and breeding grounds, examples of fish-

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food, illustrations of diseases peculiar to fish, and methods for dealing with polluted streams.

Mines and Metallurgy constituted a department so consequential that the building provided for the display is 525x750 feet in dimensions, and cost \$500,000. The pursuit of wealth by exploring the bowels of the earth has been common to man since before the days of Tubal Cain, who is represented as having been the first artificer in metal. While the occupation of miner has ever been the most precarious, both as to health and results, the reward when gained is frequently so ample as to lend inspiration to the pursuit. Mining, however, is one of the most important industries, upon which the world is largely dependent for both comfort and progress. The precious metals serve alike our vanity and our commercial purposes; others are medicinal, while the more abundant, as nature providently intended, supply the means necessary to civilization's development. The department of Mines and Metallurgy is provided according to the measure of its supreme importance, so that the exhibition is a thorough representation of everything appertaining to the industry. There is shown, accordingly, ore-beds, stone-quarries, tools, instruments, explosives, safety appliances, devices for lighting, operating, milling, washing, sawing, handling, compressing, and transporting. There are also systematic collections of rocks, clays, minerals, including gems, precious stones, rare metals, mineral paints, fertilizers, fuels, etc., and a splendid display of products,

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educational and interesting, that objectively elucidate the sciences of geology, mineralogy, crystallography, and paleontology. In this demonstrative showing geological maps, and models of underground topography, fissures, veins, strata, formations, and the use of water for development purposes, are made a conspicuous part.

A large space in the hall of Mines and Metallurgy is devoted to an exhibit of equipments and processes, including ponderous machinery for reducing refractory ores, also for making fire-bricks, crucibles, retorts, gas generators, furnaces, and the manufacture of iron and steel in ingots and bars, and the processes of producing Bessemer steel, refining ores, and the carburization of metal. Associated with this exhibit is a display of manufactured products in multiplied commercial forms, such as hoop and band iron, wire drawing, wheels, armor-plate, forgings, projectiles, and ordnance equipment. In another division is an exposition of electro-metallurgy, gold washing, refining the precious metals, the rolling and beating of gold, silver, tin, metal plates, drawn tubes, and pipes of iron, steel, copper and lead, so that the display of mineral production of every kind, and their conversion from crude product to commercial use is comprehensively complete.

Anthropology being one of the sciences that pertains strictly to educational inquiry, the subject, in its exhibitional aspect, is collectively arranged in what is known as Cupples Hall, No. 1, in one of the permanent University buildings,



PALACES OF EDUCATION & MINES & METALLURGY.



PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.

AN EXPOSITION OF PROCESSES

the dimensions of which were 263x113 feet, and the cost \$115,000.

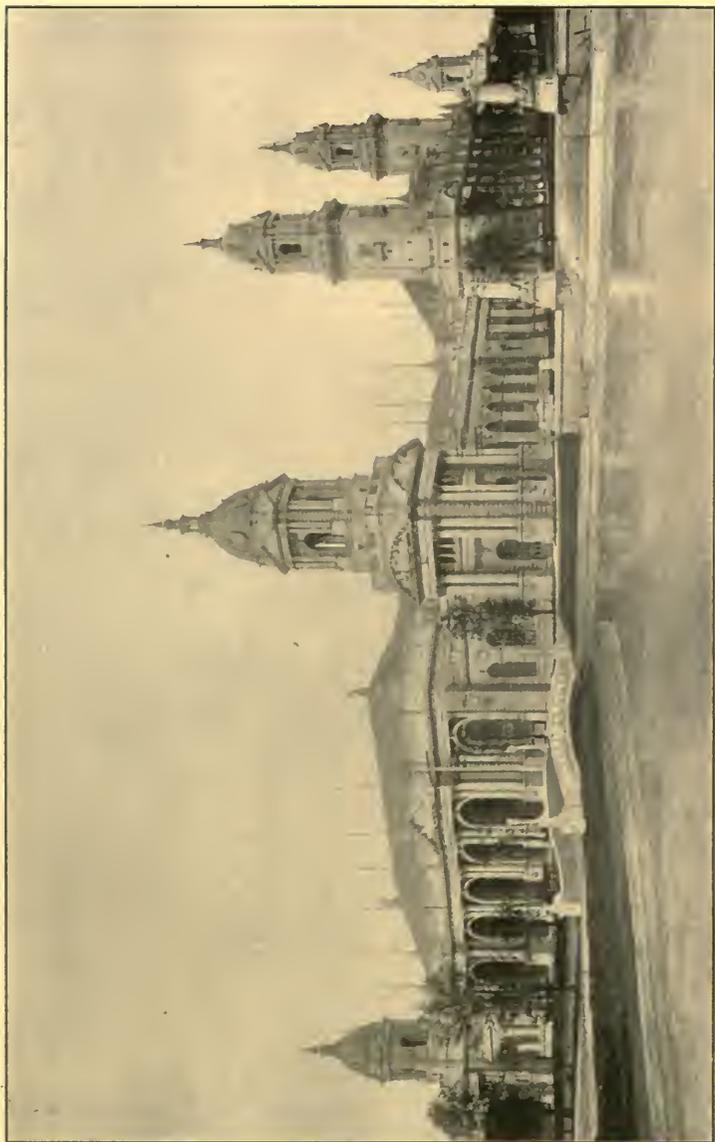
The story of man has ever been one of the most fascinating studies, pursued by the few, but with results that have an interest for the many. If the theory of evolution fails of general acceptance, it still possesses an element of charm, and the evidences upon which it is founded attract with irresistible curiosity. The old legends tell of giants, pigmies, and monstrosities that peopled the earth during indefinite periods of antiquity, and we are all alike, whether scientists or laymen, in our desire to know if the fables that endure were purely conceptions of imagination, or are echoes of reality sounding across the chasm that separates us from the past. This inquiry may never be fully answered, nor our desire gratified, but investigation pursues its onward way, always digging, always exploring, and frequently discovering, by which the investigator is lured to constant effort and his discoveries keep alive expectancy in the masses. A few years ago the identical Pharoah who oppressed the Hebrews, four thousand years ago, was dragged from his splendid sarcophagus, bedizened with precious insignia that revealed his rank and identity, to become henceforth a museum relic; still later the rape of Nipper (Babylon the mighty), buried for 5000 years with all its magnificence, brought to our view the library of cuneiform impressed bricks which was collected by Gudea, or other of the Babylonish kings, in the decipherment of which was

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read the story of those ancient times, which show, to our amazement, that domestic and political life of that remote period was not markedly different from what it is in our day. But how wonderful a thing it is, that we may, in taking up the books used by a child in its daily lessons at school, and which it lay down when death called five thousand years ago, shake hands, so to speak, with those who peopled that very ancient age.

An exposition of Anthropology, representing the science as it is known to-day, was made possible only by the cooperation of learned societies, and individual investigators who have long labored researchfully in that prolific field of almost abstruse enquiry. Necessarily the exhibit is largely a collection of books, monographs, manuscripts, and photographs, for in many cases the objects that exhibit hieroglyphics, and drawings, were too massive to make their transportation, from sites of discovery or museums, practicable.

In the branch of Somatology, dealing with the physical, disassociated from the spiritual life, the subjects of exhibition include examples that reveal the comparative and special anatomy of races and peoples. The story of man is also illustrated by specimens, casts, measurements, and photographs representing comparative and typical characteristics, while in the group dealing with Anthropology specifically there are charts, diagrams, and comparative studies in the physical structure of races, as well also instruments used in anthropometric investigations.



PALACE OF MACHINERY.

AN EXPOSITION OF PROCESSES

Ethnology, that branch which treats of races and families of men, is exhibited as a record of growth and culture; in carrying out this scheme the exhibition presents a study of the origin and development of the arts and industries. Anteriorly, however, there is a showing of primitive man in his superstitious, religious rites, ceremonies, games, customs, languages and domestic life; likewise the earliest forms of picture, ideographic, and character writing, thus illustrating, by comparative and successive stages, the development of both spoken and written language. In short, the life of man, from the earliest age in which investigation has found him even to the present, is pictorially, and objectively illustrated, paying special regard to conditions of environment, and to tribal and social characteristics. The scheme was so great that, to carry it to fullest consummation, natives were brought from almost every part of the earth, and re-established in villages of their own constructing, in different parts of the grounds, by which provision the transplanting detracted in no particular from the characteristics that distinguish the people while living in their native land.

In the best days of Greek and Roman ascendancy physical culture was assiduously practiced, and made a part of their religious ceremony. The celebration of feast days in honor of their gods often partook of contests in the arena, as described in an earlier part of this volume, and the results of this system of muscle training was a race of athletes capable of the most remarkable endurance. Ameri-

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cans are now generally realizing the benefits of physical training, for both men and women, and gymnasium exercises and outdoor games have come to be a part not only of every college curriculum, but also of society life. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition management therefore established a department of physical culture in the gymnasium building on the athletic grounds of Washington University. The gymnasium is 182x94 feet in size, and cost \$150,000, adjoining which is the athletic field, 760 feet long, embracing one of the finest tracks in the world.

The exhibition embraces methods and apparatus that have to do with the physical training of child and adult, including the varied features in school exercises, outdoor sports, walking, rowing, swimming, vaulting, fencing, and feats on the horizontal bar, and use of all kinds of gymnasium paraphernalia. In another section, devoted to anthropometry, or measurements of heights, weights, and systematic examination of men, there are charts, statistics, appliances, and instruments in great number, while contests are held daily, in court or field, in bowls, tennis, skittles, quoits, golf, basket-ball, croquet, polo, baseball, football, cricket, lacrosse, and a variety of track athletics, that preach the gospel of muscle, constitution, courage, and good health.

DIVISION LXXIII.

'Architectural Glories of the Exposition.

THE magnitude and scope of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition so far exceeds that of any previous international fair that it is comprehensible only to those who have made themselves familiar by frequent visits to the grounds. Paris has had three great expositions, but her largest was confined to a space of 336 acres. Chicago, in 1893, astonished the world by a fair that occupied 633 acres. This space so far exceeded that covered by the Centennial Exposition, 236 acres, that the limit of hugeness was thought to have been reached. But if we combine into a single space the total areas of the expositions of Paris, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Buffalo, the whole would be only 250 acres greater than the grounds of the Purchase Exposition, while the disparity is equally marked in all other respects.

While immensity is a feature, really startling when we consider it in making comparisons with other expositions, the importance and substantial value to the world of the St. Louis International Fair is to be found in the fact that its greatness was necessary to show the progress and full achievement of the world's industrial life. The purpose of

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the Purchase Exposition was likewise more comprehensive, in being not only an exhibition of products, but of processes as well. It may be noted that while the main exhibit buildings at Chicago had a floor space of 82 acres, those of Buffalo 15 acres, and of Omaha 9, the exhibit palaces at St. Louis have a floor space of 128 acres. A single building at St. Louis contains more exhibit space than there was in the entire Pan American Exposition, while the largest structure ever erected, devoted to the display of exhibits of a single department is the Palace of Agriculture at St. Louis.

Bigness may attract attention and arouse interest, as it nearly always does in matters commercial at least, but capacity was merely a feature, and one decidedly inferior, too, to that of merit, originality, and comprehensiveness which particularly characterized and distinguished the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It would have been a disappointment, not more to the city than to the nation, had this last international fair failed to transcend, in all the varied features that make up such a show, every previous attempt made in a like direction, for not only was there larger appropriation of public money for its promotion, but widely diffused prosperity acted as an incentive to a more general participation in the Exposition by states and nations, so that the whole world, practically, was represented in the industrial display. But credit must not be vaguely given to the management, for the spirit, sagacity, foresight, and activity that directed every step was so pronounced that



SUNKEN GARDEN, BETWEEN THE PALACES OF MINES AND METALLURGY AND EDUCATION.

ARCHITECTURAL GLORIES OF THE EXPOSITION

universal confidence was inspired, and success assured. It was not individual ambition, or selfish interest, so often manifested in the promoting of public enterprises, but the great actuating desire begotten of civic, state, and national pride which labors with patriotic zeal for the general weal, socially, commercially, religiously and industrially.

It was reserved for the Columbian World's Fair to prepare for and to fittingly grant to women a proper representation in departments devoted to the social economies, and to permit her to take a full part in congresses and conventions that discussed schooling, training, nursing, and other professional callings of an allied character, as well also the subject of home in its many aspects, of preparing, keeping, beautifying and multiplying. The step of advance thus made at Chicago became a steady march under the stimulation given the movement by the St. Louis Exposition, where the recognition of women was so complete as to permit that sex, so long alienated from public participation with men, to full fellowship in both the management and competitive displays. It is worthy to be particularly noted also, that the Palace of Education at St. Louis was the first building ever set apart for a like purpose at any exposition. Education has heretofore been made to associate, under one roof, with some other department, whereas at St. Louis its great importance was publicly recognized becomingly and dignified by enthroning the educational exhibit in a palace constructed solely for that purpose. This splendid building

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was 400x600 feet in ground dimensions, and cost \$1,044,000, a sum well expended, both for the object and the architectural results.

The color scheme of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is ivory white, with a blending of soft tints as seen in the distance, that harmonized the large exhibit palaces with the concession structures. The architecture is generally florid, plainness being rarely seen except among some of the foreign nations' buildings. The general style is a free treatment of the Renaissance, which, if we rely upon the dictionaries, is the style that succeeded the mediæval, and was based upon study and emulation of the forms and ornaments of Greek and Roman classic architecture. Great liberty has been taken with the style, however, until, as a prominent architect defined the term, "Renaissance is a *carte blanche* to produce a beautiful effect by the use of any architectural device that ever gladdened human eyes, from the pediment and peristyle of the Pantheon to the minarets and dome of the Taj Mahal." This license was exercised by the Renaissance architects of the Purchase Exposition, to an extent that lack of similarity of treatment was pronounced and yet harmony was nowhere sacrificed. A general survey of the grounds shows this diversification very prominently. The Palace of Education, without roof decorative effects, is surrounded by a majestic Corinthian Colonnade; while on the opposite side of the Grand Basin stands the Palace of Electricity, with pedestals that shoot up into towers and

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constitute its crowning glory. The Palace of Varied Industries, large enough to have been the criterion of style, shows the combination of a semi-circular colonnade and Spanish steeples, something so unique as never to have been seen before. The companion building is Palace of Manufactures, the architecture motif of which is a domed roof and triumphal arch. The Palace of Liberal Arts, near by, presents a contrast, not only in amazingly rich embellishments, but also in arched entrances seventy feet high, the sky-line of the crown being broken by quadriga.

The double score of architects were absolutely untrammelled by any restrictive rules, beyond such as limited expenditure, and though directed in a general way by a supervisor, were free to produce the most sightly effects, so long as the composite view exhibited prevailing harmony.

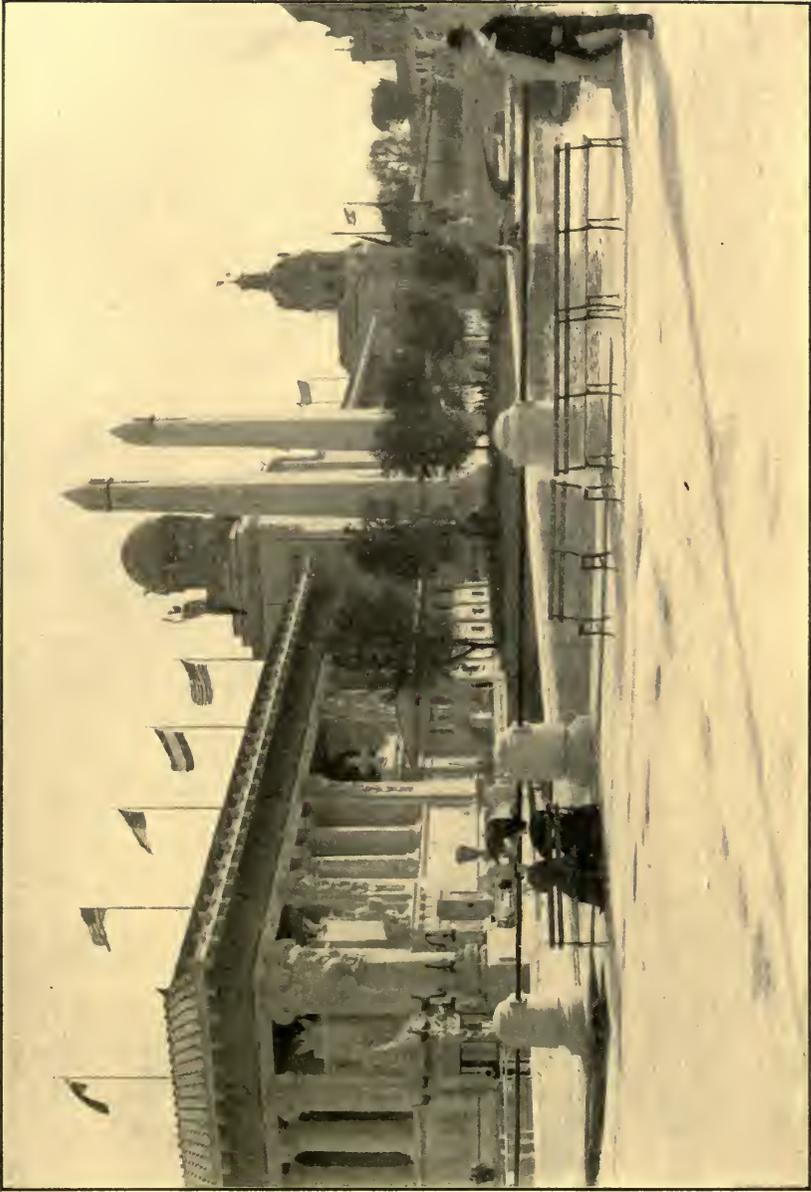
The Palace of Machinery embodies a German feeling, with its forest of towers, great sloping roof and sculpture-crowned entrance. The supervising architect of the Government Building introduced another element, which took the form of a massive flat dome, an Ionic colonnade, and a classic pediment supported by a caryatid attic. The same architect reproduced in the Government Fish Pavilion a Roman dwelling house of the Pompeiian type. In a corresponding position on the opposite side of the fan is the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, generally void of exterior decoration save that Egyptian Obelisks titanically embellish the entrances, and for cornice there is substituted an overhang-

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ing roof. The Art Palace is characterized by an engaged colonnade that relieves what would otherwise have been a trying sight to the trained eye following a windowless museum facade. Festival Hall stands conspicuous among its giant fellows crowned and glorified as it is with a dome that is the largest ever constructed and therefore symbolic of the earth.

The Palace of Transportation, which stands shoulder to shoulder with the Palace of Varied Industries, embraces three distinct features, viz.: a domed roof, massive entrance arches, and a bottle-shaped pylon; the same architect employed plain but very heavy piers in the Palace of Agriculture, and demonstrated the architectural possibilities of the farm-house gable in the Forestry and Game Building. These examples of composite, rather than of severely Renaissance architecture were brought out into relief by the variety, pleasing in its general view, with what may be called the Tudor Gothic of a dozen permanent red granite buildings which form part of the World's Fair settlement.

While there is lack of architectural homogeneity, so to speak, in the main Exposition palaces, there is always a pleasing sense of harmonious blending in the panorama, and the achievement, from an artistic view point, is incomparably grand. Much may be said of the States and Foreign Government buildings, though of course there is a degree in the comparison, in which the big palaces are superlative; the structures that belonged to Foreign countries are in the



WEST FRONT OF THE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

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positive, and those of the states in the comparative. There is uniqueness in many of the buildings, and much splendor in others, both imitative and commemorative. For instance, France reproduces the Grand Trianon at Versailles; Germany, the Imperial Castle at Charlottenburg; Great Britain, the Orangery at Kensington Palace; Japan, the Castle of Nagoya; China, the Palace of Prince Pu Lun; while Belgium reproduced the splendid old Town Hall of Antwerp. Mexico, less ambitious, was content with a plain building, with a cool patio, or inner court, after the fashion of Spanish houses, whether public or private; other countries set up buildings of modest character, as they reserved their appropriations for exhibits.

Among the state buildings there are many so magnificent as to deserve particular description, while several commemorate historic homes and houses. Thus Louisiana set up a fac-simile of the Cabildo—old Spanish City Hall—at New Orleans—in which the ceremony of formal transfer of the territory from France to the United States took place. New Jersey's building was a copy of General Washington's headquarters at Morristown; Connecticut set up a model of the Sigourney Mansion at Hartford; Virginia chose to construct a counterpart of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson; Mississippi executed a representation of Jefferson Davis' home at Beauvoir; while the building erected by the state of Texas had the shape of a five-pointed star, symbolic of its independence, and at the same time it represented

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the transition from the architectural dignity of the Plateau of States to the gaiety of the Pike, as the wigwams made of giant trees set up by Washington and Oregon were reminders of the Indian life and primitive forestry from which these states have recently been evolved and established.

The main group of Exposition buildings in the northeastern part of the grounds consist of twelve great structures in symmetrical arrangement, somewhat in the form of a lady's fan, the avenues corresponding to the ribs. Eight of these palaces are upon a level sixty feet below the others, and as the visitor enters the broad central avenue which bisects the group, he looks upon a view inspiring in its grandeur. Every building is truly majestic. The richness of architectural detail has never been equaled in exposition structures. The landscape has the finish of a vast garden with every feature pleasing to the eye. In the distance, more than half a mile away, rises the beautiful Hall of Festivals, 200 feet high, the central jewel of the beautiful architectural coronet which adorns the broad natural amphitheater that frames the picture. The sides of the coronet, stretching in graceful curves 750 feet each way from Festival Hall, are 52 feet high. They resemble a colonnade except that square pylons alternate with pairs of columns, forming fourteen sections, or bays, in front of which, upon the terrace, are fourteen great sculptured figures representing in allegory the fourteen States and Territories carved from the Louisiana Purchase. Three great cascades, the

ARCHITECTURAL GLORIES OF THE EXPOSITION

largest artificial creations of the kind ever made, pour down the slope from the center and the two sides. The slope is a floral garden richly adorned with flowers and shrubs, set in architectural and sculptured devices. Two beautiful refreshment pavilions of circular form and 130 feet in diameter are placed at the ends of the colonnades. Festival Hall covers two acres, and commands an elevated position from which a glorious panoramic view of all the principal buildings is obtainable. On the same table-land, beyond Festival Hall, are the three great palaces of art, all of fireproof construction, the central one, made of imperishable material, being designed for a permanent memorial of the Exposition. The United States Government Building occupies another eminence, east of the art palaces. This great structure, the largest ever erected by the government at any exposition, is 175x800 feet, and cost the sum of \$450,000. Its length was twice as great as that of the Treasury Building at Washington, and in appearance is much more imposing.

From every point of view the landscape and the architectural vista is beautiful almost beyond comparison even with the famous gardens of the old world. The slopes are picturesquely terraced, and the open spaces between buildings are adorned with flowing fountains, trees, blooming shrubbery, and a rich profusion of flowers, while every part of the free grounds is beautified by exquisite pieces of statuary by masters of this majestic art. In its general aspect there-

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fore the Exposition, while being complete in all its practical and artistic details, shows also definite advancement, in every feature, beyond the influence of previous World's Fairs.

The buildings and grounds present a picture themselves that is charmingly lovely, but the general effect is immeasurably heightened by the introduction of cascades, waterfalls, fountains, basins and lagoons that admirably simulate Venetian canals, with all their life, music and brilliant coloring. From the north side of Festival Hall, at the brow of the hill which completes the picture on the southwest, a great flood of water gushes forth that spreads out into a stream fifty feet wide after leaping over a succession of waterfalls. The first fall is a sheer descent of twenty-five feet, then the impetuous water rushes over a series of terraces, for a distance of two hundred and ninety feet, making a total fall, from the place of issuance, of ninety-five feet. As the tumultuous waters lose their activity upon reaching the Grand Basin, which is 152 feet wide, they divide into three streams which become lagoons that sinuously stretch their lengths around and between the Education and Electricity buildings, thus affording a system of water transportation that is more than one mile in extent. Besides the remarkable water effects just described there are two immense fountains, one on each side of the Grand Basin, from which issue a succession of twelve cascades twenty feet in width at the top and fifty feet wide at the



1. FESTIVAL HALL AND EAST APPROACH.
2. FESTIVAL HALL AND WEST APPROACH.

ARCHITECTURAL GLORIES OF THE EXPOSITION

point of outflow into the Grand Basin, which assist in the feeding of the lagoons, while in numerous places, notably in the courts of buildings, there are cooling fountains that throw streams of water in many pretty forms, imitating pillars, fans, sheets, bouquets, and glass cases.

The decorative sculpture of the Exposition reflects and illustrates the genius of the age in this exalted art. Much of the work is of an elaborate character, in bas-reliefs, groups and single figures created to symbolize art, industry, invention, discovery, and the ambitions of the race. These specimens are numerous and well distributed to decorate gardens, bridges, entrances, domes, cornices, and in the embellishment of colonnades.

The general ensemble of buildings, landscape, waterways, and sculptural adornments of the grounds is marvelously picturesque, presenting the similitude of a magic city up-reared by the creative power of Arabian genii. So beautiful, and withal so wonderful, that nothing else existing might be referred to as affording a comparison. But charming as is the scene by day, the sublime glory of the view, the very extravagance of magnificence, the acme of dazzling, scintillating, coruscating gorgeousness, is best seen by night, when this resplendent and exquisite fairyland is bejeweled and illuminated by a half million lights decoratively disposed to complete a picture so enchanting that even the world's elect may never again feast their eyes upon such a lovely sight. To accomplish these effects the Me-

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chanical and Electrical Bureau worked out a scheme of irradiation and transplendence that introduced many unique features designed especially for producing spectacular splendor. All the great and minor buildings appear to be reconstructed in fire, through the use of countless filaments which, catching and reflecting the strong rays of light, shimmer, blaze, and sparkle in a glorified multiplication of beams until all the grounds present the appearance of a tempestuous sea of flame. While the buildings and landscape simulate cascades and swift flowing streams of fire, the laughter of refraction and the fierce activity of leaping, flashing, glowing illumination, there appear above the stratum of darkness, which separate the field of luminosity from the heavens, great stars, blazing out of the firmament as if bestowing benedictions of benign light upon the city of fiery splendor below. This curious and wondrously beautiful effect is created by affixing giant arc-lamps, at salient points, upon the loftiest domes and towers of the principal structures, several of which pierce the sky to a height of nearly three hundred feet, and thus at night time have no visible means of suspension, so that to the observer the lights resemble stars of a magnitude superior to Jupiter and little inferior to the moon. The ineffable charm of the picture is tremendously accentuated by an impetuous flood of water that gushes from the Hall of Festivals, leaping, by a series of cascades, into Grand Basin, and which by an arrangement of electric lights, in many different colored globes,

ARCHITECTURAL GLORIES OF THE EXPOSITION

turn the tumultuous stream and waterfalls into a chromatic conflagration marvelous to behold, and changeful as a kaleidoscope. The sublime grandeur and incomparable beauty of the night scene is enhanced by a touch of oriental luxuriousness, for the Grand Basin contributes life and action as graceful gondolas, propelled by Venetian boatmen, glide hither and yon upon its sparkling bosom, while songs and music fill the languorous air in perfect resemblance of a summer night in Venice. Visitors who admired the Peristyle and lagoon at the Chicago Exposition, or who were moved to exclamations of delight by the vision of the Eiffel Tower and Trocadero at the Paris Fair, under the effects of electric illumination, find that these views, glorious beyond previous opportunity, are eclipsed by the infinitely greater resplendency of the night scene at St. Louis. Magnificence seems to have reached a limit in this culmination of spectacular achievement.

In this reign of electricity nothing escaped the necromancy of that master illuminator. Every fertile resource of the science was exhausted to achieve the highest art in the nocturnal treatment of cascade gardens. Experiments with mercury vapor proved that by its use, in connection with powerful reflectors, water might become to the eye a fountain or waterfall of opalescent and varicolored splendor. Thus a new process of gorgeous illumination was born, and its employment at the Exposition produced a wonder that no one had ever before seen. A zone of solid

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

color that bathed the gardens and cascades had no effect on the falling water, which retained its opal fire, undimmed by the prevailing hues that suffused the buildings and flower-bedecked lawns. The cascades therefore present the appearance of a fiery flood, stretching, pouring, and dashing through bands of brilliant cardinal, cerulean, orange and amethyst. Roses, geraniums, violets, and a very riot of colors are revealed, blazing forth from their concealed beds like self-luminous jewels which no human art can hope to rival. Persons promenading along the terrace of states, in front of the colonnade on the crest of the hill, are clothed in a light of royal purple; descending the balustrades, they are ensanguined in vivid red, while those who venture upon the ramparts of the grand basin are at once arrayed in the glory of golden orange. In the presence of such a pageantry of color, imagination might picture the pompous shows of Roman emperors, by comparison, as an expression of magnificence devoid of the arts which we so effectively employ in the production of spectacular exhibitions.

History and romance linger admiringly upon the architectural grandeur of such ancient cities as once glorified the Nile, and apotheosize the magnificences of Babylon, Carthage, and the graceful fancies of the Moors, but the beauties of all these pale like ineffectual fires before the superlative splendors that gladden the eyes and mystify the comprehension of all who visit the St. Louis Purchase Exposition.



1. FESTIVAL HALL AND FOUNTAINS.
2. A VIEW SOUTHWARD FROM PLAZA OF ST. LOUIS.

DIVISION LXXIV.

Educational Features of the Exposition.

By Howard J. Rogers, Chief of the Department of Education.

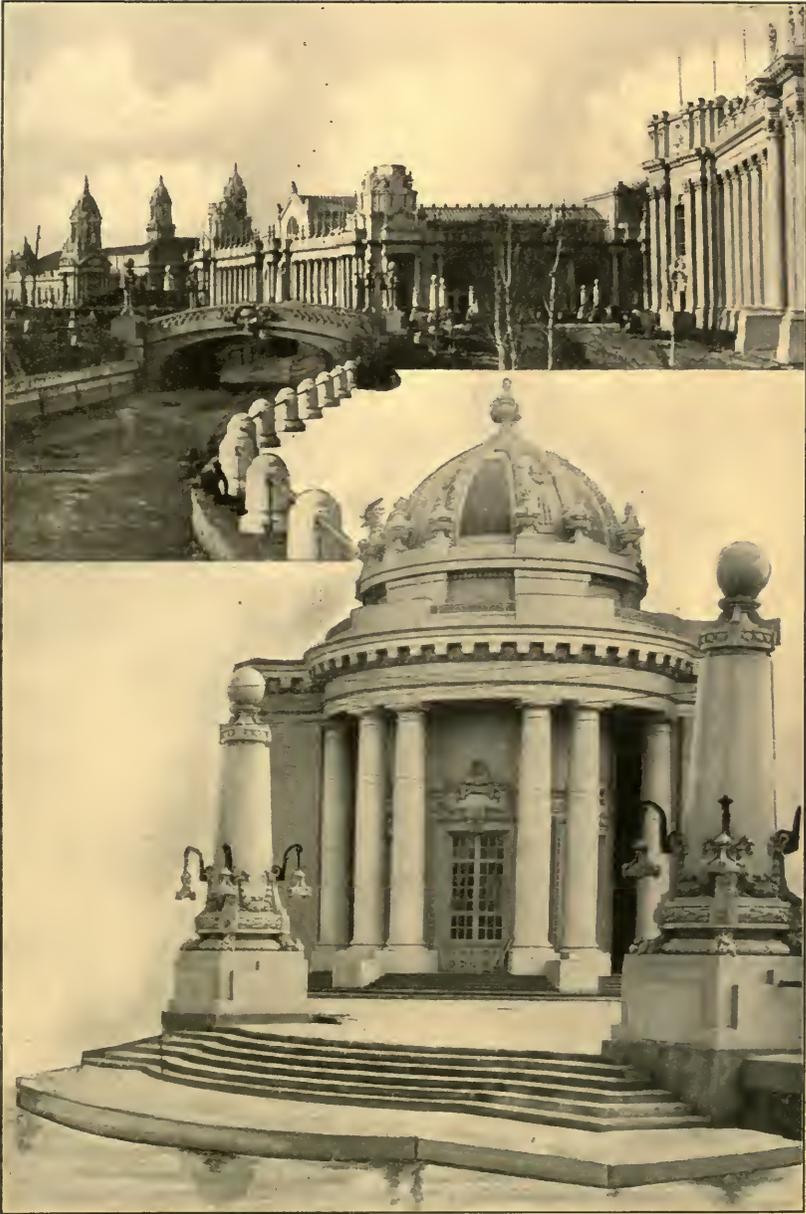
To justify the preparation of an educational exhibit, where neither the incentive for gain nor the brilliance of the exhibit enters largely into the problem, its value to the public and the state must be demonstrated. The questions we most often hear are: What can you exhibit in education, and what is the value of an educational exhibit? Concerning the latter point, the only way to judge the future is by the past. Without attempting in this brief introductory to a many volumed work to trace the conditions which rendered possible the result, we may cite the following more prominent examples—The Crystal Palace Exhibition in London in 1851, which led to the establishment of the School for Industrial Art at the South Kensington Museum; the educational exhibit at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, which led to the introduction of manual training in the public schools of this country, the introduction of shop work as a part of the curriculum in technical schools, and the beginning of the training which has rendered possible the rapid advance of this country in art and crafts; the reorganization

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

of primary education in France as a result of the educational exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1878; the rapid growth of manual training and industrial art instruction as a result of the impetus given by the Chicago Exposition of 1893; the action of the French Government in arranging to send students annually to this country for the study and investigation of our industrial and commercial methods as a result of the United States educational exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Briefly, the value of an educational exhibit lies in the opportunity for comparison. Methods of administration, methods of teaching, equipment of schools and colleges, courses of study, with the demonstration of the theory which underlies their construction and the results which attend their enforcement, are brought side by side from every quarter of the globe for the investigation of the student. It is not to be expected that every great exposition will mark a decided change in educational methods, even in one department, but the sum total of suggestive material taken from an exposition to every state and country in the world, and directly reflected upon the growth and development of that country, is beyond calculation.

The preparation of an educational exhibit should be made for the sole purpose of appealing to the scientist. The information which the educational expert needs, and which he comes to the exposition to find, must be afforded. Experience has proven that the exhibit which meets the scien-



1. THE LAGOON, EAST OF MACHINERY HALL.
2. A CORNER OF THE PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

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tific test and criticism appeals most strongly to the general public.

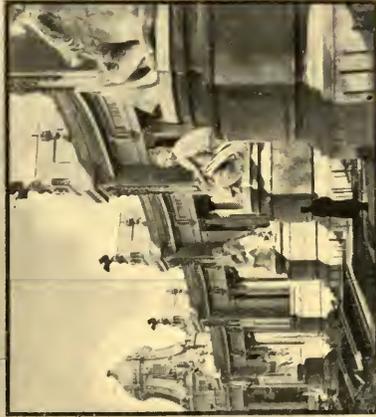
The exhibit of a city or state, or a university, should have as its central object the demonstration of the value of its course of study. The latter contains the best thought and experience evolved from the trials and experiments of generations. It marks the differentiation of schools systems and universities, and should be made the chain to which every item of an educational exhibit should be attached for illustrative purposes. The machinery of an educational exhibit is necessarily limited, and must consist in general of charts, photographs, printed matter, maps, models, apparatus and specimens. These heads are general, and perhaps the three most important are charts, photographs and printed matter. Thousands of dollars can be expended to good advantage in the masterly grouping of facts and their graphic presentation to the public eye. An examination of the census reports of the United States is almost unmeaning to the average intelligence without the comparative charts; accommodations of a city can be set forth by photography which has rendered it possible to present a series of actual pictures of school life and methods, that is only a little less satisfactory to the student than actually witnessing the operations. The entire work of a class in a chemical laboratory, for example, may in a dozen photographs be accurately and completely told. The school accommodation of a city can be set forth in a series of photographs with perfect ac-

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curacy. One exhibit differs from another in the skill with which these photographs are combined and made to tell the story. A printed series of monographs on the most important phases of a school system or of the work of the department of a university are almost indispensable, as a corollary to the exhibit. The thing for which the United States exhibit at Paris, in 1900, will be longest remembered was the series of monographs covering every phase of education, from the kindergarten to the university, prepared by experts in the various topics.

One of the great innovations in the exhibit features of the St. Louis Exposition has been the endeavor to make it an exhibit of processes. So far as possible, this has been introduced into the educational department. Laboratories in operation, domestic science and manual training schools where pupils are at work, and the actual instruction of the deaf, dumb and blind were made special features. Further than this, the "live exhibit" could not successfully be carried. The "spirit" of the school room, which is one of the most essential features in mind-training, is thoroughly put to flight in an Exposition atmosphere. The only topics which are capable of demonstration by pupils are those which demand the constant use of hand and eye, as well as brain.

In the Paris Exposition of 1900, education was made the first group of the classification, in accordance with the theory advanced by Commissioner General Picard, that education was the source of all progress. The St. Louis Exposition



1. PAVILION OF FESTIVAL HALL. 2. COLONNADE OF STATES. 3. A CORNER OF MACHINERY HALL.
4. A BIT OF ELECTRICITY BUILDING. 5. CENTER SECTION OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.
6. MAIN ENTRANCE TO EDUCATION BUILDING.

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followed this precedent, but went a step further and made education the keynote of the entire exhibit classification. The attitude of the Exposition authorities towards the Department of Education has from the beginning been one of sympathy and liberality. It is the first exposition ever held in which a separate building has been assigned to education. Even in Paris, where the sympathy for letters is much higher than in this country, and where the status of the student and the scientist ranks above any other class of society, most of the educational exhibits were placed in the gallery of the Liberal Arts Building. The Palace of Education at St. Louis is in the very center of the Exposition activities, bordering upon a 600-foot avenue leading to Art Hill, and upon the main transverse avenue. It covers 210,000 square feet of ground, approximating five acres, and is designed in modern classic style. Its purely classic lines render it, in the opinion of experts, the most beautiful building in the "Exposition picture." There are available for educational exhibits 156,670 square feet of space, net, of which 43 per cent is devoted to foreign educational exhibits. There are no galleries in the building.

The object of the educational exhibit, as announced by the chief of the department in circulars, is two-fold; first, to secure a comparative exhibit from all countries of the world noted for educational effort; second, to present a thoroughly systematic exhibit of all phases of education in the United States. Both of these objects have been attained.

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The following foreign nations applied for space and prepared exhibits, in accordance with this plan: England, France, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Japan, China, Ceylon, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile.

The classification adopted by the Exposition authorities is as follows:

Group 1, Elementary Education.

Group 2, Secondary Education.

Group 3, Higher Education.

Group 4, Special Education in Fine Arts.

Group 5, Special Education in Agriculture.

Group 6, Special Education in Commerce and Industry.

Group 7, Education of Defectives.

Group 8, Special Forms of Education—Text Books, School Furniture, School Appliances.

Of the space devoted to domestic education, 47 per cent was assigned to states and cities for their public school systems, 22 per cent to Higher Education, 13 per cent to Technical and Agricultural Education, 4 per cent to Art Education, 6 per cent to Education of Defectives, and 8 per cent to miscellaneous educational agencies and to commercial firms. Thirty of the States of the Union were allotted space and presented excellent exhibitions, both practical and impressive. Every section of the country is represented by these States, and in every State a generous portion of the legislative appropriation for partici-

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pation in the Exposition was assigned for the educational interests. Five cities of the country, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and Indianapolis, made independent exhibits, showing the perfection to which municipal school systems are brought. The first three mentioned illustrated the highly complex system of a large city, and the latter two are typical of the smaller cities.

One of the most interesting exhibits is that of the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges and Experiment Stations of the United States, which was prepared under the special appropriation of \$100,000 made therefor by Congress at its last session, which made possible the installation and maintenance of working laboratories for demonstrations in chemistry.

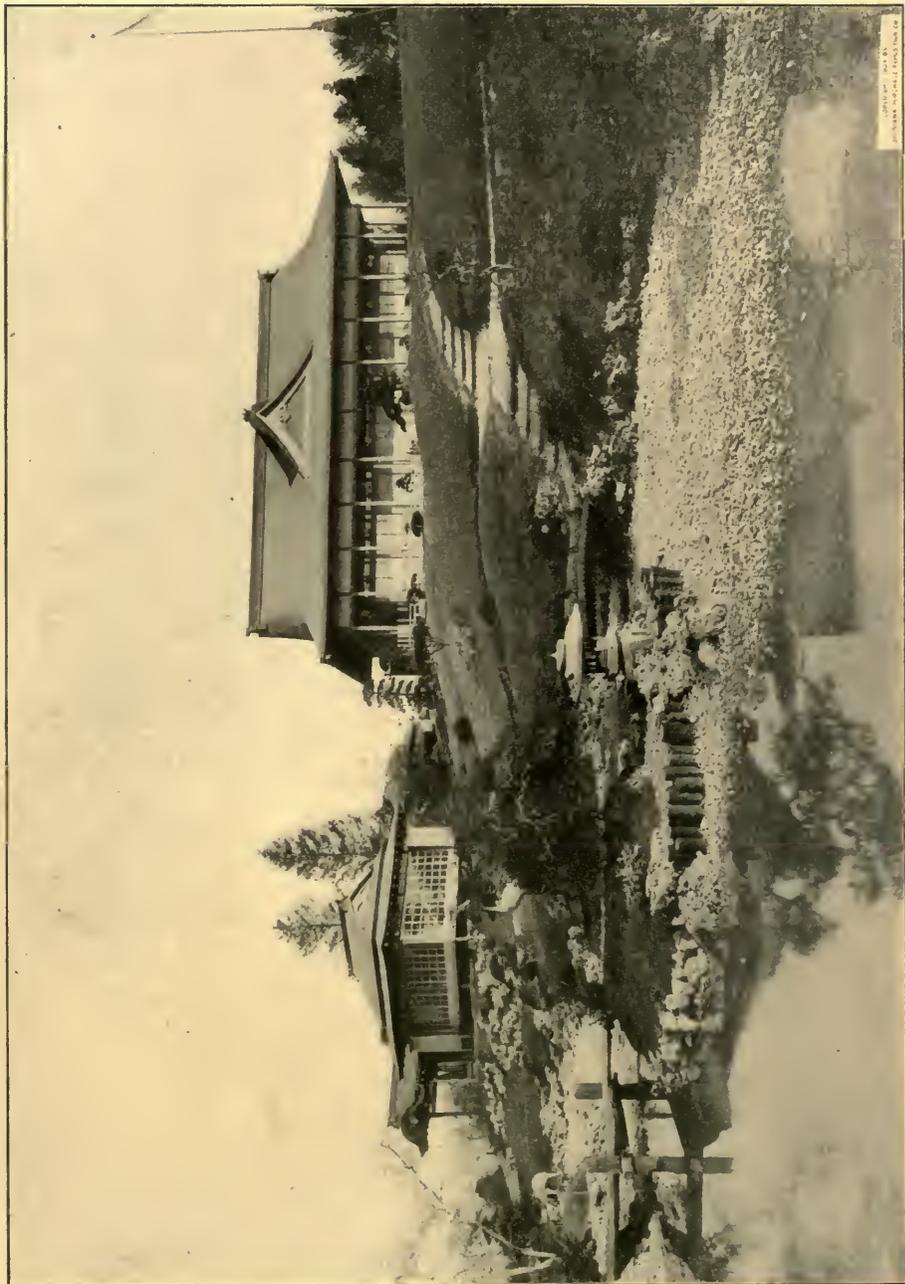
In the university section of the exhibit, which occupies one of the quadrants of the court, as opposed to the other three quadrants occupied by foreign exhibits, are grouped the more prominent universities of the country. Among these are Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Virginia, Chicago, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Washington and St. Louis. Nearly all of these exhibits are departmental in character, although some emphasize particularly the work of one or two departments. The work of the polytechnic schools of the country was presented by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Troy Polytechnic Institute, Purdue University, Pratt Institute, Worcester Polytechnic Institute and others.

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In the department of higher education of women the participants are Vassar, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Smith and Holyoke. A special feature at the Exposition is the art school exhibit, in which space was allotted to the leading art schools of the country such as the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, Art Institute of Chicago, Art Students' League of New York, Pennsylvania Museum of Fine Arts, Museum School of Fine Arts of Boston, and the Boston Normal Art School.

Another feature of the educational exhibit is a lecture hall with a seating capacity for 250 people, fitted out for stereopticon and lantern lectures in which special addresses are given from day to day by educational experts from all parts of the world.

The twentieth century will be noted for the struggle between nations for commercial and industrial supremacy. At times an appeal to arms will no doubt be made because of the clash of interests, but the nations who will win and who will control the trade of the world will be those who train their future citizens from the standpoint of efficiency. The test which will establish the higher efficiency will be that of success, and the nation whose system of education gives to its citizens breadth of observation, power of adaptation to emergencies, and the ability to do things, will stand pre-eminent in the educational and commercial world. The importance of this question and the keenness with which it is appreciated, gives the key to the interest felt



THE JAPANESE TEA GARDEN AND PAVILION.

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by all nations in the educational exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition and the meaning of the value of a close comparative study of the systems exhibited. The influence which the Department of Education may exert upon this leading problem of the scientific and commercial world is the warrant for the expenditure made upon it.

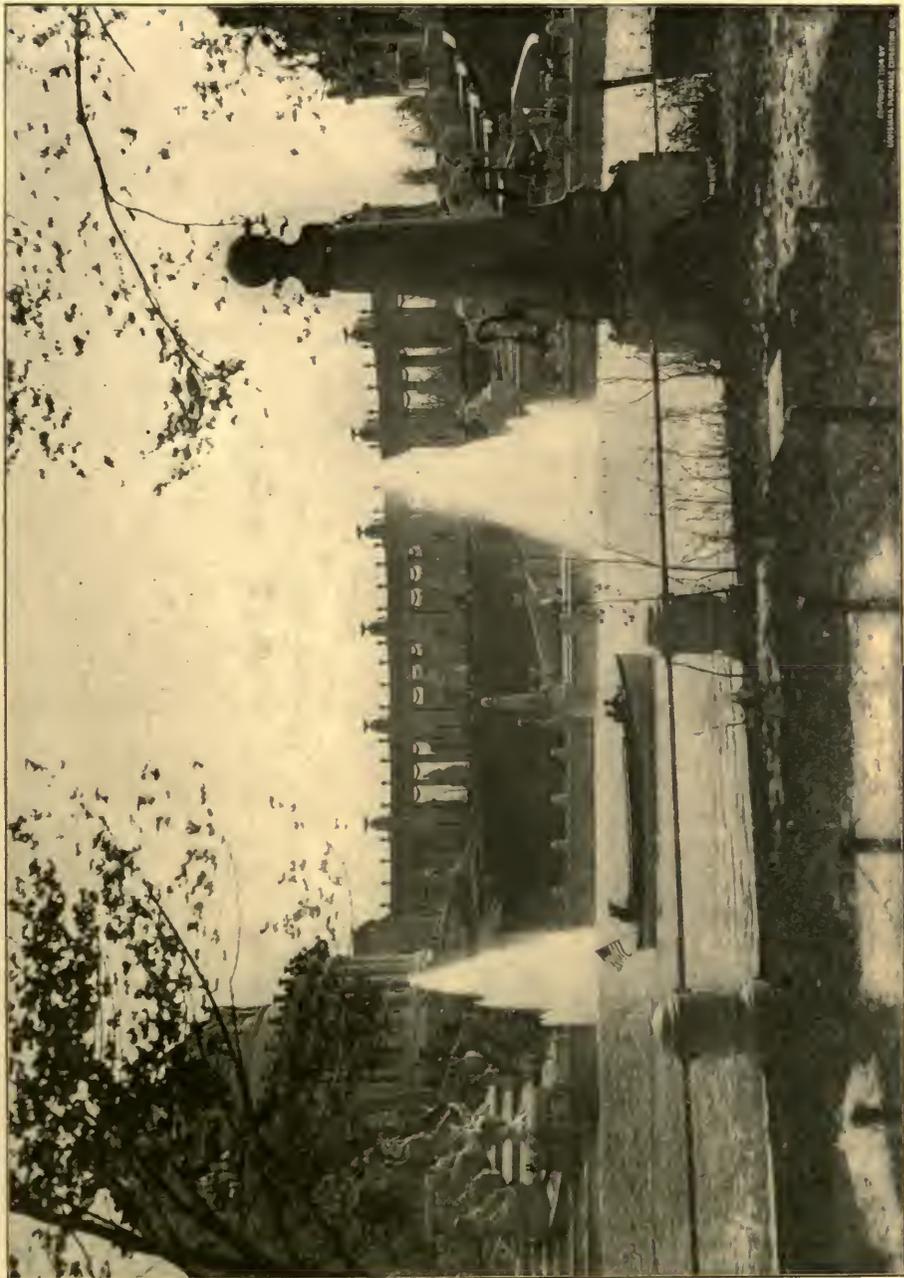
Mr. Rogers deals in a very interesting way with the general aspect and purview of the Education exhibit, of which his cursory review is ample, perhaps, to afford an idea of the purpose, scope and very utilitarian design of this department of the Exposition. Greater, no doubt, because more immediate interest will be found in the specialized features of the exhibit.

Progress of the race, the amazing advancement of culture, no less than the achievements wrought through activity of the commercial spirit, was made a prominent feature of the Exposition, in which respect it marked a departure from the strong objective of all other international fairs. The pursuit of wealth, more particularly during the past quarter of a century, has engaged, even to the point of taxing to the limit of endurance, the mental and physical capacities of the higher civilization, with results which are not pleasing to contemplate. Recognition was given to this fact by the Exposition management which introduced a sociologic element into the exhibition, that afforded a pleasing contrast to the purely industrial showing. The opportunity was provided by which visitors might survey and examine not

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only all the enginery, machinery, and complex appliances used in production, but also the systems and provisions employed in the cultivation of the ideal aspirations of mankind. Not only the most destructive weapons, the great guns, powerful explosives, and other devices to make war more dreadful, but the arts of peace, and the instrumentalities devised for lifting men and women to a higher and grander plane of citizenship, domestic well-being, and social betterment.

In pursuance of the declared purpose of the management, Education was given first place among the departments of the Exposition, upon the theory that Education is the primary and fundamental source of all substantial progress. To carry into fullest effect the object thus announced co-operation of the government, states and nations, was essential, which was generously obtained. The exhibit, accordingly, was so thoroughly comprehensive as to include a systematic presentation of the educational methods in use in the United States, and also contributions that presented for comparison and scientific study the instructions in vogue in all foreign countries distinguished for educational progress. To better accomplish the purpose in view the entire field of education was subdivided into definite groups, that study of the exhibit might be facilitated and comparisons be more intelligently made. In the first group, therefore, were the systems of primary education, public, private and parochial, followed by secondary education, as taught in high schools



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WEST WING OF COLONNADE OF STATES

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and academies. The next subdivision showed methods of imparting instruction in colleges, universities, scientific, technical, schools of engineering, etc., and lastly exhibits of libraries and museums.

In group five there was an interesting collective exhibit appertaining to special education in agriculture, for which Congress appropriated \$100,000. In this very instructive showing there were exhibits so arranged and labeled as to afford a knowledge of the chemistry of soils and products, and also of the insects, worms, and animals that are enemies of the farmer and fruit-grower, together with means used for their destruction.

Commercial development, and equipment for all lines of business, was well represented, by methods and special instruction which taught, by example, how to develop the resources of field, mine, and factory.

Very interesting and novel was the innovation introduced by the Exposition management, that gave a practical demonstration of systems adopted for educating the deaf, dumb, and blind, and likewise for training defectives, mental and physical. This demonstration was given by maintaining model schools, in actual operation, on the ground, which were visited daily by hundreds, curious to know how instruction could be imparted to the blind and mute.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Palace of Education was the first building ever erected at an exposition solely for the representation of educational methods.

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International Exposition Congresses, which had their beginning at the Chicago World's Fair, have become a necessary adjunct to the program of all expositions. These, therefore, are no longer novelties, but their prominence was never before so pronounced as at the Louisiana Purchase Fair. In point of number, as well as in the larger aspect of importance, the congresses at St. Louis surpassed those of all previous expositions. But more than this may be claimed, for, with the design of introducing a feature having incomparable scope, the officials of the St. Louis Fair determined, very far in advance of the opening, to organize a congress with a definite topic that could not be elucidated under the usual conditions of scientific activity. The object, therefore, of this special congress was to discuss and set forth the unification and mutual relations of the many sciences, by which a hope was entertained to overcome the lack of harmony in the scattered specialistic sciences of our day. In carrying out this program, pretentious in thought, the general subject was divided into seven main divisions, which in turn were subdivided into twenty-six departments and one hundred and thirty-one sections, upon each of which addresses (322 in all) will be delivered by the most noted scientists of Europe and America. This series of addresses, many of which have been made, was listened to with marked attention by large audiences, which were specialized, so to speak, quite as much as the lectures, and created such a wide and distinct interest that the whole series is to be

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published as a permanent memorial of the Exposition. The originality of the plan, and its latent possibilities in the way of an inestimable contribution to scientific literature, is so generally recognized that participation in the scheme included the greatest investigators of the age.

The Hall of International Congresses is a structure 257 feet long by 46 feet wide. It is a building of plain, unattractive appearance, but admirably adapted for the purpose it was to serve, having four large assembly halls, which comfortably accommodated, except on a few occasions, the crowds that gathered to hear the lectures. The plan to present a series of 322 addresses, however, necessitated the use also of Festival Hall, the Temple of Fraternity, and Lecture Hall of Washington University.

Another educational feature, in the sense that it was designed to promote higher ideals, was Festival Hall, a splendid building, declared to be the most graceful structure ever erected, and with its great dome, larger than that of St. Peters, and 200 feet high, was generally regarded as being the crowning beauty of the Exposition. This magnificent structure, as its title signifies, was erected in honor of, and therefore devoted to, music. If there existed before grounds for criticising the slow advance of music-culture in America, such complaint was hushed by the apotheosizing of Phoebus Apollo as seen and heard in Festival Hall. The large sum of \$450,000 was spent for musical features and entertainments, and the expenditure was judiciously made, for the

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exhibitions were upon a scale of magnitude such as eclipsed all precedents, and compelled the astonished admiration of every visitor. There were ear entrancing tournaments in which appeared the greatest bands of the world; Sousa played a long engagement, and visitors had the privilege of comparing his music with that rendered by the famous Garde Republicaine of Paris, the most extensive band organization in the world; the distinguished Grenadier Band of London; and the very noted Imperial Band of Berlin, as well also many others probably not so well known to fame, but scarcely less capable. There was a noteworthy assemblage of music organizations, and a series of concerts given by 2000 brass and wood instruments, and others in which choruses were rendered by thousands of well trained voices, memorable for harmonious blending and colorful effects. The great hall was furnished with an organ of 140 stops—10,000 pipes—the largest in the world—used daily in choral and organ recitals, and upon which the best performers of Europe and America gave frequent exhibitions of their musical accomplishments, to the infinite delight of enormous audiences. In addition to the music carnivals held in Festival Hall, concerts were given by bands in a half dozen pavilions that were located at favorable points in the Exposition grounds, so that eye, ear, and mind were entertained and enraptured as never before in the history of the world.

Perhaps the supreme feature, from a sociologic standpoint, that distinguished the Louisiana Purchase Exposition



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WEST FLIGHT OF STEPS LEADING TO FESTIVAL HALL.

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was the idea symbolized and materialized in the Temple of Fraternity, a building majestic in its proportions, and which, being an adaptation of the Parthenon at Athens, was the most classical structure that embellished the grounds. In size it was 300x200 feet and the cost was \$262,000. The building contained 80 committee rooms, and a model club house, fitted up with all the modern conveniences, which was open to male and female members of such fraternal organizations as the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Grand Army of the Republic, United Confederate Veterans, Legion of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Catholic Knights of America, Royal League, Knights of the Maccabees, Knights of Equity, Select Knights and Ladies of America, American Mechanics, Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of the Confederacy, Fraternity of the Mystic Shrine, Royal Arcanum, Woodmen, and many others, the total memberships of which is approximately 5,000,000.

What the Hague Peace Conference represented among nations, the Temple of Fraternity stood for among individuals, the controlling idea being to promote fellowship and universal brotherhood among all peoples, the attainment of which would insure peace among mankind, with all its attendant blessings of charity, good-will, helpfulness and happiness.

It was meet that such a building, which embodied the altruistic spirit, and which manifested the ambition that seeks

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the largest benefit for the many, should not be erected by appropriations made by states, or by nations, but through donations freely bestowed; by gifts coming from homes of the humble and the rich, upon which civilization is build-ed. And it was by such free-will offering the Temple of Fraternity was established; a temple indeed, that was an expression of the principles which promote common friendships among all who strive in the fields of commerce, industry, manufactures, inventions, science, arts, education, and the things that make for peace and progress among nations and individuals. It was a manifestation of the ideal for which the best men and women of the ages have labored and sacrificed to accomplish, and as such it typified the strongest forces for permanency in government, the happiness of races, encouragement to home life, and the establishment of a confraternity whose religion has no other tenet than the Golden Rule. As this was the first building of its character ever erected at an International Exposition, or in fact set up anywhere in the world, the significance of the movement was of the greatest importance, being a reflection of the spirit that is moving mankind towards a higher and holier life, despite the avarice that commercialism inspires.

It was in 1886 that the fraternal plan of home protection became so popular, and so much a part of the business and social life of the American people, that many of the societies of the United States and Canada banded to-

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gether in a community of interests, and at the next annual convention which followed, the National Fraternal Congress was formed. The aggregate memberships was nearly 5,000,000, but there were more than 20,000,000 beneficiaries interested directly in the progress, prosperity and perpetuity of the organizations. It is not therefore surprising to learn that since the establishment of this great system of mutual aid insurance, in 1869, that the enormous sum of \$17,000,000 has been paid to widows, orphans, fathers, mothers and beneficiaries of deceased members. This remarkable movement, in which the ablest men and the brightest and best women of America are confederated in aim, purpose, and management, is tremendously significant, since its influence is as boundless and beneficent as love, and by this co-operation of men and women of the highest character, education, and culture, the good which may be accomplished is illimitable, not for one nation but for civilization. It is for these reasons, irresistible to every mind that gives attention to social conditions and problems, that the Temple of Fraternity may be pronounced the supreme stellary feature of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

CHAPTER LXXV.

A Trip Through the Exposition Grounds.

THERE are nine entrances to the Exposition grounds, but the principal gates are located at the De Giverville Avenue loop leading to Lindell entrance, Administration entrance at Skinker road, the Convention entrance (back of the Administration Building), all on the north side, and the State Buildings entrance at Oakland avenue, southeast corner of the grounds. The most popular gate is at the Lindell entrance, passage through which brings the visitor to Plaza of St. Louis and directly into the heart of the Exposition. On the right-hand side are the Tyrolean Alps, the first attraction on the Pike, and to the left is the Model City, comprising a dozen buildings. Advancing south, along the plaza, to the Grand Basin, the Palace of Varied Industries lies on the right and the Palace of Manufactures on the left, beyond which, crossing the lagoon, are the Palace of Electricity on the right and Education and Social Economy Building on the left. From these objective points a splendid view is obtainable of Festival Hall, Colonnade of States, Restaurant Pavilions, and the triple cascades which together compose the most decorative features of the Exposition.



THE CENTRAL CASCADES.

WHILE originality may not be claimed for the architecture of the Cascades, the idea created by an earlier designer was greatly elaborated and so gracefully wrought in imposing effects that it is well within the truth to deny to all other expositions a feature so delightfully picturesque as that shown in the photogravure herewith. The sight of tumbling waters is always a pleasing one but the delightful view was enhanced by many artificial expedients which being used, especially at night, made it difficult for sight seers to decide when the Cascades showed at their best, for every change of flood or color brought forth new exclamations of pleasure.



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A TRIP THROUGH THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

Ascending by any one of six flights of steps that lead to Festival Hall the visitor is brought to an eminence that is wondrously beautified by architectural structures and exquisite landscape effects, from which glorious surrounding a view may be had that commands a fan-shaped perspective of all the main buildings upon the grounds, which include, beside the exhibit structures passed upon entering from the Lindell entrance, the Palaces of Machinery and Transportation on the left, looking north, the Mines and Metallurgy, Liberal Arts, and the U. S. Government buildings, on the right. Further to the right, on the hill, is the German Government Pavilion and Plateau of States, while on the left are the palaces of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Fish and Game, Illinois State Building, Japan's Pavilion, several Foreign Government Buildings, and directly north lies the Pike, stretching its mile of length along the limits of the grounds.

The electric intramural surface line has its two termini on the right and left near the Lindell entrance, and winds its way so tortuously about the grounds that passengers are carried directly to, or very near, all points of interest; but to see the Exposition thoroughly visitors must rely either upon roller chairs, or their ability to walk, for great as was the genius that designed the structures and grounds, it was not fully equal to the effort of providing transportation whereby every place within the 1240 acres of area could be reached by riding. But against this small objec-

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tion, which easily fatigued persons might make, may be opposed not only the argument that walking is conducive to health, as being the best exercise, but more comforting is the assurance that every foot of the way is of so much interest, beautiful to the eye, instructive to the understanding, and pleasing to curiosity, that there is greater delight in leisurely strolling from place to place, resting at numerous cafes, pausing to study effects, and in taking seats before the many band-stands to enjoy concerts, that are worth the price of admission to hear.

The visitor who dislikes specializations, who is wearied by what some call the infinity of details, will find satisfaction in contemplating the ensemble of buildings and the moving throng from a seat under the grateful shade of a protecting tree, but the masses who attend this grandest and greatest of all shows that was ever devised for the pleasure and education of mankind will be thrilled with interest in the myriad of strange, beautiful, wonderful, and exciting things that greet their eyes every instant and at every step.

Curiosity is a compelling trait of the race and this longing will be appealed to by calling attention to some of the extraordinary things that go to make up the Exposition and which serve to distinguish it as the most remarkable in size, diversity, completeness and excellence ever opened in any country or in any age.

The most substantial structures on the Exposition grounds

A TRIP THROUGH THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

are the Washington University buildings, eleven in number, built of red granite and absolutely fireproof at a cost of \$1,500,000, several of which are under lease to the Exposition for administration and exhibit purposes.

The intramural railway has seven miles of double track, and its equipment is thorough, even sumptuous, in all respects. At previous international expositions, as at Chicago and Paris, the intramural tracks were elevated, and the stations were accordingly reached by stairways at the cost of much exertion, especially to aged or very tired persons. The surface tracks in use at St. Louis are therefore greatly appreciated.

The Palace of Agriculture, being 500x1600 feet, is the largest structure ever erected for one class of exhibits. Its magnitude is not so well realized by the statement that it occupies eighteen and one-half acres of ground as when consideration is given to the fact that to walk around the building one must cover a full mile of distance. Beneath its roof, allowing two square feet to each person, 400,000 people could stand, which is more than half the population of St. Louis.

The Ferris Wheel, which was the largest attraction at the Chicago Exposition, has been transplanted and shows its extraordinary construction at St. Louis, where its revolution carries visitors to the great height of 285 feet.

The tremendous power required to operate the machinery of the Exposition is supplied from two sources, 25,000

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horse power being generated directly by the boilers in Machinery Hall and its annex, and the same amount is carried to the Fair Grounds on wires from the Union Electric Company's generating plant on the Mississippi bank about four squares north of the Eads bridge.

The Temple of Fraternity was built with funds contributed by members of beneficiary organizations throughout the world. It is the first building of the kind ever erected at an exposition.

No previous International Fair has dignified education by a building erected and set apart exclusively for that purpose. In this respect the St. Louis Exposition is an originator, and the showing made is destined to advance the cause of education as no other form of encouragement has ever done. To visit the Education Building is to gain a new apprehension and appreciation of the systems and processes employed to impart instruction to all classes and conditions, the deaf, blind, mute, and mentally incapable as well as to those whom fortune has blessed with perfect faculties. Such an exhibit of schoolroom accessories, mechanical, demonstrative, objective, and instructive was never seen before.

Wireless telegraphy, which has had its commercial practicability demonstrated during the year (1904) is represented at the Fair by an operating plant from which messages are hourly transmitted to points several miles distant from the Exposition.



CEREMONY OF RECEPTION OF LIBERTY BELL.

A TRIP THROUGH THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

Radium, the most remarkable discovery of probably fifty years, is to be seen at the Government Building, where lectures upon its qualities, properties, and force are delivered daily and experiments conducted before the wondering gaze of crowds assembled to hear its mysteries explained.

In what may be called Miners' Gulch, reached from Station 13 of the Intramural, the visitor may see in full operation machinery mining, refining, reducing, and converting various minerals, such as gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, coal, etc.

In Festival Hall is installed the largest organ ever built, the greater pipes of which are of a size that will permit a burro to stand inside of them. Daily concerts are held in the Hall, at which the most famous organists of the world perform.

Liberty Bell, that proclaimed adoption of our declaration of Independence, is at the Exposition, an object of sincere regard, but more curious is another bell, in the New Mexico Territory Building, which was cast in Spain about 1355 and brought to Algodones, New Mexico, with Coronado's expedition in 1527. Another bell exhibited in the same building hung in the belfry of San Miguel's church, Santa Fe, in 1641. San Miguel is the oldest church in America.

A section of the first marine cable ever used, and which suggested the Atlantic cable, is on exhibition in Kentucky's building.

At the Indian School may be seen examples of Indian

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handicraft and specimens of writing and drawing that serve admirably to illustrate steps towards civilization that have been taken by various tribes, especially those of the southwest.

In the Washington pavilion are timbers one hundred feet long and two feet square, the largest that ever entered into the construction of a building. Their use demonstrates that in no other part of America do fir and pine trees grow to such great height and with such perfection of body.

So remarkable are the educational benefits to be derived from a visit to the Fair that Foreign Governments and Universities have appropriated adequate sums to send young men to the Exposition to study its exhibits.

There is a large pipe organ in the Palace of Liberal Arts upon which daily recitals are given as an attraction to the display of musical instruments in that section.

In the University of Missouri Exhibit, Palace of Education, is to be seen a relief map of the State 17x15 feet in size. In the Palace of Varied Industries is displayed a relief map of Japan, and in the Philippine reservation is one 110x75 feet which shows every large physical feature of the archipelago.

In the section set aside for the states and government exhibit is a giant bird cage in which the Smithsonian Institute makes a display of live birds that is worth many miles of travel to see.

There are many curious and wonderful things to be seen

A TRIP THROUGH THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

in Agricultural Building, the most attractive perhaps being portraits formed of corn and other grains, in which the very highest genius is displayed. One section, on the east side, contains an exhibit made by the German East Africa Company, and in the collection are so many strange objects that the visitor cannot resist the temptation to spend a long while examining them. On the walls are photographs of natives of Central Africa and disposed in orderly arrangement are weapons and specimens of the products and animal life of the region. Among the former are several kinds of beans, copra, tobacco, grasses, nuts, and of the latter there are skulls, hides, tusks, teeth, of hippopotami, elephants, rhinoceri, snakes, and several species of antelopes.

The Japanese collection of ivories and wares displayed in Manufactures building is the largest ever shown at an exposition.

The Aeronautic Concourse is in the rear of Administration Building, occupying a large tract about which is built a wind brake as a protection to airships while being inflated and an aerodrome for housing them. The Exposition offers \$200,000 in prizes, with a principal prize of \$100,000 to the best machine making not less than 16 miles per hour over a course of about fifteen miles in extent. In judging the points of merits of flying machines many things are considered, such as dirigibility, speed of flight, stability, lifting power, control, etc. There were ninety applications for entry in the competition.

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Many States and Foreign countries reproduced their historic buildings. Thus France showed a replica of the Grand Trianon, of Versailles; England's pavilion is a facsimile of the Orangery at Kensington; China reproduced the country residence of Prince Pu Lun; Germany's building is a faithful representation of the Castle of Charlottenberg; Italy, for her pavilion, revived the villa architecture affected during the reign of the Cæsars; Japan reproduced the "Shishinden," the palace of Tokio in which the Emperor holds audiences with his ministers.

Several States, with patriotic spirit, gave recognition to their heroes by erecting buildings that were reminders of historic events or of the homes of favorite sons. Thus, Mississippi's building was a reproduction of Jefferson Davis' home at Beauvoir.

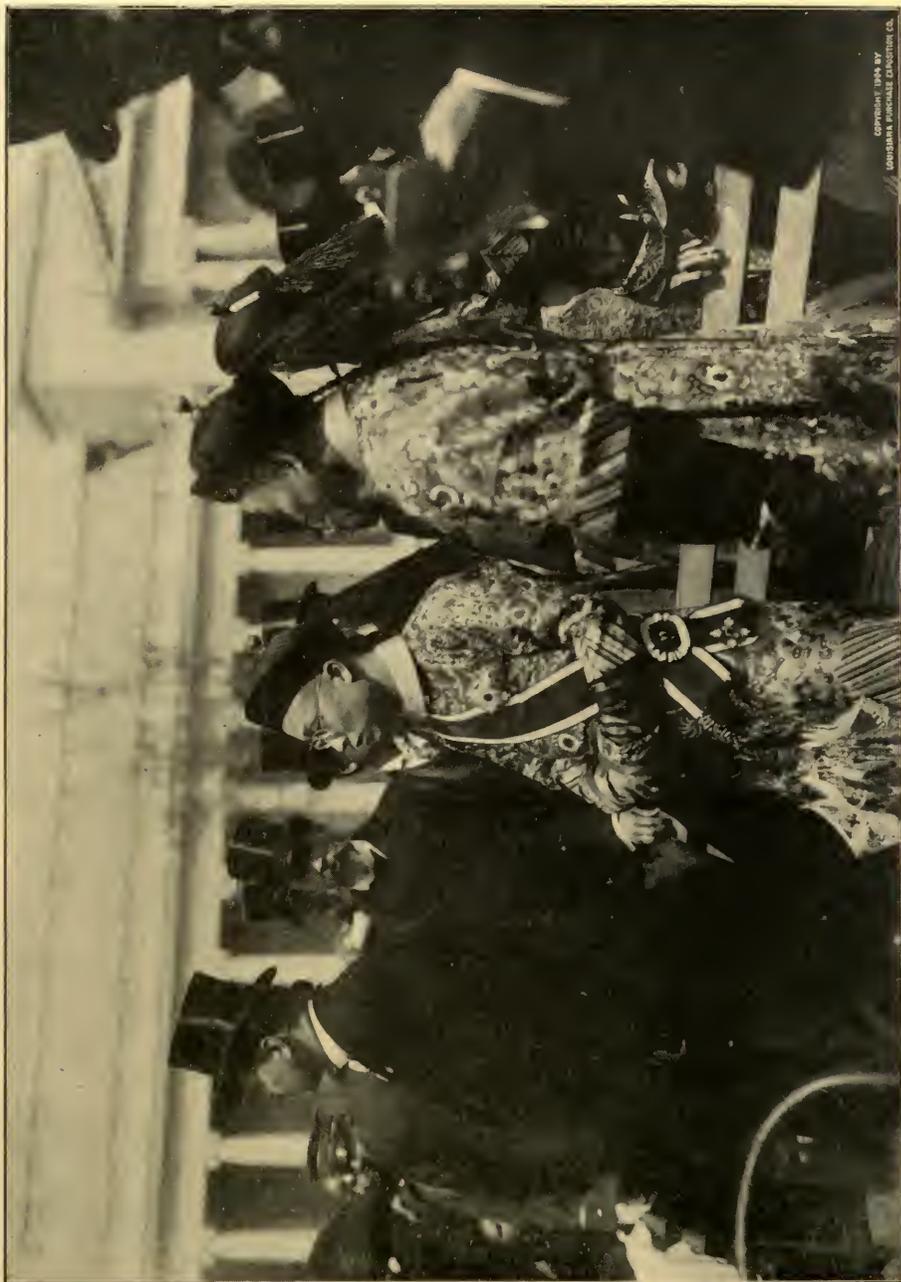
Tennessee's was a copy of the Hermitage—Jackson's home at Nashville.

Georgia, whose building, costing \$20,000, was erected by private subscription, is a model of "Sutherland," the Atlanta residence of the late General John B. Gordon.

Louisiana reproduced the Cabildo at New Orleans in which took place the formal ceremonies of transfer of Louisiana Territory from France to the United States.

New Jersey copied Washington's headquarters at Morristown.

Virginia's building is a representation of Thomas Jefferson's home at Monticello.



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PRINCE PU LUN AND HIS SUITE AT THE FAIR.

A TRIP THROUGH THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

Connecticut's pavilion is a counterpart of Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney's mansion, at Hartford, thus commemorating one of the sweetest singers of verse born in America.

Texas erected a large building shaped like a five pointed star, symbolizing the "Lone Star State," the cost of which was defrayed by popular subscription.

California copied the Santa Barbara Mission, an imposing and very interesting structure.

Maine's building is a typical log cabin as an illustration of her great lumber interests.

Oregon produced a model of Fort Clatsop, at the mouth of Columbia River, built by Lewis and Clark and in which they spent the winter of 1805-06.

Germany's display in the northeast section of Varied Industries building is one of the finest and largest ever made at any exposition. To examine it carefully, and as the exhibition deserves, will occupy several hours, so many, varied, beautiful, curious and artistic are the exhibits made.

Brazil has the envied distinction of having the most beautiful building on the grounds.

Belgium's national pavilion, besides being largest of the Foreign buildings, cost more money. The roof and dome construction is of steel.

Cuba makes her initial expositional effort as a nation at St. Louis, and it is according to her no more than is due to say that she makes a magnificent showing, both in building and exhibits.

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The Austrian art exhibit is distributed between the palace of Fine Arts and the national pavilion. The best of her display is in the latter.

In the Grand Trianon France exhibits her superb taste for the very artistic and beautiful. The building is an architectural gem set in a wonderfully decorated landscape, while the contents represent the choicest creations of the cabinet-maker, the rug-weaver, and the bric-a-brac producer.

If I were asked to name the most interesting exhibit contained in the Exposition I would quickly answer, "The Education showing, which occupies an entire building." Next to this my preference is for Transportation building. It is fascinating and highly instructive to examine all the numerous contrivances used in a hundred different countries for transporting freight and passengers. Among these are the most primitive vehicles, employed by the most ancient peoples, drawn by dogs, bullocks, llamas, guanacos, ostriches, burros, men. There are scores of strange looking water-crafts used by savages, and models of the finest ships that float.

In Transportation building may be seen examples of steam engines and track construction that completely illustrate the development of railroading from the first beginning, in successive steps, to the 150-ton locomotive, capable of handling 25 40-ton freight cars. And there are coaches, from the open bench-seated wagonette, in which our forbears rode defenseless against the smoke belching

A TRIP THROUGH THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

from a sheet iron chimney, to the most palatial car that money and genius can construct.

Oil-burning locomotives are to be seen in Transportation building, and there is also a display of automobiles, all styles and priced to suit many purses.

The Government fish and fisheries exhibit is particularly interesting, for most of the fresh and salt water food species are shown full of life, and there is also to be seen the actual process of fish propagation from the egg.

In the Government building there is a coinage machine in operation, which shows the process of stamping, milling and polishing.

If you are interested in heavy ordnance examine the big 16-inch model, and the real 12-inch disappearing guns near the southwest end of the Government building.

There is a section of a battleship, complete in every detail, of construction, armor, and armament, in the Government building.

Over in the Philippine reservation, of forty-seven acres, may be seen types of nearly all the natives of the archipelago and their houses and surroundings are as nearly identical with those they occupy in the islands as it is possible to make them.

The most curious building on the grounds is the Chinese pavilion. The architecture is of the prevailing Chinese type with which pictures have made us more or less familiar, but besides carved cornices and dragon gargoyles there is a

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great number of gorgeously colored small images set in what appear to be a promiscuous manner all over the face of the structures. These little figures generally represent soldiers with uplifted swords fighting or pursuing an enemy, or appear in other exciting attitudes, always indicative however of Chinese courage.

Across the avenue from England's pavilion is a reproduction of the thatched roof cottage in which dear Bobby Burns was born nearly a century and a half ago (1759).

Of remarkable inventions there are many in the Palace of Liberal Arts, among which may be noted a press that prints and folds 93,000 eight-page papers per hour, and near this great press, which is often in operation, is a display of machines that add, multiply, divide and subtract.

An immense painting that shows a bird's-eye view of an area 50 miles in extent is on exhibition in the Twin City Municipal Museum on Model City street.

The Japanese exhibit in Varied Industries building is one of the largest and most attractive shown at the Exposition. Entrance to the booth is a reproduction of the principal gateway leading to the temple of Nikko, which is the finest example of Japanese architecture in the Islands, the Mosaic effects, in exquisite colors, being especially interesting. In the large and varied collection are hand embroideries, gold lacquer work and many pieces of beautiful cloissonne enamels done by the most famous artists in Japan.

In the Government building is to be seen a representation



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SOUTH SIDE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING.

A TRIP THROUGH THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

in plaster of the restored temple of Mitla, Mexico. This remarkable edifice, of a long extinct people, was elaborately decorated with Mosaic carvings in geometrical designs and pictographic mural paintings. The actual ruins cover an area about 2000 feet square, and bear incontestible evidence of an advanced state of civilization of native Mexicans many centuries before the discovery of America by Columbus.

There is to be seen in the Government building a plaster cast of a Dinosaur, a huge armored creature of the lizard species which thousands of years ago existed in several parts of America. Though the Dinosaur is classed as a reptile it also bore some of the characteristics of a mammal.

Among the many precious articles exhibited in Varied Industries building is a diamond and pearl necklace valued at \$250,000, and a display of jewelry that represents a cost of \$1,000,000. In Idaho's pavilion is a silver nugget that weighs ten tons.

A unique map of the United States, made wholly of artificial flowers, is one of the many curious exhibits in Manufactures building. A feature of the map that adds greatly to its interest is to be found in the fact that twenty-one of the States are pictured in the flowers which have been adopted by them respectively. The other twenty-four States are shown in flowers that harmonize with the general color scheme.

A part of the exhibit made by the New York State Commission, in Education building, shows the methods formerly

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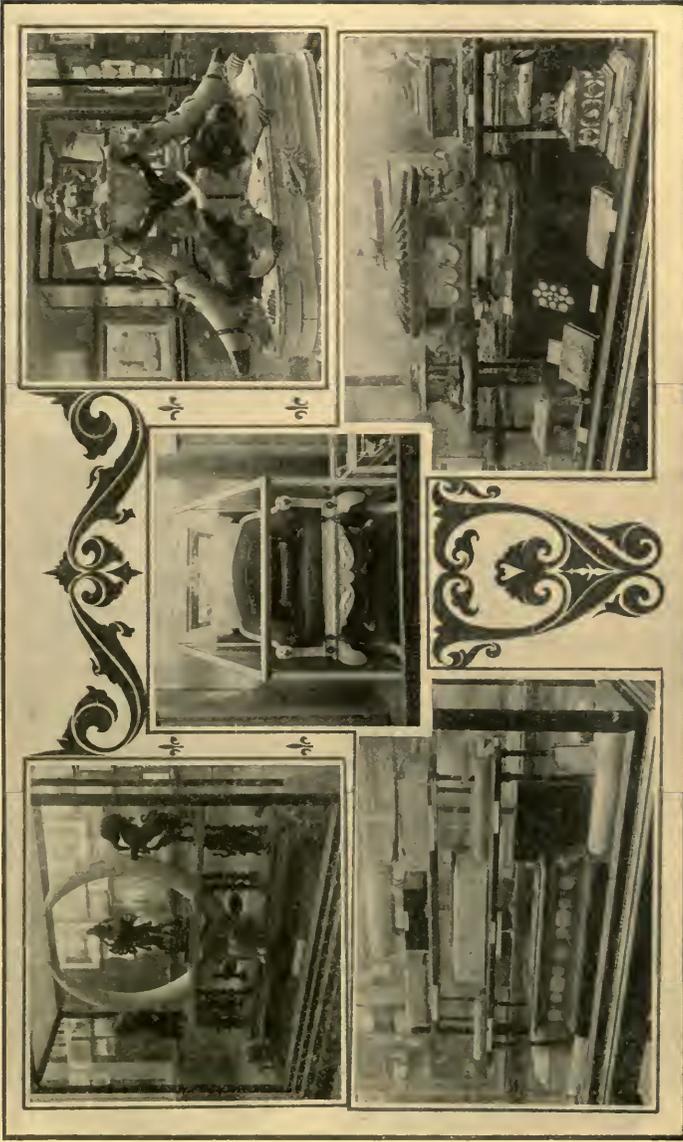
employed in the treatment of the insane. The implements include a hard bed, with a barred cover, in which violent patients were locked so securely that little motion was possible. Other instruments, more cruel than any used for the punishment of dangerous convicts, are foot-irons, straight-jackets and leather muffs. Contrasted with these instruments of torment is an exhibition of humane methods employed in modern institutions.

There are many objects of very great interest shown in Mines and Metallurgy building, among which an enormous iron statue of Vulcan is conspicuous. This immense figure, almost appalling for its size and savage aspect, is 56 feet tall and weighs 130,000 pounds. This exhibit is made by Birmingham, Alabama, iron manufacturers, through the Commercial Club of that city.

In the section of Charities and Correction is exhibited methods employed for capturing, identifying, and restraining criminals, the Bertillion and finger-print system being illustrated daily by lectures and operation of the means in use in Europe and American.

The St. Louis Exposition is the first international Fair at which recognition has been given to the live-stock interests by a complete department in charge of an independent chief. The prizes to be given aggregate more than \$250,000.

Music has been given a place of prominence at the St. Louis Exposition such as was never before accorded to the



SOME OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE PRESENTS.

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art. An appropriation of \$450,000 was made to provide musical entertainment for the Fair by which the most famous bands of the world were engaged to give daily concerts.

In the Hall of International Congresses, situated west of Administration Building, more than 300 addresses will be delivered by the ablest scientists of the world. These discourses will be published in book form at the close of the Exposition.

The largest engine operated at the Exposition is an 8000 horse-power steam turbine, and the most remarkable is a Belgian gas engine of 3000 horse-power, which is a capacity five times greater than was shown by the largest gas engine exhibited at the Paris Exposition, 1900. The fly-wheel of this monster has a diameter of 28 feet and weighs 34 tons. Thirty tons of coal per day are used in generating the gas to run the engine.

Queen Victoria's jubilee presents, which are on exhibition on the second floor of the Hall of Congresses, are valued at \$1,000,000.

A novel feature on Agricultural Hill is a floral clock with a dial that is 100 feet in diameter, and set with gorgeous flowers. The mechanism is contained in a small house just beyond the top of the dial which besides operating the clock also strikes a 5000 pound bell every half hour. At night the face of the clock is illuminated by 1000 incandescent lamps.

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On the east side of the Palace of Agriculture is the largest rose garden in the world. It covers 10 acres and contains 75,000 rose bushes covered with blooms.

The Vatican treasures sent by Pope Pius X are in charge, officially, of Cardinal Satolli, who is a special representative of the Pope. The exhibit is one of the most valuable and interesting in the world.

A life-size portrait of the Empress of China, painted from a sitting by Kate Carl, an American girl, is exhibited in the United States section of Fine Arts Hall. The teak wood frame in which the picture is set weighs more than a ton and is one of the richest pieces of carving to be seen at the Exposition.

One hundred and twenty thousand electric lamps are used in illuminating the Exposition buildings and grounds.

The Philippine exhibit will have for many an interest quite as great as that entertained for any other features of the big exposition show, and for the few anxious to know what the United States has done for the strange people whom we are now trying to assimilate there will be larger curiosity in the showing.

The Philippine reservation at the Fair occupies 47 acres upon which there are about 1100 natives living in a manner practically the same as though they were in their own native homes.

The exhibit is built around a typical plaza—a veritable picture of thousands of public squares in the islands. Fac-

A TRIP THROUGH THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

ing the fountain in its center are four buildings, each a reproduction of the higher type of Spanish-Philippine architecture, and radiating from this center are the different types of dwellings of our island people, telling the story of their advancement since the days of primeval man. Along the outskirts of this reservation are grouped the different tribes, whose sole claim to attention lies in their spectacular habit and mode of living. There are nearly one hundred tribal dialects in the Philippine islands, and among these people some twenty tribes show the clearest lines of demarcation. From the Negrito, whose home is where he crouches at the foot of some sheltering tree to protect himself from the terrific bursts of the tropical storms, to the Visayan, skilled worker of fabrics, musician and composer, this grouping shows a vivid picture, spectacular in its effect, interesting in detail, a lesson not to be overlooked by the people of the United States. These people are living in their different camps and villages and ply their numerous crafts upon the waters of Arrow Head Lake as they do in their native wilds, no important detail being left out.

The exhibit consists of nearly one hundred buildings ranging from a 4x4 house for two Negritos to the palatial Administration Building. The Bridge of Spain forms the main entrance to the grounds and the approach to the walled city. This is a reproduction of the wall which surrounds the city of Manila, dating from the sixteenth century. Within this building is a large war exhibit furnished by the

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U. S. army, the Philippine scouts, and the Constabulary. This display is one of the most complete of its kind, and embraces specimens of all the different weapons used by invader and defender since the days of Magellan.

Side by side with the blow guns of the Negrito are found axes used by Igorot head hunters. The regulation canteen of the American troops is displayed alongside bamboo tubes used as a vehicle for water throughout the islands; powder made by the insurgent army from charcoal, saltpeter and heads of safety matches is shown, as well as the crude machinery used in its preparation; cannon of all description, from the small brass carronade carried on the Spanish galleons to the ebony imitation of a modern field piece wrapped with rattan, which after a few rounds has been fired is more dangerous to friend than to enemy; these and ten thousand other different exhibits hold the interest of the visitor in the Walled City. Mounting the steps which lead to the top of the walls, one may see the waters of Arrow Head Lake, along the shores of which the Moro, the Bagobos, and the Visayan villages are pitched, and on its surface is carried on all the labors and pastimes of these different people.

Passing through the Walled City and out the Anda Gate, the visitor faces the Anda monument, a stately column which stands at the end of the Malecon drive in Manila. This statue was erected in honor of Simon de Anda, the first to govern the Philippines after the British released them.

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From the monument, looking towards the east, is the Visayan Village, toward the west is the Agricultural building, a large nipa structure, with conservatory front, in which is shown the work of the Bureau of Agriculture of the Philippine Islands during the past three years. Inside are all of the exhibits pertaining to agriculture and horticulture. There are several hundred varieties and sub-varieties of rice from all the islands; the exhibits of shrubs, cotton, and tree cotton and processes of manufacture; all grades of sugar, hemp and every variety of fibers 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 and beans and vegetable seeds; a large variety of hat and basket work; models of houses and granaries in use in the islands, and models of all the implements employed by the different manufacturers. This exhibit is under the direction of Mr. C. L. Hall.

Passing up the inclined part towards the southwest, the visitor enters the Plaza Santa Cruz, upon which front the Ayuntamiento, the Cathedral, the Commerce building and a typical Manila house. These buildings are really fine examples of the better class of Manila construction. Taking the different buildings as we come to them, we enter first the

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Cathedral, which is a miniature reproduction of the Cathedral presided over by His Eminence, Archbishop Harty, formerly of St. Louis. In this building are installed the educational, and a part of the art exhibits.

On the 23d of August, 1901, three years after the first landing of American troops, the transport "Thomas" dropped anchor in Manila bay with a shipload of American teachers on board. With the arrival of this large working corps of trained instructors, the real work of the Philippine Bureau of Education was begun.

Only one who knows what the condition of the schools was at that time can appreciate what has been accomplished during the past three years. A conservative summing up of the work done is given in the statement that the English learned by the Filipino people in the past three years is greater in amount than the Spanish they acquired in the four hundred years of Spanish rule.

Probably the most interesting single feature of the exhibit is a Philippine school in active operation. This is held in a school house of bamboo and nipa palm, an exact duplicate of a country school building in the islands. Filipino pupils are here taught by a Filipino teacher exactly as at home, and the building is so arranged that the school work can be easily observed by visiting students and teachers.

The educational exhibit was collected under the direction of A. R. Hager, instructor in physical science in the Manila Normal School on leave with the Exposition Board.



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NORTH LANDING OF GRAND BASIN.

A TRIP THROUGH THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

Directly across the plaza from the Cathedral is the Government Building, in which is installed a myriad of general exhibits including the art treasures of the Philippine Islands. On the south side of the plaza is the Commercial Museum, which contains an exhibit of the Department of Commerce of the Philippine Islands. This is of special interest, as there are shown a great number of samples of the imports in the islands, and of the various articles of native produce and manufacture, which constitute the internal commerce of the archipelago, as well as the principal articles of export. This department is presided over by Mr. Chas. P. Fenner, who is a member of the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila.

The Manila Building is an exact representation of the style of dwellings used by the upper classes in the larger towns and cities of the islands. In it are installed the textile fabrics of native manufacture, and beautiful cobwebby laces, beautiful jusi and shimmering pina, embroideries so fine and delicate that one wonders how they were transported without being injured.

Facing diagonally across the rear entrances of the plaza are the Forestry and Ethnological Building.

The Visayan Village, which is located on the shores of Arrow Head Lake, close to the Walled City, is enclosed in a stockade and consists of some fifteen houses, ranging in size from the native shack to a well built theatre and market. In this village about a hundred Visayans live and follow the

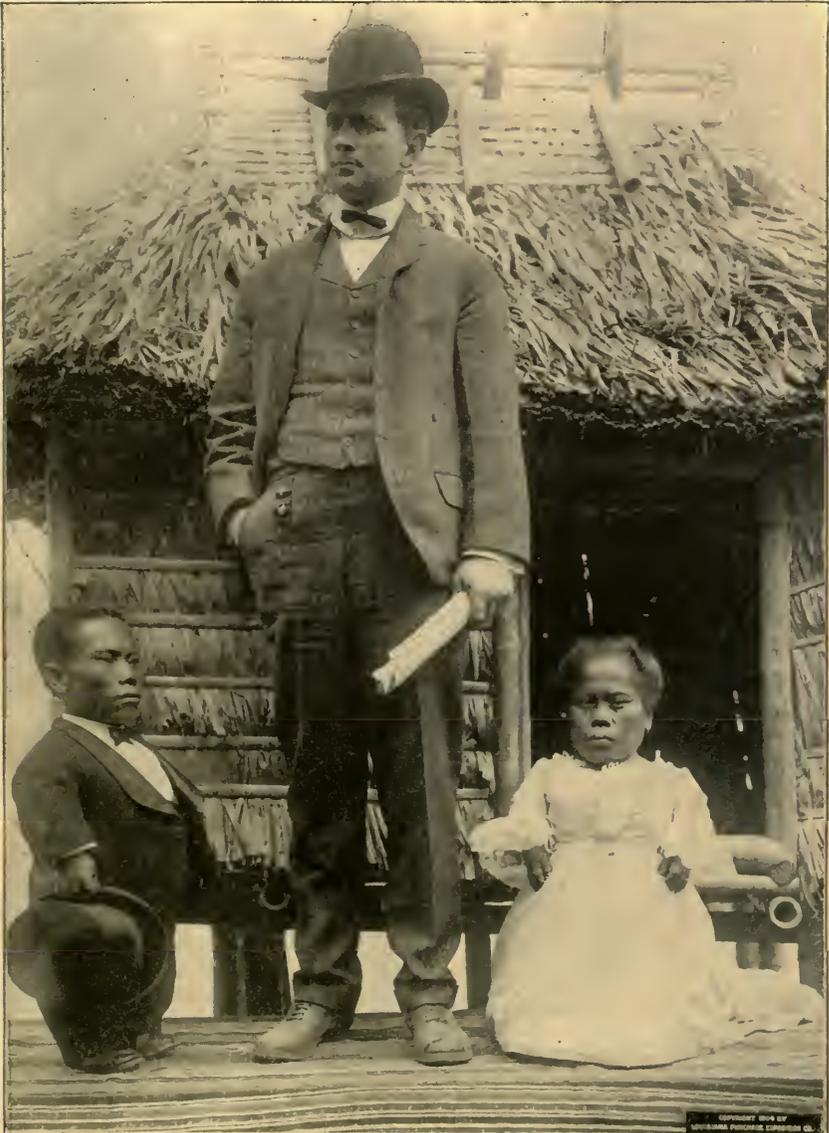
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customs of their people, as they do at home. Many beautiful articles and fabrics manufactured by the people of the island are shown here.

The manufacture of all of the articles for sale in the market is illustrated by families of Filipinos in the village. Jusi and pina cloth are made by three families; one family illustrates how embroidery is made, another family how to make hats, others show how mats, canes, wood carvings and novelties are manufactured. The different methods of fishing and transportation are also represented. Girls who can speak English sell the different articles in the market. A few good singers and dancers of both sexes appear in the theater, as well as an orchestra of the best musicians on the island.

The Samar Moros, numbering forty, from the Island of Mindanao, are the sea-rovers or pirates. They are Mohammedans, and for two and a half centuries they made life miserable to the Spaniards and the natives of the Islands. Villages were sacked, churches looted and Spaniards and Spanish subjects made prisoners. In the nineteenth century even Musselman war junks appeared in the Bay of Manila.

The Negritos come from the mountainous parts of nearly all of the islands, and are the aboriginal inhabitants. They look not unlike African Negroes, but are small in stature, are extremely low in intellect and primitive in their methods of living. They live on fish, roots and mountain rice.



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THE FILIPINO MIDGETS. ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECTION.

A TRIP THROUGH THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

The Bagobos, in some respects the most primitive and in all ways the most spectacular of island peoples, wear costumes handsomely decorated with beads made from the shell of the pearly nautilus. They are more savage even than the Moros, and offer human sacrifice as a cult rather than as a religion. They occupy the highlands and follow agriculture and hunting.

The Igorot village is probably the most interesting single feature of the Exposition. It includes three tribes, the Bontoc and Suyoc Igorot and the Tinguianes. The Suyocs are the miners, who take pleasure in showing their methods of extracting the metal from the ores and of working. They have their rice paddys and sweet potato patch. The Bontocs are the fighters and head-hunters, the tattooing on the chest being the mark of distinction of those who have brought in heads. These Bontocs are also the dog-eaters of whom so much has appeared in the papers. The Tinguianes are the agriculturists, who, delighting in the occupation, have laid out their kitchen gardens along the side of the ravine. These people are all under charge of Governor T. K. Hunt, who has seen much service during his four years in the islands. The Igorot come from Luzon, and it is only since 1881 that they have been reduced to obedience. Their religion is a kind of sun worship.

The Filipino midgets, Juan (John) and Martina (Mary) Della Cruz are the smallest fully developed people known to the civilized world. Juan is 29 inches high and 29 years

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old. Martina is 27 inches high and 31 years old. They were born in the Island of Iloilo, Philippine Archipelago. They were the second and third born in a family of eight children. The eldest man is living, 36 years old, 5 feet $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches tall; the five youngest children, like the parents of the little ones, all of whom are dead, were average-sized Filipinos and normal in all respects. Juan has been married and has a child 8 years old, who is as large as any child in the islands at that age.

In what may be called the Geographic Section of the reservation is a relief map of the Philippines built on the grounds in the open air. This map covers an area of 110x75 feet and represents a spherical segment from 7 degrees to 21 degrees north latitude and from 115 degrees to 125 degrees east longitude. More than 3000 islands appear upon the map in their actual configuration and proportionate size, including two groups which were overlooked in the treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898. The vertical scale is enlarged eight times in order to show the heights of mountains and length of stream, among which may be seen 20 active volcanoes. Supplementary to the large relief map 8 others 13x7 feet in size are exhibited in the Geographic Section building, which show the principal features of the archipelago, and near these are 110 polished sea shells upon which native artists have painted in oil, types of Filipinos, landscapes, prominent buildings, etc.



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