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AT THE GREAT EXPOSITION

St. Louis Has a Magnificent Encampment, Greatest Of All.

Gathering of Pressmen for Parliament Week--A Practical Talk Upon Routes, Hotels and Attractions--Canada Shows Up Grandly in the Exhibits--Frontenac Leads in Minerals.

The immense exposition at St. Louis "grew" like Topsy, from a suggestion made in 1898 by the Missouri Historical Society for a celebration of the centennial of the sale, on April 30th, 1803, by Napoleon Bonaparte to Thomas Jefferson of the country west of the Mississippi river, the land known in history as the Louisiana Purchase and now divided into fourteen states and territories--Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota and North Dakota, Iowa, Indian Territory, Minnesota, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Montana, Missouri, and Oklahoma. The idea took deep root; the Business Men's League, with far-reaching commercial influence, led the movement; the enthusiasm of the states and territories in the purchase was aroused and under national encouragement it was decided that it should be commemorated by a world's fair. The people of St. Louis gave \$5,000,000 in personal subscriptions; the city voted \$5,000,000 more and half the beautiful Forest Park as a site; Congress gave \$5,000,000, and lent \$4,600,000 more. All of this \$19,000,000 has been spent in making the grounds, building the exhibit palaces, inducing co-operation and in advertising the fair. The United States has, moreover, spent \$1,550,000 on its own exhibit; the Philippine Islands exhibit represents \$1,000,000. Fifty-one states and territories are represented by comprehensive exhibits, and forty-three of them have buildings. The advertising of these states, the Empire State has, moreover, spent \$1,550,000 on its own exhibit; the Philippine Islands exhibit represents \$1,000,000. Fifty-one states and territories are represented by comprehensive exhibits, and forty-three of them have buildings. The advertising of these states, the Empire State has, moreover, spent \$1,550,000 on its own exhibit; the Philippine Islands exhibit represents \$1,000,000.

Everybody who can do so will visit the gigantic fair a practical article upon routes of travel and general characteristics may be of greater interest than the usual chronicles of the scribes. The Route to Missouri. A party of over 150 journalists gathered at the Union Station, Toronto, at 8 a.m. on a bright Saturday, and within twenty-four hours were landed by the Grand Trunk railway service at the Union Station, St. Louis. This is the usual fast run of its through trains, affording a pleasant day amid pastoral views of Ontario and Michigan, and a night's rest before arrival, with a full day before passengers during which to seek a local habitation and discriminate. The street cars carry them from the Union Station to the exposition ground by Market street or Laclede avenue routes for five cents, about a cent a mile. If there be an earlier or cheaper way of annihilating distance and popularizing travel, it will have to be sought far remote from these regions. The train of seven Pullmans, new and elegant, with two dining cars, were a great pride to the excursionists as Canadians. In the new order of the simpler artistic decorations, the opposite of the old florid and dust collecting coaches, and vibrating with springs like cushions, they were equal of any cars entering upon the pilgrimage westward, not excepting the much lauded Empire State Limited. This point is worthy of notice, as this is part of the regular G. T. R. service to St. Louis. One of the diners is of the newest class, with tables for thirty persons, increasing the usual accommodation one-half. If to such comfortable accommodations, or even small parties, would add advance work as the press crowd did, they will be at length at great peace with themselves. Here let a prevalent impression be corrected. The C.P.A. trips are not a plunge into dead headism. The members pay the regular fares for Pullman cars and meals, and arrange for convention rates at hotels. The only "snag" is the hauling of their cars free of ordinary travel fares, covered at other times by exchanges of advertising and ticket books. Each member deposited his share of travelling expenses in advance, and received his allotment of car sections by the road, joyfully welcomed a rush at the starting point. He had his baggage examined and passed at Toronto station, dispensing with delay at the border. His room at the hotel was secured for him from the hour of his arrival. As a matter of fact, who read this are reserving their trip for the fall months, when the crowds will be extraordinary, these hints towards forehandness are worth a consideration. The railway fares to St. Louis are now \$3 less than to Chicago, so that the exposition has cheapened fares instead of increasing them on the strength of the great attraction, as is the way of the world generally, and with not a few within St. Louis particularly, including the transfer companies of that city. They charge \$1 to carry a trunk from the Union station, located well up-town, to the region of the fair. And yet the average size and weight of trunks carried on such a trip is down to a minimum. The signs of progress upon the Grand Trunk were numerous. The route now used by fast trains is via Hamilton to the tunnel, instead of by way of Guelph and Stratford, and the line is being equipped for increasing pressure by double-tracking. This has been accomplished eastward to London, and the contractors are rapidly advancing the grading towards Hamilton. The new station at Lansing and Durand, Mich., were models in style and public comfort. Even the ordinary waiting rooms had tiled walls and floors. They

made Canadians feel it was "time for a change" in G.T.R. stations in Ontario. The line has been heavily tacked in Michigan, not in Canada. Perhaps deeply purchased privileges are valued the most.

The Hotel Proposition.

The promised features of the fair were aerial navigation and wireless telegraphy, but these are yet "in the air" among the great unready. No feature of the vast encampment stands out above other expositions except the Inside Inn, a new idea, already abundantly successful. As its name implies, it is within the grounds, at its border, and near a street car terminal. The guests save the daily admission fee of fifty cents, unless they go down town for a change, one they will not sigh for as a frequent experience, since St. Louis is not an attractive city. The hotel, a branch of the official exposition enterprise, is a temporary wooden structure, with 2,257 sleeping rooms, providing for over 4,000 guests since the great majority go there in couples. The dangers of height are avoided by spreading the hotel over a broad space. There are only two main floors, with one floor above or below these, part way only. Naturally, for the great crowd arriving at times, especially after meals, the offices and lobbies are spacious; the dining-room has 350 waitresses of a superior class, serving 2,100 guests at a time; one of an army of bell-boys and corridor attendants is stationed at each cross section of the lengthy corridors for services to guests. The rates are determined by the size of the rooms, furnishings and convenience, being on the European plan, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.50 to \$5.50 a day; on the American plan \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5 to \$7; single meals 50c. for breakfast or

party can assure Hon. G. W. Ross that high license and high prices will unquestionably tend to abstinence. Strange to say, the waiters did not look for tips, but they provoked smiles and cheerful service in the dining room.

The Canadian Spirit

Ran high in press and railway visitors from our land. They were enthused by the excellent standing of the country in the exhibits generally and anxious to assert themselves to the thousands who knowing nothing of the dominion naturally depreciated it. The band at dinner time occasionally played national airs and the diast arose en masse, sang Britain's national anthem, from which "America" is pirated, and gave the heartiest of cheers for the king. It was a delightful sauce for their meal. But though misunderstood nationally by Canadians were individually well treated. One popular Torontonian can testify freely upon that point. A. W. Campbell, Ontario's road commissioner, was invited over to take part in the Missouri good roads convention, in session down town during press week. By practical talks he so pleased the delegates that his portrait was reproduced in the papers as Canada's great road builder, and he was asked to speak to an assemblage of 3,000 Missourians on their day at the State house Secretary Wilson, Senator Lippert and Candidate Folk. His reception and success were alike notable, and the aftermath is that the leading workers for United States highways declare they will take A. W. Campbell to themselves, no matter what the cost. Every one who does business



A SPECIMEN OUT OF THIRTEEN MAIN BUILDINGS--MACHINERY HALL

The Publishers' hotel for 1,600, at \$2 per day, with two meals; cottage city will have 100 cottages for 800 people; an Oklahoma Association will have hundreds of water-proof tents. Hotel managers have conferred and pledged a continuance of ordinary rates, but folks must "double up." Each bed will be charged at the rate for two guests. This makes more rooms available for the crush. The arrangement is generous to the public, in that labor, provisions and services of all kinds cost much more now than usual, and as visitors travel generally in pairs or groups doubling up is not an outrage.

The Great Fair Itself.

Just as Chicago exceeded Philadelphia in space utilized, St. Louis has exceeded the former. The buildings also surpass all previous efforts. The foreign exhibits are not as varied or proportionately extensive as Chicago's and the fair is therefore not as cosmopolitan. But it is presenting the resources and industries of its continent as never before. There is a great disappointment in the loss of operating processes, a highly interesting feature of modern exhibitions, to wit, Toronto's. The plan of the great encampment is familiar from oft-repeated illustrations and description, and the central figure is a reproduction in grasses and grains of the parliament library at Ottawa, an effective copy of an imposing building. In its creation 3,000 samples were used. The architecture is naturally most difficult. The right sides contain panels surmounted by large water colors of cattle. The interior as well as exterior displays field products. Visitors from the states are surprised at the growth and height of the hay and grain; and the surrounding booths increase their interest. For instance the pyramid of maple sugar and syrup products is flanked by the statement that one province of Canada (Quebec) produces three-fourths of the world's output. There are pyramids of flour and Christie's biscuits, of honey, of whiskeys and ales, of canned fruit, of cereal foods, of saucers, and a dozen other manufacturers from the products of the soil. But best of all are the panels on the corner posts of glass, with gold lettering, which even those who run may read. We are aware of Canada's growth in trade, of its vast mining, timber and cheese productions, of its new flood of immigration and of the large proportions, compared with older and more populous countries, of its products. But to appreciate these conditions we have to read them in another country with rivalries all about us. Thus, the spirit of home and pride courses through our veins, and we feel we are citizens of one of God's choicest lands. The scribe copied several of these effective proclamations, to transfer them to black type in the Whig, but they were lost by the way--lost to sight, but to memory dear.

Conterno's, Creatore's, the Boston, Gardie Republican, of Paris; Grenadier Guards, of London; Philharmonic, of Berlin; Mexico, the Banda Rosca, Philippine and Weber's bands. The organ in Festival Hall is the largest in the world; the dome of this building is larger than that of St. Peter's at Rome.

Canada At The Fair.

All hats off to Canada; it has covered itself with honors. In nearly every instance the position allotted to it in the buildings is choice and the advantage has been made the best of by its exhibits being the most complete of any upon the ground. Indeed Canada and Japan are exceptional among the fifty outside lands in this respect, but the debt, quick and paying, covering Japs, while attempting honors, are not so forward as the dominion staff. Yes, Canada is all right, and will so surprise its southern neighbors as to create an excellent impression one very much in order. They know little of our country, and thank the very best.

Canada's agricultural section in its artistic creation and amplitude is rivalled alone by Missouri, which naturally set itself out to lead at its own home, at its own fair. But Canada's is more unique. The central figure is a reproduction in grasses and grains of the parliament library at Ottawa, an effective copy of an imposing building. In its creation 3,000 samples were used. The architecture is naturally most difficult. The right sides contain panels surmounted by large water colors of cattle. The interior as well as exterior displays field products. Visitors from the states are surprised at the growth and height of the hay and grain; and the surrounding booths increase their interest. For instance the pyramid of maple sugar and syrup products is flanked by the statement that one province of Canada (Quebec) produces three-fourths of the world's output. There are pyramids of flour and Christie's biscuits, of honey, of whiskeys and ales, of canned fruit, of cereal foods, of saucers, and a dozen other manufacturers from the products of the soil. But best of all are the panels on the corner posts of glass, with gold lettering, which even those who run may read. We are aware of Canada's growth in trade, of its vast mining, timber and cheese productions, of its new flood of immigration and of the large proportions, compared with older and more populous countries, of its products. But to appreciate these conditions we have to read them in another country with rivalries all about us. Thus, the spirit of home and pride courses through our veins, and we feel we are citizens of one of God's choicest lands. The scribe copied several of these effective proclamations, to transfer them to black type in the Whig, but they were lost by the way--lost to sight, but to memory dear.

ness, like the merit of the display, left nothing to be desired. Again Canada scored well. In forestry, where she should be even stronger, the dominion has an artistic presentation, but one too inconspicuous and unfinished in its treatment of woods to be effective. The artistic bridge arch contained 3,000 varieties of wood, but it is to some extent love's labor lost. The polished woods of California and a score of other lands attract greater admiration. Canada can be tracked through the other mammoth buildings, educational, manufactures, transportation, electricity, machinery, liberal arts, fine arts and varied industries, but it would be toil to the readers. They would rather be told of the special exhibits, which entertain as well as inform.

The Special Features.

The question asked upon return from St. Louis is, Well, what was best? Now, that is a poser--there is so much



The apex of Louisiana Purchase Monument.

that is good--too much really to be covered in a week or even a fortnight. The Philippine encampment was probably the most sought after, since the imperial spirit has caught Uncle Sam's people like a fever, and they revel in the pride of foreign possessions and dusky subjects. The buildings are innumerable, from the bare cheerless cabin, constructed by the natives and elevated on poles, to the market house and the administration building. It is plain the exhibit will cost \$1,000,000, since it includes such features as a Filipino regiment of 400, a walled city and many kinds of native boats, the freight across on one homely old bulk alone costing \$1,100. The extremes were there--this new regiment of natives, drilling with absolute perfection, and having a band of sixty, which would make even the 14th P.W.O.'s look to their laurels; and then, the Filipino as he flourishes in his natural state, of whom can be seen a great deal, as the changeless costume of men and boys is a breech-clout, of far

(Continued on Page 8.)



ONE OF A HUNDRED GROUPS OF STATUARY ON BUILDINGS.

luncheon, 75c. for evening dinner. There also is an a la carte service. Bathrooms are attached to the higher priced rooms. The engaging rooms on the European plan is recommended, since luncheon down on the grounds is necessary to prevent waste of time and energy.

with the public works department will regret this contemptible raid.

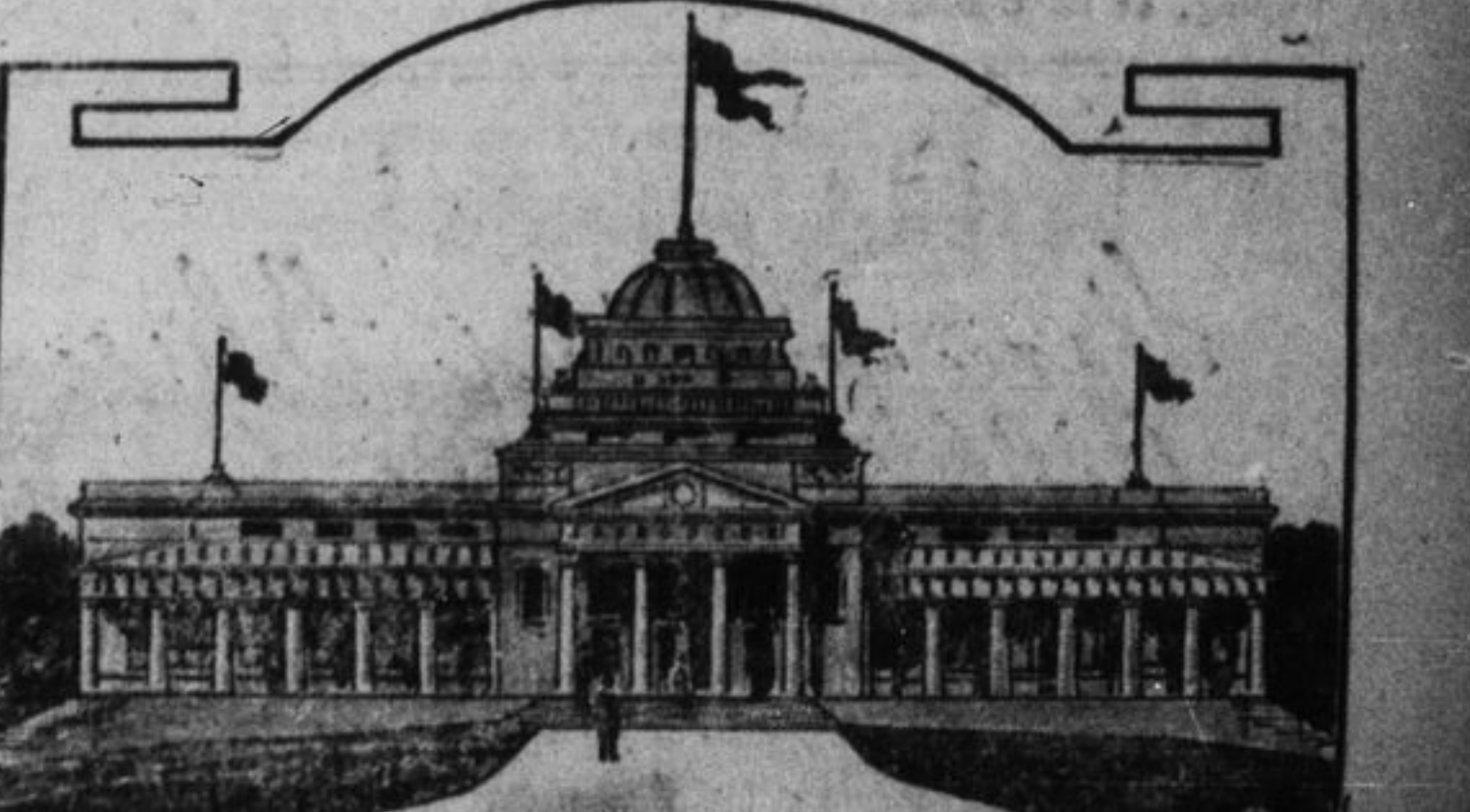
The Hotels Generally.

Two years ago, the estimate of hotel accommodation disquieted St. Louis. The Business Men's League opened a subscription for a new hotel, and a million dollars was spent in building the Jefferson. From that evidence of confidence, permanent and temporary, sprang up like wild flowers. The league got signed statements from the principal hotels, and printed a reassuring comparison with the rates of other cities. Then, to secure a public proclamation of the ability of St. Louis to house the people, the league induced the democratic committee to order the national convention to St. Louis, with its fifty thousand attendants. Its 130 hotels are reinforced by apartment houses and boarding houses, with excellent service, the rates of some being as low as seventy-five cents a day. All combined there is housing for 100,000 people. Effort is being made to save even careless people from discomfort. Official and free bureaus of information secure accommodations for inquirers and protect them from imposition. The Inter-State Merchants' Association, Credit Men's Association, Young Men's Christian Association, King's Daughters, Knights of Columbus, and the National Educational Association do similar services. The Christian Endeavor hotel will hold 3,000 diners for 1,500; has already booked 200,000 lodgings. The Epworth hotel has accommodation for 3,000;

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County. Frank Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, under the name of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



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