

NATIONS ARE MANY.

All People of the World Are to Be at St. Louis.

Seven Million Dollars the Sum They Will Spend in Participation—Wonderful Displays and Beautiful National Pavilions.

Over forty foreign nations are to be represented officially at the World's Fair in St. Louis. This means that all these nations will have official representatives at the exposition, and that most of them will build or have built national pavilions on the grounds. Such a gathering of the nations of the world was never known before. Every nation of any consequence is included in the list. No previous exposition has been able to attract such a universal participation. The flags of all the nations of the world will be floating in the air near Skinker road when the exposition throws open its gates April 30, and such a scene will be presented as no man has witnessed since the beginning of civilization.

All the great nations and a number of the lesser ones are erecting buildings of their own on the grounds. Some of the foreign government buildings already are completed, while many others are well under way. Some few of the smaller ones are yet to be started. Hundreds of workmen, some of them sent from their respective countries, are working away on the foreign buildings with might and main, and satisfactory progress is being made.

Following is the list, alphabetically arranged, of the foreign nations that have given official assurance of participation: Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Guadeloupe, Honduras, British Honduras, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Netherlands, Peru, Persia, Paraguay, Russia, Salvador, Sweden, Spain, San Domingo, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay.

North and South, East and West, Orient and Occident, Arctic and equatorial lands are included in this list. All continents and many island nations are represented. Governments so old that they may be deemed ancient of years are to participate along with the baby nations, such as Cuba, and perhaps also little Panama, the latest to be received into the family of nations.

The men and women who will be in charge of the foreign buildings and exhibits will represent every language, every race and every hue of skin. In their clothing they will be unostentatious exhibits of the various costumes of the world. Modes of dress, manners and languages will mix and mingle in a marvelous composite. There will be, however, no tower of Babel difficulties, for the world has advanced far since Babel days and the nations are no longer strangers to each other. Expositions such as this serve to make nations mutually acquainted. At St. Louis there will be introductions, so to speak, of nation to nation, and those that have been comparative strangers will become acquainted and exchange civilities.

In their buildings the nations will show the various styles of architecture. China's pavilion is typically Chinese. The Ceylon bungalow represents the style of building popular in the great tea colony. Japan, with her castle on the hill, exhibits Japanese architecture. France reproduces the Grand Trianon grounds and all Great Britain contributes a replica of the famous Orangery at Kensington, surrounded by a quaint old English garden of the style popular two hundred years ago. Cuba's building is patterned after a Havana residence.

In addition to the displays in their own buildings, the nations will show important exhibits in the grand palaces of the exposition, according to the classification arranged by the division of exhibits.

Agents of the exposition in foreign lands are sending most encouraging reports, showing that universal interest is being taken in the enterprise. The fact that approximately \$7,000,000 will be expended by these forty nations for their participation in the World's Fair serves to give some idea as to the extent of the exhibits and the imposing character of the foreign buildings.

Many Big Indians.
The St. Louis Indian exhibit on a 40-acre reservation contains 1,000 Indians, and is in charge of experts from the government bureau. It cost \$75,000. The pagan and the civilized Indians are shown. Many famous chiefs, including Geronimo and Chief Joseph, are striking personages.

Deaf and Blind Schools.
Model schools for the blind and deaf are a feature of the Educational exhibit at St. Louis. Thirty model schoolrooms are provided in the Education Palace. Visitors may witness the pupils at study and when they are reciting.

Interesting Mining Exhibit.
A "mining gulch" covering 12 acres, with all kinds of mines in operation, is an outdoor exhibit in the Mines and Metallurgy department of the St. Louis Fair. A typical '49 California mining camp is provided for.

Auto-Ship Competition.
A tournament of air-ships will be held during the exposition at St. Louis, in which a grand prize of \$100,000 is offered for the most successful dirigible airship. Additional prizes amounting to \$50,000 will be given.

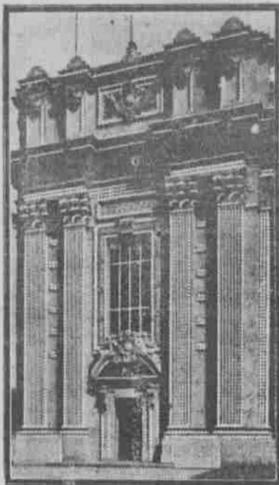
EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS.

How Future Generations Will Profit from the Results of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Unborn generations will profit by the World's Fair of 1904. The influence of this exposition upon the educational systems of the world will be such as to be felt long after those who attend the fair shall have passed away. The little red schoolhouse of the future will benefit by this influence as less than will the great university, for one cannot help but see in such a comprehensive exposition a light that will shine far into the highways and byways of the earth.

One hears quite frequently in these preexposition days the remark that the St. Louis fair is to be primarily educational in its spirit and tendencies. That the creators of the exposition have in view its educational value to the world, rather than its greatness as a mere spectacle for a period, there can be no doubt. They have entered enthusiastically, in every department of the work, into the idea that this exposition is going to be a great world's university, a school for the nations, in a sense more distinctly defined than at any previous enterprise of the kind.

Here, for the first time in the history of the world, there will be a comparative exhibit of the educational methods of every nation and state. That education is the source of all progress has been recognized by the exposition management in giving first place among the departments to education and in assigning to education and social economy for the first time at any exposition, one of the main exhibit palaces. That there was



CORNER OF PALACE OF EDUCATION.

nothing of the after-thought idea in this may be shown by the fact that the Palace of Education was the first of the great buildings to be completed. The educational influences of the fair were in the minds of the creators from the first.

But outside the one building devoted exclusively to the branch of education by name, everything in the marvelous spectacle will be educational. One cannot find anything within the limits of the 1,240 acres of exposition ground a feature that lacks the quality of being instructive. Whether it be a ponderous specimen of engineering in the turning of gigantic wheels, or the silent flame of a chemist's lamp aiding in the elucidation of the secrets of the elements, all exhibits and processes will teach.

In the discussion of vital topics by men and women of national and international renown, at the various congresses to be held during the exposition, there will be a fruitful source of instruction, the influence of which must be felt by the future. It is not over-optimistic to hope that at these congresses new light may be thrown upon problems of the most vital interest to mankind.

CARE OF VISITORS.

The Accommodations at Reasonable Prices for Thousands of People in St. Louis During the Exposition.

Visitors to St. Louis in 1904 will either enter the great Union Station or disembark from trains at points nearer the World's Fair grounds. By far the greater number, however, will enter the building first named, which is the largest passenger station in the United States, not excepting that in Boston.

In the center of the broad esplanade of this station, which is called the Midway, will be found many booths of information, in which will be men and women thoroughly posted concerning the city and the exposition and who will have conveniently at hand such printed instructions as strangers may wish to receive. At each booth will be complete lists of the hotels and boarding houses, with addenda thereto showing what rooms are vacant. Also will be appended a rate card.

Immediately outside the gates quick transportation will be found to any part of the city by the Market, the LaSalle, the Chouteau avenue, the Eighteenth, the Park avenue and the Compton Heights lines of street cars, which are operated by the St. Louis Transit Company. From these cars one can transfer at the same fare to any other line of the same company, thus permitting the visitor to go anywhere he wishes for five cents.

At the request of the World's Fair management the leading hotels of St. Louis have signed an agreement in which they promise not to increase their rates during 1904. This agreement and the rates in force will also be given to the visitor at the information bureau and he can determine for himself just where he wants to go before leaving Union Station and have the assurance in advance that there will be no overcharge.

TO SEE THE FAIR.

How to Put in a Week at the St. Louis Exposition.

Suggestions That Will Save Valuable Time for Visitors—A Six Days' Itinerary Outlined—The Economy of Minutes.

A question that perplexes those who have seen the World's Fair during the period of its construction is: "How can I see the exposition as it should be seen in the few days that I shall have to devote to it?"

This is indeed a perplexing question. Many persons are preparing to move to St. Louis for the entire exposition period, or a considerable part of it, in order to see the fair properly. But the great majority of those who dwell at a distance will feel able to spend only a few days, perhaps a week, in the grounds, and they are the ones who must economize their time so that they may see the sights to the best advantage. As a matter of fact, no one will be able to "do" the exposition thoroughly in a week, or for that matter in a month. So vast is the thing that only those who have watched its growth closely during the three years past can have any adequate conception of its immensity.

However, as a great many thousands of visitors will have only a week or so in which to see the fair, it is in order to offer a few suggestions that will enable them to make the best of the time at their disposal. Let us assume that the visitor has one week—six days, beginning on Monday.

It might be well first to take a ride on the Intramural Railway, which makes a circuit inside the grounds, with fourteen miles of track. A trip of a little more than an hour on one of these commodious electric cars, specially constructed for observation purposes, will give the visitor some idea as to the surface vastness of the exposition and the beauty of its exterior features.

It is well, after the ride, to plunge at once into the maelstrom of magnificence. It will dazzle, but after the precautionary car ride the visitor should be in a measure prepared for it. Let him leave the car at one of the stations adjacent to the chief group of exhibit palaces, located on level ground north of Art Hill. Here are eight of the most magnificent exposition edifices ever conceived. The palaces are devoted to Education and Social Economy, Varied Industries, Liberal Arts, Transportation, Electricity, Machinery, Manufactures and Mines and Metallurgy. It is worth one's while to spend at least half a day in merely looking at things from the outside, climbing the broad steps up the slope of Art Hill, past the tumbling, leaping, laughing waters of the Cascade Gardens, to the towering Festival Hall in the center, flanked by the noble Colonnade of States and the imposing Restaurant Pavilions.

In your one week you can devote only about two days to this main picture and the Palace of Fine Arts back on the hill, to the rear of Festival Hall. Any one of these buildings contains interesting things enough to keep one busy for a week in seeing them. Your Monday and Tuesday will pass swiftly.

Wednesday may be devoted to the Plateau of States, the United States Government building and its Fisheries annex, and the New Jerusalem. In the government's main building many things of national interest will attract you, but you must hasten on and step inside the Fisheries building. There are nearly fifty state and territory buildings, each surrounded by beautiful grounds. And then there is Jerusalem, an eleven-acre reproduction of the Holy City, with a thousand natives of the city dwelling in the reproduction.

Long before Thursday you will have wondered what huge building it is that lies beyond Skinker road, up a gentle hillside. That is the biggest building ever devoted to one branch of industry at an exposition. It is the Palace of Agriculture, containing twenty acres of floor space, packed with exhibits. See as much as you can of these exhibits on the fourth day, but you can't stop to see everything, for just south is the Palace of Horticulture and all around are outdoor exhibits of flowers and shrubs and graceful landscaping. And still farther westward, across some bridges that span a lake called the Laguna de Bay, you will observe a great group of buildings of curious construction. This is the Filipino tract, with a reproduction of the walled city of Manila, a Moro village and many other native scenes. Night will overtake you in the Philippines.

Friday may be devoted profitably to visiting the foreign buildings. More than forty nations are represented. "You'll have to hurry," for on this day you must see also the Administration group of solid stone structures, including the Hall of Congresses and the late Queen Victoria's Jubilee presents. In this vicinity also are the military barracks, the physical culture features, with the great Stadium where the Olympian games take place, and the aeronauts' field. Also, there is the ethnological exhibit of living giants and pygmies and many other curious peoples.

Only Saturday is left, and you have not been on The Pike. One day is entirely too brief for you to see this wonderful amusement street as it should be seen, with its various unique features. It is quite probable that you will decide to rest up over Sunday and come back next week.

ROBERTUS LOVE.

MAGNIFICENT PALACES.

Facts Briefly Stated About the Principal Exhibit Structures of the World's Fair.

The principal exhibit palaces of the World's Fair cover an area of 131 acres. At Chicago the exhibit buildings of the Columbian Exposition devoted to the same purposes covered an area of 82.2 acres. This leaves a difference in area in favor of St. Louis of 48.8 acres.

The Palace of Agriculture is 540 by 1,600 feet and covers 20 acres. It is the largest exposition structure ever erected for a single department. It is ten times the size of Madison Square Garden, New York, and over twice the size of the Cathedral of St. Peter. Cost, \$550,000.

The Palace of Horticulture is 800 by 400 feet and covers 7 acres. It contains an immense conservatory for exotic and other decorative and useful plants. The main section is devoted to fruits. Cost, \$238,000.

The Forestry, Fish and Game Palace is 300 by 600 feet and covers 4 acres. It stands on a terrace five feet high and is reached by broad stretches of ornate stairs. Cost, \$171,000.

The Palace of Transportation is 559 by 1,300 feet and covers about 15 acres. The facades show a pleasing adaptation of the French Renaissance. It combines a feeling of a magnificent exposition building and of a high-class railroad depot. Cost, \$700,000.

The Palace of Manufactures is 525 by 1,200 feet and covers about 14 acres.



CORNER ENTRANCE TO PALACE OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

It is of the Corinthian order of architecture and faces the entrance to the main boulevard of the exposition. The four main entrances are elaborately ornamented with sculpture. Cost, \$730,000.

The Palace of Electricity is 600 by 700 feet and covers 3 acres. It is a bold colonnaded treatment of the Corinthian order. The columns are carried well down toward the ground to give height to the facades. The latter are well accentuated by elevated pediments and tower effects over the entrances and corners. Cost, \$415,000.

The Palace of Machinery is 525 by 1,000 feet and covers over 12 acres and cost \$600,000. It is a model of grace and beauty. Two towers 265 feet high flank the center pavilion on the northern front.

The Palace of Mines and Metallurgy is 525 by 750 feet and covers about 9 acres. It differs in style from the other exhibit palaces. The entrance presents Egyptian features, but the structure as a whole is an expression of the modern Renaissance. Cost, \$500,000.

The Palace of Liberal Arts is 525 by 750 feet and covers 9 acres. In style of architecture it is a severe treatment of the French Renaissance for the exterior facades. Much sculpture is used in the decoration. Cost, \$480,000.

The Palace of Varied Industries is 525 by 1,200 feet and covers about 14 acres. It is a colonnaded design, embodying a treatment of the Ionic order. The entrances are elaborate, and are richly embellished with sculpture. A swinging colonnade on the southern front is the distinctive architectural feature. Cost, \$620,000.

The Art Palace comprises four structures and cost \$1,000,000. The central building is of brick and stone and is permanent. The two side pavilions, which are temporary, are of brick with decorative details in staff. A special pavilion is provided for sculpture. The Art Palace contains 134 galleries and covers five acres.

The Palace of Education fronts 525 feet on the main thoroughfare and covers 9 acres. The first building ever erected at an exposition solely for educational exhibits. In style the architecture is classic with modern modification. Cost, \$350,000.

Good for the Season.

A photographic season ticket to the St. Louis World's Fair will be sold at \$25 to all who may wish the privilege of going out and in the gates without restraint. The ticket will be good during the entire seven months or the 185 days which the exposition will be open.

The Largest Wheel.

An Observation Wheel, the biggest ever made, having a diameter of 300 feet, stands on Skinker road at the St. Louis Fair. Twenty-five searchlights are installed in the cars.

THE STATE PALACES.

Fifty-Three American Commonwealths Represented.

This Includes Our Territories and Island Possessions Not Included in Former Expositions—Notable Feature of the St. Louis Fair.

State and territorial participation in the World's Fair of 1904 is upon a scale that exceeds the most sanguine expectations. There are fifty-five states, territories and island possessions of the United States. Fifty-three of these are represented, a movement is on foot in the fifty-fourth to raise a fund for participation, and there are prospects that the fifty-fifth will not permit itself to go down into history as the sole state unrepresented at the greatest exposition ever held.

Forty-five of these states and territories have appropriated money for buildings or groups of buildings on the exposition grounds. The majority of the buildings already are completed or well under way. Many of them are magnificent mansions.

The two states not yet officially represented are New Hampshire and Delaware. In New Hampshire a fund is being raised by private subscription in order that the Old Home State may participate. The eight states and possessions not represented by separate buildings, but providing generous displays, are Alabama, Colorado, North Carolina, North Dakota, Wyoming, Vermont, Florida and Porto Rico.

At the Columbian Exposition in Chicago there were thirty-nine state and territorial buildings—six less than at St. Louis. States and possessions participating at St. Louis and absent from Chicago are Alaska, Georgia, Hawaii, Indian Territory, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, South Carolina and Tennessee.

The aggregate amount appropriated thus far for state and territorial participation at St. Louis is \$6,784,956. The total expenditure at Chicago for such purposes was \$5,414,031. The difference in favor of St. Louis, four months before the exposition opens, is \$1,370,925.

The Filipino reservation at St. Louis occupies forty acres and includes scores of buildings. It is aptly termed an exposition within an exposition. Alaska has three buildings. The Indian Territory building is a large and roomy structure, in which will be made a display calculated to edify and enlighten, as well as to amuse the curious.

As to the state buildings, they are notable not only for their size and costliness but for the picturesque locations which they occupy. They stand not in a rectangular group on flat ground, but extend along the sides of several splendid avenues, bearing such names as Colonial and Commonwealth, stretching up the hill-sides through groves of natural forest trees. Gleaming through the summer foliage, their white or ivory staff exteriors will present the appearance of hospitable mansions embowered amid the green and bloom of an actual city's choice residential section. Architects



S. E. CORNER OF PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

have vied with each other to produce perfect combinations of coarseness and beauty. Some of the buildings are in the style of clubhouses. Others are patterned after imposing state capitols. Still others are reproductions of historic buildings in the respective states. There are pagodas, bungalows, hunting lodges and cottage homes amongst these state and territory buildings.

In each building there will be held during the exposition brilliant receptions. Pine-clad Maine will meet bayou-cut Louisiana. Orange blossoms of Florida will mingle their aroma with that of the fir-cones of Oregon. Imperial New York will meet and greet golden California. Texas, vast and victorious, will welcome Little Rhody.

Deadly Streets of New York.

According to official figures furnished by Police Commissioner Green, it costs the city of New York one life per day, or 365 lives per annum, to keep the traffic of the streets moving. Out of this total sacrifice of human life, street cars were responsible for 172 deaths, wagons and trucks killed 146, sundry accidents caused 29 fatalities, runaway horses killed seven persons, bicycles killed two, while nine deaths were charged to the automobile.

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