Tels. 618-694. WE CLOSE SATURDAYS AT 6 P. M. Bee, April 30, 1903.

Infant's and Children's Dresses

Dainty and pretty little slips and dresses of white nainsook and lawn, in all sorts of cunning styles—in sizes up to three years.

LONG SLIPS—
At 35c—of nainsook, neatly finished with hemstitching.
At 50c—of nainsook, bishop style, daintily finished with narrow embroidery edging.
At 75c—several styles of fine nainsook, daintily trimmed with tucks, hemstitching, lace and embroidery.
Other styles ranging in price from 85c to $6.00 each.
SHORT DRESSES—
At 50c—of nainsook, bishop style, neck and armholes finished with embroidery.
At 75c—of nainsook, yoke of tucks, finished with narrow embroidery.
Other styles range in price from 85c to $5.00 each.
Special in short dresses, reduced from $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 to 75c each.
Sizes are 2 years and 3 years.
These little dresses are made of fine nainsook, neatly trimmed with lace, embroidery and hemstitching.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.
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regular army officers who controlled it could hope for. There have been many military parades that revealed more men in line—there may have been some that were as gorgeous to look upon, but it is doubtful if there ever have been any that were more carefully handled or more superbly managed than the one of this morning.

A heavy rain which fell at 3 o'clock in the morning disposed of the heavy dust and, save the one feature of weather, all things were favorable for the great parade, which was witnessed by 145,000 persons.

The sight of the marching thousands from the point occupied by President Roosevelt's reviewing stand was one long to be remembered. For a half mile to left, for an equal distance to the right, the winding column was in complete view. The swinging ranks, rising and falling in perfect time, were moving rapidly on, while the flashing steel, the glittering buckles and buttons, the tossing plumes, waving banners and martial music made a picture of the bloom and the beauty of battle, the splendor of war, that could not be surpassed.

Watched Eagerly by President.

To a man with a soldier's soul there is no sight so fascinating as a marching army of well trained men and the president watched the march past with eager attention. From end to end of the line of march the cheers of the immense crowd were as cordial as President Roosevelt's approval. The parade in all features was a most beautiful and imposing inaugural of the ceremonies. Although Adjutant General Henry C. Corbin was the grand marshal, the chief figure of the parade, and all things done received his sanction, the active work of organizing the columns and managing the parade was done by Brigadier General John A. Johnston, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Goodwin, Ninth United States cavalry, General Corbin's chief of staff.

There were 11,000 men in line—3,100 regulars and 7,900 of the National Guard, New York being represented by 1,000 officers and men, Illinois 1,000, Iowa 960, Missouri 3,000, Oklahoma 200 and Ohio 1,000.

The formation throughout was in column of platoons, of all arms, at half distance, the infantry marching sixteen files and the cavalry twelve troopers front. The regular army division was ordered by General Corbin to be in position on the main drive of Forest park at 8:15 a. m. It was there to the minute. The divisional guards were to form in rear of the guards fifteen minutes later. Some regiments were prompt and others from fifteen to thirty minutes late. All, however, were ready to move long before the appointed time.

Question of Precedence.

While the National Guard were wheeling into line with the precision born of long acquaintance with the tactics over at Grand and Belle avenues, the sixty-four aides of the grand marshal were forming with careful attention to questions of chronology and geography. It was the intention that the aides should be arranged in each platoon, from right to left, and from the head to the rear of the column, in the order in which their states ratified the constitution, or were admitted into the union, or were organized as territories.

Lieutenant Stewart Heintzelman, Sixth United States cavalry, was the composite instructor in cavalry tactics, chronology and geography, and it is safe to say that throughout the entire dedication ceremonies there was no more difficult task than his. Among the sixty-four aides there were fifteen generals, thirty colonels, eight lieutenant colonels, six majors, two captains, two first lieutenants and one second lieutenant, and in all that array of martial possibilities there were not five who had any claim of possibility to stand above the foot of the chronological foot of the class. No sooner did the formation begin than the trouble commenced. The generals of the new western states yielded position to lieutenants of older commonwealths sorely against their will.

Ten thirty was the hour set for the start and at 10:30 it started. Prompt to the minute General Corbin gave the word and 100 aerial bombs flew into the clouds and their explosion was the signal that set the column into motion.

Order of the Parade.

Detachment of Local Police.
President Roosevelt, Grover Cleveland and Mr. Francis together in a Carriage.
Members of the Cabinet, Diplomats and other Distinguished Visitors in 127 Other Carriages.
Washington Marine Band.
The Grand Marshal, General Corbin, and His Twelve Aides.
Lieutenant Colonel Foster of the British Army.
Aides Representing the States and Territories in Chronological Order.
Major General Bates and Staff.
Division Staff.
First Regular Brigade, Comprising the First Battalion Engineers, Third Infantry and Twentieth Cavalry.
Second Brigade Regulars, Under Brigadier General Grant, Comprising the Seventh and Twenty-second Infantry and a Detachment from the Monitor Arkansas.
Mounted Engineers.
Eighth and Fourth Cavalry.
Battalion of Field Artillery, Comprising the Sixth, Seventh, Sixteenth and Twenty-Eighth Batteries.
Major General Roe of New York with His Staff, Governor Adrian of Connecticut and Governor Odell of New York.
National Guard and Governors of the Various States in the Following Order: New York, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Colorado, Utah and Oklahoma.

The line of march was west on Lindell boulevard from its intersection with Grand avenue, along the main drive to Forest park, to the entrace to the exposition grounds, where the column halted and stood at rest while the president and distinguished guests alighted from their carriages and took their places upon the reviewing stand. As soon as all had taken their places, the waiting soldiers came to "attention" and the march began.

The parade finished at 1:45.

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GORHAM SILVER POLISH
Contains no acids or injurious ingredients. Cleans as well as polishes. Does not cake
All responsible jewelers keep it 25 cents a package

CHIEF RECEIVES GROUNDS

Roosevelt, Cleveland and Others Speak at Formal Dedication Ceremony.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The doors of the Liberal Arts building were opened at 1 o'clock and at 2:15, when President Roosevelt entered the building, he was greeted by the cheers of 60,000 people.

At 2:25, when the assembly was called to order by President Francis, the noise was so great that his voice could not be heard twenty feet from the rostrum.

He introduced Cardinal Gibbons, who delivered the following invocation.

Carter Talks of History.

Following the invocation of the cardinal United States Senator Thomas H. Carter of the national commission, who acted as president of the day, was introduced. He spoke as follows:

When the treaty of cession was concluded President Jefferson represented less than 6,000,000 people. During these ceremonies President Roosevelt, the executive of over 80,000,000 freemen, will dedicate the buildings. The magical story of development puts to shame the creations of fiction. The contented and prosperous inhabitants of the Louisiana purchase today substantially equal in numbers three times the total population of the United States in 1800. The conquest of space, forests, streams and deserts and the founding of cities and states in waste places within this territory marks an advance unsurpassed in the history of human endeavor.

In the name of the national commission directed by congress to provide for the dedication ceremonies, I extend to you all a cordial welcome, and as responsive to this inspiring scene of peace and generous feeling I call upon the chorus to favor us with Beethoven's "Creation Hymn."

Francis Calls People Proud.

After the rendition of "The Heavens Proclaiming" by the chorus of 2,000 voices David R. Francis, president of the fair association, delivered the following address, presenting the buildings of the fair:

The people of the Louisiana purchase are proud of their membership in the federal union. They are grateful for the benefits that have flowed from a life under the enduring institutions formed by the founders of the republic. They congratulate their brethren on the position our country occupies among the nations of the earth and felicitate themselves on the part they have performed toward raising it to its present prestige and power.

They felt it a patriotic duty to fittingly commemorate the completion of the first century of their connection with the American republic and the rounding out of an important epoch in the life of the republic. In the discharge of that duty this exposition was conceived. The inhabitants of the fourteen states and two territories comprised within the purchase selected St. Louis as the scene of the celebration.

The universal exposition of 1904, when the date of opening rolls around, one year from today, will, with its buildings completed, its exhibits installed, be thoroughly prepared to receive the millions of visitors who will enter its gates.

The distinguished assemblage which honors us with its presence today can come nearer forming an adequate conception of the scope of the work by personal inspection than through the writings or illustrations of authors and designers, however great their talent may be.

To the president of the United States, to the accomplished representatives of foreign countries, to the chief executives of the sovereign states, to the senators and representatives of the national congress, to the great concourse of visitors here congregated, we extend greeting. If you are pleased with what has been accomplished, your approval is abundant reward for the labor we have performed.

We bear in mind and trust you do not overlook that this celebration is of no state, of no section, but of the entire country. It is our hope and our expectation that every section and every commonwealth, and in fact every community, will cherish a proprietary interest and lend helpful aid to this worthy undertaking, to the end that it may prove as nearly as may be commensurate with the country and the century whose achievements and advancement it is designed to commemorate.

And now, Mr. President, it is my pleasing privilege and high honor to present to you for dedication the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. May a high standard of citizenship and a broader humanity and the mission of the country whose worthy representative you are be sustained and fostered and promoted by the uses to which these structures are devoted. May the happiness of mankind be advanced and broadened by the lofty purposes that inspired this undertaking and moved our own and our sister countries to unite in its accomplishment.

Loud Cheers Greet President.

At the close of President Francis' address terrific cheers broke to greet President Roosevelt whose dedication address was as follows:

At the outset of my address let me recall to the minds of my hearers that the soil upon which we stand, before it was ours, was successively the possession of two mighty empires, Spain and France, whose sons made a deathless record of heroism in the early annals of the new world. No history of the western country can be written without paying heed to the wonderful part played therein in the early days by the soldiers, missionaries, explorers and traders, who did their work for the honor of the proud banners of France and Castile. While the settlers of English-speaking stock, and those of Dutch, German and Scandinavian origin who were associated with them, were still clinging close to the eastern seaboard, the pioneers of Spain and of France had penetrated deep into the hitherto unknown wilderness of the west and had wandered far and wide within the boundaries of what is now our mighty country. The very cities themselves—St. Louis, New Orleans, Santa Fe, New Mexico—bear witness by their titles to the nationalities of their founders. It was not until the revolution had begun that the English speaking settlers pushed west across the Alleghenies, and not until a century ago that they entered in to possess the land upon which we now stand.

One of Three Great Events.

We have met here today to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the event which more than any other, after the foundation of the government and always excepting its preservation, determined the character of our national life—determined that we should be a great expanding nation instead of relatively a small and stationary one.

Of course it was not with the Louisiana purchase that our career of expansion began. In the middle of the revolutionary war the Illinois region, including the present states of Illinois and Indiana, was added to our domain by force of arms, as a sequel to the adventurous expedition of George Rogers Clarke and his frontier riflemen. Later the treaties of Jay and Pinckney materially extended our real boundaries to the west. But none of these events was of so striking a character as to fix the popular imagination. The old thirteen colonies had always claimed that their rights stretched westward to the Mississippi, and vague and unreal though these claims were until made good by conquest, settlement and diplomacy, they still served to give the impression that the earliest westward movements of our people were little more than the filling in of already existing national boundaries.

But there could be no illusion about the acquisition of the vast territory beyond the Mississippi, stretching westward to the Pacific, which in that day was known as Louisiana. This immense region was admittedly the territory of a foreign power, of a European kingdom. None of our people had ever laid claim to a foot of it. Its acquisition could in no sense be treated as rounding out any existing claims. When we acquired it we made evident once for all that consciously and of set purpose we had embarked on a career of expansion, that we had taken our place among those daring and hardy nations who risk much with the hope and desire of winning high position among the great powers of the earth. As is so often the case in nature, the law of development of a living organism showed itself in its actual workings to be wiser than the wisdom of the wisest.

Expansion Greatest Work.

This work of expansion was by far the greatest work of our people during the years that intervened between the adoption of the constitution and the outbreak of the civil war. There were other questions of real moment and importance, and there were many which at the time seemed such to those engaged in answering them, but the greatest feat of our forefathers of those generations was the deed of the men who, with pack train or wagon train, on horseback, on foot, or by boat upon the waters, pushed the frontier ever westward across the continent.

Never before had the world seen the kind of national expansion which gave our people all that part of the American continent lying west of the thirteen original states; the greatest landmark in which was the Louisiana purchase. Our triumph in this process of expansion was indissolubly bound up with the success of our peculiar kind of federal government, and this success has been so complete that because of its completeness we now sometimes fail to appreciate not only the all-importance but the tremendous difficulty of the problem with which our nation was originally faced.

Forefathers Took Strange Task.

When our forefathers joined to call into being this nation they undertook a task for which there was but little encouraging precedent. The development of civilization from the earliest period seemed to show the truth of two propositions: In the first place, it had always proved exceedingly difficult to secure both freedom and strength in any government, and in the second place it had always proved well nigh impossible for a nation to expand without either breaking up or becoming a centralized tyranny. With the success of our effort to combine a strong and efficient national union, able to put down disorder at home and to maintain our honor and interest abroad, I have not now to deal. This success was signal and all-important, but it was by no means unprecedented in the same sense that our type of expansion was unprecedented. The history of Rome and of Greece illustrates very well the two types of expansion which had taken place in ancient time and which had been universally accepted as the only possible types up to the period when as a nation we ourselves began to take possession of this continent. The Grecian states performed remarkable feats of colonization, but each colony as soon as created became entirely independent of the mother states, and in after years was almost as apt to prove its enemy as its friend. Local self-government, local independence, was secured, but only by the absolute sacrifice of anything resembling national unity. In consequence, the Greek world, for all its wonderful brilliancy and the extraordinary artistic, literary and philosophical development which has made all mankind its debtors for the ages, was yet wholly unable to withstand a formidable foreign foe, save spasmodically. As soon as powerful, permanent empires arose on its outskirts the Greek states in the neighborhood of such empires fell under their sway. National power and greatness were completely sacrificed to local liberty.

Rome Overrides All.

With Rome the exact opposite occurred. The imperial city rose to absolute dominion over all the peoples of Italy and then expanded its rule over the entire civilized world by a process which kept the nation strong and united, but gave no room whatever for local liberty and self-government. All other cities and countries were subject to Rome. In consequence this great and masterful race of warriors, rulers, road builders and administrators stamped their indelible impress upon all the after life of our race, and yet let an over-centralization eat out the vitals of their empire until it became an empty shell; so that when the barbarians came they destroyed only what had already become worthless to the world.

The underlying viciousness of each type of expansion was plain enough, and the remedy now seems simple enough. But when the fathers of the republic first formulated the constitution under which we live this remedy was untried and no one could foretell how it would work. They themselves began the experiment almost immediately by adding new states to the original thirteen. Excellent people in the east viewed this initial expansion of the country with great alarm. Exactly as during the colonial period many good people in the mother country thought it highly important that settlers should be kept out of the Ohio valley in the interest of the fur companies, so after we had become a nation many good people on the Atlantic coast felt grave apprehension lest they might somehow be hurt by the westward growth of the nation. These good people shook their heads over the formation of states in the fertile Ohio valley which now forms part of the heart of our nation, and they declared that the destruction of the republic had been accomplished when through the Louisiana purchase we acquired nearly half of what is now that same republic's present territory. Neither was their feeling unnatural. Only the adventurous and the far-seeing can be expected heartily to welcome the process of expansion, for the nation that expands is a nation which is entering upon a great career, and with greatness there must of necessity come perils which daunt all save the most stout hearted.

Wilderness Becomes States.

We expanded by carving the wilderness into territories and out of these territories building new states when once they had received as permanent settlers a sufficient number of our own people. Being a practical nation, we have never tried to force on any section of our new territory an unsuitable form of government merely because it was suitable for another section under different conditions. Of the territory covered by the Louisiana purchase a portion was given statehood within a few years. Another portion has not been admitted to statehood, although a century has elapsed—although doubtless it soon will be. In each case we showed the practical governmental genius of our race by devising methods suitable to meet the actual existing needs; not by insisting upon the application of some abstract shibboleth to all our new possessions alike, no matter how incongruous this application might sometimes be.

Over by far the major part of the territory, however, our people spread in such numbers during the course of the nineteenth century that we were able to build up state after state, each with exactly the same complete local independence in all matters affecting purely its own domestic interests as in any of the original thirteen states—each owing the same absolute fealty to the union of all the states which each of the original thirteen states also owes—and finally each having the same proportional right to its share in shaping and directing the common policy of the union which is possessed by any other state, whether of the original thirteen or not.

Process Natural Order.

This process now seems to us part of the natural order of things, but it was wholly unknown until our own people devised it. It seems to us a mere matter of course, a matter of elementary right and justice, that in the deliberations of the national representative bodies the representatives of a state which came into the union but yesterday stand on a footing of exact and entire equality with those of the commonwealths whose sons once signed the Declaration of Independence. But this way of looking at the matter is purely modern, and in its origin purely American. When Washington during his presidency saw new states come into the union on a footing of complete equality with the old every European nation which had colonies still administered them as dependencies, and every other mother country treated the colonist not as a self-governing equal but as a subject.

The process which we began has since been followed by all the great peoples who were capable both of expansion and of self-government, and now the world accepts it as the natural process, as the rule; but a century and a quarter ago it was not merely exceptional; it was unknown.

This, then, is the great historic significance of the movement of continental expansion in which the Louisiana purchase was the most striking single achievement. It stands out in marked relief even among the feats of a nation of pioneers, a nation whose people have from the beginning been picked out by a process of natural selection from among the most enterprising individuals of the nations of western Europe. The acquisition of the territory is a credit to the broad and far-sighted statesmanship of the great statesmen to whom it was immediately due, and above all to the aggressive and masterful character of the hardy pioneer folk to whose restless energy these statesmen gave expression and direction, whom they followed rather than led. The history of the land comprised within the limits of the purchase is an epitome of the entire history of our people. Within these limits we have gradually built up state after state until now they many times over surpass in wealth, in population and in many-sided development the original thirteen states as they were when their delegates met in the continental congress. The people of these states have shown themselves mighty in war with their fellow man and mighty in strength to tame the rugged wilderness. They could not thus have conquered the forest and the prairie, the mountain and the desert, had they not possessed the great fighting virtues, the qualities which enable a people to overcome the forces of hostile men and hostile nature. On the other hand, they could not have used aright their conquest had they not in addition possessed the qualities of self-mastery and self-restraint, the power of acting in combination with their fellows, the power of yielding obedience to the law and of building up an orderly civilization. Courage and hardihood are indispensable virtues in a people, but the people which possesses no others can never rise high in the scale either of power or of culture. Great peoples must have in addition the governmental capacity which comes only when individuals fully recognize their duties to one another and to the whole body politic, and are able to join together in feats of constructive statesmanship and of honest and effective administration.

Pioneer Virtues Still Needed.

The old pioneer days are gone, with their roughness and their hardship, their incredible toil and their wild half-savage romance. But the need for the pioneer virtues remains the same as ever. The peculiar frontier conditions have vanished, but the manliness and stalwart hardihood of the frontiersmen can be given even freer scope under the conditions surrounding the complex industrialism of the present day. In this great region acquired for our people under the presidency of Jefferson, this region stretching from the gulf to the Canadian border, from the Mississippi to the Rockies, the material and social progress has been so vast that alike for weal and for woe its people now share the opportunities and bear the burdens common to the entire civilized world. The problems before us are fundamentally the same east and west of the Mississippi, in the new states and in the old, and exactly the same qualities are required for their successful solution.

We meet here today to commemorate a great event, an event which marks an era in statesmanship no less than in pioneering. It is fitting that we should pay our homage in words, but we must in honor make our words good by deeds. We have every right to take a just pride in the great deeds of our forefathers, but we show ourselves unworthy to be their descendants if we make what they did an excuse for our lying supine instead of an incentive to the effort to show ourselves by our acts worthy of them. In the administration of city, state and nation, in the management of our home life and the conduct of our business and social relations, we are bound to show certain high and fine qualities of character under penalty of seeing the whole heart of our civilization eaten out while the body still lives.

We justly pride ourselves on our marvelous material prosperity, and such prosperity must exist in order to establish a foundation upon which a higher life can be built; but unless we do in very fact build this higher life thereon the material prosperity itself will go for but very little. Now, in 1903, in the altered conditions, we must meet the changed and changing problems with the spirit shown by the men who in 1803 and in the subsequent years gained, explored, conquered and settled this vast territory, then a desert, now filled with thriving and populous states.

The old days were great because the men who lived in them had mighty qualities and we must make the new days great by showing these same qualities. We must insist upon courage and resolution, upon hardihood, tenacity and fertility in resource; we must insist upon the strong virile virtues, and we must insist no less upon the virtues of self-restraint, self-mastery, regard for the rights of others; we must show our abhorrence of cruelty, brutality and corruption, in public and in private life alike. If we come short in any of these qualities we shall measurably fail; and if, as I believe we surely shall, we develop these qualities in the future to an even greater degree than in the past, then in the century now beginning we shall make this republic the freest and most orderly, the most just and most mighty, nation which has ever come forth from the womb of time.

Cleveland Renews Prophesy.

Following the president's address the chorus rendered "Unfold Ye Portals."

Senator Carter then introduced ex-President Grover Cleveland, who spoke in part as follows:

The impressiveness of this occasion is greatly enhanced by reason of an atmosphere of prophecy's fulfillment which surrounds it. The treaty whose completion we commemorate today was itself a prophecy of our youthful nation's mighty growth. At its birth prophets in waiting joyously foretold the happiness which its future promised. He who was the chief actor for the United States in its negotiation, as he signed the perfected instrument, thus declared its effect and far reaching consequences: "The instrument which we have just signed prepares ages of happiness for innumerable generations. The Mississippi and the Missouri will see them succeed one another in the bosom of equality under just laws, freed from the errors of superstition and the scourges of bad government."

Our prophets do not live forever. They are not here to see how stupendously the growth of the American nation, on the domain newly acquired in their day, have during a short century, outrun their anticipations and predictions.

Almost within the limits of the territory gained by the Louisiana purchase, we have already carved our twelve great states, leaving still a large residue, whose occupants are even now loudly clamoring for statehood.

Instead of the 5,000 white settlers who occupied this domain in 1803, it now contains 15,000,000 Americans, constituting about one-fifth of the population of all our states, and these are contesting for premiership in wealth and material success, with the oldest of our states, and are their equals in every phrase of advanced intelligence and refined civilization.

The states which composed the union when its possessions were so greatly extended, have since that time seen the center of the nation's population carried more than 500 miles westward.

Importance Defies Measure.

The supreme importance of the Louisiana purchase cannot be better characterized than in the language of a brilliant American historian:

"The annexation of Louisiana was an event so portentous as to defy measurement. It gave a new face to politics, and ranked in historical importance next to the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the constitution—events of which it was the logical outcome. But as a matter of diplomacy, it was unparalleled because it cost almost nothing."

How fitting on every ground it is that the centennial of this stupendous event should be joyously and appropriately celebrated, and that it should be celebrated here in the most populous of the states created from the territory which the Louisiana purchase gave us. Every feature of our celebration should remind us that we memorialize a peaceful acquisition immediately of territory for truly American uses, and we should rejoice not only because this acquisition immediately gave peace and contentment to the spirited and determined American settlers who demanded an outlet of trade to the sea, but also because it provided homes and means of livelihood for the millions of new Americans, whose coming tread fell upon the ears of the expectant fathers of the republic, and whose stout hearts and brawny arms wrought the miracles which our celebration should interpret.

We are here to dedicate beautiful and stately edifices, but as we do this, let us remember that the soil whereon we stand was a century ago dedicated to the genius of American industry and thrift. For every reason, nothing could be more appropriate as an important part of the centennial commemoration we have undertaken, than the gathering on this spot of the things that are characteristic of American effort, and which tell the story of American achievement; and how happily will this be supplemented and crowned by the generous, magnanimous and instructive contributions from other and older lands, which, standing side by side with our exhibits, shall manifest the high and friendly regard our republic has gained among the governments of the earth.

Recalls Past Incidents.

I cannot, however, rid myself of the feeling that the inspiration attending such an exposition may be anticipated, if on this dedicatory occasion we promote appropriate reflections by a retrospection of some of the incidents which accompanied the event we celebrate.

We all know that long before the treaty of 1803 our government had a keen appreciation of the importance of an arrangement permitting products to be exported by the Mississippi. This need of our settlers had been met in a limited and not altogether secure manner by a treaty with Spain. This privilege was entirely withdrawn in October, 1802 the territory having been in the meantime transferred to France. The situation thus created was extremely delicate. There was presented on the one hand the injury to western settlers through the loss of their trading outlet, and on the other the perplexing question of affording them relief by means of diplomatic agreement, or by some other methods. The abandonment of our settlers was, of course, not contemplated. It soon became apparent that delay did not suit the temper of Americans chafing under a sense of wrong. President Jefferson wrote to a friend in February, 1803: "Our circumstances are so imperious as to admit of no delay. We cannot hesitate one moment to hazard our existence for its maintenance." He appointed an additional envoy to co-operate with our representative already at the French capital, in an attempt to obtain a concession that would cure the difficulty.

Another incident which we may recall with profit grew out of the conduct of the president when the treaty had been returned to him for ratification. He was originally quite firm in his belief that the constitution as it stood did not authorize such an extension of our limits by purchase. But not daring to risk the delay of an amendment to the constitution prior to final action, he proposed reconciling consistency with duty by procuring a confirmation of the treaty by the senate and compassing its unquestionable validation by a subsequent constitutional amendment.

May Think Highly of Scruples.

In view of the conclusive settlement since that time of this constitutional question against Mr. Jefferson's original opinion, and considering that we have since immensely increased our area by the acquisition of distant islands, we may be inclined to think lightly of President Jefferson's scruples.

There were wise men near our president in 1803 who differed with him, and these men did not fail to make known their dissent. Moreover, in the senate, to which the treaty was submitted for confirmation, there was an able discussion of its constitutional validity and effectiveness. The judgment of that body was emphatically declared, when out of thirty-one votes twenty-four were cast in favor of confirmation. An amendment to the constitution was afterward presented to congress, but its first appearance was its last.

Thomas Jefferson never furnished better evidence of his greatness than when, just before the submission of the treaty to the senate, he wrote to a senator who differed with him:

"I confess that I think it important to set an example against broad construction by appealing for new power to the people. If, however, our friends shall think differently, certainly I shall acquiesce and will correct the evil of construction when it shall produce ill effects."

We are glad Jefferson was wrong, and glad he was liberal-minded enough to see he might be wrong. Yet may we not profitably pause long enough to contrast the careful and reverent manner in which the restrictions of our fundamental law were scrutinized a hundred years ago, with the tendency often seen in later times to flippantly attempt the adjustment of our constitution to the purposes of interest and convenience?

We are all proud of our American citizenship. Let us leave this place with this feeling stimulated by the sentiments born of the occasion. Let us appreciate more keenly than ever how vitally necessary it is to our country's weal that everyone within its citizenship should be clean-minded in political aim and aspiration, sincere and honest in his conception of our country's mission and aroused to higher and more responsive patriotism by the reflection that it is a solemn thing to belong to a people favored of God.

The exercises were closed by the benediction pronounced by Bishop Potter of New York.

THOUSANDS SEE FIREWORKS

President's Delay Keeps Crowd Waiting, but None Seems to Mind.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Thousands of people occupied an immense grand stand near the Administration building during the evening to witness the display of fireworks and waited patiently during an unavoidable delay for the president. When Mr. Roosevelt at length appeared he was greeted by a great battery of fifteen-inch aereal moons, which were released with a deafening noise.

For nearly two hours the night was made brilliant with vari-colored lights framed in appropriate devices. The spectacle closed with the printing on letters of fire of the words "Farewell Until 1904."

The Chinese ambassador was an especially pleased spectator. President Roosevelt remained for some time before leaving for his train and resuming his journey westward.

DEATH RECORD.

George Loock.

WEST POINT, Neb., April 30.—(Special.)—News was received in this city yesterday of the death at Spencer, Neb., of George Loock, formerly of this place. Deceased was 54 years of age and died of dropsy. He leaves a wife and numerous children. He was a brother-in-law of Robert F. Kloke, president of the Nebraska State bank in this place, and an uncle of Sheriff Kloke of this county. He leaves a valuable estate in lands and property in Boyd county.

Paul Duchaillu.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—Paul Duchaillu, the American author and explorer, who was stricken with partial paralysis yesterday, died at midnight. A brother of Veresichagin, the Russian painter, will arrange for the burial of the body in the Litterateur's cemetery, if it is desired that the interment take place here.

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Eminent Scientists Meet.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 30.—The ninth annual meeting of the International Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological society convened here today with scientists and physicians from all over America, and some from England present. The convention was called to order by President J. A. Stuckey of this city. The reading of papers and discussions commenced today.

CANADIAN LINES GET BUSY

Hill's Northern Neighbors Incline to Become Perniciously Aggressive.

TRAFFIC ON BOTH SIDES THE BOUNDARY

Northern Securities to Have a Vigorous Competition in Territory it Now Looks Upon as Its Very Own.

NEW YORK, April 30.—(Special.)—It appears that the plans of Canadian Pacific are a great deal more far-reaching than has been anticipated. The officials of that road do not hesitate to express themselves in strong language when talking of the present relations between their system and the roads owned by the Northern Securities company.

An official here says: "I cannot repeat too often the fact that we are not going to enter upon any aggressive invasion of the territory now occupied by other lines, but you may take it for granted, once for all, that if the Great Northern and Northern Pacific pursue their present policy with regard to the boundary territory very much further, they will get a reply from the Canadian Pacific that will open their eyes. There are surveying corps in the pay of the Canadian Pacific now in the field between Spokane and the Canadian boundary and Seattle and Vancouver. That is the shape that our reply will take to Mr. Hill's invasion of lower British Columbia by means of the Great Northern lines. Moreover, unless this thing stops very soon, Soo line surveyors will go clear through to the coast."

Shaughnessy Against Hill.

There is no necessity to make deductions from these remarks. They carry their meaning on the surface. It transpires also that Mr. Hill has in the president of the Canadian Pacific a bitter opponent. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy does not share with Lord Strathcona and Mr. Hosmer their sympathy with the plans and ambitions of Mr. Hill. Mr. Shaughnessy is Irish, and is apt to say what he thinks regardless of consequences. He openely expressed his pleasure at the recent defeat of the Northern Securities company, and he does not hesitate to say that he is going to look after the rights of the Canadian Pacific, both in British Columbia and elsewhere.

It is significant that President Lowry of the Soo line has recently been doing considerable talking about some small lines that are being surveyed for his road due west into North Dakota. It is quite possible that one of these lines, instead of being merely a local feeder, is intended ultimately to become a new trunk line of the Pacific. Mr. Lowry is quoted as saying that he believes there is lots of room in North Dakota for local lines between the lines of the Northern Securities company, and if there is room for local lines there is certainly room for a trunk line. The consciousness of the fact that Mr. Hill intends to perpetuate Northern Securities in one form or another, in spite of the bitter opposition of the public in his territory, creates a magnificent opportunity for such a new trunk line. From the outset it will be backed by the public. It would be as essentially an American road as is the Soo line, or as was the Great Northern, which was built in great part by English capital.

Canadian Pacific Affairs.

At present the Canadian Pacific councils in Montreal are somewhat divided. President Shaughnessy is for immediate action. Senator Cox and Mr. Hosmer and the Bank of Montreal are opposed to anything aggressive at the present time. The interests of the two former are pretty closely wrapped up with Mr. Hill's enterprises, although Mr. Hosmer states that he sold his last share of Northern Securities about half an hour before the adverse decision was rendered at St. Paul. The same lines separate the directors on the dividend question. Those who oppose aggression are in favor of an increased dividend, while those who favor it oppose any increase on the ground that the company can use the money to better advantage. The dividend meeting comes in May, and has gained new importance on account of this division. It is believed in Canadian Pacific circles here that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and his friends will be able to carry every point and dictate the policy of the company. Mr. Shaughnessy votes the proxies of nearly all the debenture stockholders, and has the confidence of his people to the most remarkable degree.

ROCK ISLAND MOVES FORCES

Passenger Agents of Road Are Moved About from One Point to Another.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The passenger department of the Rock Island is agitated by a considerable shake up affecting many of the important city agencies in various portions of the country. Among the four changes and promotions decided upon today was Hal S. Bay, to be transferred from Denver to St. Louis as general agent of the passenger department.

Other changes are to be made and at least one important appointment before General Passenger Agent Sebastian concludes the rearrangement of his force.

Methodist Bishops Meet.

MEADVILLE, Pa., April 30.—The semi-annual assemblage of the bishops of the Methodist church of the world is in session here. Among the bishops in attendance are Henry W. Warren of Denver; Earl Cranston, Tacoma; C. C. McCabe, Omaha; J. W. Hamilton, San Francisco. Missionary bishops: James Thoburn, India; K. C. Hartzell, Africa; Frank W. Warne, India; David H. Moore, Peking. The sessions last until Monday and will be private.

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