

# The St. Louis Pike, a One Mile Trip Around the World

THE St. Louis world's fair hopes to give the public an example of the "warmest thing that ever came down the pike" in the Pike itself. Whether this rather bad pun was the reason for giving the said Pike its designation or whether it was named for the famous Pike county,

to gaze on a reproduction of a Japanese village, to behold the Boer war again fought over, to witness the principal battles in which Uncle Sam has engaged, to travel in twenty minutes from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur and to wind up by literally going through hell and heaven, and that without the inconvenience of dying—these are some

of the famous Galveston storm. Here we are introduced to all the horrors of the submerged Texas port without any of the dangers. There is real water that comes with a terrible swish and roar. But we are rescued and pass on. Who has not longed to witness a modern naval battle—that is, if there were no danger of the spectator being

Now for land fighting. Just across the street—pardon me, the Pike—is the Battle of the Marston. Here are reproduced the most famous encounters of American history—Yorktown, New Orleans, Buena Vista, Gettysburg, Manassas and others. Here are scenes to stir the blood and the hair as well. The patriotic Yankee heart gets into action as its owner looks on the feats of arms that have lent luster to his country's history.

Now for the triumphs of peace. Adjoining Battle abbey is a genuine mining camp, such as is found in the Rocky mountains. Here one can observe all the processes of bringing gold from the earth, extracting it from the quartz, smelting it and making it ready for the mints or the arts.

It is a long cry from a Colorado mine

that was ancient even in the time of the Pharaohs. Back to the water. Here are more choice horrors. It is a whirlpool this time, through which we are sucked in a manner to make one dizzy, out of which we emerge to behold all sorts of strange and gruesome things.

A few steps farther and we are in the Orient. On one side is a typical Chinese village and on the other the famous streets of Cairo. These are genuine Chiniks, sent all the way from the Celestial Kingdom to entertain us. They have erected about them just such a town as they are accustomed to at home. We are almost apprehensive of being mobbed by Boxers, but we suffer nothing worse than the payment of a moderate admission fee.

We are delighted to find that Cairo is developing, this being just a little better than any other Cairo we ever visited.

Now for Russia. Taking a train at St. Petersburg, we are whirled 5,000 miles or more through Russia, with its picturesque villages of serfs, over the

abundant in contrast, for just across the way from this solemn and impressive scene is gay Paris, where the French life is literal and of the bon vivant order. Thence up in an airship, from whose height we behold the enchanting city spread beneath us. Here is Old St. Louis, and just beyond it is a typical Japanese village—tea houses, geisha girls, sparkling life, airy little houses, brilliantly colored scenery and all. We are veritably in the Land of the Rising Sun and expectantly listen to hear the crowds cheering in the streets over the latest Jap victory.

We have done the human; now for the animal. Who has not heard of Hagenbeck? Well, Hagenbeck is here, and more too. All the four footed world is before us arranged in zones, from the luxuriant tropics to the ice fields of the farthest north. And we shiver as we observe that there is absolutely nothing between us and the fierce beasts that hungrily gaze at us.

And now come the monsters of the deep. This is the famous concession known as Under and Over the Sea. Stepping into a submarine boat, the hatches are closed down, and in a moment we are descending into the bring at a velocity that would make a sea serpent dizzy. We behold the floor of the ocean and all the nightmare monsters that do there abide. Then we shoot upward, upward, upward, till we reach the surface, disembark, take an airship and return to the place of starting.

Passing through an Irish village, where the scenes and customs of the Emerald Isle are reproduced with perfection of lifelike detail, a wonderful panorama suddenly bursts upon the view. We are veritably facing the Tyrolean Alps. Description ceases here. We may chatter about other things, but before this beautiful spectacle the lips fall silent.

After doing the Pike, and likewise having it do us, we have traversed a street only a little more than a mile in length, yet we have literally gone around the world.

There are several other concessions on the ground that in their nature are really Pike features, though not situated on this already famous thoroughfare. Returning to the Skinker road, it is only a few rods to the spectacular trip from New York to the north pole. Here the arctic regions are reproduced in a manner to make one genuinely shiver. The icebergs are on hand with all their accompaniments, cold included. This trip freezes the blood in more ways than one.

A half mile or more up the Skinker road the Boer war is in progress, fought by the very burghers and Tommies who participated in the real thing. Generals Piet Cronje and Viljoen are here and British officers almost as famous. This is the real Transvaal, veldts, kopjes and all. The battle of Colenso and Cronje's last stand at Paardeburg are reproduced.

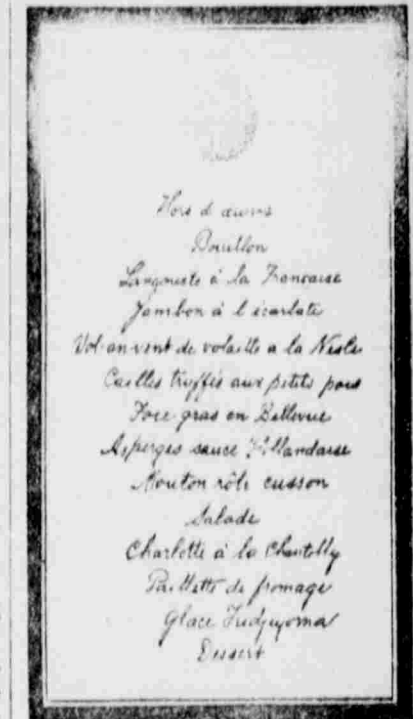
One of the most elaborate and unique exhibits in the entire exposition is that of the Philippines. Here hundreds of Filipino natives, some of them of the most savage sort, are grouped amid the exact surroundings that they know at home. Yet there is one exception. In their own land many of these people do not wear clothes. Since arriving at the fair they have been brought to see the importance of the sartorial end of civilization, so we can visit them without fear of undue shock to our sensibilities.

The Indian exhibit also furnishes a fine ethnological study of a fast disappearing race. The reproduction of ancient Jerusalem is as nearly perfect in detail as such an exhibition can well be made. This is certain to be one of the chief centers of interest in the entire fair, especially to those religiously inclined.

TRUMAN L. ELTON.

## THE MENU USED BY THE MIKADO OF JAPAN.

The army is not the only thing that has been modernized in the Flowery Kingdom. Judging by this menu the emperor's table is also very up to date. The particular menu here reproduced was that at a shooting luncheon given by the mikado to the Grand



Duke Cyril when he visited Tokyo a short time before the outbreak of the war. An interesting coincidence is that Cyril was carried to Japan by Admiral Alexieff's flagship, the Rossia, now a member of the Russian fleet fighting against the mikado. It will be noted that the next to the last item on the menu is "glace fudjyama," which is named for Japan's sacred mountain.

## THE MAN WHO GAVE HIS ART COLLECTION TO JAPAN'S WAR FUND.

Many men are patriotic enough to give their lives for their country, but few are sufficiently in love with their native land to sacrifice a fine museum for the purpose of helping out the national treasury. Mr. Kihachiro Okura, one of the financial magnates of Japan,



the man who recently turned over to the emperor what is probably the finest private art collection in the Flowery Kingdom with the stipulation that it be sold to swell the war fund, is here with his picture. Mr. Okura lives in Tokyo, and his museum, a splendid, three story building of brick and granite, adjoins his residence.

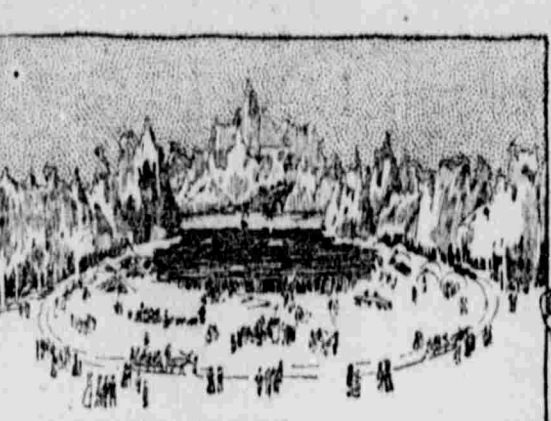
The whole of the officers of the mounted civil guard of Antwerp, excepting the commandant, have sent in their resignations owing to a recent order from the minister of war that the word of command is henceforth to be given in Flemish instead of French.



Ma, the management does not state. Possibly it was a combination of the two. At any rate the name is a happy and catchy one, and the thoroughfare bearing the classic title is bound to go down to fame along with the Skinker road as among the most celebrated thoroughfares known to history.

The aim of those in charge of the fair has been to make the street of emporiums, as the Pike is officially known, an instructive and artistic feature rather than a merely entertaining one, to combine education with novelty and beauty with startling sensation. In a word, the idea has been to make the Pike more dignified and more an integral part of the exposition than other similar departments of past fairs. This has been done without sacrificing its attractiveness. The street, which is a mile in length, is in the very forefront of the grounds, so that three of the chief entrances lead past or through it. Thus it will be literally impossible for most people to see the fair without becoming "pikers."

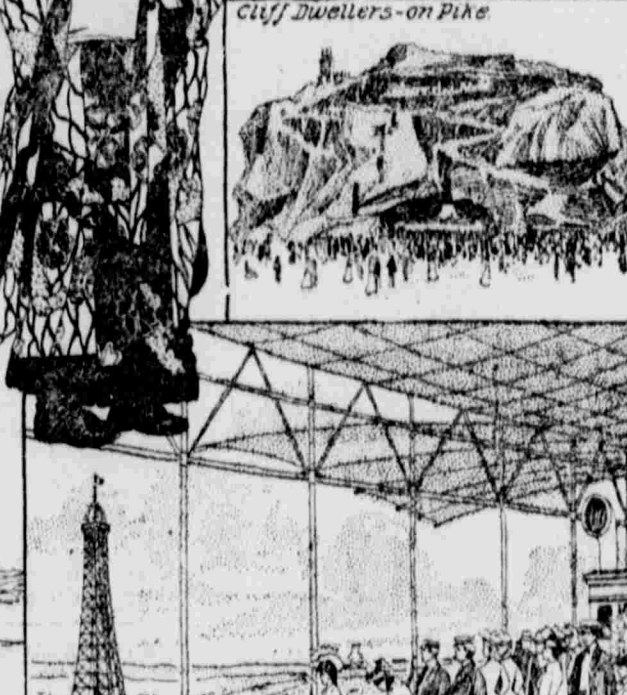
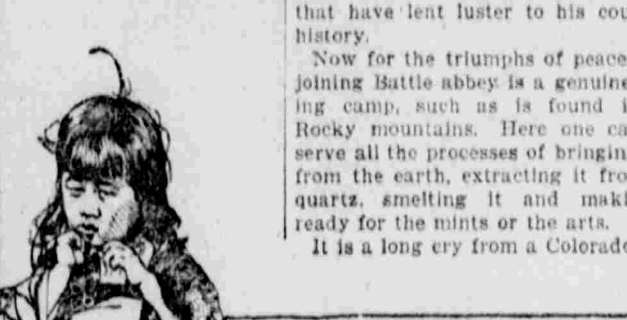
Mountains, climates, oceans and countries have been manufactured on the street with a recklessness and facility that make the Creation, which is one of the Pike features, seem a matter of course. To create a world in six days does not seem so marvelous when most of its principal features, from the top of the Alps to the bottom of the south sea islands, have been manufactured out of paper mache and stucco in a few months. To look down from a great height on a cardboard Paris, to see a naval fight in full progress, to go down in a submarine boat and witness great sea monsters with people eyes just outside the portholes,



Russian Windmill.



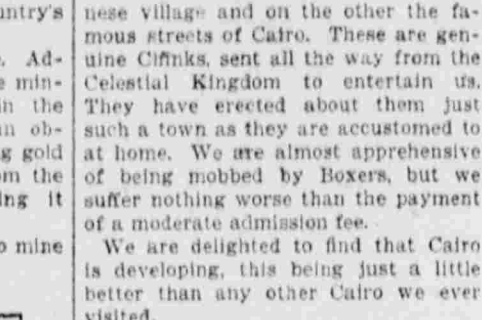
of the sensational features that await the visitor to the magic street known as the Pike. Suppose we pay this wonderful visit. Starting from the famous Skinker road, we first encounter the fire fighters. A six story building is burning. With clang and rattle of hoots come the fire companies. House is attached, and soon several streams are playing on the flames. Women appear at upstairs windows, and thrilling scenes are made. From fire to flood. The next scene is



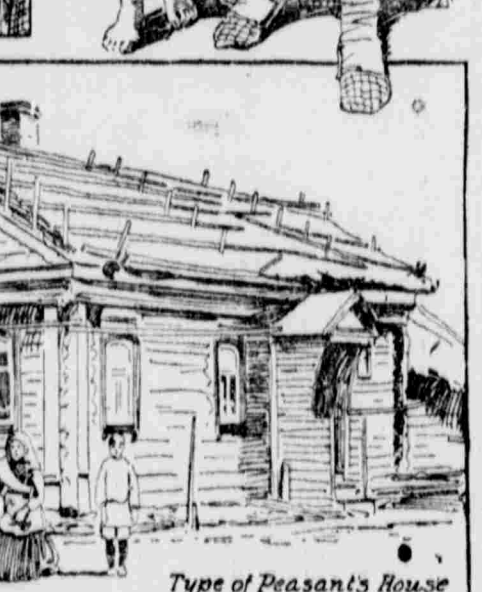
Type of Peasant's House in Russian Village.



to the south sea islands—that is, anywhere except on the Pike; here it is only a few steps till we are in savage and tropic surroundings, and without the seasickness of an ocean voyage. Another transition, and we are back in Colorado, but it is the Colorado of thousands of years ago. This is an other civilization, long antedating even the Indians. We are among the cliff dwellers, where men lived in skyscrapers made by nature. Far up the walls of rock are doors leading to dwellings out of reach of hostile man and beast. On the backs of real burros, up a real mountain trail, we are borne to a city



Type of Peasant's House in Russian Village.



mountain, that divide two continents, through the vast steppes of Siberia peopled by nomadic tribes in variegated costumes, past the shores of Lake Baikal, on over hill and plain to Harbin, to Mukden and at last to Port Arthur, where the view is so realistic that we can almost imagine we hear the bursting of Jap shells over the beleaguered port of the far east. These Slav scenes are typical. There really is not time to see all. Here is the Creation, where in gorgeous panorama are illustrated the six days in which Jehovah fashioned the earth and those that dwell thereon. The Pike

## HOW WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER MEN HOLD HIGH JINKS

All over the land, the newspaper boys are celebrating the advent of spring and the passing of winter, with their customary exuberance. In Salt Lake the flow of the spirit will break forth in the "Ham Show." In Washington the other night, the famous "Gridiron" club, which comprises the correspondents of all of the papers, as well as the local sports, had a "hurrah," which was talked of the nation over. Several members of the supreme court and many senators and congressmen were present as guests. Seeing that the eastern papers containing full accounts of the affair have been here several days, it is remarkable that the event has escaped being redated and published in a telegraphic "special" to the Tribune. The following extract is taken from the New York Herald account:

"When the dinner was at its height the chief of the supreme court announced the entrance of the chief justice and the associate justices, and a column of nine stately figures, clad in black gowns, marched slowly in and bowed while the chief opened court."

## TURNED INTO MINSTREL SHOW.

In a flash the court was turned into a minstrel show, while Justices Harlan and Brewer gaped and then burst into uproarious laughter. There were two tambourines, two bones, an interloper and four justices. Here is some of the conversation which ensued:

Interloper—You seem to take a great interest in Mr. Hearst's candidacy. Mr. Justice Randolph.

Interloper—Oh, yes, I heard a conundrum about it the other day.

Interloper—Hearst a conundrum—that is interesting. What was it?

Interloper—Why is Hearst a chase after the Democratic nomination like living at a hotel on the American plan?

Interloper—Well, really, I don't know. Why?

Interloper—Because you pay for it whether you get it or not.

Interloper—Mr. Justice Snyder, I am sure that the president is going to give the pensions to first voters.

Interloper—Speaking about judges, what is your opinion of Judge Parker, Mr. Justice Wynne?

Interloper—He doesn't seem very talkative. Still, the Republicans are going to give him a "Don't" Platt is going to give him a "frank" so he can express an opinion.

Interloper—Mr. Justice Snyder, you appear to have something on your mind?

Snyder—I was just thinking of the re-

## WORLD'S FAIR NEWS NOTES.

The Corcoran Cadet Corps, of Washington, D. C., will camp at the world's fair next fall.

A clock 300 years old and constructed entirely of wood will be shown at the world's fair.

Miss Ella Barrett of Solomon, Kans., will exhibit at the world's fair, a table cloth valued at \$500.

The Canadian Ticket Agents' association will visit the world's fair in a body during the week of May 15.

Nine cars of exhibits from the republic of Mexico have already arrived at St. Louis where the world's fair commissioners proceeded there.

The largest electrical switchboard in the world, from which will be operated the enormous power for the exposition will be in the palace of machinery at 8. Louis.

Sir Hugh Gilzen-Reid, of London, England, founder and first president of the Institute of Journalists, will preside at the world's Press parliament at the world's fair.

The Michigan building at the world's fair will be dedicated May 2 with appropriate ceremonies. Gov. Bliss and his staff accompanied by a number of prominent citizens will attend.

Oregon's state building at the world's fair is a reproduction of old Fort Clatsop, a log structure built from Oregon timber and adorned by a large corral formed by upright cedar posts.

A novel exhibit of an enameled ware manufacturing company of Sheboygan, Wis., in the manufactures building at the world's fair, is a monster tea kettle made of wood. The kettle is 10 feet in diameter and eight feet high. It is coated with blue enamel.

A system of sub-surface irrigation has been installed in the garden surrounding the British building at the world's fair. This plan of irrigation will keep the lawn and flower beds green and bright in the hottest, driest weather.

The exercises in celebration of Cincinnati day at the world's fair will include addresses by Senator Foraker, Congressman Longworth, Mayor Fleischman of Cincinnati and Hon. Judson Harmon, United States attorney general under President Cleveland.

Steam was turned into the cylinders of the big Allis-Chalmers engine at the world's fair for the first time a few days ago and the largest steam engine in the world was set in motion. Its speed is 72 revolutions a minute and its generating force 5,000 horse power.

In the Forestry building at the world's fair is an exhibit from a farm near Petersburg, Ind., of two remarkable beech trees. They are called "Twins Beches." They are separate trees, between which a horseman can ride, but 20 feet above the ground they are joined together, forming one top and making a unique arch.

Seventeen stations, two of them being large terminal pavilions with off-

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# WALL PAPER!!

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## Bargain Sale Next Week

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OUR STOCK IS THE LARGEST and PRICES THE LOWEST. . . .

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