





*Illinois Buildings at the Lewis and Clark Exposition*

The  
Report of the Illinois Commission  
to the  
Lewis and Clark Exposition



STATEMENT  
OF THE WORK  
OF THE ILLI-  
NOIS COMMISSION TO  
THE LEWIS AND CLARK  
EXPOSITION, HELD  
AT PORTLAND,  
OREGON, JUNE FIRST  
TO OCTOBER FIF-  
TEENTH, NINETEEN  
HUNDRED AND FIVE



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*The Illinois Commission to the Lewis and Clark Exposition*

# The Illinois Commission to the Lewis and Clark Exposition

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Vice-President . . . . . RICHARD E. CORIGAN  
Corresponding Secretary . . . . . REUBEN R. TIFFANY  
Executive Commissioner . . . . . FRED H. HAND



## ..Commissioners..

RICHARD E. CORIGAN . . . . . Chicago  
FRED H. HAND . . . . . Cambridge  
P. A. PETERSON . . . . . Rockford  
FRANK L. SHUP . . . . . Newton  
J. W. STIPES . . . . . Champaign  
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REUBEN R. TIFFANY . . . . . Freeport





*Hon. Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois*

# REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS COMMISSION TO THE LEWIS *and* CLARK EXPOSITION

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To His Excellency, the Hon. Charles S. Deneen  
Governor of the State of Illinois



URING the session of the Forty-fourth General Assembly of the State of Illinois an act entitled "An Act to provide for the participation of the State of Illinois in the Lewis and Clark Centennial and American-Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair," was passed, and on the 17th day of March, 1905, was approved by Your Excellency. The act bore an emergency clause, and at once became law. This act, after reciting that the Lewis and Clark Centennial and American-Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair was about to be held at Portland, Oregon, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by the expedition commanded by Captains Merriweather Lewis and William Clark and that it was fitting that the State of Illinois should be properly represented at said exposition, by its first section appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for the Illinois headquarters at said exposition, and for making an exhibit of the resources, commercial advantages, educational progress and other interests and industries of the State of Illinois at said exposition. This appropriation was divided into three funds: ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as might be necessary, for the erection of a State building and furnishing the same; ten thousand dollars to be used for the preparation of exhibits and maintenance; and five thousand dollars for the actual expenses of the commissioners while engaged in the business of the Commission.

The law provided that seven commissioners, five of whom should be of the party casting the largest vote and two from the party casting the next largest vote at the last general election, should constitute



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the Illinois Commission to the Lewis and Clark Centennial and American-Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair, and that this Commission should be appointed by Your Excellency within twenty days after the passage of the act, said Commission to have charge of the interests of the State of Illinois and its citizens in the preparation and exhibition at said exposition of all matters tending to advance the interests, reputation and prosperity of the State. In accordance with the provisions of the act Your Excellency appointed the following commissioners to the exposition: Cyrus Thompson, Belleville; P. A. Peterson, Rockford; J. W. Stipes, Champaign; Reuben R. Tiffany, Freeport; Fred H. Hand, Cambridge; Frank L. Shup, Newton, and Richard E. Corigan, Chicago, all of whom accepted the appointment and are at this date members of the Commission.

Upon the request of Your Excellency, the first meeting of the Commission was held at Springfield on the 11th day of April, 1905 at which meeting the law under which the Commission was to act, the character of the building it was to erect, the nature of the exhibit to be made, and the work of the Commission, were generally discussed, after which a temporary organization was perfected by the election of Cyrus Thompson temporary chairman, and Reuben R. Tiffany temporary secretary. At this meeting the Commission touched in a tentative way upon all material questions involved in its work, and adjourned to meet one week later at Springfield, at which time its permanent organization was to be perfected and its policy definitely decided.

At the meeting held on April 19th Cyrus Thompson was elected president of the Commission, Richard E. Corigan vice-president, Reuben R. Tiffany corresponding secretary, and Fred H. Hand financial secretary and executive commissioner. Rules governing the deliberations of the Commission were adopted and the following standing committees were appointed by the president:



*Home of Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, Illinois*

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To the  
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Grounds and Buildings . . . . .	STIPES, SHUP, HAND
Furnishings and Decorations . . . . .	PETERSON, CORIGAN, TIFFANY
Exhibits and Illinois Exhibitors . . . . .	HAND, STIPES, PETERSON
Auditing Committee . . . . .	PETERSON, SHUP, TIFFANY
Transportation . . . . .	CORIGAN, HAND, STIPES
Printing and Publicity . . . . .	SHUP, TIFFANY, STIPES
Reception and Ceremonies . . . . .	HAND, PETERSON, CORIGAN
Information . . . . .	TIFFANY, SHUP, CORIGAN

The first named in each instance is chairman of the committee.

Under the rules the president was a member of all committees.

Less than two months intervened between the time of the appointment of the Commission and the opening of the exposition. No other commission which had represented the State of Illinois at a similar exposition had been given so short a time in which to prepare, and but one other had received so small an appropriation. It was apparent to the Commission that it would be impossible to erect an elaborate building and properly furnish the same with the appropriation of ten thousand dollars. It having been suggested that the home of Mr. Lincoln, which is now owned by the State of Illinois, not only would be an appropriate State building, but by reason of its great historical interest and the sentiment connected therewith as the only home ever owned by the great President, would necessarily appeal strongly to the people of the Pacific Coast and others who might visit the exposition and who had not had an opportunity of seeing the original home at Springfield, the Commission at its first meeting visited the building and examined it thoroughly with a view to its possibilities for the purpose suggested, and were unanimously of the opinion that it would satisfactorily answer the requirements of a State building if some suitable arrangement were made to provide for its lack of porches and thereby furnish a place for rest, eating lunches and the meeting of friends upon the grounds assigned to Illinois. Press comments and letters received from the public indicated that the selection of the Lincoln Home as the Illinois State Building would meet with general approval, and at the next meeting it was determined that the Lincoln Home should be reproduced as the Illinois State Building, and Mr. James M. White, architect, of Champaign, Illinois, was retained to prepare the plans and specifications for an

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exact reproduction of the Home, correct in every detail. A design submitted by Mr. Victor A. Matteson, architect, of La Salle, Illinois, for the Rest Pavilion to be erected adjoining the Lincoln Home, was also adopted, and Mr. Matteson was authorized to prepare plans and specifications for the pavilion. The Building Committee was instructed to go to Portland as soon as these plans and specifications were perfected, select a site and let the contract for the erection of the buildings.

On the 30th day of April the Building Committee, with the exception of Mr. Hand, whose time was entirely taken up as chairman of the Committee on Exhibits, and whose place on the Building Committee was taken by the president of the Commission, left for Portland. This committee was received and treated most courteously by the management of the exposition. Numerous sites were submitted for its approval, none of which were completely satisfactory, and upon this fact being made known to the Exposition management additional grounds were leased by it, buildings removed, and one of the most beautiful and commanding situations on the exposition grounds was assigned to this State. These grounds were at the corner of Gray Boulevard and Lincoln Avenue, named in honor of the Lincoln Home, overlooking Guild Lake, with a splendid view of Willamette Heights in the distance. Adjoining the Illinois building were the New York, Maine, Idaho and Utah buildings. The contract for the erection of the buildings was let to Mr. J. E. Bennett, a local contractor, who had just completed the erection of the Government building, his being the lowest bid for the erection of the two buildings, to wit, \$7,535. On May 6th ground was broken with appropriate ceremonies, an address by President Goode of the Exposition management, and the following response by President Thompson of the Commission:

“The Illinois Commission begs to return thanks to Oregon, a sister State, and to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, through its president, for the formal presentation of the grounds upon which we are to erect the Lincoln Home and the pavilion which is to be used as a



*Hon. H. W. Goode, President, Lewis and Clark Exposition*

haven of rest for the weary, be they from any of the States within the borders of our country—from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or from the lakes of the North to the gulf on the South, yea, even from all lands beyond the seas. Here will be found a cordial welcome to all and a replica of the home of our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, who was not only honored and loved by the people of our State of Illinois, but by the whole galaxy of States which compose our glorious Union. The name of Abraham Lincoln is one that will be remembered through all ages. This home was the only home which Mr. Lincoln ever owned, and to-day stands in good repair in Springfield, Illinois, and at all reasonable hours is kept open to visitors. Many thousands of persons visit it yearly—those who may wish to tread its hallowed rooms and halls. Through the liberality of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, we, as Commissioners appointed by Governor Charles S. Deneen, are enabled to add this feature to the many other attractions of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. It is the wish of the Illinois Commission that each and every visitor to the Exposition may have the pleasure—and surely the privilege—of visiting the Lincoln Home and the Illinois pavilion. In the home we shall have on exhibition various relics, curios and reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln which have been loaned to us by the State Historical Library as an attractive feature of the Illinois exhibit, as well as of the Lincoln Home.”

Upon the return of the Building Committee from Portland, the president of the Commission called a meeting at Springfield. At this meeting it was determined that it would be impossible to open the building on the first day of June, the opening date of the exposition. The committee reported that the work was progressing with great rapidity, but weather conditions were not favorable, and it would not be possible to open the building before June 20.

The Lincoln Home was plainly furnished, with no attempt at reproduction of the furniture owned by Mr. Lincoln, except in the bedroom which in the original home had been used by Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln. This room was reproduced with as much fidelity as cir-

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cumstances would permit. The Rest Pavilion was furnished entirely with furniture of the Old Hickory style, rockers, chairs, settees and tables for the use of the public, and this large veranda was constantly occupied by visitors and became one of the well-known meeting places of friends while on the grounds.

When completed, the Lincoln Home gave five good-sized rooms on the ground floor for the use of the public; four were used for general purposes and the fifth as a ladies' rest room, with easy chairs, couch and toilet facilities, in charge of a competent maid. All of the rooms on the second floor, with the exception of the room formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, were used by the Commission and its employees, and were not open to the public. The Lincoln bedroom, however, at the head of the stairs to the right, was at all times open to the public, and was visited by thousands during the exposition. The Rest Pavilion contained two rooms, one used as an office for the commissioners, and the other was fitted up as a gentlemen's toilet room. This toilet room, with its lavatories, constant supply of clean towels, soap, brushes and combs, was the best on the grounds and added greatly to the comfort of all Illinois visitors, as well as the general public.

It was with considerable difficulty that the Commission arrived at a decision as to the nature and character of the exhibit to be made by it at the exposition. It had been informed by the exposition management that all available space in the general exhibition buildings had been assigned prior to the decision of Illinois to take part in the exposition, and that no space in the general buildings could then be had for the use of the Commission, and whatever exhibit it made must be housed within its State buildings. Illinois at other expositions had usually made large showings of its agricultural and horticultural departments. The Commission felt that in this case Illinois was in no sense in competition with the Coast States and that emigration was not sought or expected from that direction. By reason of the fact that the appropriation was made but a short time before the opening of the exposition, no effort had been made to



*Breaking Ground for the Illinois Buildings, May 6, 1905*



preserve satisfactory specimens of the horticultural and agricultural products of the State, and until another harvest season had arrived no material of this character could be gathered. From an agricultural standpoint, the Commission could not see that Illinois would be benefited by exhibiting its corn, its wheat, or other products of the field, and it was manifestly impossible for this State, twenty-five hundred miles removed from the source of supply, to maintain a horticultural exhibit that would bear comparison with those made by the Coast States, which could daily receive additions to their exhibits from the vast orchards of that region. It was, therefore, upon full consideration, decided by the Commission that it was not practicable to attempt to make a horticultural or agricultural display at the exposition, and that its efforts at complying with the law under which it was acting must be put forth in other directions.

In connection with the Lincoln Home it seemed especially fitting to the Commission that a historical exhibit covering the history of the State of Illinois and the life of Mr. Lincoln should be made, and with this in view, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, librarian of the State Historical Library, was invited to confer with the Commission for the purpose of advising it as to what material was available and could be acquired in the short time before the opening of the exposition. Mrs. Weber's report as to the historical and Lincoln exhibit was approved, and she was authorized, under the direction of the Committee on Exhibits, immediately to take up the work of preparing material for the above exhibit. By using a floor plan of the home, the location of the frames covering the different historical exhibits was selected, and a method of installing these exhibits which chronologically showed the various chapters of Illinois history was agreed upon. In the front hall of the home, a large wall cabinet covering the period of the aborigines in Illinois, containing examples of pottery, beadwork and implements of war and the chase of the Indians, was placed. Beneath this cabinet was a series of framed exhibits covering the early French explorations, Illinois under the French dominion, Illinois under the British dominion, and Illinois as a part

of the Virginia territory and under federal control. In the front parlor of the home all material covering the subsequent history of Illinois was installed. The back parlor was given over to the life of Mr. Lincoln and a collection of the pictures of the rulers and governors of Illinois. The Lincoln exhibit consisted of sixteen large frames containing pictures and documents showing a complete manuscript and pictorial life of Mr. Lincoln. The chapters covered by the frames were as follows: Ancestry of Mr. Lincoln; Youth of Mr. Lincoln; Mr. Lincoln at New Salem; Mr. Lincoln as a Surveyor; Mr. Lincoln in the Black Hawk War; Mr. Lincoln as a Lawyer (two frames); Mr. Lincoln in Congress; Domestic Life of Mr. Lincoln; Lincoln and Douglas; Lincoln and Douglas Debates; Mr. Lincoln and the Foundation of the Republican Party; The Campaign of 1860; Mr. Lincoln in Washington; The Cabinet; The War of the Rebellion; Assassination and Death of Mr. Lincoln. This exhibit covered most of the available wall space of this room, and nothing at the exposition attracted more attention and was of more general interest to all classes of people than this vivid presentation of the life of the martyred President. Students spent hours in poring over the documents and photographs contained in these frames, and the people generally seemed equally interested. Many of the visitors returned again and again to the building for further examination of the Lincoln exhibit. In this room, above the Lincoln exhibit, was a series of photographs, uniform in size and framed alike, of the rulers and governors of Illinois from Louis XIV. of France to Your Excellency, probably the only complete collection of the governors and rulers of Illinois in existence. The photographic work of this collection was especially fine, and the Commission received many compliments upon this series of pictures. A guide thoroughly conversant with the history of Illinois and the life of Mr. Lincoln was constantly engaged in explaining the historical exhibit to the public. Adjoining the back parlor was the room assigned to the University of Illinois, and the available space was completely filled with its exhibit. A large case containing the experiments carried on by the department of Agron-

omy of the University, covering the breeding of corn for oil and protein and the experiments in the scientific use of fertilizers, attracted much attention. Large photographs of all the buildings, appropriately framed, hung upon the walls, and library cases with hinged leaves contained photographs which showed in detail the work being carried on by each department of the University.

On the walls of the front room on the right as the Home was entered, was hung a complete collection of photographs showing the buildings and methods of work of the State institutions—educational, charitable, penal and benevolent.

An effort was made by the Commission to procure a series of exhibits covering the common school facilities of the State. A splendid exhibit of this kind was made at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and it was hoped that much of this could be obtained. However, it proved impossible in the short time before the opening of the exposition to procure a sufficient amount of this material to make an exhibit along these lines. Effort was made by the Commission in other directions to procure additional exhibits, but time prevented, and it was forced to the decision that it was better that its entire attention be directed to the lines above mentioned, and the large amount of material it succeeded in getting together more than filled the available space.

As the gathering of this material progressed, it became apparent to the Commission that it would be a mistake if the provision of the law requiring all of its property to be sold be construed to extend to its historical exhibit, which would be of such great and permanent value to the Historical Library of Illinois. Therefore, at the request of the Commission, a resolution was adopted by the Senate and concurred in by the House, authorizing the Commission to use any of the material of the Illinois State Historical Library and return the same at the close of the exposition, and in addition thereto, provided that any additional historical matter collected by the Illinois Commission should at the close of the exposition become the property of the State, and be placed in the Illinois Historical Library at Springfield, and in

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accordance with this resolution the Commission has returned to the Illinois Historical Library material which it did not heretofore possess of the approximate value of fifteen hundred dollars.

The Commission is deeply indebted to Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, librarian of the State Historical Library, for her services in the collecting of the material and installing of the exhibit at Portland. In the short time available it would have been impossible for the Commission to have made the exhibit the success it was except through her untiring efforts and information as to the sources of material.

The thanks of the Commission are due Dr. James, of the State University, for his interest in its work, and Prof. James M. White, of the same institution, under whose direction the splendid exhibit of the State University was prepared.

On the 19th of June Mr. and Mrs. Hand arrived at Portland, and on the 22d of June all of the exhibits had been installed and the buildings placed in order, and on that day they were opened to the public for the first time.

Two registers were maintained in the building, one for former residents of Illinois, the other for actual residents. The latter was in the form of a card index, each visitor from Illinois registering on a card which was filed under the double heading of town and name, so that at a moment's notice, upon request, the clerk in charge of this register could give information as to what persons had registered from any town within the State and where they could be found in Portland, if they had not already departed. This register was of great value to Illinois visitors and was much used for the purpose of finding people from Illinois who were visiting the exposition. More than nine thousand actual residents of Illinois registered, and the registration of former residents averaged about four to one in excess of actual residents.

A large number of applications had been received for appointment to the position of hostess. The Commission were of the opinion, however, that a considerable saving could be made by not appointing a paid hostess, and it was decided that the wives of the commissioners



*Hostesses of the Illinois Building, Lewis and Clark Exposition*

should act as hostesses during the periods that they were at the building, which arrangement proved most satisfactory. All served excepting Mrs. Corigan, who was unable to be at Portland during the exposition.

The hostesses felt that it was their duty to offer entertainment to the general public and especially all visitors from Illinois, and therefore gave but few of the usually elaborate invitation social functions; but those that were given were very successful, and fully sustained the dignity of the State. Each Friday afternoon during the exposition a public musicale was given at the building, and these soon became very popular. They were featured in the official programs, and the newspapers gave them generous praise. At the close of the program refreshments were served to the public. It was the effort of the hostesses to impress all visitors to the Illinois Building with a hearty welcome, and one or more of them and their assistants were always in the rooms of the Lincoln Home to welcome and entertain all comers. The fire-places in the Home added greatly to their efforts to maintain a homelike hospitality. On cool or rainy days wood fires were kept burning in these fire-places, with easy chairs grouped about them, inviting visitors to rest and enjoy their warmth and cheer.

The demand for a souvenir of a visit to the Illinois buildings was great, and in compliance with this demand the Commission prepared a booklet giving a short historical sketch of the original home, illustrated by pictures of the home at Springfield, Mr. Lincoln and his family and the tomb of Mr. Lincoln at Springfield, giving a chronological statement of the leading incidents in Mr. Lincoln's life, and closing with an explanation of the exhibits in the Illinois Building and information pertaining to the Commission, its officers and committees. The book was in the best style of the printer's art, and was of such a size that it could be conveniently carried. An edition of twenty thousand copies was exhausted during the exposition.

Shortly after the opening of the building, the date of Illinois Day, which had been under discussion for some time, was set, with the approval of Your Excellency, for the 17th day of August, and the

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Commission at once commenced to make plans for what it hoped would be one of the largest special days of the exposition. The Illinois Society of Oregon actively co-operated with the Commission in perfecting these plans, and the Press Bureau of the exposition gave them wide publicity. At a late date circumstances made it impossible for Your Excellency to be present at these exercises, much to the disappointment of the Commission and the regret of the people of the Coast and the exposition management. However, the efforts to make the day a success were not allowed to abate. Hon. Alfred Bayliss, Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State, was named by Your Excellency as your representative, and Justice John P. Hand, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, was invited to preside, and Hon. James F. O'Donnell, of Bloomington, to deliver an address. The following was the program of the exercises of the day:

Music . . . . .	DE CAPRIO'S ADMINISTRATION BAND
Introduction of JUSTICE JOHN P. HAND, President of the Day,	
. . . . .	By COMMISSIONER R. R. TIFFANY
Address . . . . .	JUSTICE JOHN P. HAND
Welcome to the State of Oregon . . . . .	GOV. GEORGE B. CHAMBERLAIN
Welcome to the Lewis and Clark Exposition . . . . .	PRESIDENT H. W. GOODE
Address . . . . .	HON. ALFRED BAYLISS (representing GOVERNOR DENEEN)
Song—"Illinois" . . . . .	MR. N. C. ZAN
Address . . . . .	HON. JAMES F. O'DONNELL
Response . . . . .	HON. W. T. VAUGHN, President, Illinois Society of Oregon
Music . . . . .	DE CAPRIO'S ADMINISTRATION BAND

The exercises were held in the Auditorium annex, a large pavilion adjoining the Illinois pavilion on the south. This building was beautifully decorated with garlands of Oregon grape and evergreen, national and exposition flags and Japanese lanterns. The Administration Band was in attendance, and when the morning meeting was called to order every seat in the annex was occupied, and several hundred people were standing. The addresses of the speakers had all been carefully prepared and were of a nature to arouse the enthusiasm of all actual or former residents of Illinois. The program was



*Group of Illinoisans on Rest Pavilion, Illinois Day*



generally conceded to have been the most substantial and worthy of attention of any that had been presented, and the attendance was among the largest and most enthusiastic of any of the State days. Two thousand silk ribbon Illinois Day badges had been provided, and this supply was exhausted by three o'clock in the afternoon. At the close of the morning exercises President Goode of the Exposition gave an elaborate luncheon in honor of Mr. Bayliss, at the New York Building. About forty ladies and gentlemen were present at this affair. At two o'clock a musicale was given in the Lincoln Home, and from three until five the Hawaiian Boys' Orchestra played upon the Rest Pavilion. During the entire afternoon refreshments were served to the public both in the pavilion and in the Lincoln Home. In the evening a reception, to which two thousand invitations had been issued, was held. The following clipping from the *Oregonian*, the leading paper of Portland, is descriptive of this affair:

"The reception in honor of Hon. Mr. Bayliss, representative of Governor Deneen of Illinois, given on Thursday evening in the Auditorium annex, was one of the most successful affairs of the Exposition season and one of the prettiest. The big 'annex' was turned into a 'greeny bower' for the occasion. Ropes of twined Oregon grape and hemlock were festooned between all of the pillars, and feathery green twined the pillars or was arranged in screens here and there. The receiving line stood in front of a bank of fresh green hemlock, which formed an effective background to the handsome gowns worn by the ladies. Hundreds of Japanese lanterns in multiform shapes swung from the high cross-posts and shed a mellow light over the scene. The orchestra was stationed on a raised platform near the center of the big hall, the rear end of which was filled with refreshment tables.

"The receiving line was a distinguished and imposing one. Executive Commissioner Hand, who had charge of all arrangements for the day, and to whose efficiency and good taste is due its pronounced success, stood at the head to make the introductions. Then came the following named persons in the order given: Mr. Bayliss, Mrs.

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Goode, Mr. Goode, Mrs. Bayliss, Mrs. and Miss Browne, of Chicago, who are guests of President and Mrs. Goode; Mr. O'Donnell, Mrs. F. H. Hand, Judge and Mrs. Hand, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Tiffany, Dr. Timms, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, the last three gentlemen and their wives being members of the Illinois Society of Portland.

"Commissioner Hand invited a number of persons connected with the Exposition and the various State Commissions and some Portland folk to assist on the floor, and he expresses himself as much indebted to these for their courtesy and cordial co-operation.

"A very pretty thing that was done during the evening was the presentation to each guest on leaving the refreshment tables of a nosegay of sweet peas. The tables were daintily trimmed with asparagus fern and pink roses, and all the ladies connected with the Illinois Commission wore pink roses in compliment to Oregon's best loved flower.

"Practically all the prominent society folk of Portland who were in town attended the Illinois reception."

The Portland papers and the Press Bureau of the Exposition featured the Illinois buildings constantly. The manager of the Press Bureau stated that no other building connected with the exposition, except the Forestry Building, received the wide publicity that was given to the Lincoln Home, and that no material sent out from that bureau was so generally used by the press as that relating to the Illinois building; that the columns of the country and metropolitan newspapers throughout the United States were always open to articles descriptive of the Lincoln Home. In addition to this general press work, the Commission sent out each week between three and four hundred news letters to the newspapers of Illinois, giving a few brief facts of interest connected with the building and a list of the visitors who had registered from the town or county in which the newspaper to which the letter was sent was published. The Illinois newspapers very generally used these letters, and many expressions of appreciation were received by the Commission.

The Commission desires to express its obligations to its employes who faithfully and with the best interests of the State and the Commission at heart, performed the many arduous duties of their respective positions willingly and in such manner as to reflect credit upon the appointing power. Miss Mary L. Berkey, of Champaign, who filled the position of matron at the Illinois Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was employed as assistant to the hostesses, and until September 1, when ill health made her resignation necessary, was a valuable employee. Mr. W. E. Zuppann, of Rockford, was chief of the clerical force, ably assisted by Mr. Arthur C. Pearman, and later by Mr. W. D. Bird. Miss Dorothy Henriod filled the position of stenographer and assistant at the registration desk most satisfactorily. In this connection the services of Mr. J. C. Garman, formerly of Illinois, who was employed by the Building Committee to superintend the construction of the buildings, should be mentioned. The distance was so great that it was impossible for the Commission to supervise the construction of the buildings. Mr. Garman's work, however, in this capacity was such that any other direct supervision was unnecessary.

The size and character of the Illinois buildings did not require the attention of the usual large number of persons in the different clerical positions, and the fact that Mr. Hand consented to take charge of the work and act as executive commissioner, made the employment of an executive officer unnecessary, and saved the Commission a considerable sum of money that would otherwise have been paid to some one competent to supervise the work at Portland. Each of the commissioners was at Portland for such periods as his time would permit, throughout the exposition.

About September 1 advertisements that the buildings and furniture were for sale were placed in all of the Portland papers, and bids were sought for the property of the Commission which, under the law, it was necessary to sell. So much property of like character was on the market that it was difficult to interest prospective buyers, and after four weeks' active effort, the highest offer that could be obtained

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for the Lincoln Home was four hundred and fifty dollars, and Mr. E. Versteeg, the owner of the ground on which the building stood, became its owner, and will use the Lincoln Home as a residence. The Rest Pavilion brought forty-five dollars, and the furniture three hundred and forty dollars.

At the close of the exposition all of the property which under the joint resolution was to be returned to Illinois was carefully packed and at the time of making this report has been received in good condition by the University and the Historical Library.

The financial statement annexed hereto covers all expenditures made by the Commission, with minor exceptions therein noted, and requires no comment. Expenditures were not spared where the success of the work required, but great care was exercised to prevent any useless, lavish or extravagant use of the funds intrusted to the Commission, and it was its endeavor to have all expenditures made for the benefit of the State at large. Including rebates and salvage, the Commission returned to the State treasury approximately five thousand dollars of the amount appropriated.

It would not be possible here to record the many courtesies and kindnesses extended to the Commission by the exposition officials and the Oregon State Commission. These gentlemen left nothing undone which would show their appreciation of the part Illinois was taking in the exposition.

The work of the Commission is concluded, and upon the acceptance of this report by Your Excellency the participation of Illinois in the Lewis and Clark Exposition ceases. The exposition of itself was a success—perhaps the greatest of all of its class—and it seems fitting that a reproduction of the only home of Illinois' greatest citizen, the grandest man of the century, should have been the headquarters of Illinoisans at this exposition, that here her representatives should have received all who desired to pay homage to the memory of Mr. Lincoln or renew their allegiance to the State. It was noticeable that few of the so-called great—the notable characters—who visited the exposition failed to visit the Lincoln Home, while

the crowds of humbler folk of all nationalities and of all countries who passed reverently through its doors were convincing evidence of how dear Mr. Lincoln is to the great common people "whom God must have loved, because he made so many of them." The Illinois Commission did not seek to dazzle the visitors at the exposition with the lavishness of its expenditures or the glitter of the white walls of a staff palace, which carry no significance; rather it sought to teach the lesson of the simple life, by example of the unpretentious home of the Great Emancipator, while within the walls of its building its exhibits were proof of the fact that Illinois history overflows with romance and that our State has taken an active part in every great movement toward national betterment, from and including the Revolutionary War. Perhaps to some the fact that it was impossible to show the products of our fields and orchards detracted from the value of the Illinois exhibit; circumstances made it necessary for the Commission to endeavor to teach a lesson less material, and if it failed in such endeavor it was not because each of its members did not desire its work to be a success. That every entry made by the Commission in the competition for awards, including its building, received a gold medal, the highest award, would indicate that, in the opinion of the numerous juries of the exposition, Illinois had not fallen short in her work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CYRUS THOMPSON,  
P. A. PETERSON,  
J. W. STIPES,  
REUBEN R. TIFFANY,  
FRED H. HAND,  
RICHARD E. CORIGAN,  
FRANK L. SHUP,

*Commissioners.*

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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State Appropriation . . . . .	\$25,000.00
Received from Rebates, Sale of Buildings, Furniture, etc.	889.85
By error in Voucher No. 2, credited on Voucher No. 18	1.41
By error in Voucher No. 2, exchange on sundry drafts	.50
By refund, Hazelwood Cream Co., Voucher No. 34, credited on expenditures covered by Voucher No. 46	14.40
	\$25,906.16

# SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

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Buildings and Grounds . . . . .	\$ 7,910.00
Architects and Superintendents . . . . .	411.85
Furniture and Decorations . . . . .	1,090.10
Light and Water . . . . .	320.44
Telephone and Telegraph . . . . .	52.14
Salary and Wages . . . . .	1,686.90
Illinois Day and Entertainments . . . . .	799.10
Printing, Stationery and Postage . . . . .	772.19
Exhibits . . . . .	1,829.44
Freight and Express . . . . .	549.50
Miscellaneous and General . . . . .	808.65
Commissioners' Expenses . . . . .	4,515.29
Balance unexpended, including Salvage . . . . .	5,160.56
	\$25,906.16

The above statement covers all expenditures excepting the expenses of the last meeting of the Commission and some small bills necessitated by the publication of this report.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE HON.  
ALFRED BAYLISS UPON THE OCCASION  
OF THE CELEBRATION OF ILLINOIS DAY  
AT THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION  
PORTLAND, OREGON, AUGUST 17, 1905



## ADDRESS BY THE HON. ALFRED BAYLISS, ILLINOIS DAY, LEWIS *and* CLARK EXPOSITION

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :



JOIN in the regret you all feel that circumstances prevent the Governor from sharing with us the pleasure of this occasion. The advice of his physician might have failed to detain him, but executive duties which could neither be omitted nor postponed were not to be disregarded. He would have been very glad to be with us to-day, and Illinois would have been proud to send her greetings to Portland and the Oregon Country by her first citizen.

Illinois has had some exposition experience of her own. Perhaps, for that reason, none rejoiced more sincerely in the matchless performance of her nearest neighbor, the State of Missouri, last year. With equal sincerity she rejoices in the success of the Lewis and Clark Centennial—which is a corollary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, just as the exploration of the Oregon Country was a necessary consequence of the Louisiana purchase itself.

Like that of Oregon, the early history of Illinois is colored with romance. To recite it would require the genius of that most poetic of all our historians, who sixty years ago followed the "Oregon Trail," and fixed for all time "the image of an irrevocable past" nor dreamed "how commerce and gold would breed nations along the Pacific, the disenchanting screech of the locomotive break the spell of weird, mysterious mountains, and despairing savagery, assailed in front and rear, veil its scalp locks and feathers before triumphant commonplace."

The names of Marquette and Hennepin, La Salle and Joliet, suffice to call to mind the story of the French occupancy. The names



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**Address  
by the  
Hon. Alfred  
Bayliss**

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of Wolfe and Montcalm recall the Heights of Abraham, where it was settled that the language, and literature, and mode of thought in Illinois should be English and not French.

The name of George Rogers Clark recalls how, in the midst of the Revolution, by his daring it was further determined that the original western boundary of the United States should be the Mississippi River and not the crest of the Alleghanies. It would be idle now to speculate upon the relation of that brilliant episode to the subsequent purchase of the Louisiana Territory, and its exploration by Lewis and Clark. Yet it is difficult to elude the passing thought that the "claims of prior settlement," the "joint occupation," and the "diplomatic agreement of 1846," are related otherwise than by mere sequence of events to the sagacity of Patrick Henry in promoting and permitting the exploit of George Rogers Clark.

Illinois was admitted to the Union as one of the States carved from the old Northwest Territory in the first year of the so-called "joint occupancy" of this later Northwest. The enabling act required a population of 40,000, and by enumerating all those who were passing through the territory to Missouri while the count was in progress, and a little padding of the rolls, thirty-four was made to look quite like forty. These were found in the fifteen counties then organized in the southern apex of the State along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, for up to that time the movement of western migration had been chiefly along the rivers—and down stream. Shawneetown, Golconda, Vienne, Edwardsville and Kaskaskia were on the map, but cities like Danville and Kankakee, Bloomington and Springfield, which have since far outstripped them, were not yet. The Kickapoos occupied the site of Peoria, and there was a Sac village where the thriving cities of Rock Island and Moline now are. There was no Chicago, except in the mind's eye of Nathaniel Pope. All that rich and progressive part of the State between the Illinois and Mississippi, almost to the mouth of the Rock River, which we now call the "Military Tract," was marked "Bounty Lands."

From such a beginning as a sovereign State, Illinois has grown from fifteen counties to one hundred and two, and her population has increased more than a hundredfold. With her material resources half untouched, it is conservative in the extreme to rate her as a well-to-do, and hardly would be extravagant to refer to her as a rich commonwealth. Ninety-one per cent of her 36,000,000 acres are in farms, worth, with their buildings and appurtenances, \$1,765,000,000—and the price of land is still soaring. The year before last her wheat crop exceeded 16,000,000, and the oats 98,000,000 bushels. There was some corn that year, too. McLean County, the home of the distinguished Illinoisan who is about to address you, raised 15,000,000 bushels, as did also the adjoining county of Champaign. La Salle and Livingston counties followed with 13,000,000 bushels each, Iroquois with 12,000,000, and twenty-seven other counties with from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels, in all more than 264,000,000 bushels of corn—the king of farm crops in the Middle West. The primacy of Illinois in the manufacture, but not in consumption, of alcoholic liquors naturally follows. As one good citizen of Peoria, the center of this industry, puts it, “We make the stuff, and a wicked world uses it.” Nor is all the corn thus used. Thirty-eight counties each sold over \$1,000,000 worth of live stock in 1900, and the value of this farm product in all the State was \$193,758,037.

Though fundamentally an agricultural State, not all the wealth of Illinois is produced on the farms. She ranks second among the States in the production of bituminous coal, the yearly output exceeding 35,000,000 tons. She is third in the clay industries, and next to Pennsylvania in the production of building stone. These natural advantages have had to do with the very remarkable development of her manufacturing industries, which furnish employment to twelve per cent of her people, and exceed 1,250 millions a year. Nearly forty per cent of all the capital invested in the manufacture of agricultural implements is employed in Illinois, and in this branch of manufacturing she holds the first place. And, again, this combination of prosperous agricultural, manufacturing and mining indus-

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try, together with her favorable location, are part cause and part effect of the unprecedented railroad building, her total mileage exceeding that of any other State, or over 20,000 miles.

If the best protection that can be afforded to agriculture consists in assuring for it a home market, and remunerative wages for the labor which finds no occupation on the land, the development of Illinois has been well balanced and along right lines. It has grown in less than a century from a few scattered frontier settlements to a commonwealth of over a million homes—nearly half of which are owned by their occupants. Essentially agricultural, the commerce and industries whose ultimate source is the soil have led to the growth of cities, so that now almost exactly one-half of her people live "in town." The communication with the East by Lake Michigan and connecting waters early made Chicago the great distributing center for Eastern products to all points west and southwest, while the Mississippi River afforded communication with the entire Mississippi Valley. When railroading began Chicago became the natural focusing point, and to reach that city all sections of the State were traversed and opened up to settlement. But highly favored as she has been for situation, very much has been due to the energy and business sagacity of her representative citizens. Ambitious, strenuous and confident, Illinois is justly proud of her metropolis. Although at home it sometimes appears doubtful whether the greater includes the less, out here in Oregon it is quite safe to affirm that the city of Chicago is in the State of Illinois, and that we are all glad of it. For there can be but one Chicago.

It will forever remain a proud satisfaction to Illinois that in the crisis of the Nation's life she did her duty. One hundred and fifty regiments of infantry, seventeen regiments of cavalry, and thirty-two batteries of artillery—over 250,000 men—were enlisted under the Union flag. Five thousand died in battle, thirty thousand died in other ways. Illinois men shared the toil, the danger and the glory with Grant at Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga. They followed Sherman from Atlanta to the Sea. They fought with

Thomas at Nashville and Meade at Gettysburg. Wherever there was work to be done, from Bull Run to Appomattox, it is part of the record that Illinois men did their share. They never faltered and they rarely failed.

“Not without thy wondrous story,  
Illinois, Illinois,  
Can be writ the Nation’s glory,  
Illinois, Illinois.  
On the record of thy years  
Abraham Lincoln’s name appears,  
Grant and Logan, and our tears,  
Illinois, Illinois.”

There were others, of course. But who could enlarge the list and avoid invidious distinctions? Let Logan stand for the embodiment of all the volunteers of Illinois, the representative, the ideal volunteer soldier.

For Grant—the silent, skilful, brave, modest and magnanimous—Grant, the trusted friend and strong right arm of Abraham Lincoln, leader of all our armies—Grant belongs to the Nation. It is glory enough for Illinois that he was found within her borders and that he was hers to give.

Of Lincoln I hardly dare speak, so difficult is it to use words of moderation. “During his brief term of power he was probably the object of more vilification and ridicule than any other man in the world.” He was called “ignoramus,” “buffoon,” “ape,” and “baboon”—and even by decent people of some intelligence he was considered an incompetent political accident. But now for forty years every civilized nation on earth has paid homage to his character. If Grant’s fame belongs to the Nation, the fame of Lincoln is the heritage of his time to all the world. And never was a great character built upon stranger foundations. Born in a one-room Kentucky cabin, without floor or windows, swept on toward the frontier by the mysterious influence that moved the pioneer, fighting the forest, the wild beast, and the retreating savage; a common farm laborer, a rail splitter, a flat-boatman, surveyor, orator, politician,

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statesman, patriot. By such stages did Lincoln become the most resourceful, self-reliant, far-seeing, magnanimous, kind and gentle man of his time. He faced the problems of his life as he came to them, and as the problems grew, so did his power of mastery. It may be as well for us and the world that, in the conventional sense, Lincoln was not "educated." The colleges of his day were mere retailers of ancient forms of culture. Lincoln, of sheer necessity, had to learn men and things at first hand. That he read and retained and assimilated the contents of books to good purpose—draining some of them to their last virtue—there is evidence enough. That he acquired a literary style of the highest order, the Gettysburg oration and the second inaugural sufficiently attest. "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said: 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'" This is not only fine rhetoric, but the last words contain the key to the ethical character of the man. Truth and righteousness! The first was his consuming passion, the second, which is the first in action, was his outward endeavor. "If slavery is not wrong, then nothing is wrong," was his statement of truth. "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that." This setting up of the salient purpose of the war, leaving the ultimate to take care of itself, saved three States from the blunder of secession without delaying emancipation an hour. A statesman is a man of purposes. A politician is a man who sees the processes by which a purpose must be achieved. Lincoln was both, and that letter to Greeley in 1862 is an evidence of it.

Lincoln was ambitious, but he was able to subordinate his private ambition to the public good. You may search his history in vain for an example to the contrary.

But above his greatness we are coming to place his simple goodness. Lincoln never did aught in malice. He had the charity which is love for all men and all things. "Die when I may, I want it to be said of me by those who knew me best that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower when I thought a flower would grow." "I could not have slept well to-night if I had not saved those birds; their cries would have rung in my ears."

November 21, 1864, he wrote to Mrs. Bixby, of Boston: "I have been shown in the file of the War Department a statement to the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I can not refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave only the cherished memory of loved and lost and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

So I think that Illinois, through her commissioners, has paid to Oregon the finest compliment in her power in making this replica of the home of Lincoln—the only home he ever owned—the setting for the graphic story of her past. The old home in Springfield has been a Mecca for pilgrims from all the round world. Many who can never see the original will be brought a little nearer to the man by this counterpart. "I have seen the bed-chamber of Louis the Fourteenth," said one the other day, "and I can not but think of the great contrast between the simplicity of your grand man and the grandeur of our simple man."

Illinois sends her neighborly greetings to Portland and the Oregon Country. This exposition already has taught us much that we had

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known but vaguely, or not at all, of this wonderful new Northwest, its great resources and its high ambitions. We sincerely hope—nay, confidently expect—that the resources will be developed and the ambitions realized to a degree not yet foreseen by living men. The spirit of Illinois, situated as she is in the very heart of the Nation, is the National spirit. We are spending twenty-two and one-half millions a year on common schools for the purpose of improving the quality of our citizenship from this point of view. Oregon and Washington are, proportionally, doing as much, perhaps more. For you know, as we know, that the pith and marrow of a nation ought to “draw force from all her men—highest, humblest, weakest, all, for her time of need.”

We are not at or near the millennium yet. There is still occasion for all the virtue, good sense, courage, initiative, ambition and unity of effort we can develop. The schools are the chief agency by which the public consciousness and the individual consciousness may be brought into harmony. In this new Pacific Empire, as in Illinois and elsewhere, every man must be trained to lift his own weight and a little more. We want no deadheads in America's future enterprises. What is good for the Oregon Country will then be good for the Middle West, and for the East and South. What is good for all in this Nation, whether her ultimate metropolis be on the Pacific or on the Atlantic Coast, will be good for all the world.

Leaders of men we must have. But leaders without followers are of little use. The Almighty works out His greater purposes through masses of men. *Vox populi, vox Dei*, must be and remain the truth under our institutions. We must continue to depend upon the diffusion of the largest possible intelligence and morality among *all* the people. The captains and the kings of men will be provided and stationed when and where they are wanted.

“For so the ark be borne to Zion, who  
Heeds how they *perished* or were *paid* that bore it?  
For so the *shrine* abide, what *shame*—what *pride*  
If we the priests were *bound* or *crowned* before it?”

