

FRISCO

SYSTEM



TO THE ST. LOUIS

WORLD'S FAIR

MAY TO DEC. 1904

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ST. LOUIS

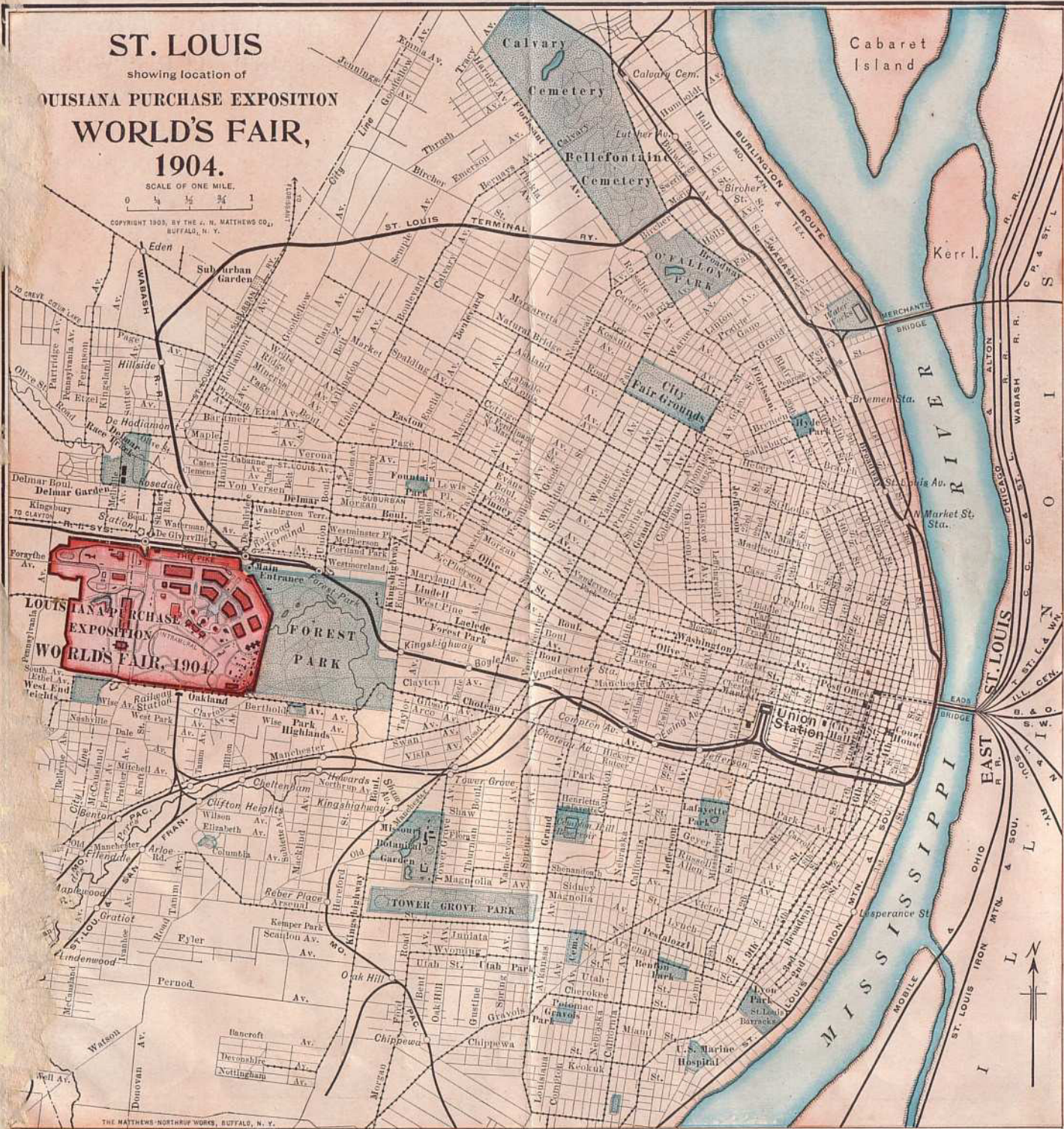
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LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

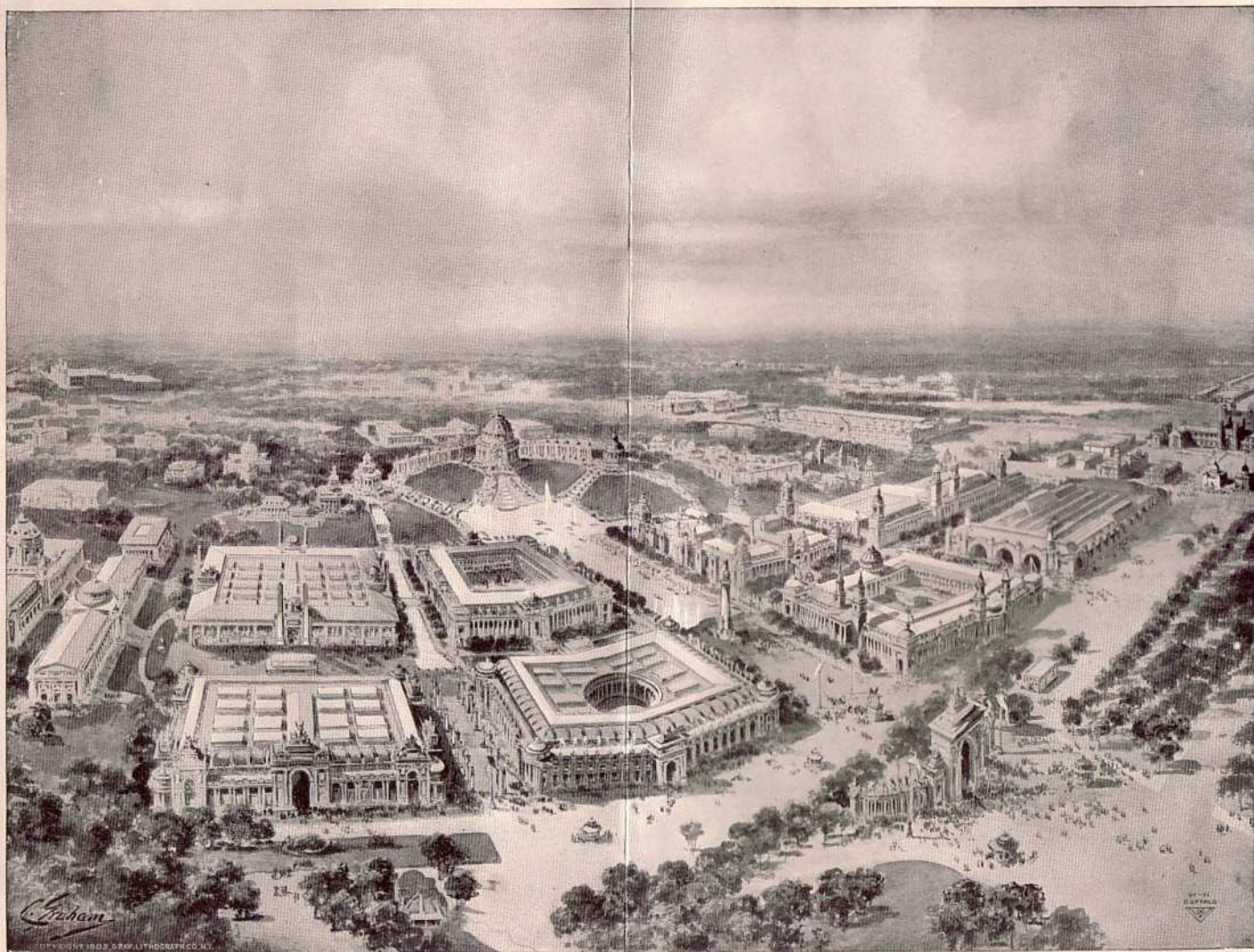
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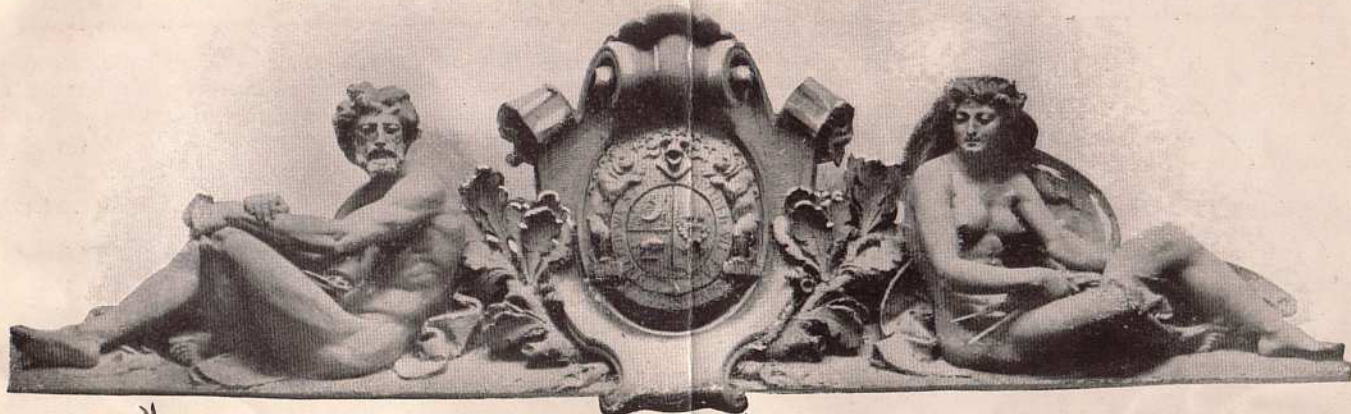
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THE OBJECT OF THE FRISCO SYSTEM IN ISSUING THIS PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER OF THE SAINT LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR IS TO FAMILIARIZE THE PUBLIC WITH THE WONDERS AND BEAUTIES OF THIS GREATEST OF WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS, AND, AT THE SAME TIME, TO CONVEY TO INTENDING VISITORS THE ADVANTAGES PRESENTED BY ITS GREAT SYSTEM OF RAILROADS FOR THE SAFETY, COMFORT, AND DELIGHT OF ALL WHO SHALL ELECT TO PATRONIZE AN UP-TO-DATE METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION.





PEACE.

COULD Thomas Jefferson and Napoleon Bonaparte look down to-day upon big, prosperous, rich, beautiful Saint Louis and its suburbs they might well feel that even the glories of Aladdin's palace had paled into insignificance contrasted with the splendor of the Ivory City, which from April 30th to December 1, 1904, will be the Mecca toward which pilgrims from all parts of the world will direct their eager steps.

In the parklands of the always stately town a dazzlingly lovely city of a day has grown, a city of lofty spires and graceful minarets, a city in which beauty and utility are perfectly blended, celebrating in imposing fashion the triumphs of peace.

Thomas Jefferson and Napoleon Bonaparte had no small part in the train of events which made possible this Ivory City, in which the Universal Exposition is now being held. The exposition itself celebrates the centennial of one of the most important events in American history, the purchase from France of the vast Louisiana territory, insuring to the United States in perpetuity the control of the Mississippi River, the greatest natural waterway on earth.

Wise as was Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, even his keen foresight could not picture such a scene as confronts the visitor at Saint Louis to-day. All about one lies a big, prosperous, bustling, handsome city, while at its western limits, stretching out in rolling,

undulating beauty, are the exposition grounds, including a portion of Forest Park and adjacent lands. As at Buffalo in 1901 and at Chicago in 1893, the parklands have been utilized for exposition purposes and rarely well adapted for this is Forest Park in Saint Louis.

But, do you ask, Why were Thomas Jefferson and Napoleon Bonaparte so closely identified with the Louisiana Purchase? Why their names so prominently selected from those who had to do with the exchange? Because it was Bonaparte who proposed selling the vast tract from the Mississippi to the Rockies to the United States and it was Thomas Jefferson who sanctioned the purchase. The treaty was signed at Paris on April 30, 1803, and the Saint Louis Fair opened on the same date, 101 years later.

One hundred and one years! What changes have come within the last century! How these United States have expanded, stretching out in many directions, until their colonial possessions are to be carefully reckoned with in counting up the resources and the wealth of the nation!

And now a word as to the value of expositions. Just a few days before his death, President McKinley, addressing a vast throng at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, designated expositions as "Milestones along the highway of human progress." The Saint Louis Exposition verifies that definition.

Education is the keynote of progress. The main object of the Saint Louis Exposition is educational, and there is found every opportunity for study and comparison by the student of social, scientific, economic, and industrial conditions.

It is not the purpose of the Universal Exposition unduly to magnify or exaggerate the importance of the Louisiana Purchase lands, or, for the matter of that, to give too much prominence to the United States. Rather is it to show what the world has done in the last 100 years, for the

SAINT LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

Universal Exposition is a world's fair in the broadest sense, a comparative exhibit of the resources, the achievements, the future of this great planet of ours, to demonstrate what its peoples have already accomplished, and what they hope to do.

obvious. Saint Louis has all the advantages to be gained by experience. The men and women who have worked for the success of this exposition of 1904 have grown familiar with this kind of work. They can do better now than in earlier years when expositions were few and



PALACE OF
VARIED INDUSTRIES.

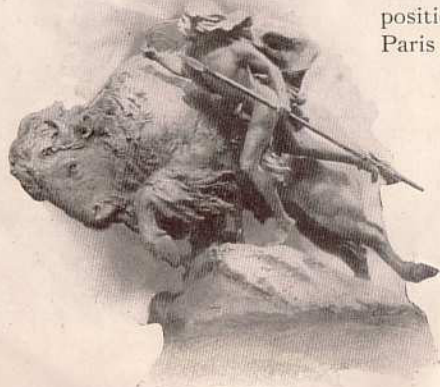
Other expositions have come and gone. They have served their purposes and served them well, exemplifying what certain portions of the earth can produce, what a few countries can accomplish, the achievements and the resources of a limited part of the world.

The Columbian Exposition and the last Paris Exposition were world's fairs, of course, but it has remained for the Saint Louis Exposition to eclipse them all.

The reasons for this are



far between, when the scope was limited, and managers were hampered by their own inexperience and that of others. Then, too, Saint Louis has almost unlimited wealth at her command. The Government of the United States has made a most liberal appropriation. The city itself and the State have poured freely of their supply of gold into the coffers of the exposition. The United States, individually, have made large appropriations, appointing State commissions and arranging for exhibits and buildings that will best demonstrate the importance of each. The nations of the earth have responded to the call for representation, with the result that the Saint Louis Fair presents a superb mass of exhibits from the nations of the civilized world, the like of which no mortal has ever seen.



SAINT LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

And this is no exaggerated statement, for the earth has been scoured to secure the best that it or its peoples can offer. The mines have brought forth their richest treasures with which to dazzle the eye of the beholder. The sea has given up its pearls and the forests have sacrificed their giant growths, while from the wheels of many factories have been wrought the implements and the fabrics displayed in the gorgeous exhibit palaces of the Ivory City.

While it is in no sense the aim of the Saint Louis Exposition officials to impress would-be visitors by boasts of mere bigness, a few comparative statements may not be amiss, illustrating, as they do, the vastness of the enterprise and the tremendous advantages the Saint Louis Exposition must have over all its predecessors.

The grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition cover 1,240 acres, ten times as large as the Pan-American, nearly double the size of the Columbian, forming a parallelogram of over one mile wide and two miles long. It takes six miles of fence to enclose it. The exposition covers more ground than did the fairs at Chicago, Paris, and Buffalo combined.

Exhibit space is tremendous. In the big exhibit palaces the floor area is twice as large as at the Chicago Exposition, three times as large as at the last Paris Exposition, and more than twenty times larger than at the expositions in Omaha, Nashville, Atlanta, San Francisco, or Charleston.

There are twelve big exhibit buildings, each from an eighth to a quarter of a mile long, forty State buildings and nearly as many more representing foreign governments, to say nothing of the United States Government buildings and the various smaller structures devoted to special purposes.

Thirty-six miles of railroad have been built within the exposition grounds and there is an intramural road, nine miles in extent, which covers the entire course, with stations at every point of interest en route.

Like an opened fan, from one great, beautiful center,

the exposition grounds branch out. That center is a triumph of architecture. Festival Hall, in the very heart of a semicircular colonnade of States, with avenues radiating on the plain below, each bordered with palaces, for they call the exhibit buildings palaces in Saint Louis, and the stately edifices justify the name.

Festival Hall is circular, 200 feet in diameter, the same in height, surmounted by a huge dome, larger than that of Saint Paul's in London, the largest the world has ever seen. It also contains the largest organ in the world.

Curving gracefully east and west are colonnades, terminating in restaurant pavilions, similar in shape but smaller than Festival Hall.

This Colonnade of the States, as it is called, has seven massive pylons on each side of Festival Hall, between each of which is a statue or sculptured group of heroic size emblematic of the fourteen States and territories included in the original Louisiana purchase.

Directly in front of Festival Hall is a mam-

moth fountain, from which a great volume of water rises high into the air and then plunges down a series of fourteen cascades into a grand basin. Groups of statuary beautify this exquisite water display, lovely at all hours, for when the sunlight has faded, the golden glow of an electric night turns the sparkling waters into a mass of shimmering life and color.

For the Saint Louis Fair the United States Government has made a larger appropriation than for any previous exposition, with the result that the Government exhibits and buildings are larger, more complete, and



FESTIVAL HALL
AND CASCADES.



more attractive than ever before. The Government building, designed by Government Architect J. Knox Taylor, is over 800 feet long and 250 feet wide. In



PALACE OF FINE ARTS

addition to this is the Fisheries Pavilion, 135 feet square.

In designing the sculpture for the Government building, violent action has been avoided. The general sculptural theme is peace, industry, education, and the arts.

The main entrance has a portico of eight Ionic columns, surmounted by an entablature and attic, the latter embellished by female figures of heroic size, representing Music, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Agriculture, Manufacture, Transportation, and Commerce.



PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.

On one side of the central portico is a woman's figure, colossal in size, representing America, bearing a torch in one hand, with an eagle at her feet, and surrounded by

three young athletes, typifying the youth, the strength, and the vigor of the republic. Each athlete has a laurel wreath in one hand.

The Goddess of Liberty surmounts the dome of the Government

building, a torch in one hand, an eagle in the other, standing in a triumphal chariot, drawn by four horses, guided by two nude male figures.

The Fisheries building, connected with the United States Government colonnade, is severely classic the sculpture on and perfect accord with beauty, consisting of naiads, mermaids, dolphins, seashells, and tridents.

In addition to the mammoth exhibits contained in the Government building and the Fisheries Pavilion, the Post-office Department operates



ST. LOUIS.

the exposition post-office as a model institution and as an exhibit, so that visitors may see all the labor-saving devices now in Government use. The methods of handling mail in Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Philippines are also illustrated.

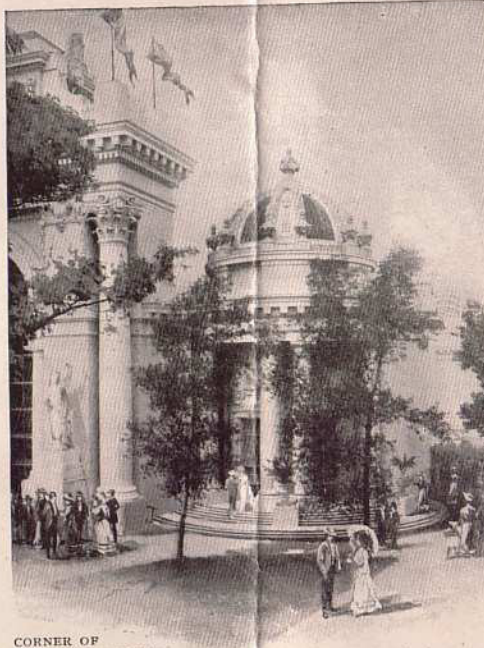
The Department of Agriculture includes in its display a six-acre map of the United States, the paths forming the boundary lines, and growing in each State the crops peculiar to it, so that the map of the Union is reproduced in a mass of growing grain.

SAINT LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

Because the primary object of the Saint Louis Fair is the furtherance of the arts and because beauty is the keynote of exposition sculpture and architecture, it might naturally be supposed that unusual attention would be paid to the art display and to the buildings in which the art treasures of the world are housed.

At a cost of more than a million dollars the Art Palaces for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition have been built. They consist of four structures, one, the main building, a permanency. It will be to the residents of Saint Louis a memorial of their beautiful exposition. On either side of the permanent building is a pavilion for the foreign exhibits. The fourth structure, facing south, is an International Sculpture Pavilion.

In planning the buildings for the Art department these important points were given primary attention,



CORNER OF
PALACE OF LIBERAL
ARTS.

the 136 galleries contained in the four buildings must be well lighted, well ventilated, easy of access, and fireproof. Not one of these conditions has been violated. Another advantage, which those who visited

art lover to see all this beauty under most favorable conditions and surroundings.

In the triangle enclosed by the four art galleries is a lovely garden, laid out with flowers and fountains, ornamental shrubs and statuary, one of the most exquisite spots in the beautiful grounds. Near the Art Palaces many fine old trees have been left standing, adding their refreshing relief to the scene.

As to the Art exhibit, careful distinction has been made between objects eligible for exhibition in the department of art and in the department of liberal arts, the fact that in the former, art must be the predominating object being the basis of selection. All art shown is original work of the artist. No reproductions were permitted. The best that American and foreign artists can show are included in the exhibit, in addition to which there

is an immense loan collection, embracing many of the world's masterpieces.

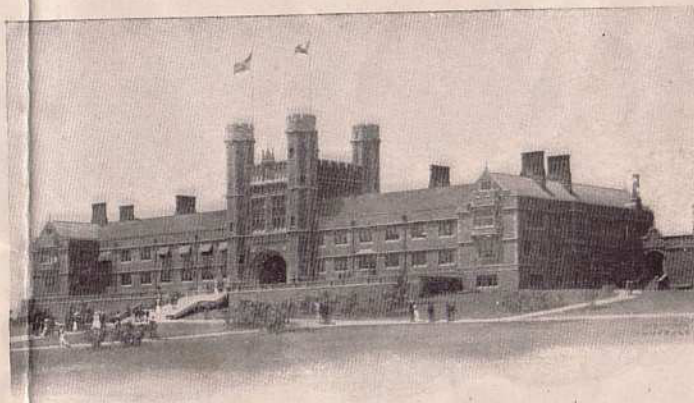
Special galleries are provided for exhibiting models of buildings, sculptural decorations, mural paintings, wood carving, mosaics and other art objects, a new feature at an international exposition and one which the artist-craftsmen and those interested in their work will much appreciate.

Thirteen distinct groups are included in the classifica-



ENTRANCE TO PALACE OF EDUCATION.

the World's Fair in Chicago and the last Paris Exposition will especially appreciate, is that the entire art display is on one floor. There are no galleries or balconies to be visited, no stairways to climb, no huddling of humanity into cramped quarters for the purposes of viewing the masterpieces of art; but rather a sumptuous roominess, airiness, freedom from crush, making it possible for the



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

S A I N T L O U I S W O R L D ' S F A I R

tion of the Department of Liberal Arts and the palace devoted to the liberal arts' display is rarely beautiful. While pure renaissance is the dominating style of archi-



PALACE OF MACHINERY.

tecture in the exposition buildings, the Liberal Arts Palace inclines rather more toward the classic in style. A hemicycle with circular colonnades, the ceiling frescoed on a background of old gold, forms the main entrance. To an unusual extent, the Liberal Arts Palace is free from the objectionable interior columns which in previous exposition buildings have so cut into the exhibitors' space and marred the artistic effect of their displays.

Separated from the Palaces of Liberal Arts by an exquisite sunken garden is the building devoted to Mines and Metallurgy, an especially interesting part of the exposition display, for, although the exhibits there include an immense demonstration of the products of other lands, to the United States it is given to make the largest display of all, giving a more comprehensive idea than has been possible at any previous exposition of the treasure stored away far beneath the surface of this New World, wealth the like of which the courtiers of King Midas never saw.

An imposing structure is the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, differing radically from the other exposition buildings in style, being an expression of the modern renaissance, although Egyptian ideas predominate in the entrance, where two obelisk-like pillars stand guard like grim sentinels over a strong sculptural group. A shallow ravine adjacent is used for some of the exhibits in the Department of Mines and Metallurgy, permitting of tunnels for underground minings, which penetrate into the surrounding hills. The palace itself is larger than

the buildings devoted to mines and metallurgy at other expositions and the great working exhibits inestimably enhance the value of this department to the practical visitor or to the one who, simply curious, wishes to see with his own eyes how the earth is entered by the skillful miner and made to yield its countless treasures to man.

A building solely for educational purposes has not heretofore been erected at any exposition, but in planning the Saint Louis Fair the managers wisely decided that, as education is the primal object of the big exposition, it was but fitting to give educational methods and educational systems a large and free space of their own, which is found in the Palace of Education, standing not far from Festival Hall and commanding a view of the Art Palaces.

America lays much stress upon general education in these days, for the thinkers of the country appreciate more and more how vital education is to the welfare of a nation. Progress without it is impossible, growth cannot



SECTION OF PALACE OF MACHINERY.

even be looked for, industries go backward because non-progression means retrogression, and the life of the country is stunted.

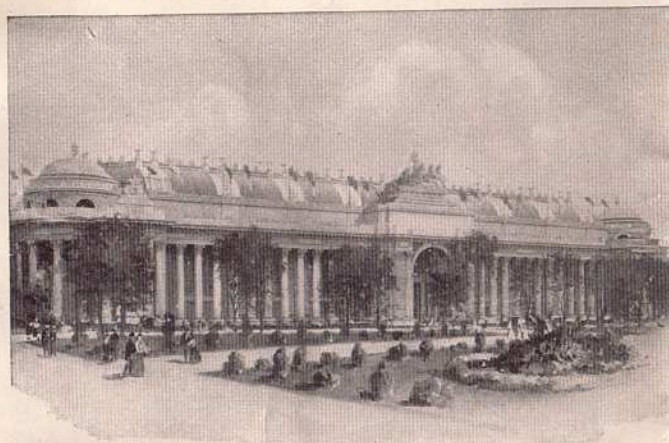
It is the aim in the educational exhibit at Saint Louis to present all phases, both domestic and foreign; to show methods of education as they are applied to the kindergarten and higher grades, to the high school, the college, the university; to demonstrate what has been done in an institutional way, including the advance made in

teaching the blind, the deaf-mute, the afflicted soul to whom Nature has denied the full measure of faculty with which his fellow men are endowed. This exhibit is highly

interesting, not alone to the student, the teacher, the professor, but to all concerned with twentieth century civilization.

Two buildings, so akin in architecture and in the scope of their exhibits that they cannot well be treated separately, are the palaces devoted to Manufactures and to Varied Industries. They face the Grand Basin with its fourteen cascades, the Louisiana Monument between them, surmounted by its Statue of Peace.

They are practically sections of one big class, in which



PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

may be found such articles as one looks for in the great modern department stores, except that here under ideal conditions only the best is shown. Working exhibits are included in the display.

The Corinthian style of architecture has been adopted for these two buildings, which are practically alike in design, covering an area of twenty-eight acres, and even this has been almost insufficient for the foreign and home manufacturers who have applied for exhibition space.

Opposite and west of the building devoted to education and social economy and south of the Varied Industries Palace, separated from it by a waterway and broad walks, is a building that rivals in its exhibits all the marvelous things described in the Wonder Tales, for here the modern wizards display the elements utilized to transform the industrial conditions of the earth. This building is the Palace of Electricity. It is many pillared, severely simple in its treatment of the general renaissance idea of architecture, its crowning beauty a huge open court, made attractive by a colonnade and rich sculptural decoration. Fountains play in the court, giving freshness and beauty to the scene, while at

night the glow of many-colored electric lights transforms it into fairyland.

It is the purpose of those interested in the exhibits in the Palace of Electricity to show what the future will bring in electric achievement rather than to illustrate what has been done in the past. England, France, Germany and other countries are represented in the display, although the largest showing is that of the United States, the nation



SIOUX CHIEF.

which has made the greatest progress in subduing this tremendous power and through its utility adding immeasurably to the commercial and scientific prosperity of the country.

"The things that make the world go" are exhibited in two mammoth buildings standing side by side in the main part of the exhibition grounds. They are the Palace of Machinery and the Palace of Transportation. In the former, various kinds of engines, motors, machinery and machine tools are shown, and, when necessary, the display includes working exhibits. In one end of the building is the enormous power plant of the exposition, the largest in the world. The building itself, with its imposing towers, its pillared entrances, and its brilliant lighting is a most attractive specimen of architecture.

Since the time of the original Louisiana Purchase modern methods of transportation have revolutionized



PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

SAINT LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

the world. The untrodden tracts of forest growth have been penetrated with a network of railroads, carrying with them the means of civilization. The products of the fields have been taken to seaport towns and the commercial interests of many lands have rapidly increased.

The exhibits in the Palace of Transportation show what has been accomplished in this one direction, the display exceeding in every respect exhibits of a similar kind at preceding expositions. Railway construction in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and other countries is illustrated, with a tremendous exhibit from America, while on a mammoth revolving globe is shown the railway system of the world.

All forms of railway cars are exhibited, modern steamboats, motor cars, cycles, carriages, harness, and other equipment of interest alike to the horseman, the engineer, the railroad-man, and the motor enthusiast.

Agriculture and Horticulture form no small portion of the Saint Louis Fair exhibits and for these two important classes huge buildings have been set aside, standing quite close together and at some distance from the other exhibit buildings, an attractive group

of State and foreign structures lying in the wooded space between.

Twenty acres are covered by the great Palace of Agriculture, the



UNITED STATES FISHERIES BUILDING.

largest exposition structure ever erected for a single department of exhibits. Perhaps a comparative statement may bring to the reader's mind a better idea of the immense space covered by this palace, for Madison Square Garden in New York occupies but two acres, and the Palace of Agriculture is ten times larger. It covers twenty times as much ground as does The Waldorf-Astoria in New York, is twice the size of the Cathedral of Saint Peter, and three times as large as the Coliseum at Rome.

The products of field, meadow, and garden are displayed in the Palace of Agriculture, also farm implements. Agricultural chemistry and kindred subjects are ably demonstrated, while dairy methods and products have an important place. The exhibits include representative displays from all parts of the world.



RESTAURANT PAVILION

SAINT LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

It is but natural that Saint Louis being the principal city in one of the richest farming territories on earth, the department of agriculture should receive prominent attention, and the agricultural exhibit at the Universal Exposition assuredly more than justifies what the managers of the big fair have said of it.

In a large, beautiful building, a portion of which is a great conservatory, where the foliage of the world is represented in a mass of bloom, the horticultural exhibits are placed. The central section of the Palace of Horticulture is devoted to fruits. The conservatory in one wing contains a superb selection of tropical plants and flowers, while the outdoor space surrounding the palaces of Agriculture and Horticulture is filled with an exquisite outdoor display. There is also a rose garden of six acres, in which 50,000 rose trees and bushes will be in bloom. An odd and very beautiful feature is a floral clock, with dial 100 feet in diameter, the hands, made of flowers, fifty feet long, and the figures



PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.



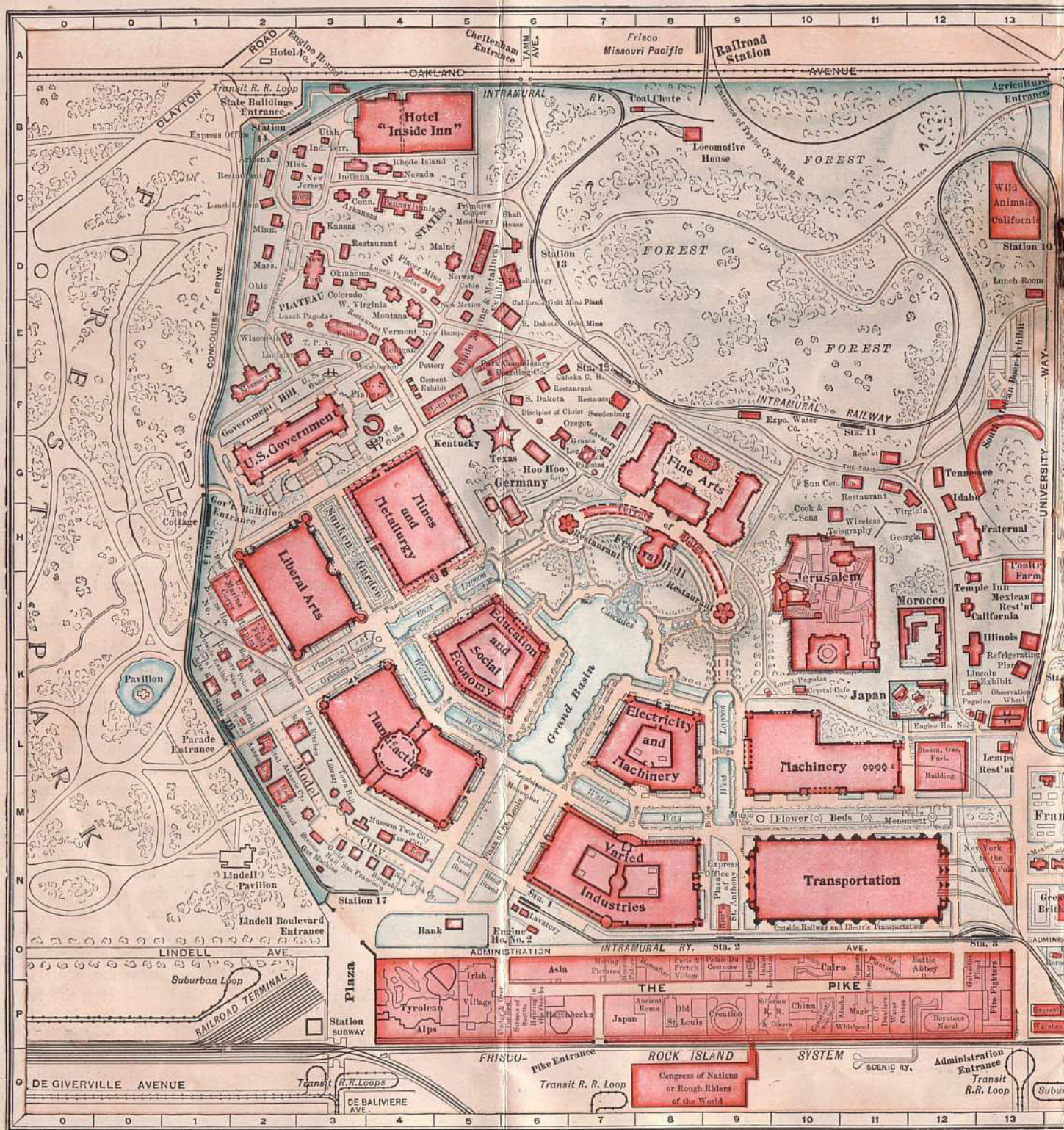
PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

also of flowers, fifteen feet long. This floral clock gives the correct time and at night it is illuminated by a thousand incandescent lights.

Originally, the live-stock exhibit was classified under the Department of Agriculture, but as the proportion of the projected display began to impress themselves upon the managers of the big fair, it was decided to make the live-stock department a separate division of the exposition, with the result that a special superintendent was appointed and the exhibit is to be the largest live-stock display ever made.

Thirty-five acres are occupied by the live-stock pavilions, comprising about fifty buildings in all. A two-week international horse show will be conducted under the auspices of the live-stock department, and the groups of horses, cattle, dogs, cats, rabbits, and other animals, also of birds, are a lesson in natural history which no exposition visitor can afford to miss. Competitive tests, exhibitions of fine horses and cattle, and other features add much to the educational benefits of this department of the great fair.

A short distance south of the Administration building is the structure devoted to the display of forestry, fish, and game. In addition, there are many large outdoor exhibits, for these three classes receive much attention at the Saint Louis Exposition. Sixty tanks, or aquaria, and an immense swimming pool, or lagoon, for exhibiting the larger fish, give ample space in which to show an immense variety of the finny tribe, while in a circular salt-water basin, forty feet in diameter, the sea fish hold sway. Two big, caged-in ponds are used for a group of wild aquatic birds, and portions of the side aisles are taken up with game exhibits. The United States Government forestry exhibit is in this build-



SAINT LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR



PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION.

ing, also similar displays from foreign countries, the latter in charge of the various foreign commissions.

More than twenty-five foreign countries agreed to take part in the forestry exhibit, which includes, not alone a large showing of woods, but seeds, implements used by the foresters and woodsmen, machinery for cutting, pruning, and grafting, models of lumber operations, transportation, drying, finishing, and manufacturing.

Plans for the Saint Louis Exposition were fairly well matured, the site was selected and the departments were largely organized, when, mainly owing to the interest which the governments of the world evinced in the big fair, the managers found that the great tract set aside for exposition purposes was quite too small to take in all that was deemed worthy of representation, so the buildings being erected for the Washington University at Saint Louis, just west of the exposition grounds, were acquired for exposition purposes.

It is in one of these university buildings that the exhibits classified under the department of anthropology and ethnology are placed. Exhibits relating to the physical characteristics of mankind are installed in this building, an exposition of the development of arts

and industries, the religions of the world, sacred rites and ceremonies, games, social conditions, etc.

The department of social economy is an important one and includes, in addition to other rare and interesting features, a model city, with comparative exhibits from various municipalities.

Physical culture is attracting so much attention in these twentieth-century days that the gymnasium of Washington University has been set aside for the exhibits of the department of physical culture. Modern thinkers unite in the opinion that the brainworker must be well-trained physically, and more and more athletics are taking a large place in the educational development of the world.

There are exhibits of apparatus, games, also the clothing and equipment needful in athletic sports, and all sorts of games and contests will take place in the



PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

mammoth Athletic Field, which has a seating capacity of 25,000.

The board of lady managers of the Saint Louis Exposition is housed in one of the Washington University buildings. The board has much to do with the social life of the exposition and it also has the right to appoint members of the committees on awards, especially those judging the work of women offered in competition at the exposition.

In the Administration building, also of the Washington University group, the working force of the exposition is installed. For months past it has been a hive of industry, the center from which the exposition grew, expanded, was completed. The president of the exposition and other officials have their headquarters at the Administration building.

And now a word as to what other nations have done to make the Saint Louis Fair a representative exposition. Never before in exposition history have so many foreign governments responded to the invitation to participate, with the result that the visitor to Saint Louis during



PALACE OF HORTICULTURE

SAINT LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR



THE GRAND TRIANON.

new, in a cosmopolitan grouping of exhibits and national customs, which heretofore has not been approached. Even the superb Street of the Nations, on the banks of the Seine at the last Paris Exposition, has been completely distanced.

The foreign buildings and pavilions are scattered through the exposition grounds in most attractive spots, some of them adjacent to the big exposition palaces, others near the State buildings. In almost every instance the foreign commissions have selected a building that conforms to and illustrates the customs of their countries.

The first official exhibit ever made by China at an international exposition is at Saint Louis, which consists of a Chinese pavilion in which Chinese industries are demonstrated, Chinese fabrics and manufactures shown, and mineral samples are on view, as also Chinese flowers in bloom, furniture, costumes, porcelains, everything that is distinctly typical of the great Mongolian kingdom.

A reproduction of the main features of the Grand Trianon of Versailles constitutes the French Government pavilion. This was a favorite residence of the first Napoleon and was built by Louis XV for Mme. de Maintenon.

The central portion of the Royal Palace at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, is reproduced for the imperial German Government pavilion. This palace was erected toward the end of the seventeenth century for and under the direction of Frederick I., the first king of Prussia.

For the British Government pavilion, the model selected is a copy of the Orangery or banqueting hall of Kensington Palace, London. The original was built by Sir Christopher Wren for Queen Anne in 1704 and is considered a masterpiece of garden architecture.

the period from May to November, 1904, will see the Occident, the Orient, the Old World, and the



GERMAN PAVILION.



BRITISH PAVILION.

dent of the United States was brought from its original site near St. Louis to be installed in the fair grounds, while the Robert Burns cottage at Ayr has been reproduced, and other places of historic interest are shown.

Americans can talk about their colonial interests nowadays. These new colonies are all largely represented at Saint Louis, but it remains for the Philippines exhibit to eclipse them all. Forty acres are devoted to it



PALACE OF FORESTRY AND GAME.

SAINT LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

and more than \$600,000 has been expended in its collection and installation. Two sides of the big plot border upon a lake, where the Filipinos exhibit their water sports, also their skill at fishing, swimming, and boating.

Villages typical of the more than sixty Filipino tribes have been built, in which Filipinos

variety, infinite jest, infinite pleasure, in the trip, for Chicago's Midway is far and away distanced by the concessions to be seen on the Pike.

In addition to wishing to be amused, your modern traveler also insists upon being well fed, and to meet the demands of the hungry, restaurants of many kinds are thickly scattered over the exposition grounds. The pavilions at either end of the Colonnade of States stretching out from Festival Hall, are ideal eating places, while dairy kitchens, places where one or two typical dishes are served, good table d'hote dining halls, and small cabins where the gay and festive sandwich reigns

supreme, are to be found in large number. It is easy to be fed at the Saint Louis Fair, whether you wish a five-cent meal or the most elaborate bill of fare a large city can afford.

Hotel accommodations, too, are ample, including the famous Inside Inn, which stands within the

SPRIT OF THE ATLANTIC.

conduct their native industries.

In fact, after a visit to the Saint Louis Fair, one who never expects to go to the Philippines will have a very comprehensive idea of the manners, customs, appearance, and industries of all the tribes in the distant islands.

But when all is said and done, exposition visitors do not wish to devote their entire time to inspecting exhibits or reveling in the beauties of nature and art, charming as these occupations may be. There is invariably the desire to be amused on the part of the tourist. Perhaps it is for this reason that at every recent exposition special diversions have been arranged. The Midway was the name given to the street of laughter at the Chicago Exposition and again at the Pan-American in Buffalo. The Pike is what it is called at Saint Louis. It is a tract more than a mile long, where all the amusements of two continents may be enjoyed. The Orient is there, of course, with the popular Streets of Cairo. Spanish beauties cast languorous glances at those who visit the Streets of Seville. There is something doing every minute on Laughter Lane and few visitors enter the street without wishing to see every attraction it has to offer. There is infinite



HALL OF CONGRESS

exposition grounds and has accommodations for 5,000 visitors.

Beauty spots abound at the exposition. The visitor who tires of the intramural railroad, which covers the entire area with a network of tracks, or wears of trips afoot or in the electric chairs, may get a charming and refreshing view of the grounds and buildings by a sail through the broad lagoons and water ways which traverse the entire exposition site. These water ways are filled with pleasure craft of varied kinds,



SPRIT OF THE PACIFIC.

SAINT LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR



OFF THE TRAIL.

including the picturesque gondola, in which the merry gondolier, gaily dressed and in sunny mood, sings you an Italian aria if you will, as he swiftly, gracefully plies his oar. By night the water tour of the grounds is one of the delights of the fair.



STREETS OF CAIRO.

But what a vista must present itself to Peace, the superb goddess who surmounts the Louisiana Purchase Monument, that dominates the whole exposition site. The monument stands in a broad boulevard in the center of the main exposition palaces. It is 100 feet high, with a shaft seventeen feet in diameter at the middle, and crowning it is Karl Bitter's beautiful statue of Peace, calling the nations of the world together in friendly competition.

Sculpture plays a large part in the general beauty scheme of the exposition, for not only have the master architects and artists of the world aided in making the buildings and their decorations marvels of artistic grace

but groups of sculpture enhance the attractiveness of water ways and garden plats. At Chicago some faint idea was given of the extent to which sculpture might be employed in building and grounds decoration. At Saint Louis the consummation of modern achievement in this direction is reached. The statues, heroic in size, are grouped with rare effectiveness on river banks, along the sides of cascades, in sunken gardens, on tiny islets, and stand in imposing majesty in the center of grassy plains or before the principal buildings.



LA SALLE.

Oh, these sunken gardens, how may one describe them? Set between some of the stately exhibition palaces, their beauty is the last completing touch of the artistic thought that has controlled the entire Louisiana Purchase Exposition idea! Fountains play upon the myriads of exquisite blossoms that make the sunken gardens a riot of beauty and color, statues gleam white and stately amid the gorgeous coloring, broad terraces slope up toward the white, smooth roadways, and graceful bridges cross the lagoons at either end. They are triumphs of landscape gardening, too beautiful to be described.

But were all this beauty, these mammoth exhibits, this cosmopolitan display set in inaccessible surroundings, few, in comparison, would be the tourists who would find it possible to visit the big exposition. Time, distance, and expense would bar the way. Saint Louis,



TYROLEAN ALPS.

SAINT LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR



STREETS OF CAIRO.

however, is one of the most accessible cities in the United States, equally convenient to East and West, to the foreign visitor who lands in America upon the Atlantic shore, or to the traveler from the Far East who gets his first view of the New World from the broad, sunny waters of the blue Pacific. To accommodate visitors arriving in Saint Louis, branch roads have been arranged, and special terminals, leading directly to the exposition grounds. There is no confusion, no delay. For the convenience of the out-going visitor, there is a railway ticket office in full operation in the Transportation Palace, where tickets for any part of the world may be bought, sleeping car and parlor car accommodations secured, and luggage checked.

The Saint Louis climate is delightful during the months set aside for the exposition. It is seldom extremely hot, it is never cold after the beginning of April, and the autumn in Saint Louis is ideal, the perfect Indian summer that the red men have forever associated with their name. It has been the purpose to avoid statistics as much as possible in this too brief summary of the big



JERUSALEM.

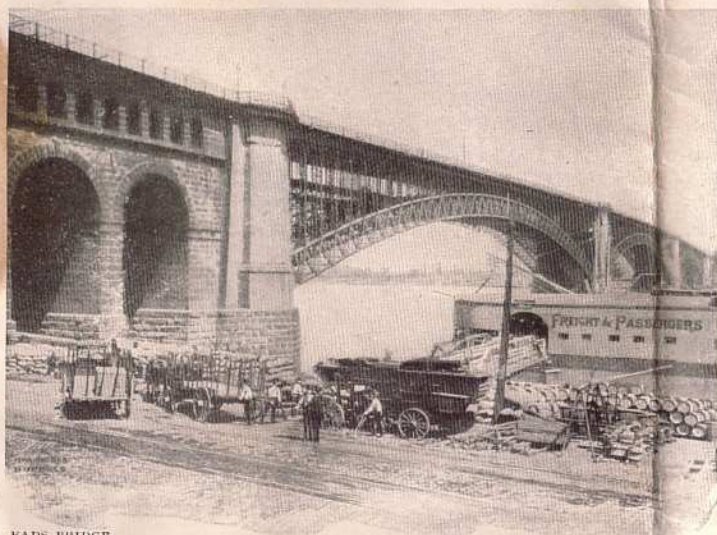
exposition, and the rule need not be broken now by dry, tabulated statements going to show that Saint Louis enjoys a mean temperature that is moderate at all seasons of the year. The springs and autumns are warm

and sunny, the summers for the most part cool enough to make walking a pleasant and refreshing exercise, while at noon, when the great God of Day is in the zenith of his power, there are countless cool and shady places in which to rest and feast one's eyes on the loveliness all about, or, if the visitor be of a more practical turn of mind, he may spend this time in one of the numerous buildings cooled by the refrigerating process installed by the bureau of refrigeration at the Universal Exposition. Cold storage has reached a degree of perfection and completeness undreamed of a few years ago, and the refrigeration scheme adopted for the Saint Louis Fair is so extensive that one may visit a skating rink or enjoy a toboggan slide at the fair in the very middle of July.



This is no exaggeration. More and more the civilized world bids defiance to distance and to seasons, with the result that in Saint Louis this summer artificial ice and manufactured coolness make portions of the big fair grounds a reproduction of the Arctic regions, even when the heat of a midsummer sun is beating down upon the earth. Owing to the same complete refrigerating process, the interior of the great exposition palaces are delightfully cool and refreshing at all hours.

SAINT LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR



EADS BRIDGE.

Fourth city in point of size in the United States, rich in architectural beauty, famous for its historic buildings, Saint Louis is also one of the most central cities in the Union. It has direct connections with all seaports, and twenty-seven railroads enter it. Long-distance trains from either coast distribute passengers in its superb Union Station, and one of the finest street car systems in the world makes it easy to reach all parts of Saint Louis from the railway station quickly and comfortably. A network of street car tracks brings even the suburbs of the town into close and speedy reach of the heart of the business, shopping, theater, and hotel district.

There are no crooked thoroughfares or twisted lanes in Saint Louis, which in this respect differs widely from many other cities. On the contrary, the streets are laid out with symmetrical regularity, running north and south the full length of the town, while the system of numbering is such as to prevent confusion in the mind of the tourist visiting Saint Louis for the first time. The houses are numbered

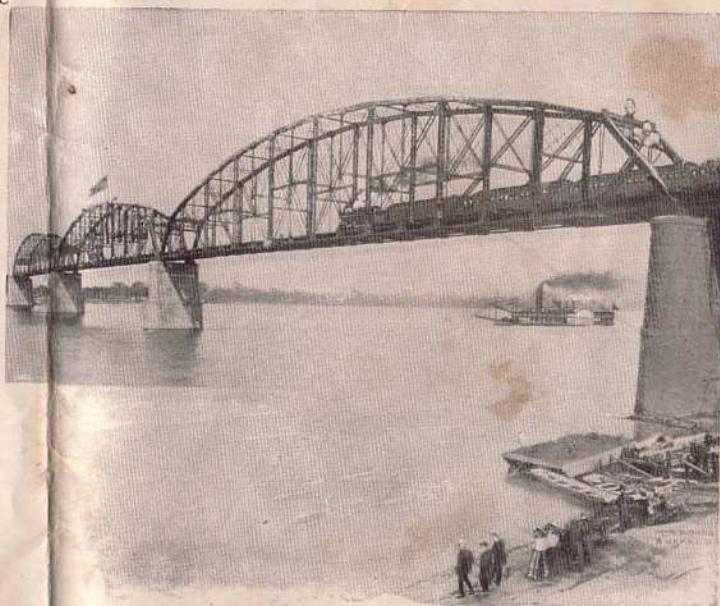
100 to a block, both north and south, east and west, so that it is fairly impossible for one to lose his way.

Stately bridges span the river, and long lines of broad, thickly-shaded residence streets make the city rarely attractive in its summer dress, when grassy lawns and flower-bordered walks give the residence section a rural beauty almost equal to that found in luxurious country homes.

Theaters there are in plenty, and some of the biggest successes of the past winter have been booked for Saint Louis playhouses during the entire period of the exposition.

Hotels are abundant, ranging from the most palatial hostelry to those conducted on the simplest and most inexpensive plan. In addition, there are hundreds of boarding and rooming houses, and the restaurants of Saint Louis are renowned, not alone for their excellence but for their number.


In short, one may "eat, drink, and be merry" in Saint Louis, and at any price one may choose to pay.




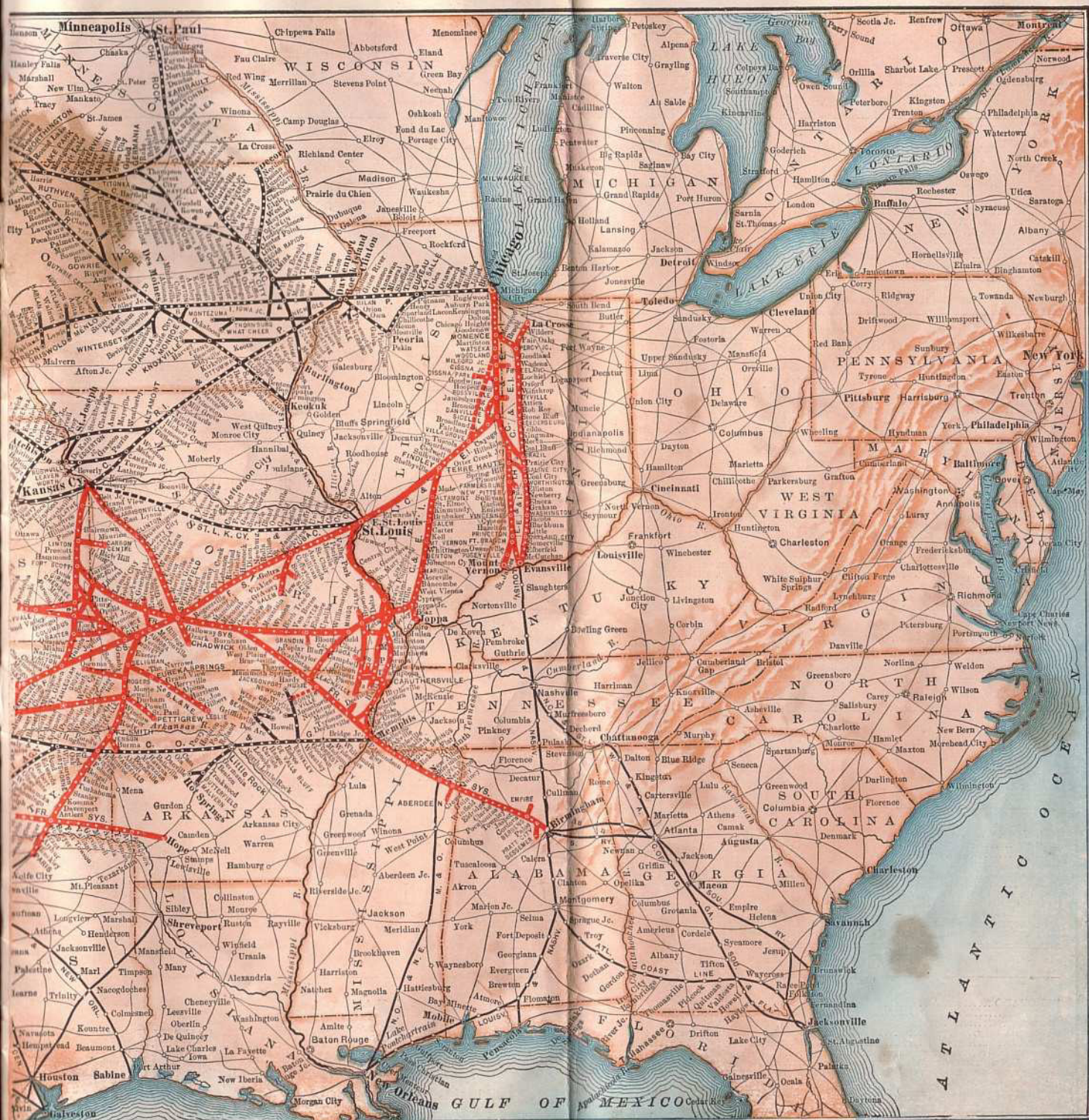
MERCHANTS BRIDGE.





Lines of the Frisco System are shown thus: 

Lines of the Rock Island System are shown thus: 



FRISCO
SYSTEM

TO SAINT LOUIS

FRISCO
SYSTEM

TO SAINT LOUIS

FROM TEXAS.

GROUP 1.

GALVESTON.....	G. C. & S. F.	Lv. 7.00 P. M.	To-day.
HOUSTON.....	"	Lv. 9.00 P. M.	"
SAN ANTONIO.....	I. & G. N.	Lv. 8.30 P. M.	"
AUSTIN.....	"	Lv. 11.20 P. M.	"
SAN ANGELO.....	G. C. & S. F.	Lv. 3.15 P. M.	"
Temple.....	"	Lv. 3.40 A. M.	To-morrow.
McGregor.....	"	Lv. 4.25 A. M.	"
Cleburne.....	"	Lv. 6.40 A. M.	"
Dallas.....	"	Lv. 8.50 A. M.	"
Paris.....	"	Ar. 12.30 P. M.	"
Paris.....	Frisco System	Lv. 12.30 P. M.	"
SAINT LOUIS.....	"	Ar. 7.21 A. M.	Next Day.

RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 8.35 P. M.
EQUIPMENT: Pullman Drawing-room Sleeper, Chair Car, Palace Coach, Galveston-Saint Louis. Observation Sleeper San Antonio to Saint Louis. Cafe Dining Car Service.

GROUP 3.

HOUSTON.....	H. & T. C.	Lv. 10.30 A. M.	To-day.
Hemstead.....	"	Lv. 12.01 P. M.	"
Navasota.....	"	Lv. 12.41 P. M.	"
Corsicana.....	"	Lv. 5.23 P. M.	"
Ennis.....	"	Lv. 6.05 P. M.	"
Dallas.....	"	Lv. 7.55 P. M.	"
Sherman.....	Frisco System	Lv. 10.10 P. M.	"
Denison.....	"	Lv. 10.40 P. M.	"
SAINT LOUIS.....	"	Ar. 7.42 P. M.	To-morrow.

RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 9.02 A. M.
EQUIPMENT: Pullman Drawing-room Sleeper, Reclining-chair Car, Palace Coach. Cafe Observation Car.

GROUP 5.

BRADY.....	Frisco System	Lv. 4.00 P. M.	To-day.
Brownwood.....	"	Lv. 5.30 A. M.	To-morrow.
Dublin.....	"	Lv. 7.40 A. M.	"
Ft. Worth.....	"	Lv. 11.15 A. M.	"
Sherman.....	"	Lv. 2.30 P. M.	"
Denison.....	"	Lv. 2.55 P. M.	"
SAINT LOUIS.....	"	Ar. 11.30 A. M.	Next Day.

RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 2.30 P. M.
EQUIPMENT: See Group 4.

QUANAH.....	Frisco System	Lv. 9.00 A. M.	To-day.
SAINT LOUIS.....	"	Ar. 11.30 A. M.	To-morrow.

RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 2.30 P. M.
EQUIPMENT: Palace Day Coach and Reclining-chair Car to Oklahoma City. Group 4 beyond.

FROM INDIAN TERRITORY.

GROUP 9.

HUGO.....	Frisco System	Lv. 1.12 P. M.	To-day.	8.13 P. M.	To-day.
Antlers.....	"	Lv. 2.01 P. M.	"	8.50 P. M.	"
Wister.....	"	Lv. 4.32 P. M.	"	11.57 P. M.	"
Poteau.....	"	Lv. 4.47 P. M.	"	12.15 A. M.	To-morrow.
SAINT LOUIS.....	"	Ar. 7.21 A. M.	To-morrow.	6.40 P. M.	"

RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 8.35 P. M.
EQUIPMENT: See Group 1.

RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 7.30 A. M.
EQUIPMENT: See Group 2.

GROUP 10.

CHICKASHA.....	Frisco System	Lv. *3.31 P. M.	To-day.		
Bristow.....	"	Lv. *8.47 P. M.	"	11.17 P. M.	To-day.
Sapulpa.....	"	Lv. 10.05 P. M.	"	12.30 P. M.	"
Tulsa.....	"	Lv. *10.35 P. M.	"	13.07 P. M.	"
Claremore.....	"	Lv. *11.25 P. M.	"	14.02 P. M.	"
Chelsea.....	"	Lv. *12.03 A. M.	To-morrow.	14.40 P. M.	"
Afton.....	"	Lv. *1.05 A. M.	"	15.45 P. M.	"
SAINT LOUIS.....	"	Ar. *11.30 A. M.	"	16.55 A. M.	To-morrow.

*RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 2.30 P. M. EQUIPMENT: Reclining-chair Car, Drawing-room Sleeper to Saint Louis. Additional equipment from Sapulpa. See Group 4.
*RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 11.00 P. M. EQUIPMENT: Palace Day Coach, Reclining-chair Car. Drawing-room Sleeper attached to train 8.20 P. M. for Saint Louis.
*RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 9.02 A. M. EQUIPMENT: See Group 3.

FROM OKLAHOMA.

GROUP 11.

ELDORADO.....	Frisco System	Lv. *9.35 A. M.	To-day.		
Snyder.....	"	Lv. *11.35 A. M.	"		
Lawton.....	"	Lv. *1.25 P. M.	"		
Oklahoma City.....	"	Lv. *5.50 P. M.	"	10.20 A. M.	To-day.
Guthrie.....	"	Lv. *5.15 P. M.	"	12.05 P. M.	"
Chandler.....	"	Lv. *7.22 P. M.	"	16.55 A. M.	To-morrow.
SAINT LOUIS.....	"	Ar. *11.30 A. M.	To-morrow.		

*RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 2.30 P. M. EQUIPMENT: Drawing-room Sleeper and Reclining-chair Car, Oklahoma City to Saint Louis. Reclining-chair Car Quanah to Oklahoma City. Palace Coaches.
*RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 11.00 P. M. EQUIPMENT: Reclining-chair Car, Palace Coaches, Drawing-room Sleeper attached 8.20 P. M.

FRISCO
SYSTEM

TO SAINT LOUIS

FRISCO
SYSTEM

TO SAINT LOUIS

GROUP 12.

VIA ENID AND TULSA.

DAVIDSON.....	Frisco System.....	Lv. 8.14 A. M. To-day.	
Snyder.....	".....	Lv. 9.15 A. M. "	
Arapaho.....	".....	Lv. 12.18 P. M. "	
Okeene.....	".....	Lv. 2.27 P. M. "	
Avard.....	Frisco System.....	Lv. 11.30 A. M. To-day.	
Carmen.....	".....	Lv. 1.00 P. M. "	
Enid.....	".....	Lv. 3.30 P. M. "	
Enid.....	Frisco System.....	Lv. 3.55 P. M. To-day.	
Perry.....	".....	Lv. 5.58 P. M. "	
Saint Louis.....	Frisco System.....	Ar. 11.30 A. M. To-morrow.	
P. M. s Saint Louis 2.30 P. M.			
East of Tulsa.—See Group 4.			
Equipment.....	Day Coaches to Tulsa.		

GROUP 13.

VIA BEAUMONT JUNCTION.

DAVIDSON.....	Frisco System.....	Lv. 8.14 A. M. To-day.	
Snyder.....	".....	Lv. 9.15 A. M. "	
Arapaho.....	".....	Lv. 12.18 P. M. "	
Okeene.....	".....	Lv. 2.27 P. M. "	
Avard.....	Frisco System.....	Lv. 11.30 A. M. To-day.	
Carmen.....	".....	Lv. 1.00 P. M. "	
Enid.....	".....	Ar. 3.30 P. M. To-day.	
Enid.....	Frisco System.....	Lv. 6.00 P. M. To-day.	8.35 A. M. To-day.
Blackwell.....	".....	Lv. 8.09 P. M. "	10.35 A. M. "
Saint Louis.....	Frisco System.....	Ar. 7.42 P. M. To-morrow.	7.21 A. M. To-morrow.
RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 2.30 P. M.			
EQUIPMENT: Palace Coaches, Reclining-chair Car Sleepers.			RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 8.35 P. M.

FROM ARKANSAS.

GROUP 14.

FT. SMITH.....	Frisco System.....	Lv. 11.45 P. M. To-day.	11.35 A. M. To-day.
Van Buren.....	".....	Lv. 1.59 P. M. To-day.	11.47 A. M. "
Fayetteville.....	".....	Lv. 4.40 P. M. To-day.	11.45 A. M. "
Rogers.....	".....	Lv. 5.43 P. M. To-day.	11.52 A. M. "
SAINT LOUIS.....	Frisco System.....	Ar. 6.55 A. M. To-morrow.	16.40 P. M. To-day.
RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 11.00 P. M.			
EQUIPMENT: Palace Coaches, Sleeper attached 6.50 P. M.			
RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 8.35 P. M. EQUIPMENT: See Group 1.			
RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 7.30 A. M. EQUIPMENT: See Group 2.			

GROUP 15.

HONIE.....	Frisco System.....	Lv. 5.30 A. M.	
Big Creek.....	".....	Lv. 5.25 A. M.	
Cape Girardeau.....	".....	Lv. 12.15 P. M.	5.00 A. M.
SAINT LOUIS.....	Frisco System.....	Ar. 6.17 P. M.	11.00 A. M.
RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 7.10 A. M.			
EQUIPMENT: Palace Day Coaches.			RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 4.00 P. M.

FROM KANSAS.

GROUP 16.

ELLSWORTH.....	Frisco System.....	Lv. 8.30 A. M. To-day.	
Burton.....	".....	Lv. 12.05 A. M. "	
Wichita.....	".....	Lv. 1.30 P. M. "	11.30 P. M. To-day.
Anthony.....	".....	Lv. 8.10 A. M. "	12.00 P. M. "
Arkansas City.....	".....	Lv. 11.50 A. M. "	12.36 P. M. "
Winfield.....	".....	Lv. 12.35 P. M. "	11.25 P. M. "
Beaumont Junction.....	".....	Lv. 3.20 P. M. "	11.20 A. M. To-morrow.
Cherryvale.....	".....	Lv. 5.43 P. M. "	14.05 A. M. "
Parsons.....	".....	Lv. 5.15 P. M. "	
Pittsburg.....	".....	Lv. 7.40 P. M. "	
Columbus.....	".....	Lv. 7.20 P. M. "	16.35 A. M. "
Baxter.....	".....	Lv. 7.45 P. M. "	17.05 A. M. "
SAINT LOUIS.....	Frisco System.....	Ar. 7.21 A. M. To-morrow.	17.42 P. M. To-morrow.
RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 8.35 P. M. EQUIPMENT: Cafe Dining-car Service, Drawing-room Sleeper, Reclining-chair Cars, Palace Coaches.			
RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 8.35 P. M. EQUIPMENT: Reclining-chair Cars, Palace Coaches, Drawing-room Sleeper.			

FROM MISSOURI.

GROUP 17.

SELIGMAN.....	Frisco System.....	Lv. 6.40 P. M. To-day.	19.48 P. M. To-day.	15.43 A. M. To-day.
Exeter.....	".....	Lv. 7.22 P. M. "		16.13 A. M. "
Monett.....	".....	Lv. 8.05 P. M. "	10.40 P. M. "	17.30 A. M. "
Springfield.....	".....	Lv. 10.40 P. M. "	12.05 A. M. To-morrow.	19.25 A. M. "
SAINT LOUIS.....	Frisco System.....	Ar. 6.58 A. M. To-morrow.	17.21 A. M. "	16.40 P. M. "
RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 11.00 P. M. EQUIPMENT: See Group 10.				
RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 8.35 P. M. EQUIPMENT: See Group 1.				
RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 7.30 A. M. EQUIPMENT: See Group 2.				

GROUP 18.

JOPLIN.....	Frisco System.....	Lv. 7.30 A. M. To-day.	17.00 P. M. To-day.	18.35 P. M. To-day.
Webb City.....	".....	Lv. 7.30 A. M. "	17.10 P. M. "	18.47 P. M. "
Carthage.....	".....	Lv. 7.38 P. M. "	17.38 P. M. "	19.15 P. M. "
Saxeville.....	".....	Lv. 7.40 A. M. "	18.09 P. M. "	
Monett.....	".....	Lv. 7.40 A. M. "	18.55 P. M. "	
Springfield.....	".....	Lv. 7.40 A. M. "	19.45 P. M. "	12.05 A. M. To-morrow.
SAINT LOUIS.....	Frisco System.....	Ar. 6.40 P. M. "	16.55 A. M. To-morrow.	17.21 A. M. "
RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 2.30 P. M. EQUIPMENT: Palace Coach, Reclining-chair Cars. See Group 3.				
RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 11.00 P. M. EQUIPMENT: Reclining-chair Cars, Palace Coach, Drawing-room Sleepers.				
RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 8.35 P. M. EQUIPMENT: Reclining-chair Cars, Palace Coach, Drawing-room Sleepers.				

GROUP 19.

SENECA.....	Frisco System.....	Lv. 7.25 A. M. To-day.	16.28 P. M. To-day.	
Neosho.....	".....	Lv. 7.35 A. M. "	17.04 P. M. "	12.16 A. M. To-day.
Pierce City.....	".....	Lv. 7.50 A. M. "	18.05 P. M. "	13.00 A. M. "
Monett.....	".....	Lv. 8.10 A. M. "	18.55 P. M. "	13.20 A. M. "
SAINT LOUIS.....	Frisco System.....	Ar. 7.45 P. M. "	19.25 P. M. "	11.30 A. M. "
RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 9.02 A. M. EQUIPMENT: See Group 3.				
RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 11.00 P. M. EQUIPMENT: See Group 2.				
RETURN, train leaves Saint Louis 2.30 P. M. EQUIPMENT: See Group 4.				

GROUP 20.

SPRINGFIELD.....	Frisco System.....	Lv. 12.05 A. M. To-day.	4.33 A. M. To-day.	9.35 A. M. To-day.	12.40 A. M. To-day.	10.45 P. M. To-day.
Lebanon.....	".....	Lv. 11.50 A. M. "	6.13 A. M. "	11.23 A. M. "	12.10 P. M. "	12.39 A. M. To-morrow.
Newburg.....	".....	Lv. 3.55 A. M. "	8.05 A. M. "	2.05 P. M. "	4.05 P. M. "	3.00 A. M. "
Pacific.....	".....	Lv. 6.15 A. M. "	10.25 A. M. "	5.20 P. M. "	6.28 P. M. "	5.45 A. M. "
SAINT LOUIS.....	Frisco System.....	Ar. 7.21 A. M. "	11.30 A. M. "	16.40 P. M. "	17.42 P. M. "	16.55 A. M. "
RETURN, train from Saint Louis 8.35 P. M. EQUIPMENT: See Group 1.						
RETURN, train 2.30 P. M. EQUIPMENT: See Group 4.						
RETURN, train 7.30 A. M. EQUIPMENT: See Group 3.						
RETURN, train 9.02 A. M. EQUIPMENT: See Group 2.						
RETURN, train 11.00 P. M. EQUIPMENT: See Group 10.						

For World's Fair literature and other information, address nearest representative Frisco System, or

BRYAN SNYDER, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis.