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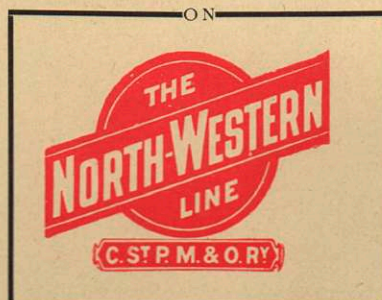
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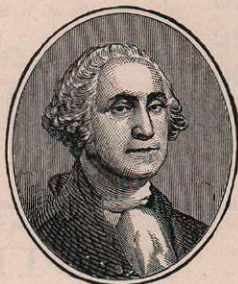
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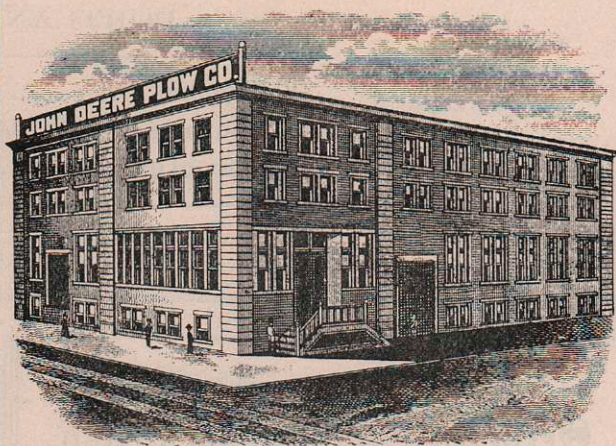
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LEWIS AND CLARK JOURNAL

May, 1904

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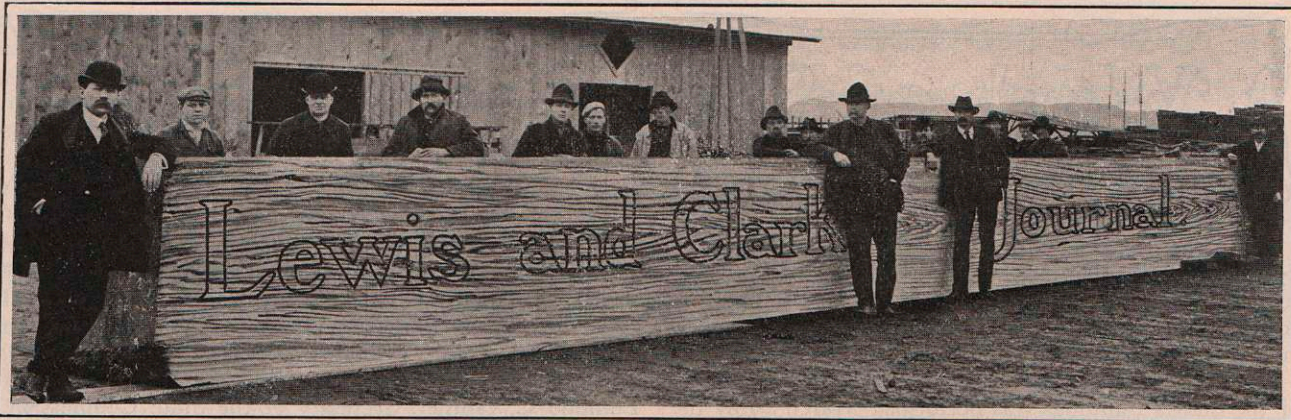
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MERIWETHER LEWIS
as President Jefferson's Secretary

FROM AN ORIGINAL BY ST. MEMIN

COURTESY OF EVA EMERY DYE



KISER BROS. PHOTO

PROBABLY THE LARGEST SQUARED PIECE OF TIMBER IN THE WORLD, 48 INCHES SQUARE AND 44 FEET LONG.

Vol. I

PORTLAND, OREGON, MAY, 1904

No. 5

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

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WILLIS S. DUNIWAY, Editor GERTRUDE METCALFE, Associate Editor

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

May 14 will be the 100th anniversary of the start of the Lewis and Clark Expedition on its long overland journey to the Pacific. On that day at 4 o'clock the party consisting of 45 men left their winter quarters at the mouth of the River du Bois (Wood River) not far from St. Louis, to be gone two years and a half, during which time they were to suffer untold hardships, but win an empire. This will therefore be a red-letter day in the history of the Northwest. The Journal celebrates it by publishing a little-known portrait of Meriwether Lewis as he appeared in those early days at the age of 27. The original, by St. Memin, is in the possession of Dr. Charles W. Dabney, President of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Mrs. Dye, in "The Conquest" (p. 130), gives an account of it. Charles de St. Memin, a French artist, was in Washington, engraving on copper at the time Lewis was private secretary to President Jefferson. He made this portrait of him as a typical handsome American of 1801. "Lewis sent the drawing to his mother, the head done in fired chalk and crayon, with that curious pink background so peculiar to the St. Memin pictures."

The Lewis and Clark Exposition bill, carrying an aggregate appropriation of \$475,000 for a government exhibit, which had already been favorably acted upon by the United States Senate, was passed by the House of Representatives April 8 and signed by President Roosevelt April 13. The bill therefore has at last become a law, and the long nerve-racking suspense is over. The record made in its passage through the House was most gratifying, as it was passed 38 minutes after a special rule providing for its consideration was laid before the House. In

addition to the appropriation of \$475,000, the bill authorizes the coining of 250,000 souvenir gold dollars.

Not only Oregon but the entire Northwest is highly appreciative of the cordial interest shown in this great enterprise by President Roosevelt and the Senators and Representatives from other states. The 1905 Fair will now be lifted from the plane of the merely local to the status of a great national event, and will be celebrated with all the splendor befitting the people who control the commerce of the Orient.

The entire amount now made available is close to two million dollars and may be itemized as follows:

In hands of Oregon State Commission (not including \$50,000 for St. Louis exhibit)...	\$ 450,000
Subscriptions to Lewis and Clark Corporation.	407,000
Minnesota (cost of exhibit to be brought from St. Louis)	100,000
North Dakota (including St. Louis exhibit) ..	40,000
Montana (including St. Louis exhibit)	60,000
Idaho	27,000
Utah	10,000
New York	35,000
California (including exhibit to be brought from St. Louis)	150,000
Iowa	10,000
Massachusetts	20,000
Ohio	10,000
United States Government appropriation	475,000
Total	\$1,794,000

Among the striking features of the Lewis and Clark Fair, none will be of more interest than the villages of North American Indians. The Red Man is vanishing—partly by absorption of the Caucasian, partly by decay through contact with a civilization whose better side he does not easily accept—and the story of the fading race is receiving greater attention year by year, both by ethnologists and the general public. From time to time this journal will make note of the progress toward proper representation of the Indians at the Fair, and the work that is being done at the Chemawa and other Indian training schools, under direction of the U. S. government. Preliminary to specific news to be printed later, there will be found in the later pages of this issue a variety of pictures of Indians and Indian life from a well-known Western photographer's collection.

Work of State Commission

The Exposition Grounds have been the scene of busy operations during the past few weeks. The work of constructing is now in progress, the foundations of the great buildings are being laid, and the face of the landscape is undergoing important changes.

The significant and formal act of signing the contracts for the State's Buildings was performed March 29 by the State Commission and contractors, the Attorney-General of the state also being present to examine and approve them as legal in every respect.

the Kiser Brothers, official photographers of the Lewis and Clark State Commission, is given herewith. Those seated, reading from left to right, are Attorney-General Crawford, Vice-President Thomas, President Jefferson Myers, and Frank Williams, of the State Commission. Those standing are all contractors with the exception of Edmund C. Giltner, Secretary of the State Commission, at the extreme right. F. A. Erixon, Superintendent of Construction, stands in the center.

On Thursday afternoon, April 7, at 3 o'clock, the im-



Signing the Contracts for the State's Buildings by the State Commission and Contractors.

The States Building, which is the largest of them all, is to be completed and ready for use before the end of the summer at a cost of \$69,130.60. The others will cost as follows: Liberal Arts' Building, \$51,720; Forestry Building, \$14,552; Festival Hall, \$55,425; Administration Building and four adjoining structures, \$26,000. There was only one out-of-town competitor successful in his bidding and he hailed from Oakland, Cal. The rest were all Portland men.

It was a formidable and bulky array of papers, the drawings covering 225 sheets and the specifications filling about a thousand typewritten pages. Copies of these and the contracts have been filed with the Secretary of State.

The photograph taken at the time of the transaction by

pressive ceremony took place of breaking ground for the first building to be erected on the Fair Grounds. This is the large States Building 460 feet long by 210 feet wide, the ground that will be covered by this building being two and one-half acres. President Jefferson Myers, of the State Commission, in his opening remarks, laid stress upon the importance of the coming Fair to the Pacific Coast because of the great impetus it would give to our trade with the Orient. He then briefly outlined the work of the Commission that had led up to this event. Rev. W. S. Gilbert, formerly chaplain of the Oregon regiment in the Philippines, was chosen to invoke the divine blessing upon the great enterprise,—a most happy choice since he had already taken an active part in opening new fields to

the American nation. Director I. N. Fleischner, who was called upon for a few remarks, expressed his good wishes.

Director-General Goode commented upon the energy that has been displayed and the gratifying progress that has been made up to the present time in the work of creating a great Exposition. Director Fenton called attention to the public spirit that is being shown by Oregonians, and the benefits that are already accruing from the advertising the state is receiving. Other well-known citizens followed with fitting tributes, upon the conclusion of which President Myers grasped the spade and said impressively:

"On behalf of the people of the State of Oregon and as a representative of the Lewis and Clark State Commission, I hereby dedicate this ground to the purpose for which it was intended—the States Building of the Lewis and Clark Centennial." The sod was then turned up to the sunlight, the group of Fair officials standing with uncovered heads.

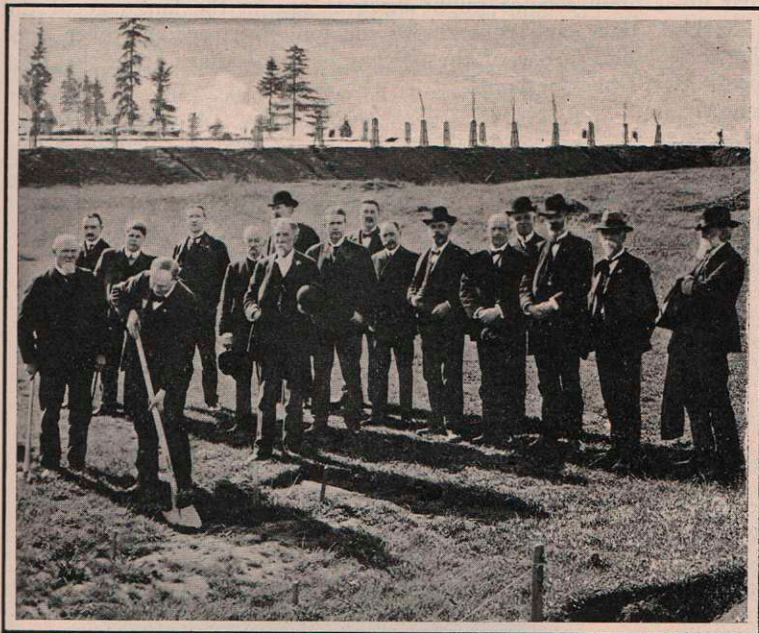
The spade used on this auspicious occasion has been given to the Oregon Historical Society. On it may be

A Generous Gift

The secret has leaked out that the colossal electric sign "1905," which for several weeks past has been blazing its message to the world from a commanding height overlooking the City of Portland, was erected and has been maintained from the beginning as a gift of the Portland General Electric Company. Director-General Goode, who is president and general manager of this company, voluntarily donated not only the sign itself, which is 110 feet across and 30 feet in height, but had also furnished free of cost the electric power required for the 225 10-candle power lights used therein.

So quietly and unostentatiously was this gift made that although the brilliant landmark could be seen for 30 miles away, and was the subject of widespread comment, no one knew that the entire expense was borne by Mr. Goode's company.

The Portland General Electric Company has indeed taken a leading part in the public-spirited movement that originated the Lewis and Clark Centennial. It has al-



State Commission Breaking Ground for the First Building.

seen the names of those who took part in the ceremony. A large force of workmen were busy measuring off the ground for the foundation by the time the happy concourse of people had departed for their homes.

The members of the State Commission and Fair Corporation shown in the accompanying photograph are as follows, reading from left to right: J. L. Bennett, contractor; D. C. Freeman, Samuel Connell, Third Vice-President of Corporation; Jefferson Myers, President State Commission; Edmund C. Giltner, Secretary; Geo. T. Myers, Director Corporation; Dr. Dav Rafferty, member State Commission; F. S. Dresser, Director Corporation, (behind Dr. Rafferty); H. W. Goode, Director-General Corporation; John F. O'Shea, Director Corporation; I. N. Fleischner, First Vice-President Corporation; Paul Wessinger, Director Corporation; A. H. Devers, Director Corporation; Leo Fried, Director Corporation; Wm. D. Fenton, Director Corporation; H. E. Dosch, Director of Exhibits Corporation; Hon. Rufus Mallory, Director Corporation.



ways given promptly and cheerfully to all large enterprises that had for their end the public welfare, and was one of the first nine subscribers to the Exposition, giving the liberal sum of \$5000 at the inception of the project. Only three names indeed stood before it on the list, which runs as follows:

Portland, Oregon, November 25, 1901.

We, the undersigned, do hereby subscribe for the number, set opposite our respective names, below, of shares of the capital stock of "Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair."

Names.	Shares.	Par Val.
H. W. Corbett	3000	\$30,000
Oregonian Publishing Company	500	5,000
A. B. Steinbach	100	1,000
Portland General Electric Company.....	500	5,000
H. C. Breeden	100	1,000
Woodard, Clarke & Co.	100	1,000
Closset & Devers	150	1,500
Portland Hotel Company	500	5,000
Henry Weinhard	1,000	10,000

The Thwaites Edition

Reuben Gold Thwaites, who is editing the original journals of Lewis and Clark, has discovered several new notebooks by Clark not hitherto known, and with them the lost journal of Joseph Whitehouse. All this matter, together with the journals of Floyd and Gass, and the correspondence of Lewis, Clark and Jefferson, will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. this summer. Mr. Thwaites reports the discovery of some new notes concerning Sacajawea and also the rude ground plan of old Fort Clatsop as drawn by Clark in his notebook. Mr. Thwaites had been searching for this plan for something over a year past and at first did not recognize it in the field-book because of its obscure position therein.

This important work that is being awaited with such keen interest will consist of seven volumes and an atlas of maps. The maps will be over 60 in number, covering almost the entire route of the expedition. They are exceptionally important and interesting for the route over the mountains, down the Columbia and in the neighborhood of Fort Clatsop.

Mr. Thwaites writes under date of April 13 that under the arrangements made between the owners of Clark's field-book and the publishers, none of the material contained therein can be made public until it first appears in an article for Scribner's Magazine for June, which Mr. Thwaites has prepared. This will be issued about May 20, and after that date this newly discovered historical material will become common property. Of course it cannot appear in the forthcoming edition of the original journals of Lewis and Clark, to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. until early next autumn, when they expect the volume containing the Fort Clatsop material to be issued.

Bird-Woman's Name

By DR. WASHINGTON MATTHEWS

I learn that certain gentlemen on the Shoshone reservation, in Wyoming, contend that the name of Lewis and Clark's guide ("Tsakakawea" or "Sacajawea") is not of Hidatsa origin, as I have averred, and does not mean Bird-woman. They say it is derived from Shoshone *saca*, a boat or canoe, and *jawea*, to push or launch. Hence the whole name would mean canoe launcher. I believe them to be in error.

Certainly no one knows better than our heroine the meaning of her own name. It is certain, too, that her master and husband, Charbonneau, who had lived with her about six years, when Lewis and Clark parted with them, knew also the meaning of her name, and it is reasonable to suppose that Lewis and Clark, who traveled with the couple half way across the continent and back, in daily intercourse with them for nearly two years, obtained the proper interpretation of her name. In Lewis and Clark's Journal (see Coues' edition, pp. 257, 317) we find the name twice translated Bird-woman; but never any other way.

In modern Hidatsa (Minnetaree) *tsakaka* or *sacaga* means bird and *wea*, woman. *Tsakakawea*, I regard as the better form. There are many permutations of consonants in the language and in accordance with their laws, *sacaga* (with a g) is permissible, while *sacaja* (with a j) is not. The editors of Lewis and Clark all spell the name invariably with a j; but there is evidence that Lewis and

Clark did not always do so. In a foot note in Coues' edition, page 317, we find the following:

Her name is usually spelled Sacajawea (by whom?) "About five miles above (above) the mouth of (the Mussel) Shell River, a handsome river of about 50 yards in width, discharged itself into the Shell River on the starboard (starboard?) or upper side; this stream we called Sah-ca-gee-we-ah, or Bird-woman's River, after our interpreter, the Snake woman."—Lewis' D., 131, with "Sahcagahwea" interlined in red ink by Clark instead of the other form of the name which he deletes. This river is on recent maps as Crooked Creek.

I have reason to believe, had I access to the original manuscripts of Lewis and Clark, I would find that they often spelled the name with a g, and that the editors have taken liberties.

In seeking etymologies, it is easy to be led astray by accidental resemblances, and many scholars have been thus deceived. I would not speak with such assurance of the translation of Bird-woman had I not the evidence of Lewis and Clark to sustain me. We might find a meaning for Sacajawea (if that were her name) in any language. Let us try English: *Say-caw-jaw-wee*, i. e. Little-one-whose-jaw-says-caw (like a crow). Little Crow-voice it might be rendered. I have no doubt a Hebrew scholar might discover one in the language of the Jews, and thus revive the long-discarded but once popular theory of the descent of the Indians from the Lost Tribes of Israel.



F. A. SPENCER
Member State Commission

A forceful, energetic business man with practical administrative ability of a high order, F. A. Spencer brings to his work as member of the State Commission, the talent for detail and sound business sense that has made him so successful in the commercial world. As manager of the old and firmly established wholesale grocery house of Allen & Lewis, which is one of the best known on the entire Pacific Coast for the magnitude and importance of its trade, he has proved himself the possessor of marked ability, great tenacity of purpose and integrity of character. Mr. Spencer is a firm believer in all movements that may lead to the opening of new fields of trade.

Three Directors of the Fair

GEORGE T. MYERS

Born in Pittsburg in 1836 George T. Myers came of an old pioneer family of Pennsylvania that came there in 1678 from Holland. Huguenots they had been in Holland for many a long year. In 1859 he came to Oregon by way of Panama, landing in Portland direct from Pittsburg, without any vacillation as to where he should build a home. Ever since that day he has been closely identified with Oregon. In Pittsburg he had been clerk to a large iron firm, but in Portland his inclination and the demands of the time carried him into the grocery and commission business; he also had operations in wheat buying and milling.

The salmon packing industry attracted him in 1877, which he engaged in extensively, his canneries being situated on the Lower Columbia, Puget Sound and Alaska. He has also been identified with other manufacturing enterprises such as tend to build up and develop the country.

In politics he is and always has been Republican, his connection with that party dating back to its foundation. As a boy he favored Fremont, and in 1860 voted for Lincoln. His kindred were old Whigs. He has been in both houses of the Legislature of Oregon and has exerted a striking influence on politics in Washington.

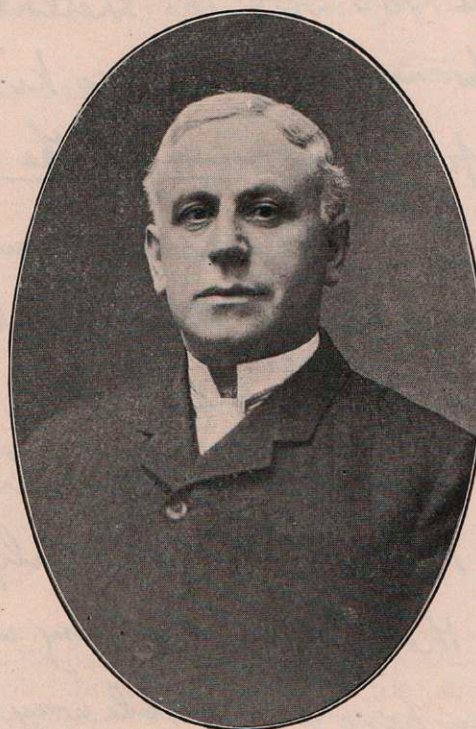


He has large land interests in Oregon, and is well known for his sound business sense, close attention to details, genial personality and high sense of honor.

As President of the Oregon Commission to the World's Fair in Chicago, he received an appreciative tribute from the State Legislature in 1895. A committee was appointed "to procure a suitable testimonial to President George T. Myers as a token of the appreciation and approval by the people of the state for the successful management of this great enterprise." This was passed by both houses February 20, 1895.

LEO FRIED

One of the most valuable and effective members of the Board of Directors of the Lewis and Clark Centennial is Leo Fried. Inheriting a comfortable fortune from his



father who was extensively interested in stock-raising and merchandising in Central Oregon, he early displayed remarkable talent for the handling and management of the funds entrusted to him. His exceptional ability as a business man has made him most successful in all his ventures. These unusual qualities show themselves in his judgment on Exposition matters quite as well as in his own private affairs.

J. M. CHURCH

One of the strongest men in Eastern Oregon and a firm believer in the greatness of this portion of the state, J. M. Church, of La Grande, is interested in all the enterprises that will benefit the community in which he lives. Of a generous nature and broad in his outlook upon the world, he was a staunch personal friend of the late Henry Corbett, first President of the Lewis and Clark Corporation, at whose request he was placed upon the Board of Directors. Mr. Church is well-known as a banker, and is also interested in fruit-growing, stock-raising and other industries of a rapidly growing country. He is a strong Republican and is President of the League of Republican Clubs in Oregon. See portrait on page 23.

ENTER

The April number of the Portland Chamber of Commerce Bulletin contains much that is of interest and value. Strong articles on the trade issues of the Pacific Coast form a distinguishing feature of its contents.

Birth of President Jefferson's Plan to Explore the West

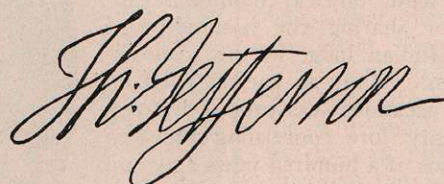
Dear Sir

Annapolis Dec. 4. 1783.

I received here about a week ago your obliging letter of Oct. 12. 1783. with the shells & seeds for which I return you many thanks. you are also so kind as to keep alive the hope of getting for me as many of the different species of bones, teeth & tusks of the Mammoth as can now be found. this will be most acceptable. Pittsburg & Philadelphia or Winchester will be the surest ^{of conveyance} channel. I find they have subscribed a very large sum of money in England for exploring the country from the Missouri to California they pretend it is only to promote knowledge. I am afraid they have thoughts of colonising into that quarter. some of us have been talking here in a feeble way of making the attempt to search that country but I doubt whether we have enough of that kind of spirit to raise the money. how would you like to lead such a party? the I am afraid our prospect is not worth asking the question. the definitive treaty of peace is at length arrived it is not altered from the preliminaries the cession of the territory West of Ohio to the United states has been at length accepted by Congress. with some small alterations of the conditions we are in daily expectation of receiving it with the final approbation of Virginia Congress have been lately agitated by questions where they should fix their residence they first resolved on Trenton. the Southern states however contrived to get a vote that they

would give half their time to Georgetown at the Falls of Patow-
mac. still we consider the matter as undecided between the
Delaware & Patowmac we urge the latter as the only point
of union which can cement us to our Western friends when they
shall be formed into separate states I shall always be
happy to hear from you and am with very particular
esteem Dr Sir

Your friend & humble servant



The above autograph letter from Thomas Jefferson to John Rogers Clark, which belongs to the Draper manuscript collection of the Wisconsin Historical Society, is now reproduced for the first time in full. Its significance lies in the fact that in it Jefferson gives expression for the first time, hesitatingly and uncertainly, to his plan to explore the West and blaze a trail to the Pacific. We find the idea inchoate and embryonic, shaping itself in his mind under the influence of Captain Cook's discoveries, the world-fever to find the Northwest Passage, and the stimulating competition of the English nation to control the fur trade of North America. This was three years before he made overtures to the adventurous Ledyard, and 20 years before the expedition took material form under Meriwether Lewis.

Jefferson at the time he wrote this letter was living in Virginia as a private citizen. The person that came to his mind as best fitted for the great undertaking was the man who by his brilliant and aggressive military genius had won for the new nation all the country north of the Ohio from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, where now are five great states. In two masterly campaigns, 1778-9, Clark had wrested this great empire from the enemy. According to John Fiske, this Northwestern Territory was in all probability the only thing that kept the Union from falling to pieces in 1786. "This piece of property was about the first thing in which all the American people were alike interested, after they had won their independence. It could be opened to immigration and made to pay the whole cost of the war and much more. While other questions tended to break up the Union, the questions that arose in connection with this work tended to hold it together."

John Rogers Clark's reward for the winning of this great empire was the glory of conquest and piles of unpaid garrison bills which the impoverished nation was utterly unable to meet during his lifetime. This dishonor to himself and his brave soldiers rankled in his heart and aged him before his time.

His reply to Jefferson's letter is not known, but there

is no evidence that the proposition received any encouragement. Bitterness and humiliation took possession of Clark's soul. He recklessly tried to find relief from his gloomy thoughts and the illness that hardship and exposure had wrought, by reckless dissipation. Eva Emery Dye, in "The Conquest," has given us a glowing picture of his brilliant, disappointed life and the devotion, in those last sad years, of his younger brother William—that Clark who 20 years after this letter of Jefferson's was written, linked his name with that of Meriwether Lewis for all time, as one of the twin heroes of this great expedition.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company has issued 500,000 booklets and railroad timetables this year, in everyone of which there has been some mention of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The Exposition grounds were recently visited by S. E. Busser, superintendent of the reading room and library department of the Santa Fe railway. Mr. Busser is a frequent visitor to Portland and takes a great deal of interest in the Exposition. He enthusiastically declares that the Guild's Lake site constitutes the prettiest Exposition picture, as a whole, of any ever seen. Mr. Busser occupies an unique position in the railroad world, in that he is putting into actual, successful practice a theory of President Ripley that a great railway corporation may, and should, offer its thousands of employes something more than wages. The Santa Fe maintains free reading rooms for its employes, and provides lectures, entertainments, dances and instructive books and periodicals which are immensely popular.

Trail of Lewis and Clark

Olin D. Wheeler, whose forthcoming book, "The Trail of Lewis and Clark," is being anticipated with such lively interest, has not only delved deep into historical lore through many years' research among dusty volumes, but he has, with all the enthusiasm and pluck of the trained mountaineer, actually followed the long and hazardous trail from end to end, a feat that probably no other writer on this subject has accomplished except the late Dr. Coues. This was not done at one trial, but by several summers' exploring jaunts. The trail in fact was taken by sections, and in the sweltering months of July, August and September, when most people prefer to idle away their time on the seashore or lie luxuriously lazy in a hammock, Mr. Wheeler with camera and pack train was exploring some wild, faraway mountain canyon or sharing the hospitality of some Indian lodge in the vast wilderness. Many an ancient chief on these occasions was probed for traditional lore concerning the two captains of a hundred years ago, and many were the quaint stories, treasured medals, coins and other curious relics unearthed by this process of investigation.

Finally only one section of the trail remained unexplored, but that was the most difficult of all—the passage over the Rockies. Undiscouraged by many obstacles, he at last discovered a man after his own heart, the veteran mountaineer, W. H. Wright, of Spokane, who was popularly supposed to know the trails of Idaho and Montana like a book. In the summer of 1902, with compass and sure-footed cayuse ponies, they followed in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark, crossing at Lolo Pass, and identifying, from day to day, the landmarks noted in the journals. Those were thrilling days spent up among the clouds in the haunts of the wild Rocky Mountain goat, and the hardships that were endured were lost sight of in the happiness of having conquered the historic trail of Lewis and Clark in the fastnesses of the Bitter Root Mountains, "a range that is justly reputed one of the most forbidding and difficult on the continent."

From time to time delightful accounts of these summer explorations appeared in "Wonderland," the well-known publication of the Northern Pacific Railroad, of which Mr. Wheeler has been editor since 1892. Enhanced by fascinating glimpses of cloudland, forest glen and river bank, for which "Wonderland" is famous, these descriptions attracted the attention of a well-known Eastern publisher, with the result that Mr. Wheeler was invited by Putnam's, of New York, to write out in full the story of Lewis and Clark. This work, which is now in press, will be in two volumes, richly illustrated with many new

designs, recently discovered relics and photographs taken along the trail by the writer.

Among historical students generally Mr. Wheeler has acquired a reputation for unusual accuracy and painstaking care, together with an aptitude for ferreting out errors and, in the most genial and impersonal way, bringing them into the wholesome sunlight of publicity and recognition. The St. Paul Dispatch says editorially of him:

There is perhaps no one better qualified to write this history than Mr. Wheeler, inasmuch as the Lewis and Clark expedition has for many years interested him as no other single chapter in American history has done. For years he has delved into all published accounts of this famous trip across the continent, just 100 years ago. Many of these histories he found incomplete and many erroneous. Mr. Wheeler pursued his investigations, ultimately securing access to the private journals of Lewis and Clark, which were found in the library of a Philadelphia Historical Society. There were 20 of these little note books, which Mr. Wheeler scanned with immense delight. * * * During the past six or seven years he has brought to light many historical facts which had not previously been developed. And, equally important, he has exploded a number of mistakes in the history of the Western country, which otherwise would have been accepted as facts.



OLIN D. WHEELER

Oregon will be ready on the opening day of the St. Louis Fair with all her exhibits. The Oregon building is all roofed and will be completed by that day. The building is attracting much attention writes Edmund P. Sheldon, Superintendent of Forests for the Oregon State Commission. A movement is already on foot to preserve it permanently in Forest Park. Situated as it is in a grove of beautiful oaks on a slightly eminence and near the Grant Cabin and House of Hoo-Hoo, the Oregon building is in a commanding position and will be one of the most attractive features of the greatest exposition the world has ever known. No better place could have been secured to advertise the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The record-breaking piece of squared timber shown on page 5, which the State Commission obtained for the Oregon exhibit at St. Louis, is believed to be the largest of its kind in the world. Not a single blemish or knot is to be seen in it. It came from Clatsop County on the Coast, and was sawed by the Tongue Point Lumber Company at Astoria in their new mill which is the largest on the Pacific Coast, and indeed the only mill that could manage it. The timber when squared measured 48 by 48 inches at the end, and was 44 feet long.

The Indian as Revealed in the Curtis Pictures

By GERTRUDE METCALFE

The most disconcerting mystery that ever confronted us as a nation is undoubtedly the problem of the Red Man who was once lord of North America. Today, after four centuries' embarrassing acquaintance with him, we look into his stolid, unrevealing face and know that his inner life is still a sealed book to us. We have no intelligent comprehension of the ideas that underlie the secret rites of his tribal life. Unquestionably he lives a dual existence, and the surface characteristics that we see give no true clue to the real man within. This has been kept hidden from us with a pertinacity and cunning that probably has no parallel in the history of mankind.

Even his origin remains undetermined. Whether he originated in the Old World, or whether his fossil ancestor, the first man, will yet be found in the auriferous gravel of California, or in Southern Utah, or on the shores of the Great Lakes, as fondly hoped by some of our Western geologists, it is at least fairly well established that the misnamed Indian of Columbus' day had lived in America through untold ages of isolation. His development has been entirely self-wrought. And for this reason no race on the globe affords a more fascinating or significant subject for study.

But it is a dying race, and in a few years there will no longer be an opportunity to study the rich symbolism of tribal life and jealously guarded ceremonials.

A Western artist, Edward Curtis, of Seattle, with rare genius for penetrating the mask of Indian nature, is making it his life-work to preserve by the aid of the camera the essential characteristics of these vanishing tribal types.

He has already spent some years studying the Red Man in tepee and pueblo. Each photograph is a masterpiece of art; the heads are often life-size and are startling in the mingling of old-time majesty of presence with untamed savagery. Intelligence of a high order gleams from many of those seamed, weather-worn faces, but it is not the intelligence of civilized man. In a lightning flash of sympathy Mr. Curtis has succeeded in catching

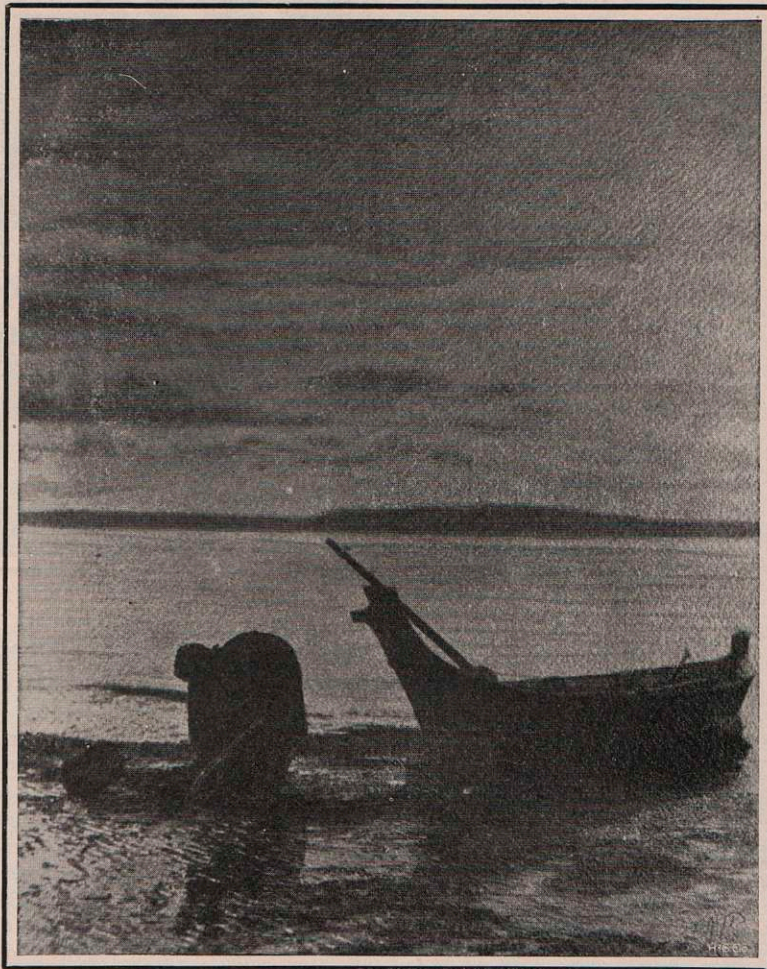
with his camera the ancient, elusive glory of the native American.

When it is remembered that there are no fewer than 800 tribes now remaining, and these are hastening with fatal rapidity toward total extinction, the colossal magnitude of Mr. Curtis' task will be understood. He has the encouragement of the leading scientific institutions of the country. "This thing is too great for any of the institutions to attempt," they say to him, "but if you can carry it through along the lines which you are now attempting you will have accomplished one of the greatest things of our century, and the work when completed will be something which every scientific institution must have."

Beginning with the tribes near his own home on Puget Sound he produced the three notable pictures,

"The Clam Digger," "The Mussel Gatherer," and "Evening on the Sound." These were experimentally submitted to the National Photographic Convention of 1900, and to the surprise of the artist, for Mr. Curtis is essentially modest in his own estimate of himself, won the grand prize.

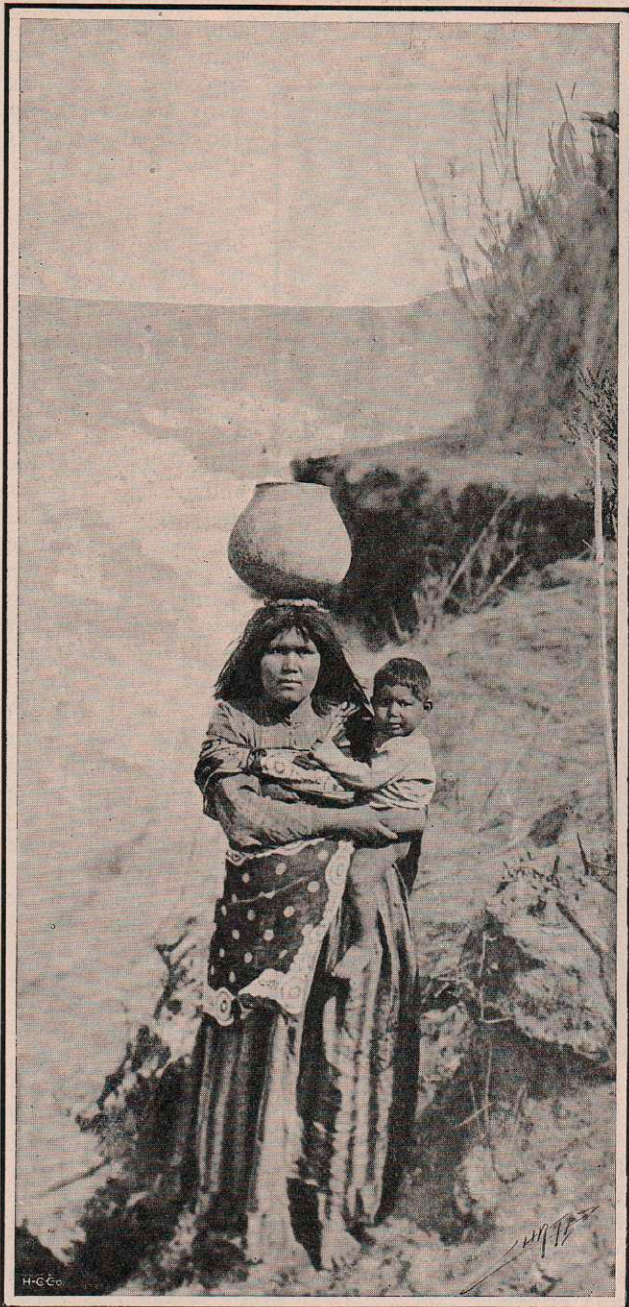
The first of these pictures, "The Clam Digger," which



"The Clam-Digger," a Subject Picture on the Shores of Puget Sound, Which Took the Grand Prize at the National Photographic Convention of 1900.

is given herewith, is remarkable for glamorous beauty of atmosphere and play of poetic fancy about the bent figure of the old squaw. It breathes a feeling of vast loneliness, isolation, mystery, and is a marvelous study of twilight. Brooding night is caught in the very act of descending upon the earth.

This picture recalls the days when clam-digging was an important source of revenue to the Indians of Puget Sound. After drying the clams they sold them along with slaves and strings of dentalium shells used for money (hai-kwa), to the Indians of the interior, receiving in exchange mountain sheep's wool, porcupine quills, embroidery, the grass from which they manufactured thread, and even dried salmon, the product of the Sound fisheries being poor in quality compared with the highly-prized salmon of the Yakima. Those well-worn trails leading over the mountains and along the river banks eastward are now almost obliterated, but our most trustworthy



A Mohave Water-Carrier Coming Up From the Colorado River.



"Old Person," a Blackfoot Warrior, in Full Battle Costume.

ethnologists surmise that all these Pacific Coast tribes migrated from across the Rocky Mountains in comparatively recent times. Further to the north certain Alaskan tribes probably crossed Bering Strait on the ice and settled the neighboring shore line of Siberia.

One by one the brilliant hypotheses of the Red Man's migration from Asia across the Pacific are being exploded. Our greatest American ethnologist, Daniel G. Brinton, after a lifetime of research, suggests that these mystifying men came from Western Europe when mankind was in its infancy; that by some shifting of the earth's crust they were cut off from the Old World and thereafter lived in tragic isolation. As a result their development has been absolutely independent, so that they became a distinct race, wholly uninfluenced by contact with the three other great races, the White, the Black, or the Yellow. This view is supported by the most careful English geologists, who now regard it as beyond doubt that a land connection existed at the close of the last glacial epoch between Europe and North America by way of Iceland and Greenland. This land bridge formed a barrier of separation between the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans, so that the temperature of the higher latitudes was much milder than at present (Brinton's "American Race," p. 31, and A. J. Jukes-

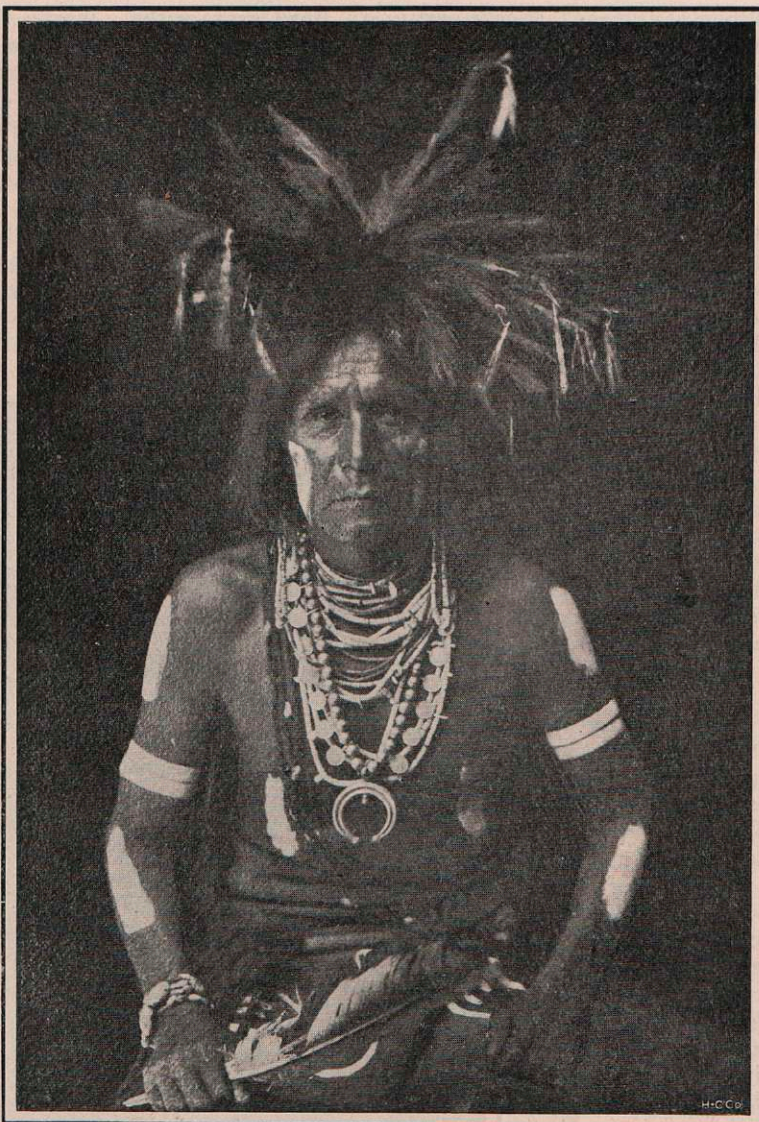
Browne's "Building of the British Isles," pp. 252, 257). According to this theory the venturesome Red Man, most daring of pioneers because he had wandered farthest from the birthplace of mankind, was cut off from his fellows by an impassable flood before the human race had diverged from ethnic unity.

It is not improbable that the Red Men were here during the glacial epoch. The cold descending from the North drove the tribes southward, crowding them toward the narrow Isthmus of Panama. This helps to explain why the ancient civilization of North America reached its height in the South, the place of greatest crowding, which naturally entails social advancement. As the cold receded the tribes gradually returned Northward again.

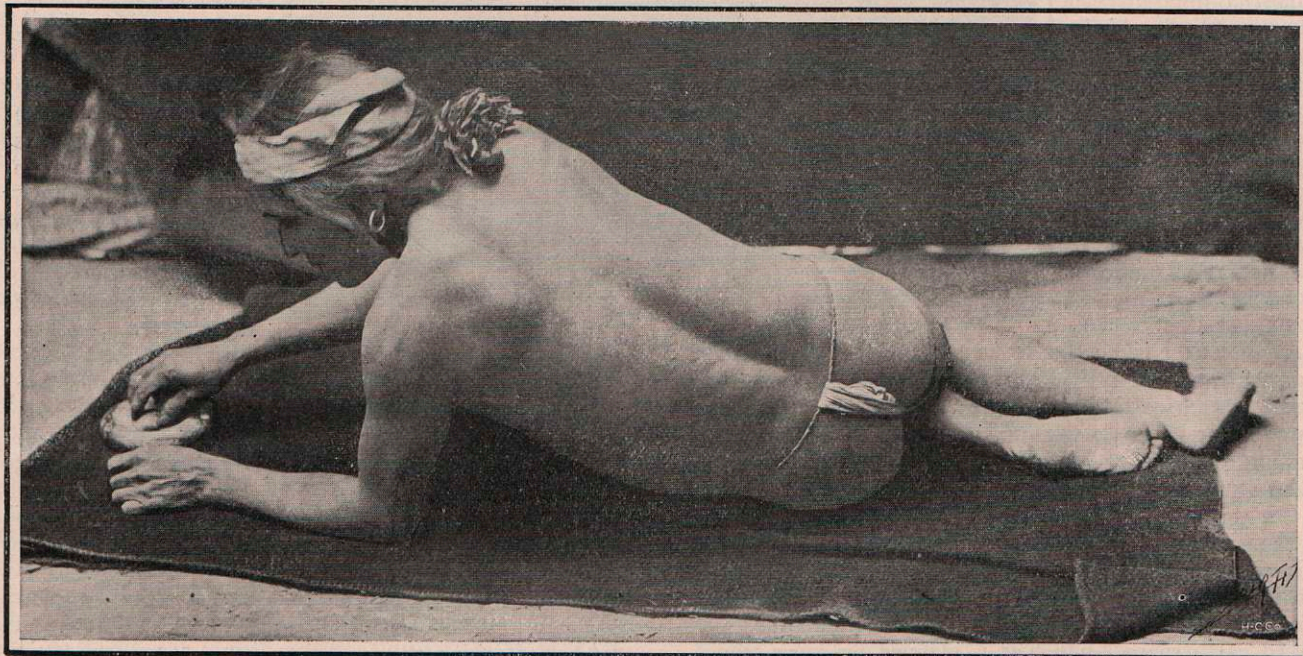
After making a study of various Indian tribes of the Pacific Northwest and finding them inferior in many ways to their Eastern relatives, Mr. Curtis turned his attention to a people that was richer in strong and picturesque types for the artist to work from.

As a member of the Harriman Expedition to Alaska in 1899 he had become well acquainted with George Bird Grinnell, "Father of the Blackfoot People." There were many long talks on shipboard in the opal, flame-riven mists of those northern seas, and these earnest talks bore fruit in a visit by invitation of Grinnell to the home of the Blackfeet in Montana for the celebration of the Sun-dance. Now for twenty years Grinnell has not failed to be with the Blackfeet at this season. Their love and respect for him enshrines him as a sort of honorary chief of their tribe, and he is always given a place of special honor, the ceremonial lodge which occupies a conspicuous place in the very center of the great tribal circle of the Sun-dance encampment.

This wild and terrible ceremonial of the Blackfeet with its elaborate and mystifying ritual has now been forbidden because of its cruelty and the frenzy it excites in the great



A Hopi (Moqui) Snake-Priest in Full Ceremonial Costume.



Zuni Medicine-Man "Making Medicine."

throng of Indians that take part in it. But Curtis, as the friend of Grinnell, occupying the same lodge with him, was the guest of the Blackfeet people, and therefore had the rare satisfaction of obtaining pictures of ceremonies to which few Anglo-Saxons have ever been admitted. The Sun-dance he witnessed was the last one to be held by the Blackfeet people.

However the Sun-dance of one tribe may differ from that of another, the essential feature is sun-worship and the self-torture of ambitious young braves who voluntarily offer themselves in fulfillment of a vow, that they may obtain the wish of their heart, or to prove their valor. A ritual of purification was generally begun during the winter by each of these braves separately, and continued during several months till the date set for the dance, which was always in June. Invitations were issued by the tribe to all the neighboring tribes, and many thousands formerly congregated for the great event. Feasting, the giving of presents to the poor and the forming of alliances amongst hostile tribes preceded the sacred dance.

Heralds or criers with tufted, beaded wands and other masters of ceremonies were appointed to see that all the thousand and one matters of ritual were properly observed. Two days were spent in forming the great tribal circle, which was sometimes almost a mile in diameter. On the third day came the work of selecting the great warriors who were to go in search of the *mystery tree* — evidently a relic of tree-worship common to many Indian tribes, but not at all understood as yet by Anglo-Saxon students. In this contest the competing braves, putting on their feather war-bonnets and riding very swift horses, raced their steeds and three times recounted their great deeds, even representing them in pantomime. In former times the wailing and singing of women who had lost children in camp attacks mingled with this recital of adventure.

On the fourth day the picked warriors who had won in the contest went in search of the mystery tree. When this was found they returned to camp and performed the mystic rite of laying bare to the four winds of heaven a square of virgin earth within the tribal circle. This "mellowed earth space," which it is claimed by some ethnologists, enters into the religious ceremonials of nearly every

North American tribe, is believed to represent the unappropriated life power of the earth. A certain trailing sweet-smelling grass and the sacred wild sage were then planted on this upturned soil, after which a buffalo skull was significantly laid upon it. Both the buffalo and the wild sage were intimately interwoven with the entire fabric of this ceremonial Sun-dance. It is even supposed that the time of celebrating this great religious festival was set by the blooming of the sage.

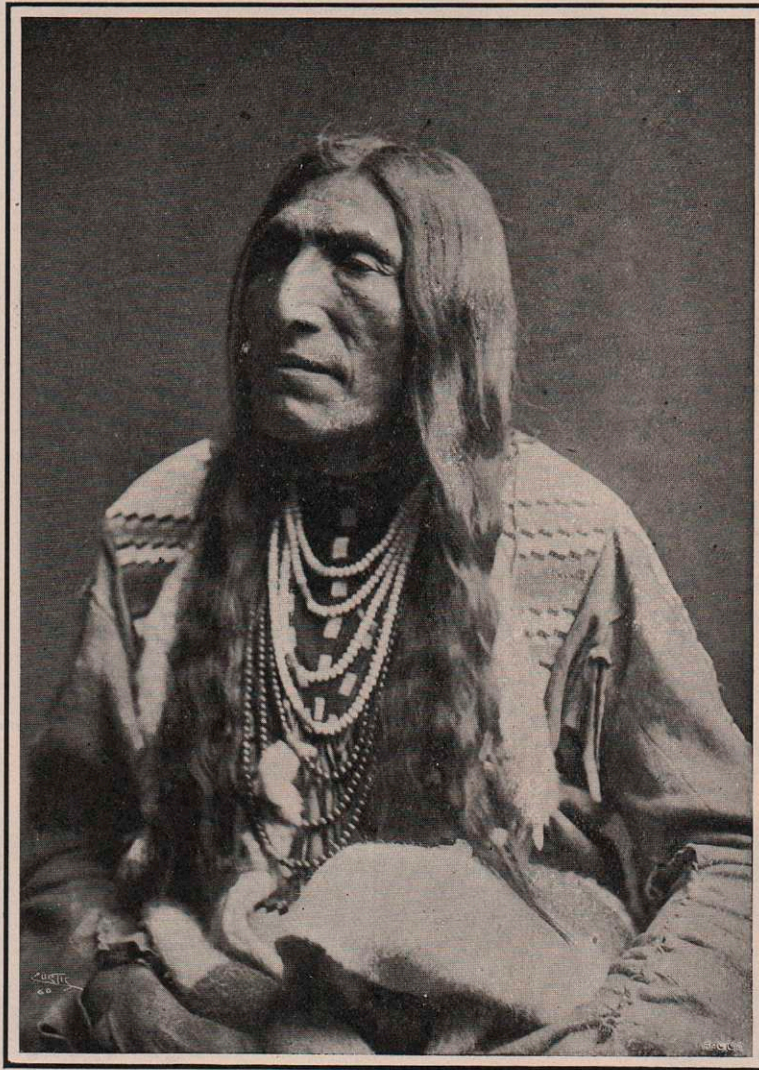
The assault upon the mystery tree on the fifth day by the great army of braves in battle array mounted on swift horses was a remarkable spectacle. Lieutenant Schwatka, who was present at what was probably the greatest Sun-

dance that has ever been held, has given a vivid picture of the solitary old warrior stationed on the hill-top, whose sacred task it was to give the signal for assault at the moment of sunrise. His aged figure silhouetted against the tender glow of dawn in the sky was watched breathlessly by the waiting thousands below. Suddenly rising to the full grandeur of his height he braced himself for the output of all his powers. As the red disk appeared above the horizon he lifted his arm to the east and gave a tremendous shout. Instantly the army of warriors leaped forward to the charge upon the tree, all their pent-up savagery venting itself in war whoops, wild blows and death-dealing shots.

If the tree bravely withstood the charge it was accepted as suitable for use as the sun-pole and felled. Under the leadership of the Sacred Woman, a troop of virgins, against whom there had never been a

breath of scandal, were assigned the duty of stripping the tree of leaves; but on these and other points custom frequently varied. A Teton, whose very accurate and full description of the Sun-dance was published in the Eleventh Annual Report of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, asserts that the sun-pole must not be profaned by touch of man until it reached camp. The ingenuity of the Indian was therefore taxed to its utmost limit to find means of conveying the tree without personal contact with it, by means of horses, a litter of sticks, or other device. Only braves whose greatness had been well proved could assist in the sacred act of raising the sun-pole.

The supreme act of this barbarous religious drama was



Double Runner, a Piegan of the Rocky Mountain Region.

the self-inflicted torture of the devotees in honor of whom the Sun-dance was held. During the entire day preceding this torture the braves who were to submit to it engaged in a ceremonial dance with faces turned toward the sun. The next morning they offered themselves to a medicine-man, who, lifting up the loose skin from each breast, made incisions with a sharp knife and inserted skewers by means of which the devotees were raised from the ground and suspended from the sun-pole, where, agonized and bleeding, with faces turned always to the sun, they swung until sunset, unless the terrible strain upon the skin enabled them to break loose before the fateful hour of sunset arrived. Buffalo skulls were sometimes fastened to the heels of the sufferers and the weird chanting and dancing of other devotees added to the barbarity of a scene on which civilized man does not like to dwell.

One of the most remarkable portraits that Mr. Curtis obtained in the Rocky Mountain region was that of Double Runner, a Piegan. There is a strange mingling of unconquerable dignity and cynicism in the face; a fine sarcasm hovers about the thin lips, all the wiliness and immobility of the typical Red Man are there, together with a certain eagle-like grandeur. And yet with that sternly patrician nose and ironical mouth it might also be the face of a Roman cynic. It is indeed the portrait of a man who, though he belongs to a vanquished race, would die without surrendering the secret of his inner self. His personality would always remain inviolate and unconquerable in its hidden, inmost stronghold.

Another triumph was the portrait of the Sacred Woman of the Blackfeet who took part in the ritual of the Sun-dance—a most beneficent face.

In the picture of "Old Person," on the other hand, we see a Blackfoot warrior in full battle costume, tomahawk in hand. His elaborate war-bonnet, which extends far down toward his heels, is made of eagle plumes. A Blackfoot brave was not only a good fighter, he was also, along with the Crow, the fashionable dandy of the plains. It was surprising what elegance he could put into the trappings of a barbarian. The art of dressing skins was brought to a much higher degree of perfection by his tribe in early times than among civilized nations. As it was

his custom to put a black dressing upon the deer skins that were made into leggings and moccasins, it is supposed that this was the origin of the name Blackfeet given to his tribe. Embroidery of porcupine quills, fringe made of long black hair taken in battle from the heads of his enemies, and a robe made of the skin of a young buffalo bull with the battles of his life ingeniously pictured on the inner or flesh side, were some of the characteristic features of his toilet in the old days. Hawk bills and dried antelope hoofs rattled and tinkled as he stalked grandly about.

Within ten days after witnessing the famous Sun-dance of the Blackfoot people, Mr. Curtis was in Arizona in time for the no less curious Snake-dance of the Hopi

(Moqui) Indians.

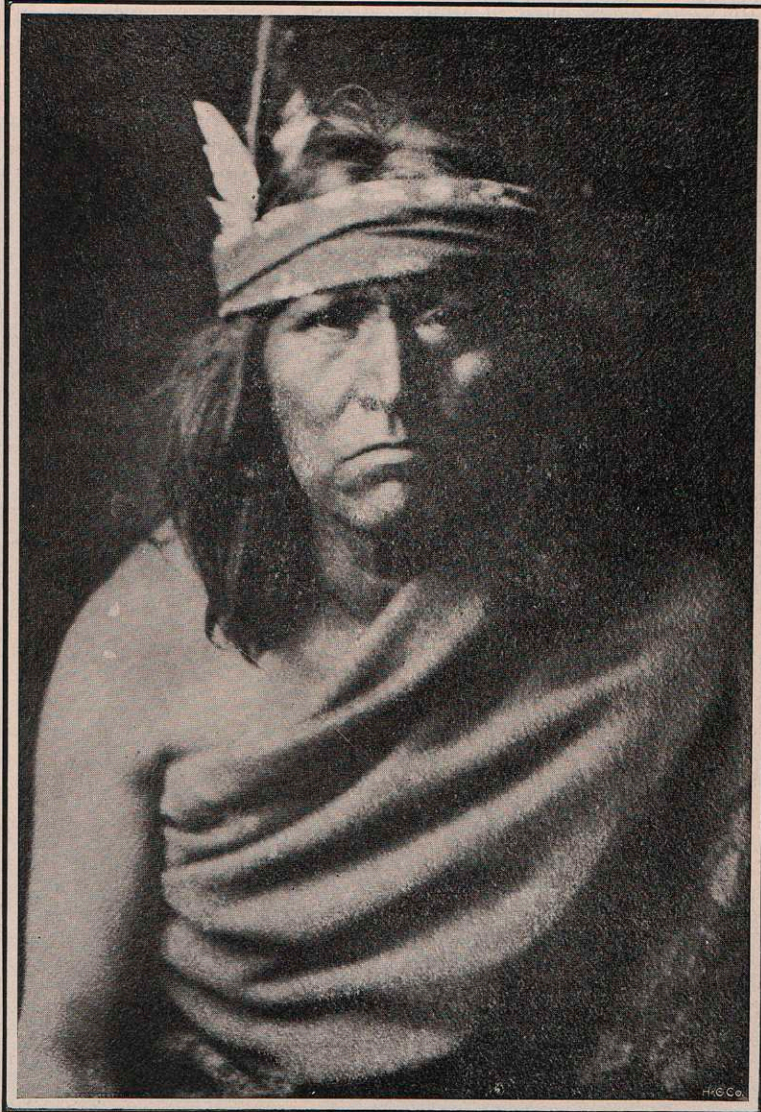
This occurs in the full moon of August, and while the dance itself occupies less than an hour, it is preceded by a period of preparation and ritual which forms an important feature of this mystifying ceremonial. Mr. Curtis was not only a privileged spectator of the Snake-dance, but succeeded in obtaining a number of very valuable portraits of the Hopi Snake Priests.

In the sun-parched mesas of Arizona, where the Hopi villages are situated, the worst enemy that these agricultural Indians have had to contend with from time immemorial, has been lack of rain and failure of crops. An inbred fear of famine shows itself in all the ritual of their tribal life. And it is supposed that the Snake-dance symbolizes this desire for rain and a bountiful harvest, at the same time being mysteriously connected with the worship of their ancestors and their origin as a race.

The serpent as shown on their altars and

walls seems to typify lightning. In these picture prayers to the God of the Clouds yellow is said to be used when rain is desired for pumpkins, green for corn, red for peaches, etc. And these symbolic colors appear conspicuously in the decoration of the priests or medicine men who take part in the Snake-dance.

For eight days before the dance begins certain young men are anointed and sent out with bags to the four points of the compass, North, South, East, West, to catch the rattlesnakes that are to be used on this occasion. When from 100 to 500 of these have been caught, they are given in charge to skilled snake-herders or charmers, who guard



General Neato, an Apache Renegade—A Type of Indian that has Caused the U. S. Government Much Trouble.

them sacredly. Although the snakes retain their deadly fangs and are allowed the freedom of the underground ceremonial-house (*Estufa*) they are held in complete subjection by means of the sacred eagle-wands. This wand has a red wooden handle with a green snake pictured upon it, eagle feathers tipping the end. Whenever a too-inquisitive snake wriggles away from his guardian, bent upon exploring the surrounding territory, he is gently brushed with the eagle-wand, which at once cowers him in the most remarkable manner and sends him back to his brother snakes in the corner.

According to Captain John G. Bourke, who has made a particularly careful study of this ceremony, "the Hopi believe that snakes have an instinctive dread of their powerful and unrelenting foe, the eagle, whose mode of attack is to tap the serpent gently with one of his wings and exasperate it into making a spring. When the snake has lunged out with all its force and struck nothing but feathers, its strength is gone and it lies uncoiled upon the ground. From this position it cannot recover before the king of the air has seized it in his talons and soared away with it to his eyrie upon some distant mountain peak." Apparently the snakes recognize the eagle feathers in the wand, which explains their terrified and precipitate retreat the instant the wand touches them.

Among the characteristic features of the Snake-dance, which is somewhat different in each Hopi village, may be mentioned the grand procession of painted snake-priests and dancers who, to an accompaniment that simulates the shrill patter of falling rain, circle around a sacred rock, a buffalo-lodge and a cottonwood tree in full leaf. Each

less seashell beads is a conspicuous feature of ornamentation. Bunches of feathers are attached to the crown of the head, the long black hair of the devotee hanging loosely about his face.

The deadly wriggling snakes are held firmly between the teeth in the mouths of the dancers, and kept in order by a gentle tickling by the feather wands of the attendants. From time to time the snakes are tossed about and even handled by small five-year-old boys in the procession, sprinkled with sacred cornmeal, imprisoned for a few moments in the buffalo lodge and prayed over within the sacred circle, while other acts symbolizing seed-time and harvest and commemorative of the ancient tribal life and origin are performed. The ocean seems to be vaguely figured in these ceremonies, and by some students it is supposed to indicate that the primeval home of the Hopi was on the shores of a vast sea.

At the close of the ceremonies the snakes are caught up in great handfuls by swift runners, who dart along the trails that lead down to the base of the precipice, where the snakes are released again to the four quarters of the globe, North, South, East and West. And woe to the faithless inquirer who, meeting one by the way, believes that he is fangless. He may thank his stars if the encounter does not prove fatal.

On the banks of the Colorado River Mr. Curtis obtained his fine study of a Mojave water carrier. He says of her: "Barefooted and unkempt, but in carriage and grace of movement a queen, as she comes up from the wild Colorado with water-jar poised on her head, we know that for perfect carriage she has no equal."



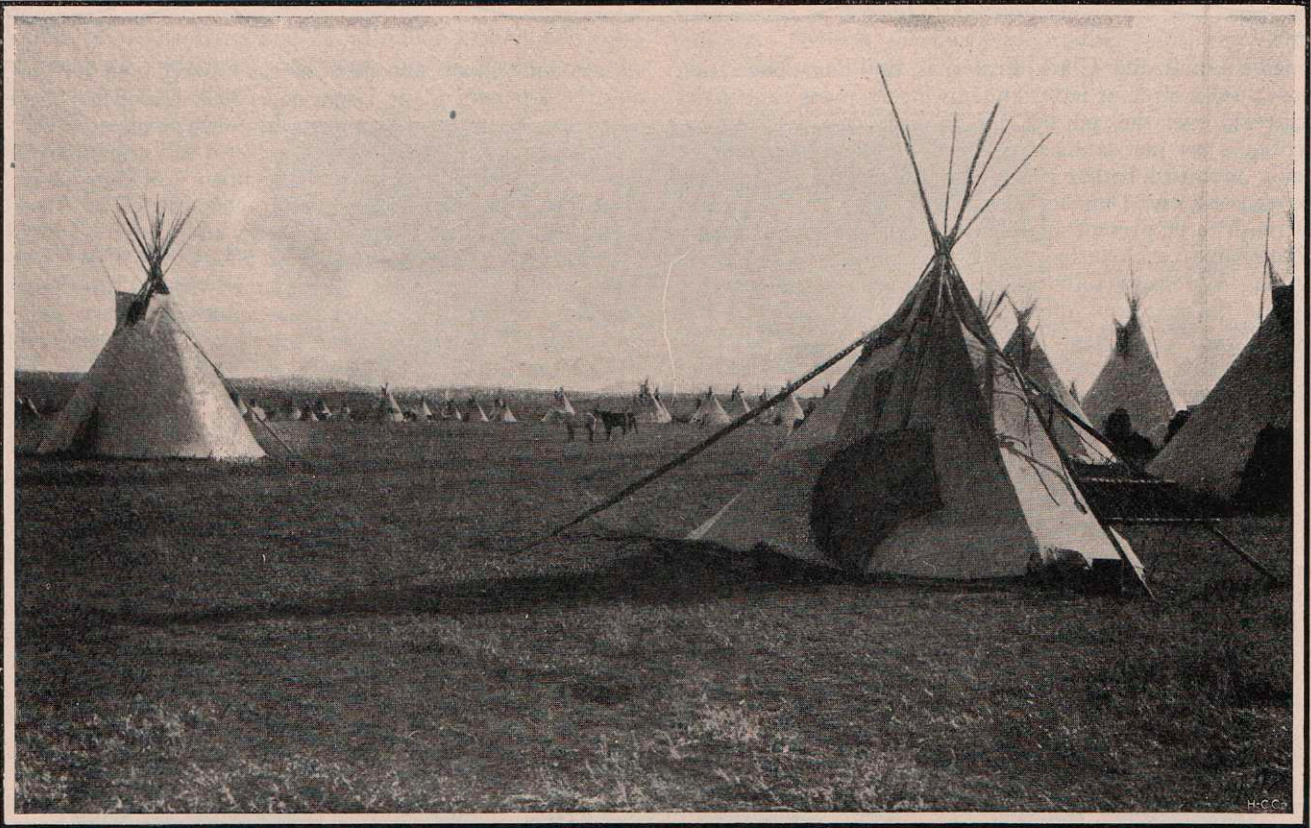
The Lost Trail—A Group of Apache Horsemen on a Yucca-Grown Plain.

dancer is naked except for a kilt of cotton cloth ornamented with a picture of a writhing serpent. Dangling in the rear are skins of fox and coyote. The rest of his bared body is painted a greenish black, with broad white bands encircling each arm. A necklace and sash of price-

The picture of the Zuni medicine man introduces us to a pueblo people who have a richly significant religious life, a large part of their time being spent in secret rites and ceremonies of which the outside world knows next to nothing. Mr. Curtis while among them was successful in ob-

taining some very remarkable portraits of Zuni types. Many of these portraits are really masterpieces of art, probably the most marvellous studies that have ever been made of Indian faces, eclipsing even Rinehart's famous portraits. Here stand revealed in most startling fashion

In Apache-land Mr. Curtis obtained a great variety of striking and impressive types for study, and he considers this one of the richest fields for the artist. "The Lost Trail" tells its own story. On a slight elevation of the yucca-grown plain, a picturesque group of Apache horse-



Encampment of the Blackfeet at the Time of the Annual Sun-Dance.

the old-time power and magnetism of the Indian nature. As we look at them we can well understand the view taken by ethnologists that the brain power of the Indian is really of a very high order, capable through the processes of time of a development second to that of none of the nations on earth.

Among the Zuni there are secret and powerful fraternities of medicine men that are but imperfectly understood. There are also intermediating nature-gods, grotesque fetiches, who figure prominently in Zuni religious life; but the principles underlying the influence of the medicine man or priest in general may be said to be common to all the tribes. The Indian imputes mind to inanimate things. If anyone is accidentally hurt through contact with a falling rock he ascribes motive and blames the rock for the injury very much as a child would do. Along with this is a well-marked spiritism or belief in ghosts. The soul of a tree, a rock, or a coyote, can leave its proper habitat and take up its abode in another body. There are free, independent, wandering minds. (See Major J. W. Powell on this subject in the Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology). The Indian therefore imputes disease not to bodies, but to ghosts of these bodies. So the medicine man must first make a diagnosis to find what particular ghost has caused the disease, and next, by invoking the aid of his tutelar deity and the mysterious forces of nature, discover the special remedy to be applied, at the same time with incantations and occult rites commanding, threatening, entreating the intruding ghost to leave the body of his patient.

men are gathered, their dark blanketed forms and bronzed faces boldly outlined against the clear sky of the desert.

The Apache renegade "General Neato" is the type of Indian that has caused our United States government more trouble than any other of his race. It is a face of deadly cruelty, and shows a savage cunning that is probably without a counterpart in the history of the peopling of the earth. In bitterness of hatred, passion for revenge, lightning swiftness of attack, stolid indifference to pain and absolute fearlessness, he is without a rival. Such marvelous alertness of eye is never found in civilized man.

Contrast with this the Apache mother and babe. Maternal pride, solicitude of the tenderest sort are found in the face of the girl-mother. The child, in his joyous innocence, believes the world is made up of caresses and soft words. And yet these two pictures portray members of the same tribe.

We read in this remarkable collection of portraits all the conflicting potentialities of the Indian nature.



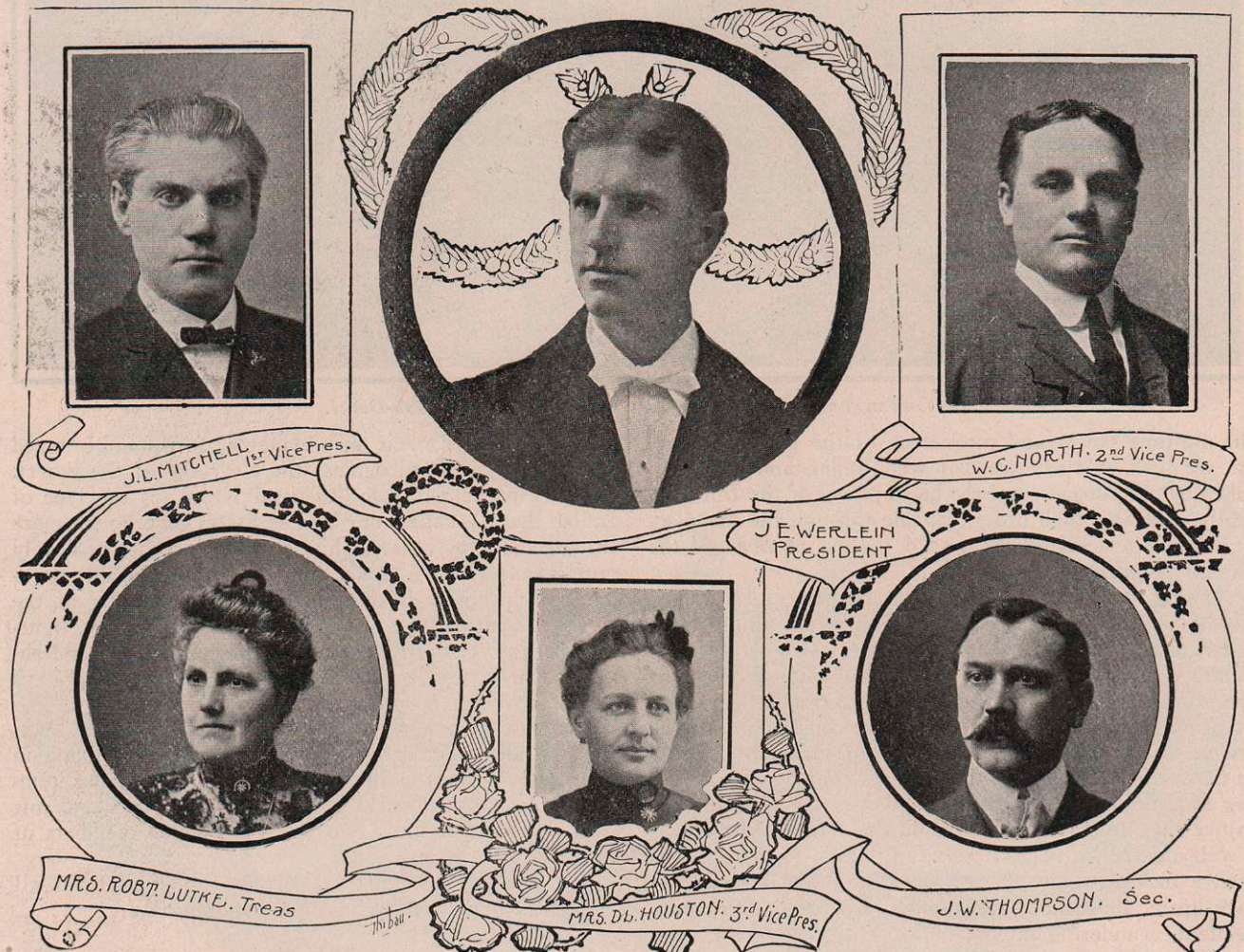
Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York, has taken up the cause of a statue to Sacajawea, the Bird-woman who guided Lewis and Clark through the Rocky Mountains. As Mrs. McLean is the one who pushed the memorial of the historic Jumel Mansion in New York City to successful completion, it may well be a matter of congratulation that her sympathies and patriotism are now broad enough also to recognize the famous heroine of the Pacific Coast.

\$50,000 Fraternity Temple

The Lewis and Clark Fraternal Building Association has issued a circular letter announcing its plans to societies scattered over the country, and in every case, without exception, has met a most encouraging response, support being promised both morally and financially. Great interest is expressed in the Exposition of 1905, and an earnest wish to be present at the celebration almost invariably accompanies each letter. The invitation is given herewith: We respectfully call your attention to the fact that during the year 1905 there will be held in Portland, Oregon, the LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, as provided by law, to open June 1st and close October 15th, same being held to commemorate the

state commissioners appointed by the Governor of Oregon, and the directors of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, have asked the Fraternal Organizations to participate in celebrating an event, which, from a historical standpoint, is one of the most important in the history of our nation, viz.: To commemorate the grand achievements of America's great scientific explorers, Lewis and Clark. It will be a fitting monument to the "FOUNDATION BUILDERS," these pioneers who hewed out with willing hands and firmly placed the corner-stone upon which rests today the grand superstructure of American development and civilization.

President Roosevelt said, in laying the corner-stone of



discoveries of these noted explorers. The Exposition will be national and international in scope.

Among America's great organizations it is recognized today that, for persistent effort, influence and a mighty power, which is felt throughout the land, Fraternal Organizations stand independently alone, and in celebrating events of National character, able leaders and managers recognize our great moral influence and, hence, solicit our aid and endorsement. As a result of these conclusions, the

the Lewis and Clark monument at Portland in May, 1903: "It calls to mind the greatest single pioneering feat on this continent."

It is needless to say that the patriotic people of this country will make the Lewis and Clark Centennial of 1905 a great success.

The purpose of this communication, authorized by the Lewis and Clark Fraternal Building Association, is to bring to your notice at this time the fact that the fraternal

societies of the Pacific Northwest have united in an effort to have FRATERNITY properly represented on the grounds of said Exposition by the erection of a Temple of Fraternity, and to this end organization has been perfected and the Association incorporated. It is represented by some of the leading business men of the City of Portland.

It is simply our aim at this particular time to call your attention to this matter, to inform you as to what we are doing and ask your hearty co-operation and support. In return, kindly inform us if we can depend upon your Society to aid us in this great fraternal enterprise, so that we may know just exactly where we stand. Thousands of our brothers will visit the Exposition, and during their stay entertainment and accommodations must be provided for, and while we are willing to sacrifice our time and our efforts in providing comfort for our visiting brothers, we must invoke the aid and moral and financial support from sister organizations throughout the country.

Kindly advise us if you have a representative in this vicinity, and if so, we ask that he be instructed to represent your Society's interests and co-operate with us.

The maximum amount of expenditure for the Fraternal Building and its maintenance is fixed at \$50,000, and as to our standing in this community, from either a business or fraternal standpoint, we respectfully refer you to the directors of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition; J. W. Newkirk, cashier First National Bank; United States National Bank; H. H. Newhall, president East Side Bank; all of Portland, Oregon. From time to time we shall keep you informed as to the progress of the work and would be pleased to answer any questions.

Awaiting reply at your earliest convenience, we remain,

Faternally yours,

LEWIS AND CLARK BUILDING ASSOCIATION,

J. E. WERLEIN,
President.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Dr. James K. Hosmer, of Minneapolis, has been invited by A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, to edit a new edition of Patrick Gass, whose famous journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was first published in 1807.

Henry Dosch, Director of Exhibits, left Portland April 23 to be present at the opening of the St. Louis Exposition. He was, shortly before leaving, appointed Commissioner-General to represent the Lewis and Clark Centennial while away from home. His stay will be extended to cover the entire summer and early fall.



Apache Mother and Babe.

Wonderland for 1904, which is just out of press, contains some interesting and valuable matter on Lewis and Clark bibliography. It is up to its usual high standard in illustration and typography. No other railroad in America issues a publication of such exceptional beauty from an art standpoint as the Northern Pacific. Added to this is the unusual historical value of its articles.

A very valuable and attractive volume of the highest importance to every man who wishes to inform himself on the resources and development of British Columbia, is the Year Book of that Province just published. (Kings' Printer, Victoria, B. C., \$1.) To R. E. Goswell, Secretary of the Bureau Provincial Information, belongs the

credit of this admirable manual, which is invaluable for the reference table and is brimful of beautiful illustrations as well as facts for the practical man.

C. H. McIsaac, who has just returned from an extensive tour of the Eastern and Southern states in behalf of the Exposition of 1905, reports gratifying success. He visited eleven states in the three months in which he was gone, and in every case had important consultations with the members of the state legislature. Four of these states that had hitherto been uncertain, were won over, these four being Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Iowa, all of which will contribute generously through their state legislatures to the Lewis and Clark Centennial. The amount of these state appropriations will be found on another page of The Journal.

The Good Roads Convention

It will be my very pleasant duty to present to The National Good Roads Association in convention assembled in the city of St. Louis May 16-21, 1904, the following invitation now in my official keeping:

To the Officers and Members of the Good Roads Association,

Gentlemen:—We respectfully invite your Association to hold its annual meeting of the year 1905 at Portland, Oregon.

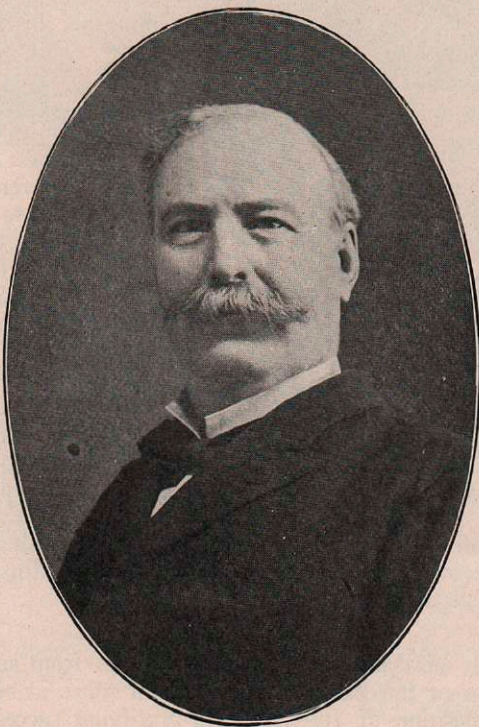
In the summer of that year the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition and Oriental Fair will be held at Portland. It is believed that the Exposition will attract large attention, not only throughout the United States, but also in foreign countries—especially those of the Orient, with which our Pacific States have large and constantly growing relations in commerce. We expect the participation of the United States in the Exposition and we believe the occasion can be made one of great interest to your Association and of large advantage to its work.

Our Pacific States are paying much attention to the subject which your Association is organized to promote. The City of Portland and the directors of the Lewis and Clark Exposition will afford you every possible facility for your meeting, and we cordially invite you to "come to see us" in 1905.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. W. SCOTT,

President Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition.



R. W. RICHARDSON

It has been the policy of the National Association to take advantage of great expositions which are promotive of educational and industrial development, to urge in as demonstrative and practical a way as possible, the importance of the states and the nation establishing a system of general improvement of the public roads and highways. A great Road Parliament was held during the Columbian Expo-

sition at Chicago in 1893. A short section of road was constructed, traction tests made and the experimental and scientific departments of the road subject were exhaustively treated during the representative meeting at the Omaha Exposition in 1898. Buffalo and Charleston were occasions where meetings were held and demonstrations made in road-making. The National and International Convention now called for St. Louis, May 16-21, during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, promises to be the most important of any ever yet convened to consider this common and necessary subject. The government will participate and the following invitation and call will show the great interests co-operating for its success:

The National Good Roads Association, The Office of Public Road Inquiries U. S. Government, The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, The State, County and City Officials, The Commercial Bodies and Railway Organizations,

Respectfully invite you to participate in the proceedings of the National and International Good Roads Convention to be held in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, U. S. A., May 16th to 21st, 1904.

Thursday, May 19th, is designated "Good Roads Day" by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The State Department, Washington, D. C., invites all civilized countries to send delegates. Leading engineers of this and other nations will enlighten the convention on approved methods of financing, constructing and maintaining "roads." Object lessons exemplifying all phases of construction, and the operation of road machinery, will be witnessed daily within the Exposition grounds. Practical methods for utilizing the labor of tramps, vagrants and convicts in road improvement will be considered. The objects of this convention appeal to all social and commercial interests. We urgently request you to attend.

Signed by the Governor of Missouri, the President of the St. Louis Exposition, the Director of the U. S. Public Roads Inquiry and 30 presidents and managers of boards of trade, commercial exchanges and transportation systems.

Secretary John Hay has invited foreign countries to send representative road-builders and experts, that we may learn something of the splendid public road systems of the older countries, and how they secured them.

Following the established custom of the Association, it seems assured that the invitation of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition will be accepted, and the next National and International Good Roads Convention be held at Portland in 1905 in connection with that great Exposition.

The consistent and energetic work of the National Association and the taking advantage of these great industrial expositions, where progressive thought and action are centered, has stimulated and aroused a strong and increasing sentiment in the states and the national government favorable to the permanent improvement of the public roadways, and we are now on the eve of an era of road-building in this country.

We welcome the occasion to come to the Pacific Coast, and especially to the splendid City of Portland.

R. W. RICHARDSON,

Secretary National Good Roads Association.

La Grande and the Grand Ronde Valley

Situated in the heart of the beautiful Grande Ronde Valley of Eastern Oregon is the prosperous town of La Grande. This is an important shipping point, the outlet for the products of the rich country that surrounds it. The soils of the Grande Ronde Valley are principally black and sand loam and are deep, rich and strong. Drought is unknown. Cereals of all kinds, hay, fruits and garden vegetables are produced in abundance. Sixty bushels of wheat, 75 bushels of barley and oats are frequently produced to the acre. The raising of sugar beets is an important industry. Of the large fruits, apples, prunes, plums, pears and peaches grow to perfection. Of the smaller kinds, strawberries, blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants, etc., are produced in abundance. The deep snow of winter that falls in the high mountains is a never-ending source of water supply that renders the soil as perfect for purposes of agriculture as is possible to find anywhere in the world.

As an indubitable proof of the unequalled opportunities offered the fruit-grower in the Grande Ronde Valley may be cited the little known fact that at the World's Fair in Chicago these fruits were awarded the first prize for size, flavor and keeping qualities. Oregonians are notoriously poor advertisers of the greatness of their state, hence few people know of the superiority of the Grande Ronde Valley fruit over that of the more famous orchards of California, yet at every Fair where the fruit has been exhibited the blue ribbon has been won.

Orchards produce annually from \$175 per acre up. It is not uncommon for the annual yield of prunes or winter apples to even reach the high figure of \$700 per acre. Indeed, an orchard of prunes—so enormous and unfailing is the yield—is better than a gold mine. A man does not have to wait half a lifetime for the trees he plants to bring him in a good livelihood, for a 5-year-old prune orchard will actually pay him \$250 and upwards.

As for apples, the State Commissioner of Horticulture, James Hendershot, a well-known expert, says: "Grande Ronde Valley apples are the best I ever saw, combining size, form, keeping qualities, flavor and bouquet. As proof of their keeping qualities, Winesaps and Spitzenbergs were seen in August sound, firm and juicy, kept over from the

previous season. Grande Ronde Valley is undoubtedly the coming apple district." Nor is this behind other fruits as a means of bringing in a comfortable income each season. They are never less than 50 cents a bushel, the better quality bringing \$1.00.

Strawberries grow to enormous size, and what is more important, they taste quite as good as they look. Among the curiosities exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, were strawberries from the Grande Ronde Valley which measured from six to eight and one-half inches in circumference; and these were delicious in flavor. Blackberries, also, yield from 300 to 500 gallons per acre.

Without doubt the fruits of this wonderful valley outrival those of California, and perhaps the best evidence of this is that when they are shipped to other fruit sections they invariably command the highest price in the market. But this industry is only in its infancy as yet, and very few people outside the precincts of this state have any idea of the remarkable returns that come to the orchardist for his labor. Railroad facilities are excellent, the main line of the O. R. & N. entering the valley at Union and leaving it at La Grande, with a branch 26 miles long down to Elgin. By a recent combination effected among the various fruit growers in 1902, they have been able to forward fresh fruit to Denver and other points further east at the rate of about a car a day during the busy season. There is also a constant demand for both fresh and canned fruit at the rich

gold mining camps of Eastern Oregon and Idaho. Loss in fruit growing is now avoided by drying factories of the latest and most improved pattern.

It is inevitable that as a country of this sort develops, grainfields should give way to orchards. Grande Ronde Valley, however, is still so young that this transformation is only fairly well begun. Wheat growing has for years been a leading industry, and the crops obtained are enormous. The expense involved is also much less than in the East. There are seven roller mills in this valley, and these are constantly at work converting the raw grain into flour of the finest quality, which enjoys great prestige in foreign marts as well as in the home markets.

As the soil of this region is very productive of hay—timothy, red-top and clover—it is particularly well adapted



J. M. CHURCH
Member Board of Directors

to stock raising, which is therefore an important industry. One firm alone—Messrs. Kiddle Bros.—shipped over half a million dollars' worth of cattle and hogs during the year 1903.

As for vegetables, a visitor to this region would find much to astonish him—potatoes of excellent quality weighing from one to five pounds, the yield being from 100 to 400 bushels to the acre, and cabbages that weigh from five to twenty pounds.

Great profits are now being made in sugar beets, and it is claimed that the beets grown in the Grande Ronde Valley have the highest percentage of sugar qualities of any grown in the United States, excelling those of Germany. This industry is a new one in that section. In 1898, as an outgrowth of several years' investigation, a large, modern plant for the manufacture of beet sugar was built and put into operation near La Grande. The effect of this action was of immense import to the valley. Immediately the owners of large farms or ranches began to break them up into small holdings for the growing of sugar beets and incidentally other garden products. So great was the success of the venture that this sugar beet factory stands today as one of the most profitable plants for this growing industry in the United States. It pays \$4.50 per ton for the beets at factory or loaded on cars anywhere in the valley. The profit to the farmer may be guessed by the following figures which have been verified by Rinaldo M. Hall, of the O. R. & N.: C. C. Conkey, of La Grande, harvested 21 tons of beets per acre, netting him \$57 per acre; F. S. Bramwell netted \$35 per acre; J. L. Caviness \$45 and E. L. Plant \$55 to the acre. J. Oldenberg, also of La Grande, measured a square rod of beets, dug and weighed them, and they made a proportionate yield of 72 tons per acre, or a net profit of about \$198 per acre.

Nestled among the mountains with entrancing vistas of the peaceful valley always before it, the thriving little town of La Grande is the center toward which flows all this prosperity. Modern and up-to-date to an unusual degree for a town of its size, it has excellent school advantages, two daily papers and two National banks. Nine different religious denominations are represented among the churches, and the secret fraternal societies are also there in force. The Commercial Club has a handsome building of its own, and a multitude of attractive and comfortable homes attest the prosperity of the 4000 people the town contains. Its most important industry is the sugar factory before referred to, which shipped 2,800,000 pounds of sugar during 1903, with every prospect of doubling that amount in 1904. There is also a flourishing creamery, for dairying is particularly profitable in the valley.

The restorative qualities of the climate have from the first been recognized. The rare, pure air and fresh mountain breezes are a tonic for the debilitated or the sufferer from pulmonary troubles. The winters are short and bracing, but sharp; the rainy season comes in early spring, the summer and autumn months being dry, without excessive heat, the nights always being cool.

Hot Lake, which occupies the crater of an extinct volcano, is a remarkable fountain of medicinal waters, the source of supply being a large geyser with a flow of about 2,000,000 gallons a day, temperature 190 degrees. This is situated only about nine miles away from La Grande, and as it is easily reached, with a modern hotel for 200 guests, it is a popular resort for invalids. Long before the white man had set foot in the Grande Ronde Valley, the strange healing qualities of these waters were famous

among the Indian tribes that ranged the hills of the Northwest. The lake covers about four acres in area and is said to possess remarkable therapeutic powers.

Henry Reed, Director of Exploitation, has just sent out 1,200 of the following circular letters to the newspapers of the West:

"International scope is assured to the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition to be held at Portland, Oregon, from June 1st to October 15, 1905, by President Roosevelt's approval of the act of Congress making an appropriation for the Exposition, and his invitation to foreign countries to participate. Portland's Exposition will represent a total outlay of over \$5,000,000. Though covering 405 acres of land and natural lake, it will be compact in form, and the average person will be able to see and comprehend it all in a few days at moderate cost. The cream of the foreign and domestic exhibits to be made at St. Louis this year will be transferred to Portland at the close of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The United States' exhibit will be moved entire to Portland and installed in buildings to be specially erected. This exhibit will be worth \$800,000. In addition, Portland will have many features which will not be seen at St. Louis, such as exhibits demonstrating the life, customs and industries of China, Japan, Hawaii, Siberia, Russia, Alaska, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and India.

"The Lewis and Clark Centennial will be the first international exposition under Government patronage ever held on the Pacific Coast. It will be in every way a Western Exposition. The railroads will make low rates from Missouri and Mississippi River points to Portland, and exceptionally low rates will be in effect between Portland and the Rocky Mountain region."

KRUSE'S Restaurant and Grill Room

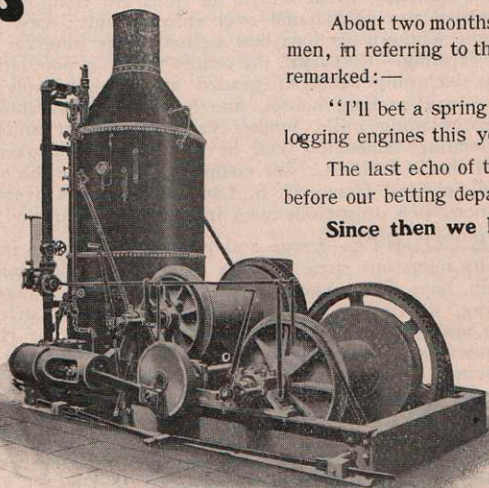
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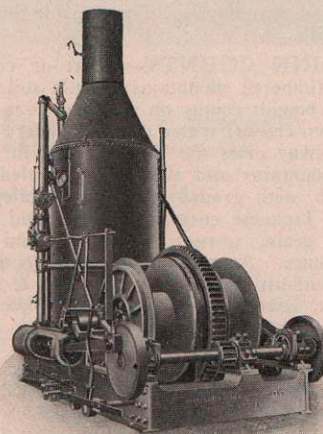
About two months ago one of Portland's leading business men, in referring to the general slump in the lumber interests, remarked:—

"I'll bet a spring bonnet that you fellows won't sell three logging engines this year."

The last echo of this optimistic prophesy had hardly died before our betting department had covered the wager.

Since then we have sold Seven Logging Engines and we didn't have to use an ax in paring the price down, either. It's the old story—

There is always a market for a good thing.



"The books and reports of the Exposition Company are open at all times to stockholders, and the secretary or the director-general will be glad to give detailed information as to receipts, expenditures and cost of operation and construction to any stockholder who will take the trouble to call and ask for the same. The books are kept on the estimate and appropriation plan and one can tell at a glance the amount of money appropriated for any purpose and the expenditure made under that head to date."—H. W. Goode, Director-General.

A book of views showing very effectively the beauty and grandeur of Northwest scenery, has recently been published by the Kiser Bros., official photographers of the Lewis and Clark Centennial. The book is of the highest possible perfection of art, and the pictures contained in it will be a revelation to those not familiar with the natural wonders to be enjoyed on craggy river-bank and mountain-side in this part of the world. Copies of the book may be obtained from Kiser Bros., Abington building, Portland, Oregon.

Reuben Gold Thwaites, Dr. James K. Hosmer and Olin D. Wheeler, the three well-known historical writers on Lewis and Clark, acknowledge their indebtedness to Eva Emery Dye, of "The Conquest," who has traced out more fully than any one else the lives and personal history of the various members of that expedition. Mrs. Dye has presented her valuable collection of correspondence on Lewis and Clark to the Oregon Historical Society for preservation. Reuben Gold Thwaites has taken copies of all this material for the Wisconsin Historical Society at Madison.

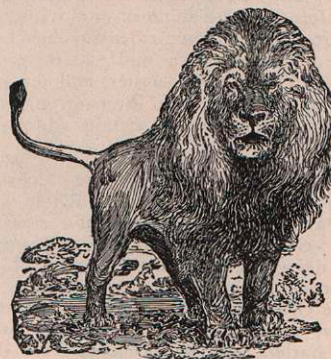
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THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY

NEWBERG, Yamhill County, an enterprising town of 1500 population; Yamhill Division of S. P. Ry., 26 miles from Portland, on the Willamette River, midway between Portland and Salem. In the center of fine fruit, hop, dairy and agricultural district; good Public School and Pacific College; seven churches; no saloons; two papers, two banks, express office, three rural deliveries, electric lights, superior water system, good stores, ice and cold storage plant; furniture, handle, pressed brick, common brick, tile and sash and door factories; two flour mills, sawmill, logging company, with monthly pay roll of \$10,000; lumber yards with all building materials; creamery, steam laundry, fruit dryers and packing establishments; grain elevator and two warehouses. For reliable information, address Morris & Smith.

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.

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, slightly 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.

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.

OREGON CITY, at Willamette Falls, 12 miles from Portland by S. P. trains, steamers and motor cars, invites visitors to its beautiful scenery and points of interest. Here are canal locks, great water power plants and paper mills, and the largest woolen mills west of the Rockies. To homeseekers and investors it offers the advantages of a flourishing county seat; 4000 population; large pay roll. Willamette Falls, an enterprising suburb opposite, has cape and shoe factory; fine school and special attractions. Clackamas County offers mountain, hill and bottom land, clear or timbered, at from five to one hundred dollars per acre. Every variety of rural enterprise, with exceptional railroad and river shipping facilities. Address enquiries to C. N. Plowman & Co.

MARION COUNTY, "the county without a public debt," with a frontage of 40 miles on the Willamette River, sits in the heart of the most fertile portion of the valley and in the center of the largest hop producing district in the world. Much attention is paid to pure bred stock and dairying. Fruit is one of the great industries. Prunes, apples, pears, cherries and nearly all deciduous fruits grow to perfection. Large areas sown to wheat and oats produce abundant crops. Salem, the "city that lives within her means," the county seat and the capital and second city in size in the state, has within the limits established since the last census, a population of 13,560; Southern Pacific Railway Company runs 10 trains daily through the city; two lines of daily steamers ply to Portland; here are six state and Federal institutions; all lines of business, the local industries being headed by the finest woolen mills on the Coast. For reliable information address George D. Sprague.

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.

HILLSBORO, 18 miles west of Portland, is the county seat of Washington county; population 2,000. All kinds of stores, banks, graded schools, churches, societies, etc. Rich agricultural district with rural telephones, mail deliveries, fine stock, and railroad facilities. Every variety of farm lands, from \$25.00 per acre up. Extensive fruit and hop interests. Especial advantages for dairying. Oregon Condensed Milk Company, capacity for 125,000 pounds per day. Home-seekers are invited to investigate. Address inquiries to Secretary Board of Trade.

Thriving Washington Counties

CLARKE COUNTY, in the extreme southern part of Washington. It has perfect drainage, a variety of soils adapted to every kind of farming and fruit-raising; climate mild and free from sudden or extreme changes; the finest water in the world; an abundant timber supply, mostly fir. Its industries are cheese and butter-making, fruit and vegetable canning, logging and lumbering, Italian prune growing and packing, poultry and cattle-raising, and general farming. **VANCOUVER**, county seat, on the Columbia River, the Hudson Bay Company established their first fort and trading post in 1824. It is now the most important city in Southern Washington, has hourly connection with Portland by ferry and electric line; railroad connection via Northern Pacific railway with the world; fine harbor. Has exceptional facilities for lumbering, manufacturers, and commercial pursuits. Sash and door factory and other similar enterprises wanted. Camas, well known for its paper mills, its school and churches, its beautiful lake and large water power. Ellsworth, "that enterprising hamlet," six miles above Vancouver, attracts attention. Ask why? Washougal, 15 miles east of Vancouver, is an important river shipping point, surrounded by a prosperous dairy, horticultural and agricultural district; important mining interests. For reliable information concerning Clarke County, address J. H. Ellwell, Vancouver, Wash.

LEWIS COUNTY calls attention to its mild and delightful summer season; its immense timber resources; its brick and pottery clays; its farm lands, at low prices; its adaptation to diversified farming, hops, dairying, poultry and stock-raising; its excellent country and city schools; its ample mail and telephone facilities. **CHEHALIS**, the county seat, midway between Seattle and Portland, on N. P. Ry., with branch to Willapa Harbor, is the center for bulk of Lewis County trade. A fully equipped modern city of 3,000 population, planked streets, finest hotels, solid stores and store buildings, banks and shingle mills, furniture, sash and door, woodworking and condensed milk factories, etc. Citizens will welcome and assist any enterprising new-comer. **Winlock**, 14 miles from county seat, 77 miles from Portland, on Olequa Creek and N. P. Ry., has population of 1,000 and pay-roll of \$10,000 per month; a sawmill town, ship knee and spar manufactory, schools, churches, express, telephone and paper. Near by are abundance of good timber, farm lands, coal and potters' clay; distributing point for large district. **Centralia** has the most manufacturing interests of any town in Southwest Washington. Has immense lumbering interests. A good modern town, population 3,000; surrounded by timber country with much good farm and fruit lands in valleys. Branch railroad to Gray's Harbor points. Is 85 miles from Tacoma, on N. P. Ry. Address inquiries to W. H. Kenoyer, Chehalis, Wash.

KELSO, on N. P. Ry. and Cowlitz River. Population 1,000; has five sawmills and second largest shingle mill in state; four churches, school, bank, weekly newspaper, etc. Surrounding land is very fertile. Fine dairy country.

CASTLE ROCK, on N. P. Ry. and Cowlitz River. Has two sawmills, three churches, bank and weekly paper. Town lighted with electricity. Land about is a rich black loam. Inducements offered for location of industries.

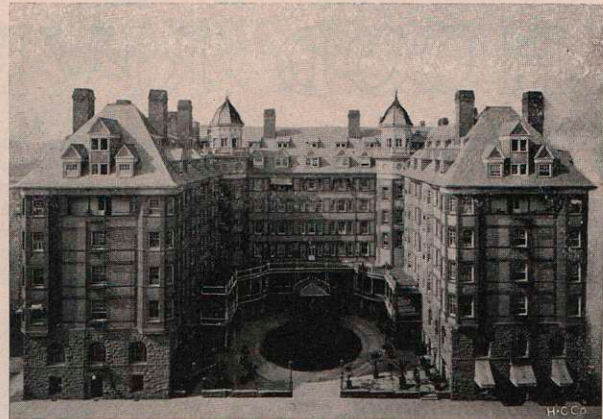
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HOOD RIVER, OREGON

The famous fruits of Hood River Valley, consisting of Apples, Strawberries, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Pears and Plums, are marketed by the Davidson Fruit Company, the leading fruit shipping concern for this section. They also pack the famous line of Hood River brand canned goods which are in big demand with good trade. Correspondence is solicited from dealers in both fresh and canned fruits, whether in carload lots or in less quantities.

The industry for fruit growing is comparatively in its infancy and is being developed rapidly. There are hundreds of acres of fine fruit lands not yet under cultivation for sale at low prices, which can be made into pleasant and profitable homes.

The annual income of well cultivated strawberry fields and from orchards properly handled is as high as \$1000 per acre and from \$300 to \$500 per acre per annum is quite common.

Most of the fruit land is irrigated from ditches which are owned by the farmers, insuring a satisfactory water supply at the lowest possible cost.

Much of the uncultivated land is owned by the large lumber companies who want to sell the land as fast as the timber is taken off, also a great many settlers with limited means hold more land than they can cultivate and desire to sell part.

Parties wishing information as to prices, terms, etc., regarding these lands will receive prompt and reliable information by addressing John Leland Henderson, proprietor of the Hood

River Real Estate Emporium, and manager of the Hood River Electric Light and Power Company.

The Mt. Hood Hotel, which is now being rebuilt, will have 85 guest rooms, and the proprietor, Mr. C. L. Gilbert, is well prepared to accommodate the traveling public.

The town is well supplied with general merchandise stores and has a large Dry Goods, Clothing, Boot and Shoe store from which the wide-awake, up-to-date merchant, Frank A. Cram, furnishes the necessities and luxuries of life in the above lines at prices as low as the same goods are sold in the eastern cities.

The wonderful climate, grand scenic effects, and varied resources of beautiful Hood River Valley in Oregon are attracting the attention and admiration of the traveling world.

The opportunities for young and old are unlimited and permanent; industry and intelligence prevail; the future is assured. Thousands of Eastern settlers are among us—we need many more. Thrifty wide-awake people can secure for themselves all the blessings that mortal is heir to, and now is the time to come.

Future events will bear out the assertion that the peerless Hood River Valley will be the largest producer of high grade marketable fruits on the Pacific Slope. The very name "Hood River" tickles the palate. The apples and berries have a flavor peculiarly their own.



Bird's-eye view of the town and valley of Hood River, Oregon, and the majestic Mt. Hood, with the Columbia River in the foreground. Distance from the edge of the water to the base of the mountain 25 miles and the width of the valley is from 3 to 10 miles.

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I am going to paint a picture with a pencil of my own:
I shall have no hand to help me, I shall paint it all alone:
Oft I fancy it before me and my hopeful heart grows faint
As I contemplate the grandeur of the picture I would paint.

When I rhyme about the river, the laughing limpid stream,
Whose ripples seem to shiver as they glide and glow and gleam,
Of the waves that beat the boulders that are strewn upon the strand,
You will recognize the river in the Canyon of the Grand.

When I write about the mountains with their heads so high and hoar,
Of the cliffs and craggy canyons where the waters rush and roar,
When I speak about the walls that rise so high on either hand,
You will recognize this rockwork in the Canyon of the Grand.

God was good to make the mountains, the valleys and the hills,
Put the rose upon the cactus, the ripple on the rills;
But if I had all the words of all the worlds at my command,
I couldn't paint a picture of the Canyon of the Grand.

—CY. WARMAN

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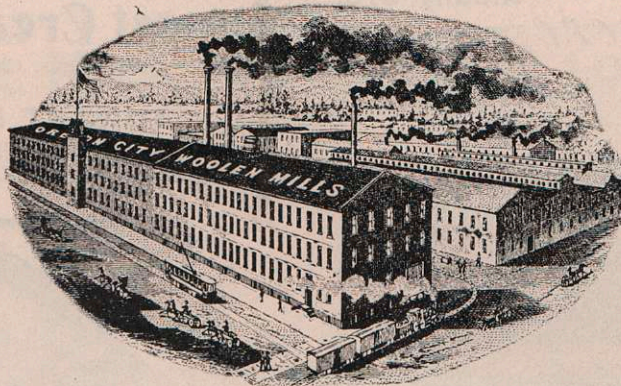
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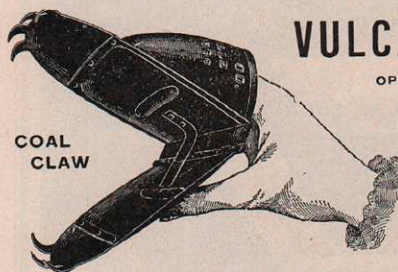
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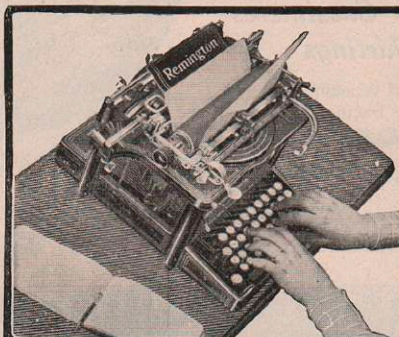
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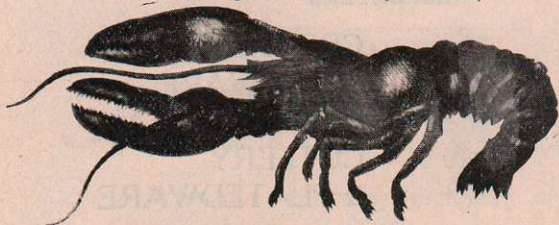
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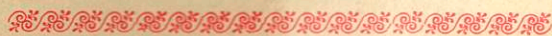
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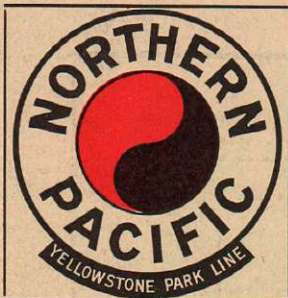


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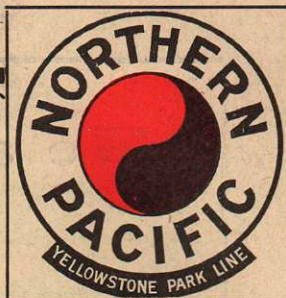
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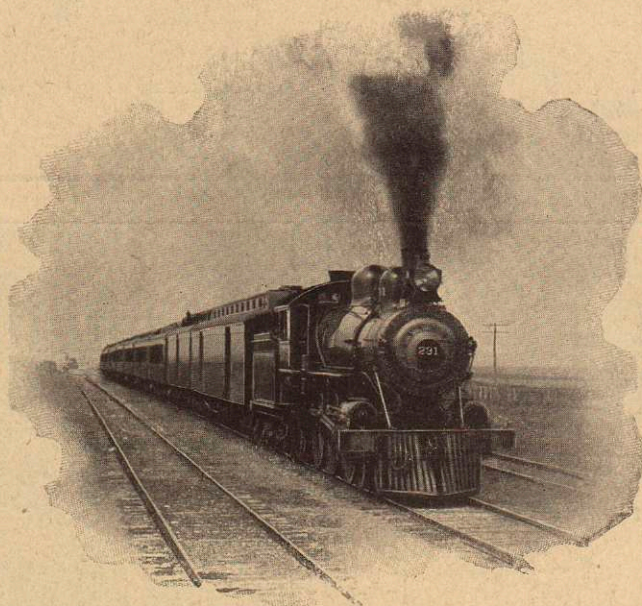
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