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THE PALACE OF PU LUN.—Elaborate in carving, splendid in color, the Chinese National Pavilion contrasts strongly with the rather sombre Orangery of Great Britain on one side and the overshadowing dome and arched roof of Belgium, its other neighbor. It is a reproduction of the country seat of Prince Pu Lun. The framework was constructed by American carpenters with whom worked the Chinese artisans putting in place more than six thousand pieces of wood finish and embellishment. More than \$40,000 was expended by the Chinese upon the wood carving and decoration of the pavilion. The scroll sawing, pyrography and inlaying of ebony and ivory are marvelous. This wood working was done by

hand. It was begun in China soon after the acceptance of the President's invitation to participate and was continued for months before construction of the pavilion was undertaken here. Several distinct structures united by a wall comprise the Palace. In the center is an open court which is treated as a garden, with a pagoda of fragile construction and a pool containing goldfishes. Masses of Chinese lilies and roses emphasize the Oriental character. The fact that this is intended to present the country seat of a royal prince gave warrant to bring many things of interest from the Imperial Gardens at Peking. Entrance to the court is through a high gate. In front of the pavilion is a pagoda gorgeous in scarlet, gold and blue.

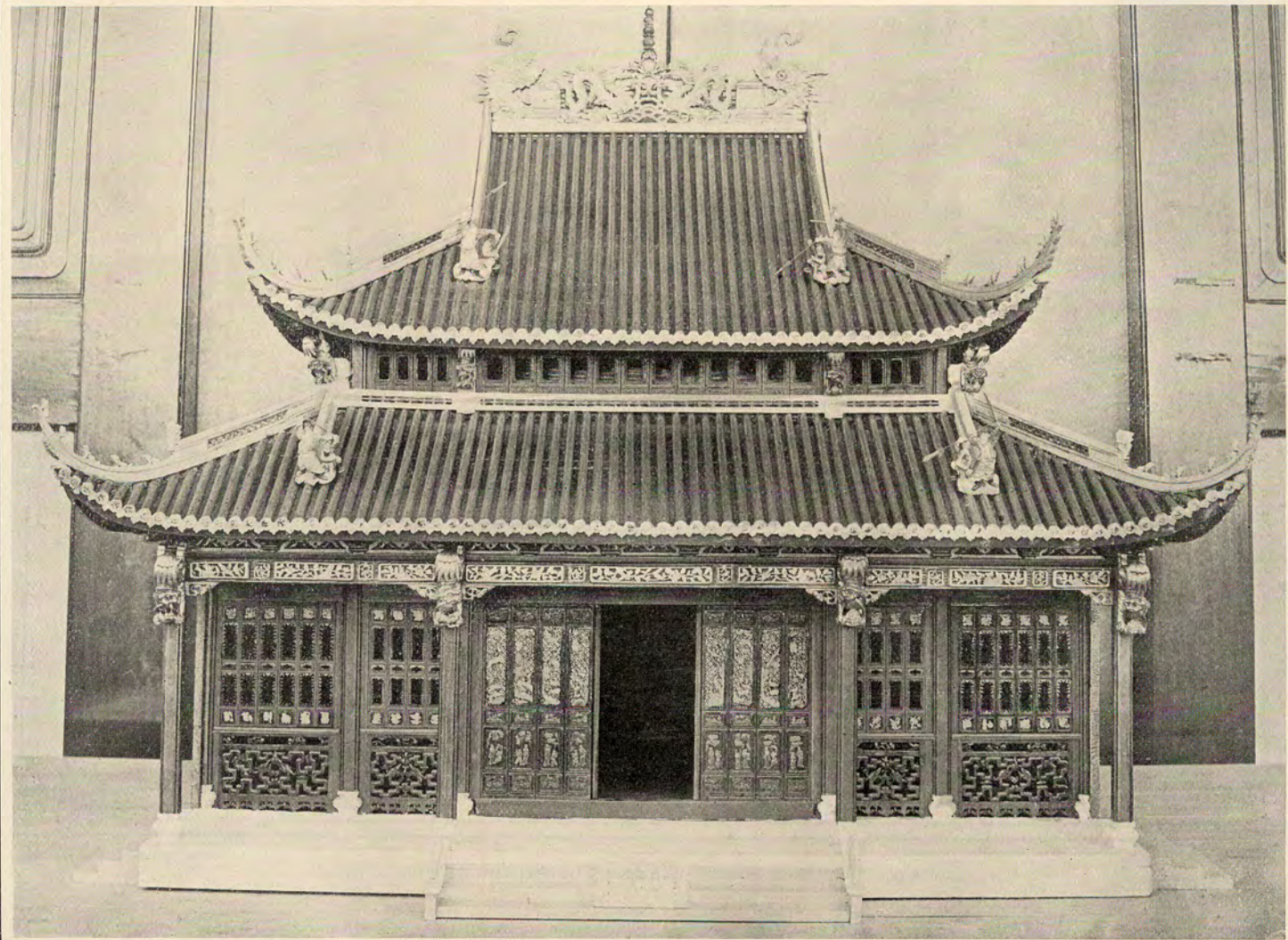


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CHINA'S FRONT ON THE PIKE.—China occupies frontage on the Pike with a pavilion devoted to a typical restaurant of that country. The lower floor is enclosed.

The upper floor is open as shown in the picture. Provision is made for the serving of several hundreds of patrons at one time. The front bristles with signs announcing the Chinese bill of fare, the chief item of which is, as might be expected, chop suey. The visitor can take his choice of chop suey made from chicken, or chop suey made from something else, the price varying considerably. Genuine chop suey from chicken is furnished for a dollar. The chefs are Chinese in blue blouses and queues. The waiters are Chinese. The cashiers

are Chinese. "Shanghai Restaurant" is the name given to the establishment. All of the usual delicacies dear to the palate of the Celestial such as birds-nest soup and bamboo sprouts are served with Chinese brandy which tastes like liquid fire, or Chinese tea, which is milder. To be entirely correct the patron should eat with chop sticks but this rule is waived and American knives and forks are furnished for those who desire them. Chinese sweetmeats are popular features of the menus with Americans. Preserved ginger from Canton and various forms of candied fruits are furnished at moderate prices. Those visitors who do not feel equal to birds-nest soup and chop suey satisfy their curiosity with sweetmeats.



Lange & Bergstrom Constructors.

CENTRAL PAVILION AND GRAND ENTERTAINMENT HALL, IMPERIAL CHINESE BUILDINGS, WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS.



CHINA'S DEBUT AT A WORLD'S FAIR.—For the first time in the centuries the Chinese Empire has appeared as an official participant in a Universal Exposition. The Commissioner General who bore the invitation had a remarkable experience at Peking. He was not only given a hearing at Court, but when he had delivered his address he was summoned to the throne of the Empress An, a mark of great favor, and was questioned about the Exposition. China's formal acceptance followed. It was welcomed, but the Exposition officials were hardly prepared for the zeal with which the Chinese Government set about its preparations. The Imperial Commission was announced with Prince Pu Lun of

royal blood at the head of it. The Vice Commissioner, Mr. Wong Kai Kah, with a staff and retinue, was sent to this country so promptly that he was the first of the foreign commissioners to take residence in St. Louis for the Exposition. A former student at Yale, a master of English, versed in American methods, Mr. Wong Kai Kah entered upon his duties. On the occasion of the first ceremonial call of the Vice Commissioner and his staff upon the officers of the Exposition this picture was taken. Closely following Great Britain, which was second of the nations to break ground, China's site was dedicated, Madame Wong Kai Kah raising the flag of the dragon and her distinguished spouse delivering an eloquent address.