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EXPOSITION — INTERNATIONAL

Portland, Oregon, U. S. A., 1905

Oregon, 1805

Oregon, 1905

Moose

Agriculture

Reindeer

Horticulture

Elk

Manufactures

Bear

Mining

Coyote

Fisheries

Cougar

Timber



Lewis and Clark, in Conference with the Indians upon the site of the City of Portland, in 1805



The City of Portland, Oregon, 1905—Population 200,000

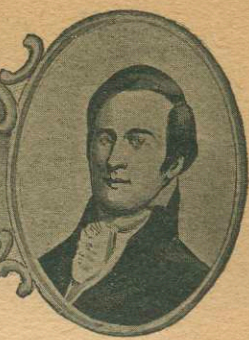
A Bulletin of the Scope and Progress of
The Lewis & Clark Centennial American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair
PORTLAND, OREGON, U. S. A., MAY 1, 1905, TO OCTOBER 31, 1905

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THE CENTENNIAL

"Where Rolls the Oregon"



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The Lewis & Clark Centennial American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair

PORTLAND, OREGON, U. S. A., MAY 1, 1905, TO OCTOBER 31, 1905

The Lewis and Clark Centennial American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair Company

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THE CENTENNIAL

HISTORICAL OF THE

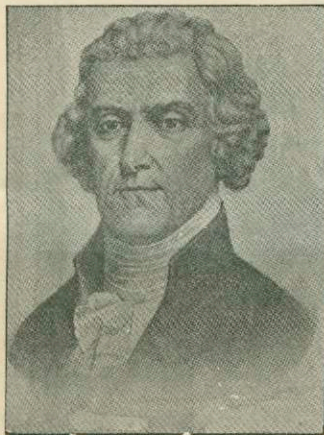
Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805

A N D

Bulletin of the Progress and Scope of the Centennial Exposition at Portland, Oregon, 1905

THE EXPEDITION

THE origin of the Lewis and Clark expedition gives strong support to the great man theory of history. Exploration of a route to the Pacific in the latitude of



Thomas Jefferson.

the United States was a long - cherished project, promoted by Jefferson alone, just as the sale of Louisiana to the United States resulted from the sudden impulse of Napoleon Bonaparte. There was an interval of 20 years between Jefferson's first efforts for such an expedition and his success in sending out Lewis and Clark. As early as December 4, 1783, he proposed an expedition to the Pacific Coast under Geo. Rogers Clark. Nothing seems to have come of this effort. But only about

two years later Jefferson was enlisting other services for the accomplishment of this pet project of his.

A few years later, in 1792, Jefferson was again promoting a scheme to achieve this end. Funds were raised by subscription, as he had proposed to the American Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia. Two men were to be equipped to ascend the Missouri, cross the Rocky Mountains and descend the nearest river to the Pacific. Meriwether Lewis and the French botanist, Andre Michaux, were selected to execute this project. But the Frenchman became involved in Genet's plottings to precipitate the West in an attack upon Louisiana, then a Spanish possession. So the expedition of exploration failed to materialize.

Jefferson's repeated efforts as a private citizen in the promotion of westward exploration had resulted only in failure. But a Government exploring expedition, however, was, in Jefferson's time, an innovation. His political principles did not admit of such. But political scruples were brushed aside when his heart was set on a project as a patriotic measure. The confidential message sent to Congress January 18, 1803, proposing a transcontinental exploration costing only a few thousand

dollars and promising nothing revolutionary would be indorsed without question. The confidential message, asking for an appropriation by Congress for the equipment of this expedition, exhibits wonderful adroitness.

Congress responded with an appropriation of \$2,500 "for the purpose of extending the external commerce of the United States." The expedition was to be primarily in the interests of science and world commerce, rather than trade with the Indian tribes.

On November 16, 1803, after the expedition had started, Jefferson wrote Lewis:

"The object of your mission is single, the direct water communication from sea to sea formed by the bed of the Missouri, and, perhaps, the Oregon."

This is a reiteration of the object of the expedition as given the formal instructions drawn up for it. The aims of the Lewis and Clark expedition were scientific and commercial, rather than political and imperial.

So the expedition of Lewis and Clark, the realization of Jefferson's idea, set in motion a series of events that has brought this Nation into a position of advantage in the commerce and international politics of the Pacific.

THE START FOR THE WEST.

The expedition, which at first numbered 30 persons, ascended the Missouri River from its mouth to Fort Mandan, north of Bismarck and Mandan, N. D., where the winter of 1804-5 was spent. Lewis and Clark then proceeded to the Three Forks of the Missouri, near the present town of Logan, Mont., thence up the Jefferson branch, across the Continental Divide to Lemhi Pass, and attempted to descend the Salmon River. Repulsed, they crossed the Bitter Root Range northward into the Bitter Root Valley, descended the valley to the mouth of Lolo Creek, followed the creek westward to the divide, crossed the range a second time, to the Clearwater River, followed down that stream to the Snake River, thence down the Snake to the Columbia, thence to the Pacific. Near the mouth of the Columbia, on Lewis and Clark River, they passed the winter of 1805-6.

On the return they retraced their steps to the mouth of the Walla Walla River, from which point they made a short cut across country to Lewiston, at the junction of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. They then practically retraced their old route across the mountains to the mouth of Lolo Creek, in the Bitter Root Valley.

There they divided their forces, Clark returning with some variation of route to the Three Forks of the Missouri, while Lewis struck out northeast across the mountains, via Hellgate and Big Blackfoot Rivers and Lewis and Clark Pass, to the Great Falls of the Missouri. At this point Captain Lewis subdivided his party, and while Sergeant Gass and a sub-party proceeded down the river with the luggage, etc., Lewis and the others made sundry explorations northwest on the headwaters of Maria's River, joining Gass later at the

hostile Indians, but two Indians were shot for stealing horses.

JEFFERSON'S VIEW OF THE RESULTS.

The explorers were warmly received by President Jefferson and Congress voted Lewis and Clark a handsome grant of public land. With what satisfaction Jefferson viewed the result of the expedition may be seen from his sixth annual message, December 2, 1806:

"The expedition of Messrs. Lewis and Clark for ex-

Dear Sir

Washington, U.S. of America. July 6. 1803.

In the journey which you are about to undertake for the discovery of the course and source of the *Missouri*, and of the most convenient water communication from thence to the Pacific ocean, your party being small, it is to be expected that you will encounter considerable dangers from the Indian inhabitants, should you escape those dangers and reach the Pacific ocean, you may find it imprudent to hazard a return the same way, and be forced to seek a passage round by sea in such vessels as you may find on the Western coast. but you will be without money, without clothes, & other necessaries; as a sufficient supply cannot be carried with you from hence. your resource in that case can only be in the credit of the U.S. for such purpose I hereby authorize you to draw on the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War & of the Navy of the U.S. according as you may find your draughts will be most negociable, for the purpose of obtaining money or necessaries for yourself & your men and I solemnly pledge the faith of the United States that these draughts shall be paid punctually at the date they are made payable. I also ask of the Councils, agents, merchants & citizens of every nation with which we have intercourse or amity, to furnish you with those supplies which your necessities may call for, assuring them of honorable and prompt retribution, and our own Consuls in foreign parts where you may happen to be, are hereby instructed & required to be aiding & assisting to you in whatsoever may be necessary for procuring your return back to the United States. And to give more entire satisfaction & confidence to those who may be disposed to aid you, I Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America, have written this letter of general credit ^{for you} with my own hand, and signed it with my name.

Thomas Jefferson

To
Capt. Meriwether Lewis

Jefferson's Letter of Credit to Lewis.

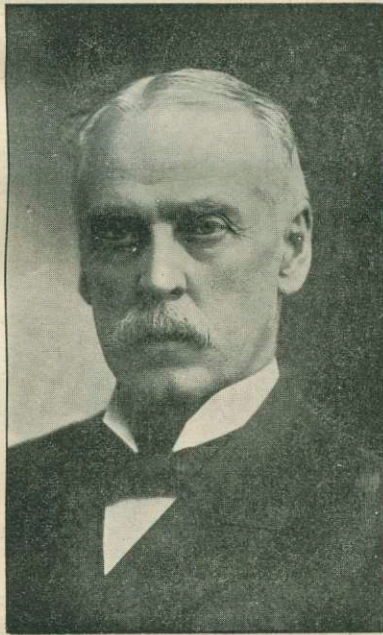
mouth of that stream. From there they floated down the Missouri to the mouth of the Yellowstone, near which they rejoined Captain Clark and party, who had crossed the Rockies from the Three Forks to the Yellowstone River, and then proceeded down that stream. United again, Lewis and Clark pursued their course down the Missouri to St. Louis, where the expedition was disbanded. It had been a journey of exceptional hardship and danger, but, strange to say, there was but one death—Sergeant John Floyd, who died near Sioux City, Ia., August 20, 1804. There was no trouble with

ploring the River Missouri and the best communication from that to the Pacific Ocean has had all the success which could have been expected. They have traced the Missouri nearly to its source, descended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, ascertained with accuracy the geography of that interesting communication across our continent, learned the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants, and it is but justice to say that Messrs. Lewis and Clark and their brave companions have, by this arduous service, deserved well of their country."

MIRACLES OF A CENTURY

Judge C. C. Goodwin, of Salt Lake, on the Lewis and Clark Exposition and the Event It Commemorates.

THE Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition, to be held at St. Louis in 1904, and the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition to be held in Portland,



HON. C. C. GOODWIN
Editor Salt Lake Tribune

Or., in 1905, should both be of especial interest to the people of the Western States of this Republic. One will bring back vividly to the mind the purchase which doubled the area of the Republic; the other will fasten the date in the minds of the people of the world when the "first low wash of waves" of pioneers that culminated in "the roll of a human sea" began.

The purchase and the taking control of the Louisiana Territory worried Mr. Jefferson a good deal. He wanted the soil, but when it came to organizing a government for the settled portion on the lower Missis-

sippi, he was much exercised. He feared there was no justification in the Constitution for doing some things it seemed necessary to do, but his work was approved by the nation and the world. When that was all accomplished then he wanted, as an act of sovereignty and for the instruction of the nation, to have the newly-purchased region explored. From the Atlantic to the Mississippi the explorations had been made, and settlements were stretched all the way, but the settlers kept within reach of their base.

But the Lewis and Clark expedition was the attempt to explore an almost unknown mighty region without any reserves or base of supplies. It was a new Xenophon march to an unknown sea. Now that the miracles of a century have been wrought, it is most proper for the present generation to honor the old pathfinder in statesmanship, Thomas Jefferson, and the intrepid, gifted Lewis and Clark, who blazed the trail from the "Father of Waters" to the world's greatest ocean.

The exposition at St. Louis will be very splendid. St. Louis is a great and rich city; the State of Missouri is a great and rich state, and the pride of the people of that state will be fully invoked to make of the exposition a mighty success. We urge every one who can to go. The visit will be filled with instruction and pleasure.

But it is much more important to all the far Western States that the Exposition at Portland be made a great

success. It is nothing for the men of the East and the South to visit St. Louis. It is but a day's journey for them. But when the Mississippi is crossed and those Eastern people turn their faces westward, the great majority of them feel much as did Lewis and Clark a hundred years ago,—they are going into uncertainty; the infinite vastness of the great West is impressed upon them and they have a secret feeling that they must be heroes to attempt a journey so hedged about with mystery and fear.

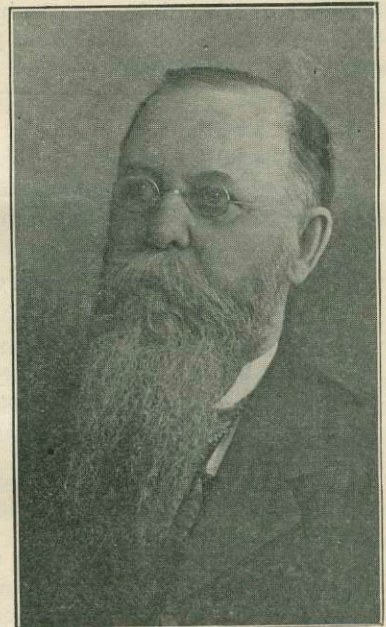
Hence all residents in this West should exert themselves to make the Portland Exposition so great that the fame of it will draw strangers to it, and when they shall have arrived, there should be such a showing offered that from it those strangers will be forced to admit that they have been provincials, that really the "Great West" is the glorious strength of the nation; that from its heights the Orient shows dimly through the mists of the great Western ocean, that this is really the place for high ideas, and great realities, the spot for youth to nurse its hopes in, the spot upon which new conquests for wealth and fame are to be made, under softer skies, amid resources that they had never dreamed of—the one place where the compass of what man may achieve is only limited by his capacity to grasp and his courage and persistence to carry through the hopes that thrill his heart and make him proud that he is an American.

C. C. GOODWIN,
Salt Lake, Utah.

In subscribing \$30,000 to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, President Corbett set the pace for public-spirited followers. The often-repeated expression that he could well afford to do so is no excuse whatever for others not doing proportionately as well, and smacks slightly of the argument of the Salurian.

Senator John H. Mitchell

United States Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, is one of the best known public men of the country, a leader in the upper house of Congress. He has served the interests of the people of the Pacific Northwest for a great number of years and there is no more earnest advocate of the benefits of the Exploration Centennial in Portland than he. In his public utterances and letters he frequently recurs to the subject and his influence will count for much in behalf of the national appropriation for the Portland Exposition.



HON. JOHN H. MITCHELL

THE CENTENNIAL

Published Exclusively in the Interests of the
Lewis and Clark Exposition

By JOHN F. KNAPP

NOTWITHSTANDING there has been other publications already issued which will no doubt be considered by the public as intending to occupy the same field as "The Centennial," yet the publisher claims for this periodical a field exclusively its own in keeping with its mission, which is to promote both at home and abroad the best interests of the great State of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest in the efforts now being made by the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition Company to celebrate most fittingly the 100th anniversary of its discovery by the illustrious explorers of whose names the company now bears.

"The Centennial" claims the distinction of being the first publication to occupy the field upon lines and for the specific purpose above set forth, viz: that solely of promoting and exploiting the exposition of 1905, both at home and abroad, without cost to the reader. Therefore, there is no price current upon this publication; it will be published periodically for free distribution through the mails to the officers of the federal administration, including the President and his cabinet, our ministers and consuls to foreign countries, and to foreign government officials, members of Congress, Governors and members of State Legislatures, to state and county commissioners of the exposition and to others whom it will be of interest as to the purpose, scope, and progress of Oregon's greatest fair at Portland in 1905. "The Centennial" is not conducted for advertising purposes, nor is it a publication to pose upon news stands at 10 cents per copy—one dollar—or \$4 per year. The free use of the columns of "The Centennial" have been proffered to the officials and committees of the Lewis and Clark Exposition Company for information of general interest to the public, concerning their progress and to aid the committees in their exploitation and promotion efforts wherever directed.

THE signing of the act of Congress financing the expedition of Lewis and Clark by President Jefferson and the issuing of his letter of credit to Captain Meriwether Lewis at Washington, D. C., July 6, 1803, was practically the initial step toward the discovery of the boundless prairies, waterways and mountainous regions of the great Pacific Northwest, which is now populated by hundreds of thousands of industrious, loving, law-abiding citizens, energetically striving to develop its hidden untold millions of mineral deposits and build up its manufacturing, agriculture and horticultural industries.

As President Jefferson gave encouragement to the great explorers in 1805 so is it to be hoped that President Roosevelt and Congress will lend a helping hand and aid the present efforts of the citizens of the great state of Oregon in a proper and fitting celebration of the 100th anniversary of its discovery by the holding of an international exposition and Oriental fair at the City of Portland in 1905.

Pre-Expo Notes

Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound
Save his own dashings—

—William Cullen Bryant.

Oregon, Washington and California contain one-third of the standing timber of the United States.

The West in 1850 produced 84,000,000 bushels of grain. In 1900 the production was 2,400,000,000 bushels.

It is estimated 5,000,000 feet of lumber will be required to construct fences, buildings, etc., of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The great trading posts of this region are San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Butte, Boise, Los Angeles and Salt Lake.

The chosen site for the Lewis and Clark Exposition is considered the most natural and picturesque of any in the near vicinity of the City of Portland.

In 1850 there were less than 2,000,000 people in the West. There are now over 21,000,000. The West now has more people than the entire United States had in 1850.

Although it is considered that more hotel accommodations will be required during the exposition, yet Portland is well equipped with fine hotels and street-car lines.

The Columbia River excursion steamers will reap a harvest during the exposition period and should come to the dock with liberal donations toward its promotion and success.

In Oregon only 16.6 per cent of the total land area is in farms; Washington, 19.9; Idaho, 5.9; Montana, 12.7; Wyoming, 13. Practically the entire area of these states is susceptible of development in agricultural and other industrial pursuits.

Of the committees just appointed by President Corbett, of the Lewis and Clark Centennial, the most important at present is that of the Legislative, Mr. A. L. Mills chairman. This committee is practically, by virtue of its duties, the one which will have in charge the promotion work of the exposition.

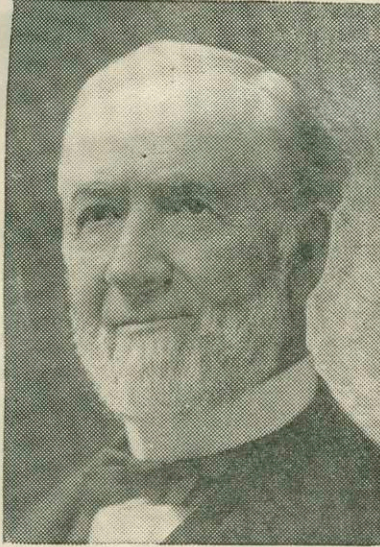
The Harriman system of railway lines could well afford a donation of \$50,000 to the success of the Lewis and Clark Centennial celebration at Portland in 1905, it will prove of inestimable benefit to the growth and prosperity of the towns along the lines of the system throughout the Northwest and increase the traffic 500 per cent for at least a year previous to and after the exposition.

While Governor Geer decided not to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of securing early action in the appropriation of \$500,000 for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, such action, it is well understood, does not disparage the fact that the Governor is heartily in accord with the popular feeling all over the state that early action should be had at the regular session when the Legislature convenes in January and that he will not be found lacking when action is necessary on his part to advance the interests of the people of the state in promoting its welfare in other states or abroad.

THE EXPOSITION

Extract from the Annual Report of President
Corbett to the Board of Commissioners.

“THE movement for an industrial exposition at Portland in 1905 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first and greatest of American explor-



HON. H. W. CORBETT
President Lewis and Clark Fair

ing expeditions, inaugurated by the Oregon Historical Society at its annual meeting in 1900, took definite shape in the incorporation, on October 12, 1901, of the Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair, with a capital of \$500,000. In submitting my first annual report to the stockholders, it is a pleasure to congratulate the people of Portland for their generous response to the call for subscriptions, and for establishing the corporation upon a solid basis. The effort called out latent energy into action, and few cities of our country have ever acquitted themselves so creditably as Portland did last fall in promoting a public enterprise.

“It was gratifying to those who from the very start had been the friends of the Exposition project, and surprising to the few who had mistaken Portland’s traditional conservatism for lack of public spirit.

“I shall digress slightly from the routine of an annual report, to discuss briefly the advantages which we shall derive from the exposition of 1905. First and foremost is the industrial and commercial development of the Pacific Coast region, and more particularly the States which, in whole or in part, comprised ‘the Oregon Country’ as it finally passed to the sovereignty of the United States, under the treaty of 1846 with Great Britain. For more than sixty years we have been advising, urging, even coaxing the world to come to us, but our efforts have been rewarded by only a limited share of its surplus population and working capital. ‘Nature has displayed here her most magnificent powers, and our country has more than its full share of natural advantages.’

“Our facilities for commercial enterprise are most decided as the rapidly increasing commerce of the great Pacific lies at our very door.

“Without dilating upon the great importance of this territory as an appendage to the Federal Union, before the Provisional Government and after it, in Congress

and out of Congress, in the ‘50s, in the ‘60s, in the ‘70s, in the ‘80s, in the ‘90s, and in the first year of this century, we have extended the welcoming hand to settler and capitalist, and pointed out to them the opportunities our country offers to industry, energy and enterprise. We have extended every means within our power to attract immigration and capital, but our progress has been but slow and ours is still the wonderful distinction of being the least developed of the world’s hospitable regions, while the East and the Middle West, and even the South, have pushed forward with astonishing rapidity. Having the grandest agricultural section in the world we are hardly out of the pastoral stage of our existence. In 1890 the agricultural products of Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming were valued at \$132,098,275, or about 5 per cent of the total of the United States. What the figures were for 1900 I am unable to state, as the census returns for agriculture have not been fully published. It is probable, however, that while our aggregate production greatly increased in the ten years ending with 1900, our relative standing was not so materially changed as desired.

“The Northwest, in consequence of its location on the Pacific and its advantages of exchange in product between this portion of our country and the Orient, will change the commercial activity from the former one of diminutive character to that of a great commercial highway of nations and transfer the trade from the slow progress of the sailing ships to the Indian trade, and from the Suez canal, to the route across the American continent and thence across the Atlantic to Europe. This can not do otherwise than to enlarge our commercial dealings with the Orient, as well as with European nations, making America the great entrepot and storehouse through which commerce is to find its way, and the great financial institutions of the world will be established and located within the borders of the United States.

“Space will not allow me to give in detail the advanced civilization that has taken place in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, and the Northwest, and the British possessions on the North, and California and New Mexico on the south, suffice to say that its advancement is phenomenal, unsurpassed in its grandeur and its progress indicates its future great destiny in trade, commerce, manufacturing, industrial pursuits, refinement, and in the rest of civilization.

“A word in conclusion: Let us view our proposed Exposition in its true aspect. It will be the first Fair of National import ever held in a relatively new and practically undeveloped country, and the first held on the outer fringe of a continent with a sparse population on three sides and the ocean on the other side. It will be the first exposition to be held for the primary purpose of peopling unoccupied areas, or virgin soil and forest, and promoting industrial development for coming generations. It is the only centennial exposition that can ever be held in honor of an addition to the American domain that has resulted from discovery and exploration. In the very nature of things the country itself must be on exhibition, must be the chief attraction. It is our country in all its grandeur, beauty, and productiveness that will draw the visitor from the East, not architectural extravagances, nor machinery in huge piles. Let us then make, of our mountains, rivers, forests, magnificent bands of cattle, grains, grasses, fruits, dairy products.”

LEGISLATIVE ROSTER

OF THE WESTERN STATES, 1903

STATE OF OREGON

HON. GEO. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor
Salem, Oregon

Senators

E. M. Croisan, r., Salem
Squire Farrar, r., Salem
M. A. Miller, r., Lebanon
W. H. Hobson, r., Stayton
W. Kuykendall, r., Eugene
A. C. Marsters, r., Roseburg
Robert A. Booth, r., Eugene
T. M. Dimmick, r., Marshfield
E. V. Carter, r., Ashland
J. N. Williamson, r., Prineville

John D. Daly, r., Corvallis
W. Tyler Smith, r., Sheridan
B. F. Mulkey, r., Monmouth
W. A. Howe, r., Carlton
George C. Brownell, r., Oregon City
W. H. Wehrung, union, Hillsboro
Alex. Sweek, cit-d-peo-union, Portland
Herbert Holman, r., Portland
Henry E. McGinn, r., Portland
James E. Hunt, citizens, Portland

Geo. T. Myers, r., Portland
F. P. Mays, cit., Portland
A. C. Smith, cit., Portland
C. W. Fulten, r., Astoria
T. H. Johnston, r., Dufur
W. W. Steiwer, r., Fossil
Walter M. Pierce, d., Pendleton
C. L. Smith, d., Pendleton
Justus Wade, d.,-peo., Summerville
John L. Rand, r., Baker City

Republicans, 21; Democrats, 3; Citizens, 3; Union, 1; Citizens-Democratic-Peoples-Union, 1; Democratic-Peoples, 1.

Representatives

Frank Davey, r., Salem
A. M. LaFollett, r., Brooks
Ed. T. Judd, r., Aumsville
Thos. B. Kay, r., Salem
J. D. Simmons, r., Monitor
Samuel R. Claypool, d., Lebanon
W. R. Bilyeu, d., Albany
F. D. Cornett, r., Albany
I. N. Edwards, r., Junction City
L. T. Harris, r., Eugene
J. M. Shelley, r., Eugene
Ira B. Riddle, r., Riddle
Willis Kramer, d., Myrtle Creek
Schiller B. Hermann, r., Myrtle Point
R. D. Hume, r., Gold Beach
W. C. Hale, r., Grants Pass
Miles Contrell, d., Jacksonville
John D. Olwell, d., Central Point
J. M. Hansbrough, r., Roseburg
Marion Hayden, r., Alsea

G. L. Hawkins, r., Independence
B. F. Jones, r., Toledo
B. C. Miles, r., Newberg
Chas. V. Galloway, d., McMinnville
B. L. Eddy, r., Tillamook
D. M. C. Gault, r., Hillsboro
Charles Hines, r., Forest Grove
B. F. Purdy, r., Gaston
C. G. Huntley, r., Oregon City
Han Paulsen, r., George
H. A. Webster, r., Clackamas
Charles W. Nottingham, r., Portland
A. A. Bailey, r., Portland
William W. Banks, r., Portland
S. B. Cobb, r., Portland
H. J. Fisher, r., Portland
John Gill, r., Portland
C. W. Hodson, r., Portland
W. R. Hudson, r., Bridal Veil
J. S. Hutchinson, r., Portland

Willard N. Jones, r., Portland
Dan J. Malarkey, r., Portland
Geo. M. Orton, r., Portland
Sanderson Reed, r., Portland
C. W. Carnahan, r., Astoria
John Hahn, cit., Astoria
M. Both, r., Rainier
R. A. Emmitt, r., Keno
J. N. Burgess, r., Bake Oven
N. Whealdon, r., The Dalles
Gilbert W. Phelps, r., Heppner
H. C. Adams, r., Weston
W. M. Blakley, d., Pendleton
J. A. Burleigh, d., Enterprise
T. N. Murphy, d., La Grande
J. H. Robbins, d., Sumpter
E. H. Test, d., Ontario
C. A. Danneman, r., Clem
R. J. Ginn, r., Moro
C. P. Johnson, r., John Day

Republicans, 48; Democrats, 11; Citizens, 1.

STATE OF UTAH

HON. HEBER N. WELLS, Governor
Salt Lake City

Senators

H. S. Larsen
Alonzo G. Barber
J. G. M. Barnes
David McKay
Edward M. Allison

J. R. Murdock
Hoyt Sherman
S. H. Love
Geo. N. Lawrence

Wm. N. Williams
Simon Bamberger
Henry Gardner
C. E. Loose

Geo. C. Whitmore
C. P. Larsen
A. B. Lewis
Harden Bennion

Representatives

F. W. Fishburn
Thomas H. Merrill
David R. Roberts
Willis Johnson
William W. Hall
Robert McKinnon
Mary G. Coulter
Amaa S. Condon
Archibald McFarland
John C. Child
James A. Anderson
David Stoker

William Spry
Heber A. Smith
James W. Cahoon
Thomas Hull
John J. Stewart
Daniel McRae
Albert L. Hamlin
Willard Done
Albert Nass
James N. Hasham
Charles Brink
Edward P. Evans

James B. Wilson
John Q. Stone
George Austin
Stephen L. Chipman
Charles A. Tietjen
R. Colton
George H. Adams
William Metcalf
Lorenzo Peterson
Edwin C. Lee
Joseph E. Johnson

Alma Molyneux
Asa R. Hawley
Charles W. Watts
William H. Barrett
William E. White
Willie E. Robieon
Alfred Luther
Morgan Richards, Jr.
David H. Morris
Joel H. Johnson
Wayne H. Redd

STATE OF WASHINGTON

HON. J. H. McBRIDE, Governor

Olympia, Wash.

Senators

M. E. Stansell, r., Rice
George J. Hurley, r., Republic
Warren W. Tolman, d., Spokane
Herman D. Crow, r., Spokane
Stanley Hallett, d., Medical Lake
Will G. Graves, d., Spokane
Huber Rasher, d., Spokane
Dr. G. B. Wilson, r., Pullman
Oscar E. Hailey, r., Oakesdale
Ed. Baumeister, r., Asotin
Oliver T. Cornwall, Walla Walla
W. P. Reser, d., Walla Walla
J. P. Sharp, r., Ellensburg
Gottlieb Garber, d., Reardan

A. J. Splawn, d., North Yakima
George H. Baker, r., Goldendale
E. M. Rands, r., Vancouver
H. E. McKenney, r., Kelso
John T. Welch, r., South Bend
J. R. Welty, r., Chehalis
J. R. O'Donnell, r., Elma
A. S. Ruth, r., Olympia
Grant C. Angle, r., Shelton
Cyrus F. Clapp, r., Port Townsend
C. L. Stewart, r., Puyallup
Edward S. Hamilton, r., Tacoma
Stanton Warburton, r., Tacoma
Lincoln Davis, r., Tacoma

S. M. LeCrone, r., Tacoma
Dr. J. J. Smith, r., Enumclaw
A. T. Van de Vanter, r., Duwamish
Orville A. Tucker, r., Fremont
Andrew Hemrich, r., Seattle
Wm. Hickman Moore, d., Seattle
W. G. Potts, r., Seattle
Richard M. Kinnear, r., Seattle
E. B. Palmer, r., Seattle
T. B. Sumner, r., Everett
S. T. Smith, r., Marysville
Emerson Hammer, r., Sedro-Woolley
W. R. Moultray, r., Whatcom
John Earles, d., Fairhaven

Representatives

M. J. Maloney, d., Marcus
Jerry Cooney, d., Springdale
P. J. Quinn, d., Spokane
J. J. Fitzgerald, d., Spokane
Walter A. Stark, r., Spokane
Walker A. Henry, r., Spokane
S. A. Wells, r., Spokane
E. C. Whitney, r., Spokane
A. J. Reise, d., Spokane
John Gray, d., Spokane
Jos B. Lindsley, r., Spokane
Dana Childs, d., Spokane
E. J. Durham, r., Colton
C. L. Mackenzie, d., Colfax
Dr. J. A. Dix, r., Garfield
G. M. Witter, r., Thornton
G. W. Peaslee, r., Clarkston
W. L. Howell, d., Pomeroy
C. Knobloch, r., Dayton
John B. Wilson, r., Walla Walla
E. M. Denton, r., Waitsburg
A. Frank Kees, r., Walla Walla
W. T. Muse, d., Connell
Geo. W. Bassett, r., Washtucna
J. E. Howard, r., Davenport
Dr. J. I. Pogue, r., Alma
John Raymer, d., Reardan
W. F. Haynes, r., Hayod
Ed. G. Dickson, r., Ellensburg
R. B. Wilson, r., Ellensburg
Wm. H. Hare, r., North Yakima
Robert Dunn, r., North Yakima

Wm. Coate, r., Trout Lake
J. M. Stevenson, r., Cacades
Glenn N. Ranck, r., Vancouver
A. H. Parcel, r., Vancouver
E. S. Collins, r., Ostrander
Jos. G. Megler, r., Brookfield
W. R. Williams, r., South Bend
H. H. Martin, r., Centralia
J. A. Vaness, r., Winlock
H. G. Ellis, r., Chehalis
C. A. King, r., Olympia
G. W. Hopp, r., Tumwater.
E. B. Benn, r., Aberdeen
L. H. Brewer, r., Montesano.
R. L. Philbrick, r., Hoquiam.
G. B. Gunderson, r., Shelton
W. L. Thompson, r., Sidney
L. B. Hastings, r., Port Townsend
Capt. W. Delanty, r., Port Townsend
James Palmer, r., Port Angeles
Dr. S. W. Roberts, r., Fairfax
Dr. J. H. Corliss, r., Sumner
Mark White, r., Lake City
E. R. York, r., Tacoma
J. H. Easterday, r., Tacoma
Fred Eidermiller, r., Tacoma
N. B. McNichol, r., Tacoma
S. A. Crandall, r., Tacoma
Jos. B. Lingerman, r., Tacoma
Wm. H. Fletcher, r., Tacoma
W. H. Clark, r., Vashon
M. M. Morrill, r., Kent.

W. W. Brown, r., Black Diamond
Wm. A. Carle, r., Georgetown
Geo. W. Tibbetts, r., Issaquah
Edgar C. Raine, r., Bellevue
Dr. C. S. Emory, r., Ballard
F. W. Comstock, r., Seattle
Louis Levy, r., Seattle
Irving T. Cole, r., Seattle
James Weir, r., Seattle
Geo. W. Dilling, r., Seattle
Geo. W. Jeffries, r., Seattle
Chas. S. Gleason, r., Seattle
Joseph Lyons, r., Seattle
Wm. H. Lewis, r., Seattle
Reuben W. Jones, r., Seattle
H. Johnston, r., Everett
N. J. Craigue, r., Everett
Jos. Ferguson, r., Arlington
B. H. Morgan, r., Snohomish
K. P. Frostad, r., Utsalady
Dr. E. E. Butler, r., Anacortes
N. J. Molstad, r., Mt. Vernon
Patrick McCoy, d., Edison
Wm. H. Thacker, r., Friday Harbor
Fenton Merrill, r., Lawrence
T. A. Hunter, r., Blaine
N. L. Griffin, r., Fairhaven
Chas. I. Roth, r., Whatcom
Jas. T. Johnson, d., Republic
M. E. Field, r., Stehekin

STATE OF WYOMING

HON. DeFOREST RICHARDS, Governor

Cheyenne

Senators

C. W. Bramel
John McGill
W. H. Frazee
Atwood C. Thomas
L. G. Davis

H. Hansen
W. C. Henry
John T. Williams
John W. Rogers
William Madden

W. J. Thom
Charles A. Guernsey
Palmer J. Black
William R. Schnitger
G. E. Abbott

Patrick Sullivan
E. R. Dinwiddle
M. E. Harvey
J. W. Hawk

George Osmond
E. E. Levers
William Laurie
Charles A. Badgette

Representatives

Jerome S. Atherley
Francis S. King
C. D. Oviatt
C. M. Gregory
William Maxwell
J. M. Hoge
Byron Sessions
C. E. Hayden
W. P. Sleeper
Charles E. Smiley

Samuel Dickinson
J. J. Rowen
L. E. Vivion
W. J. Russell
Lyman B. Cooper
Henry T. Gray
Joseph R. Slaughter
Russell Uhler
Leroy Salisbury
W. K. Somers

James M. Graham
Martin McGrath
J. M. Hornecker
Thomas G. Smith
Richard Young
S. A. Bristol
P. S. Cook
W. C. Curtis
William C. Deming
William Dubois

George H. Gilland
R. N. Matson
Frank C. Lyons
Allen Laughlin
W. D. Robertson
Scott K. Snively
S. H. Hardin
G. B. Stroud
J. B. Young
Soren Larsen

A. P. Bugas
D. A. Preston
A. W. Stoner
Joseph Black
C. W. Lee
C. J. Early
L. D. Jackson
Richard Hardman
Geo. W. Snow
John Nolan
J. T. Bowker

THE CENTENNIAL STATE OF KANSAS

HON. W. H. BAILEY, Governor
Topeka

John Francis
U. B. Sharpless
Dan Campbell
William Baird
T. C. Honnell
S. E. Brown
J. B. Adams
S. H. Brandon
E. G. Crocker
E. B. Schermerhorn
T. E. Adair
W. B. Lockwood
W. H. Wyckoff
O. F. Lewis
C. A. Fisher
Cyrus Leland
G. J. Barker
W. B. Stubbs
T. P. Hawkins
W. S. Finley
W. S. Jenks
G. W. Schmidt
George Tucker
U. S. Grffin
M. A. Wilson
W. M. Spear
F. H. Brown
Walter Van Treba
J. E. Evans
O. C. Billings
L. B. McKee

F. H. Pralle
J. O. Whistler
E. F. Andrews
George T. Hayden
J. M. Nation
J. H. Stavely
J. T. Pringle
J. W. Dunn
F. M. Emmons
J. B. Betts
J. D. Sims
A. F. Williams
J. N. Dolly
G. E. Woodhouse
William Murdock
Fred Friar
S. S. Kirkpatrick
J. L. Martin
E. A. Enright
Harry Perkins
C. O. Hugos
C. N. Peck
J. L. King
C. B. Kirtland
P. J. Galle
Robert Daugherty
John W. Adams
A. C. Husey
A. S. Hinsell
E. G. Farris
J. A. Jeffries

John A. Burk
R. C. Hutcheson
J. M. Kinkel
E. R. Watkins
A. J. Godchalk
H. O'Donnell
A. G. Mead
J. H. Hill
J. B. Taylor
S. L. Linton
A. E. Cramer
C. M. Beason
J. K. Bard
A. B. Jones
A. Law
C. B. Jones
W. M. Martin
Sherman Williams
Willis Johnson
J. F. Jones
J. C. Starr
W. N. Kinnison
E. E. Robins
L. D. Einsel
R. B. Campbell
R. C. Mendenhall
Albert Sarbach
F. D. Pollock
F. W. Bevington
W. H. Weldon
F. M. Hollenbeck

James Hunter
B. P. Waggener
P. W. Gobel
John McLaughlin
T. Jenson
J. B. Lynn
S. A. Bowman
W. T. Harris
John McKee
Parker Parish
Henry Langfield
John Schuyler
S. I. Hale
H. C. Walker
D. F. Tatum
C. E. Roughton
J. W. Chandler
D. T. McIntire
George H. Tannehill
G. Johnson
John Focke
F. H. Smith
D. E. Books
D. B. King
C. V. Kost
H. H. Tiptin
Harry Broadbent
O. G. Ballard
Ross Perkins
J. A. Bucklin

STATE OF COLOARDO

HON. J. H. PEABODY, Governor
Denver

Senators

J. Frank Adams
John A. Rush
Theodore McGuire
W. H. Adams
Casimero Barela
W. L. Clayton
G. V. Copp
F. F. Graves
B. L. Jefferson

Hume Lewis
F. A. Moore
H. L. Roberts
H. H. Seldomridge
E. T. Taylor
C. B. Ward
L. R. West
S. I. Hallett
M. Z. Farwell

James Owens
Jesse F. McDonald
William Drake
William A. Hill
James B. Dick
John Ewing
Horace DeLong
W. S. Buckley
John Kennedy

Webster Ballinger
Frank R. Wood
Samuel V. Newell
Frank Pryor
Arthur Cornforth
L. G. Campbell
Fred W. Bailey
Charles D. Griffith
Gerald Hughes

Representatives

Lewis S. Riley
George D. Dulin
Celestine Garcia
John B. Meserve
C. A. Chamberlin
J. C. Sanchez
W. A. Warner
E. N. Cook
D. V. Meikeljohn
J. B. Sanford
John F. Fleming
J. A. Richmond
W. S. Whinnery
John B. Stephens
Cyrus W. Dolph
L. L. Atkins
Frank W. Frewen

C. M. Kinsey
J. A. McLeod
J. F. Church
G. E. Whyte
F. E. Kimball
George H. Van Horn
J. M. Madrid
A. B. Hoyt
C. M. Ryan
W. B. Gobin
P. M. Keen
W. C. Slawson
J. K. Shireman
R. G. Breckenridge
Charles A. Cooper
H. C. Watson

Charles Davis
G. Hillyer
S. W. Jones
Jesse R. Mohler
Daniel Delaney
Harvey E. Garman
Charles E. Stubbs
Dr. Henry Paul
M. J. Madden
J. J. Marron
Dennis Murto
Max Morris
Samuel W. Belford
Mrs. Alice M. Ruble
W. M. Dinkel
J. M. McDougall

James Pace
Roselle Haskins
C. H. McArthur
Fred Mulqueen
Michael White
W. A. Taylor
James Lyttle
T. E. Munson
B. C. Hilliard
G. B. Weir
M. J. Moore
M. M. Smith
Henry Kneisel
A. D. McKenzie
W. H. Kelley
Ramon Aguilar

STATE OF MISSOURI

HON. J. H. DOCKERY, Governor

Jefferson City

Senators

M. R. K. Biggs
John L. Bradley
Nick M. Bradley
Thomas J. Buchanan
Chas. W. Clarke
John P. Collins
Emert A. Dowell

Frank Costello
Frank H. Farris
Emmett B. Fields
H. Clay Heather
Jesse L. Jewell
William B. Kinealy
George T. Lee

Frank M. McDavid
Hugh McIndoe
John C. McKinley
A. R. McNatt
John E. Marshall
Ernest D. Martin
Buell L. Matthews

John F. Morton
David Nelson
Thos. L. Rubey
John Sartoris
Wm. J. Schoenlaub
Chas. A. Smita

William E. Stubbs
William P. Sullivan
Lawrence A. Vories
Charles J. Walker
John D. Young
E. M. Zevely

Representatives

John M. Atkinson
Frank T. Baker
Edward Barton
Absalom Bear
Lewis P. Beaty
John Beckert Jr.
Giles Roland
Wm. H. Booth
J. H. Bothwell
J. M. Brasher
J. W. Britain
Larkin E. Brown
R. H. Brown
G. N. A. Burkhardt
John C. Byrd
Jos. W. Caldwell
Wm. J. Callender
Jno. W. Campbell
W. P. Carr
John E. Carter
Machiel E. Casey
Arthur Chapman
N. C. Chasteen
Green Clay
Edward B. Clements
Jas. M. Cuffman
Chas. J. Couden
Richard J. Collins

Newlan Conkling
Wm. S. Connor
John W. Coy
S. W. Creson
John T. Crisp
Thomas W. Crow
James F. Davidson
Oliver O. Davis
Joseph T. Davison
J. L. Davisson
Frank L. Dawson
John J. Declue
R. H. Denny
Herman R. Dietrich
E. P. Dorris
Albert B. Duncan
Joseph Dunklin
G. B. Pence
Samuel T. Earixson
Charles E. Elliott
William P. Elmer
J. W. Farley
Sidney D. Frost
Isaac M. Galbraith
A. E. L. Gardner
James C. Gillespy
Jasper N. Gipson
Edwin E. Goebel

Samuel M. Gracy
Richard M. Graham
Robert L. Hains
Thomas L. Harper
Oscar L. Haydon
Charles A. Hays
J. W. Hensley
Arthur G. Hildreth
Jno. C. Horn
Peter H. Huck
Othniel B. Hudson
Voltaire V. Ing
Joab F. January
Chas. E. Kiefner
Louis N. Kimrey
E. M. Kirkham
Hubert S. Kronck
John F. Leahy
Jos. R. Lee
William G. Lee
Thos. J. Leonard
E. S. Lett
Howard Lindsay
Wm. H. Locker
Wm. R. Logan
J. M. Long
Benj. Luig
Jas. T. Lynam

Jno. W. McClellan
Robert L. McKee
I. V. McPherson
Dorah E. Maples
Alexander D. Morris
Peter Moser
Marion A. Murphy
John V. Nebel
C. A. Newton
Karl D. Norvell
John O'Donnell
Walter H. Odneal
Samuel F. O'Fallon
Joseph D. Officer
Robert Burett Oliver
John G. Parkinson
William S. Pelts
Alonzo S. Prather
William H. Prewitt
Paul J. Purdy
Horace D. Quigg
J. W. Reinmiller
Elmer L. Riley
Ferdinand G. Risk
R. M. Rubottom
John A. Sartin
Colin M. Selph
Joseph B. Shelby

Charles S. Shepherd
George J. Sieber
H. J. Simmons
Richard Smith
Edw. P. Spangler
Peter Moser
George J. Stampfli
George W. Steele
Charles D. Stewart
John H. Stumberg
Joe Tapley
John W. Terrill
Albert R. Thomson
Louis J. Tichacek
J. P. Tracey
T. A. Vernon
Thos. L. Viles
Henry Vosholl
David Wallace
Homa H. Weaver
J. T. Wells
J. W. Reinmiller
Lon B. Williams
Harney H. Willisie
Lee T. Witty
John A. Woods
Anderson J. Wray
Geo. S. Young

STATE OF NEBRASKA

HON. JOHN H. MICKEY, Governor

Lincoln

Sonators

Charles I. Norris
J. L. Young
Charles Marshal
Geo. L. Sheldon
George Mederith
Mathew A. Hall
Robert B. Howell

Charles L. Saunders
Joseph Hall
William P. Warner
James T. Brady
B. W. Reynolds
J. N. Alden
W. A. Way

C. J. Coffee
W. C. Brown
M. L. Fries
Aaron Wall
W. H. Harrison
J. H. Umstead
Shelby Hastings

Richard O'Neill
P. F. Bechtol
L. M. Pemberton
C. D. Anderson
W. H. Jennings
Robert J. Sloan

J. M. Cox
George L. Day
J. C. Hodge
Frank Dean
D. H. Hasty
W. D. Giffin

Representatives

W. H. Hogrefe
Cass Jones
H. S. Belden
W. H. Wilson
J. M. Cravens
J. W. Kerns
G. S. Christy
C. C. Reed
E. Good
Job Cassell
R. W. Jones
M. L. Fredericks
W. Delles Dernier
George H. Spurlock
Samuel Startzer
D. W. Gilbert
W. T. Nelson
W. B. Ten Eyck
Thomas C. Shelly
E. N. Moreman, Jr.
Peter Mangold

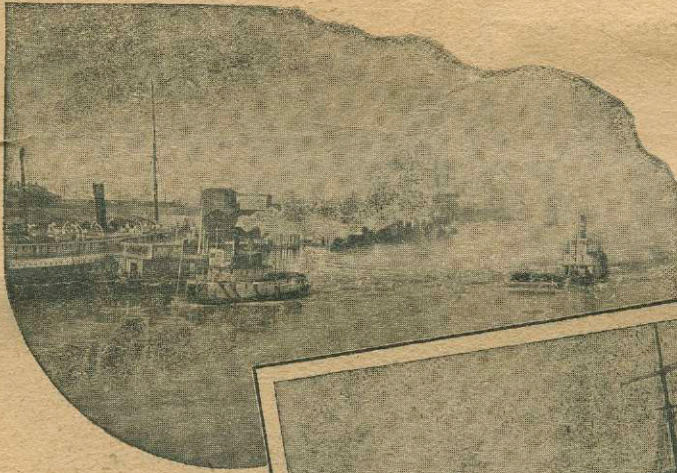
J. H. Riggs
F. W. Koetter
J. A. C. Kennedy
Frank Jahnel
William G. Sears
W. G. Harrison
Joseph Roberts
George L. Loomis
Chris. Shinstock
C. J. Weyborg
F. M. Gregg
S. P. Miksell
N. M. Nelson
F. E. Anderson
J. R. Herron
Frank Jouvenat
T. F. Hemminger
T. F. Memminger
D. O. Becher
E. E. Felers
J. G. Dobry

W. J. Harman
J. J. Vlasek
C. C. Golwick
John Kaveny
S. S. Atwood
John McLain
John S. Mockett, Jr.
J. M. McClay
H. C. N. Burgess
C. J. Warner
J. G. Holliett
Curtis W. Ribble
Delber A. Stetson
S. S. Spier
W. E. Robbin
J. H. Ramsey
Herschell Smith
J. E. Mendenhall
Harvey Ford
B. B. Cropsey
Peter Egganburger

I. N. Trask
H. M. Detrick
William Meradith
C. H. Hoy
W. T. Thompson
A. V. Cunningham
Charles Anderson
George C. Fishback
P. A. Caldwell
John Muisck
Charles Hunter
W. G. Sadler
F. A. Sweezy
G. L. Rouse
H. E. Ferrar
Soren M. Fries
William P. Thorp
W. N. Coats
E. M. Waring

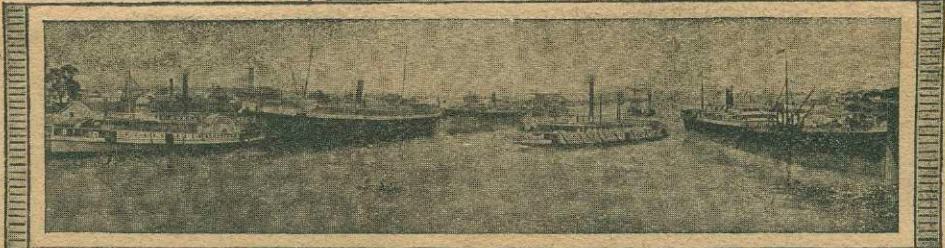
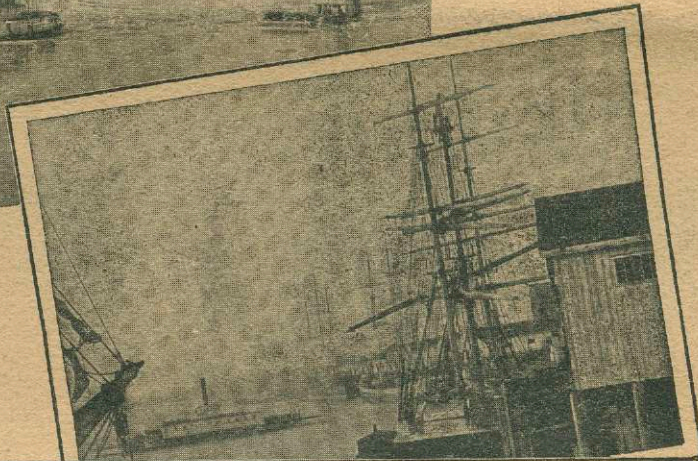
J. A. Douglas
David Hanna
Frank Currie
G. C. McAllister
A. E. Bartoo
A. H. Copey
J. J. Tooley
E. H. Kittle
J. H. Davis
Oscar Knox
George E. Bacon
Vic Anderson
C. W. Gishwiller
D. A. McCulloch
J. S. Johnson
E. B. Perry
J. E. Hathorn
Geo. C. Junkin
W. Shipley

Views of the Harbor of Portland, Oregon, U. S. A.

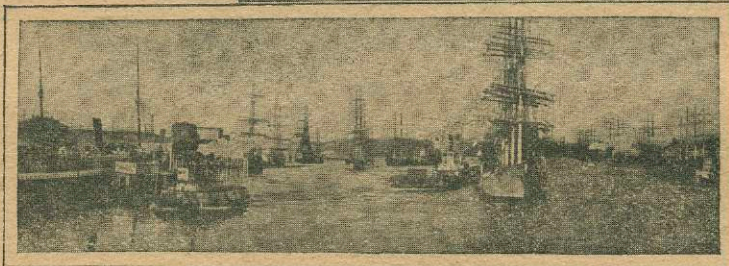
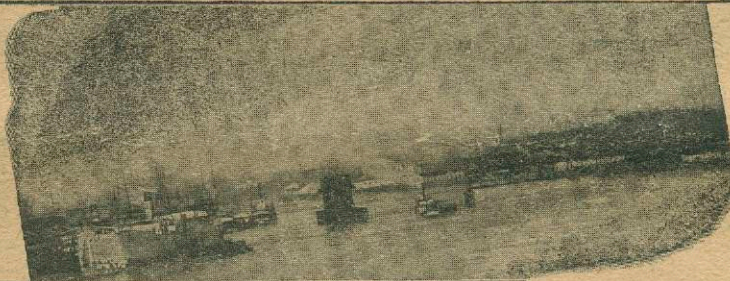


WILLAMETTE AND
COLUMBIA RIVER FLEET
OF BOATS

DOZENS OF GRAIN CARRIERS
FROM ALL WORLD
PORTS



OUTER HARBOR
SHOWING SOME OF
THE GREAT
PACIFIC LINERS
WHICH FREQUENT
THE HARBOR



THE STEEL RAILROAD
BRIDGE

THE GRAIN AND
LUMBER FLEET