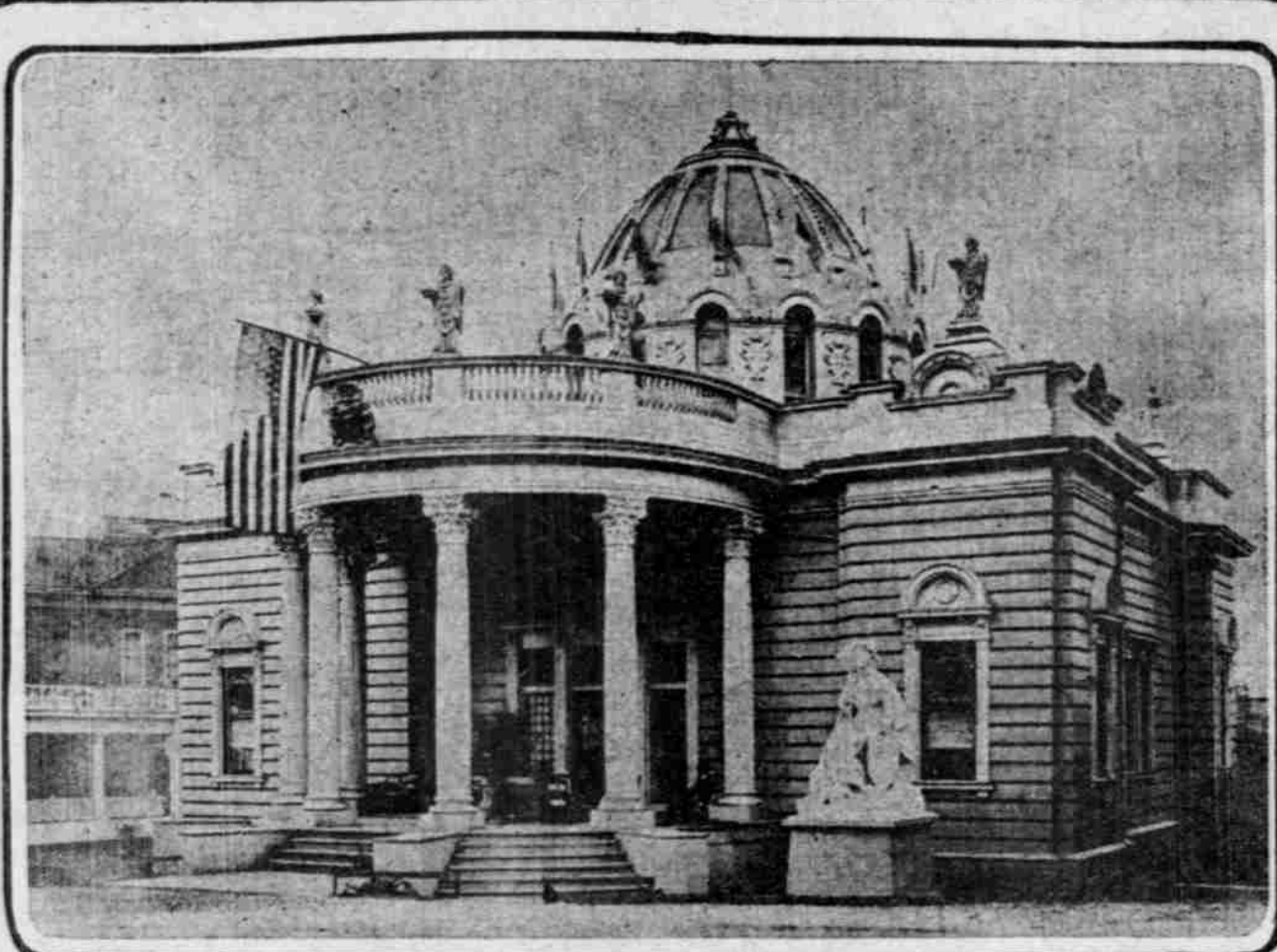


MISSOURI WELL REPRESENTED AT THE FAIR

FRIENDLINESS OF MISSOURIANS TOWARD EXPOSITION MANIFESTED BY ERECTION OF FINE BUILDING



EXTERIOR OF THE BUILDING



A FINE EXHIBIT OF CORN



A HANDSOME SHAFT UNDER THE CENTRAL DOME



SCENE IN THE ART GALLERY OF THE MISSOURI BUILDING

THE word Missourian has a subtle significance to it that is familiar to nearly every man, woman and child in the United States. Whenever a Missourian is mentioned, one instinctively thinks of the true-worn and almost historic phrase, "I am from Missouri, you have to show me." But this is not a take-off or a vehicle of ridicule on the Missourians, as it is true of the people of that leading state of the Northwest, that they demand to be shown. Then if they are satisfied and are assured of a sound foundation upon which to work, they will go ahead and show other people.

The peculiar characteristic of the Missourians cropped out at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. When they were satisfied that the Fair was a legitimate enterprise, backed by a progressive and public-spirited people who had eagerly embraced the opportunity to illustrate to the world that Oregon and the Northwest was more than a wilderness or a desert, Missouri marched to the front ranks with the other states in the hearty co-operation, which has done so much in making success for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The Missourians knew, from their experience with the greatest fair that has ever been held, the magnitude of the undertaking attempted by the people of the Northwest. They were at first awed by the audacity of the people of a new country, but this later turned into admiration, finally developing in the determination to participate in the Fair.

So Missouri sent her Commissioners to Portland, and notwithstanding that they were 2000 miles from the Ozarks, they erected a building and installed an exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition that stand as a monument to the unselfish spirit of friendliness that Missouri has always manifested toward all other states of the Union. The Missourians knew, when they were measuring the situation with a view of participating in the Fair, that their state is famous, and that its representation would mean an additional feature to the Exposition.

It is freely asserted that more people visit the Missouri building than any other state building at the Exposition. It is situated just to the right of the main entrance to the Exposition, fronting the broad avenue along which practically all visitors pass several times a day. Everything about the Missouri building attracts attention. The first thing noticeable is the heroic female figure, executed by George Julian Zolnay, of St. Louis, to typify Missouri. This is mounted on a

pedestal at the right of the big semi-circular portion, extending from the front of the building.

Missouri begins to show herself. In the center of the main circular rotunda is a display of Missouri products, in front of which is hung a huge picture of Governor Polk, who has gained National renown because of his vigorous and unrelenting fight against graft, which at one time had Missouri within its clutches. At the rear of the rotunda is a recess, upon the back wall of which is an immense picture of a Missouri farm scene, made entirely out of corn, wheat and other agricultural products. It is one of the most beautiful and wonderful works of art of its kind that has ever been made.

The front exhibit chamber, rich with products, is back of this room. It is unusually spacious and contains a life-size

display of the Exposition leads all Missouri takes pride in her corn crop, and this product of the soil is as valuable an asset to the state as it is to Kansas, which is more generally renowned for its waving cornfields. The great zinc mines of the Joplin district, lead mines of the Flat River district, and the wonderful coal deposits of Northern Missouri, and many other minerals found in the state, have all contributed to a remarkable and an extensive mineral exhibit. Missouri is not generally spoken of as a mining region, but there are very few states in the Union that have more valuable mineral deposits than it. Still more pictures, made out of agricultural products, are to be found in this room, notably among which is a barnyard scene, showing a dozen or more Missouri mules. The Missouri

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ver of Grant City, Miss Stella Walker, of St. Joseph, secretary to the Commissioners, makes herself popular with the visitors to the building. J. E. Crumbaugh, of Columbia, is superintendent of the building and exhibits. Commissioner McKinsey is the only member of the Board in Portland at present, but he expects his associates shortly.

POLLUTED OYSTER BEDS

Perils of Culture Among Toothsome Eastern Bivalves.

New York Tribune.
The New Jersey State Board of Health has been well advised in taking steps to prevent the marketing of clams and oysters from the Shrewsbury River unless the practice of emptying sewage into that stream is discontinued. Persons who know anything about oysters, and to whom the bivalve, so delicious in its perfect state when taken from clean and salt water, means something more than cold, wet and puffy animal tissue, have long looked with suspicion on the Shrewsbury product. Anybody who goes down to Sealight, Long Branch or to any settlement along that stretch of coast and sees the hundreds of hotels and cottages which discharge their sewage into the mud ditch between the long sand spit terminating in Sandy Hook and the New Jersey mainland proper, and then stops to think that these muddy waters are the home of the Shrewsbury clam and oyster, will be inclined to take his half shells from some other region, if he knows enough to do it. Unfortunately, few persons do know enough to tell a Shrewsbury from a Buzzard's Bay, and the unscrupulous dealer bestows names as he pleases. The only way to protect the public health is to guard the beds from pollution and absolutely stop the taking of shellfish from waters concerning which there is reasonable ground for suspicion.
The north branch of the Shrewsbury has enjoyed a better reputation than the south branch, because efforts to use it as a sewer have been steadily resisted; but it is said that some persons have been

secretly turning sewage into that part of the river. As for the south branch, it suggests Coleridge's question about the Rhine after it washes the City of Cologne. The State Board of Health believes that a typhoid outbreak which occurred some time ago at Oceanic was caused by clams taken from the south branch, and directs the attention of the Town Boards "to the risk that may attend the further use of clams taken from said polluted waters."

No doubt the planters whose product is thus condemned will be indignant. The Board, like the experts who discover copper salts in canned peas, will be denounced because it "hurts business"; but no business has a right to prosper which threatens the public health. An embargo upon all oysters from an unsuspected bed until oystermen were aroused to stop pollution would be better than the continued spread of typhoid. The New Jersey oystermen are not the only menace to the community. Along Jamaica Bay oysters are taken from beds dangerously near savers or, what is worse, put to "fatten"—that is, to get sick and swell up from absorbing brackish water—in creeks which are heavily loaded with house and stable drainage. With the great growth of population in the metropolitan district the purity of all the adjacent waters is endangered, and none of them should be used for the culture of shellfish except under the most rigid inspection.

Thugs and Labor Unions.

Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.
There was formerly a great outcry over the tortures inflicted by savage tribes in the Philippines upon American soldiers who fell into their clutches. But nothing much worse was told of the barbarous natives of certain parts of Luzon than is laid to the door of a band of Chicago strikers who kept William Wilder a captive for three weeks, starving and torturing him into a condition of almost hopeless insanity. He is described as wrecked in both mind and body, and not likely to long survive the horrible treatment he received. When such outrages as this are committed in the United States, Union Labor organizations should not only denounce them but strain every nerve to bring to justice the infamous wretches who may be found guilty. Seldom, however, are the doers of such crimes ferreted out and punished. It is very unlikely that the Teamsters' Union, of Chicago, directly under reproach because of the Wilder affair, will pay the least attention to it. But the time should come when no thug will be tolerated in a Labor Union.

Delayed.

Philadelphia Press.
Mrs. Hiram Offen—How long were you in your last place?
New servant—Just a month, ma'am.
Mrs. Hiram Offen—Indeed! What was the trouble?
New servant—Th' trouble was that I got sick an' couldn't have no sooner.