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IT IS DEDICATED

Imposing Ceremony at St. Louis Fair.

VAST CROWD THERE

Centenary of Louisiana Purchase.

GREAT EVENT IN EXPANSION

Cold Weather Only Drawback to Success of Day.

ORATION BY THE PRESIDENT

Present and Former Heads of the Nation Tell of Cause and Effect of Jefferson's Work in Acquiring Territory.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF UNITED STATES.

Original 13 states recognized.....	1783
Louisiana purchase.....	1803
Oregon ceded by Spain.....	1819
Florida ceded by Spain.....	1819
Texas annexed.....	1845
Southwest ceded by Mexico.....	1848
Gadsden purchase from Mexico.....	1853
Alaska purchased from Russia.....	1867
Hawaii annexed.....	1897
Porto Rico and Guam annexed.....	1898
Philippine Islands ceded by Spain.....	1898
Tutuila annexed.....	1899

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were today formally dedicated to their purpose with all possible pomp and ceremony. In every way save one the exercises were an unequivocal success and the one circumstance was the weather. It would be difficult to imagine a more disagreeable day. The wind blew fiercely from the west, sending great clouds of dust whirling into the faces of the troops as they marched past the President, and at times so nearly blinding the President that it was well impossible for him to see across the street upon which the troops were marching.

Added to the discomfort of the wind and dust was a temperature which sought for the marrow and generally reached it. The ladies who, on the strength of the warm weather of yesterday, came in summer dresses to the reviewing stand, suffered keenly, and but for the thoughtful care of the officers commanding the guard thrown around the reviewing stand, who provided them with blankets, many of them would have been compelled to leave the place. Both President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland remained in the reviewing stand exposed to the icy wind until the end of the parade, although their faces were blue and their limbs stiffened by the cold. Conditions in the Liberal Arts building, where the dedication ceremonies proper were held, were little better. There was no wind, but there were manifold drafts which, added to the dampness inseparable from newly-erected buildings, produced a penetrating chill that was uncomfortable to a degree. The effect of this was evident in all of the speeches, as the speakers, commencing their speeches in clear tones, were without exception given over to catarrhal inflections as they finished.

Ceremonies Well Managed.
Despite this heavy handicap, however, the ceremonies proper were splendidly handled and the programme was carried out to the letter. The police work was excellent and the patrolling of avenues and passageways by the First Missouri Infantry was ably done and all possible consideration shown to the great crowd,

which numbered in round figures about 145,000.

The parade which took place in the morning was somewhat longer in passage before the President than had been expected, but for all that he was about 15 minutes behind the scheduled time when he was escorted by the committee to the Liberal Arts building. In order to arrive even as early as that he was compelled to take his noonday meal under somewhat uncomfortable circumstances.

Had to "Hustle for Grab."
During the lunch, which he took at the conclusion of the parade he was shoved helter skelter by half the people who had been in the grand stand. The food was placed on a rectangular counter and the President, like everybody else, "hustled himself." The crowd outside the tent was dense when the President, with the secret service men, and Adjutant-General Corbin acting as "interferer," forced his way to the counter. He was so closely pressed, that when he attempted to move his arm, his elbow disturbed a cup of coffee held by General Corbin. With some difficulty the officers forced the crowd to allow the distinguished guest elbow room, but they would allow him nothing more. This maneuver forced the Adjutant-General out of range of the sandwiches, but the President devoted one hand to passing food to his escort while the other was devoted to his own advantage.

Owing to his advantageous position, the President soon felt called upon to help other friends, and he was kept busy passing plates, a service which he performed with alacrity and cheerfulness. The manner of the President lurching was sufficiently unconventional to excite curiosity, and probably 75 per cent of the people who congested the tent were present merely to witness the Chief Executive of the Nation eating at the democratic level of a clerk in a quick-lunch restaurant.

Diplomats Without Chairs.
Some of the diplomats and more of the distinguished visitors mounted the reviewing stand to find that there were no chairs for them. It developed that the chairs had been cheerfully appropriated by unofficial guests who had arrived early on the scene. With some difficulty other chairs were secured, but they were little used, as the visitors found they could keep off the chill more effectively by standing.

The important ceremonies in the Liberal Arts building were handled with all possible dispatch. From first to last the events on the programme succeeded each other rapidly. Of all the speakers, President Roosevelt alone was able to make his voice carry further than 50 feet from the stage. By far the larger part of the assembly could hear nothing, but silence of people in the rear part of the hall were constantly moving about and producing a muffled roar that would have baffled a foghorn.

Apples Delayed Speech.
When the President rose to speak, he was cheered to the echo. He bowed again and again, suggesting by his manner that quiet be restored. Finally he mounted the broad railing in front of the rostrum, where he could be seen from every part of the hall, and again motioned for silence. There was everything but silence, and President Francis suggested that he proceed with his speech and quiet would follow. President Roosevelt laughed and shook his head. Taking advantage of a lull, he called:

"Now you, my fellow-citizens, give me all the chance you can, for I need it."
The chance was given and the President began his address, which was interrupted by frequent cheering.

After spending almost an hour in viewing the fireworks, the Presidential party proceeded to make its exit from the city and resume the journey westward with Kansas City as the first stopping point. In order to avoid a crowd at the train, arrangements were made to have the President's train in waiting on the Missouri Pacific tracks at the Howard's Station, over a mile southwest from the fair grounds. After a few moments spent in taking leave of the World's Fair officials and other distinguished participants in the ceremonies of the day, President Roosevelt, closely surrounded by Secret Service men, was escorted from the Administration building to his carriage. He was accompanied by Secretary of War Root, who will travel as far as Topeka, Kan., with him. President Butler, of Columbia College, also will accompany him for some distance.

No Cabinet Meeting.
President Roosevelt denied that a Cabinet meeting will be held in Kansas City, as has been rumored. When the postoffice investigation was mentioned, he declined to discuss the matter further than to say that the investigation would be rigid and thorough.

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THE INVOCATION.
Cardinal Gibbons Prays for Success and the Era of Peace.
At 2:35, when the assembly was called (Concluded on Page 4.)

DIGGING OUT DEAD

Survivors of Landslide Fear to Return.

DEAD NUMBER SIXTY-THREE

Thrilling Story of Entombed Miners' Escape.

MANY DANGERS THREATENED

Government Geologist Takes Charge of Rescue Work—Fall of Mountain Felt Thirty Miles Distant by Farmers.

The death toll by the disaster at Frank has increased to 63, and two of the injured may die.

A Canadian government agent has taken charge of the town, and is working to clear away the dam in Old Man River, which threatens to flood the town.

Only nine bodies have been recovered and a dismembered fragment of a tenth. Turtle Mountain continues to rumble, but the view is obscured by a snow storm.

FRANK, Alberta, April 30.—(Special.)—The minds of the people of Frank, what remains of them, are blank in consequence of the awful disaster of yesterday morning when a great portion of Turtle Mountain slid across the valley of Crow's Nest Pass, bringing death to 63, for the total has now grown to that number, of the residents of the community, and doing damage so great that it cannot yet all be told.

Throughout yesterday and at intervals during the night and today, the slide continued with the result that Frank has been depopulated. Many residents went to Blairmore, a village two miles distant, where they obtained shelter, while many more left the country altogether, going to distant points. Few of these are expected to return. Those who remained were principally persons in business, who could ill afford to desert their interests, or were possessed of that spirit which prompts men to remain where life is in danger for the sake of their fellowmen or to do the work which must be done in the interest of relatives of those who have been sacrificed. But two residences in the town were occupied last night, and they by people not their own, but who were of the stuff which does not desert so long as a duty remains to be done. Hotels out of the range of danger were filled, but all others had fled.

Today the scene has been one of desolation, hard to be realized except by comparison to the recent volcanic eruptions in the West Indies, though on a much smaller scale. Those who had not taken the precaution to preserve their epidemics by placing distance between themselves and harm continued the search for the victims of the disaster, but with poor results. But two more bodies have thus far been recovered. One was that of F. Farrington, a miner. The other was mangled beyond recognition. This makes the total number of bodies recovered nine. One more body was today identified as that of Francois Rochette, a laborer in the employ of the coal company. But one of the bodies recovered remains unidentified. The dismembered portion of one body has been found, but the rest of the body could not be found.

More Dead Are Found.
The death list was changed by information proving that Abe Dixon, a miner who lived at the home of William Warrington, which was destroyed with every occupant, was not among the lost, and that two half-brood brothers named Johnson, who were staying over night with the family of Alex. Graham, were buried. John Gustafson, Ed Cron, Dave Johnson, Jacob Tommi and Jacob Sorri, who cannot be accounted for, are likewise reckoned among the persons dead. One person reported yesterday as among the killed has been found to be living. He was John Leonard, an employee of Poupere & McVeigh, railroad graders,

who was supposed to have been lost with the rest of those in camp, but who, it is learned, left the camp before the slide for the prairie. This places the total of those known and believed to be dead at 62.

Small hopes are entertained for recovery of the boy found with feathers imbedded in his intestine, and Mrs. John Watkins, whose injuries were of the most frightful character.

Government Sends Agent.

A special train arrived at the eastern side of the slide this morning, bringing William Pearce, who was sent here in response to an appeal from the local Board of Trade to the Dominion government for assistance, to do what could be done to prevent further destruction of life and property, and render aid to those in distress. The train also brought a large detachment of Northwest Mounted Police, sent by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of the Dominion government, and F. W. G. Haultain, Premier of the Territorial government, to police the district, a measure which had become urgently necessary, as ghoulies had already commenced depredations. On the arrival of Mr. Pearce, the Board of Trade, which has assumed control of affairs in the absence of civic authorities, held a meeting, and steps were taken to begin the work of raising the blockade of the river, which was filled to a depth of 150 feet in places and for a distance of a mile, to avoid a flood which would have undoubtedly occurred.

Mountain Still Rumbles.
The weather conditions of today have been the occasion of much anxiety. Immediately following the slide yesterday morning, the temperature fell to zero, a change of more than 40 degrees in 48 hours. The weather continued very cold throughout the day, and this morning a heavy snow fell, completely shutting off all view of the mountain. As the roar from the mountain continued and at times (Continued on Second Page.)

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IS A STRONGHOLD

Vancouver Barracks to Be Enlarged.

NEW BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Strategic Position Makes It a Permanent Post.

QUARTERS FOR TWO COMPANIES

With Fort Snelling It Would Be Point of Concentration for Army in Case of Trouble With Canada.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS A STRATEGIC POINT.

The policy of the Government is now to make Vancouver Barracks a strong military center as the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia, and one of the points of concentration for troops in case of trouble on the northern boundary. With this end in view, the following posts have been created, with Vancouver headquarters:
Fort Walla Walla.
Fort Lawton.
Fort Flieger.
Fort Columbia.
Fort Casey.
Fort Canby.
Fort Stevens.
Fort Everts.
Fort Wright.
Boise Barracks.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU. Washington, April 30.—The Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of the War College Board that a number of new buildings be erected at Vancouver Barracks and several other Army posts on the North Pacific Coast, and sufficient sums for carrying out the work have been set aside from the \$20,000,000 appropriation made at the last session of Congress. As soon as plans can be formulated, they will be advertised and contracts let.

At Vancouver Barracks it is proposed to erect barracks for two companies of infantry, a guardhouse, an office building, an extension of department headquarters, gun sheds and gun rooms and shops for the field artillery. At the field artillery post, Fort Flieger, it is proposed to erect quarters for the commanding officer, bachelor officer quarters, quarters for the non-commissioned staff and barracks for one company and band. Officers' quarters will also be erected at Fort Stevens, where the storeroom is to be enlarged, and at Fort Columbia, Wash., quarters will be built for the officers and for the noncommissioned staff.

The War Department does not make public the amount of money to be expended at Vancouver Barracks or the other posts, but the officers of the War College Board who have had the matter under consideration say that this is to be one of the large posts of the future. Vancouver and Fort Snelling are considered the strategic points in view of any complication that might occur with Canada, and they are to be strengthened with that end in view. These two points are those selected in the general scheme that has been planned for posts of infantry, cavalry and field artillery, the three arms of the service which would be called into action quickly in case of need.

Vancouver is thought to be especially well located with a view to quick transportation to any point necessary, and the scheme of the War College Board, upon which Secretary Root relies, is to make Vancouver the important post of the Pacific Northwest.

Funeral of Governor Richards.
CHRYSTENNE, Wyo., April 30.—The last rites over the remains of Governor DeForest Richards were held at the Capitol at 3 o'clock this afternoon. At 10 o'clock this morning private services were held at the family mansion, after which the body was removed to the Statehouse, where it lay in state until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under guard of a detachment of the State National Guard and Wyoming Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. The burial service at 3 o'clock was in charge of Knights Templar. A short service was read at the cemetery.

PROMINENT MEN WHO TOOK PART IN DEDICATION EXERCISES OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Cardinal Gibbons. David H. Francis, president of the Exposition. President Theodore Roosevelt. Ex-President Grover Cleveland. Thomas H. Carter, president of the day.