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MARCH, 1904

\$1.50 a Year

Lewis ^{AND} Clark Journal



1805, PORTLAND, OREGON. 1905.



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 Undivided 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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RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans	\$1,810,322.30	Capital	\$250,000.00
Bonds	\$870,904.91	Surplus and undivided profits	96,556.88
Premiums	1,242.93	Deposits	3,156,587.38
Cash and due from correspondents	820,674.12		
	\$3,503,144.26		\$3,503,144.26

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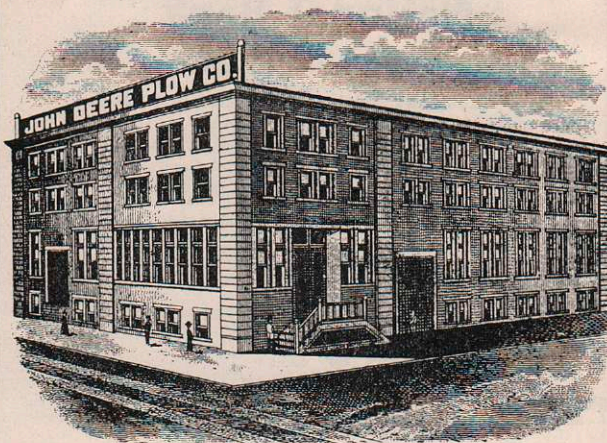
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Lewis and Clark Journal

March, 1904

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Department of Exhibits

By HENRY E. DOSCH, Director

Henry E. Dosch has long been closely identified with the success of Oregon both at home and abroad, and it has been largely through his instrumentality that this state has won so many honors at the great expositions of the world. Born in Germany, he was early seized with the *Wanderlust*, which brought him to America in his boyhood. The Civil War found him engaged in trade in St. Louis. With characteristic fervor he donned the blue uniform and entered the cavalry service of his newly-adopted country. In 1864 he resigned his commission to come to the mining district of Canyon City, in Eastern Oregon, and thence to Portland in 1871, where he has been engaged in mercantile business for 20 years. Overwork and nervous prostration then led him to retire into his quiet country home at Hillsdale and devote himself to horticulture. Into this new work he threw all the boundless enthusiasm and energy of his nature. Today he is hale and hearty, and says to his friends: "I am 63 years



old, but I feel like a boy," and his genial face and large capacity for work corroborate these words. He has served on the State Board of Horticulture for eleven years, and has been active for his state in many ways. He took a leading part in the work of collecting exhibits for the World's Fair at Chicago with such extraordinary success that he was made Executive Commissioner and General Superintendent of the Oregon Exhibit at the expositions in Omaha, Buffalo, Charleston and Osaka, Japan. No man in the Pacific Northwest has shown himself more public-spirited in the large sense of the word, or more thoroughly conversant with the resources and industrial possibilities of this country. Genial and generous by nature, with an inexhaustible fund of enthusiasm, he has also shrewd business instinct and rare talent for systematizing details—a rather unusual combination of qualities which fit him in exceptional degree for the important duties to which he has just been appointed.—The Editor.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition and Oriental Fair occupies a unique, distinct and I may say individual position, in the constellation of National and International Expositions held heretofore, as its scope is broader, its uses manifold. We are to celebrate a great national event; we are to show how closely allied we are with the Orient, and what wonderful undeveloped resources we have around us.

President McKinley, in his famous speech at Buffalo, said: "Expositions are the timekeepers of progress"; yes, not alone the timekeepers, but also the milestones that mark the epochs of our civilization and advancement in education, art, science, commerce and industrial achievements. We are living in a progressive age, where a new achievement, however great, no longer causes any surprise or astonishment, but is simply taken for granted, and where the evolution and up-building in art, science and manufacture, are only an incentive to do still better. This is nowhere better exemplified than at an Exposition where

are congregated the exhibits of the world's greatest endeavors, leaving us the accumulated knowledge, wisdom and experience as an invaluable inheritance.

The duty has been assigned me to select and superintend the installation (the very cream of the world's efforts) of live, active, instructive and educative exhibits in the Departments of Education, Fine Arts, Liberal Arts, Manufacture, Machinery, Electricity, Transportation, Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock, Forestry, Mines and Metallurgy, Fish and Game, Anthropology, Social Economy and Physical Culture. In a measure at least we must necessarily follow in the footsteps of our predecessors, except, perhaps, that we shall continue on the firing line, having advanced some steps and increased the inheritance bequeathed to us, as we are in duty bound to leave a better one for those who are to follow us.

For the best of reasons, therefore, it was conceived, in the very inception of our Exposition, that it should not

only secure exhibits showing the advancement in Education, the progress in Art and Literature, the rapid strides in science and industrial development of the Atlantic seaboard and Europe as one of the cornerstones of our Exposition, but should also be largely Oriental in its features, as we are the Oriental Export Gate for American products and the American Import Gate for Oriental products. With this in view we have not only invited and been promised the Government exhibits from Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Borneo, Java, and Sumatra, the Netherland India, but while in Japan I advocated the exhibiting of the various industries of these countries by actual operating, working exhibits by the natives themselves, clad in their native costumes, living in their own houses, showing their modes of life, work and play.

These natives would manufacture in full view of visitors, the beautiful hand embroideries of Kyoto, the Damascene and Cloisonne wares of Nagoya, the fine hand-painted, transparent porcelain from the district of Kanazawa, the Arima, Arita and Satsuma wares of the south of Japan, the ingenious brass wares of Korea, the hand-weaving of cotton and silk of China, the magnificent wood carving and filligree silver wares of India,—exhibits most interesting and instructive and worth coming thousands of miles to see.

My suggestion found a warm response on the part of the government officials and manufacturers, to whom the commercial end appealed most, and I have the assurance of many private exhibitors from all over the Far East, to participate, and also the promise of Mr. C. Takasaki, Governor of Osaka-Fu, Mr. I. Hattori, Governor of the Prefecture of Hiogo-Ken, and others, as well as Mr. Rud du Mosch, Commissioner-General of Batavia, that they would use their best efforts to secure these exhibits for our Oriental Fair.

I said that our Exposition is individual, for in addition to the foregoing, it devolves upon us,—who have been privileged to live in this glorious Oregon Country, and have seen it develop from a wild domain, traversed by Indians only, to its present state of advancement,—to exhibit our unlimited resources of Mine, Forest, Stream, Field, Farm, Orchard, Range and Dairy, to invite capital for the further development of our vast and rich ore deposits, and the manufacturer to our abundant raw material and industrial opportunities.

It is our privilege to invite the toilers of the exhausted soils of "Down East," the blizzard-swept, frozen-out inhabitants of the Middle West, and the homeseekers of our Southland to this great Pacific Northwest comprising a grand and glorious group of states, drained by one mighty river, the Columbia, whose waters are peculiarly national. The sources of this river are far interior, interwoven with and almost touching the Western affluents of the Mississippi, the basin of one resting its brim against the basin of the other,—a country capable of furnishing happy and contented homes in regions of beautiful landscape for twenty million of people.

Hon. W. H. Seward, in a speech delivered in the United States Senate as far back as 1852, said: "The Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast region beyond, will be the chief theatre of events in the world's great hereafter."

This "hereafter" is here right now; perhaps it arrived much sooner than that great statesman anticipated, but he did not know that he was standing at the threshold of an electrical age, where events pass with lightning rapidity.

This is the theatre of activity to which we shall invite our fellow citizens from the Rocky Mountains to the

Atlantic seaboard, and the exhibits we hope to show in such abundance and excellence will be so convincing that the five overland railways centering here will be taxed to their utmost capacity to bring into the richest operating field of this universe, the capital, brain and sinew of this and the rising generation. Let it be remembered that a happy and prosperous citizenship is the controlling force and reserve power of our Government.

President Jefferson Myers, of the Lewis and Clark State Commission, has returned from his protracted stay at Washington, and reports the outlook good for satisfactory action by the House on the Lewis and Clark appropriation.



A. L. MILLS,
Second Vice-President of the Lewis and Clark Corporation.

The State Commission has authorized the printing of 15,000 booklets for distribution at St. Louis. The publication will deal with Oregon's magnificent forests and is compiled by Edmund C. Shelton, state superintendent of forestry.

President H. W. Scott, of the Lewis and Clark Corporation, and Oskar Huber, Director of Works, have gone to Washington in the interest of the Exposition, that they may be ready to furnish specific information to members of the House of Representatives in the matter of an appropriation for the Fair.

Adolph Wolfe, Auditor of the Lewis and Clark Corporation, was appointed Special Commissioner to Europe for the 1905 Fair, on February 13, by Governor Chamberlain. Mr. Wolfe expects to leave Portland March 10, and will stop over in St. Louis on his way East to confer with Mr. Hardee, our Representative at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, who is closely in touch with the representatives of foreign governments. After gaining the necessary information from him and other officers of the St. Louis Fair, he will sail from New York March 29.

Concessions of a Great Fair

By JOHN A. WAKEFIELD
Director of Concessions

In the financial scheme of an Exposition, the concessions feature is one of the chief factors of revenue. Naturally, the principal remuneration is derived from the admissions, which is, at the same time, the simplest in its operation.

On the other hand, the administration of the concessions division is the most complex and intricate in the entire business scope of the Exposition. Various steps toward perfection of the specific concession must be guardedly considered before the Exposition management is safe in granting this special privilege.

How the public will regard it from the moral, social and purely amusement point of view; how it will bid for popularity in the grand effort to astonish and command admiration; the expense of installation as weighed against the possible returns, based on the closest estimates of probable attendance—these are vital factors in the consideration of the proposed concession.

The intelligence, experience, native ingenuity and financial standing or backing of the applicant, in regard to his ability to carry out the proposed scheme, are conspicuous qualities looked for by those who may be entrusted with the granting of this section of the Exposition's business.

The success of any concession and particularly those which are designed to appeal to the love of amusement, depends almost entirely on the man who creates the idea. If he is a born showman, the advantage is all on his side, for not only must his idea be new and catchy, but he must possess the instincts of the entertainment purveyor to carry out all the details in a masterful manner.

The feeling among the American people that our trade relations should be encouraged, suggests that it

might be wise and in the best interests of the entire country, to consider concessions with a view to assisting the Exhibits division in the fullest respect, for the exploitation of goods and wares, both from our own standpoint as well as that of our patrons in the Orient and elsewhere, thereby helping in a most important way to attain the object for which expositions are held.

After all, these wonderful spectacles are for the education and enlightenment of our people and the world and for the widening of the trade relations between the sections of this country and between this country and other nations.

While the theory of granting concessions is to cover as wide a range as possible, in their character and representation they should provide for that which is new and novel, with the greatest originality in their execution.

Locality and environment often suggest something new and strange which other expositions have not taken up. From exposition time immemorial, the thoroughfare or street devoted to amusement concessions has been straight or with sharp angles. A semi-circular street, sweeping in an easy bow from terminal to terminal, might afford a striking departure in such a general display, situated as it should be as near as possible to the heart of the exposition, without infringing on what the architects call the main picture.

With its unrivalled water facilities, the Lewis and Clark Centennial might advantageously direct much thought and attention to concessions for aquatic features far in advance of all preceding expositions.



TO EXCITE CURIOSITY

That indefatigable servant of man, electricity, is busy doing some brilliant advertising work for the Lewis and Clark Centennial. On one of the great heights overlooking the City of Portland and the Willamette Valley, the simple legend "1905" may be seen each night blazing forth its message to the world out of the surrounding darkness. The figures are 30 feet high, the entire breadth being 26 feet, and they are suspended in mid-air 30 feet from the

ground. Three hundred 16-candle power lights are used. Placed against a lustrous white surface which reflects these hundreds of dazzling lights, the sight is one to startle and excite every stranger who enters our gates. And the number of questions that will be asked concerning the curious spectacle by the uninformed will probably be beyond the calculation of man. But that is exactly the object of the novel sign-board. It can be seen for a distance of 30 miles, and is a standing invitation to all visitors to return in the year of our Centennial celebration.

Novel Features of the Fair

By OSKAR HUBER, Director of Works

The first Experimental Farm that has ever been shown at any great World Exposition will be a striking feature of the Lewis and Clark Centennial. This will probably be the most significant and novel object lesson in agriculture that has ever been given to a like number of people by this or any other nation. In practical value to the farmer, the fruit-grower, the florist, the owners or beautifiers of country homes, or indeed even to the possessor of a city grass-plot large enough for the planting of a rose bush, this exhibit of plant life actually growing under simple, natural conditions will be of incalculable interest and benefit. Here may be seen the everyday application of those principles of scientific farming and floriculture which are now laying the foundation for many a comfortable fortune among the farmers of the Northwest. This Experimental Farm embraces 10 acres and will be in charge of the Oregon Agricultural College, Dr. Withycombe, E. R. Lake, botanist and horticulturist, and George Coote, florist, from that institution, directing the work. In co-operation with these experts we have selected the requisite flowers and shrubs, the contract calling for 25,000 plants.

A pleasant surprise in store for visitors to our Exposition will be the extraordinary display of roses, for Portland is destined to become known as the "Rose City" of the United States. There will be no set figures of any kind in flowers or shrubs. The present plan is to have a large rose carpet in the Experiment Station; but roses will also be planted all around the entrance to the Fair grounds. The first greeting given the visitor, therefore, will be a profusion of delicate bloom and fragrance from rare prize beauties that would win astonished admiration even in the great rose shows of London and Paris, for Oregon roses in size and perfection of bloom cannot be excelled in any other part of the world. This is not universally known as yet, but it will become a recognized fact when our Lewis and Clark Exposition is in progress. Expert rose-growers from foreign lands will then have

their first opportunity to inspect the really extraordinary rose display that we are able to make.

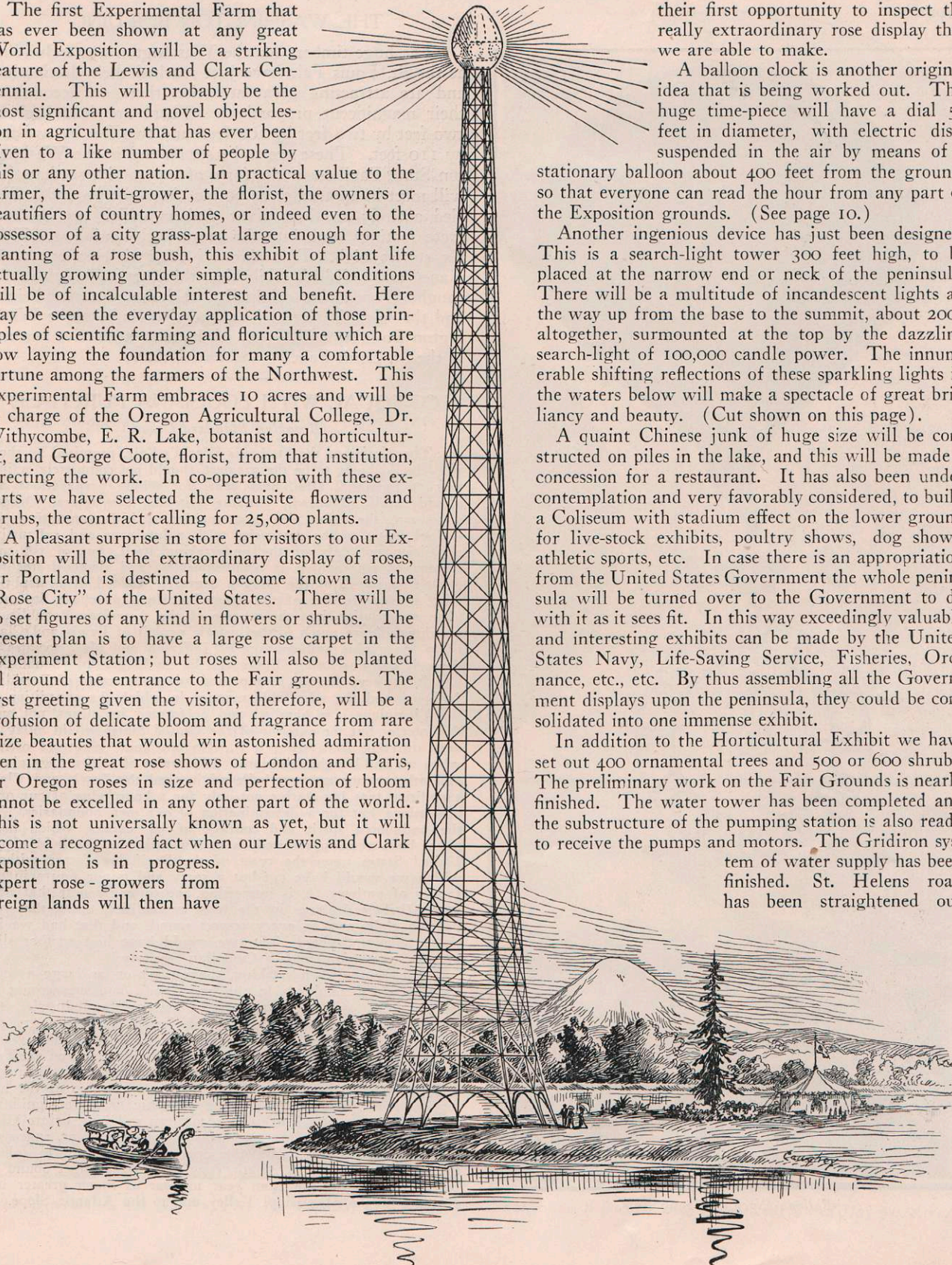
A balloon clock is another original idea that is being worked out. This huge time-piece will have a dial 50 feet in diameter, with electric disk, suspended in the air by means of a

stationary balloon about 400 feet from the ground, so that everyone can read the hour from any part of the Exposition grounds. (See page 10.)

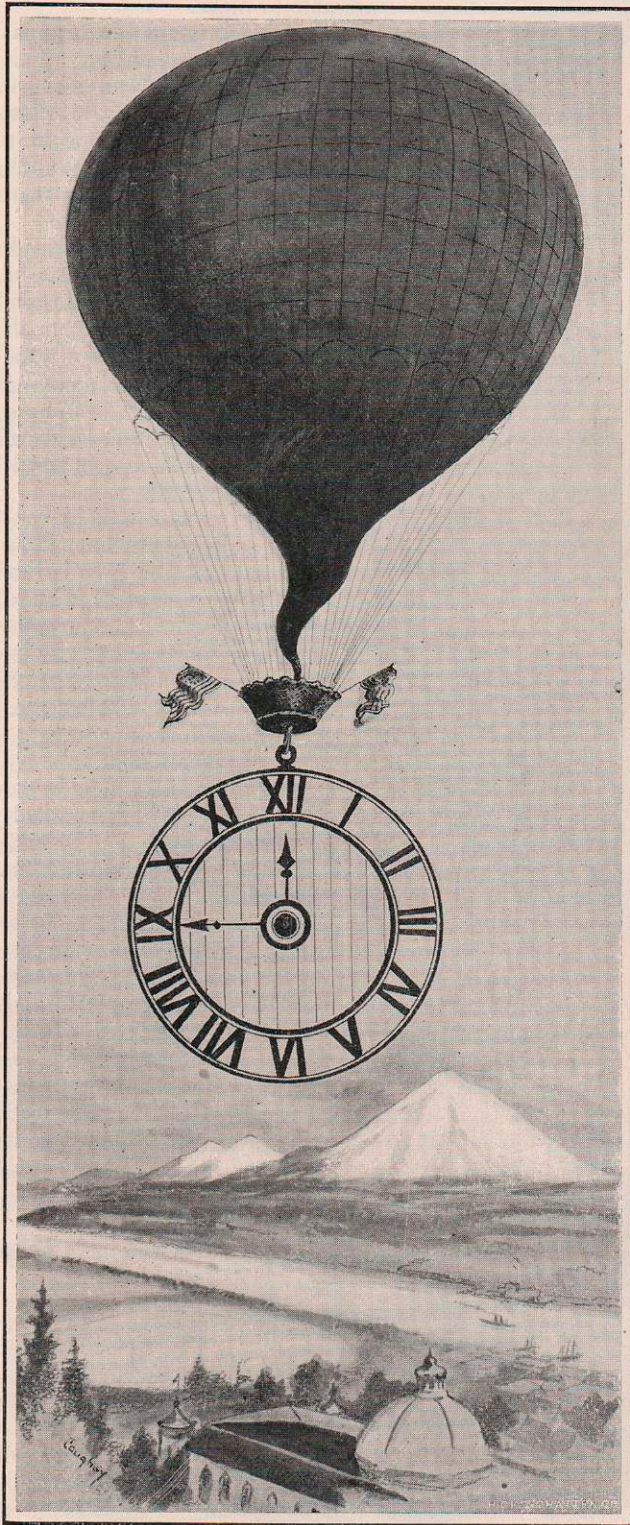
Another ingenious device has just been designed. This is a search-light tower 300 feet high, to be placed at the narrow end or neck of the peninsula. There will be a multitude of incandescent lights all the way up from the base to the summit, about 2000 altogether, surmounted at the top by the dazzling search-light of 100,000 candle power. The innumerable shifting reflections of these sparkling lights in the waters below will make a spectacle of great brilliancy and beauty. (Cut shown on this page.)

A quaint Chinese junk of huge size will be constructed on piles in the lake, and this will be made a concession for a restaurant. It has also been under contemplation and very favorably considered, to build a Coliseum with stadium effect on the lower ground for live-stock exhibits, poultry shows, dog shows, athletic sports, etc. In case there is an appropriation from the United States Government the whole peninsula will be turned over to the Government to do with it as it sees fit. In this way exceedingly valuable and interesting exhibits can be made by the United States Navy, Life-Saving Service, Fisheries, Ordnance, etc., etc. By thus assembling all the Government displays upon the peninsula, they could be consolidated into one immense exhibit.

In addition to the Horticultural Exhibit we have set out 400 ornamental trees and 500 or 600 shrubs. The preliminary work on the Fair Grounds is nearly finished. The water tower has been completed and the substructure of the pumping station is also ready to receive the pumps and motors. The Gridiron system of water supply has been finished. St. Helens road has been straightened out



and graded to uniform gradients, and the last touches of landscaping of the main Exposition Grounds, exclusive of flower effects, have been perfected. The dredging of Guild's Lake is progressing favorably and ought to be completed in 80 days. Altogether about \$120,000 has been expended so far in this preliminary work upon the Fair Grounds. We have decided to have the apt quotation, "Westward the Course of Empire takes its Way," placed in blazing letters about the entrance to the Exposition Grounds.



Balloon-Clock for 1905 Fair.

VALUABLE MINES

The mines of the Cœur d'Alenes produced 206,257,278 pounds of lead and 6,021,145 ounces of silver during 1903. The total value was \$10,616,468.82. The value of the product of the properties of the Rockefeller-Gould syndicate was \$4,922,773.76. The output for the past year is the largest in the history of the district.—*The Oregonian*.

THE WASHINGTON BUILDING

The huge timbers for the Washington State Building at the St. Louis Fair have just reached their destination, and are attracting great attention there on account of their magnificent proportions. There are four timbers, two feet by two feet by 100 feet, and two feet by two feet by 110 feet. These are to be set on end in the Washington State Pavilion in the form of a pyramid, so that they will meet in an apex some 90 feet from the ground. Carried entirely on these giant timbers which rest on concrete footings sunk into the ground, the building will be six stories high. Two sides of these timbers are to be planed and polished, while the others are to be left in the rough. For daring originality of design, unusual height, and the splendid size of its supporting timbers, the Washington Building will be one of the most attractive features at the St. Louis Fair.

CO-EQUAL WITH LOUISIANA PURCHASE

(*Brooklyn Standard-Union*.)

The glories of the St. Louis World's Fair, promised by those who should know to be the greatest, should not completely eclipse that at Portland, Ore., next year, for which preparations are already well advanced. Senator Mitchell, the veteran Oregon statesman, the other day accompanied a bill committing the United States to the enterprise with a luminous and exhaustive exposition not only of the undertaking itself, but of the momentous events which it commemorates, and demonstrates the great importance of the Oregon country. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the fruition of the great Louisiana purchase, its complete assimilation into the scheme of the American Republic, is not due fully as much to the historic exploit of Lewis and Clark as to the genius and courage of Jefferson and his associates in the original purchase. There can be no longer any doubt that had it not been for the prompt and adequate action of President Jefferson and the admirable manner in which the expedition of the Virginians was handled and performed its duties, not only the interior but the exterior of the United States would today be very different from what it is. No one knew what we owned when we had bought Louisiana. Mountains of salt, savage giants and other chimeras were believed in, and the Lewis and Clark expedition was imperative not only for a knowledge of our own possessions, but for a determination of our own boundaries. To the undaunted spirit and courage of its leaders, which have never been over-appreciated, is undoubtedly due the hold of the United States upon the coast of the Pacific, a factor without which we would have cut but a sorry and minor figure in the family of nations. It is interesting, moreover, to note that Senator Mitchell declares in the most unqualified terms that our "54.40" claim was in every respect sound, and that had we insisted upon undoubted rights we would have had another slice of what must now remain Canadian territory.

The Portland undertaking, though not on as large a scale as that of St. Louis, is in the best hands, and on account of its proximity will more adequately present the industries, the attractions and the opportunities of Japan and China to the American trade than any former similar exposition. The whole Oregon country, moreover, is teeming with resources and achievements, to which it is anxious to invite the attention of the world, and particularly its sisters of the East. No portion of the history of the United States is more dramatic or more significant than that of the Far Northwest, American soil long before California, with its gold mines and 3000 miles of coast line, engrossed attention, and which, with the development certain to follow the great awakening in Asiatic commerce, with Puget Sound its entrepot, is to become year by year of much greater importance to the Mississippi Valley and to the Atlantic Slope.

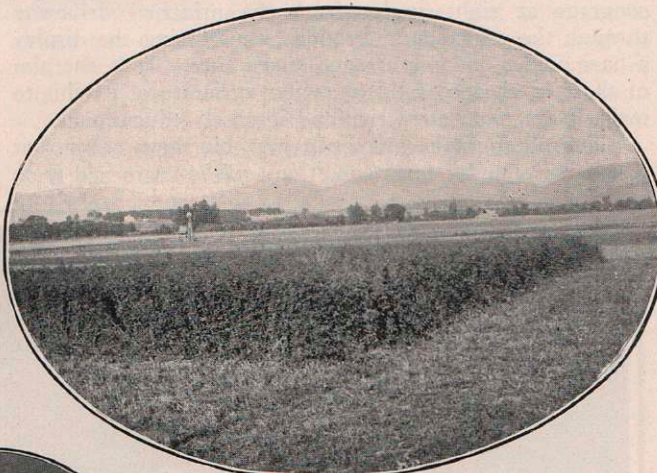
An Experimental Farm

By DR. JAMES WITHYCOMBE

Director of Oregon Experiment Station



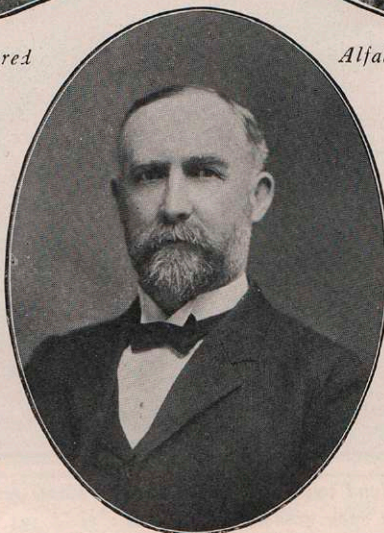
Vetch, Yielding Five Tons Cured Hay per Acre.



Alfalfa, Fourth Crop, 1903, without Irrigation, 18 Tons per Acre.

The co-operative effort between the management of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition and the Oregon Agricultural College and Experiment Station will mainly consist of a practical demonstration of the possibilities of agriculture, horticulture and olericulture in the Pacific Northwest.

This article will contain a brief outline of the contemplated display of forage plants and roots found in this locality. About three acres of the tract allotted for field demonstrations in agriculture will be devoted to the growing of the common pasture and hay grasses, clovers, alfalfa, vetch, field peas, rape, kale, mangels, beets, turnips, carrots,



etc. In fact, it is intended to make the display fairly representative of the wide range of agricultural forage crops produced in this section and anything of an artificial nature will be excluded.

The general plan of the agricultural grounds will be both unique and artistic. In the center a commodious building will be erected, which will be the headquarters of the Agricultural College department. This building will be comfortably furnished and made attractive to visitors. Photographs of farm crops and other agricultural scenes of the Northwest will decorate the walls of the interior which will be very instructive. A variety of creeping vines will be trained over the



Experimental Grass Garden, over 100 Varieties of Grasses.



Vetch and Winter Wheat, Three Tons Cured Hay per Acre.

exterior walls, thus presenting an attractive appearance as well as supplying a good object lesson in this class of ornamentation.

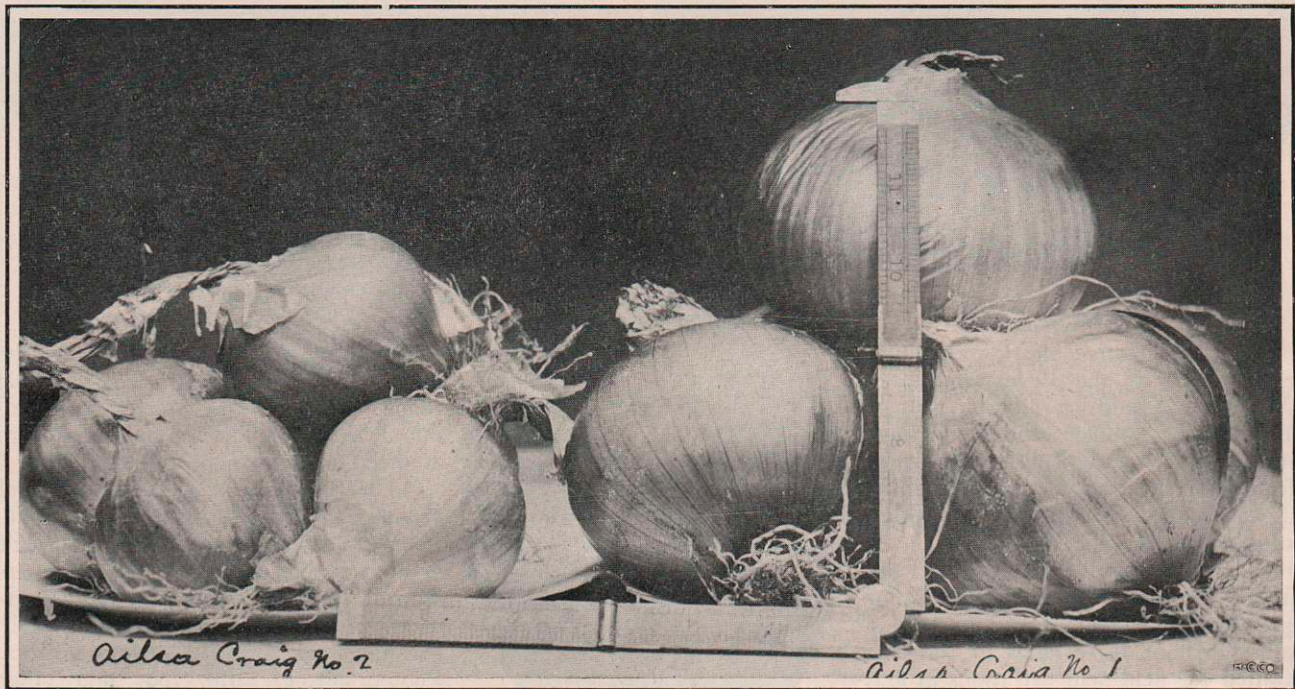
Immediately surrounding the building will be walks and drives interspersed with ornamental shrubbery, a profusion of roses and flowering plants, giving the whole a very pleasing scenic effect.

The display crops will be grown in plats twenty-four feet wide with six-foot walks between. These plats will converge at right angles from the principal driveway through the agricultural grounds, thus giving the display a harmonious and picturesque appearance. It is the aim of those in charge of this growing agricultural exhibit to make it practical, attractive and intensely educational.

The photographs accompanying this show crops that were grown under farm conditions, without any aid from

at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, the College Committee on Buildings and Grounds has intrusted to my care the planning and arranging of suitable plats where will be exhibited the growing of all kinds of hardy and half-hardy plants. The area of ground set apart for this purpose is about four acres. In the center of this ground a building, 30x60, is under process of construction.

This building consists of four rooms which will be the headquarters of the Oregon Agricultural College where there will be an exhibit of college work. The grounds in proximity to the building will be laid out in a tasteful way and decorated with many varieties of roses and other flowering plants. Attention will be given to the planting of such creepers as will make a rapid growth so that the building will be well covered and give quite a rustic appearance.

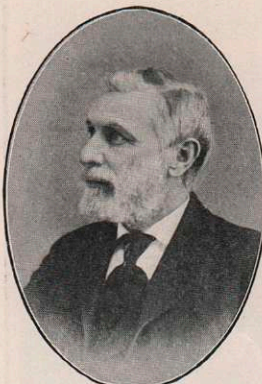


Ailsa Craig Onions.—No. 1, grown on dry upland without irrigation, from plants set out March 28, 1903; 992 bushels per acre. No. 2, sown in open ground February 28; yield 393 bushels per acre.

artificial fertilizers; hence, they will be fairly representative of the crops produced on the farms of Western Oregon.

Rose Gardens and Onions

By GEORGE COOTE, Oregon Agricultural College



GEORGE COOTE.

On the ground set apart for the Agricultural College

George Coote, florist and gardener of the experimental farm at the Lewis and Clark Centennial, has been connected with the Oregon Agricultural College since May 1, 1888, having charge of the Department of Floriculture and Landscape Gardening, as well as the Experimental Orchard. His career as a florist and gardener dates from the year 1850. As an exhibitor of fruits and flowers he has enjoyed some notable triumphs, and has had large experience in planning and laying out extensive grounds. He assisted the late Charles Darwin in some of his most important experiments of the fertilization and movement of plants.—The Editor.

It is also intended that our guests may have an object lesson in the harmonization of plants. There is a large conservatory on this ground to be used for the cultivation of plants to be set out on the grounds in the spring of 1905. A number of the plats will contain choice annuals which will be planted in regard to harmony and contrast of colors. By so doing a very attractive and artistic display will be made.

An important exhibit that is also entrusted to my care, is the growing of many kinds of vegetables. I will say that these vegetables will be grown in varieties to show the economic value of each, as well as to display to the visitor from abroad the varieties adapted to the Pacific Coast.

The accompanying photographs are representations of some of the work done at the Oregon Experiment Station.

An Exposition Orchard

By E. R. LAKE, Oregon Agricultural College

The work assigned me at the Lewis and Clark Fair will include, jointly with the other members of the Col-

lege Committee, the preparation of plans for an exhibit of a model agricultural test station, and separately the direction of a trial fruit plantation. This latter will include orchard fruits, small fruits, vines and nut trees commonly cultivated in the Pacific Northwest. An effort will be made to have representative varieties of these various types of fruits in bearing while the Exposition is in session.

The purpose of the exhibit will be twofold: First, to display to visitors from without the Lewis and Clark territory actual growing and bearing trees, shrubs and vines of the kinds of fruits and nuts that can be grown in this region, together with a demonstration of the fact that all fruit plants grown under our climatic conditions are precocious; and second, to exhibit the methods of tillage, pruning, and training as commonly practiced throughout this region.

form a display sufficiently large to permit of comparison between several of the newer, and the standard varieties of small fruits, and between those varieties of orchard fruits that are compatible with dwarfing.

An illustration of the three leading ways of treating trees at the time of transplanting, namely, the "string-fellow" method, the "standard" method, and the "nameless" method, will be a feature of the work with orchard trees. An example of how to prune, and how not to prune our common orchard trees will likewise be given with the real tree "speaking for itself." Other ideas of a more or less practical educational nature are under consideration, and it is expected that by the time actual planting begins there will be enough secondary ideas to accompany the main purpose of the exhibit to make it one of much interest to the visitor both from afar and near by.



Patch of Experimental Tobacco Plants in early Fall, grown on the Experimental Grounds.

With the limited time at command it is not contemplated that a very large list of the separate fruits will be entered in the exhibit, but provision is being made to



Winter Wheat, One Hundred Varieties, 41 Bushels Per Acre.

Of English birth but American training, E. R. Lake, Botanist and Horticulturist of the Lewis and Clark Fair, was graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1885, taking his master's degree from the same institution in 1888. He was Assistant in Botany in that college 1885-88, and had the chair of Botany and Horticulture in the Oregon Agricultural College 1888-91, at the end of which time he accepted a similar chair in the Washington Agricultural College. A member of the Oregon Legislature (House) 1896-98, he was again tendered the chair in Botany and Horticulture by the Oregon Agricultural College in 1898, and is the present incumbent. For ten years he has been secretary of the Oregon State Horticultural Society. He is a life member of the American Pomological Society; Membre Societe Nationale d'Horticulture de France, was special agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to investigate the prune industry of Western Europe in 1900. As the author of numerous papers, bulletins and pamphlets upon horticultural, botanical and forestry subjects, and also as editor and newspaper correspondent, he has become a recognized authority on these topics. In 1900, while Collaborator in Pomology at the Paris Exposition, he received for meritorious work the only gold medal of that rank issued to an American.—Ed.



E. R. LAKE

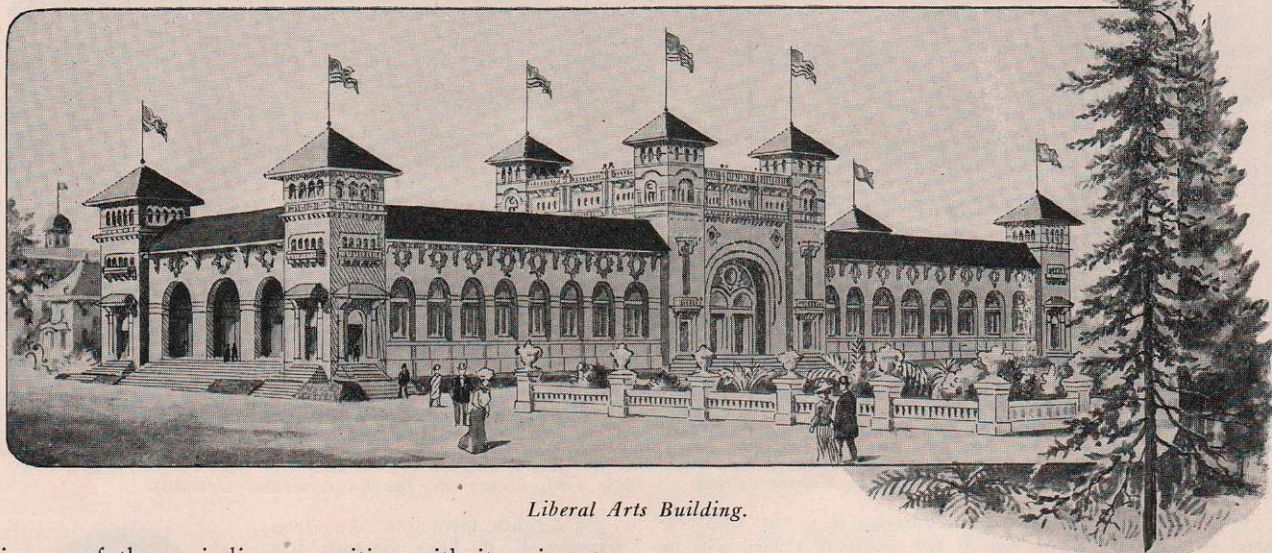
Liberal Arts Building

The Liberal Arts Building, with its wide Spanish eaves, heavy brackets, and massive walls keyed to a soft yet brilliant tone of ivory white, will be a characteristic feature of the Lewis and Clark Centennial. The long impressive horizontal lines of the building will be broken by numerous towers, and the simplicity, breadth and dignity given it by distance will be modified at closer range by the multitudinous curves of its picturesque red tiles, and the rich tracery of its window penetrations and gateways. In addition to the two grand entrances on either side of the central tower there will be wide doorways at both ends of the building, besides eight emergency entrances. The length of the building will be 450 feet, and the width 100, this entire space, with the exception of the central tower 100 feet square, being devoted to machinery, manufactures and the industrial arts. Two grand stairways and four elevators will convey hungry sight-seers up to the cafe in the second story of the tower. This cafe is to be surrounded on its four sides by a promenade between hedges of rose trees and stately Mt. Hood lilies, and through the interlacing foliage one will catch

the letters show as welts or raised ridges on the bark. The tree is near a spring not far from the old Indian trail leading over Ironside Mountain.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

A determined effort is being made to obtain the annual convention of the American Medical Association for Portland in 1905. If the attempt is successful it will bring to this city over 2000 medical men of note from various sections of the country. As the organization contains an unusually high percentage of keen-witted, scholarly men of fine intellectual calibre and large, far-reaching influence, their presence here for the Lewis and Clark Centennial is in all ways desirable and worth working for. The average attendance at these annual gatherings for the past few years has been 2000. Curiously enough it has been observed that the further west the conventions are held, the greater is the attendance. When the convention was held in San Francisco a decade ago, 1894, the attendance was 1600, and in the ten years that have elapsed the society's membership has doubled. Portland's claim will be presented to the national convention



Liberal Arts Building.

glimpses of the encircling exposition with its minarets, pagodas, sunken gardens, colonnades, Philippine village and aerial transit over the glistening waters to island pleasure grounds. A roof-garden just above the cafe crowns the building, and affords a comfortable resting-place and lookout station in the shade of flowering dogwood and madrono.

CURIOUS RELIC FOUND IN AN OLD ASPEN

Dr. H. E. Curdy, of Baker City, Oregon, who has just returned from Camp Creek and the new Mount Rastus mining district, reports the discovery of an ancient record cut on an old quaking aspen, bearing the inscription: "Lewis and Clark, 1804-1805." The letters on the tree are cut one above the other, "Lewis" forming one column, "and" the second, and "Clark" the third. The letters are clear and distinct, and show every evidence of having been cut on the tree long years ago. The letters were cut in the late fall or winter months, when the sap was down, because they appear now as raised letters. The bark, in healing, when the sap came up, filled in and

to be held at Atlantic City, June 7-10. Seattle doctors have magnanimously offered their influence—which is large—in behalf of Portland, an act of generosity and self-abnegation which is heartily appreciated.

Since John Barrett's appointment to a Commissionership to represent the St. Louis World's Fair he has become greatly interested in the history and future of Missouri.

In Hong Kong recently Mr. Barrett in conversation with a traveler from St. Louis said:

"I like the patriotic way in which natives of Missouri speak of their commonwealth. I never met but one renegade Missourian, and he was a long way from his native heath.

"It was in Oregon. I had occasion to take a trip by stage, and I climbed on the front seat to talk with the driver, who seemed to be an interesting character.

"You are a Missourian, are you not?" said I, judging from his accent and wishing to pay him a compliment.

"Instantly the driver pulled up his horses, wound the reins savagely about the brake, and, turning upon me, fairly yelled in my face:

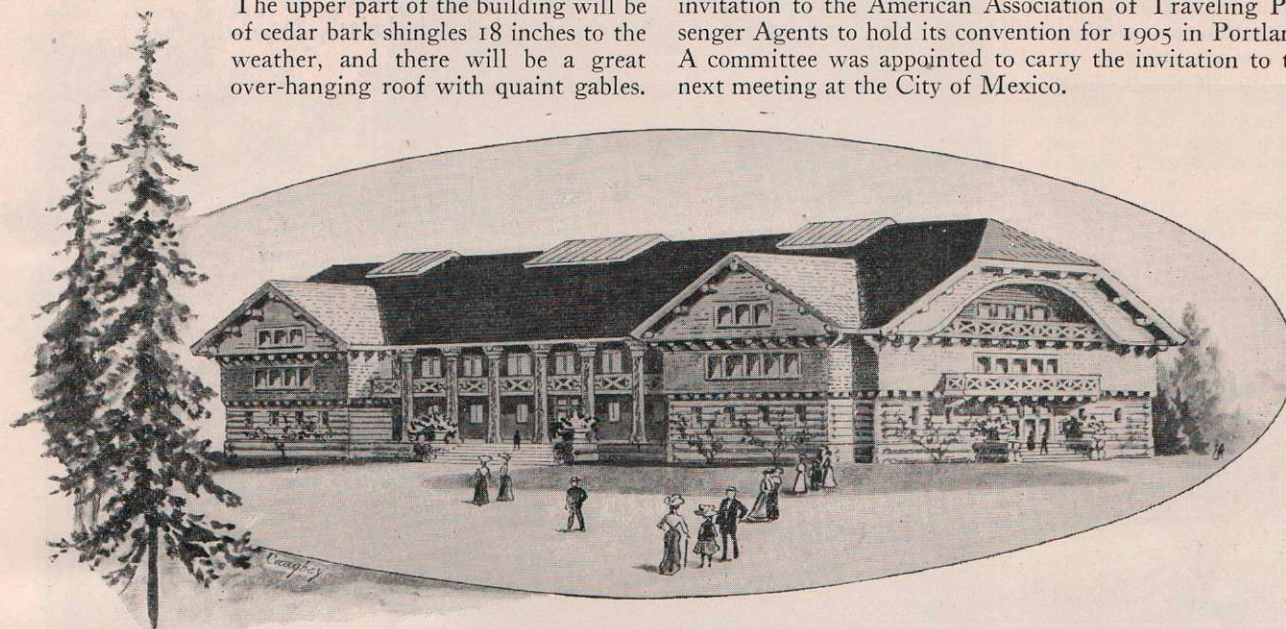
"Look a-here, pardner, don't yer never make thet crack again. My parents went to Missouri onct to visit, and they visited ther twenty year, and durin' that ther visit I was born, but let me tell yer right now, onct for all, thet I'm no derned Missourian."—Saturday Evening Post.

Forestry Building

The Forestry Building will show the giant timber of Oregon. It will be exceedingly picturesque in effect, since these logs of tremendous size will be left in the rough with the bark on. Lichens, the delicate tracery of fern seen against the rugged brown of the bark, clambering vines and rustic hanging baskets of forest flowers will give a charming touch of wildness to it. The building is to be 206 feet in length by 102 in width. The base logs will be five or six feet in diameter and 52 feet long. All the logs above these will be three feet in diameter.

Colonnades of immense fir logs will be a striking feature of the building. A veritable forest of these great tree-columns 30 feet high and six feet in diameter will support splendid loggias or galleries. There will be picturesque balconies also on each side of the building. One entrance will show giant spruce trees, the other a colonnade of magnificent hemlocks that will be the marvel of all visitors.

The upper part of the building will be of cedar bark shingles 18 inches to the weather, and there will be a great over-hanging roof with quaint gables.



Forestry Building.

In the interior of the building will be another colonnade, 52 columns of fir and cedar trees 36 and 40 feet high, supporting the roof. Rustic stairways and inside balconies running around the entire building will enable the visitor to study the wonderful display of native woods, both polished and in the rough, in addition to other products of our Oregon forests. There is to be no carpentry work whatever on the building, the logs being framed together with tree-nails and big, old-fashioned wooden pins.

A TWENTY MINUTE RIDE

Facilities for transporting visitors to and from the Fair Grounds in 1905 will be remarkably good. The Exposition is only 12 minutes from the business heart of the city. The two most important street-car companies of Portland, whose lines ramify the city and suburbs in every direction, already run to the Exposition Grounds or its immediate neighborhood. These are extending their lines into loops so as to handle the great throngs of sight-seers with ease and expedition. The remarkably convenient location of the Exposition on the river-side will also place

innumerable lines of boats at the service of visitors who may prefer the water-trip with the glamorous vistas of winding streams and unparalleled view of our shipping interests, big ocean steamers and Asiatic liners. To these our harbor scenes and extensive commerce with all the great ports of the world will afford a most fascinating subject for study. The foreign-looking crews from the Orient, with their dark skins, turbaned heads and odd costumes, will be an entertaining sight to visitors from the interior states. And the huge record-breaking cargoes that leave our port will be sure to astonish strangers, who are unfamiliar with the grand proportions of our trans-Pacific commerce.

RAILROAD MEN INVITED

The traffic agents of the Pacific Coast, at their annual meeting February 20, at Ashland, Oregon, extended an invitation to the American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents to hold its convention for 1905 in Portland. A committee was appointed to carry the invitation to the next meeting at the City of Mexico.

RELATIONS OF MERIWETHER LEWIS

Those who are interested in the genealogical records of the family to which Meriwether Lewis belonged, will find much to interest them in *Lewisiana*, the monthly inter-family paper of the Lewises, published in Guilford, Conn. The family today embraces many men and women of native force and talent who are making their mark in various lines of work. These have banded themselves together into a Loyal Lewis Legion, concerning which Frank P. Lewis, of Seattle, Wash., writes:

"The royal society or legion of Lewises was organized on July 4, 1901, and exists as a vital factor along educational and fraternal lines. It is the result of evolutionary growth, and of the exigencies of the 20th century conditions.

"It stands for high ideals, for liberal education, for common honesty, for patriotism, for fraternity among all mankind, especially among persons of the Lewis blood and kindred, for home and home life.

"In union is strength; united, the numerous Lewis workers in every line of life can and will do more for themselves and for humanity, than heretofore, when each for himself or herself plodded along alone."

Festival Hall

Facing the Concourse Plaza is Festival Hall, 305 by 125 feet, wherein will assemble all the great conventions, musical festivals and merry makings that will be so notable a feature of the Lewis and Clark Centennial. This, like the other buildings of the Exposition, will be a free form of the Spanish Renaissance, with a huge dome and ten smaller towers to give variety to the skyline. There will be a circular truss roof with skylights, in addition to 40 large windows 6 feet wide by 22 feet high. Of the nine exits, four will be on the Eastern side and four on the Western side of the building; each of these will be ten feet in width. The main entrance faces the south, and is to be sixteen feet wide, richly ornamented, showing the American eagle with spread wings.

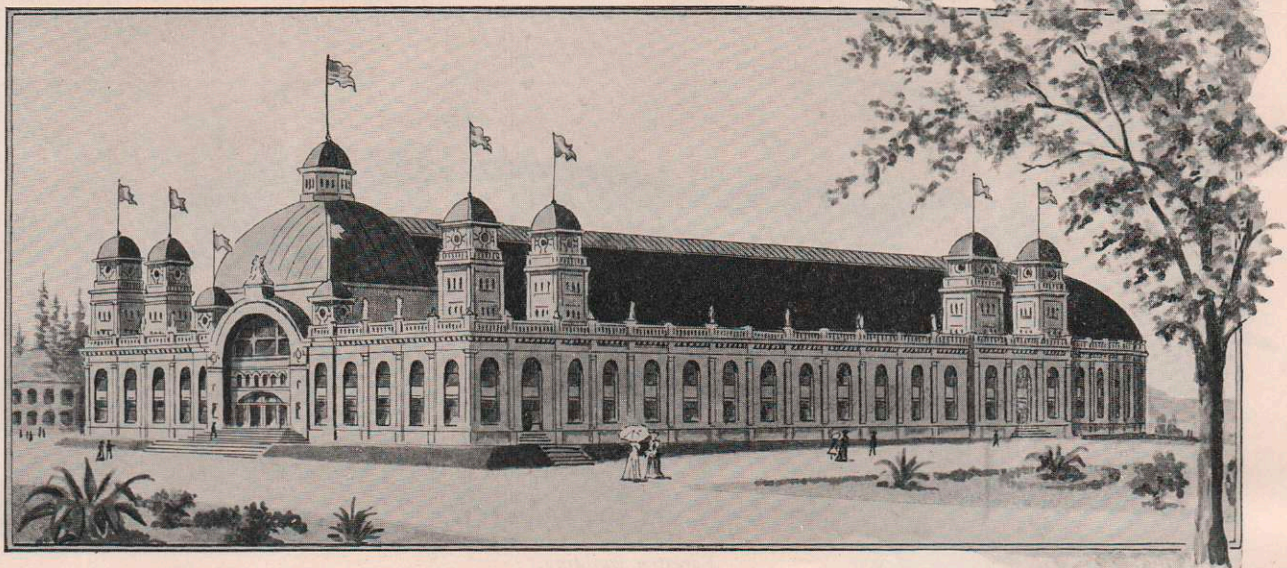
The building will contain 39,000 square feet on the main floor, the entire seating capacity of the hall being 7000. A gallery 25 feet wide runs around the three sides, accommodating 2500 seats. The stage is 75 feet in width and to the rear of this will be the requisite number of

NEWSPAPER MEN FAVOR US

A strong resolution in favor of the Lewis and Clark Centennial was passed with the greatest enthusiasm by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in an open session held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, February 18th. It is a significant and encouraging fact that this resolution was passed by the unanimous vote of the members present, many of them being men of large influence and national reputation. It was introduced by S. P. Weston, of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and runs as follows:

Resolved, That the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in convention assembled, recognizing the importance and value to the business interests of the Pacific Coast and the country at large of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to be held in Portland, Oregon, in 1905, unanimously recommends and requests the liberal support of its members to secure success to this great enterprise, commemorating as it does one of the great historical events of this country.

When it is remembered that this association includes



Festival Hall.

ante-rooms, dressing-rooms, etc. There will be a plentiful supply of hose-reels, etc., every precaution being taken to ensure safety in case of fire. The walls of Festival Hall, inside and out, will be a rich old ivory tint.

FAIR BUILDINGS APPROVED

The Lewis and Clark corporation has formally approved the plans and specifications of nine Fair buildings, aggregating \$300,000 in cost. Bids will immediately be advertised for, and an army of workmen will soon be busy preparing the foundations for these picturesque structures. A list of the buildings and their cost runs as follows:

States Building	\$ 75,000
Liberal Arts Building.....	45,000
Festival Hall	45,000
Forestry Building	20,000
Public Shelter	20,000
Bridge across Guild's Lake.....	30,000
Fire Department Building.....	20,000
Public Comfort Building.....	20,000
Administration Building	20,000
Main Entrance to Grounds.....	20,000
Balance for emergency.....	5,000

the leading metropolitan daily papers of the United States and Canada, the powerful impetus given the 1905 Fair will be appreciated. In New York alone the membership includes newspapers having a combined daily circulation of three million copies. With the press of the entire country working heartily for our interest, success is assured.

AN OREGON GIANT

It required the services of fifty men with winches and all sorts of pulleys and other ingenious contrivances to move an enormous Oregon log from a Columbia River raft to a flat-car at Portland the other day. This great fir log is intended for the Oregon Forestry Display at the St. Louis Fair, and came up the river from Clatsop County February 22. It is 30 feet long by nine feet in diameter. This is by no means an unusual log in our forests. Oregon has always had colossal fir logs in her State exhibits at the various expositions, and as these in every case were too big to be placed inside any forestry building erected for their reception, they naturally excited much attention.

The First Model for a Statue of Sacajawea

By DR. WASHINGTON MATTHEWS, of U. S. Bureau of Ethnology

(Dr. Washington Matthews, the well-known ethnologist of Washington, D. C., of the Anthropological Society of Washington, Fellow A. A. A. S., President of the American Folk-Lore Society, 1896, etc., is the highest living authority on the Indian tribe (Minnetarees) into which Birdwoman was adopted when a child. He lived among these Indians eight years and compiled a grammar and dictionary of their language, the Hidatsa.

The spelling "Sacajawea," which Dr. Matthews condemns, is that of Lewis and Clark. This Indian name of "Birdwoman," came to them through the Canadian-French of Charbonneau, her husband, and the error has been so widely adopted that it would now be impossible to correct the spelling and pronunciation without causing endless confusion in the popular mind concerning the identity of "Birdwoman."

Within the past few months Dr. Matthews has been frequently consulted by the sculptors who are now at work on the two statues of Sacajawea, one of which is being made in New York for the St. Louis Exposition, the other in Chicago for the Lewis and Clark Centennial of 1905. So far as can be learned Dr. Matthews was the first to advocate a memorial to Birdwoman, as will be found by consulting "Forty Years a Fur Trader on the Missouri. The Personal Narrative of Charles Larpenieur." (New York, Frances P. Harper, 1898. Vol. I, page 141). This work bears the editorial signature of Dr. Elliott Coues; but Dr. Matthews had an equal share with Dr. Coues in the editing, and it was he who advised Dr. Coues to suggest the propriety of a monument to Birdwoman.

This statue is now being made in Chicago for the Lewis and Clark Centennial by Miss Alice Cooper, a young American

Tsakakawea, as I write her name (Sacajawea, as her name is commonly but erroneously written), the heroic Indian woman who guided Lewis and Clark across the Rocky Mountains in 1805, was a Shoshonee by birth. I learn that many investigators, knowing this, have recently been making researches among the Shoshonees to discover the origin of her name and to determine what sort of a costume she wore; but their well-meant labors have been misdirected.

She was captured when a girl, about 11 years old, by the Minnetaree, or Hidatsa Indians, who lived on the

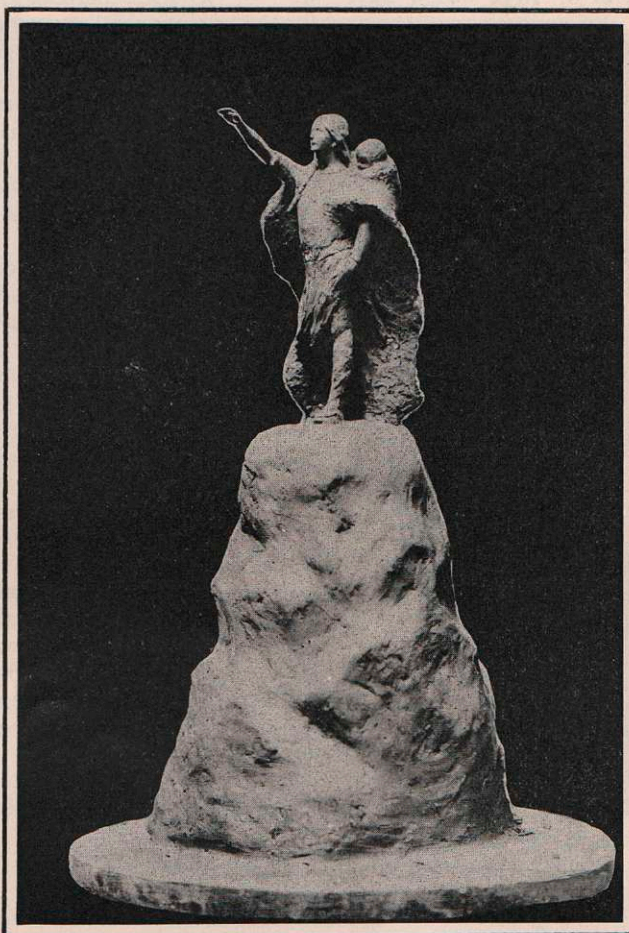
woman from Denver, under the direction of the famous sculptor, Lorado Taft. The figure is to be of bronze, heroic size, the entire cost not to exceed \$7000. The money is being raised by well-known women of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states, through which Sacajawea passed. A society has been formed for this purpose with Eva Emery Dye (author of "The Conquest") of Oregon City, Ore., as president. The copper is given by Henry Altman, of New York, the owner of rich gold and copper mines in Montana, which he has named in honor of Sacajawea.

The statue represents the Indian girl-mother pointing the way to Lewis and Clark with her baby strapped to her back. "Untutored Sacajawea carrying her little boy those thousands of miles under conditions such as surrounded her, showed a motherhood as true and noble as the history of your sex can give in all recorded time," writes Henry Altman to Eva Emery Dye. Sacajawea wears the usual costume made of sheepskin, also a belted buffalo-robe by which the baby is held in place. This buffalo-robe is said to make a wonderful background for the figure which is seen in the light against the shadow of the robe.

Lorado Taft, under date of February 8, writes of this statue: "Miss Cooper has made a happy 'hit' in her sketch of the intrepid Sacajawea. The subject has appealed to her strongly and her temperament finds its most admirable expression in just such themes of free, out-door life. I believe that the large figure will preserve the spontaneity and breeziness of the sketch-model, while its dimensions will give it a commanding presence. A fine subject in adequate hands, there is no question of the ultimate success of the work."—The Editor.

banks of the Missouri, at the mouth of Knife river, in what is now North Dakota. They carried her from her Rocky Mountain home to their villages, where she grew to womanhood and was sold to a French Canadian, named Charbonneau, whose wife she afterwards became.

It is needless to say that in 1804 when Lewis and Clark first met her, and when she was old enough to become a mother, she had long outgrown or outworn her native Shoshonee clothing, and there is little doubt that she was dressed in the costume of her captors, the Minnetarees. We need be in no doubt as to how Minnetaree



Sketch Model of \$7000 Statue of Sacajawea, for the Lewis and Clark Fair.

women were dressed. They and the women of the neighboring Mandans dressed alike. George Catlin, artist and author, visited these tribes in 1832, only 28 years after Lewis and Clark's first visit, and he gives us in his famous work on the "North American Indians," several illustrations showing these Indians in their native costumes. Maximilian, Prince of Wied, visited them soon after Catlin, and in his magnificently illustrated work, "Travels in the Interior of North America," his artist, Mr. Bodmer, also gives us pictures of their dress.

But it may be asked, might there not have been notable changes in their costume during the time that elapsed between the visit of Lewis and Clark and that of Catlin? To this I would answer that I first visited these Indians in 1865, 33 years after Catlin's time, and I still found many of the men and women wearing clothes like those depicted by Catlin. The pictures of 1832 would have



SAMUEL CONNELL,

Third Vice-President of the Lewis and Clark Corporation.

done well for 1865, and I have no doubt that, with fewer beads, they would have done well for 1804.

I have been asked by artists how Birdwoman carried her baby. There is no doubt that she carried it as the Minnetaree women do, or did, well wrapped in skins (but without cradle-board or case), on her back, with its face peeping forward over her shoulder and retained in position by the belted buffalo robe. This is a matter which was carefully investigated only last year, by Rev. C. L. Hall, of Elbowoods, North Dakota, who has been for 27 years a missionary among the Hidatsa. He has had women, thus carrying babies, pose before his camera, and he has heard them aver that their mothers and their grandmothers carried their babies in no other way.

In a recent poem entitled "Sacajawea," by an Oregon poet, the author refers to his heroine as "barefoot." It is not likely that Birdwoman ever traveled a mile barefoot in her life. All of our Northern Indians were well shod. The Minnetarees had moccasins soled with parfleche

or buffalo rawhide. It would have been out of the question for this woman to have walked over the cactus-covered plains and foothills of Montana and the rugged trails and snowdrifts of the Rocky Mountains in her bare feet a thousand miles or more.

The Heroes of America

By Joaquin Miller.

O perfect heroes of the earth,
That conquered forests, harvest set!
O sires, mothers of my West,
How shall we count your proud bequest?
But yesterday ye gave us birth;
We eat your hard-earned bread today,
Nor toil nor spin nor make regret,
But praise our petty selves and say
How great we are. We all forget
The still endurance of the rude,
Unpolished sons of solitude.

What strong, uncommon men were these,
These settlers hewing to the seas!
Great horny-handed men and tan;
Men blown from many a barren land
Beyond the sea, men red of hand,
And men in love, and men in debt,
Like David's men in battle set;
And men whose very hearts had died,
Who only sought these woods to hide
Their wretchedness, held in the van;
Yet every man among them stood
Alone, along that sounding wood,
And every man somehow a man.
They pushed the mailed wood aside,
They tossed the forest like a toy,
That grand, forgotten race of men—
The boldest band that yet has been
Together since the siege of Troy.

NOT IN POLITICS

Oregon is a state in which the interests of political parties and factions must ordinarily be reckoned with when any enterprise of moment comes up for consideration; but the Lewis and Clark Centennial appeals so forcibly to the pride and patriotism of all the people of the state that the contentions of partisans and factionists are laid aside or kept under cover. A free trade Republican editor and an expansion Democratic Governor are at one in support of the Fair; the Republican Chairman of the local corporation gets the cordial co-operation of the Democratic chairman of the State Commission; a Republican President of the United States recommends the Exposition to the Congress for an appropriation, and a Democratic National Committeeman from Oregon secures prompt endorsement of the Fair by the National Democratic Committee. The event to be celebrated rises so far above partisan politics that all men unite to honor the far-seeing wisdom of Jefferson and the intrepidity of his chosen explorers.

Temple of Fraternity



P. A. MACPHERSON, first stage as yet. It would be hard to believe that failure is possible in the face of such a mighty body of energetic men and women, whose sympathies are already enlisted in the cause.

The first step was taken by a voluntary meeting of representatives of the several orders on January 11, when a preliminary organization was formed by the election as president of P. A. MacPherson, supreme president of the Order of Lions, an Oregon organization, three years old, incorporated under the laws of this state, whose membership also extends well into Washington, Montana and California. J. W. Thompson, of the Woodmen of the World—the strongest order in Oregon, viz. 15,000—was selected secretary. Four committees were then appointed, each to embody its ideas of the plan to be pursued for the raising and management of the necessary funds and the transaction of all business connected therewith.

An adjourned meeting was then held on Monday, January 25, at which the reports from those committees were submitted, and in view of their diversity of detail it was deemed best to submit them all to a special committee of six, whose duty it was to consolidate into one the best thoughts of all and bring in one report. This committee comprised representatives of the Order of Washington, the A. O. U. W., the Order of Lions, the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen, and the Woodmen of the World.

A sub-committee from this committee was delegated to confer with the directors of the Lewis and Clark Fair, to ascertain their wishes in the premises and the concessions which they were willing to grant.

The report made by this committee at the meeting held February 8 was adopted without change. Over a hundred members of the various fraternal orders were present, and much lively interest was shown in the movement, together with unusual unanimity of sentiment. The report runs as follows:

To the Fraternal Societies of Portland—

We, your Committee on Ways and Means, respectfully report as follows:

First, We recommend that a Temple be erected on the grounds of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, at a total cost (of building and maintenance) not to exceed \$50,000.

Second, For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the previous section, we recommend that a corporation be formed under the laws of this state, governing Charitable, Benevolent and Educational Societies.

Third, That the officers of said corporation shall consist of and a Treasurer, to be elected by this body.

Fourth, That an Executive Committee be formed, consisting of one representative from each Society participating,—the representatives of each Society to designate its own representative on such Executive Committee.

Fifth, The Board of Directors shall consist of the President, Secretary and five Directors, said Directors to be elected by and from the Executive Committee, and no officer or committeeman shall receive any salary or compensation from this corporation.

Sixth, The manner of raising funds necessary for the erection of this Temple, shall be left in the hands of the Board of Directors, and as hereinafter provided.

Seventh, That we incorporate under the name of "The Temple of Fraternity," (incorporated under the auspices of the Lewis and Clark Fair).

Eighth, That the funds for the erection and maintenance of this Temple be raised by the sale of certificates of membership of a par value of one dollar each, which certificates shall entitle the holder thereof to all club privileges of the Temple, it being understood that the number of applications for membership certificates shall be allotted to the representatives of the various orders participating in such quantities as hereinafter provided, and that a commission of 25 per cent. for the sale of such certificates be allowed each organization on all certificates so disposed of.

Ninth, That the basis of contributions be made according to the membership of the various societies participating in the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

Tenth, That the Executive Committee be a Committee on By-Laws, and shall formulate by-laws setting forth the details of this plan and for the government of this association.

Eleventh, That all vacancies in any office, (including the Board of Directors), be filled by election by and from the Executive Committee.

Twelfth, Any elective officer of this corporation may be removed for cause, by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee.

Fraternally submitted,

M. MOREHEAD, Chairman,
J. W. SHERWOOD,
FRANK DAVEY,
A. B. FERRERA,
J. E. WERLEIN,
J. W. SIMMONS, Committee.

The report of the committee on by-laws and organization was made to harmonize with this report, and another important committee was appointed whose duty is to allot the proportionate amounts that each order will be expected to raise, counting the membership of each organization included in the territory known as the "Old Oregon Country." At the end of three weeks this committee was to hand in its report. Then, as soon as the permanent officers and executive committee are appointed and the articles of incorporation filed, the organization will be legally ready to transact business.

The aim is to obtain the co-operation of the two great national organizations, both of which will meet in annual convention at St. Louis, next September. Every fraternal order belongs to one of these two federations, the National Fraternal Congress embracing about 250 different beneficiary orders, and the Associated Fraternities of America including in its membership about 175 or 200 beneficiary fraternal orders. Meanwhile active canvassing for funds is going on through the innumerable publications of the different orders, since every society has its own official organ, which is read by every member, a thoroughly systematic and effective way of advertising the project.

Astoria -- its Resources and Possibilities

Quaint and interesting, with its busy wharves and long warehouses, stretching far out over the river, Astoria is at once the oldest American settlement on the Pacific Coast, and one of America's most picturesque cities. Dating its real beginning back to that day in April, 1811, when trappers and explorers in the employ of John Jacob Astor selected the site as the outpost and principal station of the Pacific Fur Company, its early history is weird and interesting.

The account of the explorations of Captain Robert Gray, who in May, 1792, sailed his brig "Columbia" into the great river which now bears its name, greatly interested the people of the Atlantic Coast, and, in 1804, after the purchase of the Louisiana tract, the government started an exploration party to the Pacific, under the leadership of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. After innumerable hardships this band of hardy explorers reached a point on the Lewis and Clark River, a few miles southwest of what is now Astoria, on November 15, 1805, and went into winter quarters. Upon the return of this expedition to civilization in the fall of the following year, the report of their explorations having aroused further interest in the new country, John Jacob Astor conceived the idea of establishing permanent headquarters at the mouth of the Columbia, reasoning that such an establishment would be of immense advantage, giving him easy access to the rich trade of the Orient. He accordingly outfitted two expeditions—one by land,

After remaining a few days the "Tonquin" proceeded on a trading cruise along the northern coast, and the entire crew, save a lad named Lewis, were killed by the Indians. Lewis set fire to the ship's magazine, destroying the ship, scores of savages and himself. The overland contingent left St. Louis October 21, 1810, in all 60 men, and it was February 13, 1812, before the straggling wayfarers reached Astoria. Six remained at Astoria, five returned to civilization; the others perished.

Fort Astoria was taken by the British in 1813 and held by them until 1818, when it was restored to the United States under the treaty at Ghent. Not until 1846 was there a frame house erected at Astoria, and in 1847 the first customs house on the Pacific Coast was established here.

Astoria's hope for future greatness is based on its geographical location, and the belief that the commerce of the Columbia River will some day make it the principal seaport of the Pacific Coast. Situated on the only fresh water harbor on the Pacific Coast, connected by the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad with four trans-continental roads, lying at the mouth of a river that drains an empire and is surrounded by a country, yet undeveloped, which possesses more wealth than the most sanguine ever dreamed coming out of the Klondike, the destiny of Astoria is that of a great city.

The United States Government, appreciating the vast importance of Astoria's harbor, has constructed a jetty



Salmon Canned and Ready for Shipment.

the other by sea—and in March, 1811, the ship "Tonquin," conveying the water expedition, arrived off the mouth of the Columbia River, and on April 15, of the same year, a site was selected; a small fort erected; the stars and stripes raised, and the place christened Astoria.

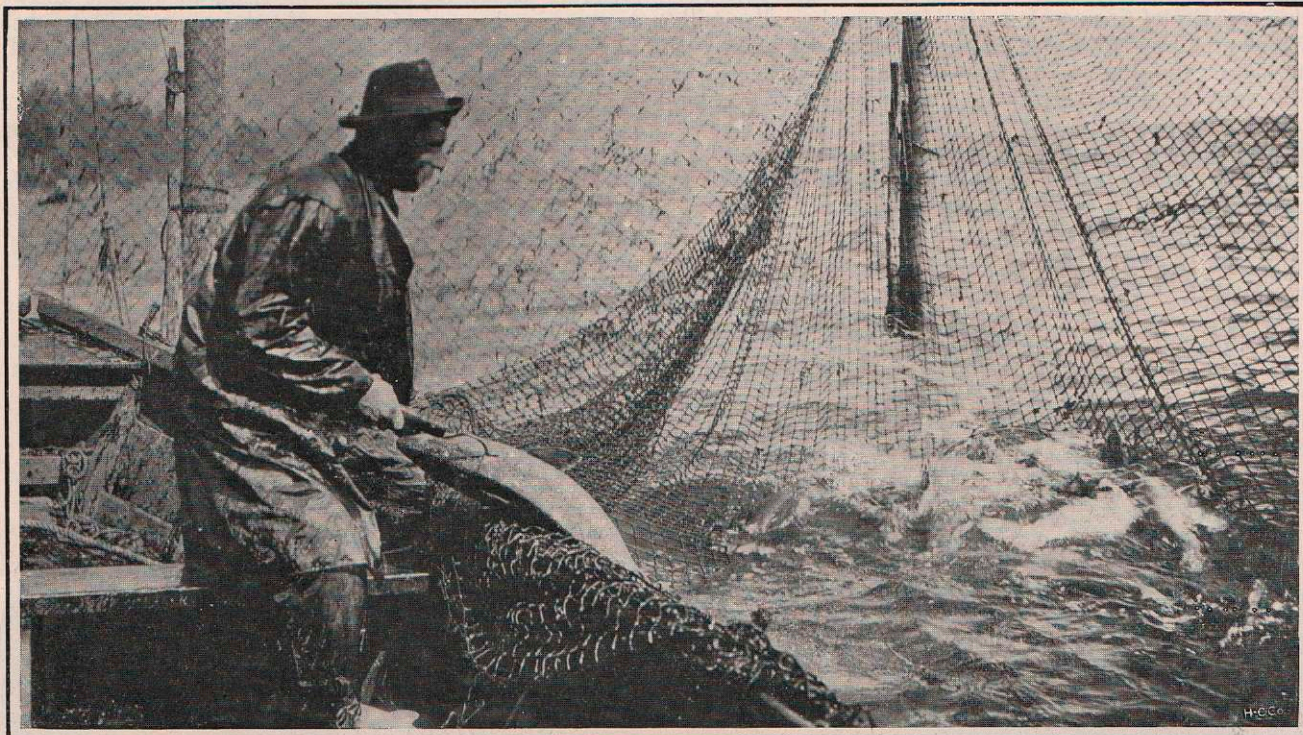
at the mouth of the Columbia River, extending four and one-half miles into the Pacific Ocean, at a cost of four million dollars, thus insuring a straight channel, deep enough to enable the largest vessels to pass with greater ease than into the harbor at New York or San Francisco.

Astoria, with her deep water frontage, ample to accommodate the entire combined shipping of the Pacific Coast, possesses the further advantage of a fresh water harbor, obviating the expensive necessity of dry-docking the barnacle covered vessels arriving after a sea voyage, a natural cleansing taking place in fresh water, and the vessel prepared without expense for the return voyage.

Astoria is placed on the steep bank of the river, where

ning, labeling and shipping salmon to the markets of the world. It is estimated that the annual yield of the Columbia River is more than \$3,000,000. Yet this great industry is practically in its infancy.

The salmon, having the life habit of feeding and attaining its maturity in the sea, and then ascending the rivers to lay its eggs, the young are always born in fresh water.



FORD PHOTO.

A Fish Trap in the Lower Columbia River.

there was rightly no room for a town, and finding it difficult to crowd its way up the hillside, stretches out on stilts, as it were, far over the river; many of the streets, banks, hotels, business houses and warehouses being set up on piling with the sweep of the tide underneath. It has been spoken of as the "Venice of America," and is a source of never ending interest to the thousands of visitors the year round. Yet, with her long slippery fish wharves, the odd little homes of the fisher folk and the racks and implements of net making; with the crowded abodes of the Chinese workers in the canneries, the great canneries themselves, redolent of cooking fish, and her most cosmopolitan population, Astoria is a busy, bustling, progressive city of 10,000 people. It possesses metropolitan facilities and industrial institutions of the highest order, and her people are characterized by that onward, progressive, liberal spirit which is the surest indication of future success.

The water system, completed several years ago at a cost of \$300,000, is considered perfect, and with a daily available supply of 4,000,000 gallons, is ample for a town ten times the size.

A paid fire department; an excellent electric street car line; both gas and electric light systems; a first-class telegraph and telephone service; a public school system, second to none; all are of the highest type of development and would do credit to a city twice the size.

Astoria's principal industry today, and that to which it largely owes its existence, is the salmon industry. In season upward of 5000 people are engaged in catching, can-

Each year, therefore, they swim into the rivers from the sea, on their way to the spawning beds. The fisherman has only to set his traps or nets in the well known courses taken by these schools or runs, near the river mouth or in the rivers themselves, and he is sure of a catch. His only cause for anxiety is in the size of the runs, the fish come up as regularly as the seasons, but there are years of great runs and years of small runs.

When the fish first reach fresh water, in the summer and fall, at the time of catching, they are in superb condition, the chinook often weighing 60 pounds and sometimes 80 or 90.

They take no feed after entering fresh water, though they often swim 1000 miles up stream, leaping falls and breasting the wildest rapids.

The United States Government, as well as the States of Oregon and Washington, are engaged in artificial propagation of salmon. Hatcheries are located at such points as are natural spawning waters of the salmon. Here the female salmon are taken in traps, the eggs removed and the spawn placed in troughs and artificially hatched. When the young fish are large enough to care for themselves, they are turned into the rivers, find their way to the ocean, and return in four years, fine, large salmon, weighing 20 to 60 pounds.

Estimating the annual catch at 1,300,000 salmon, valued at \$1,500,000, some idea of the possibilities of artificial propagation can be gained from the following: In 1901 more than 58,000,000 young salmon were artificially propagated at the Columbia River hatcheries. Should

only one-tenth of that output find their way back to the Columbia River, and be taken, the industry will be increased four times, and instead of \$3,000,000, Astoria will receive \$12,000,000, and it is confidently asserted by parties in charge at the hatcheries that twenty per cent of the output will return.

The development of the lumber industry will prove another factor in the growth and future of Astoria. While Astoria has today four mills, with a daily aggregate cutting capacity of 600,000 feet (besides several smaller mills whose product is from \$10,000 to \$30,000 each year, with an aggregate product of \$200,000 and a pay roll of \$60,000 annually) there are in forests immediately tributary to Astoria, 75,000,000,000 feet of standing timber—enough to keep a hundred large mills in operation for 20 years, and to employ 15,000 people in the manufacturing plants alone, to say nothing of the thousands who will be employed in the forests.

neries of the coast, amounts to \$75,000 per year. Recently this institution has added to its plant shipways, at a cost of \$10,000, and these have already disbursed in the neighborhood of \$40,000 in the repair of tugs and ocean steamers. They are also large builders of marine and stationary engines and logging machinery of every description.

The plant of the Pacific Can Company is another of Astoria's steady workshops, employing an average of 125 persons in the manufacture of salmon, fruit and other cans, that are required in the Northwest. This pay-roll is about \$60,000, and their product about \$500,000 annually.

The electric light system of Astoria, and electric car lines, disburse annually about \$70,000.

For the investment of capital for sawmills, shingle mills, flour mills, Manilla, hemp, twine and cotton rope and cord factories, furniture, tub and bucket, sash and

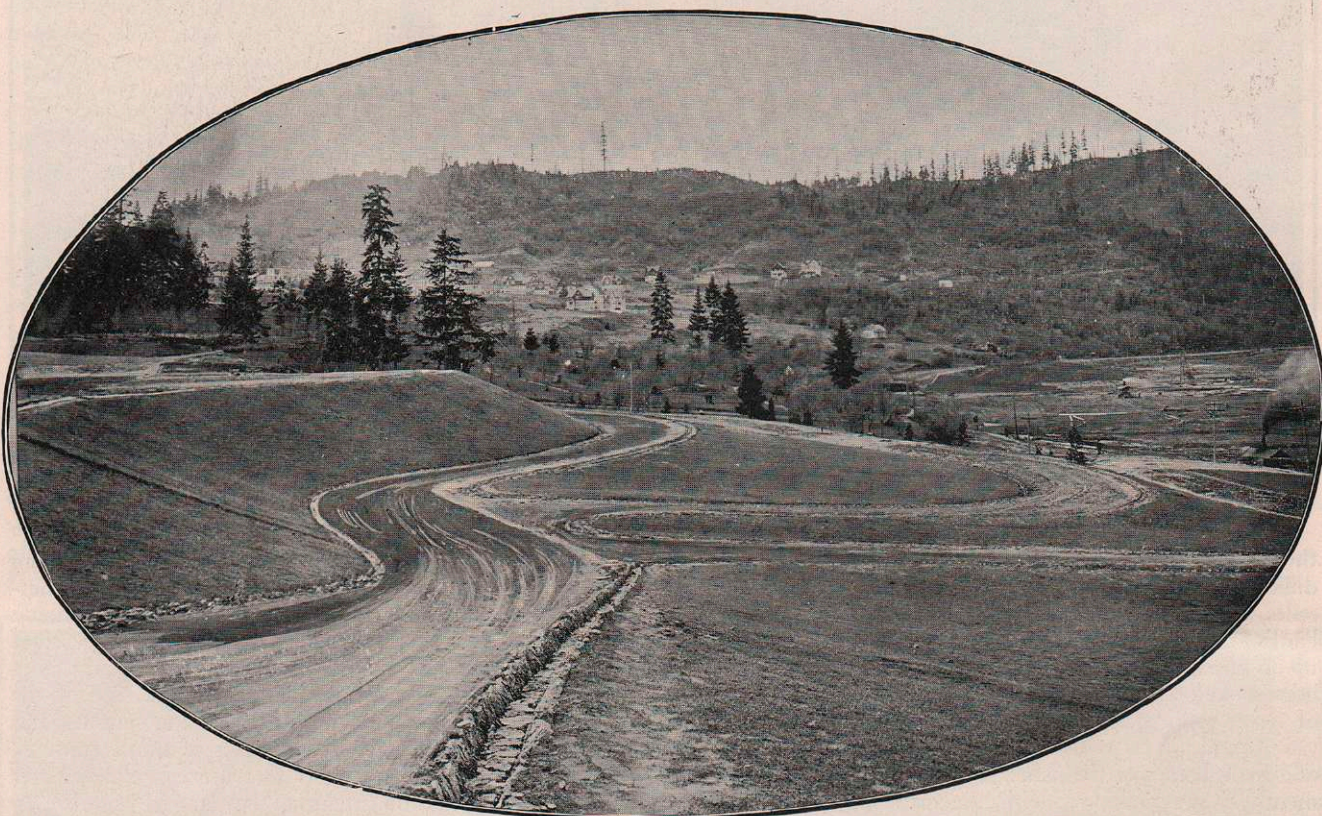


PHOTO KISER.

Terraces and Driveways of Fair Grounds with Willamette Heights in the Distance.

Lumbering is but beginning at Astoria, and the supply is sufficient to continue it here at an annual output, not of 100,000,000 feet, worth \$1,000,000 to the city, but at 1,000,000,000 feet per year for 75 years, and worth ten times a million dollars a year.

The industrial institutions of Astoria are all highly prosperous and are rapidly increasing in number. The matter of building a bulkhead along the water front and dredging and filling in the tide flats is being carefully considered, and when this is accomplished, excellent factory sites will be plentiful, wharfage facilities will be increased, and Astoria will have taken a long stride toward making good the assertion that in present advantages and future prospects, Astoria offers opportunities to homeseekers and investors, second to no city on the Pacific Coast.

Among Astoria's industrial institutions one of the most substantial is the Astoria Iron Works. Its product of machinery, mostly invented here, and used in the can-

door factories, and for the manufacture of goods wanted in the market of the Orient, Astoria offers excellent opportunities. It is only ten miles from the ocean, and is the place "ocean meets rail" for the transshipment of produce and manufactured goods from transcontinental American railroads, and the wares and produce of the Orient from trans-Pacific liners.

The country tributary to Astoria is very rich in undeveloped natural resources. The soil is extremely fertile and the future of the country is indeed bright.

The physical conditions existing in the City of Astoria and surrounding country are such as to make it, from the standpoint of health, a most desirable home. With almost perfect drainage, the summer temperature averaging about 70 degrees, malaria is unknown. In fact, an epidemic of diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, or any other disease that depends upon poisonous conditions, was never known in this locality.

The Forestry Exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition

By EDMUND P. SHELDON

Superintendent of Forestry for the Lewis and Clark Exposition Commission

It is noteworthy that the space for forestry exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is so limited in amount that Oregon, the greatest forestry state in the Union, should be so cramped for room that her forestry display must of necessity be divided into three portions.

Brief mention was made in a recent number of the LEWIS AND CLARK JOURNAL of the reproduction of Fort Clatsop at St. Louis and the effort that is being made to make the building an exhibit of Oregon's beautiful woods, and at the same time furnish suitable headquarters for the exploitation work of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. It is but justly due to the enterprising lumbermen of the State of Oregon to say that the finishing lumber, flooring, sash and doors for the entire building have been furnished as exhibits. In supplying materials the donors have been careful in selecting only the very best stock, which will all be properly finished in the natural woods. These offices therefore will present an excellent appearance, and because of their many visitors will no doubt attract much attention.

It is a just commentary on the size of Oregon's logs and the greatness of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that Oregon should be obliged to exhibit her logs and squared timbers, of which there are several car-loads, outside of the Forestry Building. The value, however, of the outside exhibit is great, as every one is attracted by size. Eastern people commonly think of big trees as occurring only in California. At the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo an Eastern farmer approached the big squared stick of Douglas fir, which was 34x34 and 72 feet in length, and said, "Look, Mariar, thet must be one o' them big trees from Californy." This remark was overheard by Mr. A. J. Johnson, the Oregon forestry superintendent, who promptly climbed upon the stick and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, this piece of lumber is from Oregon. It is a medium-sized one out there, but as large as the railroads could haul for us. California cannot produce a duplicate of it. In fact, California depends on Oregon for her long squared timbers for construction purposes."

It was indeed a severe loss to the State of Oregon when Mr. Johnson was obliged to leave his chosen work. The Lewis and Clark Exposition Commission was, however, fortunate in being able to secure Mr. Johnson's incomparable collection of polished woods, cones and other forestry materials as a basis for preparing the exhibit to be placed in the space allotted in the Forestry Building at St. Louis. The Oregon Forestry, Fish and Game Booth will occupy a space of 15x103 feet. The main entrance to the booth is in the form of a house front constructed of Douglas fir and cedar, and finished in the natural woods. In this front and in the office and entryway behind it will be displayed all the different forms of mill-work used in the construction of the finest residences. The fact that this is to be furnished as an exhibit by a

prominent Portland firm making a specialty of house, bank and office finish, will serve to stamp it as a creditable bit of work. Above this main entrance is a large curved sign with the word "Oregon" in cedar block letters on a spruce background. The superstructure of the booth is of Douglas fir with the words "forestry" and "fish" and "game" on either side. The decorations are to be of pine cones, Oregon grape, fish net, and chains and anchors. The tables for the entire exhibit will be of carefully selected spruce. The partition wall at the back of the exhibit and for a length of 103 feet is to be devoted to a display of Oregon's lumber set on end in 12 foot lengths. All the kinds of lumber manufactured in the state in all forms and sizes will be shown. An interesting portion of the exhibit will be the display of polished woods, including the Johnson and Hollingsworth collections. These will show all the different woods of the state in polished sections, and will admirably illustrate the use of Oregon woods for cabinet and finishing purposes. Three thousand sugar pine cones for decorative purposes and as souvenirs of a visit to Oregon's forestry booth have been provided. Cones and fruits of Oregon trees will be on display in attractive show cases. The Oregon grape and cascara with all their products and extracts will be shown. A special display of all products manufactured from Oregon woods will be made, including shingles, matches, boxes, doors, veneer, baskets, tan bark, barrels, panel-work, broom handles and many other articles too numerous to mention. Fifteen thousand pieces of spruce and fir are being prepared for free distribution as samples of Oregon woods.

The booth will be adorned by many enlarged pictures of Oregon trees, including the giant tideland spruce of the Nehalem. There will be maps showing the distribution of Oregon's forests. One of the most attractive exhibits will be the display of mounted specimens of Oregon trees, shrubs and wild flowers. These will be mounted on sheets of white paper, framed and placed behind glass in revolving standards, so as to make the entire collection readily observed at the convenience of all visitors. It is intended to exhibit 1000 of these specimens, all from the collections of the superintendent, who has spent much time during the past six years in the preparation of this display.

All the materials shown in Oregon's Forestry Exhibit will be carefully labelled, giving the scientific and popular names, place and date of collection, or manufacture, and the name of the exhibitor. A pamphlet describing Oregon's trees and the uses to which they are adapted will be distributed free and a special effort will be made to impress all visitors with the fact that Oregon has an immense wealth of valuable woods and that the supreme need of today is a market for the products of Oregon's forests, which surpass in value and amount of standing timber those of any state in the Union.

Oregon's Educational Exhibit

By H. S. LYMAN
Commissioner in Charge

H. S. Lyman is a native Oregonian who has been actively engaged in educational and scholastic work in Oregon for a quarter of a century. He received his training in Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon, where his father had a chair, and Oberlin Theological Seminary, after which he devoted himself to histor-

not be so convincing as exhibit work from the schools themselves.

The effort thus far seems to prove that these conclusions were well taken, and that not only should Oregon

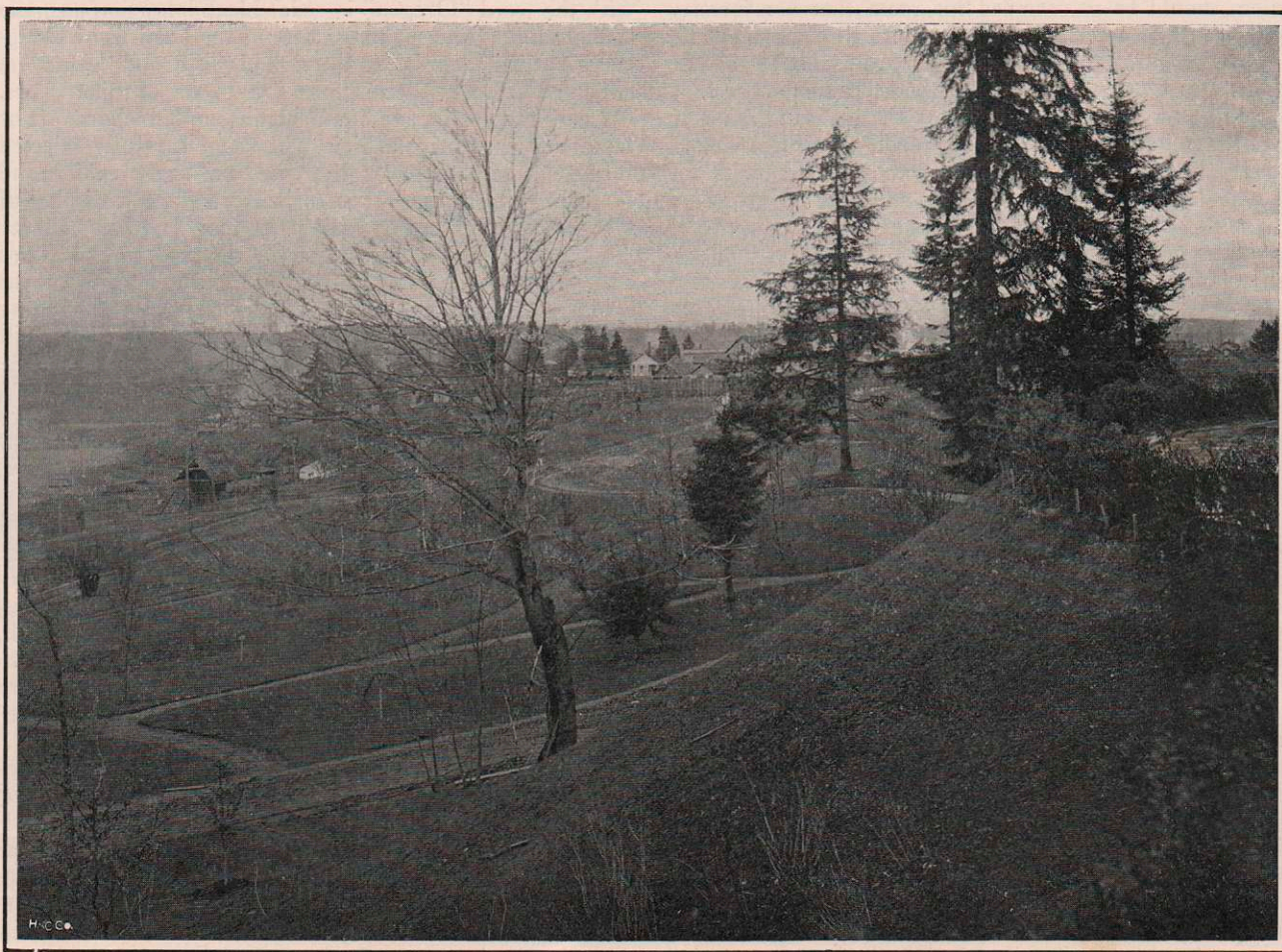


PHOTO KISER.

Looking East from one of the Main Terraces in the Fair Grounds.

ical study of the Pacific Northwest. He is the author of several books on this subject, historical sketches of Portland and Seattle, Indian wars, etc. His latest work is a History of Oregon. For about 12 years he has been County Superintendent of Schools in Clatsop county, Oregon.—The Editor.

When it was decided that Oregon should send an exhibit to the St. Louis Exposition it was found that Education could not be omitted from the list of subjects to be represented. The inference that Oregon was not an educational state, or that it had nothing worth showing in the line of schools, was one that could not very well be presented for the world to draw. It was also seen that intending immigrants to this state would inquire about educational opportunities for their children, and that printed or verbal rhapsodies about our schools and colleges would

be represented in the Educational Department at the World's Exposition, but that in asking an exhibit there was a strong body of school sentiment to rely upon. The work from the schools is not yet all in, but enough has been furnished to show about what may be expected. It will be abundant and representative.

There will be more work and from more schools, it may be confidently said, than has hitherto been collected from the schools of this state, for any other exhibit. Almost every county will show something. Some very interesting work is coming in from the country schools; but the great bulk will be from the cities and towns. Almost every principal place will make a showing. Beginning with Ashland on the south, Ontario on the east, and Coos

County points on the west, and converging finally at Portland, enough will be in from all the larger points to give a clear idea of school facilities and results obtained. Grants Pass, Roseburg, Albany, Corvallis, Salem, Newberg, McMinnville, Oregon City and Hillsboro, Baker City, Sumpter, Huntington, Union, La Grande, Pendleton, and The Dalles, and many of the smaller towns in the Eastern section of the state; and Astoria, and other Coast points, are all sending in exhibit work. Portland, and Multnomah County outside of Portland, will, as would be expected, furnish a very large and excellent part of the exhibit. This portion of the whole exhibit, being from one of the principal cities of the Pacific Coast, will be scanned closely, and will illustrate some of the fine problems of city school organization. Superintendent Rigler has supplied very interesting charts showing some of these features.

hoped that all, or substantially all, the Oregon children may visit. It is not worth while now to boast of the excellence of this exhibit; but I believe that no one can look over the pages without a new sense of what our schools are accomplishing, and going back into the beautiful world of child land. When all is collected this will be a library more interesting than all the stories written. It will teem with the beautiful and graceful things that the teachers are imparting, and the happy appropriations of ideas and fancies on the part of the children. There is no time to describe here the kind of work done; but it may be said in general that it is a good imprint of the daily school life taken on the go; there is very little that is "worked up" about it. Descriptions of local scenery, and industries will abound; and illustrations—drawings, sketches, marginal pictures, etc.,—showing the selections and fancies of the pupils, will make whole volumes of picture books. Many



PHOTO KISER.

Driveways East of the Park in the Fair Grounds.

One of the most pleasant things about the collection of this exhibit has been the hearty goodwill shown by the teachers and pupils. Indeed almost every page beams with the delight of the little folks in doing this exposition work, or the enthusiasm of the older pupils. This, moreover, has all been gratuitous, without reward of any kind, and almost without possibility of personal credit. Everywhere too, I meet with parents who report that their children are talking over what they have done for the Exposition. Forty to fifty thousand pupils, probably, are thus taking into their homes as a matter of interest and remembrance the idea of this Exposition. This serves as a beginning point for an active interest among all the families of the state in the Lewis and Clark Fair, next year, which it is

educational problems will have their solution shown in these volumes. One point will be easily demonstrated—that is, the facility of expression acquired by the pupils in our schools.

Not only in quantity, and probably in quality, but in form of arrangement, this exhibit is intended to exceed anything hitherto collected in this state. The form is prescribed by the World's Exposition authorities. It must all be arranged by grades and bound in volumes. Arrangement by grades will be shown by the volumes; localities will be denoted by colors, or tints of binding. The bindings are to be substantial, and the volumes may be preserved easily for future reference long after their use for Exposition purposes has passed.

Polk County, Oregon



PHOTO N. S. BENNETT

THE early settlers that arrived in Oregon by ox team half a century ago were attracted to Polk County, lying in the heart of the fertile and beautiful Willamette valley. Watered by numerous mountain-fed streams, refreshed by ocean breezes sifting through mountain passes, this is largely an agricultural, horticultural and stock raising county.

The climate, tempered by sea winds from the warm Japanese current, is free from violent storms, malarial poison and sudden changes or extremes of heat and cold. With never a day too cold to work out of doors and prostration from heat unknown, the farmer may profitably and comfortably labor through every season. The average annual rainfall is 40 inches.

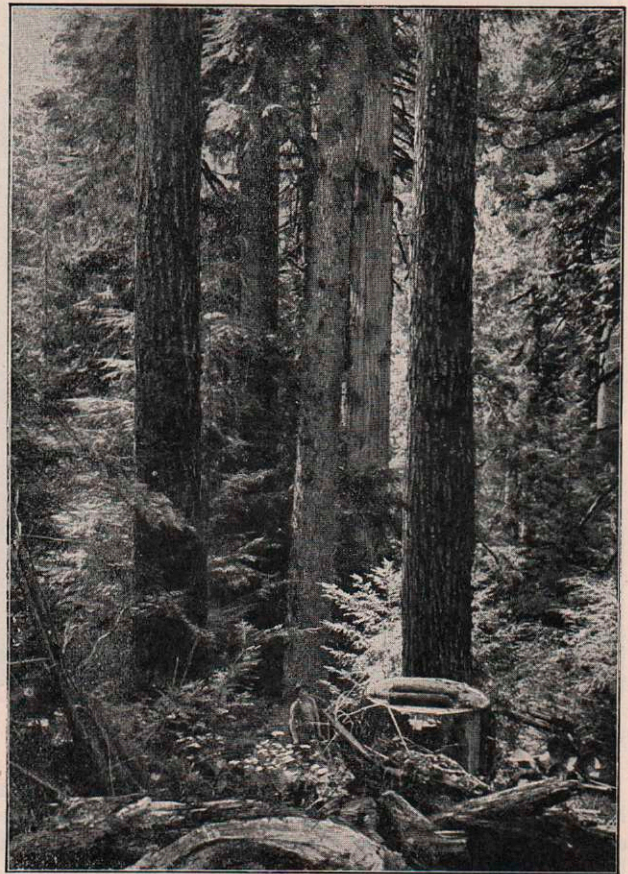
The grain crop, consisting of wheat, oats and barley, has never been known to fail. The soil is of three general classes, according to location. Along the water courses it is a sandy alluvial deposit of decomposed vegetables, mold and earth. This is exceedingly fertile, and peculiarly adapted to hop and potato culture, to which uses much of it is put. Potatoes yield as a field crop from 100 to 300 bushels per acre, beets from 15 to 25 tons, carrots from 10 to 15 tons. The soil will also grow anything else in the vegetable line that will grow anywhere under the sun in the temperate zone, and its richness seems to be inexhaustible. Fifty years of continuous cultivation has caused no appreciable diminution of its productivity. Polk County hops are known and specially quoted in the New York and London market, and usually find a ready sale when other hops go begging. These took the Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition as being the finest in the world.

The soil of the valley proper, which comprises, say two-thirds of the area of the county, is a rich black loam overlying a clay subsoil. It is proverbially fertile and will produce in the greatest profusion all kinds of grain, fruits and vegetables without irrigation or fertilization. The principal fruits are apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc. Prune and apple growing and curing has made rapid strides in the last few years and is now one of the leading industries. In the vicinity of Dallas, the county seat, a thriving little city of 2000, are raised as fine peaches as can be produced anywhere in the world.

The soil of the hills is a red or brown loam, and, while it will produce any of the grains and vegetables grown in the valley, it is peculiarly adapted to fruit culture. Many of the largest and most productive orchards are on the hills. The soil of the mountains is also very fertile, as the almost eliminated forests grandly testify.

There are in Polk County 244,000 acres of red, white, silver and yellow fir, hemlock, larch and cedar, which will at the lowest calculation cut 20,000 feet of merchantable lumber to the acre. This will give Polk County alone very near 5,000,000,000 feet of timber. There are in operation at present ten sawmills working on soft timber, and three hardwood mills, cutting from 10,000 to 50,000 feet per day. The entire output during the year would aggregate about 200,000 feet per day. When cleared of timber this mountain land produces an unlimited supply of the richest pasture grasses, furnishing an ideal range for cattle and sheep.

Polk County is the banner goat county of the State. There are goats bred from some of the finest Angoras that the world has seen produced, such as "Pasha" and "Old Sam," from South Africa. From these noted sires comes "Prosperity," in Polk County, whose fleece meas-



A Polk County Forest.

ures 19½ inches in length. Experts claim that the climate is ideal for the production of a high grade fleece.

Dairying and poultry raising also offer large and sure returns. Both of these industries are as yet in their infancy, but are destined to bring in great wealth in future years. The fertility of the soil and the adaptability of the climate to clover, timothy, corn, peas, and other hay and forage crops suitable for silage and green feed neces-

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sary for milch cows, gives the greatest promise of success to the dairy industry. As for chickens, they are healthy and profitable, as the weather never gets cold enough to stop them from laying or to freeze eggs. The record of a poultry man near Dallas shows that his flock of hens produced in one year an average of 175 eggs per hen, the average price received for his eggs being 20 cents per dozen.

As to transportation facilities, the Willamette River runs along the eastern boundary, and numerous boats furnish cheap fares and freight. And the Southern Pacific Railroad has two lines of road across the county at various distances apart.

The educational advantages of Polk County are excelled nowhere in the State outside the larger towns. In addition to the excellent public schools, the oldest Normal School in the State is located at Monmouth. It has a faculty of fourteen members and a student body of over 200. In its history of 21 years this school has sent out over 700 graduates and nearly 400 of them are teach-

ing today, occupying influential positions in every part of the State. The State Normal School will be represented at the St. Louis Exposition by a fine exhibit of all the departments, a special feature being the normal training, which instruction Monmouth was the first of the normal schools to introduce into the regular course.

Early next year plans will be laid looking to a comprehensive exhibit for the Lewis and Clark Fair.

LANE COUNTY—Large and progressive, invites investigation of its numerous streams, even temperature, rich soil, superior grain, hops, flax, vegetables and fruit; its advantages for stock raising, its timber lands, immense lumber industries, its gold mines and its other resources. **EUGENE**, the City of Homes, principal town and county seat of Lane County, situated at head of Willamette Valley, 123 miles from Portland, on the S. P. Ry., elevation 453 feet; population, 6000; is in every way an attractive, thriving city; has the Oregon State University, excellent high and common schools, and the Eugene Divinity School, beautiful surroundings, good city government, modern improvements, and especially good trade. Address inquiries to Geo. G. Gross, Eugene, Oregon.



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The Willamette Valley

YAMHILL COUNTY—In heart of Willamette Valley, fifty miles south of Portland; watered by Yamhill river and numerous streams; undulating prairie and foothills; valley lands, gray and black loam; red loam in hills; grains, grasses and fruits grow to perfection; hops a staple; climate healthful and mild, no destructive storms; good school and church privileges, rural free deliveries and rural telephones. McMinnville, the county seat, is on the Southern Pacific Ry., and is head of navigation of the Yamhill River; population 2000; graded schools and college, six churches, three papers, factories, etc. Address inquiries to Odell & Kingery.

FOREST GROVE—College town in Northwest Oregon; seat of Pacific University, highest educational advantages; beautifully situated in prosperous agricultural and horticultural community, 26 miles west of Portland; dairy interests distribute \$60,000 cash monthly; quick railway service in every direction; good stores, banks, hotels, etc. Address Secretary of the Board of Trade.

LINN COUNTY—Heart of valley; prairie lands, foothills, timbered mountains; fertile soil; Willamette River, navigable, bounds county on west, receives Calapooia, Santiam rivers and two creeks; water power in every part of county; 200 miles of railway cross the county twice in each direction, connecting the mountains and the sea; a settled community of 60 years' growth, with graded schools and colleges; climate controlled by warm Japanese current and protected by two mountain ranges; stock, grain, grasses, vegetables and fruit in perfection and abundance. ALBANY, county seat, 80 miles south of Portland, on the Southern Pacific and the O. C. & E. Railways and the Willamette River, has population of 5000, three railroads, hotels, churches, ample school facilities with High School, Albany College and Academy; two daily papers, two banks, numerous factories, mills, warehouses, water works, electric lights, street-car and sewer systems, fine bridges, docks, etc. Address inquiries to Howard & Price, Albany, Oregon.

LEBANON—On Santiam River and S. P. Ry, 14 miles east of ALBANY, the county seat; the center and commercial mart of a region especially well adapted to hops and stock-raising; population 1200; has academy, graded school, five churches, sash and door factory, machine shop, flouring mill, and a paper mill consuming annually over 64,000 tons of straw; electric light and water power; large stores, bank, hotels, etc. For further information address *The Express-Advance*.

CORVALLIS invites attention to her educational, scientific and industrial institutions; she takes pride in her public buildings, city, county and state. This is the seat of the Oregon Agricultural College; a place of healthful, moral atmosphere, pastoral scenery and wholesome influences; situated at the head of navigation on the Willamette, at the terminus of the West Side division of the S. P. Ry., the junction of the C. & E. Ry., and styles itself the "Gateway to the Sea." It is a city of schools, churches, newspapers, banks and mills and first-class hotels, and is surrounded by a prosperous rural district. CORVALLIS is the capital of Benton county, the center of the matchless Willamette Valley; the county is watered by the Willamette and numerous mountain streams; the soil and climate are adapted to general farming, dairying and orcharding—a stock-farmer's paradise, where clover and vetch often produce three to five tons of cured hay per acre. Address White & Stone.

NEWPORT, Yaquina Bay, 60 miles west of Corvallis, on the C. E. Ry., claims the best summer and winter resort on the Pacific Coast; safe surf bathing, extensive beaches, rich agate beds, sailing and yachting, fresh and salt-water and deep-sea fishing; the luscious Yaquina Bay oyster, and the wonderful rock oyster, only obtainable here and in France; good hotel, cottage and camping facilities. For reliable details address S. G. Irving.

LINCOLN COUNTY—Organized in 1893, lies west of the Coast Range and midway of the Oregon Coast; indented by four good bays, crossed by the C. & E. R. R.; is well adapted to dairying and orcharding; cheese factory and creameries take all the milk produced; county offers granite quarries, coal fields, timber, orchard and dairy lands, while thousands of acres of wild mountain government lands afford open ranges. TOLEDO, the county seat, on the O. C. & E. R. R., 60 miles west of Corvallis,

on Yaquina River, 12 miles below tide water, 12 miles from Newport and the harbor, and seven miles from the rich Siletz reservation, now open, is the principal city, occupying a healthful, sightly location, and is a good business point. Address Judge C. M. Brown, or O. O. Krogstad.

WOODBURN, Marion County, Oregon, situated at the junction of the Woodburn-Springfield branch of the S. P. Co., with its main line, 17 miles north of Salem and 35 miles south of Portland; the center and commercial mart of a region famous for the fertility of its soil; one result is that here are located the largest and oldest nurseries in the state; there is shipped annually about 125 cars of potatoes, 50 cars of onions, 5000 bales of hops. The city is lighted by electricity and supplied with water by the Union Light & Power Company; there are a number of manufacturing establishments, large stores, bank, hotels, etc. For further information address Woodburn Board of Trade, Grant Corby, Secretary.

DOUGLAS COUNTY—Situated in the Umpqua River Valley; climate mild the entire year; watered by the North and the South Umpqua Rivers, with numerous streams and tributaries; soil black and red loam, very productive; grains, grasses, fruit, berries, poultry and stock; general contour of county mountainous, with many fertile valleys intervening; valuable timber on all the mountains; great wealth in minerals, coal, lime and marble; copper and gold found over entire county; vast nickel deposit in the southern portion; best section of the state for small diversified farming. ROSEBURG, the county seat, has population of about 4000 including suburbs; graded and high schools; two banks, two fruit packing houses, fine hotels and mercantile establishments, planing mills, lumber yards, two grist mills and all corresponding industries; end of all freight and passenger divisions of the S. P. R. R.; fine county buildings; is the site of the Oregon Soldiers' Home, U. S. Land Office and Government Signal Station; is a prosperous town in a thriving county.

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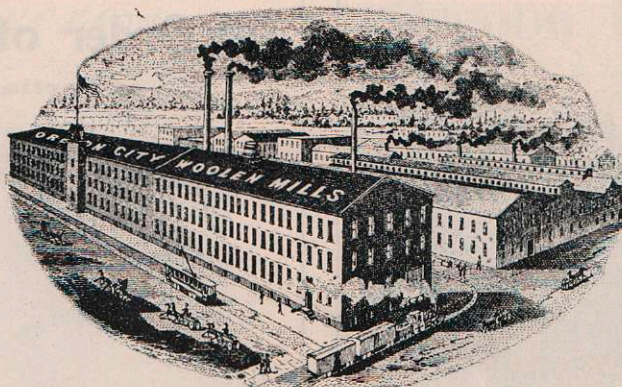
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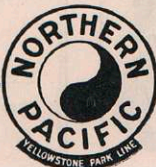
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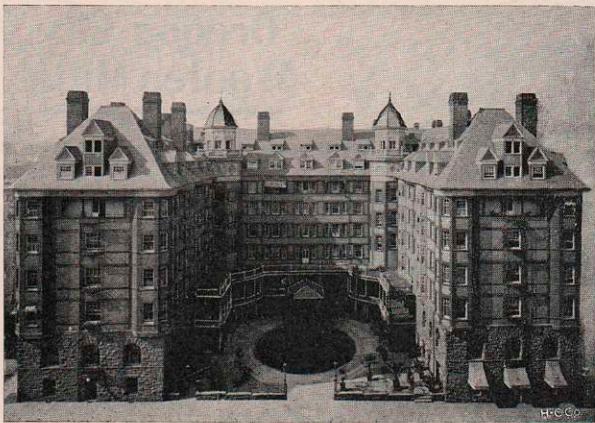
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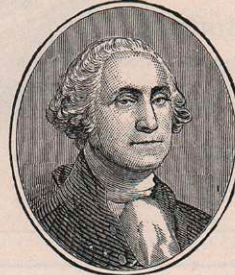
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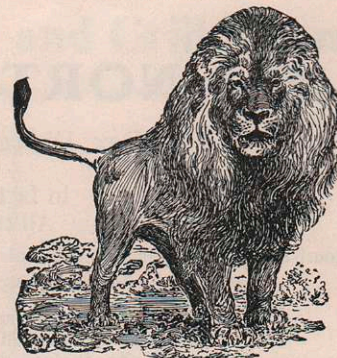
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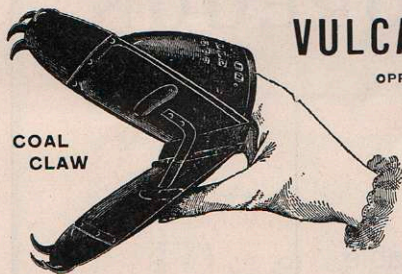
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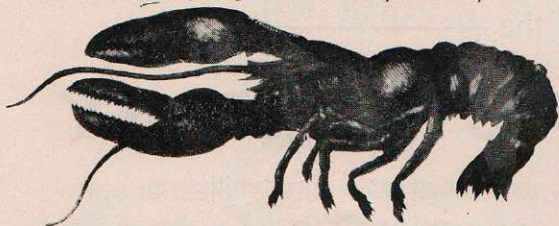
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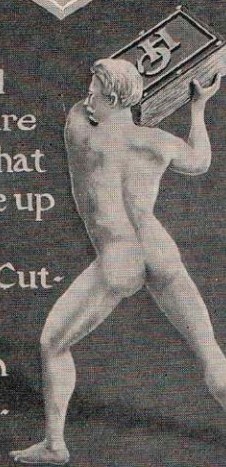
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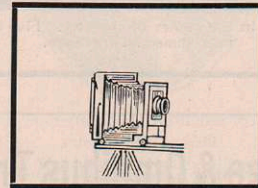
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