

SIGHTS AT THE FAIR.

LEADING FEATURES OF THE BIG ST. LOUIS SHOW.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition Is a Soul-Awakening Spectacle and a Monument to Human Progress—Whole World Marvels at Its Greatness

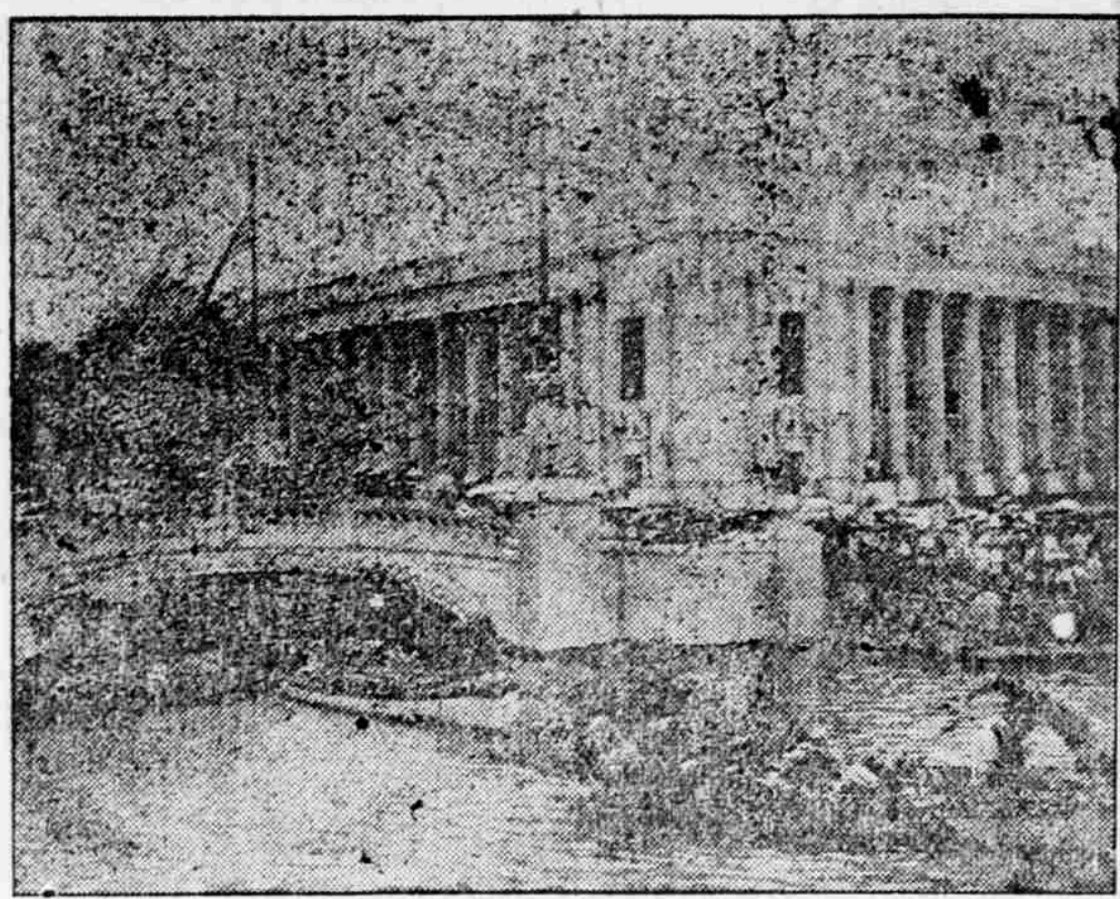
St. Louis correspondence:

What the world has been looking forward to for half a dozen years and what all civilization will be talking about for generations to come is the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, now seen in all its glory, at St. Louis. It is a soul-awakening spectacle, a monument to human progress, an epoch in industrial history and an achievement, par excellence, of art.

Over seven million persons visited the World's Fair in the first half of its existence, and not one visitor went away but who proclaimed the wonders of the sights beheld. Those who come later and again will have more to see for the grandeur of the enterprise grows as its age matures.

Late summer, autumn and fall are the seasons that will bring many millions more of visitors and when the gates of the exposition close on Dec. 1 the world will have gotten its full share of the benefits accruing from the expenditure of the enormous sum of \$50,000,000 and the employment of the best artists and artisans in the entire world.

Covering 1,240 acres, nearly a third of which is woodland, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition extends from the western limits of St. Louis city into St. Louis county, occupying a site which is one-



WATER PAGEANT ON TRANSPORTATION DAY.

and comes from the taps as clear as crystal. The hospital service has been arranged so that emergency cases can be treated within a very few minutes after a call is sent in. As a precaution that persons may not be overcome by fatigue, hundreds of retreats and resting places have been provided, so that no matter where a visitor may be he can find a place to sit down and recuperate at any hour. All food supplied to restaurants is rigorously inspected and supervision is also maintained over the liquid refreshments.

Transportation to the grounds is furnished by two street railroad systems, two steam railroad systems and several automobile lines. The traffic arrangements are such that no matter how large the crowd there is no difficulty in handling them.

The enterprise of St. Louisians solved the hotel problem by erecting a number of commodious and attractive hostels and the World's Fair management supplanted these by constructing the Inside Inn, which, as its name implies, is within the site. Here 6,000 persons can be accommodated without crowding, and the rates, which are supervised by the Exposition, are within the reach of all.

Many visitors to the grounds declare the Palace of Education the most artistic of all the exhibit buildings. It covers over nine acres, and the entire field of education has been covered. Congress appropriated \$100,000 especially for this exhibit.

The central art palace, which is a permanent fireproof structure built of gray stone, is supplemented by two side pavilions and a hall of sculpture built of brick and staff. The three larger buildings cover more than five acres. Almost every civilized country in the world has space in the art buildings. The Liberal Arts palace contains the treasures of art, science and industry as applied to the every-day needs of mankind. The building is the same size as the Palace of Education and presents an imposing architectural appearance. From many countries are exhibits sent to rival those produced in the United States.

Two buildings are occupied by the department of manufactures, the Palace of Varied Industries and the Palace of Manufactures; each of these buildings is 1,200 feet long by 525 feet wide. The word "Manufactures" represents a regiment of the industrial arts and crafts. This department is especially noticeable for its representative foreign exhibits and in this respect greatly surpasses the great exhibit at Paris in 1900.

Force and power have a home in the Palace of Machinery, which covers ten acres, and is one thousand feet long by 525 feet wide. Here are shown the methods of developing and transmitting power, and the methods of constructing every variety of machinery. Forty thousand horses pulling together represent the power used on the World's Fair grounds. Such lines of engines and dynamos have never been seen. Included in the group is a modern steam turbine of 8,000 horse power and a gas motor of 3,000 horse power.

In a palace of Corinthian Architecture, a part of the main picture. Electricity has its home. The structure is the same size as the home of Education and costs \$415,000. All classes of machinery for the generation and utilization of electrical



GROUP OF PUEBLO INDIANS.

half level plain and the other hill and valley.

Could one look into this World's Fair city from a great height the effect would be that of many glistening white stones set within a border of emeralds. Chicago boasted of the lake that formed the background of the Columbian picture, St. Louis points to the soft verdure that rests the eye when turned from the decorative works.

In these grounds are over 300 buildings. Among them are thirteen main exhibit palaces and several lesser ones, fifty buildings erected by States, a score constructed by foreign governments, ten large stone structures leased from Washington University, perhaps a hundred unique structures in which concessionaires give entertainment, several villages, inhabited by Filipinos and other representatives from beyond the seas; fire engine houses, hospitals, booths almost without number, camping grounds and a large athletic field on which the famous Olympic games are held.

Visitors to the site are carried from one point to another by several different methods. Chief of these is the intramural railroad, with electricity as the

is the primitive appliances of a hundred years ago. A central exhibit is an immense locomotive upon a turntable, which slowly revolves. The wheels of this giant turn at a rate which, were the locomotive on a level track would give it a speed of eighty miles an hour. Marine and aerial navigation are features.

The largest of all the exhibit palaces is the home of agriculture, which covers over twenty-three acres. This building is in the western portion of the grounds and forms the center of a second picture, being surrounded by immense beds of flowers, one of which, devoted to roses alone, occupies six acres. Special features are the crops of the United States, which have never before been demonstrated at any exposition. In the Palace of Horticulture the rivalry among States is so keen that the horticultural display has been made the finest ever witnessed in the world's history. An extensive outdoor display supplements that within the walls.

The Mines and Metallurgy Palace covers about nine acres and is the largest structure provided for mines and mining by any exposition. Like other buildings it teems with life. Methods of delving beneath the surface are exhibited as well as the ores and metals that are found. A supplemental exhibit, out of doors, shows the manner in which oil derricks are operated, how machines are used for crushing ore and an underground mine in operation.

The United States government building occupies an elevated site just south of



SOUTH AFRICAN PYGMIES.

the main picture of the Exposition. The great central dome of the government building is visible from the very center of the Fair, looking across the picturesque sunken garden that lies between the Palaces of Mines and Metallurgy and Liberal Arts. This government building is the largest structure ever provided at an exposition by the Federal government. In this building are installed the exhibits of all the executive departments of the government, and space is also devoted to the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institute and the Bureau of American Republics. The building is a vast storehouse of an endless variety of treasures dear to the heart of every true American.

Passing out at an end of the government building one sees the Government Fisheries office, which is devoted exclusively to the display and exploitation of the United States Fish Commission's enterprises and the exhibition of food fishes and shellfish. Specimens of fishes from river and sea, lake and brook, from far and near, are displayed here, swimming in huge tanks which are supplied with fresh or salt water to suit the habits of the species which they contain. Hatching apparatus of various kinds is on exhibition.

JOHN C. SMALL.

Origin of "Tip."

Apropos of the question whether it were better "to tip or not to tip" waiters, the origin of the odd little word, which so greatly influences the treatment of man in public dining houses, goes back a couple of centuries to the coffee houses of England.

At the doors of the eating rooms a brass-bound box with lock and key was hung up, and into the slit at the top customers were expected to drop a coin for the waiter "To Insure Promptness," according to the phrase engraved upon it. Hence the word "Tip" spelled from the initial letters of the three words on the box, and ever since used to express the fee of waiters.

interest in the outcome is at the same pitch as it was four years ago. That the interest will be less this year than it was then can hardly be anticipated.

Strenuous for the Sheriff.

"What are you grinning about, Uncle Jeff?"

"Can't help it, sah. De sheriff has seized all my belongin's."

"And are you going to kick?"

"No, but de belongin's will. All I own is a mule."

MOB BURNS NEGROES.

TWO BLACK MEN MEET SUMMARY VENGEANCE.

Are Put to Death Where They Had Killed Whole Family and Then Fired Home—Guard of Soldiers Routed Because Unarmed.

Dragged from the courthouse, after a determined mob had overpowered a heavy military guard, Paul Reed and Will Cato, negroes, two of the principals in the murder and burning of Henry Hodges and wife and three children, were taken to the home of their victims two miles from Statesboro, Ga., and burned to a stake about 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

As the two men, their clothing saturated with kerosene, writhed and twisted in their agony and screamed to heaven for the mercy that the mob would not show, the perpetrators stood by and cheered as the flames slowly but surely licked out the lives of the murderers.

The mob instead of showing mercy hurried burning embers at the suffering men every time one of them twisted in his efforts to get away from the fiery tongues which leaped upon them from every side.

Just before the torch was applied to the brush pile which had been built about the victims a photographer was called from the crowd and as the facts were ignited the camera snapped a picture of the horrible scene.

Troops Have Unloaded Guns.

The mob's struggle to get the men was desperate and persistent. The military guard was charged again and again but the mob was bayoneted back, many being hurt. It was wondered at that the troops did not open fire on the mob, and the reason was not discovered until one of the mob grabbed a gun, broke it open and saw that it was not loaded. It was quickly passed from lip to lip that the guns did not contain cartridges and then the mob, gathering itself together, made a final desperate charge on the militia, overpowered the troops, entered the court house and pounced upon the crouching forms of the terror-stricken negroes, dragging them out into the streets, over rough roads to their doom.

The forenoon had passed quietly, the trial of Paul Reed, the ringleader in the murder, being concluded and a verdict of guilty rendered. Both he and Will Cato, found guilty the day before, were sentenced to hang September 9.

Family of Five Slain.

The murder of the five members of the Hodges family, for which Reed and Cato were lynched, was an extremely brutal crime. Hodges was a resident of Statesboro and had a country home six miles from the town. On the evening of the murder he drove to the home of a neighbor to get one of his children, a little girl, who had been passing the day there. The last seen of him and the child alive by friendly eyes was when he climbed into his buggy with the little one and started home. About midnight it was discovered that the Hodges home was on fire. The blaze had made such headway that nothing could be done to stop it and the house was burned to the ground. As none of the members of the family was seen about the place the neighbors supposed that Hodges had taken his wife and children back to Statesboro.

Inspection of the ruins next morning brought to light the bodies of the five victims. The head of Mr. Hodges was crushed in, as though he had been struck with an ax, and the head and body of Mrs. Hodges showed marks of bruises. The little girl had been horribly mutilated. The bodies of the other two children showed no marks of violence, their positions indicating that they had been burned to death while asleep.



Almost every day brings some better reports regarding the outlook for general trade.

From \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 is the estimated cost of the proposed freight tunnel system for Philadelphia.

The directors of the Panama Railroad have elected Adolph J. G. Walker chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

The rate across Lake Michigan from Chicago to St. Joseph, about sixty miles, has been cut by competition to 50 cents each way.

The Southern Pacific Railway has been installing the block signal system on its lines in Texas between Houston and New Orleans.

The report of earnings of the Lake Shore for the year ended June 30 show an increase of about \$100,000 over the figures of the previous year.

The Central Passenger Association roads have voted to continue to run coach excursions to St. Louis during the month of September.

Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be asked to authorize the issue of \$5,550,000 of the 3 per cent bonds of 1899.

After conferences covering two or three months officers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad agreed to advance the wages of locomotive firemen 3 per cent per month. About 400 men are affected by the increase, which becomes effective at once.

POLITICS OF THE DAY

Consistency Is a Jewel.

A politician of the ordinary type is often inconsistent in what he does or says, but when he rises in the scale and aspires to be known as a statesman, his actions and speeches are scanned more closely, and any inconsistency he exhibits at once lowers him in the estimation of the people.

It is reported that President Roosevelt is very much incensed at the criticism of his words, acts and writings that are constantly appearing in the newspapers. He resents the strictures that have been heaped upon him, and yet he should be the last man to do so, for he has been unsparing in his review of others' actions, and has been the first to call attention to their mistakes or inconsistencies. Yet consistency has not been one of the jewels in President Roosevelt's casket, for no public man has been on more sides of many important issues than he has.

He has been a free trader and a tariff reformer, and now has settled down into a "stand-patter" for this campaign or until he changes his mind again. In his speech at Logansport, Ind., Sept. 3, 1902, he said:

"What we really need in this country is to treat the tariff as a business proposition and not from the stand-

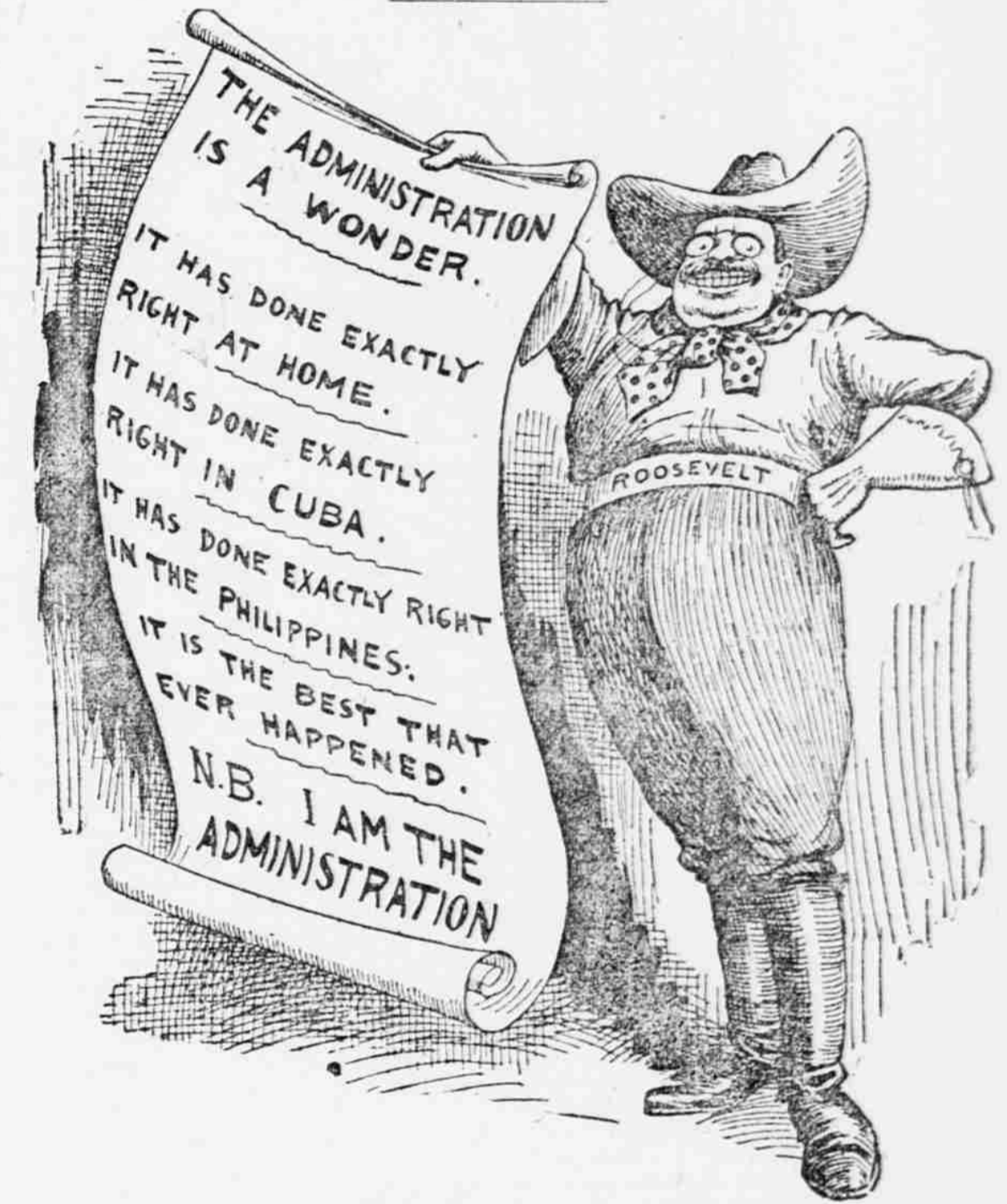
protection and trust high prices, his next message to Congress may recommend tariff reform. Who can foretell what President Roosevelt will do?"

The Tariff on Meat.

The packers' strike and the increased cost of beef and other meat, brings the people face to face with one of the excrescences of the tariff. The rate of duty on beef, pork and mutton is two cents a pound and on preserved meats, such as ham and bacon, five cents a pound. When the market for cattle, hogs, sheep or beef, pork and mutton is in a normal condition there would be no competition from such foreign products. If no tariff was imposed, in times of stress like the present meat would be shipped from Canada and Argentina and the Australian meat would find its way to the Pacific ports.

This competition would keep the beef barons within bounds instead of allowing them free scope to put prices up. There is no fear of the Australian and Argentine meat competing with our stock growers in ordinary times, the distances and expense of refrigerator ships coming six or seven thousand miles is too great. The amount of such importations from Canada would affect very little, if any,

TEDDY'S ACCEPTANCE.



Mr. Roosevelt Modestly Replies to the Notification of His Nomination. —Rocky Mountain News.

point of any political party. . . . A nation like ours can adjust its business after a fashion to any kind of a tariff. But neither our nation nor any other can stand the ruinous policy of readjusting its business to radical changes in the tariff at short intervals. This is more true now than ever it was before, for, owing to the immense extent and variety of our products, the tariff schedules of to-day carry rates of duty on more than 400 articles."

Then he was for reforming the tariff by changing the schedule after preliminary inquiry by a commission of non-partisan experts, but after finding that such a plan was impracticable he abandoned it. Since then he has been wobbling, but now in his address accepting the nomination for President he declares:

"We have enacted a tariff law under which during the past few years the country has attained a height of material well-being never before reached. Wages are higher than ever before. That whenever the need arises there should be a readjustment of the tariff schedules is undoubted; but such changes can with safety be made only by those whose devotion to the principle of a protective tariff is beyond question; for otherwise the changes would amount not to readjustment but to repeal. The readjustment when made must maintain and not destroy the protective principle."

If those inconsistent statements mean anything they must be interpreted to signify that if the schedules should be revised, rates should be increased, for that is what the protectionists believe and President Roosevelt is now evidently in full communion with the stand-patters.

Perhaps this evolution of President Roosevelt to protection has been necessary for his political safety. When he was temporizing with the "Iowa Idea" the Protective Tariff League threatened to defeat his renomination, but he capitulated after a show of opposition that only made his action the more inconsistent. Being such an enthusiast on any new theory he adopts, President Roosevelt will, for the time, be the most ardent protectionist, but the voters indicate they are tired of

the great Chicago markets and those like Kansas City and Omaha not at all.

But the tariff on meat does allow the packers' trust to obtain higher prices for its products from the consumers, although it does not add to the price paid to the farmers and stock growers for their stock. American beef is sold cheaper in England than in New York, because the tariff prevents competition here, while in England all the producing countries have to sell on the same basis.

Yet the protectionists pretend that the tariff on meat is to protect the farmers, when in fact it protects the beef barons.

Political Brevities.

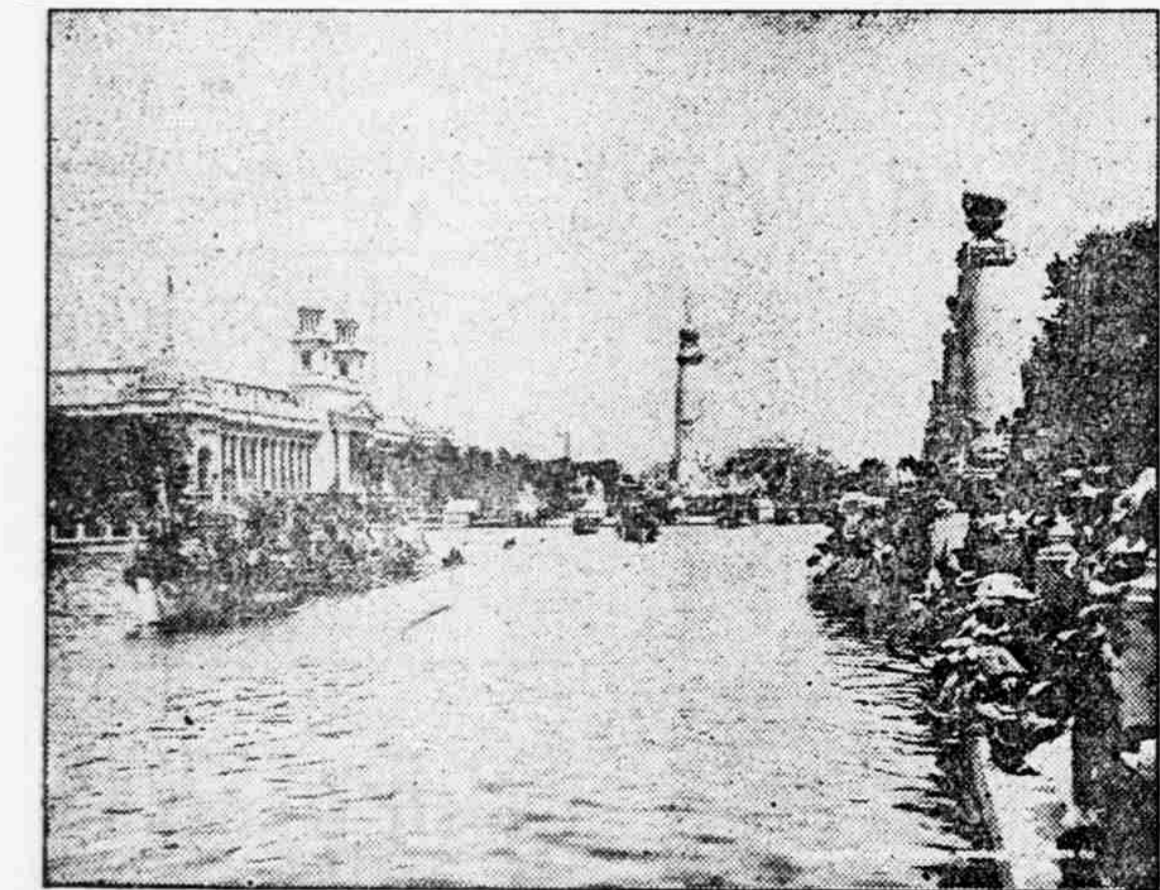
If everyone will reduce the quantity of beef they eat for a month or two the beef trust will soon reduce prices and be anxious to sell at a reasonable price.

The "money issue" in this campaign, that the Republicans must explain, is how the man with a small income and a large family can make both ends meet, with high trust prices and wages being reduced.

The effort of the beef trust and the cotton manufacturers to reduce wages can hardly make their striking employees believe that "a Republican tariff has always been followed by business prosperity," as the Republican platform declares.

Amos Henry Jackson, Republican, who represents the Thirteenth Ohio District in Congress, when notified by a committee of his renomination declined to accept. Amos found the Republican majority in Congress more than he could stand and will support Judge Parker and help to install a "safe and sound" administration.

The difference between the Missouri Democrats and the "grafting" Republicans of Pennsylvania and other Republican States is, that Missouri has punished her grafters and rewarded the man who prosecuted them, while the Republicans have offered a premium for dishonesty by keeping their grafters in office and being in league with the rogues that are plundering the people.



GRAND BASIN DURING THE GREAT WATER PARADE.

motive power, which winds in and out, stations being placed near all points of interest. Another form is the gondolas and electric launches which patrol the lagoons. Jimikshas and roller chairs comprise the third form and a miniature railroad is a fourth.

In constructing this World's Fair special attention has been given to the health of visitors. All water is filtered

energy are here exhibited, the majority of them in motion.

Fifteen and six-tenths acres are covered by the Palace of Transportation which is 1,300 feet long by 559 feet wide. In this great structure the modern methods of transportation that have revolutionized the commercial world are shown, and in marked contrast with the wonderful machine used for locomotion to-day,

POPULAR VOTE IN NOVEMBER. It Is Expected to Reach Well Above 15,000,000 Mark.

In 1884 the popular vote of the United States at a presidential election crossed the ten million mark for the first time. This fall the total vote may be expected to reach well above 15,000,000. Just how much beyond that figure it will go would be hard to say, at least until the campaign has developed, and the extent of popular interest in the election can be better gauged.

It is a well-remembered fact that the

total vote in 1900 was only a few thousand larger than the vote in 1896, the figures having been respectively 13,959,453 and 13,923,102. The last election was a very tame one, of course, while the one four years earlier had been the most hotly fought since the war. Between 1884 and 1892 there was an increase of just about 2,000,000 votes, and between 1892 and 1900 there was practically the same increase. At the rate of a million votes normal increase every four years we could expect a vote of approximately 15,000,000 this fall, providing that the