

GREATEST OF ALL EXPOSITIONS.

For Display of the World's Work
In Every Branch it is
Unsurpassed.

HISTORY OF ITS INCEPTION.

Idea of Fittingly Commemorating the
Louisiana Purchase Soon Became
A National One.

St. Louis, Mo., April 30.—The Louisiana Purchase exposition, comprising a comprehensive collection and exhibition of the world's peoples, products, industries, modes of living, diversions, transportation facilities, in fact, a complete universal concentration of arts, manufactures and products of the soil, mine forest and sea, had its inception in 1893 and was completed in April, 1904. The exposition commemorates the centennial of the purchase from France, in 1803, by the United States of the vast strip of territory stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Dominion of Canada, and extending from the Mississippi river to the crest of the Rocky Mountain range, and since known as "the Louisiana Purchase Territory."

BELONGED TO FRANCE.

The entire Mississippi valley originally belonged to France by right of discovery and exploration. In 1763 Spain acquired the Louisiana territory after the treaty of peace at Paris, when France, which had ceded Louisiana to Spain under the secret treaty of 1762, gave up all her other possessions in North America to Great Britain. Spain held the territory for 37 years, returning it to France on the demand of Napoleon Bonaparte, through the secret treaty of St. Ildefonso, Oct. 1, 1800. Napoleon was then first consul of France. The United States, by the Revolutionary war, had won sovereignty over the territory between the Atlantic ocean and the Mississippi river. Spanish officials were still in authority at New Orleans, although the Louisiana territory had been returned to France. The hostile attitude of the Spaniards towards Americans navigating the Mississippi resulted in agitation which led President Thomas Jefferson to undertake the purchase of the city and island of New Orleans, in order to control the mouth of the Mississippi. Robert R. Livingston, United States minister to France, and James Monroe, afterward president of the United States, were accordingly commissioned to conduct the negotiations for this transfer. Instead of the sale of the island of New Orleans alone, Napoleon proposed the sale of the entire Louisiana territory for \$15,000,000 in order to secure funds for the equipment of his armies.

NAPOLEON'S OFFER ACCEPTED.

The representatives of the United States at once accepted the offer and the treaty was signed at Paris, April 30, 1803. The formal transfer of the territory took place at New Orleans, Dec. 20, 1803, and for Upper Louisiana, at St. Louis on March 10, 1804.

STATES FORMED OUT OF IT.

The newly purchased territory embraced 1,000,000 square miles, and is now divided into the following 14 states: Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana.

EXPOSITION SUGGESTED.

In the fore part of 1893 an editorial was published in a St. Louis paper to the effect that the centennials of the great events in the history of the United States were not all over and predicting that the greatest was yet to be held—the centennial of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory. This editorial was taken up in the press and commented upon resulting in organized agitation by the Missouri Historical society. The clamor for commemorative centennial became so general that, in response to strong public sentiment, Gov. Stevens, of Missouri, issued a call for a convention of delegates representing the states and territories embraced in the Louisiana Purchase territory, to be held in St. Louis on Jan. 10, 1899. The convention was attended by 93 delegates appointed by the respective governors, and it was unanimously voted to hold an exposition, international in its scope, in St. Louis. The convention extended an invitation to the United States government to assist in the enterprise, and appointed an executive committee, with Hon. David R. Francis as chairman, and also a committee of 50 representative citizens of St. Louis to co-operate in the matter. Plans were devised for raising money to build the exposition buildings and defray the general expenses, and it was found that \$15,000,000, the amount paid for the territory, should be raised, one-third by private subscription, one-third to be paid by the city, and one-third to be asked from the United States government.

WORK BEGUN.

The committee was increased in membership to 200 and work immediately began. Congress passed a bill July 4, 1899, promising government support and \$5,000,000 appropriation if the citizens of St. Louis raised \$10,000,000. On Jan. 12, 1901, it was announced that the St. Louis popular subscription list, by the sale of stock, reached \$5,000,000, and on Jan. 30, 1901, an ordinance was passed by the municipal assembly authorizing the issuance of city bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000. The bill appropriating \$5,000,000 was passed by the house of representatives on Feb. 9, and by the United States senate on March 3, and the sum of \$15,000,000 was secured. President McKinley immediately signed the bill and on March 12,

A CLEANLY AGE.

Twentieth Century Ideas Incline Toward Sanitation and Preventives. Nowadays scientists believe that in cleanliness lies the secret of prevention of diseases. To prevent a disease, remove the cause. Just as unclean habits breed many diseases, so careless habits will breed dandruff. Improper use of another's brush, comb, etc., will surely cause dandruff, and, in time, will just as surely cause baldness. Its microbe infection, nothing more nor less. Newbro's Herpicide kills the dandruff germ, and causes hair to grow luxuriantly. Herpicide is absolutely free from grease or other injurious substances. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Z. C. M. I. Drug Co., Special Agents.



THE OPENING CEREMONIES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, ST. LOUIS.

The selection of the monument shown in the illustration as the place for holding the ceremonies attendant upon the formal opening of the world's fair in St. Louis is particularly appropriate, for the group (by Karl Bitter) depicts the signing of the Louisiana purchase treaty by which the United States acquired what is now one of the wealthiest and most productive sections of the country. In the group James Monroe and Robert R. Livingston, the United States commissioners, are watching the signing of the document of transfer by M. Marbois, the French commissioner.

1901, appointed the national commission of nine members, who then decided to open the exposition on April 30, 1904.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Officers were elected, the company was incorporated and the site for the exposition was chosen in Forest park, a vast national park in the southwestern border of St. Louis. Trees were felled, some hills were leveled, the course of the river Des Peres, which ran through the park, was in part changed, and the mammoth enterprise was under way, by the time that, on Aug. 20, 1901, President McKinley issued a proclamation addressed to all the nations of the world and extending them an invitation to participate in the world's fair. Acceptances received indicated the official participation of nearly all the civilized governments of the world.

EXPOSITION SITE.

The site was made ready, embracing 1,240 acres of ground, practically an area two miles long and one mile wide, requiring six miles of fence to enclose it. The World's Columbian exposition at Chicago embraced 623 acres, the Paris exposition in 1900 occupied 236 acres, the Pan-American at Buffalo, 300 acres, the Centennial at Philadelphia, 236 acres, and the Trans-Mississippi at Omaha, 150 acres. The Chicago exposition buildings covered a total of 200 acres, while over 250 acres are covered with buildings at the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

MAIN EXHIBIT PALACES.

The main exhibit palaces at St. Louis have under roof 18 acres. Those at Chicago covered 82 acres, at Buffalo 15 acres, and at Omaha nine acres. As the time passed and the exposition increased in magnitude the enthusiasm of the project correspondingly increased. Additional appropriations for the erection of buildings and exhibits were made by the United States government; Missouri alone appropriated \$1,000,000. Foreign nations increased their original appropriations and asked for larger allotments of space for their exhibits, and the exposition was practically replanned on the most liberal basis. It finally became apparent that the immensity of the enterprise would preclude its complement and formal opening to the world on the date originally appointed, April 30, 1903, and the time was extended one year and officially announced.

THE DEDICATION.

On April 30, 1903, 20 months after the first stake for the location of the exposition buildings had been driven on September 3, 1902, the exposition stood over half completed, and on that day was officially dedicated to its memorial purpose by the president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, and officials of the exposition company. Some of the smaller buildings had been erected, most of the large exhibit palaces had been completed, although Machinery hall and the Transportation building, two of the largest on the grounds, had just been commenced, and Mexico had the only completed national pavilion on the grounds.

In the dedication ceremonies former President Grover Cleveland also participated, marking an unique epoch in the history of the United States, when a president and a former president of the United States participated in ceremonies commemorative of a national event.

In the year's additional time granted, every effort was made to hurry the work of completion of the exposition, and to collect and rush forward the exhibits to be installed from the four quarters of the earth. In the exposition grounds the force of 5,000 workmen was constantly augmented until 20,000 were daily engaged in rushing the work to a hushed termination.

At the opening, excepting in a few minor details, the Louisiana Purchase exposition stands practically completed at a cost of almost \$50,000,000.

GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION.

The United States government's total appropriation amounted to \$7,065,000, and in addition the government recently loaned to the exposition company \$4,000,000, making a grand total of \$11,065,000 secured from the national government. The state, municipal and other appropriations of this country made a total of almost \$7,000,000, and to

this is added the \$10,000,000 from St. Louis and her citizens. The balance of the total cost of the exposition was expended by the other nations of the world.

The architecture of this universal exposition is majestic in the great ivory white exhibit palaces, historical in the foreign and state buildings, and universally cosmopolitan and unique in connection structures.

TEN GREAT PALACES.

The main picture comprises ten great palaces, arranged in fan shape in their location. Surmounting a hill, and 200 feet from the top of the building to the level of the exposition grounds below, stands Festival hall, overlooking the Cascade gardens. These three cascades are the largest waterfalls ever constructed, and 90,000 gallons of water a minute pour down in three magnificent torrents, at night being illuminated by electricity. At their bases stretch the lagoon which winds its way through the main portion of the exposition picture and traversed by gondolas. The Cascade gardens are semi-circular in form, sloping gradually from Festival hall to the main level of the grounds. Each side of this crescent-shaped hill is flanked with a wide stairway, and its crown, surmounted by Festival hall, is covered by the Colonnade of States. The court of honor stretches from the main entrance to the lagoon, containing monuments typically commemorative of which is the Louisiana purchase monument, 100 feet high with shaft 17 feet in diameter, surmounted by a statue of liberty, facing the city of St. Louis and looking out to the world, a guiding star to the sculptural groups symbolical of the 12 states and two territories formed from the Louisiana purchase, which are located at the base of the monument. Behind Festival hall, one of the most ornate exposition structures.

The main portion of the exposition grounds is occupied by the 10 large exhibit palaces, as follows: Liberal arts, mines and metallurgy, Manufactures, education, varied industries, electricity, transportation, machinery, agriculture and horticulture. In addition to these, is the group of permanent, stone structures erected for the display of art at a cost of \$1,014,000, located at the rear of the Cascade gardens, behind Festival hall. The Washington university buildings in the western part of the grounds which cost \$1,000,000 and are utilized by the exposition until its close, when they will be turned over to Washington university; the forestry, fish and game building, and the buildings of the different governments of the world.

MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.

In the eastern portion of the grounds are located all the state buildings, the Missouri state building standing on the brow of the plateau and overlooking the main portion of the grounds below. The Administration building, in which is located the offices of the officials, constituting it the seat of the exposition government, is the main building in the Washington university group and is located on the top of a gentle rise of ground overlooking the exposition from the west.

Skirting the northern boundary of the exposition for almost a mile, is the Street of Concessions, lined on both sides by buildings containing various attractions, erected at a total cost of \$5,000,000 by concessioners. This street has been officially termed "The Pike."

BRAIN

POLISHER

Grape-Nuts
and Cream.

"THERE'S A REASON"

MAY MCKINLEY

CONSUMED BY A FIRE THAT WATER WILL NOT QUENCH

Only those who have experienced the awful itching and burning of Eczema can know how it feels to be consumed by the blistering, fiery acids oozing out through the pores of the skin. There is no other skin disease that compares in severity with Eczema. It begins as a mere redness of the skin, or comes in little watery blisters and pimples, discharging a thin sticky fluid which hardens into scabs and scales, leaving a raw and inflamed surface as they peel off, while the itching is almost intolerable. Eczema is the most vicious and violent of all skin diseases, appearing in many different forms; the dry and scaly kind with brownish white crusts, which gives the skin a rough, leathery appearance, and producing sometimes painful fissures and sores. In other cases the skin has a swollen, moist appearance, with occasional profuse discharges of watery matter. But all the varieties and types of this aggravating disease are akin and are caused by impure blood and an over-acid condition of this vital fluid that seems to set the skin on fire, kindling a flame that water will not quench, and an itching, stinging eruption that lotions, soaps, salves and powders cannot suppress. As the poisonous acids in the blood increase the eruption spreads and becomes more angry looking, and the itching and burning more unbearable. Eczema is the commonest of all skin diseases, and the most aggravating and treacherous, disappearing at times, then returning suddenly and in a severer form than ever. It is particularly bad in warm weather, because at this season the skin is reacting and the blood is making extra effort to throw off the morbid secretions and acid impurities that have been accumulating during the long winter months, and there is an overflow of the acid matter and acid poison through the pores, producing irritation and redness of the skin and all the terrors of Eczema. Soothing applications are beneficial and advisable, but not curative, because the seat of the disease is in the blood, and external or surface treatment cannot change bad blood into good blood or purge the system of impurities. Only a blood purifier can do this, and while treating the skin the blood must be looked after or the disease is sure to return when the blood is again overcharged with acids.

S. S. S. to purify and cleanse the blood, and some non-irritating, soothing salve or lotion, is the proper treatment for all forms of Eczema. S. S. S. has made some remarkable cures of this stubborn skin disease—cases that had become chronic from long neglect or wrong treatment. S. S. S. is the only guaranteed strictly vegetable blood remedy. It is without a single mineral ingredient, but of medicinal roots that come from the fields and forests or Nature's store-houses. S. S. S. combines both purifying and tonic properties that enter into the circulation and destroy the impurities, and at the same time tone up the general system. Skin diseases are, after all, only symptoms of impure and vitiated blood and external signs of disordered systems, and when you cure the blood the eruptions disappear.

If you have Eczema or any blood disease, sore or eruption, write us and our physician will gladly advise you and furnish any information desired without cost to you. Book on the Skin and its diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

THE FLORAL CLOCK.

The striking and beautiful feature of the exposition is the floral clock, with a dial 100 feet in diameter, and hands 50 feet long, which correctly notes the time. Another attractive feature is the rose garden, six acres in area and containing 50,000 rose trees.

The following countries have erected buildings at the total expenditures noted: Austria, \$24,000; Belgium, \$75,000; Brazil, \$135,000; Canada, \$30,000; Ceylon, \$35,000; China, \$95,000; Cuba, \$24,000; France, \$250,000; Germany, \$250,000; Great Britain, \$250,000; India, \$20,000; Italy, \$50,000; Japan, \$90,000; Mexico, \$20,000; Siam, \$25,000; Sweden, \$20,000; The Netherlands, \$10,000. Over 16 foreign governments made elaborate displays, but only the countries noted above have erected pavilions.

France has erected a replica of the Grand Trianon, of Versailles, in magnificent villa erected by Louis XIV for Madame de Maintenon and one of the favorite places of residence of the first Napoleon. The Versailles gardens are also reproduced in all their beauty.

PHILIPPINE VILLAGE.

In the southwestern portion of the grounds is located the Philippine village, on the banks of a large artificial lake. This lake will also serve as a reservoir for fire protection of the exposition.

Opposite the western entrance of the exposition is the Vauxhall, a full-sized model of a United States warship, complete in all its appointments. On the border of the plateau of states stands the reproduction of the home of Thomas Jefferson, and in further commemoration of President Jefferson the corps of uniformed exposition guards are known as the "Jefferson Guards."

ATHLETIC GAMES.

A feature never before attempted on so grand a scale in previous exhibitions is the holding of athletic games and contests. One of the greatest attractions during the world's fair period will be the celebration of the Olympic games, which will be participated in by famous athletes from every portion of the civilized world. The athletic arena constructed will seat more than 25,000 persons.

AERIAL TOURNAMENT.

Another original and interesting feature is the aerial tournament, in which air ships of various kinds will contest over a designated course.

A press building has been erected for visiting newspaper men. It is located near the Manufactures building, and is a comfortable home-like place, with chairs, table and wide verandas. Here may be found all the facilities which the newspaper or magazine writer may desire. Books of reference, maps, the leading journals and magazines of the world and all the publications relating to the various departments of the exposition.

EMERGENCY HOSPITALS.

Throughout the grounds at various places have been erected emergency hospitals with corps of physicians and attendants, who can quickly be summoned to take care of visitors who may be suddenly taken ill or meet with accidents.

During the exposition period a day has been set apart for each state, and designated as that particular state's day. The same plan is carried out with regard to the large national organizations.

In Festival hall is installed the largest pipe organ in the world and religious and secular music will be heard at intervals throughout the exposition period.

The exposition gates open at 8 o'clock in the morning and the large industrial palaces at 9 o'clock to remain open to the public until sunset. At night myriads of electric lighting devices will illuminate the grounds, and visitors will be permitted to enjoy the exposition until 11:30 o'clock, when the gates will be closed. The exposition will not be open on Sunday at any time during the entire period.

All hauling and replenishing of exhibits must be done at night, as nothing will be permitted during the open hours to interfere with sightseeing. On Dec. 1, seven months after the opening, the exposition will have officially reopened, and the Louisiana Purchase exposition will have passed into

HONDURAS AT THE FAIR.

St. Louis.—In the exhibit of Honduras at the world's fair, is a great display of valuable forest products and several interesting varieties of fine cabinet woods. One of them is new, its principal qualification having only recently been discovered. It is called San Juan wood and is said to be practically fire proof. It resembles satinwood and is capable of a high polish, greatly resembling white mahogany. Another useful wood is called tree, especially valuable for pulp in wharves, inasmuch as insects will not attack it.

The junco fibre, from which Panama hats are made, and other forest products also form an interesting exhibit.

In the Honduras fruit display at the world's fair are banana plants in all stages, showing the rapid growth of this plant. Every day new plants will be started, to show how rapidly they grow by comparison. It will almost be a case of bananas grown while you wait.

Honduras has a fine mineral exhibit also, containing gold, silver, copper and iron. A feature of this exhibit is the wonderful magnetic iron which is found in such large quantities in Honduras. It often runs as high as 70 per cent pure iron.

The Color Question
Is causing a great deal of argument all over the country. No question down our way. Colors don't run in our laundry. TROY LAUNDRY, 166 Main Street, Telephones 192 and 193, 3 rings.

A REBUKE.

A New York woman relates an interesting story of the American Duchess of Marlborough. The duchess, according to the story, was walking in Bloomsbury Park when one of the villagers of Wootton Bassett met her. This villager had just been married, and his bride was with him. He had the bad taste, after introducing the young woman, to add: "A poor thing, but my own, Your Grace."

The duchess frowned at this inapt quotation. She turned to the embarrassed bride and said: "You might say now of your husband, truthfully: 'A poor thing, but my own.'"

MEN'S
\$15
SUITS.

The great Fifteen Dollar suits
now on show at

Barton's Store

are great sellers. They are elegantly tailored and they are suits you don't meet every day.

Why, sir, suits of the same value are sold elsewhere at more money. They come in single or double breasted styles, collars hug the neck closely, trousers cut right, and no single kink omitted. Come, see the suits.

Barton & Co., 45-47 MAIN STREET.

One Priced Clothiers

SPRING and SARSAPARILLA

ARE almost synonymous terms, and Dr. Cooper's Sarsaparilla and Celery Compound is the most energetic alternative in existence. It is composed of Sarsaparilla, Celery, Yellow Dock, Burdock, and other purifying roots and flowers. A cure for all blood diseases, costing but \$1 the bottle, six bottles for \$5.

SCHRAMM'S

WHERE THE CARS STOP.

BABY SHOES.

75 cts. Pair.

Dongola Lace, 2 1/2 to 5 1/2.

85 cts. Pair.

Dongola, Vesting top, 2 1/2 to 5 1/2.

\$1.00 Pair.

Kid Turned, 2 1/2 to 6.

\$1.10 Pair.

Kid Pat. tip, Vel. inlaid, 2 1/2 to 5 1/2.

\$1.25 Pair.

Kid Pat. tip Button, 2 1/2 to 5 1/2.

THE MOORE
SHOE CO.,

258 S. Main St.,

Sign of
THE BIG SHOE.