

City Meat Market!

Headquarters for Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry, Sausage, Pudding, etc.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID

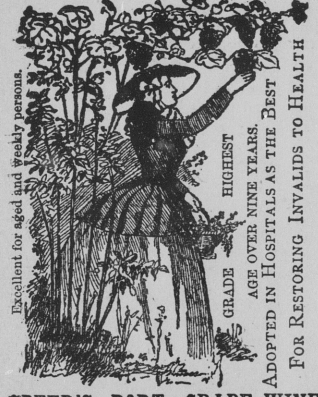
for Fat Cattle, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, Hides, etc. **LOWEST PRICES** prevail when selling to our customers, and we keep our shop

SCRUPULOUSLY CLEAN!

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

H. McCULLOH, Proprietor.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE



SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

NINE YEARS OLD.
THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in Speer's vineyard and left hanging until they shrink and partly raisin before gathering. It is invaluable **Tonic and Strengthening Properties** are unsurpassed by any other wines in the world, being produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, at his own vineyard, the past forty years. Its purity and genuineness are guaranteed by the principal Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. It is particularly beneficial to the aged, debilitated and the weaker sex. In every respect it is a WINE TO BE BELIEVED ON.
[See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.]
Speer's (Socialite) Claret
Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine, especially suited for dinner use.
Speer's P. J. Sherry
Is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.
Speer's * Climax Brandy**
IS A PURE distillation of the grape, and stands unrivaled in this country for medicinal purposes, and equal in every respect to the high price Old Cognac Brandy of France, from which it cannot be distinguished.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS WHO KEEP FIRST CLASS WINES.

UNCLE SAM'S WONDERS

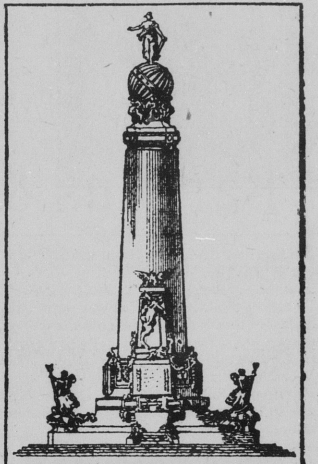
All Executive Departments Send Treasures to the World's Fair.

Display Installed in the Largest Governmental Exposition Building Ever Constructed - Precious Documents - Relics of Famous Statesmen and Soldiers. Working Postal Exhibit.

The United States Government building at the World's Fair occupies an elevated site just south of the main picture of the Exposition. The great central dome of the Government building is visible from the very center of the Fair, looking across the picturesque sunken garden that lies between the Palaces of Mines and Metallurgy and Liberal Arts. The hill slope in front of the Government building is terraced with broad stairways almost completely covering the slope. The building is 800 feet long by 250 feet wide and is the largest structure ever provided at an exposition by the federal government. It is distinguished from all the other large buildings at the Exposition by the steel truss construction, the entire roof being supported by steel arches, forming a splendid domed ceiling. In this building are installed the exhibits of all the executive departments of the government. The building is a vast storehouse of an endless variety of treasures dear to the heart of every true American. Precious documents are to be seen here, and the autographs of our great men of the past are on display. Relics of famous statesmen and soldiers, carefully preserved through generations, are exhibited. Each governmental department has installed an exhibit showing its official character and mode of operation. Entering the Government building from the eastern end, the visitor sees at his left a railroad postoffice car. This is not a mere coach standing idle,

world. Its interior decorations, by Elmer Ellsworth Garnsey, furnish one of the chief delights of a visit to the national capital. A large model of this splendid building is a feature of the exhibit. The decorative features of the interior are reproduced in their original colors. The next exhibit on the right hand side of the central aisle is that of the Interior Department, occupying 11,792 square feet. In this large space the visitor finds so many things of compelling interest that he is loath to leave. The Patent Office exhibit belongs to this section. There are models of many machines that have borne an important part in the development of the nation's industries. The earliest form of every device of human invention, so far as possible, is shown here. For instance, you may see the actual sewing machine that was the first contrivance of its kind ever constructed; it was patented in 1846 by Elias Howe. The first typewriter, patented by C. Thurber in 1842; the model of the first cast iron plow, patented by Charles Newbold in 1797; the first screw propeller, invented by Robert Hook in 1680; and many other "first" things are to be seen. The model of Abraham Lincoln's celebrated device for lifting steamboats off shoals is shown here. The first harvesting machine, made in the year 180 B. C., is one of the most ancient exhibits at the Exposition. There is also a model of the first steam engine, made in Egypt in the same year.

Every foot of the 200,000 feet of floor space in Uncle Sam's World's Fair building is occupied by exhibits of surpassing interest, and every phase of the people's welfare is shown. **CURIOUS THINGS FROM CHINA**
The Most Magnificent Beds Ever Seen Are Part of the Celestial Empire's World's Fair Exhibit.
The Chinese exhibit at the World's Fair is filled with pleasing surprises. Some of the most magnificent articles of furniture are a part of this wonderful display. The carving and inlaying of ivory, bone and wood illustrate the marvelous skill of the Chinese. Models included in this interesting exhibit show the homes and home life of the Chinese, their weddings and funerals, Chinese tea house, restaurant and shop, Chinese weaving and some of the beautiful silks and wearing apparel of the Chinese and their methods of manufacturing them. One feature of the exhibit is two magnificent Chinese beds, each of which has the appearance of being a small house of great beauty. One is a summer bed, the other for winter. The summer bed is hand carved and inlaid with ivory and bone figures and landscapes exquisitely carved and so skillfully joined as to appear a part of the wood. The bed and furniture are of carved bamboo. The bed consists of an interior, with tables, chairs and tea stands, and in an inner room, which is the sleeping apartment, there is a couch with coverings of gauzy silks. The winter bed is still more elaborate. It consists of three compartments. The first contains four chairs, a tea tray and a chest of drawers. This is the sitting apartment. The second is the sleeping room, and the third is the dressing apartment, or the couch itself. The furniture is of rosewood inlaid with ivory carving of birds, flowers and trees. The couch is covered with silks of the finest texture and in gaudy colors. The sleeping compartments are lighted with Chinese lanterns of silk hung at the outer entrance, while the light enters through gauze panels, hand painted and in forms of rosewood inlaid with ivory figures. A table and dish made of highly polished ash, with exquisitely carved bamboo figures inlaid, are shown. The work is so artistically done that each article seems to have been made of one piece of wood. There is also a large display of Chinese lanterns made of silk, gauze and other light material and some made of beads artistically arranged with glass centers. The silk and gauze are beautifully hand painted. There are models of some of the great Chinese temples, theaters and arches, showing elaborate carving in wood and ivory and two large elephant tusks exquisitely carved.



LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.

but is one of the most improved mail cars, in which men attached to the United States railway mail service are actively engaged in "throwing" the mails. Here you will see the postal clerks at work, just as they work while speeding along a railroad track. A curious collection of old time relics from the postoffice museum at Washington illustrates as no verbal description can do the crude beginnings of the postal system. One of these relics is an old fashioned stagecoach that once carried United States mails through a portion of the Louisiana purchase territory. President Roosevelt, who once inspected it, examined with a rough rider's interest the bullet holes which stage robbers and mountain brigands shot through its stiff leather curtains. Generals Sherman and Sheridan and President Garfield rode in this old coach during the strenuous days of frontier life. Among the collection of documents showing the primitive postal methods in vogue in the early days is to be seen the old book of accounts kept by the first postmaster general, Benjamin Franklin, all written by hand. There is a rare collection of stamps, including ancient Filipino, Porto Rican and Cuban stamps. The postoffice department's exhibit occupies 12,469 square feet. Across the aisle, at the right, is the exhibit of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, occupying 1,986 square feet. This exhibit shows what the new executive department stands for and what it is accomplishing. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, had charge of the preparation of the exhibit. Charts arranged by him, showing the rapid growth of the nation in agriculture, arts, manufacture, population, etc., are of special interest to sociologists and all students of the labor problem. The Census Bureau exhibit is made in this section. It shows the tabulating machines used in compiling the census reports. The Lighthouse Board, also operating under this department, shows the great revolving lenses in light-houses, with other interesting appliances. The space in the projecting northwest corner of the building is devoted to the Library of Congress. The edifice which houses this library at Washington is held by many architects to be the most beautiful building in the

THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION

The Achievements of Individuals and Nations Faithfully Recorded by This Encyclopedia of Society.

By **FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF, Director of Exhibits, World's Fair.**
"The wisdom of all ages is none too great for the world's work." In this single salient sentence, uttered in his famous address at Buffalo in September, 1901, President McKinley described the object and the result of expositions. A modern universal exposition is a collection of the wisdom and achievements of the world, for the inspection of the world, for the study of its experts, by which they may make comparisons and deduction and develop plans for future improvements and progress. Such a universal exposition might well be called an encyclopedia of society. It constitutes a classified, compact, indexed compendium of the achievements and ideas of society in all phases of its activity, extending to the most material as well as the most refined. It offers illustrations covering the full field of social performance, from the production of the shoes on our feet and the pavement beneath them to a presentation of the rarest and most delicate creations of the brains and hands of men in what are called the fine arts of civilization. The Universal Exposition in St. Louis in 1904 will be such a social encyclopedia in the most comprehensive and accurate sense. It will give to the world in revised and complete details "a living picture of the artistic and industrial development at which mankind has arrived" and will actually provide "a new starting point from which all men may direct future exertions." It will present for the inspection of specialists in all lines of industrial and social endeavor and for the public an assembly of the best which the world has done and has to show in industry, art and science, and what is very important, it will offer these achievements of society, these trophies of civilization, in a highly selected, accurately classified array. The creators of the St. Louis Exposition have had the experience of all previous great expositions by which to plan and effect its high organization. The continuous and repeated burden of the message of experience handed down by all expositions has been more perfect, more effective classification and arrangement of exhibits. The classification of the St. Louis Exposition has been prepared to present a sequential synopsis of the developments that have marked man's progress. On its bases will be assembled the most highly organized exposition the world has yet seen.

The St. Louis classification is divided into 16 departments, 144 groups and 307 classes. These grand departments in their order will record what man has accomplished at this time with his faculties, industry and skill and the natural resources at his command in the environment in which he has been placed. At the head of the Exposition classification has been placed Education, through which man enters social life. Second comes Art, showing the condition of his culture and development. Liberal Arts and Applied Sciences are placed third, to indicate the result of his education and culture, illustrate his tastes and demonstrate his inventive genius, scientific attainment and artistic expression. These three departments equip him for the battle and prepare him for the enjoyments of life. The raw material departments, Agriculture, Horticulture, Mining and Forestry, show how man conserves the forces of nature to his uses. The Department of Manufactures will show what he has done with them; the Department of Machinery the tools he has used. The Department of Transportation will show how he overcomes distances and secures access to all parts of the world. The Department of Electricity will indicate the great forces he has discovered and utilized to convey power and intelligence. And so through the several departments to Anthropology, in which man studies man; and to Social Economy, which will illustrate the development of the human race, how it has overcome the difficulties of civilization and solved problems in which society is involved. Last is placed physical culture, in which man, his intelligence having reached the supreme point, is able to treat himself as an animal, realizing that his intellectual and moral constitutions require a sound physical body to prompt them to the proper performance of their function.

Education is the keynote of the Universal Exposition of 1904. Each department of the world's labor and development will be represented at St. Louis, classified and installed in such manner that all engaged or interested in such branch of activity may come and see, examine, study and go away advised. Each of the separate sections of the Exposition will be an equivalent of—or, rather, will be in actuality a comprehensive and most effective object lesson in—the line of industrial and social achievement and progress which its presents.

Cost of Seeing the World's Fair.
From any point within 300 miles of St. Louis a person may travel to the World's Fair this year, view the wonders of the Exposition for three days and expend the same money he would pay in any other year for train fare alone. This is an absolute fact. The Western Passenger Association has agreed on a ten day excursion rate, 250 miles or more from St. Louis, for one and one-fifth fare for the round trip.

ALL THE STATES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Many Beautiful Pavilions and Pretentious Buildings Show Forth the Enterprise of American Commonwealths.

A beautiful city has grown up among the trees on the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis. It has nothing to do with the immense exhibit palaces, but is a thing apart. The houses in this new city are of various styles of architecture. Some are palatial in size and appearance, while others look merely cozy and inviting. Never before have so many notable and historic buildings been constructed in one group. This new city might be called the City of the States, for the houses included in it are the state buildings at the Fair. The city is not compact, but somewhat straggling, as befits the picturesque of the view. Yet there is nothing suggestive of a Stringtown-on-the-Pike about this city, for the grounds surrounding each of the houses are beautified with gardens typical of the state represented.

All the states are to be represented at the World's Fair. This means a great deal, a shining triumph for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and furnishes another illustration of the fact that this Exposition's completeness is the marvel of the age. Fifty-one states, territories and possessions of the United States have taken the steps necessary to participate in the World's Fair on an important scale. But two states were still outside the fold at the last report, and in each of these was a well defined movement in favor of being represented at the Fair with buildings and exhibits. New Hampshire, the old home state, and Delaware are the states referred to. In New Hampshire a fund for participation is being raised privately by patriotic citizens, so that in the event of legislative inaction this commonwealth may be represented.

The states and territories are expending over \$7,000,000 in their efforts to show off to best advantage at the Exposition. This is a million and a third more than was expended at the Chicago exposition by the states. In addition to this, large cities in many states will have municipal exhibits, the funds for which are not included in these figures. The municipal exhibit idea is entirely novel. From a number of the states there will be prominent county exhibits provided by special appropriation of county funds. This City of the States presents a picture of surpassing beauty. Nature has done much to aid in the creation of the picture. Never before has any exposition been able to grant such advantageous sites for state buildings. The buildings are situated on a plateau about seventy-five feet higher than the level ground to the north upon which stand the main exhibit palaces. There are hills and ravines here and there, enabling the landscapists to lay out most delightful pattern of roads and terraces and lawns. The smallest of the state buildings is that of Arizona, which stands near the southeastern entrance to the grounds. One of the largest is that of Missouri, from the dome of which it is said that perhaps the very finest view of the Exposition may be enjoyed. This building is a palace in the Italian Renaissance architecture, built at a cost of \$105,000. Near by is the reproduction of the Cabildo at New Orleans, in which the Louisiana Purchase transfer ceremonies took place—Louisiana's state building. Ohio has a clubhouse of highly ornate design, in the architecture of the French Renaissance. Illinois is prominent with a most pretentious structure, with wide verandas and a commanding cupola. A description of each of the state buildings, with any detail, would more than fill a newspaper page. It is only possible here to hint at some of the interesting structures. California, for instance, has reproduced in exact size the famous old La Rabida Mission. Connecticut presents a replica of the Sigourney residence at Hartford, home of the postess Lydia Huntley Sigourney in her time. This building is said to be the finest specimen of purely colonial architecture now standing. The New Kentucky Home, from the Blue Grass State, is a handsome clubhouse that would make some of the mansions along Fifth Avenue, New York city, look insignificant. Beauvoir, the quaint old house which Jefferson Davis owned and occupied for many years, is reproduced by Mississippi. Its wide verandas or galleries give it a most inviting appearance. Washington's headquarters at Morris-town, N. J., are reproduced by New Jersey. Virginia contributes Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. The state of Washington contributes a structure of unique design. It is called the Wigwam, five stories high, built of wood from Washington forests. The building is octagonal, with gigantic diagonal timbers rising from the ground and meeting in an apex ninety feet in the air, above which is built an observatory, from which a splendid view of the Exposition may be had. An elevator will carry visitors to the observatory. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Arkansas, Colorado, West Virginia, Indiana, Wisconsin, Texas and many other states are represented by buildings which cannot fail to arouse admiration. The Texas building is in the shape of a five pointed star, an appropriate idea for the big Lone Star State. Iowa has a magnificent mansion, with classic porticoes and a central tower containing an observatory chamber. Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma each uphold the growing reputation of the southwest for enterprise and fertility of resources.

MODEL Meat Market!

Take notice that I have opened a new and up-to-date meat market in Salisbury, one door south of Lichliter's store. Everything is new, neat and clean, and it is a model in every respect. I deal in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry, Fresh Fish, etc. I pay highest cash prices for Fat Cattle, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, Hides, etc.

I GUARANTEE TO PLEASE YOU

and want you to call and be convinced that I can best supply your wants in the meat line. **CASPER WAHL, The Old Reliable Butcher.**

NOT MADE BY A TRUST CRYSTAL BAKING POWDER

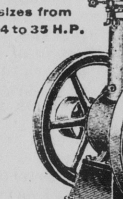
Pure and Sure. FULL POUND CAN 10c.



The materials used in manufacturing this Baking Powder are guaranteed pure and wholesome. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back by your dealer. **TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE insist on having CRYSTAL BAKING POWDER**

UTICA GAS and Gasoline Engines

Always ready for use. Safe, Reliable, Economical, Noiseless. Positively Safe.



Made in sizes from 2-4 to 35 H.P. Every Engine Warranted. For Farmers, Printers, Millers, Manufacturers, Miners, Bakers, Threshers, Carpenters, Hay Balers, Grain Elevators, Pumping, Saws, etc., etc. Send for catalogue and price list. **UTICA GAS ENGINE WORKS, Utica, N. Y.**

THE Cyclone PULVERIZER and ROLLER Combined

Simple - Durable - Strong and Light-running.



Acknowledged to be the Best. Especially adapted for:
Crushing Lumps and pulverizing the soil. Rolling wheat ground after sowing. Rolling oats after coming up. Packing the soil in a solid bed. Rolling corn ground after planting. Rolling meadows in spring of year. Rolling between corn rows by removing one roll. Rolling of breaking large weeds before the plow. Breaking corn stalks in spring before plowing. Special price where we have no agents. Good hustling agents wanted. Send for circular and price list. **THE FULTON MACHINE CO., Canal Fulton, Ohio.**

Easy and Quick! Soap-Making with BANNER LYE

To make the very best soap, simply dissolve a can of Banner Lye in cold water, melt 5 1/2 lbs. of grease, pour the Lye water in the grease. Stir and put aside to set. Full Directions on Every Package. Banner Lye is pulverized. The can may be opened and closed at will, permitting the use of a small quantity at a time. It is just the article needed in every household. It will clean paint, floors, marble and tile work, soften water, disinfect sinks, closets and waste pipes. Write for booklet "Uses of Banner Lye"—free. **The Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia**

Don't be so Thin

OX-BLOOD TABLETS

For Thin Blooded People WILL PRODUCE FLESH Equal Pure Blood of Bullock. Thin People gain 10 lbs. a month

Pleasant to take, harmless to the system. They cure Nervousness, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Blood Purifier and Tonic. If you have pure blood and good circulation you will gain in flesh, if you gain in flesh you will be strong and healthy. Ox-Blood Tablets are doing wonders. Thousands are being cured every day. **C. A. HENDERSON** of Des Moines, Iowa, says: "My complexion was sallow, and there was not a vein to be seen on any part of my body. I was troubled with stiffness and soreness in my joints and pains in my back. To-day, after the three weeks' treatment, I have gained wonderfully in flesh, the veins in my back stand out in full view, even showing through my finger nails. My complexion has improved, and the stiffness and soreness in my joints and pains in my back have been removed. I feel younger and in better health than I have for years. Ox-Blood Tablets are certainly a flesh producer. I have gained nine pounds in less than four weeks. Send me six boxes more. Enclosed find M. O. for same. Respectfully, **C. A. HENDERSON**, Des Moines, Iowa. It costs you nothing to try FREE them. To procure one week's FREE treatment enclose stamp and address to **W. A. HENDERSON DRUG CO., Clarinda, Iowa.**

Wines are nature's best remedies and so pleasant. But be sure they are Pure, for safety always buy SEVERNE WINES

For Medicinal and Family use.



Our 240 acre vineyard produces every year several hundred tons of the choicest grapes that ever grew, and every grape goes into Severne Wines. Champagne, Brandy, Port, Sherry, Claret, Whiskey, Unfermented Grape Juice, &c., &c. If your dealer don't have them write us direct. **SEVERNE WINE CO., Himrod, N. Y.**

WHARFAGE FREE AT ST. LOUIS

Twenty Miles of River Front For Water Craft at World's Fair City. Free wharfage will be given to all boats landing at St. Louis during the World's Fair. Traffic Manager Hillery of the Exposition and Joseph P. Whyte, harbor and wharf commissioner of St. Louis, have decided on the locations assigned to the various kinds of boats. Yachts, steam launches and all boats propelled by their own power have been assigned wharf space between Chouteau avenue and Biddle street. These streets, running east and west, form the boundary lines for the central business district of the city. House boats have been assigned wharf space north of Biddle street and south of Chouteau avenue. St. Louis has a river front of twenty miles. The Broadway line of the Transit company parallels the river from the city limits on the north to Jefferson Barracks on the south. At no point are the cars more than five blocks from the Mississippi river. The World's Fair may be reached for one fare by transferring to any of the eight lines that cross Broadway and reach the Exposition grounds. No charge will be made for wharfage. Application for space should be made to the harbor and wharf commissioner at the City Hall, on Twelfth street, between Market street and Clark avenue.