

Plan and Scope of the *Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition and Oriental Fair* to be held at Portland, Oregon,

the Rose City of the Pacific Northwest, from June 1 to October 15, 1905



BY ACT of the United States Congress, approved by President Roosevelt, April 13, 1904, followed by an invitation issued by the Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, there will be held, during 1905, in the City of Portland, Oregon, one of the great commercial ports of America, an important International Exposition, to be known as the **Lewis and Clark Centennial and Oriental Fair**. The Exposition will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon Country by an expedition commanded by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, and planned by President Jefferson.

An American Exposition

The Oregon Country comprised all of the present States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming, an area of 300,000 square miles. As the acquisition of this region was one of the most important events in American history, because of the direct influence it had upon the subsequent territorial expansion of the United States, the American people in general and those of the Pacific Coast in particular, backed by the Government, have decided that the Centennial shall be fittingly celebrated. The Exposition will demonstrate the marvelous progress of the Pacific Seaboard, and, inasmuch as it will serve several millions of people who have never before had the opportunity of visiting a National Exposition, there should be many purchasers of novelties and foreign exhibits displayed here. The Centennial will be the first international exposition under the patronage of the United States Government to be held west of the Rocky Mountains. It is estimated that 5,000,000 people live in the section of country which is directly interested in making the Exposition the true exponent of its material progress and development.

Will Cover 402 Acres

The Exposition will represent an expenditure approximating \$5,000,000 when the gates shall have been officially opened on June 1, 1905. It will, occupy 402 acres adjoining the principal resident district of Portland, on the gentle slopes and terraces overlooking Guild's Lake and the Willamette River. Of the gross area, 180 acres are on the mainland, including natural forest park and landscape gardens, while 60 acres form a peninsula in the lake. Guild's Lake is a natural fresh water body, 220 acres in extent, separated from the river by a narrow span of land. The grounds are 20 minutes ride by electric car from the center of the city, and have been pronounced by competent authority as, scenically, the finest exposition site in the world. Five snow peaks in the distant mountain ranges are in plain view from all parts of the grounds.

Ten Palaces For Exhibits

Ten large exhibit palaces form the nucleus of the Exposition. Around these cluster the State, Territorial and Concessions buildings, special pavilions, the Administration group, the Auditorium, and numerous smaller pseudo-exhibit structures. The main exhibit palaces are: (1) Agriculture; (2) Liberal and Industrial Arts; (3) Foreign Exhibits; (4) Forestry; (5) Fine Arts; (6) Mines and Metallurgy; (7) United States Government Exhibit Building; (8) Territorial Building; (9) United States Fisheries, Forestry and Irrigation Building; (10) Machinery, Electricity and Transportation. The Forestry Building, constructed entirely of huge logs felled in the forests bordering on the Columbia, will be the most striking architectural creation ever seen at an exposition.

The United States Government building will occupy the peninsula in the center of Guild's Lake. It will cover three acres, will cost \$250,000, and will have two towers, each of which

**Ready to
Receive Exhibits**

will be 260 feet high. Arrangements have been made with the transportation companies so that exhibits displayed at St. Louis in 1904 may be shipped to Portland through the opportunity offered by the free return freight rates established on goods sent to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. All the main exhibit palaces will be under

roof long before the time it is necessary to remove exhibits from St. Louis. The Liberal and Industrial Arts Palace, Foreign Exhibits and other buildings will be ready for the storage of exhibits by November 1, 1904, and the remainder of the buildings will be completed by February 1, 1905. As Portland is the termini of four transcontinental railways and, as the Willamette River harbor is one of the boundaries of the Exposition site, enabling ocean steamers to discharge their cargoes, if necessary, directly upon the grounds, it is manifest that the facilities for expeditiously and economically conveying, installing and maintaining exhibits at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition are unparalleled.

The United States government officially participates in the Centennial with complete exhibits representative of every division of governmental function and resource. Japan and China

**State and National
Participation**

and other nations of the Far East will be represented with comprehensive displays characteristic of these countries. In recognition of the new era of Oriental trade relations, the exhibits from Asiatic lands will be significant. The following states in the Union have made appropriations for their participation: New York, Massachusetts, Vir-

ginia, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, California, Oregon, Missouri, and, provisionally Colorado, Nevada, Arizona, and other states and territories with which negotiations are pending.

All exhibitors, national, state, foreign, or otherwise, will be pleased to know that the ninety-day limit for the return of articles of exhibit to the original point of shipment has been ex-

**Ninety Day Limit
Extended**

tended one year, in order to permit state and commercial exhibits at St. Louis to be trans-shipped to Portland for the purpose of taking advantage of the rare opportunity afforded for exploiting new, but rapidly developing trade fields. As a special inducement to partici-

pating nations it will be the pleasure of the Exposition to make liberal terms covering the exhibit and sale of foreign goods. Quality and not quantity is the aim of the management and with this purpose in view the result is bound to prove successful and advantageous to exhibitor and exhibition alike.

The City of Portland, with 130,000 inhabitants, is situated 110 miles from the Pacific Ocean, on the Willamette River at practically, its confluence with the famous Columbia. The heaviest

**The City that Promoted
The Western World's Fair**

draft vessels of all nationalities are seen nearly every day in the year in Portland's harbor, and besides the many fleets that regularly ply to the port, the war vessels of our own and other nations are frequently here, adding a picturesque feature to the city's water front. Portland holds extensive commercial inter-

course with the whole world, the chief export commodities being lumber, flour and grain. Portland does a wholesale business of \$175,000,000 annually and the product of its factories was \$50,000,000 last year.

Twenty national conventions have already arranged to meet in Portland during the Exposition. The City is amply provided with the finest facilities for handling large assemblies. Hotel accommodations are equal to all demands, and reasonable rates will be charged. An inn of probably 1000 rooms will be built on the Exposition Grounds for the convenience of visitors. The rapid transit facilities of Portland are the equal of those of any city in the United States, and the 200 miles of electric street railway are splendidly equipped.