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THE LEWIS & CLARK CENTENNIAL
PORTLAND - OREGON - 1905

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at the Close of Business November 17, 1903

Assets:		Liabilities:	
Loans and Discounts.	\$1,373,921.01	Capital.....	\$300,000.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation,	300,000.00	Surplus and Undi- vided Profits....	93,467.09
U. S. and other Bonds and Premiums	317,783.83	Circulation	300,000.00
Real Estate,	18,983.82	Dividends Unpaid,	153.00
Office Furniture and Fixtures	6,000.00	Deposits	2,598,643.66
Bank Building	125,000.00		
Cash & Due from Banks	1,150,575.09		
	\$3,292,263.75		\$3,292,263.75

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Bonds... ..	\$870,904.91	Surplus and	
Premiums	1,242.93	undivided profits....	96,556.88
Cash and due		Deposits.....	3,156,587.38
from correspondents	820,674.12		
	\$3,503,144.26		\$3,503,144.26

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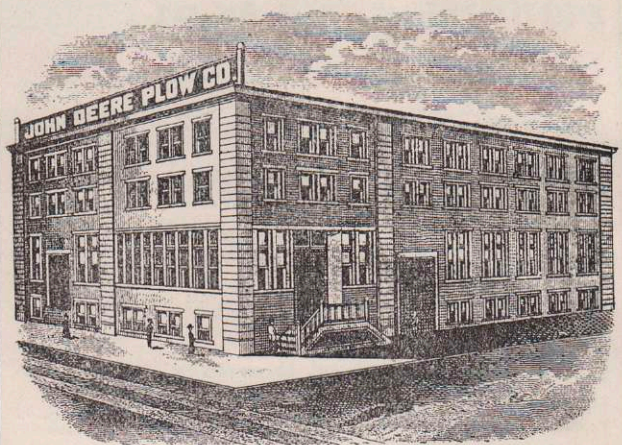
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Lewis and Clark Journal

February, 1904

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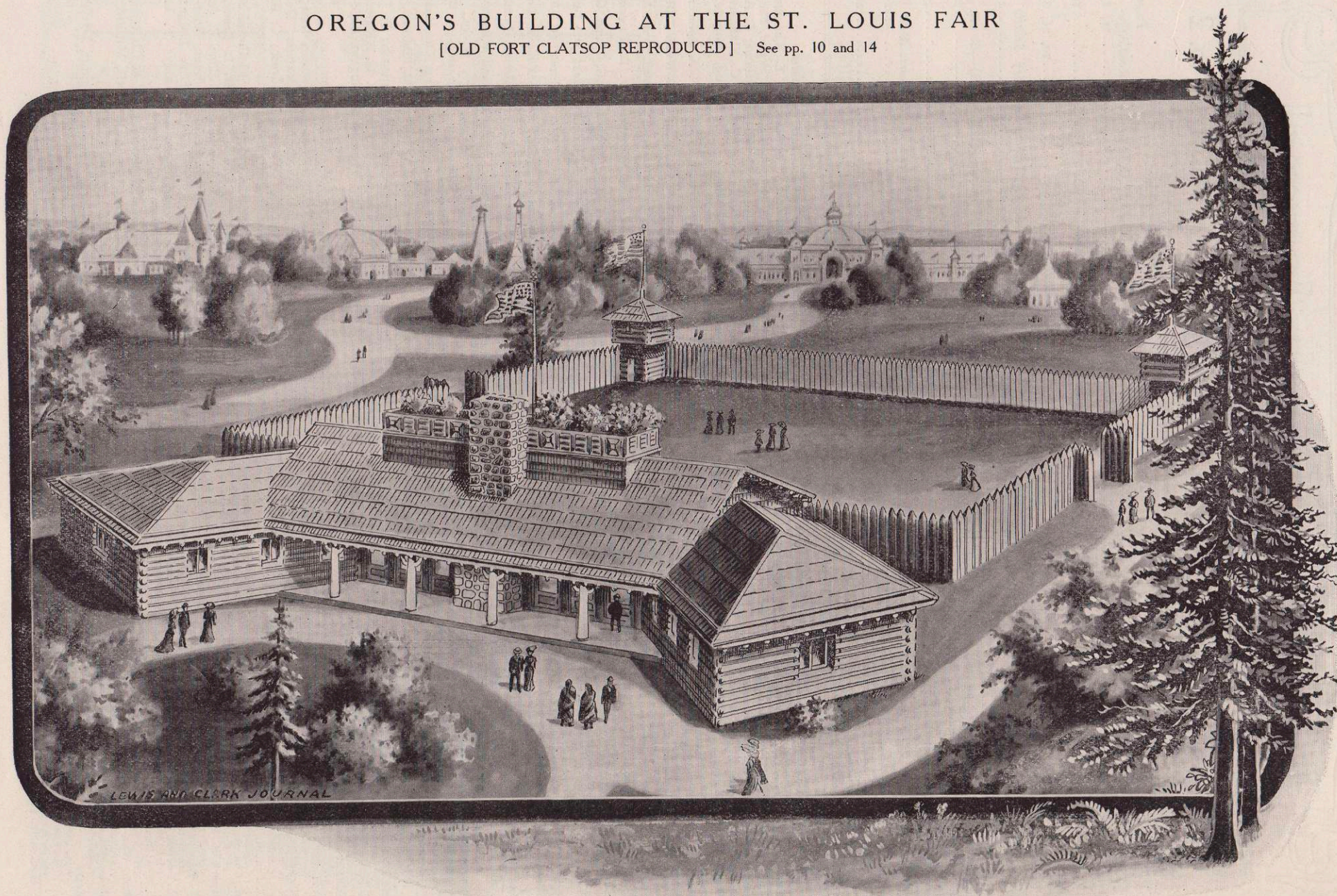
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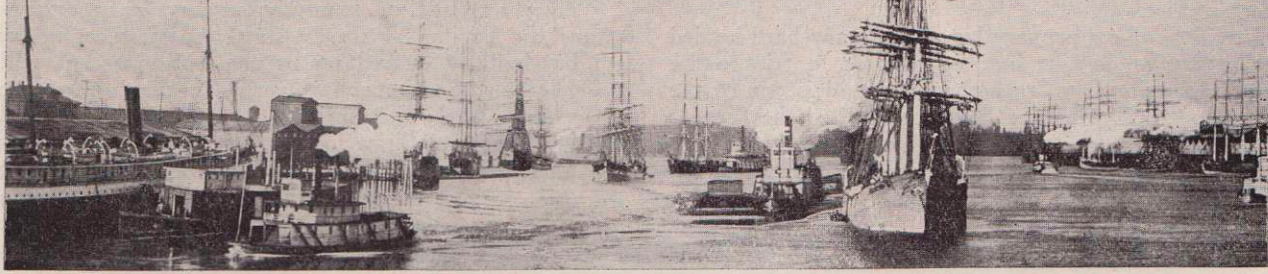
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OREGON'S BUILDING AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR

[OLD FORT CLATSOP REPRODUCED] See pp. 10 and 14



The Lewis and Clark Journal



PORTLAND'S LOWER HARBOR--SCENE IN SEAPORT ONE HUNDRED AND TEN MILES FROM SEA

Vol. I

PORTLAND, OREGON, FEBRUARY, 1904

No. 2

SOME POSSIBILITIES OF THE FAIR IN THE EAST

By HENRY W. GOODE, Director General

In the planning and carrying out of the great West Coast Exposition in 1905, stress is properly to be laid upon the benefits that will accrue to commercial interests from Puget Sound to the Atlantic seaboard. The trend of trade for fresh markets and fields for openings is ever westward.

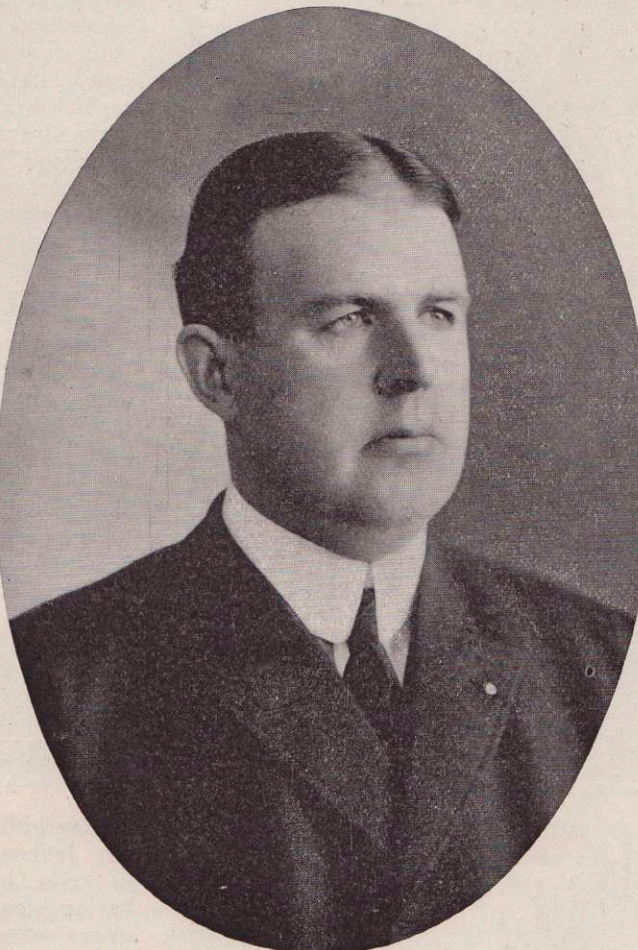
It needs no laborious detail of statement or figures to demonstrate that the Lewis and Clark Centennial, in its relation to the business advancement of not only this section generally, but the Middle West and the entire Eastern states as a whole, will bring profit and expansion to all lines, acting as a powerful stimulus at a time when the tendency is to lag. While the work of organizing the Centennial may be said to have only fairly and fittingly begun, enough has transpired to satisfy me in the judgment that the Exposition management will be hard pressed to find sufficient space to accommodate the multitude of exhibits that will demand room at our Fair.

During my recent official tour of the Eastern cities, when I visited the officials of the past National Expositions, I came into contact with the foremost men of enterprise in all lines, in the Middle West, the East and the South. The intelligent forces across the Rocky Mountains I found are as nearly anxious to "dis-

cover" us, and to become acquainted with us, as we are eager to have them come.

Therefore, the possibilities of this Far-Western Exposition in the Eastern states ramify into every department of activity. After the close of the St. Louis Fair, exhibits of every class will pour applications in upon us. But it cannot be too strongly emphasized for the benefit of our own people and their friends, that this corporation intends to accept no second-hand exhibits or attractions from St. Louis. It is to be remembered that this Exposition is in a position to have the pick of the very best attractions at Missouri's stupendous Fair, in addition to a great amount of exhibits which are being especially prepared for show here by organizations, companies, individuals and governments.

While we, of this land of potentialities and undeveloped power and industry, are exercising ourselves to the uttermost to take a long step forward out of the lethargic conditions that are slipping into the past, there are many manufacturers, millmen, capitalists, business men, investors, representatives of jobbing lines, who want to branch out into a new field. These will come here and, incidental to their own pleasure and edification while viewing the Exposition, the country and its products and possibilities, will look about



HENRY W. GOODE
Director General Lewis and Clark Fair.

to see what new advantages may be gained from the new field. An Exposition is the common meeting ground of the identical men who are looking for one another for the promotion of mutual interests. As in the case of the "want" advertisement, it brings the want and the want-getter together.

It will be like a primary lesson for many hard-headed merchants who may be induced to make a trip to the Oregon Exposition, to learn that Portland is one of the great seaport cities of the globe, and dispatches vessels of commerce to every country of the world. New business connections will be formed that will redound to the

material advancement of both East and West; new branches of industry will be introduced, while at the same time Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma and various other Northwest cities will hold out splendid opportunities for permanent investments and settlement.

While the tide of immigration may be setting in toward the Pacific Northwest states, business conditions will be similarly buoyed up by the additions that will be made to the commercial world as a result of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. As viewed by a local optimist, the possibilities looked for as a result of this great undertaking in a big, new state, are boundless, both

for the East and for the West. While our trade territory is to be invaded, and competition will set up in more varied form to secure a share, the natural barriers to the markets of the North Pacific Coast will be practically eliminated. I predict that the next ten years will see the greatest development and prosperity in this country where many great achievements must be carried out before Oregon can become the great state to which destiny points.

By token of the kindly reception which the proposed Exposition celebration receives through the country, and because of the tone of many inquiries that come to Exposition headquarters at this early date, it is clear that the Oregon Centennial is a very live subject, and that early advantage will be taken by Eastern merchants and manufacturers to acquaint themselves with this territory. While exploiting business ends—and incidentally advertising Portland broadcast—they will contribute instructive and entertaining features to our Exposition.

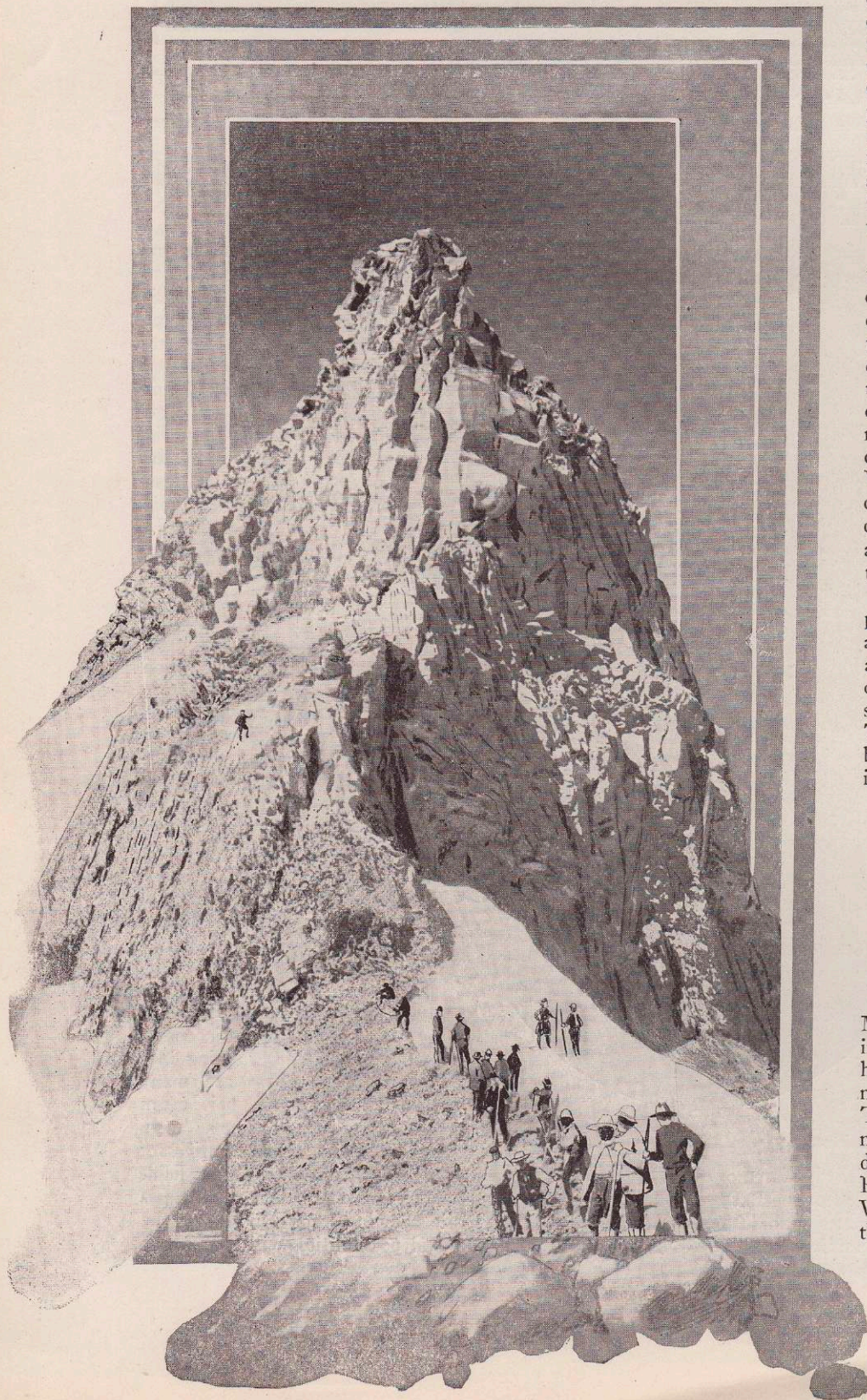
This desire of Easterners to bring displays of skilled craftsmanship, novelties and improved processes, is highly creditable. It makes for the artistic and educational success of the Exposition while serving an essentially practical turn. The mingling of many interests will broaden and deepen knowledge of, and interest in, this country.



THE PINNACLE OF MT. JEFFERSON

Herewith is shown the pinnacle of Mt. Jefferson, from a photograph taken in 1900, by Bernstein—the half-tone having been furnished by *Mazama*, the magazine of Oregon's Alpine Club. The mountain was first seen by civilized man April 2, 1806, when Captain Clark discovered it and named it in honor of President Jefferson, at a point on the Willamette River opposite the site of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

(See page 9.)



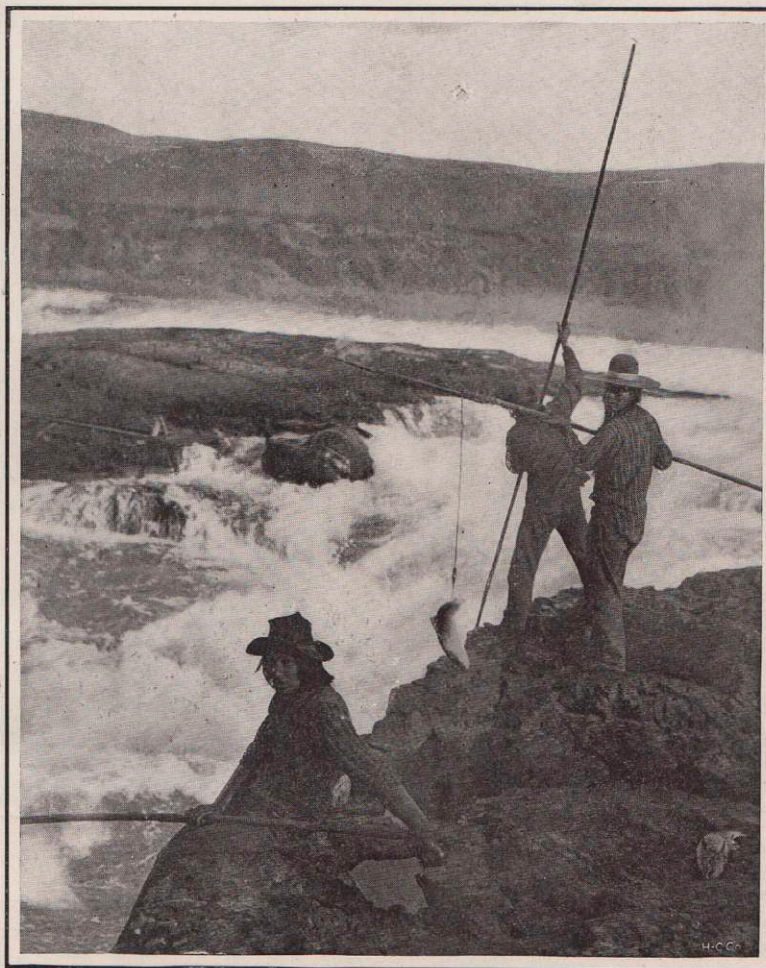
A Day of Discovery With Captain Clark

While Lewis and Clark, gaunt from hunger and sick of inactivity after their long winter's rest at Clatsop, were pursuing their way from the mouth of the Columbia River, homeward bound in the spring of 1806, rumors came to them from the Indians of a great river (now known to us as the Willamette), forty miles below their camp on the Sandy, which had escaped their keen eyes on their way down the Columbia in November. While the hunters were anxiously ranging the hills between Mt. Hood and the Columbia for elk and bear, while starving hordes of Cascade Indians paddled their way down the great water in search of the lily-like bulbs of wappato, Captain Clark with seven men started off in quest of this new river. A "burning glass" was the price paid for the discovery. An amazed Cashook guide, in return for the gift, by means of which he found he could bring down fire from the skies, was eager to lead the way. He informed Captain Clark that the river was named for the nation of Multnomahs, who lived on Wappato (Sauvie's) Island, at the river's mouth.*

The Cashook nation, to which Captain Clark's guide belonged, lived just below the falls of this river (now Oregon City), where they were just then busy making preparations for the annual run of salmon expected about May 2. This was the crowning event of the year to all the Columbia River tribes, particularly those living at the falls of the Columbia and the Willamette, since the opportunity for catching the fish at these places is peculiarly favorable. The salmon on his way to his native spawning grounds frequently makes long delays at the base of the waterfall, waiting

for a flood, or to gather strength for the great leap. The wily Indians were not slow to avail themselves of this. With long-handled gigs they would stand beside the mad swirl of water and spear the salmon as he paused before making the supreme effort or fell back exhausted after numerous failures. The scooping net, which is

woven of fine, strong, thread-like roots, was also in common use, as well as the larger seine. Fish-weirs of closely matted willow withes were sometimes stretched across the stream to arrest the progress of the salmon. Willow baskets placed under water, mouth upward, opposite to a small opening in the weir, imprisoned the salmon so that there was little chance for escape. The fish thus caught were dried in great stacks, and became the staple article of commerce for the rest of the year between these Indians and other less fortunate tribes. Lewis and Clark just missed seeing the great salmon season at its height, both when descending the Columbia in November and when ascending it in April. But they learned enough to leave us an accurate description of Indian



Indians "Gigging" Salmon—Showing "Beard" and Cord Loosened from End of Gig-Pole.

*Multnomah is a corruption of Nematlnomaq, literally "down river." Later travelers have asserted that the name Wallamut (Willamette) was given only to the upper portions of the river. Thus Parker says in his journal: "The name Multnomah is given to a small section of this river, from the name of a tribe of Indians who once resided about six miles on both sides from its confluence with the Columbia to the branch which flows down the southern side of Wappato Island; above this section it is called the Willamette." Parker obtained his information from Donald Mackenzie, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who was one of the overland Astorians in 1811-12. He explored the Multnomah well up toward its sources. Another great traveler and trader, Alexander Henry, Jr., considered Wallamut to be properly the name of only the falls of the river.

fish-weirs and methods of drying salmon. During April, the month immediately preceding the first salmon run, food supplies were at their lowest stage the entire 1500 miles that lay between the mouth of the Columbia and its headwaters in the Rocky Mountains. This will explain the starved condition of the tribes. Only the wappato could be gathered at all seasons of the year; hence Wappato Island, at the mouth of the Willamette, was the resort just then of many hungry tribes from up the river.

Half famished, Captain Clark and his men drew up their canoe before a tribal house of the Indians to purchase some wappato, a root, not unlike an Irish potato in appearance, which is a very good substitute for bread when roasted in the embers. But the red men sullenly refused to sell. Well they knew the value of the pre-

piece of it into the embers. At the same time he took his compass out and by means of a small magnet made the needle move swiftly. The slow match, meanwhile taking fire, made great flames leap up, "on which," says the journal, "the Indians, terrified at this strange exhibition, immediately brought a quantity of wappato and laid it at his feet, begging him to put out the bad fire, while an old woman continued to speak with great vehemence as if praying and imploring protection." Tranquillity was soon restored, and Captain Clark, after smoking the pipe of peace, paid for the food and continued his course.

The fertile, willow-clad Wappato Island, which hid the mouth of the Willamette from sight, was found to be about twenty miles long; but winding around it the Cashook Indian guided the men into the land of the



Indians Taking Salmon from the Columbia with Gig and Scoop-Net, as in the Days of Lewis and Clark. PHOTO JAMES A. HARAN.

cious root. The commercial instinct was strong even at that early day among these primitive inhabitants of the Columbia River. They knew that famine was stalking abroad, that the great stores of dried fish that had been stacked away by the Cascade Indians for barter, were now exhausted; they knew it would be another moon yet before the spring run of salmon would set in; they remembered how cold the water was when their squaws, breast deep for hours in the icy flood, dexterously loosened the wappato roots with their toes, freeing the bulbs, which rose lightly to the surface, where they could be easily gathered into the canoes. So remembering all this, the Indians grimly shook their heads at the strangers, and shrank back into their deerskin robes and silence.

Captain Clark sat down before the smoky fire and drew out a port fire match from his pocket, throwing a

Multnomahs, where is now the present site of Portland. But the glory of the great Multnomah nation was gone. Mighty warriors they had been, masters of all the country round, many tribes doing them homage. But that deadly scourge, the smallpox, had crept among them about thirty years before the arrival of Lewis and Clark, according to their calculations, and the once powerful nation was fast going to decay.

As the canoe turned the bend and the fertile expanse of valley lay stretched out before them in all its glamorous springtide beauty, the eye of Captain Clark was caught by a dazzling vision of distant snow shining against the horizon. Five ice-clad peaks rose against the April sky. Three of these Clark recognized as Rainier, Hood and St. Helens, but the two others were new to him. Civilized man, indeed, then beheld both these mountains for

the first time—the one huge, humpbacked, seeming to be a stupendous, broken-topped mass, eighty miles to the northeast; the other, with slender, spire-like pinnacle cleaving the sky, eighty miles to the southeast. Both were half-hidden by intervening hills. To Captain Clark belonged the right to christen these two unnamed mountains, which never yet had found a place on any map. But the broken-topped mountain (Adams), though of grander proportions, its three peaks lost in the distance, was allowed to pass unnamed. The pinnacle to the south claimed all his attention. His mind was not one to parry long with any question. There was one man above all others to whom this honor was due, the man who had conceived and planned this expedition. Mt. Jefferson the mountain has been since that memorable day, April 2, 1806. (See page 6.)

This river of the Multnomahs (Willamette) in Clark's estimation contributed about one-fourth to the volume of the Columbia, into which it flows. The following memorandum concerning the Willamette appears in the journal: The current is as gentle as that of the Columbia; its surface is smooth and even, and it appears to possess water enough for the largest ship, since, on sounding with a line of five fathoms, he could find no bottom for at least one-third of the stream's width.

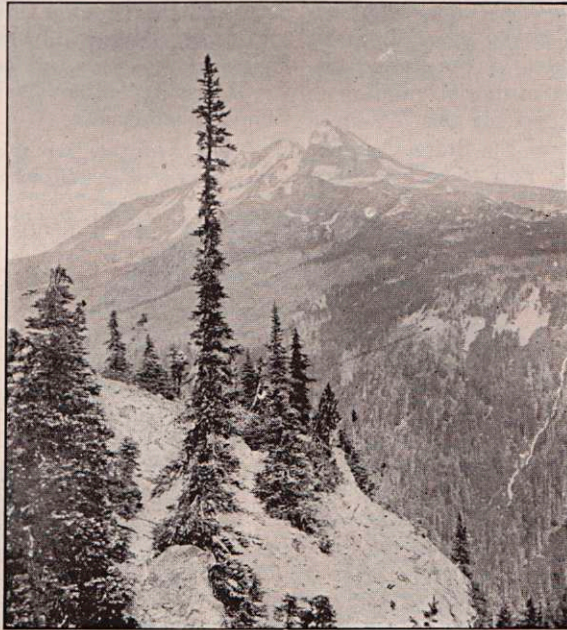
Passing up the new-found river ten miles, he came to a big wooden house, unoccupied, the home of a tribe of the Cashooks when they came down the river to gather wapato. The great forest of giant firs excited Clark's admiration, and he carefully measured a fallen tree, "and found that, including the stump of about six feet, it was 318 feet in length, though its diameter was only three feet." Where St. Johns is now he stayed all night, sleeping on the bare ground under the stars rather than in the tribal home of the Indians near at hand. Early the next morning he proceeded two miles further to the point where the river bends "east of southeast." Many changes have taken place in the river during the past century and the distance to its mouth is considerably less now than in Clark's day, as proved by evidence gathered from the old river captains. The highest point on the Willamette reached by Clark is believed to be a bold bluff directly opposite the Fair grounds of the 1905 Centennial. This shore line is now within the city limits of Portland.

"At this point," he writes, "the Multnomah is 500 yards wide, and for half that distance across the cord of five fathoms would not reach the bottom. It appears to be washing away its banks, and has more sandbars and willow points than the Columbia." And then we find the following curious surmise: "Its regular, gentle current, the depth and smoothness and uniformity with which it rolls its vast body of water, prove that its supplies are at once distant and regular; nor, judging from its appearance and courses, is it rash to believe that the Multnomah and its tributary streams water the vast extent of country between the western mountains and those of the sea coast, as far perhaps as the Gulf of California."

Several pages of the journal are devoted to the land of the Multnomahs, which now forms the environs of Portland, and this is the conclusion reached: "We believe that the valley must extend to a great distance; it is, in fact, the only desirable situation for a settlement on the western side of the Rocky Mountains, and being naturally fertile, would, if properly cultivated, afford subsistence for forty or fifty thousand souls."*

We read much between these lines—the inhospitality of the rainy, storm-swept ocean and rock-bound shores of the Columbia, the savage struggle with gaunt famine, the weariness of the sleepless watch against thievish wild men of the West, the utter ignorance of the vast inland empire that lay smiling between tidewater and the "shining mountains."

The bitter irony was theirs of starving in a fertile land because the tribes that peopled it knew not the art of agriculture. To us the note of prophecy is most significant. One hundred years ago Captain Clark looked upon the land where now stands a city whose commerce extends around the globe. It was he who pointed out this valley to the American nation as the place above all others west of the Rocky Mountains suitable for human settlement. The country wherein Lewis and Clark suffered bitter pangs of hunger during the unfriendliest part of the year, November to April (inclusive), was in reality a land of illimitable resources and fertility. Captain Clark's prevision has been more than verified.



The accompanying cut of Mt. Jefferson, with one of its deep canyons, is by courtesy of *Mazama*.

*The surpassing fitness of the entire Columbia River Country for home-making may be shown by the following report from the Manufacturers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon. (See Jefferson Myers' speech before the House Committee on International Expositions at Washington, D. C., January 16, 1904):

Estimated Natural Resources of the State of Oregon for 1903:

Wheat, corn, hay, potatoes, hops, barley, vegetables...	\$ 76,000,000
Wool and mohair.....	3,000,000
Sales of stock.....	12,500,000
Butter, cheese and milk.....	4,200,000
Poultry and eggs.....	4,250,000
Fruits.....	3,000,000
Columbia River salmon pack, Oregon Coast steamers and bays, fish and shell fish consumed locally and shipped abroad.....	3,500,000
Timber and forest product, poles, ties, cordwood, hardwood, etc. (not included in statistics of manufactures).....	12,000,000
Manufactures, including lumber.....	83,937,000
Gold, silver, borax, coal, etc.....	6,000,000

Total output of Oregon farms, orchards, ranges and factories.....\$208,387,000

When it is remembered that this is only about one-third of the great empire of the Pacific Northwest given to Americans by the exploration of Lewis and Clark, and that the country is still in its first stage of development, Washington and Idaho containing resources quite as great as those of Oregon, the full value of this noble empire will be understood.

Oregon at the St. Louis Fair

By EDMOND C. GILTNER
Secretary Lewis and Clark State Commission

The work of what is known for brevity as the "State Commission" has been up to the present time almost exclusively for Oregon's exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Louis. Of the \$500,000 appropriated by the state, \$50,000 is for St. Louis, \$50,000 for a memorial building to be erected in Portland, and \$400,000 for the "Western World's Fair." The main object of the State Commission, of course, is the success of the Fair to be held here, and in the preparations for St. Louis that object has always been kept in view. The best opportunity to advertise our Fair will be at St. Louis, and for that reason, even with the small amount set apart for that Exposition, it was decided to erect an "Oregon Building," where the Lewis and Clark Corporation, the State Commission and the Western transportation lines could have headquarters for exploitation. There will be accommodations in the building for visiting Oregonians to meet one another. Many articles not entered for competition will also be displayed there.

This Oregon building at the St. Louis Fair is to be modeled upon old Fort Clatsop, at the mouth of the Columbia River, looking out upon the broad Pacific — the defense which Lewis and Clark built for their winter quarters, 1805-1806. It will be constructed of enormous fir logs in the rough, with the bark left on, and will have a shake roof, rustic doors, huge outside chimney of cobblestones, swinging windows, wide porch and a belvedere twenty feet long by eight feet wide, for the accommodation of visitors who wish to enjoy a pleasant lookout station on the roof.

The front extension of the building will be 100 feet in length, with a porch fifty-three feet long by twelve feet wide. The reception room will contain a cavernous fireplace nine feet six inches across by six feet deep, finished inside and out in rough cobblestones. There will be two main entrances on either side this fireplace, and the

room will be ceiled with shakes, with immense timbers showing on the arch. The partitions separating this room from the others will be of shakes and all the interior woodwork is to be stained an old brown. The heavy doors will also be battened with shakes, giving them a rough, clipped appearance.

Each of the two wings of the building will contain two large offices, finished in the finest lumber the state affords—spruce for office No. 1, Douglas fir for No. 2, noble fir for No. 3, and Port Orford cedar for office No. 4. Cloak rooms will find a place in the corners of the building. The flooring throughout will be No. 1 matched fir, and the sash, windows and door frames are to be finished in cedar.

A striking feature of the fort will be the stockade or enclosure, sixty by ninety feet, at the rear. This is to be built of halved logs eleven feet long set on end, pointed at the top. Menacing port holes and two bastions or block-houses, one in each of the back corners of the stockade, will add to the warlike realism of this rough frontier fort. These bastions are to be in the rough, of shakes, and two stories high, with staircase leading to the upper story, small windows, and flagpole rising from the roof. Inside the stockade will be a stereopticon screen and accommodations for the display of pictures of Oregon scenery and industries.

Outside the fort will be gardens of rose-flushed

Clarkia (the flower named in honor of the explorer) and other characteristic plants discovered by the two Captains on their long overland journey to the sea. A movement is on foot to have the first American flag (the famous Betsy Ross pennant of George Washington's day) float from the center of the building. This was the flag carried by the gallant Yankee ship Columbia, Captain Gray, which sailed over the bar and up the Columbia in 1792, thus giving us our first American claim upon the



JEFFERSON MYERS
President Lewis and Clark State Commission.

Oregon country. The flag carried by Lewis and Clark will float from one of the bastions, and from the other blockhouse will wave the Stars and Stripes as they are today.

Contracts have been signed for all the logs, poles, shakes and other material for the building to be delivered ready for transportation to St. Louis on January 26.

In the selection of exhibits for St. Louis it has been the aim of the Commission to get the best, and own the exhibit, so that non-perishable articles, such as compose the mineral and forestry exhibits, can be returned to Oregon and form the nucleus for the much fuller display to be made here. After our Fair is closed it will become a permanent exhibit.

Our agricultural, horticultural, mineral and forestry exhibits are almost complete at the present time, and will be forwarded not later than March 15, 1904. About 400

boxes of fine Oregon apples will be sent this week, and put in storage for the opening day of the Fair, upon which day such display is to be a special feature.

The fisheries exhibit for St. Louis cannot be completed for some time, nor can the educational, but both of these exhibits are in the hands of experienced men and will be all that can be expected.

Timber is the greatest natural resource of our state, one-sixth of the standing timber of the United States being in Oregon, and in that department we already have a display that cannot be equaled either in fancy polished woods or merchantable timber.

Taken altogether I think we now have an exhibit for St. Louis that is very complete, and in some departments we have more than can be put in the space allotted us for competitive exhibits. We will have to put the overflow in the Oregon Building.

National Livestock Association Indorses Fair

The National Livestock Association of the United States held a large and earnest convention at Portland, Ore., during the second week in January, 1904. Its sessions were generally devoted to discussion of matters of interest to growers and shippers of livestock, but considerable time was given to the Lewis and Clark Centennial, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted January 14:

Whereas, There is now pending in the Congress of the United States a bill introduced by Hon. John H. Mitchell, providing for an appropriation of two million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$2,125,000) in aid of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, to be held at Portland in 1905.

Whereas, Such bill has been favorably reported to the United States Senate by the unanimous vote of the Senate committee on industrial expositions. It is set forth in said report that the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition will offer an exceptionally auspicious opportunity for acquainting Asia and Oceanica with our products and resources, and with the mutual advantages that will result from wider and increased exchange of products between the nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

Whereas, We are of the opinion that the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition is deserving of the assistance of the National Government.

Resolved, By the National Livestock Association, that we memorialize the Congress of the United States to pass as early as practicable the pending bill for Government aid for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition.

Resolved, further, That an official copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House.

The National Livestock Association was composed of more than 1500 delegates from all parts of the United States, with representatives also from British Columbia and the Hawaiian Islands. Among them were a large number of men of force and character, who discussed questions ably and intelligently. The officers chosen for the year 1904 are herewith given:

President—Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

First Vice-President—H. A. Jastro, Bakersfield, Cal.

Second Vice-President—Frank M. Stewart, of Buffalo Gap, S. D.

Treasurer—George L. Goulding, Denver, Colo.

Secretary—Charles F. Martin, of Denver, Colo.

Executive Committee—E. S. Gosney, Flagstaff, Ariz.; J. M. Bohart, Bentonville, Ark.; H. A. Jastro, Bakersfield, Cal.; J. A. Witzel, Blue Ridge, Ga.; M. B.

Gwinn, Boise City, Idaho; C. W. Baker, Chicago, Ill.; Mortimer Levering, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. B. Frayser, Vanita, I. T.; C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia.; H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kan.; J. B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Dalrymple, Baton Rouge, La.; F. P. Bennett, Boston, Mass.; C. C. Lillie, Cooperville, Mich.; H. B. Carroll, St. Paul, Minn.; L. A. Allen, Kansas City, Mo.; William Lindsay, Glendive, Mont.; Peter Jansen, Jansen, Neb.; John Sparks, Reno, Nev.; Charles Wright, Keene, N. H.; Solomon Luna, Los Lunas, N. M.; G. H. Davidson, Milbrook, N. Y.; G. A. Weston, Biltmore, N. C.; A. A. Bates, Irwin, O.; Richard Scott, Milwaukie, Ore. (a prominent member of the Lewis and Clark State Commission of Oregon); W. B. Powell, Shadeland, Pa.; R. A. Love, Chester, S. C.; F. M. Stewart, Buffalo Gap, S. D.; Overton Lea, Nashville, Tenn.; A. B. Robertson, Colorado City, Tex.; Jesse M. Smith, Layton, Utah; J. F. Mead, Randolph, Vt.; E. F. Benson, Tacoma, Wash.; H. A. Williams, Duo, W. Va.; Tim Kinney, Rock Springs, Wyo.; Eben P. Low, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Indorsement by National Democratic Committee

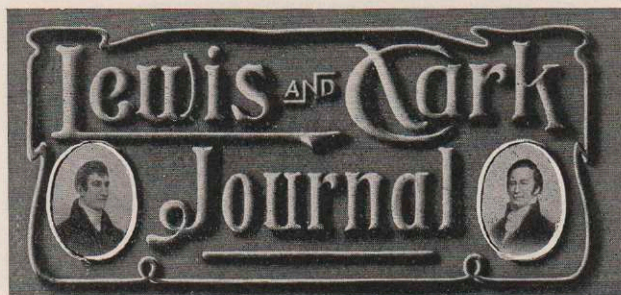
Hon. Jefferson Myers, National Democratic Committeeman from Oregon, presented and secured the unanimous adoption by the National Democratic Committee, at Washington, on January 12, of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has been due chiefly to the far-seeing purposes of eminent Democratic statesmen that the territorial boundaries of the United States have been extended from the limits that marked them at the time of the formation of the constitution beyond the Mississippi and across the continent to the Pacific Ocean; and,

Whereas, It was Thomas Jefferson, apostle of American Democracy and father of the Democratic party, who carried through the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, which brought to us the country from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains; and,

Whereas, It was Thomas Jefferson also who originated and provided the means for the Lewis and Clark expedition, through which, followed by the enterprise of our pioneers, the domain of the United States was extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, from whose ports we may now have controlling influence in commerce of the Orient; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recur with feelings of patriotic satisfaction to those achievements of Democracy and commend the Expositions to be held in 1904 at St. Louis, Mo., and in 1905 at Portland, Ore., in commemoration of these actions and events to the attention of the people of the United States.



OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR

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C. BEN RIESLAND, SECRETARY

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

WILLIS S. DUNIWAY, Editor GERTRUDE METCALFE, Associate Editor

Vol. I FEBRUARY, 1904 No. 2

The Lewis and Clark Journal will be issued each calendar month.
It will spare no endeavor to furnish information about the
forthcoming Exposition, the Pacific Coast and the
Orient. Letters and facts relating to
its purposes are invited

THE EXPOSITION MANAGEMENT

Not money alone will make a world's fair. It is essential to the success of an exposition that its management shall command widespread confidence. The public feels secure in the belief that at the head of the Lewis and Clark Centennial are brains, energy, integrity and steadfast purpose. Its directors and officers are widely known, and their proven fitness for the conduct of complex affairs is the touchstone of support. Faith in their ability to handle an enterprise of magnitude comes from knowledge of the men, and popular belief in their power to compel success will help them to achieve it.

At the organization of the Lewis and Clark Corporation, the office of President was, by common consent, accorded to the late Henry W. Corbett, whose leadership in Oregon's business and banking world was universally conceded. His services in giving the Fair proper start and direction were invaluable. The directors chosen with him were men of substance and character, in whom the public had almost an equal degree of confidence. Later, as the directorate was enlarged, other men of high standing were selected; and at Mr. Corbett's death the presidency was bestowed on Harvey W. Scott, who, as editor of the widely-read *Daily Oregonian*, had gained as high distinction in the journalistic field as had Mr. Corbett in the financial world. Mr. Scott's wide acquaintance with newspaper men of the United States is proving of great value in securing generous treatment from the press.

The banking interests of Oregon have given very substantial support to the Exposition, and the board of directors contains well-known bankers, as follows: A. L. Mills, president of the First National Bank of Portland, and vice-president of the Security Savings & Trust Company; Charles E. Ladd, member of the long-established private banking house of Ladd & Tilton, and director of a number of important corporations, including the Ladd Metals Company; J. C. Ainsworth, president of the United States National Bank, and director of several financial corporations of the Pacific Northwest; Mr. A. Bush, the venerable Salem banker, at the head of the house of Ladd & Bush; Geo. W. Bates, of the Bank of Albina; and J.

M. Church, of La Grande, who stands high among Eastern Oregon bankers. On the State Commission are J. H. Albert, of the Capital National Bank of Salem, and C. B. Wade, of Pendleton.

The manufacturing industries of the Northwest have good representatives in Samuel Connell, of the Northwest Door Company; Paul Wessinger, of the Weinhard Brewing Company; S. M. Mears, of the Portland Cordage Company; John F. O'Shea, of the Union Meat Company; A. H. Devers, of the Closset & Devers spice house; and Geo. T. Myers, representing the great salmon-canning interests.

Large mercantile interests are adequately represented by I. N. Fleischner, of Fleischner, Mayer & Co.; Adolphe Wolfe, of Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; F. A. Spencer, of Allen & Lewis; F. Dresser, of the firm of Dresser & Co., and Leo Friede.

Transportation interests are looked after by representatives of the several railroads having terminals at Portland; mines and mining are sure of proper attention at the hands of Frank Williams, Leo Friede, and others having mining investments; livestock, agriculture and horticulture by Charles E. Ladd and Richard Scott. The legal and medical professions are well represented on the board by Rufus Mallory, W. D. Fenton, J. H. Raley, W. E. Thomas, J. C. Flanders, Dr. K. A. J. Mackenzie and Dr. Dav Raffety.

All in all, the board of directors of the Lewis and Clark Fair and the members of the State Commission are representative of the industries, activities and institutions of the Oregon Country. Acquaintance with the personnel of the managers gives ample assurance that the Centennial is to have earnest and adequate attention. Its director general, Mr. H. W. Goode, of the Portland General Electric Company, is a man of large business, of executive capacity, of comprehensive grasp, who sees clearly the objects of the Fair and shapes his methods to attain them. Its Director of Exploitation, Mr. H. E. Reed, is admirably equipped for the onerous duties he has undertaken. Its various committees have been made up with a view to the fitness of the members for the work each may have to accomplish. Popular faith in the management of the Exposition has sure foundation. The success of the celebration to commemorate Lewis and Clark's expedition is assured.

A very complete and valuable exposition of the work of the Lewis and Clark Centennial up to January 1, 1904, was given in the New Year's edition of the *Oregonian*. The eight pages devoted to the history, present status, future plans and personnel of the great enterprise should be in the hands of all who are interested in the West. Many hundreds of dollars were spent upon the illustrations of the Fair grounds and buildings, and the Centennial may therefore be studied in all its details. This section is invaluable for reference, and is likely to be carefully preserved and cherished for this purpose by the majority of those who read its pages. In addition to this useful compendium of information regarding Centennial affairs, the New Year's *Oregonian* contains a full account of the resources, industries, natural advantages and commerce of the state. This will be, indeed, a revelation to many, for Oregon has never advertised its greatness as California and Washington have done. And as an unusually large share of the capital invested in the state is home capital, it happens that few people outside the Northwest have any real conception of the importance and magnitude of the enterprises in which that capital is engaged.

NEARING THE GOAL

Prospects for a Lewis and Clark appropriation from Congress are exceedingly bright, owing to the effective work that has been done in Washington during the past two months. Ever since the brilliant opening of the campaign on November 24 by Senator Mitchell's Washington banquet, in which fifty-two Senators, Representatives and other influential men enjoyed Oregon hospitality, the cause has been rapidly gaining adherents. To the social prestige and good will with which the project was launched on the political seas has been added motive-power of another sort. A mighty array of arguments, historic, commercial and patriotic, have been brought before the nation for review. Senator Mitchell's speech in the Senate, December 17, was a masterly and luminous exposition of the subject. Senator Fulton's forceful remarks the following day clinched the argument by a reference to the vast proportions of our trade with the Orient.

The strong work of our two Senators has been ably seconded by the successful labors of the three Fair Commissioners sent to Washington for that purpose—H. W. Scott, Jefferson Myers and Whitney L. Boise. These have brought forward such a mass of incontrovertible testimony in behalf of the appropriation that the situation as it now stands is most encouraging. The fact that a host of powerful allies have been won, representing nearly every state in the Union, proves that the issue is regarded as a National one.

The Senate Committee on Industrial Expositions went on record January 11 as unanimously in favor of an appropriation of \$2,125,000, the only change in the bill being that Section 19, which carries a lump appropriation of \$1,500,000 as direct Government aid, is amended to provide that this money shall be expended under the direction of a National Commission rather than the Lewis and Clark Corporation.

The House, from which so much opposition was feared, is now known to be friendly—with the exception possibly of a few "Treasury watchdogs." About the only point questioned is the amount of the appropriation. This will entail some modifications in the original bill. Chairman Tawney, of the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, is now busy drafting a new bill to present to the House.

ALL NATIONS INVITED

Invitations to participate in the Lewis and Clark Centennial have been sent out to forty-five different countries. All the nations of the earth, indeed, are now given an opportunity to display their resources, both natural and acquired, at the great Western World's Fair which is to be held at Portland from May 1 to November 1, 1905. In addition to the cordial letters of invitation that have gone from the Lewis and Clark Corporation of Portland, formal letters of state of the same tenor have been issued by the United States Government to each country in the list. These invitations, therefore, proceed not from a local corporation merely, however great and far-reaching its enterprise, but from the Government of the United States, the most powerful and progressive nation on the globe.

A large number of foreign Governments have, through their representatives in America, already signified their desire to take part in the celebration. This was in response to a personal visit from Thomas Hardee, our St. Louis representative, who has just spent considerable time

in New York and Washington in behalf of the Lewis and Clark Fair. In New York the Consul Generals of thirteen nations were visited, and in every instance this resulted in a promise from the diplomat to co-operate with us in interesting his nation in the enterprise. These thirteen Consul Generals are from Chile, Argentine Republic, China, Cuba, France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Persia, Peru, Russia, Sweden and Norway.

Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers in Washington were equally interested in the Centennial. Among those visited by Mr. Hardee were the Ambassadors of France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Mexico and Russia, and the Ministers of Argentine Republic, Norway, Chile, China, Cuba, Japan, Corea, Peru, Siam, Belgium, Norway and Sweden, all of whom are favorably disposed toward the project.

Governor Chamberlain's welcome to the National Association of Woolgrowers, which met in Portland January 12, contained a proper tribute to the courageous and forethoughtful pioneers who organized the "provisional government of the Oregon Country," in 1841. The claim of the United States to sovereignty, based upon Captain Gray's discovery of the Columbia and Lewis and Clark's exploration of its watershed, was well supplemented, to quote the Governor's language, by "the body of men, composed of mountaineers, missionaries, farmers and trappers, who decided by a vote of 52 to 50 upon the formation of a political organization to continue until the United States could establish a territorial government." The pioneers are to have proper recognition in the Lewis and Clark Centennial next year.

In addition to the eight states that have already made appropriations for the Fair, amounting in all to \$727,000, it is expected that other states will set apart goodly sums for exhibits during the present sessions of their Legislatures. There is every reason to believe that Washington will appropriate \$50,000, that Virginia will vote \$10,000, that California will increase her \$20,000 to a much larger sum, that Nevada and Arizona will add their quota, and that Minnesota and North Dakota will also materially increase their appropriations, so as to make original exhibits specially designed for the Lewis and Clark Fair, besides transporting their St. Louis exhibits to Portland.

A hundred years ago, Lewis and Clark were compelled to travel eighteen months—facing all manner of danger and obstacle—to blaze a path from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. Now the same distance is covered by railway train in three days—the passenger traveling at his ease, with luxuries at instant command, and hopefully looking forward to a shorter schedule. "Steam and electricity have reduced the size of our great country," says Judge George H. Williams, "to the dimensions of a neighborhood."

The State of Idaho has remarkable sources of wealth in her minerals and forests; but the forage plant, alfalfa, is rivaling her mines and mills as a value-maker. One of Idaho's delegates to the convention of the National Woolgrowers' Association gives alfalfa the credit of raising land values from \$20 up to \$100 per acre in his state. Aided by irrigation, this prolific clover is adding almost immeasurably to the wealth of the arid region.

The Location of Historic Fort Clatsop

By D. CURTIS FREEMAN

Secretary to the Director General of the Lewis and Clark Fair

The identical spot where American sovereignty may be said to have been first actually established on the shore of the biggest ocean, was the site of the log fort where the valorous Lewis and Clark exploring party endured four or five stormy months in the winter season of 1805-06. Fort Clatsop, made important by the historic interest that surrounds it, will at no distant day be marked by a permanent memorial from the Oregon Historical Society. The ground is now owned by the Society, and the little plat of ground up the Lewis and Clark River, about five miles from Astoria in a direct line, is yet destined to become a goal for many history-lovers who have followed the simple and yet exceedingly dramatic recital of the explorers' trying adventures. These, when they visit the Exposition of 1905, will desire to include in their itinerary of the Columbia, a short side trip to several spots in Clatsop County made familiar to us by the explorers.

Fort Clatsop was located and erected by the half-drowned, storm-beaten and hungry captains and their men only after the elements had apparently done their worst to demolish the remaining property and boats of the party in the tide and wind-whipped waters of the mouth of the great River of the West.

For five hundred and forty-two days, from the time of their setting out, Lewis and Clark had met with a

them from miserably perishing. And when the grandly rolling Pacific was sighted from the vicinity of Pillar Rock on a rainy November day, the grand climax of their labors, "the reward of all our anxieties," as one of them



The Salt Cairn of Lewis and Clark, 1804.

WEISTER, PHOTO.

wrote, was achieved in utterly dismal circumstances. Their condition was at times abject. The ironical humor of Clark can be appreciated; he says: "Twenty-four days since we arrived at the Great Western—for I cannot say Pacific Ocean, as I have not seen one pacific day since my arrival."

The storm at the mouth of the Columbia beat upon them for nearly a month before they were at all able to spy out the surroundings for permanent winter quarters. The tempests from the sea swept relentlessly into the great estuary and beat upon the explorers, without shelter or any means of making shelter stay when put up at Chinook Point. The tides, backed by high winds, lashed and beat their boats until it became necessary to sink the craft with rocks to preserve them. All their possessions, clothing and food, were saturated. Most of their food supply was gone and they were reduced to a diet of dried fish—and a mighty unrelishable quality it was—until they were able to proceed to a better camping spot where they could get game.

After 25 days of the most pitiable exposure and re-buffing by the waves, the explorers, on December 7, were able to cross the bay to the south shore, where there were more sheltered places suitable for locating, and where the country afforded better opportunities for bringing down an abundance of game. The little river which the explorers ascended, was called by the Indians Netul River. This is the Lewis and Clark River of today. Probably



Site of Old Fort Clatsop, Across the Columbia River.

PHOTO WEISTER.

succession of death-courting adventures in the unattempted wilds, through fierce, unsounded waters, beset alternately by savages and wild beasts. The spectre of famine ever followed them and at times dogged their steps daily. Nomadic tribes of warlike red men greeted them at every stage, and, out of awe, extended kindnesses and hospitality when the Expedition's larder was low. This reception of these dauntless men saved the handful of

it is half a mile from the mouth of this stream where it empties into the bay—christened by Lewis as Meriwether's, but now called Young's Bay—to the commanding knoll on the west side of the stream whereon stood the fort. From the site of the fort there is a beautiful view of the wide-spreading Clatsop Plains. This was old Chief Comowool's country. And a generous, cordial old tribal leader was Comowool.* The tribe of Clatsops were warm friends to Lewis and Clark and their men. When the food supply became low, despite the superhuman exertions of the gunners and their almost infallible good luck at getting something, the Indians gathered at the palisaded place of huts, and the white men feasted on whale blubber and odorous fish, in this way varying a diet of boiled elk and wapato root—the Irish potato of the Columbia River Indians.

The stream upon whose banks the first true American settlement was made—and its title ever held good—sprawls for many miles on a serpentine course between flat banks and diked banks in a southeasterly direction from Young's Bay through a panorama of dairy ranches. Originally much of the Clatsop meadows was salt marsh land, where the only industry was carried on by the beavers. Now the inroads of the twelve-foot tides in the channel are resisted by dikes. Most of the navigation is carried on by small launches. It is a prosperous community of cattle ranchers, the succulent feed of the meadows redeemed from tidewater making famously fat cattle and cows prolific of cream, which is the richest ever seen. Dairying is carried on in a thorough and scientific manner, and from the extent and volume of Clatsop County's resources nowadays, it is hard to conceive how anybody could face starvation in such a land.

The site of the old fort bears few vestiges of the interesting events which occurred there ninety-eight years ago this autumn. Long ago the surviving timbers which composed the huts and the stockade were gone. Back in 1872 the venerable Wade Hampton Smith—ever were Smiths early to pre-empt on historic soil—settled on this piece of ground. He erected a small frame shack, which is practically the only landmark on the spot besides a gnarled apple tree bearing both sweet and sour apples. Mr. Smith came to Clatsop County in the days when log-rafting business on the Lewis and Clark River was of immense proportions. The "back" neighborhoods still have an abundance of timber—and great timber at that. Westward from the river and the valley the land rises into wooded knolls and promontories, from the top of which the prospect on a clear day is indeed enchanting—the flat Clatsop plains, lined by dike fences, ramifying channels of water, numerous grazing herds, the sparkling bay to the north, to the south and east in the background Saddle Mountain, snow-crowned, and the fir-studded hills.

Within the memory of the present inhabitants, bullets that were fired at target practice by Lewis and Clark's men were often cut out of an old tree that stands just northward of the plat. A young growth of fir helps identify the exact place where stood the fort. Some of the bullets which were extracted from this tree were found under an eight-inch growth. Investigations made by Mr. Smith, who showed the writer over the spot, satisfied

him, he said, that there was no doubt whatever of the origin of the bullets in that tree. A great many bones of animals have been found on the spot where the exploring party of nearly a century ago had stripped and butchered their game.

It is a short, easy trip from Astoria over to the Lewis and Clark River and the site of the fort. There are a number of points in the same vicinity made interesting by the activities of other days. Before the time of railroads, it is interesting to hear about the old Holladay stage line. An interesting spot is the salt cairn where Lewis and Clark provided a long-wanted luxury—salt. On the long trip overland by weary marches and perilous descent of rivers by canoes, their supply had become entirely exhausted. The salt cairn was established at a point below Seaside and is about fifteen miles by road from the fort. Part of the work of the explorers' crew during their stay at the mouth of the Columbia was to boil sea water in kettles over a big log fire and secure the salt. The salt cairn has been identified and is to be permanently preserved.

Lewis and Clark took up their winter quarters on the Netul in the early part of December. Sated with strange sights and perilous adventures during the four thousand mile march it might seem that the men would have chafed under the monotony of life, but not so. It is entirely evident that there was only just so much rest as was necessary. Life was active and real. They had to make and remake clothing for all the party. Among other things there were some 338 pairs of moccasins. The demands of hunger set the camp astir for game which failed not. Hundreds of deer were to be had within easy chase.

The student of history reaches the climax of the long, overland march, the finding of the great waterway to the



Site of Old Fort Clatsop, where Lewis and Clark wintered, 1804-5

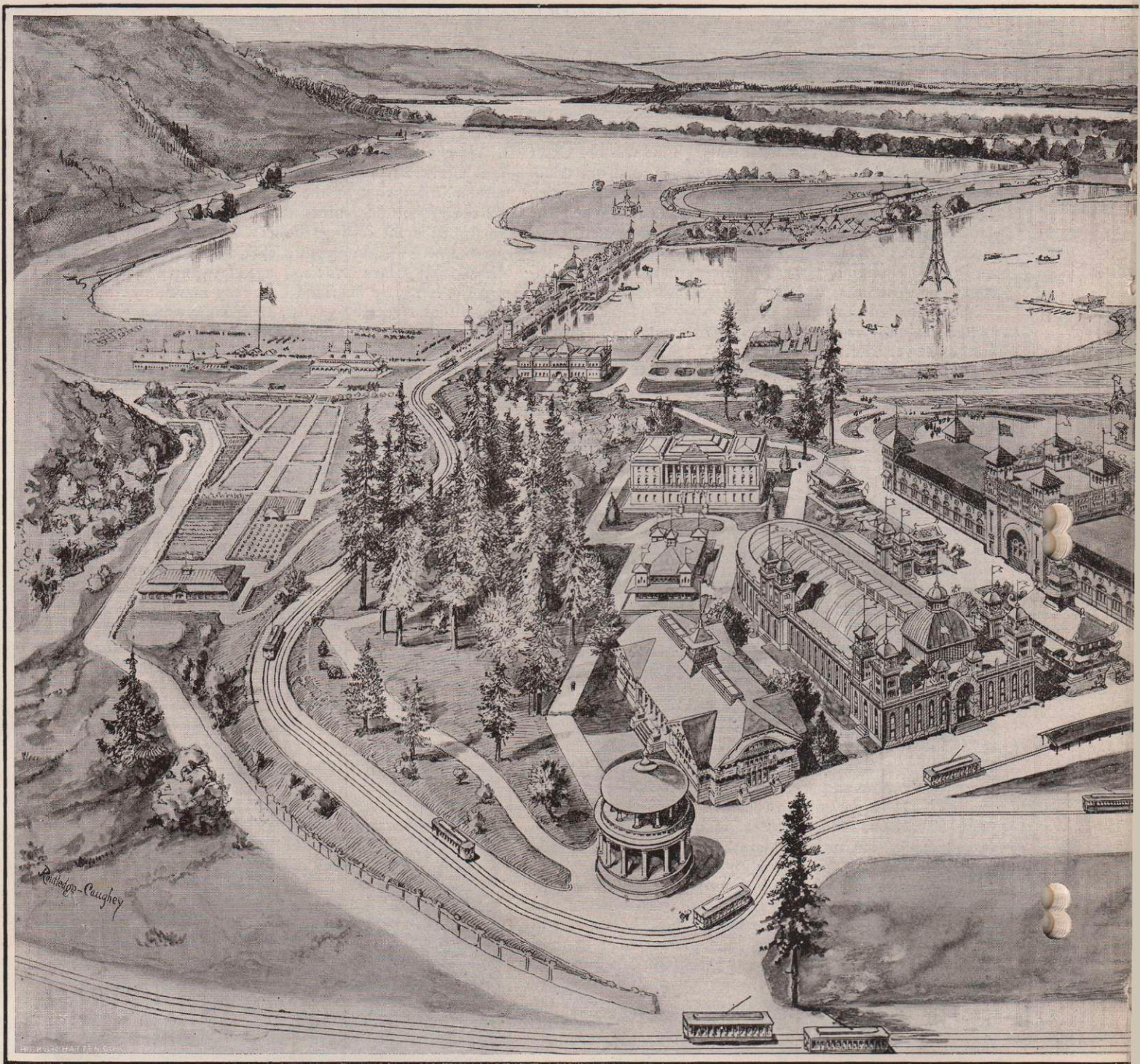
Pacific, wondering why Lewis and Clark should have missed a trading vessel that might have waited for them there and have carried them home in triumph. But the ship the explorers hoped for did not come—until too late. The world had given the valiant captains up for dead. And so they returned by the way they came. This is why the site of old Fort Clatsop means so much to the people of the Pacific Northwest.

First Clubman: What kind of beauty in woman appeals to you most?

Second Do.: I hardly know; you see, there are seven hundred and sixty-three million kinds.—*Life*.

*The name of this chief of the Clatsops was Coboway, erroneously given Comowool by Lewis and Clark. The two explorers formally presented their fort and buildings to Chief Coboway on the day of their departure, March 23, 1806. For ten or fifteen years the old chief and his family made Fort Clatsop their home during the hunting season.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL A



THE Lewis and Clark Centennial grounds embrace about 350 acres of lake, island and mainland on the river side, twelve minutes by car from the heart of Portland, Oregon. The incomparable beauty of the site, with its view of winding river and out-reaching valley, rimmed by snow-capped mountains, is acknowledged by all. The above picture shows the grounds as they will appear when the present plans are completed. Crowning the gentle hill in the foreground are the main buildings, richly decorated after the style of the Spanish Renaissance.

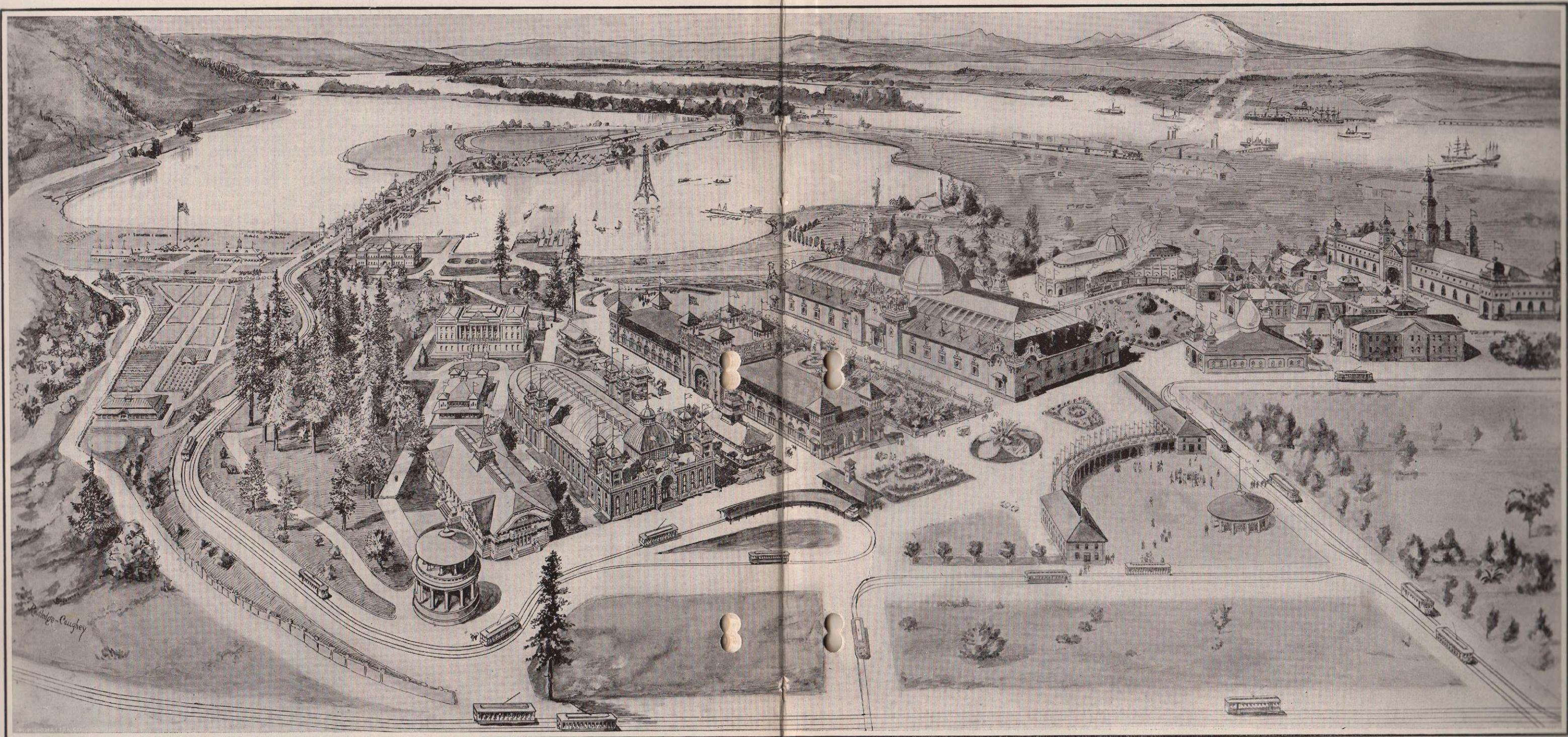
A large pavilion and forecourt face the entrance to the Exposition grounds, a long, white-pillared colonnade of classic design leading one within the gates. This peristyle is flanked on the left by the two-story Administration Building, with police and fire stations at the other end. In the foreground is the wide Concourse Plaza, and to the right of it the States' Building crowned with a huge dome. The "sunken gardens," broad avenues and sculptured fountain of the Middle Plaza separate the States' Building from the

Palace of Liberal Arts (Machinery Hall). The next large building to the west is Festival Hall, facing the entrance to the grounds; and still along in the same direction is the Forestry Building with its neighboring fir grove.

The beautiful Corinthian-pillared stone structure to the rear of this is Memorial Hall. Electricity Building, far to the east, may be easily recognized by its high, up-reaching central tower. The Government Building and the Temple of Fraternity will occupy prominent positions, while along the lake shore may be seen the Fisheries Building, Marine Pavilion, and picturesque boathouses. Scattered about on the hill top are many beautiful sites that are being rapidly assigned to the various states and foreign countries that desire to erect buildings of their own. All the leading nations of the earth have been invited to contribute their share to the notable exhibits to be displayed, and there is every reason to believe that these invitations will be accepted.

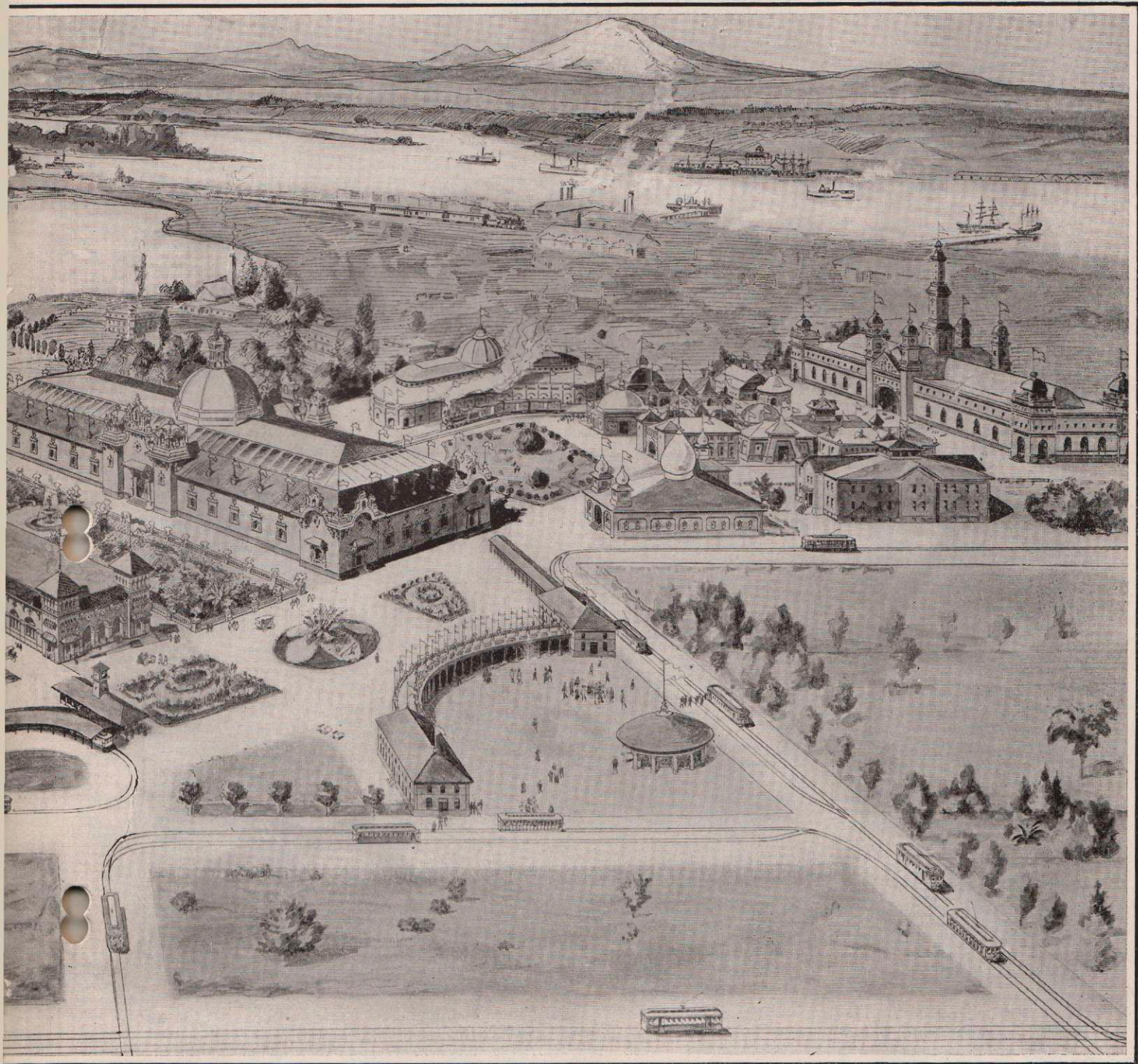
Plazas and gardens lead off to the eastern corner of the grounds where the Oriental exhibits will be a leading feature of

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL AND AMERICAN PACIFIC EXPOSITION AND ORIENTAL FAIR



THE Lewis and Clark Centennial grounds embrace the Palace of Liberal Arts (Machinery Hall). The next large building is the Exposition. Here may be seen the Japanese, Persian, Hindu, and the delightful naivete and fantastic costumes of the mediaeval

ND AMERICAN PACIFIC EXPOSITION AND ORIENTAL FAIR



the Exposition. Here may be seen the Japanese, Persian, Hindu, Corean, Chinese mandarin, and Turk in all their glory. A Philippine village will be one of the attractions. With many a salaam the riches of the Asiatic nations will be spread out for our admiration and instruction. Here may be traced out the grand proportions of our commerce with the Orient.

Bordering the lake are terraced gardens, the wide expanse of grassy sward broken by balustrades and fountains guarded by sculptured naiads, while off among the trees may be seen faun, nymph, or Pan piping to his merry satyrs. Acres of roses, whose perfection of bloom cannot be equaled elsewhere in the world, will make glad the eye. Broad flights of steps will lead down to the water's edge which will be gay with life and color, a new and strange Venice, with gondolas hobnobbing with Indian canoes.

The Bridge of Pleasure, a quarter of a mile long, which spans the lake, connecting mainland with island, will be a favorite resort for those who delight in the quaint and picturesque; for here curious shops and street scenes of the Middle Ages will be reproduced,

and the delightful naivete and fantastic costumes of the mediæval tradesman and his wife will here find their counterpart.

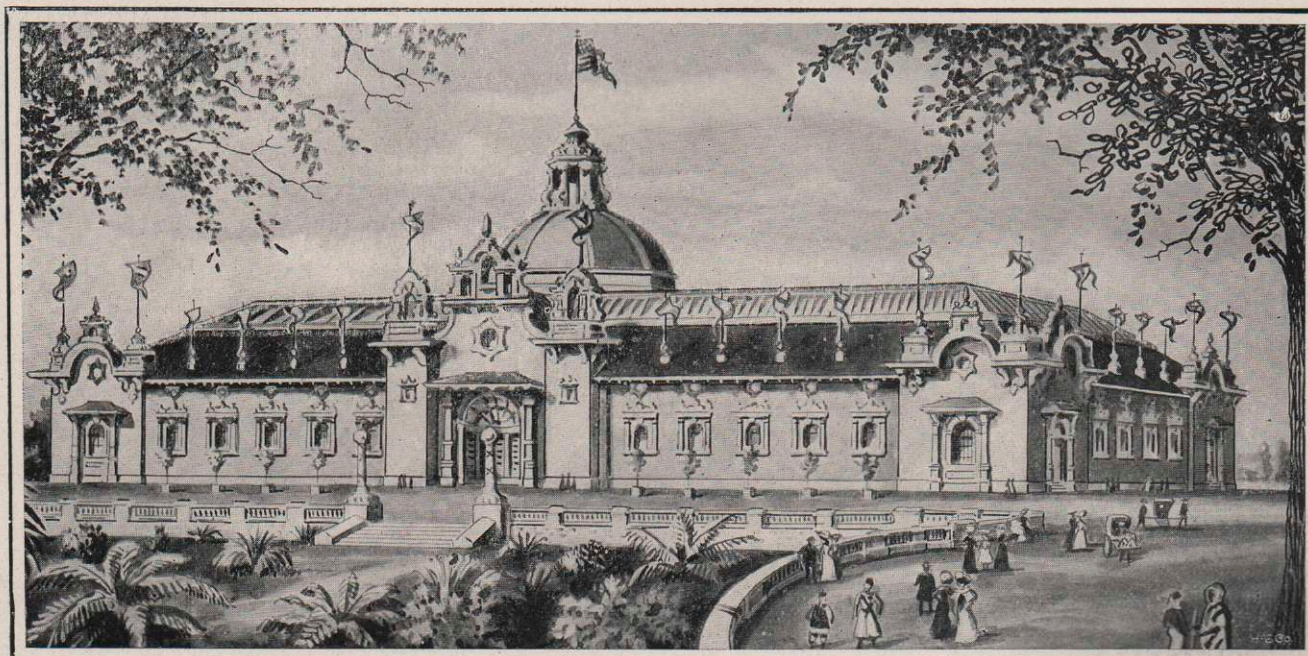
The willow-bordered island containing about 60 acres, will be given up to Indian sports and war-dances, Wild West shows and races. The cowboy of the plains may here be studied in all his picturesque wildness, and his feats in cattle-roping and bronco-riding will entertain even the most blase of pleasure-seekers. Here as elsewhere, the man of commercial instincts will find boundless opportunities for enlightenment, as the livestock exhibit will be one of the most interesting ever seen in America.

Brilliant regattas and water carnivals will be held on the lake. At night electrical illuminations of rare beauty, with their thousand gleaming reflections in the waters of the lake, will make a dazzling spectacle, hitherto unequaled at any World's Fair. The opportunity for splendid pageantry in pyrotechnical displays on the lake is also without a parallel, and elaborate plans for novel color and light effects are now being worked out in the busy brains of electricians and other experts.

Architecture of 1905 Fair

A skilful blending of airy grace with festal splendor, fantasy and richness of ornamentation is the end sought by the modern Exposition. The architectural style that lends itself most happily to this end is a free form of the Renaissance. In Spain, where Saracenic richness of detail and exuberance of fancy came in touch with this transformation of the classic, we find large opportunity for the picturesque. This is the type that has been selected for the Lewis and Clark Centennial. The unusual freedom and luxuriance of the Spanish Renaissance allows ample scope for originality on the part of the architect. And perhaps the most fascinating subject for study at a

ings on the summit of a little hill where this view is unobstructed. This brings the axis of the block plan in a general north and south direction as suggested by J. C. Olmstead, of Brookline, Mass., who visited Portland last May for the purpose of consulting with the officers of the Centennial. Mr. Olmstead's ideas are being worked out by a skilled Director of Architecture, Mr. Ion Lewis, and a board of seven directors, Edgar M. Lazarus, Emil Schacht, Justus F. Krumbein, David C. Lewis, Richard Martin, Jr., and H. J. Hefty. Each member of this board has been apportioned a building, the Director of Architecture to have general supervision of all the build-



The States' Building — 200 x 450 Feet.

EDGAR M. LAZARUS, ARCHITECT.

great Exposition is the working out of the creative instinct in the architectural plan.

There are three important guide posts in the progress toward success. First, the selection of a suitable site; secondly, the mapping out of a ground plan that will lend itself to the most captivating scenic effect by careful consideration of the problems of scale, distribution, color scheme and ensemble; and thirdly, the play of exuberant individuality on the part of the architects when working out the details of the general scheme under the eye of the master artist.

As regards the first of these—the site—there can be no question but that the Lewis and Clark Centennial far outstrips any of the preceding World Expositions. It embraces a peculiarly picturesque combination of lake, island and mainland along the Willamette. There are enchanting vistas of winding river and valley reaching out in the far distance to the white splendor of encircling snow peaks, and westward, the dark grandeur of a near-by mountain forest. The aim has been to group the build-

ings and of the Board of Architects, in order that the result as a whole may be harmonious, with well-defined unity of design, however daringly original any of the individual features may happen to be.

The color scheme is ivory white with vermillion and moss green roof effects, Spanish tiles being used with picturesque result. This touch of brightness against the soft translucent opal tints of the river will be very charming. Here and there a strong note of contrast will add the needed touch of diversity. The Forestry Building, for example, is to be of massive logs in the rough, lichens and delicate tracery of fern frond being seen against the rugged brown bark exactly as when found growing on the mountain side.

The entrance to the Exposition grounds will be a long curved peristyle of a double row of Corinthian columns through which are to be seen the shimmering waters of the lake and in the nearer distance the sunken gardens of the Middle Plaza. Flanking the white peristyle on the left will be the two-story Administration Building, 150

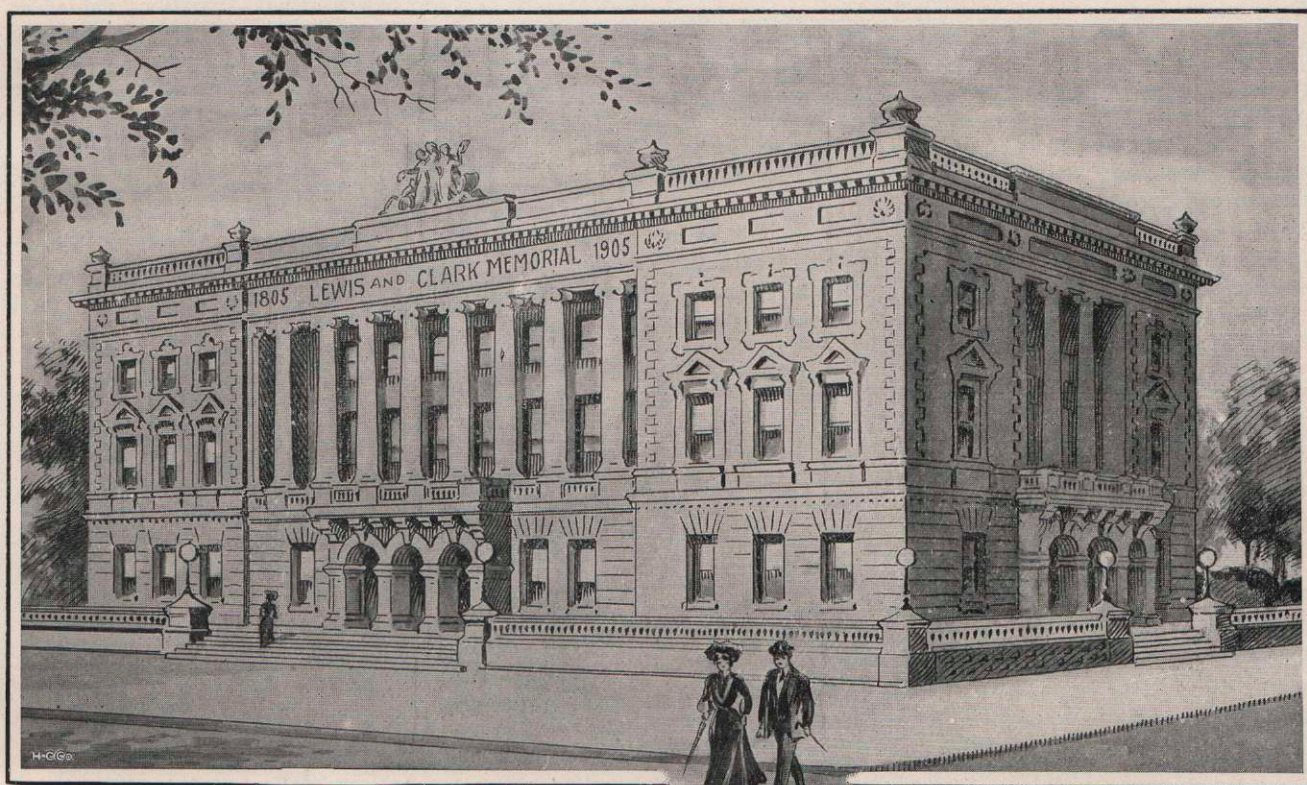
feet long, while at the right are police and fire stations. The spacious Concourse Plaza will occupy the foreground and later on this will be a bizarre jumble of life and color. The sunken gardens beyond are to be divided by a noble fountain showing much beauty of sculpture.

The States' Building, 200 by 450 feet, is to be the largest on the grounds. This may be taken as an architectural type of the characteristic Spanish form of Renaissance to be used in general. It will have broad wall spaces, richly ornamented window penetrations, and broad, overhanging, heavily-bracketed eaves. Surmounting the whole is an imposing dome, conspicuously marking the building so that it may be easily recognized from any part of the ground. In this building will be housed the exhibits of the various states of the West and Northwest.

Electricity Building, also Spanish in style, will occupy a commanding position on a high terrace. From its tower will be seen novel and dazzling electrical displays that will

bearing on the great expedition, is pure classic in design. The lower story is to be of red sandstone with Ionic columns of red granite, and the entire superstructure of buff sandstone. The sculptured decorations will all be in keeping with this Greek motif. There are to be grand entrances on three sides, and a marble terrace surrounding the entire building. There are four floors with elevator connecting these and two grand stairways of iron with marble steps, the floors and wainscoting also being of marble. The lower floor will contain a room devoted to the library of the Oregon Historical Society, another for maps and documents, with a wide central corridor showing the sculptured figures of Lewis and Clark at the rear, and on either side of this a parlor.

The second or main floor contains a large reading room 48x82 feet, which extends up through two stories, thirty feet in height, with paneled ceiling and stained glass windows. To the rear of this is a reference library and dis-



Lewis and Clark Memorial Hall—94 x 168 Feet.

JUSTUS F. KRUMBEIN, ARCHITECT.

be a leading feature of the Exposition. Machinery Hall, in addition to its Spanish characteristics will have an individuality of its own, two lofty towers rising from the center of the facade. Its roof garden will be a favorite lounging place for tired visitors who may wish to enjoy an unbroken view of the grounds in the shade of rose trees and madrono.

More classic than these is Festival Hall, for the accommodation of conventions, musical events and other large gatherings. Its auditorium will seat 5000, and to this must be added the commodious galleries, which will greatly increase the seating capacity. Many other buildings are being planned, information concerning which will be given to the public in the near future.

The Lewis and Clark Memorial Hall, a permanent fire-proof structure 94x168 feet, which is to be the home of a valuable reference library comprising historical data

tributing counter. The rest of the space is occupied by a periodical room, the librarian's office, cataloguing room, etc. The third story comprises business offices, committee rooms, galleries and accommodations for an art association, while the top floor is given up to museum and art purposes, with photographic dark rooms, storerooms and other conveniences. A generous extension to the rear for book stocks, etc., has also been provided for. The sum of fifty thousand dollars has already been set aside for this Lewis and Clark Memorial Hall by the State of Oregon, and \$350,000 has been asked from the United States Government, \$250,000 of which is for the building itself, and \$100,000 for furnishings. The Oregon Historical Society has already a priceless collection of books, documents, etc., relating to Lewis and Clark. This library is overflowing the six large rooms assigned to it in the City Hall, and is certainly worthy of a home of its own.

NEWS NOTES OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR

Manuel Alvarez Calderon, writing from the Peruvian Legation, Washington, D. C., December 30, says: "I beg to say that it will give me pleasure to recommend to my Government by next mail to Lima its participation in the Lewis and Clark Centennial."

The British Ambassador at Washington has written the Governor-General of Canada suggesting an exhibit of the Hudson's Bay Company at the Lewis and Clark Fair. An invitation from the Centennial Corporation to this famous old company has also been brought to the attention of the British Foreign Office in London.

Ten legislatures are to receive a visit from C. H. McIsaac, who will speak for an exhibit appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. At a meeting of the executive committee of the Lewis and Clark Corporation, January 14, Mr. McIsaac was appointed commissioner to visit Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and Mississippi. The Legislatures of these states are now in session, and work will begin at once. Mr. McIsaac is a man of energy and activity, whose work will doubtless show substantial results.

Seven Western states besides Oregon have made appropriations for the Lewis and Clark Fair of 1905, aggregating \$277,000. Adding Oregon to this list it stands as follows:

Oregon	\$450,000
Minnesota	100,000
Montana	60,000
North Dakota	50,000
California	20,000
Idaho	27,000
Missouri	10,000
Utah	10,000

Various organizations of a fraternal and beneficiary character in Portland have become greatly interested in a project looking to the establishment of a Temple of Fraternity at the Lewis and Clark Centennial. At a meeting of representatives of all orders that desired to take part, on January 11, the preliminary steps were considered for devising ways and means to erect a beautiful home for fraternal brotherhood on the grounds. The fraternal organizers have been assured by the Exposition management that it will extend all encouragement possible to this enterprise. Space at some advantageous point within the grounds will be set aside, if it is desired, for a building that will combine the features of a rest house and reception headquarters, together with comforts and conveniences, including medical attention, refreshment, telephone, etc., free to all members of a fraternal society. The scope of the proposed Temple will afford the greatest pleasure to fraternity men and women from all parts of the country.

U. Otsuka, a prominent business man and capitalist of Osaka, Japan, was a recent visitor to Portland, en route to St. Louis. Mr. Otsuka, with others, promoted a "Japanese Welcome Club" in the United States for the edification, guidance and entertainment of Japanese globe-trotters, whose numbers are appreciably increasing every year. That the courteous Japanese are keenly intelligent observers and travelers, and quick to apply the advantages

of world-wide education to their own empire and the condition of their people, is truly exemplified by this gentleman. He enjoys a wide acquaintance with Government officials and has friends within the diplomatic circle at Washington. Being on terms of friendliness with the members of the Commission to the Expositions of the United States from his country, he is in a position to help the plans for a splendid exhibit of "the flowery kingdom" here in 1905. Mr. Otsuka says that besides a national appropriation for participation on an extensive scale he feels certain that commercial interests of the principal cities of Japan will make an instructive showing at the Centennial.

The steamship Indrasamha, of the Oriental line, which sailed from Yokohama January 11, is bringing to Portland over \$1,000,000 worth of silk—250 tons valued at over \$4000 per ton. Immediately on its arrival the silk will be transferred to baggage cars and given passenger time to New York. Also, the steamship brings from the Orient a great quantity of exhibits for the St. Louis Exposition—enough, it is said, to load 150 cars—and they are later to come to the Lewis and Clark Fair. The ship has a full cargo, valued at \$1,500,000, including large quantities of hemp and jute from the Philippines.

About \$100,000 has already been expended upon the Lewis and Clark Fair grounds. There will be a total expenditure as follows:

Macadamizing	\$27,000
Landscaping	35,000
Band stand	3,000
Fountains, etc.	4,000
Water system	20,000
Water tower	8,000
Sewer system	10,200
Public convenience ..	6,340
Dyke	6,340
Dredging and filling of lake.....	9,500
Agricultural grounds	4,500
Experimental station	6,000
Dairy farm	6,600
Mining tunnel and shaft.....	10,000
Kite-shaped track on Peninsula.....	5,200
Dam and waste-gate outlet of Guild's Lake.....	675
Trees and hops.....	2,500
Summer houses	1,500
Stalls for stock.....	18,000
Grand stand on Peninsula.....	5,025

"I venture the prediction right now that California's exhibit will be equal, if not superior, to that of any state that will be represented in Portland in 1905," says Hon. Geo. T. Myers, who has talked with Governor Pardee on this topic. "California is interested in our Exposition as an enterprise intended to benefit the entire Pacific Coast, and, as the principal state of this region, will take the leading part. Her exhibit at Portland will surpass her exhibit at St. Louis, which, of itself, will be very fine. The St. Louis exhibit will cost \$130,000. Most of this will be transferred to Portland and the \$20,000 appropriated for the Lewis and Clark Exposition will be used for renewals and additions. There is no doubt that the Legislature of 1905 will make a further appropriation for us, so that the state's participation at Portland will represent an outlay of over \$200,000, including the cost of private exhibits. We need have no fear of lack of publicity in California. The Lewis and Clark Exposition is well known in our sister state."

The Old Oregon Country

By JAMES B. MEIKLE

Secretary of Seattle Chamber of Commerce

"Take the wings of morning,
And lose thyself in the continuous woods
Where rolls the Oregon and hears no sound
Save his own dashings——"

Thanatopsis, 1816.

It was just three hundred years after the discovery of America that a bold and enterprising New England navigator, Captain Robert Gray, sailed up the North Pacific Coast in the good ship *Columbia* on a voyage of exploration. He entered the mighty river which he named after his ship, took possession of the land in the name of the United States of America, and gave to his country one of her richest domains. The Old Oregon Country thus became American by right of discovery, and as such, has acknowledged allegiance to no other government, and has recognized no flag but the Stars and Stripes.

Notwithstanding the wonderful resources of this great domain, it remained neglected and unappreciated for nearly a century. It is only within the present generation that its real development has been begun, and it is less than ten years since the eyes of the world have been opened to the grand possibilities of its future development.

The Government at Washington seemed to forget the existence of this country from the time of Captain Gray's discovery until 1803, when President Jefferson organized the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and sent them across the continent to explore this unknown region. The story of that expedition is one of the most interesting narratives in American literature. A description of such a country written in such a manner, if published today, would set the world on fire, and before the coming of the summer tens of thousands of people would be on the road to occupy the land. Yet, notwithstanding the interest created by that expedition, the country was ignored as worthless for more than another generation.

The southern boundary of Oregon was fixed at the 42d parallel of latitude by the treaty of Florida in 1819, and the northern boundary was fixed at the 49th parallel by the treaty of 1846.

Up to the year 1843, the statesmen in control of the Government seemed to be ignorant of the true character of this country, and indifferent to the interests of the sturdy and enterprising pioneers, who, following the lead of the missionaries, Jason Lee, Marcus Whitman and their worthy associates, carried across the continent the great principles upon which this Nation is founded and planted them upon the shores of the Pacific Ocean. This country was then referred to as "the derelict of nations." In the controversy with Great Britain over the northern boundary, it was even proposed to trade it for the island of Newfoundland, and had it not been for the heroic patriotism of Marcus Whitman, who in the dead of winter, on horseback and on foot, traveled across a wild and savage continent to plead the cause of the far Northwest before the great Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, it is more than probable that the country lying north of the Columbia River would have been bartered away and lost to the Union.

The Government never took any active interest in

the country until the time it became a political question, and a Presidential campaign was fought out on the issue of "Fifty-four forty or fight." We did not get to "Fifty-four forty," and we did not fight, and the most astonishing feature of the whole matter is, that the President who was elected upon that issue, afterwards signed the Buchanan-Pakingham treaty of 1846, giving to England all of the territory lying north of the 49th parallel. By that treaty the United States lost more than one-third of the Oregon Country, but fortunately the most valuable part remains.

This is a great country. It is vast in extent, rich in resources and full of promise. It has wonderfully fertile and productive soil, magnificent forests of valuable timber, extensive deposits of useful minerals, the greatest fisheries in the world, splendid rivers, lakes and inland seas, and the grandest mountains upon the American continent.

It includes all that part of the United States lying between the 42d and 49th parallels and west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains. In extent it is equal to the thirteen original states of the Union, which now support a population of more than 30,000,000 inhabitants. It contains the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, together with a part of Montana and Wyoming. Within the boundaries of the State of Washington alone you could place all of the New England States and still find room to tuck away the State of Delaware and the District of Columbia in the corners. Add the State of Oregon and you could take care of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and still have some unoccupied territory.

A comparison with some of the countries of Europe, to show the possibilities of the future in the Great Northwest, is most interesting. England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Denmark, Holland and Belgium, with a combined area 4000 miles less than the area of Washington and Oregon, have a population of more than 50,000,000; France and Germany, each with an area just about two-thirds as great as the Oregon Country, support populations of 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 respectively, while Austria-Hungary, with an area 10,000 square miles less than the three Northwestern states, contains more than 45,000,000 people.

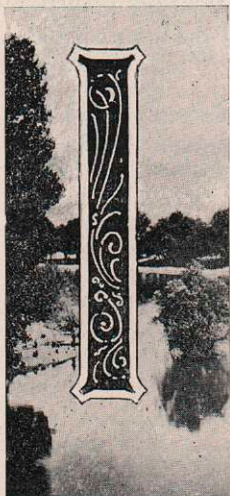
Washington and Oregon together had a population of 931,639 in 1900, while the Eastern and Middle states above mentioned, of less area, had a population of 21,231,450. Acre for acre, Washington and Oregon are capable of supporting as great a population as the states on the Atlantic Coast, and the time will come, within the lives of men now living, when these two great states will rival their sisters in the East.

Gaily decorated with banners advertising the Lewis and Clark Fair, a special car will carry the delegates of the Oregon Association of Osteopaths to the St. Louis Exposition. This is only one of the many novel plans that will be used to bring the National Convention of Osteopaths to Portland in 1905.

Activities and Resources of the State of Idaho

By C. B. HURTT

Commissioner from Idaho to the Lewis and Clark Fair



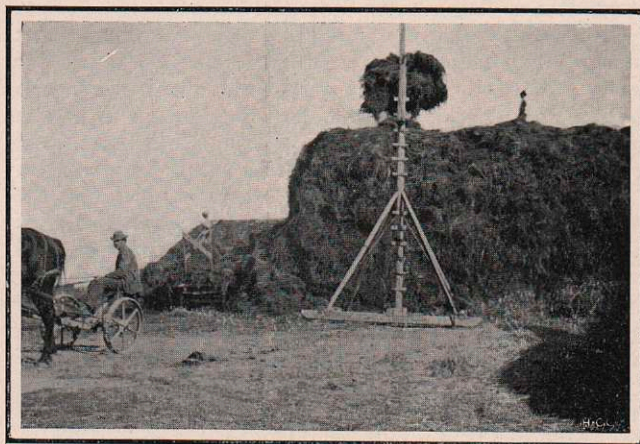
IDAHO, a few years ago, when her capabilities were predicted, was recognized as a state of coming importance. Today, with all of those predictions fulfilled, Idaho has assumed a proud position in this galaxy of the United States. The richness of her mineral deposits, the wonderful productiveness of her soil, and the fame of her superb scenery, have been heralded from one end of the country to the other.

Idaho was among the first of the states to recognize the importance of participation in the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland in 1905, and she will draw on all her diversified resources to make her exhibit among the best to be shown. For months past the Commission appointed by Governor John T. Morrison has been earnestly at work arranging for the collection of suitable exhibits. Already the State Legislature has placed at the Commission's disposal a dignified sum, and the next Legislature will unquestionably augment this in such measure as may be deemed necessary.

In years gone by, when the tourist from the East passed through Southern Idaho, he saw nothing but unbroken expanse of sagebrush and the flight of the long-eared jackrabbit frightened at the screech of the passing engine. As the train whirled by he saw great stretches of lava beds and piles of boulders. For miles he skirted the banks of the Snake River. Its crystal waters were a delight to the eye. In their swift descent they washed the sides of the everlasting mountains, and when in tum-

bling from one level to another they created such waterfalls and cascades as can be seen in but few places in the world, they aroused the admiration of the passerby and appealed to his artistic sense.

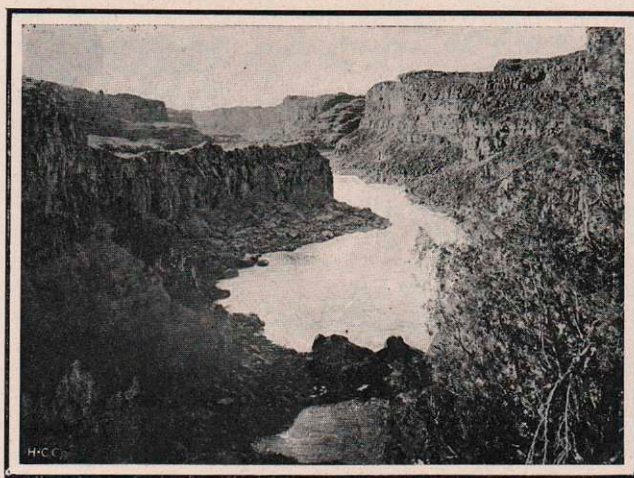
Men more daring than others saw all this, and the beauties that others passed by appealed more strongly to their practical natures. They penetrated the interior and found great valleys of gently undulating land. The sagebrush was cleared away, the water was diverted from nature's channels and was made to flow in the ditches dug by



Idaho — Stacking Alfalfa. WEISTER, PHOTO.

men. Wherever the water touched the earth this fertile land blossomed forth with a new glory. The soil yielded abundant crops. The cereals found a natural home. Such fruit as is raised in Idaho can be found in no other spot in the world. Idaho apples are shipped across the American continent and then across the Atlantic Ocean. They command the highest prices in any market. Idaho apples may be found on the tables of Kings and Queens of Europe just as they are on the tables of any sovereign citizen of Idaho.

Perhaps no state in the union, nor country of the world occupying the same area as Idaho, can show as diversified resources and as promising capabilities. While the pregnant earth gives up her treasures of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms with a generosity not to be equaled in any other section, nature has tempered the winds and has created a climate that is delightful in all seasons. In the southern portion of the state the climate is always mild. There is practically but one month of winter, and the thermometer seldom touches the minus quantities. The high altitude renders the summer one continual season of sunshine and flowers, without that enervating heat which saps man's vitality. In the northern section the summers are delightful, while the winters are long and rigorous.



Idaho — Looking Down Snake River from Twin Falls.

The mountains of Northern Idaho hold untold millions in minerals that easily yield to the miner's pick. The famed Coeur d'Alene mines of Shoshone County are the richest lead mines in the world. Idaho produces more than 50 per cent of the lead output of the entire world. Gold and silver are mined in profitable commercial quantities, while all the other metals add to the richness of the state. The silver mines in the Hailey district are famed for their wonderful productiveness. The recent discovery of opals in Lemhi and Owyhee Counties is of great importance. Rare gems of a value second only to that of the diamond are found in great numbers. The opal mines have already added much to the state's wealth and the Idaho opals are doing much to advertise the state's importance abroad.

in Idaho is unknown. The pests that make the life of the husbandman east of the Rocky Mountains a burden are unknown in Idaho.

The superb scenery of the entire state is such as cannot fail to arouse the admiration and awe of all beholders. The gently undulating valleys, with their level plateaus, are surrounded by magnificent mountain ranges, with peaks here and there rising to majestic heights and covered with perpetual snows. The melting of the mountain snow creates countless streams that in their descent to the rivers that empty into the Pacific, leap from mighty precipice to lower levels over falls and cascades of surpassing grandeur. The Shoshone Falls of the Snake River in the southern part of the state are not surpassed for rugged beauty by any other in the world. For height the



Shoshone Falls of Snake River—60 Feet Higher than Niagara.

SAVAGE, PHOTO, SALT LAKE.

In the northern half of the state there is sufficient rainfall for crops to mature. In the southern portion the rainfall is so limited that for the production of crops irrigation is resorted to. Many noble streams intersect the state and millions of acres of desert land have already been reclaimed and converted into a veritable paradise, while many more millions of acres are but awaiting the turning on of water into the irrigation ditches and canals to convert other vast areas of land into the most productive garden spots in the world. In Southwestern Idaho the soil in the mountain-protected valleys will produce anything that can be grown outside of the tropics, and the enormous yield is a revelation to those persons who have been accustomed only to the crops grown on the best lands of the fertile valleys of the East. Crop failure

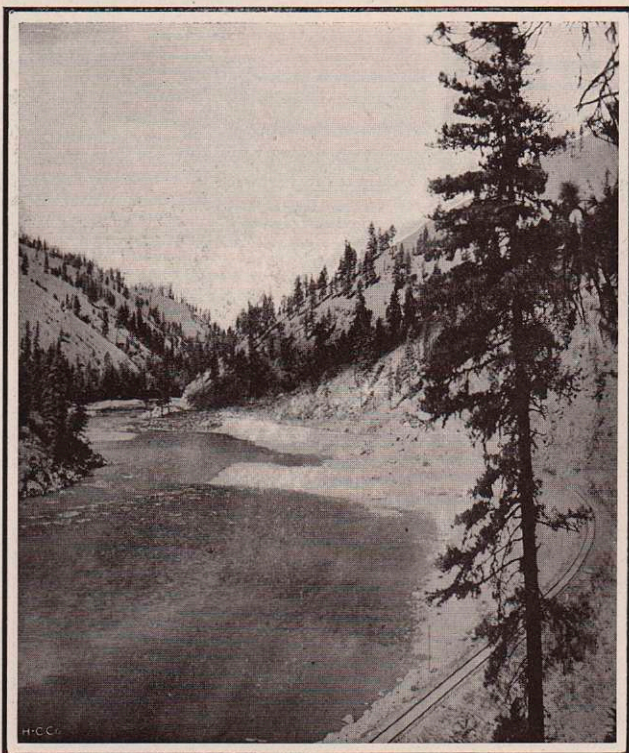
mighty Niagara is outclassed. Niagara pours her waters over a precipice 160 feet high, while the falls of Shoshone exceed this by sixty feet. Three miles above the Shoshone Falls are the Twin Falls, second only in beauty to the peerless Shoshone. These falls, if harnessed, would develop untold power, and several projects are now proposed whereby their waters will do the work of millions of men and horses.

Boise, Idaho's Capital

Boise, the commercial metropolis and capital of Idaho, claims the distinction of being one of the "sunshine cities" of the United States. The mercury seldom drops to zero

in the winter and the heat of summer is tempered by the mountain air that is fresh and pure at an altitude of 2800 feet above sea level. It is a city of beautiful homes along well-shaded streets, surrounded by green lawns the year around, and embowered in flower gardens and orchards. Its famous bathing house, the Natatorium, with the great plunge of natural hot mineralized water, its asphalt paved business streets, thirty miles of cement sidewalks, fine hotels, theaters, churches and schools, make it a marvel among the cities of America having a population of not more than 6000.

Evidence of its vigorous growth may be gathered from the following data furnished by the Capital News of Boise: "Postal receipts of Boise for 1902 were \$29,263.13; for 1903, \$34,851.73. In 1902, the Short Line station at Boise received 3503 car loads of freight and forwarded 1673; in 1903, 3900 car loads were received and 2015 were forwarded. Bank deposits in 1902 were



Idaho — Clearwater River Above Lewiston.

WEISTER, PHOTO.

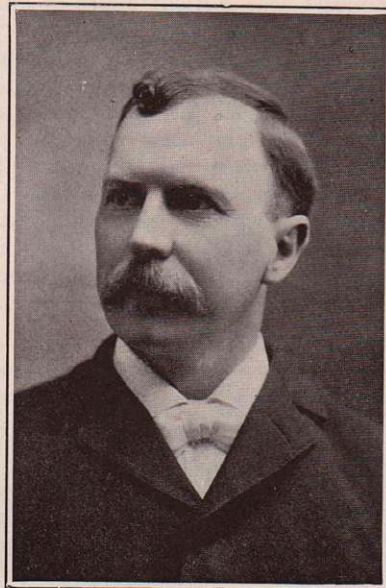
\$3,400,500; for 1903, \$3,709,181. These comparisons are the more remarkable as a showing of growth when we reflect that 1902 was also a year of wonderful business activity. Building operations for the year past aggregated \$1,000,000. Land office filings at Boise in 1902 aggregated 175,690 acres; in 1903, 214,747 acres; indicating that Boise's growth is only keeping pace with the advancement of the surrounding country. For 1904 a modern street car service and gas plant are promised, each supplying a long felt want. The big Barber lumber plant, cold storage and ice plant and several other notable enterprises seem absolutely assured with the advent of spring. There is also good prospect for the building of suburban rail-ways."

Boise's growth as a city reflects the rapid advance of the state at large. Thousands of acres more of the most fertile lands in the world are coming under cultivation each year through irrigation. One project alone which is well under way and will be completed during the present

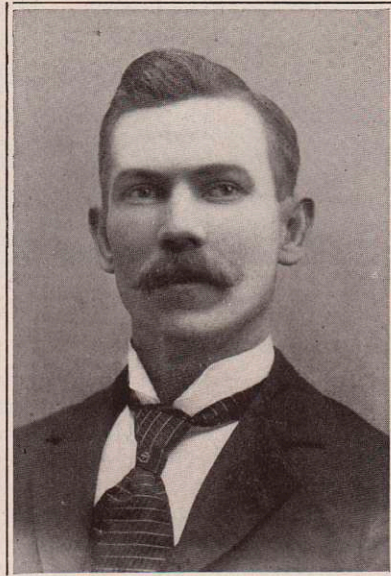
year at Twin Falls, on the Snake River, will reclaim 225,000 acres of land at a cost of \$1,500,000. Great projects near Emmett and Glenn's Ferry are also well along and will add large areas to the cultivated sections of the state. Fruit growing and dairying are proving more remunerative each year, and the millions invested in the cattle and sheep industries are bringing in good dividends. Lumbering has begun to assume large proportions throughout the state, and the great mining resources are producing added wealth each year. State Mining Inspector Bell officially reports that Idaho's mineral output for 1903 will aggregate \$20,000,000.

The two leading newspapers of Boise are the Idaho Statesman and the Capital News. The latter is only three years old, but it has pushed its way to the front with true Western enterprise and pluck. In a field designated generally as a "newspaper graveyard," it claims a sworn circulation, daily and weekly, of upwards of 7000 and goes to between 35,000 and 40,000 readers upon the usually accepted basis of five readers to each subscriber. The regular daily edition of the Evening Capital News consists of from eight to twelve pages, and two editions are issued each day, the earlier one in order to serve a large number of subscribers in Southeastern Idaho. The weekly edition of the Capital News consists of twelve pages and is printed on Thursday mornings. These editions have a wide circulation in Southern Idaho and a considerable section of Eastern Oregon. The founders of the Capital News are Oregon men—Chas. H. Fisher, for 12 years editor of the Roseburg Review; R. S. Sheridan, Receiver at the U. S. Land Office at Roseburg and chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee for four years, and W. J. D'Arcy, a well-known attorney.

When it is remembered that the population of Boise is only 6000 as yet, and of Idaho only about 162,000, the opportunities for profitable investment in this young state of unlimited resources will at once be apparent.



R. S. SHERIDAN.



CHAS. H. FISHER

Spokane and its Leading Paper

In large degree the story of Spokane is the story of the Spokesman-Review, and 'tis a matter of only twenty years. I remember well the paper's beginning. On a spring day in 1883 a young man came down the gang-plank of the San Francisco steamer and set foot in Portland. That young man was Frank Dallam, then in search of a location in "the upper country." Dallam found his way to the Oregonian office, introduced himself, asked for some exchanges from the Inland Empire, and imparted the information that he was bound for Spokane County to buy out or else start a weekly newspaper. He hesitated a while between the rival claims of Cheney and Spokane, and then cast his lot with the rough little frontier village by the falls. He brought out the first number of the Weekly Review on May 15, 1883, and I recall that for some time there was nothing in the appearance of his paper especially to distinguish it from fifty or sixty other weekly exchanges on the Oregonian's table.

The Northern Pacific was nearing completion, and Spokane and Cheney were ambitious with expectations of coming greatness. Dallam discounted the future in 1884 by converting his weekly into a little afternoon daily, and the Coeur d'Alene mines coming on apace with rich development, in 1885 he converted it into a morning daily. From that small beginning the paper has grown with but slight interruption from year to year. It merged with the Morning Spokesman in the spring of 1893, and a few months later the combined property was acquired by its present owner, W. H. Cowles, who came out from Chicago in 1890 and founded the Morning Spokesman.

When the writer, in October, 1889, became identified with the paper, it had a daily circulation of 2000, and the weekly edition numbered fewer still. Its growth to a present day circulation of 14,000 for the daily, 18,000 for the Sunday and 32,000 for the Twice-a-Week is fairly indicative of the growth of population and wealth in the broad and productive country roundabout that constitutes its field.

That field, extending from the Cascade Mountains on the west to the Rocky Mountains on the east, and from the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in British Columbia, on the north to the Blue Mountain country of Eastern Oregon, has been a land of constant surprise. Fifty years ago Captain George B. McClellan, who later commanded the Union armies in the terrific clash of war, led a Government surveying party seeking a northern route for a transcontinental railroad. After months of arduous effort in the Spokane country, he reported to Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, that the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Cascades was fit for little more than a stock range. He estimated the total

area of arable land as less than is now under cultivation in the single young county of Lincoln!

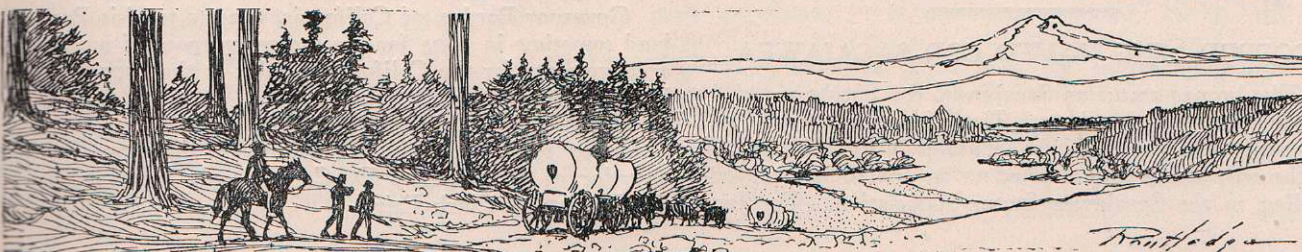
This smiling, fertile Inland Empire, wherein Lewis and Clark suffered from gaunt hunger 100 years ago, yielded in 1903 35,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides great crops of other cereals. Data gathered and compiled by the New Year's Spokesman-Review show that the year's output of the lumber mills aggregated more than \$20,000,000, and that this single industry provided employment for 20,000 men. Its rich mines of gold, silver, copper and lead yielded more than \$30,000,000—the single county of Shoshone, Idaho, contributing more than \$10,000,000. It turned out dairy products and poultry to the value of more than \$6,000,000, fruits and vegetables worth \$3,252,000, and livestock, wool and hides worth more than \$20,000,000. Beet sugar added at least half a million dollars to the grand total, and the minor industry of clay products in Spokane county shipped 3100 carloads of brick, terra cotta, sewer tile and kindred commodities.

In this sublime advance from barbarism to opulence Spokane has kept majestic step. In the new city directory are listed 24,900 names, indicating a population of 62,250. Bank clearings here in 1903 aggregated \$112,035,830, and the bank deposits have passed the \$10,000,000 mark.

In closing this hastily penned article, written under some stress to comply with the editor's injunction that "copy" should be in the office of the LEWIS AND CLARK JOURNAL by January 5, may I be permitted to add the following extract from some stanzas published in the Spokesman-Review the morning of a pleasant May day when Spokane enjoyed the honor of entertaining President Roosevelt:

Mine not the privilege to strike the harp
Of Romance with a minstrel hand;
Still of a fragment I may weave the warp—
A fragment story of our land.
All that of human effort you behold
Where leaps and thunders the Spokane,
Hath been created and hath been unrolled
Within a generation's span.
The guerdon that an older land doth hold,
As fruit of centuries of toil,
Its wealth of product and its store of gold,
Its tribute of the forest and the soil,
These pioneers in three decades have won—
Have wrested from a savage clan
Long called the favored children of the Sun,
Bearing with pride the name "Spokane."
The spirit of our people leaps to thine;
Their deeds, as thine, were strenuous.
For they have wrought in tempest and in shine,
And knew not it was glorious.
The doing of it all seemed commonplace
In life's hot race so swift they ran;
Scant time had they to think of fame or grace—
Enough for them to play the man.

NELSON W. DURHAM



WHAT STATES WILL FOLLOW SUIT?

A plan to interest Washington school children in the great overland expedition that gave birth to our Pacific Coast Empire has just been reported from Olympia, Wash., and this plan might well be adopted by other communities of the Northwest. A prize of \$100 has been offered by Representative Francis W. Cushman to the pupil of the seventh or eighth grade who will write the best essay on the Lewis and Clark expedition. This essay must contain not over 2000 words and is to be general and comprehensive in form, embracing the following topics:

- (a) What was the then territorial extent of the United States and what different claims were there being made by nations other than the United States to the territory on the Continent of North America, and on what grounds were these different claims urged?
- (b) What was the political situation in the United States at that time?
- (c) A brief biographical sketch of both Lewis and Clark and a full account of their expedition.
- (d) Permanent effects arising as results of the expedition.
- (e) What public or official recognition did Lewis and Clark receive during life?

All competitors must hand in their papers to their teachers, who will be expected to select the best and send them to the County Board of Examiners. Those essays that pass muster with the various county boards of the state, will then be presented for examination to the State Board of Education, who will make the final award. All papers must reach the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olympia, Wash., not later than June 21, 1904.

TEN TONS OF BUTTER A DAY

A mammoth creamery that will have a capacity of 20,000 pounds (ten tons) of butter a day, is to be established in Portland, and will be ready for operation by March 1 of this year. This will not only be the largest creamery of the Pacific Coast, but the largest west of Lincoln, Neb. Cream will be shipped into Portland from a radius of 800 miles until the dairying industry has been sufficiently developed to supply the demand from this state. Contracts have already been made with dairymen covering this enormous extent of country, having a diameter of 1600 miles. The Hazlewood Creamery Company, which will establish this plant, already has large creameries at Spokane, Lincoln, Topeka, and Sioux City, the plant that is now running in Spokane is said to have the largest payroll of any similar institution on the Pacific Coast, but will be small in comparison with the one to be established here.

The plant belonging to the Hazlewood Company in Sioux City is at present the largest in the world. But its owners believe that there are unlimited opportunities in the grassy meadows of Oregon, which is extraordinarily rich in native forage plants of great value to cattle. Therefore the machinery to be installed here will be such that the capacity of the big plant can be increased to 40,000 pounds a day (20 tons) at any time that the demand warrants it.

COPPER MINE NAMED FOR SACAJAWEA

The bronze statue to Sacajawea, the Shoshone "bird-woman" who led Lewis and Clark from the land of the Dakotahs across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, will be the only statue ever erected to an Indian woman, according to the Sacajawea Statue Association. On Jan-

uary 9, Eva Emery Dye, author of "The Conquest," gave an address before the Portland Woman's Club, in which she said that she had recently received a letter from Colonel Henry Altman, a prominent New Yorker, who has copper mines in Montana. He told her that he had named his mine "The Sacajawea," in honor of our historic Indian maiden. This compliment paid Western history was duly acknowledged by her, and at the same time she modestly suggested the delightful propriety of his furnishing the copper for the proposed statue from these mines. This he generously agreed to do. The pedestal is to be of Oregon stone, donated for that purpose. So contagious was the enthusiasm of Mrs. Dye as she dwelt on the claims of Sacajawea to the patriotism of all true Americans—far greater claims than those of Pocahontas—that the women present in a fervor of admiration and public spirit raised \$300 for the statue. The entire cost is to be \$7000. The women of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, the Dakotas and Nebraska—in fact, all the Missouri River, Rocky Mountain and Pacific country—are greatly interested in the project. Eva Emery Dye is President of the Sacajawea Association, and Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, of Oswego, Oregon, is Secretary. The membership fee is but fifty cents. Sacajawea is rapidly assuming a place of National importance in our history. Mrs. Dye, in her happy, epigrammatic fashion, refers to her as a heroine "of Asiatic ancestry and Caucasian future."

Let it not be forgotten that President Roosevelt declares "the expedition of Lewis and Clark across the continent marked the beginning of the process of exploration and colonization which thrust our National boundaries to the Pacific;" further, that "the acquisition of the Oregon Country, including the present States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, was a fact of immense importance, giving us our place on the Pacific seaboard, and making ready the way for our ascendancy in the commerce of the greatest of oceans." The President has the historian's grasp of fact and clearness of statement. Also, he has true patriotic impulse when he recommends that the celebration of this immensely important fact shall "receive recognition and support" from the National Government.

A leading scenic attraction of Idaho is the great waterfall of Snake River. Shoshone, in the central part of Southern Idaho. The halftone of Shoshone Falls, shown on page 23, is from a photograph furnished by Mr. D. E. Burley, general passenger agent of the Oregon Short Line. Niagara is rivaled in grandeur, equaled in volume, and surpassed in height, by the Idaho cataract.

The Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, of Portland, intends sending three wrestlers to the St. Louis Fair. One of these, M. E. Johnson, is the champion middle-weight of the Pacific Coast. The other two,—Alexander DeFrance (feather-weight) and Edgar Frank (bantam) hold the Northwest championship in their respective classes. All of these are now in training.

Governor Pardee, of California, expects to visit Portland sometime in 1904 for the express purpose of making arrangements for the California exhibit at the 1905 Fair, in which he is greatly interested.

Senor Don Roderigo de Aspiroz, the Mexican Ambassador at Washington, D. C., is deeply interested in the Lewis and Clark Fair.

VIRGINIA WILL GIVE \$10,000

Early in January while the Virginia Legislature was in session, a flying visit was made to Richmond by Congressman Williamson and Jefferson Myers, President of the Oregon Fair Commission. Since Virginia was the home both of Thomas Jefferson and Captain Meriwether Lewis, and therefore indissolubly connected with the great expedition to the Pacific, it was believed that the Legislature of that state would show its interest in the coming Centennial by voting an appropriation for it. The result was highly satisfactory, influential members of the Legislature assuring the two visitors from Oregon that Virginia will appropriate \$10,000 for an exhibit in Portland in 1905. That the Old Dominion has not lost its rare old-time virtue of hospitality is shown by the following:

"When it became known that a Congressman from Oregon was in the State Capitol," says the Washington (D. C.) correspondent of the Oregonian, "the Senate took a recess of five minutes and the Oregon man was escorted into the chamber and introduced to the several Senators by Lieutenant-Governor Willard. It was in the evening following this exhibition of true Virginian hospitality that Williamson and Myers received assurances of loyal support from the Old Dominion, which in turn looks to Oregon to contribute to its Jamestown Exposition in 1907. Williamson is assured that the solid Virginia delegation in Congress will support the Lewis and Clark bill."

HANDSOME EXHIBIT FROM MONTANA

Montana is busy planning a handsome exhibit for the 1905 Fair in Portland, for which she has appropriated \$10,000. A strong feature of the display will, of course, be the mineral collection, but the agricultural, horticultural, educational and forestry exhibit will also attract much attention. Large drafts will also be made on her St. Louis exhibit, for which \$50,000 was appropriated by the state. Lee Mantle, president of the Montana World's Fair and Lewis and Clark Exposition Commission, writes from Butte, Mont., as follows:

Montana is, of course, best and most generally known on account of its immense mineral production, which has heretofore somewhat overshadowed our other resources. As a matter of fact, however, great progress has been made in both our agricultural and horticultural pursuits. At our State Fair, held last October, the splendid array of Montana fruits was a matter of general astonishment to a very large majority of our own people. Especially was this true of our apples, than which no finer specimens can be found anywhere. Our agricultural products, while limited, in comparison with some of our neighboring states, are nevertheless of splendid quality. No finer grains or grasses are produced anywhere in the world than are produced in a number of the valleys of this state, and not only is this true as to the quality, but also as to the yield per acre.

Our educational exhibit will be one of which I am quite sure our people will be very proud, for in this respect, and particularly in respect to the amount of money expended for schoolhouses and in the employment of teachers, no State in the Union takes precedence of ours. I think, therefore, in view of these facts, that I may safely say that Montana will be represented at your Exposition in a manner which will be satisfactory to your Exposition authorities and creditable to our State.

NOTABLE DISPLAY FROM IDAHO

Idaho has made an appropriation of \$27,000 for her exhibit at Portland in 1905. In addition to this, C. B. Hurtt, the executive commissioner from that state, writes that every cent now being expended for the St. Louis enterprise, is with a view of creating results at Portland the following year. The same commission which is in

charge of the collection of exhibits for St. Louis, is also in charge at Portland, and every striking feature of the first exposition will be retained by them and improved for the Portland Centennial. He further says:

The mining exhibit, which Idaho is now collecting, will be complete in 1905 and it is the intention of the commission that every mineral found in Idaho shall be shown in attractive array at Portland. The mountains in every section of the state are yielding up their treasures more generously every year. The wealth that has been stored in their hidden recesses for centuries is being uncovered to show Idaho's greatness. More than 50 per cent. of the world's lead output comes from Idaho's mines. Gold, silver, copper and nearly every other metal is found and mined with profit. Idaho opals have taken a proud position among the list of precious gems.

While the mineral exhibits will be wonderful and valuable, Idaho will show at Portland such a display of fruits as it will be impossible for her to make at St. Louis. Every kind of fruit grown in any section of the world, save in the tropics, will be shown on the tables in the horticultural department. The wonderful soil, the surface of which has as yet been but scratched, producing a fruit of incomparable beauty and flavor.

In agriculture, Idaho occupies a unique position. Hay makes six to eight tons per acre, and while splendid corn can be grown, the returns from hay are so great that this cereal is practically neglected. The grains all yield abundant crops and in the irrigation district failure of crops is never known.

SPOKANE URGES GOVERNMENT AID

The Spokane Chamber of Commerce, of Spokane, Wash., went on record, December 30, 1903, as in favor of a generous appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Centennial, and the State Congressional delegation was urged to bring all its influence to bear upon the National Government to this end. The following resolutions were introduced by the Board of Trustees and passed without a dissenting vote or any unfavorable discussion:

Whereas, We believe that the Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair, to be held in the City of Portland, Oregon, in 1905, will be of great service in promoting and furthering the interests of the Pacific West, and trade relations between the United States and the Orient; and

Whereas, We are also of the opinion that this Exposition is deserving of the assistance of the National Government; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby respectfully request the delegation in Congress from this state, to use their efforts toward having the National Congress appropriate adequate funds in aid of the said Exposition, and also provide a Governmental exhibit thereat.

Commenting editorially upon the present aspect of affairs in the State of Oregon, the Portland Oregonian says:

The result of the operations of the year 1903 in all lines of industry is told in the statistics of Oregon banks. Reports from almost every bank in the state, both National and private, show an increase of nearly \$7,000,000 in the aggregate deposits. This is the year's profit of the whole people of Oregon. It is an addition to their accumulated wealth which can be used as capital in further development. With over \$55,000,000 as working capital, Oregon no longer needs to borrow in New York; on the contrary, she has money to lend Wall street for the relief of its financial distress.

The medicinal properties of the Oregon prune—notably its efficacy in preventing and curing scurvy—will soon or late give it entrance into the markets of the Orient, declares Colonel H. E. Dosch, the well-known fruit-grower of Hillsdale. While in Japan as Commissioner to the Exposition at Osaka, Colonel Dosch took occasion to call the attention of the Mikado and the Empress to the value of the prune as a preventive of scurvy, and hopes soon to see it a part of the army and navy ration.

Will Return to 1905 Fair

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, announced before the National Livestock Association, January 15, that all the delegates were making plans to return to Portland in 1905 with their families and neighbors to enjoy the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. The 2,000 members have indeed become Oregon enthusiasts. They are delighted with the amazing beauty of the city, the mildness of the climate, and the hearty hospitality of the people. They were surprised to find roses growing out of doors,—such roses as cannot be found elsewhere in the world. They were found in little groups in the hotel lobbies, drinking Bull Run water, fresh and sparkling from the eternal snows of Mt. Hood,—with as keen relish as though it was champagne.

But the industrial possibilities of the Northwest along their own special line, livestock, was the keynote of most of their conversation. When it is remembered that these 2,000 delegates represent a total membership of 50,000, the value of the livestock they own being four billion dollars (\$4,000,000,000), it will be easily seen that this is the richest, if not the most influential, organization in America. It is said on good authority that were the livestock of the United States converted into cash, it would take every dollar in circulation in the United States, and even then the commission men would have to borrow \$2,225,000,000 from foreign banks to liquidate the bill. In addition to the power given it by this great wealth, it has among its members some of the brainiest men in the world of purely intellectual life, university presidents and United States senators, whose names are intimately associated with some of the deeper issues and problems in our American life.

The delegates generally were profoundly impressed with the boundless opportunities of the Northwest as a great livestock country. That Oregon and Washington can, if they will, excel all other sections of the world in the production of pure bred stock, is the opinion, plainly and forcibly expressed, of many delegates. A. C. Halliwell, editor and publisher of the *Chicago Daily Livestock World*, says unequivocally that Eastern stockmen generally agree with him regarding the supreme fitness of Oregon and Washington for winning the leadership over all the rest of the United States in this important industry. Familiar as he is with the flocks and herds of England and Scotland, he does not hesitate to say that the climate and soils of Oregon can produce pure-bred animals that are not to be outrivaled by the best blooded stock of bonnie Scotland or merry England.

Everyone knows that a goodly proportion of the prize-winning lambs at American stock shows are imported from England. The reason for this, Mr. Halliwell explains, is that in the dewy, equable climate of John Bull's island early lambs make a far better growth than those that are dropped at the same time in the eastern and central states of America. He maintains emphatically that climatic conditions are even more favorable in Oregon than in England for producing fine, early lambs. American exhibitors who, hitherto, have been compelled to import their prize-winning lambs or else submit to the

galling discomfiture of seeing the coveted prizes go to foreigners, will be able to enjoy the triumph of showing earlier and better developed lambs grown in the Pacific Northwest than any of those entered by competitors from across the sea.

"This region will become the nursery for the best types of lambs in the world," concluded Mr. Halliwell, "just as soon as the country develops and sheep breeders realize the full value of their opportunity. Succulent feed in the open fields is a possibility here the year round. And what is true of sheep is equally true of cattle and hogs, horses and goats."

That Galloway cattle can be grown here to as good advantage as on their native soil, is the opinion of another high authority, Mr. Robert Park, secretary of the American Galloway Association.

Another Oregon enthusiast is B. O. Cowan, secretary of the American Shorthorn Association, of Chicago. H. H. Hinds, of Michigan, also deals heavily in superlatives whenever the conversation turns upon Oregon Shorthorns. He has been busy selecting specimen Shorthorns for the St. Louis Fair, and he is confident that these will attract much attention from experts.

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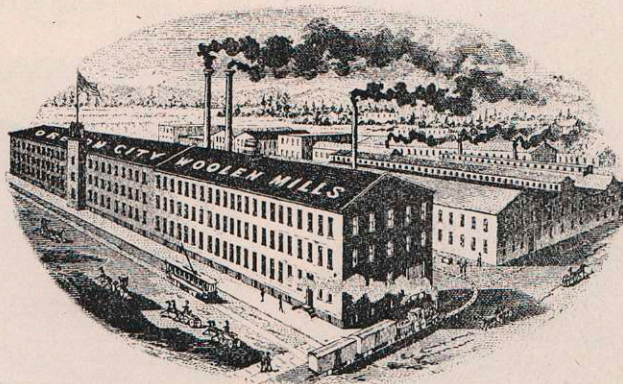
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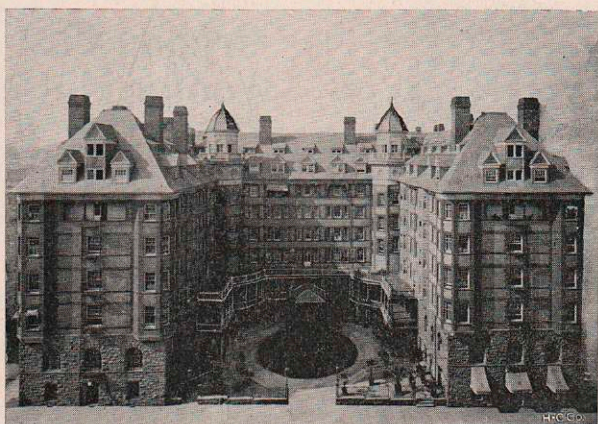
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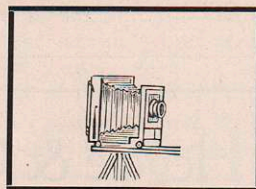
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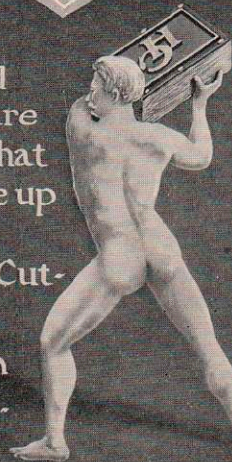
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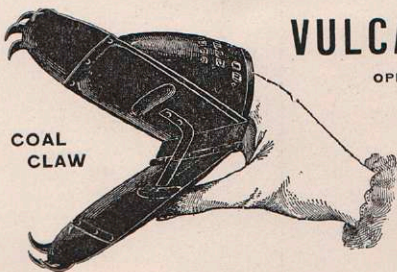
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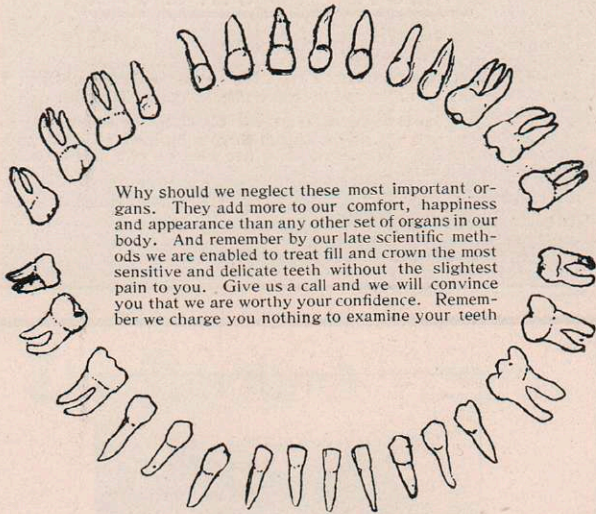
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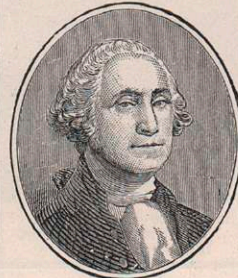
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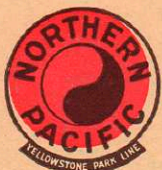
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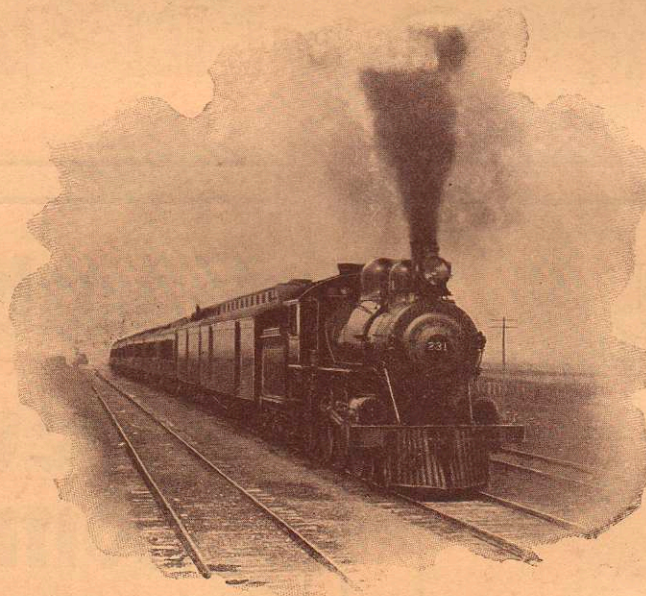
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