

ARTS OF ALL AGES

They Are Blended by World's Fair Designers
So as to Produce Both Variety
and Harmony.

Magnificent Picture In Which the Best of the Old
Masters Is Seen With the Latest Crea-
tions of Modern Art.

THE architecture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is majestic in the great Ivory white exhibit palaces, historical in the foreign and state buildings, all-world and unique in concession structure.

The palaces are the varied productions of the leading architects of the United States, designed in obedience to a chaste, harmonious scheme. The style adopted is described as "a free treatment of the Renaissance." According to dictionaries, "Renaissance" is the style which succeeded the medieval and was based upon study and emulation of the forms and ornaments of the classic architecture of Greece and Rome.

One of the architects defines the use of the term "as a carte blanche to the architects to produce a beautiful effect by the use of any architectural device that ever gladdened human eyes, from the pediment and peristyle of the Parthenon to the minaret and dome of the Taj Mahal."

The architect of the Palace of Education surrounded that building with a majestic Corinthian colonnade. Another architect made towers of the pedestals that carry the crowning sculpture of the Palace of Electricity. Another architect designed for the Palace of Varied Industries Spanish steeples and a semicircular colonnade unlike anything ever before done in architecture. The architect used a dome roof and a triumphal arch motif in the Palace of Manufactures. Another architect broke the sky lines of the Palace of Liberal Arts with quadriga crowned entrances reaching as high as five story houses. Other architects introduced into the Palace of Machinery a German feeling, with a forest of towers and a big sloping roof backing a sculpture decked entrance way.

The supervising architect of the United States treasury introduced another element of variety in the United States Government building, taking the form of a big flat dome, an Ionic colonnade and a classic pediment lifted in the air by a caryatid attic. The same architect reproduced in the great Fish pavilion for the government of the United States, line for line, a Roman dwelling house of the Pompeian type.

In the Mines and Metallurgy Palace the Egyptian obelisks furnish the motif for the entrances. The cornice is wiped out entirely by the substitution of an overhanging roof. In the Art Palace an engaged colonnade is employed to decorate a windowless museum facade. Festival Hall is made conspicuous and distinctive with the largest dome on earth. The chief of design of the Exposition adopted the dome roof, three massive entrance arches and a bottle shaped pylon for features of the great Palace of Transportation. This same mind employed plain heavy piers on the Palace of Agriculture and demonstrated the architectural possibilities of the farmhouse gable in the Forestry, Fish and Game building.

The artistic sense finds further pleasing variety in the Tudor Gothic of the dozen permanent red granite buildings which form part of the World's Fair settlement.

Architectural history may be read in the buildings of the states and foreign governments. France reproduces the Grand Trianon at Versailles; Germany, the Imperial castle at Charlottenburg; Great Britain, the Orangery of Kensington palace, at London; Japan, the Castle of Nagoya; China, the palace of Prince Pu Lun. Belgium builds an Antwerp townhall. Mexico has a patio, or inner court, in its buildings. Louisiana reproduces the Cabildo at New Orleans, where the formal transfer of the Louisiana Purchase Territory from France to the United States took place. New Jersey supplies a replica of General Washington's headquarters at Morristown. Connecticut presents the fine Sigourney mansion at Hartford and adds mantels and woodwork from two other Connecticut mansion homes. Virginia's pride is gratified in Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Mississippi builds Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis. Most of the other states adopt the style of the big exhibit palaces on their buildings. The transition from the architectural dignity of the Plateau of States to the gayety of the Pike is made by the building of Texas, shaped like a five pointed star, and by the wigwams of giant trees which Washington and Oregon supply.

Color is used sparingly on screen walls and in shaded places in the exhibit palaces. The facades are a uniform ivory white, with color on the roofs, domes and towers. On Concessions street, however, color is used more freely, and the forms of the "art nouveau" abound.

The original treaty for the purchase of the Louisiana territory, now in the vaults of the Department of State, is written on six pages of Irish linen paper bound together with a piece of green silk ribbon. The original document will be taken to St. Louis, and the first page, securely protected, will be exhibited.

FEATURES OF EDUCATION.

How the Exhibit at St. Louis Will Be Distinctive From That at Any Other Centennial.

By CLAUDE H. WETMORE.

Education finds more recognition in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition than in any previous centennial celebration. It is the keynote of the great enterprise, permeating every display. Moreover, the idea in its abstract has a home of its own, in that for the first time in history the appliances of school life are shown in a building constructed exclusively for this purpose.

At Chicago and at Paris this exhibit was made a department of something else. At St. Louis it is seen alone, housed in a palace which many consider the most perfect architecturally of any on the grounds.

Besides, in the classification of exhibits education leads all others, taking rank over fine arts, manufacture and all the industries.

In remarking these facts visitors have added that it was strange such prominence had not been given to education before, and they are loud in their praise of those who have carried the idea so prominently to the front.

In St. Louis the revelation of process will be carried out in the Palace of Education as well as in the other palaces. Formerly it was deemed sufficient to arrange in booths samples of text books and of apparatus of the laboratory and observatory. Appliances used in the schoolroom were displayed conventionally, and visitors could pass through aisle after aisle and view only the technicalities of the world of instruction. As a result the pedagogue only was interested.

In St. Louis, however, there is to be actual demonstration of the use made of all such appliances, and the multitude will find itself entertained. Thus the model training school will be a creature of life—boys to be seen using the tools of the various trades. Pupils of a school for the blind will demonstrate the methods in vogue where the sense of touch is made to supply that of sight, and those who are deaf and

dumb will also be given opportunity to display their method of instruction. College professors at work in laboratories promise entertainment for the layman, and likewise there will be demonstration of the methods employed in using the modern telescope and taking photographs of the sun, moon and stars.

Supplementing these active exhibits will be others quite as interesting that have been secured from all over the world by means of the camera. Enter one booth and turn the swinging doors of a movable cabinet. You will see picture after picture illustrating school life, the children entering a class room, the pupils at recitation, in a fire drill, during the recess hour—in fact, through all the stages from the hour when they assemble for their studies until time comes for dismissal.

As illustrations of public school life in large cities, New York, St. Louis, Cleveland and other municipalities have planned to make extensive displays, while cities of the old world will bring their systems into comparison.

Higher education is exemplified as never before at a world's fair. All the large colleges of the United States have prepared extensive exhibits which are supplemented by displays from technical institutions.

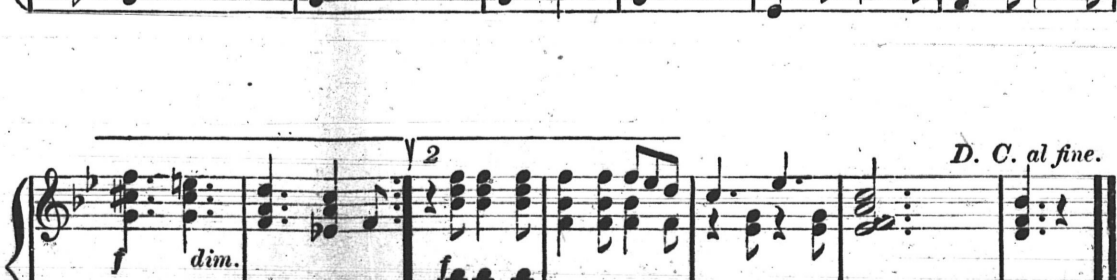
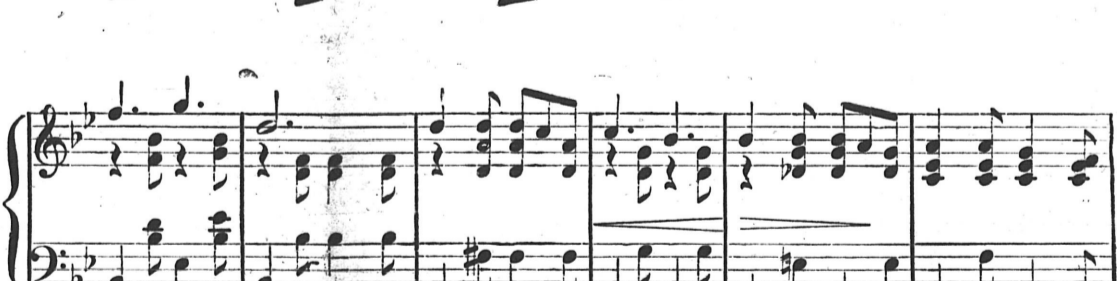
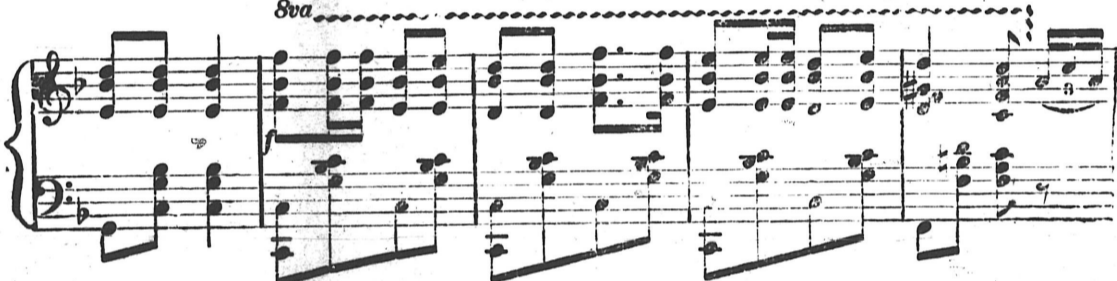
Both interesting and novel will be the exhibits made by the Agricultural department of the Federal government in the Education building, for which congress made a special appropriation of \$100,000. These will be in the nature of experiment stations such as have been established at various places throughout the country for the practical education of those who desire to study the scientific questions of agriculture and horticulture. Here will be demonstrated the best system of fertilizing the soil, of sowing the seeds, of caring for the crops, of harvesting them, and then for handling the same in barns and storehouses. Visitors to the Exposition will be given the opportunity for instruction in the diseases which infest the realm of Flora and the medicines or surgery that must be employed to combat the dangerous inroads.

Located on the Grand basin and commanding a view of the Cascades, the Terrace of States and the Hall of Festivals, the Palace of Education, itself a portion of the main picture, can be reached by either the broad boulevards or by transit over the crystal waters of the Lagoon. Its visitors may reach its doors in roller chairs, on foot or in gondola or electric launch.

In this building, as in the others, special arrangements have been made for the comfort of the sightseers. Multitudinous windows permit of free currents of air constantly circulating, and withdrawal rooms are at every hand where one can sit down after becoming fatigued from too much exploration.

Fond Thoughts.

E. W. Heinzman.



Dr. MILLER of Chicago will be in Sullivan at the Eden House, Saturday, April 23, 1904, for one day only and return every 28 days. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 1:45 p. m.

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*No. 224—Local Freight..... 9:30 a.m.
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*No. 231—Mattoon Accommodation..... 5:54 p.m.
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No. 31 Mail..... 5:45 p. m. except Sunday
No. 71 Local Fr't..... 10:00 a. m. except Sunday
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LEGAL NOTICES

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Estate of Alexander Hitch, deceased.
The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the estate of Alexander Hitch, late of the county of Moultrie and the State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of Moultrie county, at the Court House in Sullivan, at the June term, on the first Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
Dated this 31st day of March, A. D. 1904,
16-3 HENRY H. FULLER, Executor.