Report of Nebraska State Board of Commissioners To the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition Portland, Oregon Nineteen Five

To His Excellency John H. Mickey Governor of Nebraska

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NEBRASKA DAY

Portland, Ore. Lewis and Clark centennial exposition, 1905.
Official records: State reports.

REPORT

OF THE

NEBRASKA STATE COMMISSION

TO THE

Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition

AT

PORTLAND, OREGON

1905

—TO—

His Excellency, JOHN H. MICKEY, Governor of Nebraska

1905
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

December 15, 1905.

To His Excellency, John H. Mickey, Governor of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Sir:

We have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Nebraska State Board of Commissioners to the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, which was appointed by you as provided for by Act of Legislature, approved April 3, 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

William P. Warner,
George L. Loomis,
Harrison G. Shedd.

HISTORICAL DATA

The acquisition of Louisiana by the United States excited in the mind of President Jefferson the desire for knowledge of the extensive domain lying between the Mississippi River and the Pacific ocean. Little was known concerning it, particularly of the section west of the divide that separates the Mississippi and coast water-systems and extending north of the forty-second parallel, the territory called Oregon.

While its shore was not entirely strange to navigators, the few voyages that had been made to that region contributed nothing, or the merest particle, to the world's information. It was not until Captain Robert Gray of Boston visited the Columbia River, named after his vessel, and the neighboring coast, in 1792, reporting upon them to the Government, that exact though meager knowledge was had.

The entire region lay uninvested by the United States or Great Britain, without administration or control, unconsidered and scarcely apprehended by either. Such was the political status of this territory at the beginning of the nineteenth century. President Jefferson, anxious to establish sovereignty in the newly purchased Louisiana, and aroused to interest by Captain Gray's account of the country beyond, resolved upon an expedition thither to explore and learn the geography, the natural wealth and future possibilities of the northwest and to treat with its inhabitants the Indians. To make this plan feasible Congress appropriated $2500. Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were appointed to conduct this expedition, which proved epoch-marking in its character and made their names historic.

Upon May 14, 1804, the expedition entered the mouth of the Missouri, a party of forty-three men in three boats, and

PORTLAND

proceeded upon its important enterprise. Exceptionally accurate and valuable records were kept by the two leaders, comprising a minute and almost daily transcript of their two years' explorations, the time elapsed before their return; and it may well be said that these records take high rank among the documents in the archives of the government. The men followed up the Missouri; from its source crossed the mountains to the head-waters of the Columbia; and thence passed down to the Pacific Ocean. They traversed and re-traversed the then unknown half of our continent, a remarkable achievement. In miles they covered 4133. They opened a road to the western coast. They showed the wisdom of the purchase of Louisiana, made certain of its great worth, established friendly relations with its tribes, and opened the eyes of the nation to the possibility of greater dominion beyond. It is unnecessary to recount in this brief summary the hardships endured or the difficulties overcome, the dangers encountered or the peril which was constant with them. What is chiefly noteworthy is that they accomplished what they set out to do, thereby setting the current that has since made the Oregon territory a part of the United States.

Immediately upon the publication of the explorer's report the fur companies entered the new region and scattered their trappers and traders along every stream. In their wake followed, with succeeding years, a thin but steady line of immigrants who settled in the fertile valleys. So important had the territory of Oregon become in the year 1818 the governments of Great Britain and the United States, each of whom now desired it, were unable to agree upon a dividing boundary, while negotiating a general boundary treaty, and the question was left undetermined, the territory to be jointly occupied for ten years. Many denied altogether England's claim to possession on the Pacific. At this time the southern limit of

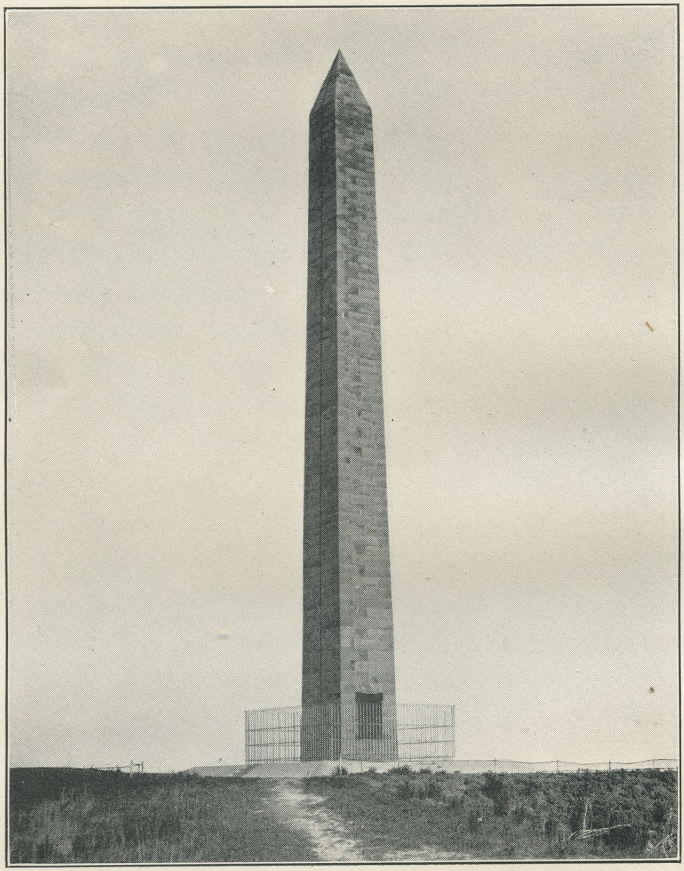
Oregon was marked by the Spanish settlements of California, but to the north where Russia had established her flag all was indefinite. Nor was this Arctic, and almost mythical, boundary fixed until the year 1824 when Russia settled with the other two countries upon about the fifty-fourth parallel. Three years later England and America, still holding widely divergent opinions as to their respective shares of Oregon, renewed the existing treaty. The territory was now partially populated, the richness of its valleys and forests and mountains were known, and the imagination had little difficulty in sighting its splendid, though unmeasured, future.

For two decades longer it remained the growing cause of dispute. Towards the beginning of war with Mexico politicians of our country seized upon the doubtful issue to placate the north for the questionable reception of Texas into the United States. For a time it appeared as if the latter was to be plunged once more into war with England, in addition to that brewing upon her southern boundary. The claims to Oregon were, in the case of each government, vague, though those of the United States were bulwarked by an actual possession through the settlement there, by this time, of several thousand citizens. Against this Britain could oppose only the denizenship of her unstable and migratory fur traders. Our government built her title upon the discovery of the Columbia by Captain Gray, on Spain's assigned rights by discovery and exploration in the Florida treaty, Lewis and Clark's expedition, and actual settlement. England's claims were based on the supposed voyage of Drake along the coast, on the worthlessness and invalid character of the former shadowy Spanish ownership, on a more extensive exploration by an English navigator after Gray, and on the occupation by the fur companies. Finally, good sense prevailing on both sides, a compromise was effected by which the United

States yielded her intentions of retaining the country north of the forty-ninth parallel and Britain renounced all claim to that lying south. Thus the territory now comprising the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho became undisputed property of the American Government. And it was the effort that President Jefferson put forth through his two emissaries, Lewis and Clark, that was responsible in large measure for saving this rich and beautiful section of country to the American people.

In commemoration of the services of these two men a centennial exposition was held in the city of Portland, called the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. Its purpose was to mark the progress, development and achievment of the century which has passed since their arduous exploration; to exhibit the arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea, not of the Oregon territory only, but of the world as well. It showed particularly the wonderful advancement of the Northwest and its possibilities, both in material resources and in human intelligence by actual demonstration, and, moreover, published the marvelous possibilities for the future, of which this is but a beginning.

This Exposition celebrating the services of the two patriots was opened to the world June 1, 1905, and closed its gates October 14, of the same year. Its wonderful success amply justified the faith and patriotic endeavors of those whose efforts created it. Participating with the three states which were born of the original Oregon country was the United States Government, various of the states of the Union, and several foreign countries. Millions of visitors from all parts of the Union, and of the globe, were acquainted with the greatness of this region which constituted the third advance of our country towards national expansion. In the opening ceremony the Vice President of the United States gave official sanction by



MONUMENT ERECTED ABOVE THE GRAVE OF
SERGEANT CHARLES FLOYD

his presence, and it was the finger of the President himself which started to life the mechanism of this international exposition. During the four months and a half of its existence, importance and dignity were conferred upon it by the presence of the governors of many of the commonwealths, judges of federal and civil courts, legislators of the national and state bodies, officers of the Army and Navy, and dignitaries of every department of public life. In every respect it was one of the great Expositions of the world, measuring the world's progress, stimulating industrial and intellectual effort in the United States especially, and establishing a closer and firmer cohesion among the states which comprise the nation.

Nebraska took more than a common interest in this Centennial. Bonds of sentiment join her to the Northwest as perhaps but few states are bound. The only member of the Lewis and Clark exposition to die during the long journey succumbed while the party was ascending the Missouri river in the neighborhood of the present site of Dakota City. It is uncertain whether Sergeant Charles Floyd died upon Nebraska soil, but in any case so close and historic is the association that mere exactness of the spot is unessential. The first report made of our present state is found in the diaries of these leaders, and thus brought under the eye of the government. It constitutes one milestone which Lewis and Clark set along the road that led through the gates of the Rockies. Since that time Nebraska has sent nearly twenty-five thousand of her people to aid in the development of the old Oregon territory, the three states of the Pacific Northwest. The kinship that thus exists has not been forgotten. They have contributed to the upbuilding of that part of our nation, and in doing it have added credit to the state whence they came. Lately a battleship, named for our commonwealth, constructed upon Puget sound, took its plunge into Pacific waters, thereby adding another

tie to those which already united Nebraska to the Northwest. Upon the announcement that an exposition was to be held in Portland to commemorate the explorers' services to the nation, our state at once looked forward to participation. And at the last session of the legislature an appropriation was made that Nebraska might there exhibit her agricultural resources.

ACT CREATING THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The board of commissioners to the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition was appointed pursuant to an act of Legislature approved April 3, 1905, as follows:

HOUSE ROLL NO. 101.

A BILL.

For an act to provide for participation by the State of Nebraska at the Lewis and Clark Exposition to be held in the City of Portland, State of Oregon, in the year 1905; for the appointment of a state board of commissioners by the governor; to define the duties of the board of commissioners in relation thereto; and for the appropriation of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000.00) therefor; and to provide for what purposes the said appropriation shall be expended.

INTRODUCED BY C. W. KALEY.

Read first time January 18, 1905. Read second time January 19, 1905, and referred to Committee on Finance, Ways and Means. Sent to printer January 19, 1905.

Whereas, The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition will be held in the City of Portland, in the State of Oregon, in the year 1905, to commemorate the opening of the trans-Missouri territory to civilization through the heroic explorations of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, and will exhibit the agriculture, arts, industries and education of the various states of the Union, and of the nations in Europe, in North and South America, and particularly of those countries bordering the western shores of the Pacific ocean toward which the United

States is reaching for a market for its various agricultural and industrial products; and

Whereas, Nebraska is a part of that great section of country opened up to civilization, settlement and wonderful development through the explorations of the Lewis and Clark expeditions; and contains one of the richest portions of the trans-Missouri territory; and

Whereas, The Lewis and Clark Exposition by its location at Portland, one of the gateways to the western states and nations, affords the people of Nebraska an opportunity to exhibit again to the world their products, their agricultural and industrial resources, and the general advancement, culture and prosperity of their state; by means of which exhibit new markets will be reached and much good result to the commonwealth; and

Whereas, through the economy of the late Nebraska state commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in the city of St. Louis, state of Missouri, during the summer of 1904, there remains unexpended the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000.00) from the sum set aside by the last legislature for a proper representation of Nebraska's resources and industries at the said Louisiana Purchase Exposition; and

Whereas, There exists and is now held by the commissioner of public lands and buildings a great amount of the best exhibit material collected by the late Nebraska state commission and used at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, consisting of nearly ten thousand feet of moving picture negative and film illustrating completely the life, business and resources of Nebraska, and in addition, the best sheaf grain and grasses shown at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, all in an excellent state of preservation and suitable for future exhibit purposes; therefore,

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That the state of Nebraska take part in the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition to be held in Portland in the state of Oregon in 1905 as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. That the governor of the state of Nebraska be, and is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a non-partisan state board of commissioners of three members for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act; and that the governor is empowered to fill any vacancy that may occur in the said board of commissioners.

Section 3. That each member of said board of commissioners appointed by the governor as provided in section 2 hereof shall receive no salary or other compensation for services rendered as such commissioner; but that each commissioner shall be reimbursed for hotel, traveling and incidental expenses incurred while discharging the duties created in this act.

Section 4. That for the purpose of enabling the state of Nebraska to make a proper state exhibit at the said Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland; properly to plan, advertise, carry on, develop, install and complete the said state exhibit at the said Exposition, and to provide for the comfort of Nebraska people attending the same; and for the purpose of paying the expense stipulated in section 3; and to pay for the salaries of all superintendents and employes which in the opinion of the said board of commissioners may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this act, the sum of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000.00) unexpended by the late state commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and now in the treasury of the State of Nebraska, be, and the same is hereby appropriated from the state treasury.

Section 5. That for the purpose of saving expense and of making the largest and best possible exhibit of the state's resources at the said exposition, the commissioner of public

lands and buildings be, and he is hereby directed to turn over all or such part of the moving picture films and negatives illustrating the resources of Nebraska and all or such part of the grasses, grains and other material now held by him, as the said board of commissioners may desire to use in connection with the said exhibit of Nebraska's resources and industries at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Section 6. That the said board of commissioners appointed by the governor as herein provided shall act in conjunction with the board of directors of the corporation known as the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition company, but the money hereby appropriated and the exhibit material hereby turned over to the said board of commissioners as provided herein, shall be under the control and management of said board appointed by the governor.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the said board of commissioners on being notified of their appointment by the governor, to meet at the governor's office in the City of Lincoln and to receive from the governor the certificates of appointment and to organize the said board of commissioners by the election of a president, a vice president and a secretary; and in case the secretary is a member of the said board of commissioners the provisions of section 3 of this act shall not estop him from receiving a salary as such secretary.

Section 8. The said sum of money or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be and does become available for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the making of said exhibit, the providing for the comfort of Nebraska people attending the exposition and all other things necessary properly to plan, advertise, develop, install and carry on a complete state exhibit from and after the taking effect of this act, as herein provided; to wit, when said board of commissioners or a majority thereof shall duly certify to the governor of the

state, and attach to such certificate an itemized statement on a uniform voucher attested by the president and secretary of said board, and approved by the governor in writing, the auditor of public accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the state treasurer to the order of the person entitled thereto, as shown by the said voucher.

Section 9. The said board of commissioners shall select suitable room in the state of Nebraska for place of business and it shall be the duty of the said board of commissioners to keep a complete and detailed record open at all times to public inspection, of each and every act relating to the expenditure of said money and an itemized statement of all expenses and indebtedness incurred. It shall also be the duty of said board of commissioners, by its president and secretary, to make a report in writing every sixty days to the governor of the acts and doings of said board of commissioners as herein provided.

Section 10. That within sixty days after the close of the said Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of public lands and buildings and he is hereby authorized to advertise and to sell at public auction for cash in hand, of a singular, the property acquired by said board of commissioners, to account for the same to the governor and when approved by him to pay the sum of money so received from said sale to the state treasurer to the credit of the state general fund.

Section 11. No provision in this act shall be deemed a warrant for creating a liability against the state in excess of the sum herein appropriated.

Section 12. Wherefore an emergency exists, this act, being deemed of immediate importance, shall take effect on and after its passage.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF COMMISSION

In accordance with the provisions of House Roll No. 101, of the Twenty-ninth session, creating and defining the duties of the State Board of Commissioners to the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, we have the honor to report the acts of the said commission since its appointment as follows:

William P. Warner of Dakota City, George L. Loomis of Fremont and Harrison G. Shedd of Lincoln, having been notified of their appointment as members of the Nebraska State Board of Commissioners, by your Excellency, met at your office in the City of Lincoln on April 11, 1905, and having received their certificates of appointment under the act creating the commission, thereupon proceeded to the organization of said commission, as follows:

WILLIAM P. WARNER, President,
GEORGE L. LOOMIS, Vice-President and Treasurer.
HARRISON G. SHEDD, Secretary.

At this meeting plans for a state exhibit were discussed, from which resulted the following resolution unanimously agreed upon, as embodying the policy which should direct the commission during its term of existence:

> Resolved, That owing to the limited means at the disposal of the Nebraska Commission to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, the Commission do not build a state building upon the exposition grounds, but in addition to providing suitable rooms for the entertainment, comfort and convenience of Nebraska citizens in connection with its agricultural exhibit, expend all money received in a manner which shall best exhibit the resources of Nebraska and at the same time shall advertise the state in the most impressive manner.



PRESIDENT WILLIAM P. WARNER

Your Excellency had prior to the appointment of the commission engaged the exposition officials to reserve space for our state in the Agricultural building. It was left for the commission to secure architectural plans, and as the period was exceedingly brief for the accomplishment of the undertaking of gathering, transporting and placing exhibits, in addition to erecting a pavilion, no time was lost. Mr. Thomas R. Kimball of Omaha, one of the ten members of the board of architects for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held the year previous in St. Louis, generously donated his services in drafting a plan for a pavilion. In order to facilitate the commission in their work G. C. Shedd was appointed executive officer and William James superintendent, both of whom were experienced in exposition affairs. The contract for construction of the pavilion was let to a Portland firm the first week in May, and erection was rapidly pushed upon the space allotted, the executive officer supervising.

Meanwhile agricultural exhibits were being rapidly collected by the superintendent, which number was increased by the addition of a loan of the valuable and comprehensive Douglas county collection of threshed grain and seeds. By the middle of May two carloads of exhibit material were on their way to Portland, transported thither by the Burlington and Missouri railway, through the public spirit of its officers, at its own expense and with all expedition. Among the exhibits were a number secured from the State University which contributed much to the attractiveness of the display.

Upon the arrival of the exhibits they were installed rapidly, and by the opening day of the Exposition, June 1, the three thousand square feet of floor space had been covered and transformed into a compact, complete and impressive display of Nebraska's agricultural resources and industries. In respect to this the commission had early determined, since

it was limited in time and space as well as available money, to confine its efforts to a chief presentation of Nebraska's great and distinguishing industry, agriculture. Consequently the predominating note of its exhibit was agricultural, and grain and grain products, with corn primary, constituted the general exhibit, while the moving pictures, for which Nebraska has become famous, formed a forcible and attractive supplement.

During practically the entire season of the fair, some member of the Commission was present at Nebraska Headquarters. A staff of assistants was maintained throughout, in addition to a number of successive hostesses, Mrs. Alice Warner, Mrs. Alice Loomis and Mrs. Charity Hart, who received and attended the great number of visiting Nebraskans and others. For the comfort of the latter a commodious waiting room was provided, a reading table, and other conveniences; while for their entertainment were the hourly series of moving pictures of Nebraska life. Seven thousand visiting Nebraskans recorded their names upon the pavilion register, and to each was given a Nebraska badge to distinguish him upon the grounds. Other thousands of former citizens were present at various times.

Important occasions when the Commission welcomed Nebraskans at headquarters were during meetings of the Nebraska Lumbermen, National Good Roads Convention, National Editorial Association, American Library Association Convention, American Medical Association, Charities and Correction Convention, Civics Conference, Trans-Mississippi Congress, National Irrigation Congress, Nebraska Day, Educational Conference, Cattle Associations; and conventions, associations and congresses of a minor character.

One day, August 21, was set apart by the Exposition officials on which to celebrate Nebraska's share and participa-

tion in the Lewis and Clark Centennial. Because of the intimate relations of Nebraska with the Northwest, the fact that thousands of former Nebraskans took an active interest, of which the nucleus was the Nebraska Society of Oregon, and because of the unusually large attendance of state visitors and officials, the day proved one of the most successful, important and historic of the Centennial.

During the four months and a half which the state was represented, the commissioners were assiduous in cultivating social relations with the Exposition authorities and with commissioners of other states and of foreign countries. Membership in the Executive Commissioners' Association and in the Agricultural Club was maintained.

With the Exposition officials the Commission worked in greatest harmony whenever occasion rose for co-operation, and always there existed the friendliest relations, as testified by the letter received by the Commission and here inserted:

"Hon. Wm. P. Warner, President of Nebraska State Commission, Lewis and Clark Exposition, Lincoln, Nebraska, Dear Sir:

"Permit me to convey to you an expression of the high esteem in which the members of your Commission are held by the directorate of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, and to thank you for the splendid manner in which your state participated, making one of the largest and most attractive exhibits of resources shown here.

"In my judgment, the very best was made of the opportunity for advertising the resources of Nebraska, and it should afford general satisfaction to the citizens of your section to know that the representation attracted a remarkable lot of attention. The exhibits were well arranged, and it is seldom indeed that better results are attained by a state than

were achieved by George C. Shedd, the executive commissioner in charge here.

"Much good use was made of moving pictures in the pavilion, and I trust that the results to your state will be so direct and marked that your citizens will be amply satisfied with the money thus expended. Thanking you and each of your commissioners for your courteous cooperation at all times, I am, Yours very truly, H. W. GOODE."

To this letter Chairman Warner sent the following reply:

"Hon. H. W. Goode, President of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon, Dear Sir:

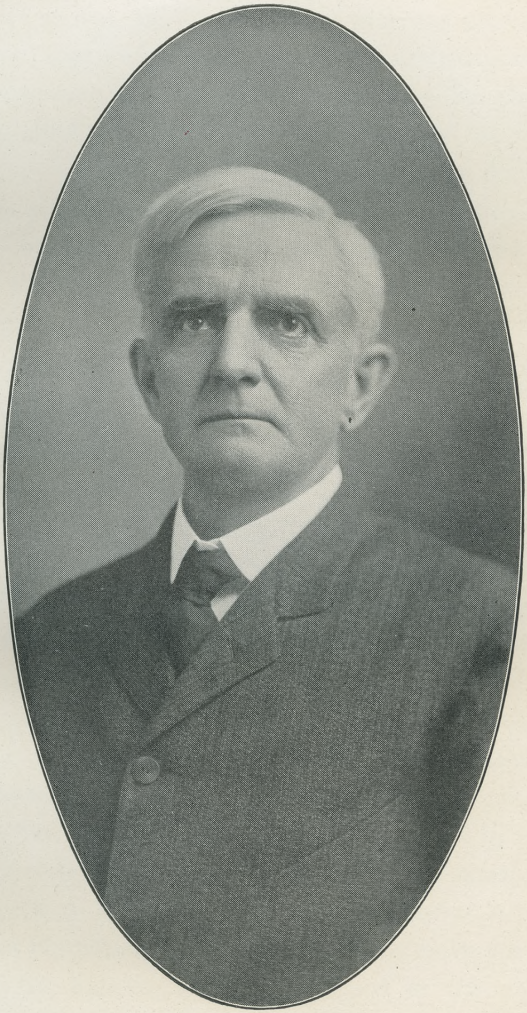
"Your very kind letter under date of October 24th, directed to me as President of the Nebraska State Commission Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, is duly received. I thank you heartily, both personally and in behalf of the Commission, for the kind expressions therein contained, and we are more than pleased if we were able to contribute to any extent in the success of your Exposition.

"Nebraska entertains the friendliest feeling toward the people of Oregon and the Pacific states. We have thousands of former citizens who are now mingled with your people. Our interests lie along the same paths; the development of the Pacific coast states cannot help but aid in the development and uplifting of our state.

"I shall always remember with pleasure the period spent in your city during the past summer, and in behalf of the Commission, and personally, I wish to thank you and the management of the Exposition for the uniform friendship and assistance exhibited and extended to us. I am, Very truly yours,

W. P. WARNER."

The exhibits made by the Commission, comprising grains, both threshed and in sheaf, grasses and forage crops, and vegetable seeds, were selected by the Superintendent from a



VICE PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
GEORGE L. LOOMIS

great quantity of available material, with the idea of representing Nebraska's products in the finest manner. All varieties were shown, the idea holding with the members of the Commission that comprehensiveness of agricultural possibilities was essential in the showing made. As has already been stated the chief emphasis was laid upon corn, of which over 80 varieties were exhibited. Altogether some hundred and twenty-five entries were made for awards. Practically all won high awards, over half taking the highest award, the gold medal, in the power of the Exposition juries to confer. The general total was as follows:

Gold Medals	66
Silver Medals	28
Bronze Medals	18
Honorable Mention	9
Total	121

At all times the finances of the commission were conducted economically. Only such employees were maintained as the necessities of the exhibit required for its best success.

While the entertainment of Nebraska guests was not neglected, it was conducted upon a modest scale, and with no such ambition as evidenced by some states, and was always justified by the occasion. The chief expenditure in this direction was in observance of Nebraska Day. A constant effort was put forth to keep the running expenses at a minimum, and that the Commission was sincere in this endeavor will best be seen in the balance $892.96, returned at the end of the Exposition to the state treasury.

Moreover, the Commission, personally and through its assistants, exercised a continual and careful supervision of the exhibits and property in their charge, protecting them in all respects in installation, maintenance and removal, in order to

serve best the state and the interests of individuals who had committed them to their stewardship. At the expiration of the time of the Fair, the grain and minor property were sold, according to the act creating the Commission and by the executive officer who had been deputized by the Commissioner of Lands and Buildings for that purpose. The exhibits which had been loaned for the time, and the pavilion which had been taken down were returned to the state by the Union Pacific railway, through the public spirit of its officers, free of charge. On account of the exceeding beauty and effectiveness of the pavilion, it was the feeling of the Commission that the state would gain much in reproducing the pavilion upon the State Fair grounds for permanent presentation of the moving pictures which were so popular at Portland and which as property of the state can be used for the benefit of its own citizens. This sentiment took form in the following resolution, unanimously adopted by the Commission at its meeting of November 10:

> Whereas, the pavilion erected at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition by the Nebraska State Commission and widely known as the "Nebraska Pavilion," having been turned over to the Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings as provided by law, and transported to Lincoln, Nebraska, and there delivered to the State Board of Agriculture in conformity to the previous recommendation of this Commission, therefore be it
>
> Resolved, That this Commission urge upon the State Board of Agriculture the desirability of erecting said pavilion on the State Fair grounds as a permanent building for the purpose of exhibiting therein during each State Fair the moving pictures that have been of such great advantage during the ex-

positions at St. Louis and Portland, in advertising the resources and industries of Nebraska, and that we personally exert our influence to that end.

The dates and places of meeting of Commission during its term of appointment are as follows:

Lincoln, April 11; Omaha, April 18; Omaha, April 19; Omaha, April 27; Fremont, May 7; Omaha, May 13; Lincoln, June 22; Omaha, July 25; Portland, August 24; Lincoln, November 10; Fremont, December 4.

Throughout its work the Commission has felt convinced of the wisdom of Nebraska being represented at this Centennial. It has been convinced moreover of the benefits which will accrue from such representation, and that the state will be strengthened commercially and otherwise in the Northwest and upon the Pacific coast. And as a result of participation in this great Exposition, it grew more and more apparent during the Fair season that Nebraska has taken high rank among states, that she has secured just recognition of her splendid growth, and that, in fact, she is no longer considered new and untried but stands in the estimation of the country as an old, well-established, well-developed, well-loved state. Her name is synonymous with comfortable living, rich resources, strong industries, numerous schools and churches and charities, clear intelligence and good citizenship.

THE NEBRASKA PAVILION

The limited means, $12,000, and the unusually brief time, a little over thirty days, at the disposal of the Commission, in addition to the fact that Nebraska's exhibit would natually be agricultural in character, guided the Commission in concluding not to erect a state building. While a number of states were projecting such, there was almost an equal number which determined to confine their displays to one or another of the spacious Exposition palaces. Moreover, the experience of Nebraska at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition where the year previous the state had been very successful without a large and expensive state building, warranted such a course on the part of the Commission. To erect a state building upon the grounds such as would compare favorably with those under construction by other states would have required far more funds than lay in the hands of the Commission, leaving no means for exhibit purposes and maintenance. Therefore it was considered wise to erect a pavilion within the Agricultural building, using the same for state headquarters and for the reception of visiting Nebraskans, and the Commission so determined.

The space which the Exposition authorities informed your Excellency was available within its walls, and from which you selected and reserved that for Nebraska's exhibit, was well chosen, ample, and suitable in every respect. It was situated in the north center of the main building, adjacent to the Oregon agricultural and horticultural exhibits, and situated but a short distance from the exhibits of Wyoming, Montana and North Dakota. The space comprised a full block, longitudinal in shape, 75 by 32 feet, a main aisle upon each of the four sides; and here was erected the Nebraska State pavilion.

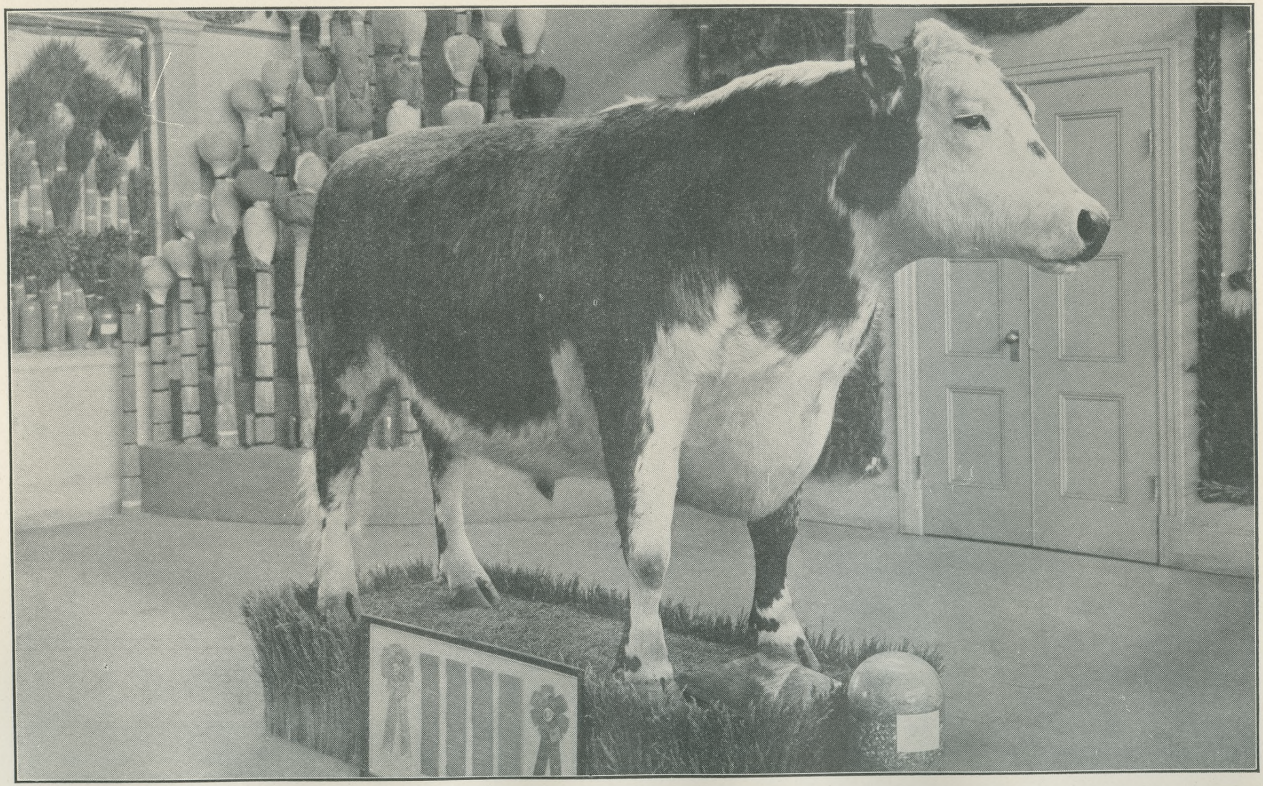
The plan for this was furnished gratuitously by Thomas R. Kimball of Omaha, one of the board of ten architects for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and designer of the splendid Electricity Palace upon the grounds at St. Louis. Much of the beauty of Nebraska's exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair was due to the architectural qualities of the State pavilion. In the style of the Italian villa, the theater was surrounded by a massive colonade supporting a trellis, and the whole was blended in a color scheme of rich and striking tones. A warm chrome composed the general color, shading from a deep burnt orange at the base of the theater and of the perfectly proportioned columns to a subdued cream tint at the top. In contrast the heavy trellis, uniting the columns, and the broad eves and projecting rafters of the theater were in chocolate. The decorations, consisting of grape-vine entwined about the trellis, and white and yellow corn pyramids, increased the rich, splendid and massive appearance of the whole pavilion. Through the colonade the visitor secured an open and attractive view of the State's exhibits, while the movement of the moving pictures, seen at a distance through the three wide doors of the theater, invited the passing visitor to enter.

In the open space before the theater stood two extensive tables, one on either side, built in accordance with the general architecture of the pavilion and of a heavy and unique design. Upon these were exhibited the samples of corn and corn products which constituted an important part of the State's display and which, towards the end of the Exposition, won numerous premiums and awards. Of corn there were shown some eighty varieties of the hundred or more that Nebraska produces, divided as follows: forty-five varieties of field corn, twenty of sweet corn and fifteen of popcorn, and in addition there were on view specimens of especially bred and crossed corn, and that raised under experimental conditions, or for

particular feeding or milling purposes. On these exhibits the Commission laid especial emphasis, and to them gave especial attention, endeavoring to have in greatest excellence Nebraska's chief and most important product. That this corn exhibit did not fail in attracting attention, particularly among raisers of cereals, and among visitors generally, was testified by the constant requests for ears of corn as souvenirs. For this purpose the Commission had reserved many barrels of the grain and it was so used in distribution. Of the enormous general yield of the state, which runs into the hundreds of millions of bushels, the visiting public obtained an adequate idea from the large and substantial pyramids of corn surmounting the theater and colonade at all points of vantage.

Between the two tables was placed the mounted specimen, Challenger, the two-year-old prize-winning steer, which swept the premiums in all classes in which it was entered, high and low, and won the world's prize at the International Stock Show, held at Chicago two years ago. Among cattle men especially, who examined Nebraska's exhibit, this animal took first place in their attention and elicited strong praise. Being practically perfect in scoring points, it was a splendid illustration of the cattle industry in Nebraska, and represented clearly the connection between corn production and stock feeding in the state.

The theater wherein the moving pictures were given was a model of comfort, beauty and progress in agricultural advertisement. Built for the particular purpose of presenting motion pictures, every part of it was so designed as to make these most effective. Three large doors opened upon the front of the pavilion, enabling a far larger number than could be accommodated by the theater's seats to be spectators of the various series of pictures; and the necessity for this was



CHAMPION PRIZE STEER CHALLENGER

proven by the unusually large attendance each hour of the day. Just above these doors, and within, ran the gallery which held the electrical machinery for operating the pictures. In all respects the interior was provided against discomfort on the part of visitors. Large ventilators opened in the roof, through which currents of fresh air could circulate; graceful arched windows, diamond-paned, lighted the room when the shows were not being given; while nearly a hundred opera chairs supplied the audience with a resting place during the period of moving pictures, and were in demand at all times. Especial attention was paid to the decoration of this interior, the Commission taking to Portland an expert decorator, Mr. George Morse, for the purpose of arranging upon its walls a tasteful and symbolic representation of Nebraska's cereals.

In the rear of the main room of the theater were the office of the executive officer and the storeroom. Along the two sides of the little building, and between it and the colonade, the visitor could pass beneath the vine-covered trellis to the large open reception room at the rear. Here were to be found conveniences, such as ice-water, a large reading and writing table, settees and easy chairs. Nebraska papers, which were gratuitously furnished the exhibit by their respective publishers throughout the state, were kept on file, and supplied Nebraskans with the latest home news.

While the Commission depended chiefly upon the state's moving pictures to interest and instruct spectators, it did not fail to have on hand an abundant quantity of literature dealing with the state, its products, resources and industries A vest pocket memorandum book, in which were compiled data and statistics of Nebraska, was distributed by the attendants. Publications along specialized lines, issued by the State Experiment station at Lincoln, by the various railroads, and farm journals were kept constantly at hand. In addition

to these the Commission secured and distributed thousands of copies of the report of the Bureau of Labor, and twenty thousand copies of an account written by Mrs. A. J. Sawyer of Lincoln for the Daughters of the Revolution in 1902, dealing with Lewis and Clark in Nebraska, which had more than ordinary value. All of these various publications exploiting Nebraska were present upon the reading table for free distribution.

As prominent features of the reception room were two immense pyramids of corn in the husk, which drew continual comment from fair-goers. Two sides of the room were ornamented by pyramids supporting large glass jars containing threshed grains and seeds. A third side was given up to an exhibit of grasses and grain in sheaf, all of which were selected by experts and so arranged as to show the samples of the splendid high-grade wheats, rye, barley, oats, wild and tame grasses and alfalfa which Nebraska produces. These stood in rising tiers to the top of the colonade, enclosing the reception room and permitting it a certain measure of privacy while still leaving the exhibit open and free to the general public. Here also was exhibited a collection of samples of wheat from 1877 to 1894, loaned to the Commission by S. A. Combs of Homer, Nebraska.

One of the most valuable exhibits at the Nebraska pavilion and headquarters was an early copy of the Lewis and Clark expedition, loaned by the state. The edition was published in 1815, about one year after the official report to the government was placed before the public, and about the same time as Biddle's Digest, and was printed verbatim from the original manuscript. The books were well preserved and showed but little effect of the wear of their ninety years' age. The rare historic value which they possessed drew many inquirers from among those who were interested in Lewis and Clark's explorations and who were glad to avail themselves of an

opportunity to consult so authentic and accurate a set of maps and diaries.

The Nebraska State Commission in preparing its plans had early decided upon the moving pictures which had been used at St. Louis and which were such a magnificent acquisition to the state in interesting people and in exploiting Nebraska's possibilities. Several thousand feet of film were in the hands of the Commission for use in this manner. The theater in the pavilion was designed and erected for this purpose. One week before the opening of the Exposition an electrician and two moving picture machines were secured for presenting them. These pictures, taken in all parts of Nebraska, and dealing with practically all of the important industries of the state, stood as the latest advance in agricultural advertisement. How favorably they were considered is shown in the fact that no less than four states installed similar motion pictures at the Lewis and Clark Fair, having recognized from Nebraska's achievement the possibilities in exploitation they held in reaching the public. Under the administration of Thomas Persons, the electrician, these pictures were shown in the Nebraska theater each hour during the day, where they were attended by large and interested crowds. Dispersed among the moving pictures, giving variety and resting the eye were scores of stereopticon views also illustrative of Nebraska life. An entire change of subject was presented each hour that the same industries and the same parts of the state should not be exhibited upon the same day, and that visitors who desired to see the pictures more than once could do so without repetition of subject. In many cases people returned with friends, several times. While these pictures moved before the audience Mr. William Sizer of Lincoln, the lecturer, told in a full, clear and forcible way the history of Nebraska in the Lewis and Clark expedition, gave an account

of its rapid and marvelous development and briefly mentioned the state's possibilities in various industries, stating the products and resources. Between exhibitions the attendants, G. C. Shedd, William James, William Sizer, H. A. Hober, Thomas Persons and one or another of the hostesses entertained visitors, distributed the literature which the Commission had provided and enlisted the interest of the public in the pavilion and special exhibits. The attendance at these moving picture shows was large considering the general attendance of the public upon the Exposition grounds. With an average daily audience of from five to eight hundred this equaled nearly three per cent in general admissions, or three in every hundred entering the gates of the Fair, or about fifty per cent of all persons entering the Agricultural building. Further, this does not take into account the many who watched the scenes for but a portion of an exhibition, or of the many visitors who were present in the pavilion during the time the pictures were not in operation. The recorded attendance at these presentations was fifty thousand for the fourteen weeks of the season.

The series of pictures dealt with the following subjects:

First—Plowing and planting of grains in the spring, early harvesting.

Second—Summer and autumn scenes, making hay, corn-picking and shredding corn.

Third—Cutting, raking and stacking alfalfa.

Fourth—Care of orchards in spring and autumn, fruit culture, raising vegetables on large scale.

Fifth—Poultry, sheep and swine.

Sixth—The dairy industry, the usual methods of the dairy; the skimming station and extensive creameries.



NEBRASKA PAVILION AND HEADQUARTERS

Seventh—The cattle industry; the raising, feeding and marketing of cattle; the South Omaha stockyards.

Eighth—The range, ranch life, rounding up, branding cattle, roping and riding wild horses.

Ninth—Beet sugar industry, the planting and cultivation of beets, manufacture of sugar, the use of by-products and waste.

During the hours of the day in which the pavilion was open to the public the Nebraska State Commission register was open upon a stand directly at the main entrance of the colonade where the public who so desired might record their names. The attendance of Nebraskans was heaviest during the two months of July and August, reaching its climax upon August 21, Nebraska Day. Seven thousand visiting Nebraskans inscribed their names upon the register from June 1 to October 15, in reality an attendance during practically the two months already stated, an average during that period of almost one hundred a day. When the fact of distance and time necessary to reach the Pacific coast from the State of Nebraska is considered, this shows a remarkable interest in the Northwest and a large measure of comfort and prosperity at home.

The public as a whole showed a warm appreciation of the beauty, originality and characteristic nature of Nebraska's exhibit. Many former Nebraskans now living in Oregon, Washington or Idaho, or other states of the Pacific country, expressed a hearty remembrance and affectionate regard for their former home state; and hundreds used the Nebraska pavilion as their headquarters during their presence upon the grounds. The Portland newspapers and the papers of the immediate vicinity commended the exhibit with their general approval, in many cases giving it particular mention by calling

the attention of the public to the worthiness of its exhibits, especially remarking upon the moving pictures as a new, comprehensive and praiseworthy method of informing Fair visitors of Nebraska's wonderful resources and industries, while entertaining them with an interesting exhibition.

NEBRASKA DAY

While Nebraska made no effort at elaborate entertainment during the Exposition season, the intention and spirit of the Commission were to have visitors, especially Nebraskans, experience a sincere and cordial hospitality within the colonade of the Nebraska pavilion. The attendants constantly endeavored to assist and relieve their guests. The offices and store-room were placed at their disposal for safekeeping of wraps, bundles and lunches, while the general public was encouraged to make use of the reception room as a place of appointment with friends.

Many courtesies were received by the Commission at the hands of Exposition officials, State Commissioners of other states, and prominent Oregon citizens. An effort was made to return these in so far as was compatible with the means of the Commission.

The chief occasion for elaborate ceremony and entertainment by the Commission was on Nebraska Day. The Exposition authorities designated August 21st, the anniversary of the death of Sergeant Charles Floyd, who died upon the Missouri river, as a fit and noteworthy date. This day was given over exclusively to our state for commemoration.

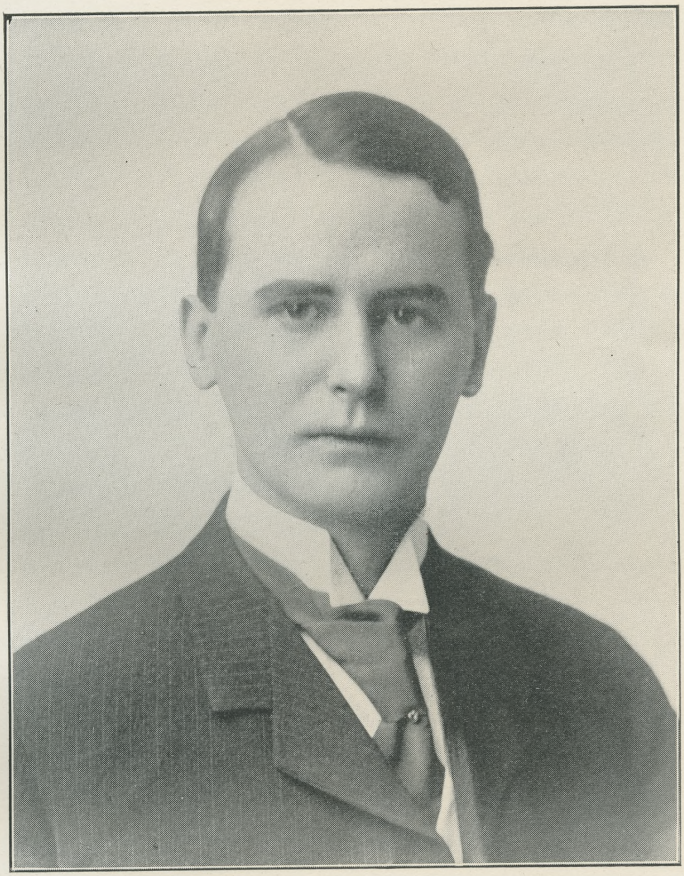
Your Excellency further dignified and sanctioned it by public proclamation, as follows:

"Another great exposition, illustrative of the resources of the world in general and of our country in particular, is now in progress at Portland, Oregon. Primarily intended to commemorate the success of the Lewis and Clark expedition in opening Oregon territory to settlement it has been given a very broad scope and is really an exploitation of the resources, manufactures and wealth of the United States, and,

to a more limited extent, of the nations of the world. The State of Nebraska is keenly interested in the enterprise, the last legislature having made a substantial appropriation for an exhibit. Many of our citizens have already visited the exposition and many more are to follow during the remaining months of its continuance. In keeping with the prevailing custom of giving official recognition to each of the several states the management has kindly set apart one day for particular ceremonies appropriate to Nebraska, and I therefore proclaim Monday, August 21, 1905, as Nebraska Day, and heartily join with the State Commission in extending a cordial invitation to all Nebraskans who can make it convenient to be present and participate in the program incident to the observance."

Neatly engraved invitations were sent throughout the state and among Nebraskans throughout the Northwest to be present upon this occasion. Your Excellency and many prominent Nebraskans traveled to Portland to take part in this anniversary. Early in the day hundreds of former residents of the state made themselves known at the state pavilion and received a special badge. These people evinced a warm interest in the work of the Commission, the Nebraska pavilion, and exhibited a strong remembrance of and affection for their original citizenship in our state. The Nebraska Society of Oregon joined with the Commission in making the day one memorable in the history of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

At 1 o'clock President Goode entertained Your Excellency, the Commission and the official party from Nebraska at luncheon in the New York building. This was an elaborate and very enjoyable function and did great credit to President Goode and those having it in charge. Immediately upon conclusion of the luncheon the party adjourned to the Annex of the New York building, where the exercises of the day were



SECRETARY HARRISON G. SHEDD

held. Among the many prominent guests of our state on this occasion were Governor Chamberlain of Oregon, and Lieutenant Governor Bruce of New York. The exercises were among the simplest and most impressive held on the grounds during the entire Exposition.

The Auditorium was profusely and beautifully decorated with a wealth of Oregon ferns and fir boughs, and hung with numerous banners and flags, all of which produced a very patriotic effect. Here more than a thousand people listened to the program, which consisted of vocal and instrumental music and addresses. Special music for the occasion was furnished by the Administration band and by a special quartet from the Nebraska-Oregon Society of Portland, which organization contributed in many ways to make the day a success. The song, "Nebraska," written by Will Maupin of Lincoln, and rendered by the quartet, was heartily received. Following is the program:

Music—Administration band.

Invocation—Rev. C. Buchler.

Address of Welcome—President H. W. Goode of the Exposition society.

Response—Hon. William P. Warner, President of Nebraska Commission.

Address of Welcome in Behalf of Oregon—Governor Chamberlain.

Song, "Nebraska"—Nebraska-Oregon Society quartet.

Address—Governor John H. Mickey of Nebraska.

Music—Miss Daisy Small.

Address—Lieutenant Governor Bruce of New York.

Address—Hon. Willam V. Allen of Nebraska.

Song—Nebraska-Oregon society quartet.

Address—Hon. Geo. L. Loomis of Nebraska Commission.

Music—Administration band.

All parts of the program were of a very high order. The addresses were especially appropriate in thought, instructive and entertaining. We regret that it is not possible to give them all in full here. We are pleased, however, to present those of Your Excellency and Mr. Loomis, both of which appear in the appendix hereto.

Following the program a general reception was held from 4 to 6 o'clock at the Nebraska pavilion for the purpose of affording the Exposition people and visitors an opportunity of meeting Your Excellency and party, hundreds of whom availed themselves of the privilege.

A dinner to Your Excellency and party, given by the Nebraska Commission and a lunch and garden fete given to the official party by the Exposition authorities in the evening, completed a full day.

NEBRASKA DAY ADDRESSES

Address of Hon. John H. Mickey, governor of Nebraska, Nebraska Day, August 21, 1905:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Any great assemblage of people or of interests that is not educational in its tendency may well be considered of doubtful propriety. This is a practical age. The enlightened world is seeking for improvement. Present standards are not sufficient. There is a continual reaching after better methods of living, better sanitation, more wholesome and better prepared foods, more adaptable machinery, better and faster means of transportation, more skilful professional men and women, better educators, better applied science, more labor-saving and wealth-producing inventions, higher art, higher ideals, more practical patriotism as applied to national, state and municipal government, truer men and women.

It is in response to this popular demand that the great expositions of the past half century have found reason for existence. Such exploitations as the Centennial, the World's Fair, the Trans-Mississippi, the Louisiana Purchase, and other notable expositions of comparatively recent years, have probably done more for the general dissemination of human knowledge than any other one agency, and now we are participating in another of these great educational enterprises, the Lewis and Clark Exposition of your own state and city. The object lessons here presented are innumerable, comprehensive, far-reaching. It is safe to say there is no one who has passed through these buildings and streets, filled with the products of the best thought of the nation and of the world, but that has had his views of life materially broadened and has received an inspiration of permanent value.

I want to congratulate the people of Portland, of Oregon, and of the Pacific coast, on the magnificent public spirit they have manifested in conceiving and executing the plans which have resulted in this marvelous array of industrial energy which is gathered about us. I know something of the spirit of heroism necessary to such a task, for it is heroic. We had a similar enterprise at Omaha a few years ago, and it was a great success. But it required much of self-sacrifice, large contributions of time and money from our busiest men, many annoyances and great perplexities, and yet from it all came a compensating gain to our state and to all the other states contiguous thereto. Such will be the history of the Portland Exposition. Its influence will be felt not only this year but next year and through the succeeding years. It will attract interests here that no other magnet could have drawn and the Oregon of the future will be greater, more resourceful, more enduring, because of it.

I never look at that portion of the map which represents these northwestern states without wishing that the boundary line had been pushed up a few degrees farther toward the pole, as it might have been at one time had our statesmen of a little more than a generation ago been as far-seeing as are our statesmen of to-day. It seems to me that no other portion of our common country is richer in natural resources than is this particular section and that is the reason I wish we had more of it, and still I am not covetous. I only regret that at the time the Oregon boundary was agreed on we did not press our territorial rights to the full limit, thus securing several degrees of the country to the north to which the right of discovery and exploration entitled us, and, incidentally, complete control of the entrance to Puget sound.

Neither do I ever look at the portion of the map previously referred to without experiencing a feeling of reverent

gratitude to that grand old patriot, Dr. Marcus Whitman, through whose efforts we have preserved to us as much of this northwestern country as is now included within our boundaries. If there ever was a man with a far-seeing mind, capable of penetrating the veil of future years and reading advance history by the dim light of the times in which he lived, that man was Marcus Whitman. The wonderful sacrifices he made and the suffering he endured during that eventful midwinter horseback ride from Walla Walla to St. Louis and on to Washington, undertaken that Oregon might be saved to the nation, is a narrative of exceeding interest and thrills the pulse of every true American heart. But the strangest thing is the lethargy and indifference with which Whitman's account of British aggression in the northwest was received at Washington, involving as it did, acute danger of the loss of all this princely empire. Imagine United States senators arguing against the possibility of ever settling so remote a country and insisting that the entire area was not worth the energy and expense necessary to the convoy of a settlers' train so great a distance, and yet such scenes as this were oft repeated in the halls of congress and were participated in by our wisest statesmen. It was only by the most herculean efforts that the friends of Oregon, aided by Whitman, were finally enabled to rally sufficient support and thus preserve to the Union one of its brightest gems. All honor to Marcus Whitman. If every county in Oregon and Washington should erect to his memory an enduring monument it would be no more than merited recognition. I am glad to know that one of the greatest counties of Washington bears his name and that Whitman College, Walla Walla, is one of the leading educational institutions of the coast country.

Nebraska has more than a passing interest in this Lewis and Clark centennial observance. The state which I have the

honor to represent is an important part of the territory acquired by the Louisiana purchase, and has a right to share in the glory attaching to those intrepid pioneers of western exploration, Messrs. Lewis and Clark. These gentlemen, with their escort, passed a number of months in Nebraska in 1804 and the records they left are invaluable to our state archives and furnish some of the earliest data of our history. On August 4 of last year there was celebrated at Fort Calhoun, Nebr., the centennial anniversary of a famous council participated in by Lewis and Clark, representing the government, and by the ranking Indian chiefs of that locality. This anniversary was attended by many of our citizens and was an occasion of much interest. It was my privilege to be present and to listen to a very eloquent commemorative address delivered by Hon. William F. Gurley of Omaha. I am also reminded that this particular date is the one hundred and first anniversary of the death of Sergeant Charles Floyd of the Lewis and Clark company, which event occurred in Nebraska territory near the present site of Dakota City. But recently our citizens have reared a monument to his memory and have dedicated it with fitting observance.

Loyalty to state is one of the cardinal virtues of Nebraskans. We who are gathered here are justly proud of the splendid display of our resources which has been made in the Agricultural building by our State Commission. Though the appropriation for the work in hand is small, the commissioners have expended it with such rare discretion that the results are most gratifying. All whom I have heard express themselves upon the subject have been profuse in praise and the press has given much favorable comment. We are a great state and in emphasis of the fact let me call to your mind that in 1904 we marketed beyond state lines surplus products to the amount of $208,000,000, a sum in excess of the entire export trade of



CORN PYRAMID IN RECEPTION ROOM

a number of foreign countries and representing one-seventh of our own national exports for that year. This year we expect to make a still better showing and our present crop prospects warrant the hope. The principal items entering into the 1904 surplus of $208,000,000 are in round numbers, packing house products $60,000,000, cattle $43,000,000, hogs $32,000,000, corn $23,000,000, wheat $16,000,000. These figures warrant the assertion that we are something of an "inland empire" ourselves, and that we have an important part in the nation's balance sheet.

I am very glad to have the privilege of participating in this cosmopolitan exposition. As I said at the beginning, it would have little reason for its existence were it not for its educational tendency. The spectacular may dazzle for a moment but it is the demonstration of things affecting the practical side of life and making for a higher civilization that leaves a lasting impression. My hope is that because of this great in-gathering of the best exponents of the human mind the world will be the better in all its social, industrial and governmental relations.

Address of Hon. George L. Loomis, Nebraska Day, August 21, 1905.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It would seem inappropriate, indeed, for me to make any extended address after what has been so well said by the able and eloquent gentlemen who have preceded me.

Every true American is proud of his country, and proud of his state. He believes that of all countries known to history, ancient or modern, his has been most bountifully blessed of God. In her wonderfully varied climatic conditions, her wealth of mines and inexhaustible mineral resources, her wooded hills

and fertile plains, her broad lakes and countless rivers, he sees a land prepared for man where every physical want and need has been anticipated and provided for by the Bountiful Creator of all things.

In the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers, in the character of the early immigrants, whose simple virtues were as rugged as the forests and hills they came to subdue; in the struggle of the early patriots for independence; the raising up of Washington as their leader, divinely fitted for the great task; the successful issue of that struggle; the adoption of our beneficent form of government; all along our country's march from infancy to empire, through the long years of the Civil war with another divinely fitted man, the great Lincoln, at the helm of state; the perishing forever in that struggle of our one great national sin, slavery; the re-uniting of our common country; in these and in a thousand other things he sees the guiding hand of a Protecting Providence, working out in this land and in this people the destiny of the human race; and as he contemplates what God hath wrought, his heart swells with emotion and with patriotic fervor, his whole being responds to the soul inspiring sentiment of his national song,

"My Country, 'tis of Thee,
Sweet Land of Liberty."

And with that pride and love of country, even as a part of it, and inseparable from it, comes the pride and love of state, or of that particular part of his country which he calls home. He who loves his country loves his home, and he who loves not home has no love for country.

And so it is that we of Nebraska love to hear the people of Oregon sing the praises and recount the advantages of their great state. For them it is the best spot on all the earth, the one place where, it seems to them, God smiles most and Nature does her best; and as we behold her lovely roses and eat her

delicious fruits, as we enjoy her ideal weather, drink of her pure water and uncover with reverence to her idolized Mt. Hood, we have no feelings of envy, but rejoice to know that her people have counted their many blessings and appreciate them fully.

And we love, too, to hear our brethren from the North exploit the virtues of the state upon the Sound; to hear them tell of their forests and mountains wherein the wealth of a world awaits the productive energy of man; of their fields and orchards where nature rewards the human touch a hundred, yea, a thousand-fold.

And we love to see Seattle in all the glory of self-exaltation, and to think we hear her say, as with exultant pride she contemplates herself, "Am I not great Babylon?" And as we musingly meditate upon her wonderful vision of future greatness, so far beyond the comprehension of other mortals, we love to "Watch Tacoma Grow." Yes, we've learned to love that slogan as the hired man upon the farm loves the sound of the dinner horn. We love to see it posted up in every sightly place, we love to find it stuck upon our plates as we go to our daily meals, and when the shades of evening fall we love to see it flashed across the waters in electric lights, and as it later haunts us to our rooms we love to find hanging over the door that prayerful injunction, the absence of which from any home in Tacoma we are told denotes disloyalty unpardonable, "God Bless Our Home, and Watch Tacoma Grow." This mingling of devotion and business reminds one strongly of the prayer of the little girl: "Oh, Lord, bless papa and mamma and make a real good little girl of me. Oh, Lord, if at first you don't succeed, try and try again."

And Portland, too, fairest of the fair, bride of the setting sun, in the fragrance of whose flowers one might almost wish to dream away his life and float unconsciously into an eternity

of never-ending bliss! Surely the world will excuse, and all must admire, the devotion of the loyal subjects and wonder not that they should so regret to exchange a home amidst thy loveliness for one in Paradise.

Yes, we are pleased to see manifested everywhere, and in so many different ways, that spirit of intense loyalty and devotion to home which characterizes not only the people of this great Northwest, but the true American citizen everywhere. We are pleased to see it possessed by any people to such an extent, even, that they cannot restrain it, but that it breaks out and overflows in true Seattle or Tacoma style.

But, my friends, let me remind you that there is at least one other spot upon earth that challenges your admiration. A land of broad rivers and countless streams, of vast rolling prairies and beautiful valleys. A land, not literally flowing with milk and honey, it is true, and yet whose fields are covered with a wealth of grain that almost passes belief, a land whose boundless prairies are kissed by the rays of the morning sun long before his light is visible over the mountain range that bounds your eastern view; a land of great diversity of crops, where corn and wheat and oats and rye and barley, timothy, clover, bluegrass, alfalfa, and other useful grains and grasses all seem native to the soil and vie with one another as to which shall yield the richest returns to the husbandman. A land that, because of its abundant and nutritious wild grasses, was the favorite pasture ground of the wild buffalo, which but a few years ago roamed in vast herds over the plains where now more than twelve million head of cattle, horses, sheep and swine feed and fatten annually. A land, the value of whose productions last year of five hundred and one million dollars, will be increased this year by twenty to twenty-five million more. A land where illiteracy is all but unknown, and where human activities find rich reward. A

land whose banks are overflowing with the wealth of the people to such an extent that they find it impossible to keep half the money loaned out, and whose state treasurer, in order to keep the permanent school fund invested, has of late years been compelled to buy several hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds of other states. A land where education is universal, where plenty abounds, and where poverty is as a stranger in a strange land. Yes, a land where the people are contented and happy in the enjoyment of the many blessings bestowed upon them by Divine Providence, and envy not the dwellers in other places.

My friends, I have not overdrawn the picture; I have come far short of doing it justice. Nebraska is all this, and much more, and yet she is only in her infancy. Oregon was organized as a territory more than ten years before Nebraska was open to settlement by the white man, or before he could acquire legal title to an acre of her land. Fifty-one years ago now, the act erecting Nebraska into a territory had just been passed by congress, but territorial government was not inaugurated until the October following, and this goodly city of Portland was even then a city of no small pretentions. When Oregon became a territory and was pulsating with the new life of an inflowing tide of immigration, the greater part of Nebraska was still practically unexplored, and was designated upon the map as the Great American Desert.

When our good friend and honored citizen, Henry T. Clark, who sits here upon this platform to-day, came to Nebraska fifty years ago last spring, there were more Indians in a little Indian village where Omaha now stands than there were white settlers in the whole territory. Yes, it has now been scarcely fifty years since Nebraska first became the home of the white man. What has been the record, what the development, what the achievements of those fifty years? Let

us take a hurried glance over that space of time.

Prior to 1860 the settlement of the territory, while rather slow, was fairly satisfactory, when we consider the many attendant disadvantages, among which we may mention that the Missouri river was then practically the western border-line of civilization; that nearly all beyond was the home of the Red Man; that his title to but a very small portion of Nebraska lands had been extinguished by the general government; that he roamed at will, and committed many depredations, rendering both property and life insecure; that no railroad extended farther west than eastern Iowa, and to reach the Missouri river necessitated a long and tedious overland drive; that the distance to market was great, supplies of all kinds scarce, expensive and hard to obtain. The census of 1860 gave the territory a population of a little less than 29,000, but we must not forget that Nebraska then included a portion of what is now Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and the Dakotas.

In 1861 came the Civil war. May 18, of that year, the governor issued a proclamation calling for one regiment of infantry. In less than thirty days six companies had been sworn in and by July 22 the last of the ten companies was mustered, and eight days later the regiment started to the front. Its commander, Colonel John M. Thayer, soon became general, was one of Grant's most trusted advisers, and after the war became United States senator, and later, for two terms, governor. He is still living, a beloved citizen of our capital city. The second Nebraska regiment of twelve companies, two in excess of the call, soon followed. In all, the young territory from her meager population sent 3,157 men to the front, besides organizing an efficient militia to protect her citizens against Indian depredations which were then only too frequent and destructive.

After the close of the war immigration received a new impetus. Railroads came, furnishing means of easy transportation and bringing markets to our door. The prairies teemed with new life and thriving villages sprang up everywhere. The Union Pacific extended her lines of steel across the state towards the Pacific and settlements followed far into the interior. On March 1, 1867, Nebraska was admitted as a state, and in 1870 the census gave her a population of nearly 123,000.

Then in the early seventies came a visitation, the like of which has never before or since been known to any part of our country, and which for some years unsettled conditions and made the future of our state problematical. I refer to the grasshopper plague, when billions upon billions of the little pests, hatched out in the Queen's dominion to the north, came sweeping down over the Central West, across the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and on to the Gulf, leaving nothing but desolation in their wake. Were I to tell you some of the scenes witnessed by the people of that section of our country you would scarcely believe me. Were I to tell you that they frequently flew over in multitudes so dense as to totally exclude the rays of the sun and cast a shadow on the ground, you would not believe me, and yet it is true. Were I to tell you that they would light upon a field of corn in cultivating time and in two hours not leave a spear above ground, you would not believe me, and yet it is true. During those years, immigration practically ceased and a great many of our citizens left the state for good. Some of them, who came on to Oregon, I have met here in Portland during this Exposition. The spring of 1877 witnessed the last of the grasshoppers and speedily confidence was restored and immigration again commenced to flow in.

For about fifteen years nothing further transpired to effect Nebraska's growth. Then came the drouths of the early nine-

ties, when the whole western portion of Kansas and Nebraska and the vast stretch of country lying east of the mountains and west of the one hundredth parallel, was parched and burned as though a prairie fire had swept over it. Again thousands of our people moved away and again Oregon and Washington profited by our loss.

But the drouth years, like the grasshopper years, passed away, we believe forever, and during the past ten years the development and prosperity of our state almost passes one's power of comprehension. The increase in the value of farm lands, agricultural products and live stock has been phenomenal. Farms in eastern Nebraska now sell readily for $75 to $125 per acre. Some of the poorer ones of course below, but the better ones far above those figures.

On November 10, 1904, the 667 banks of Nebraska held deposits aggregating $104,129,453.26, of which vast sum it was estimated one-third, or about $35,000,000 belonged to farmers. At this time the deposits will approximate $125,000,000, and the same proportion will hold good. At that time $46,000,000 was on hand and unloaned in the banks. Literally our people have more money than they know what to do with.

The total production of Nebraska for the year 1904, was $501,582,190.63, of which amount over 40 per cent was exported. Some of the principal items were:

Packing house products	$60,453,795.94
Cattle	43,010,595.00
Hogs	31,543,453.50
Corn	22,966,018.59
Wheat	15,741,769.60

The total acreage of corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley for 1905 is 11,230,589, a net gain over 1904 of 611,205 acres. This increase, with increase of other grains, live stock, etc., indicates an increase in production for the present year of fully

$20,000,000. For several years prior to 1904 the average annual increase has been about $12,000,000.

The acreage of grains this year is:

Corn	6,433,585
Wheat	2,091,871
Oats	2,420,624
Rye	141,149
Barley	188,360
Potatoes	89,271
Sorghum	88,416
Sugar beets	15,548
	11,468,824

Thus you see that the acreage in the eight grains alone would make a belt one mile mile wide and 17,926 miles long, or sufficient to reach more than two-thirds the way round the earth; or it would make a belt six miles wide reaching from San Francisco to New York.

Add to this the acreage in tame grasses as follows:

Timothy	453,553
Alfalfa	315,714
Blue Grass	230,621
Millet	141,277
Clover	51,122
Other tame grasses	257,122
	1,449,409

And you see we have of tame grasses enough to make another belt a mile wide and 2,264 miles long, or sufficient to reach from San Francisco east clear into Ohio. But this isn't all. Take our 1,995,000 acres of wild grasses and you have enough for another belt one mile wide reaching from San

Francisco to New York city and 200 miles beyond into the ocean.

Then if you add to this the acreage in smaller crops, such as broom corn, Kaffir corn, speltz, beans, peas, orchards, small fruits, etc., and your grand total would extend the belt one mile wide clear around the world.

Don't you begin to see what a wonderful empire Nebraska is? But let us put it in another way. Nebraska's exports in 1904—by that I mean what she marketed beyond the state, amounted to $208,110,576.95, or one-third more than the exports of Japan; two and one-half times more than Mexico; double that of Sweden; three-fifths as much as Russia; eleven times that of Greece, and nearly double that of Spain. It equaled one-seventh of the total exports of the United States.

Verily, Nebraska is a good state, a rich and productive one. She now stands,

Third in production of meat-packing plants.
Third in production of corn.
Fourth in production of wheat.
Fourth in number of cattle.
Fourth in number of hogs.
Fifth in production of oats.
Fifth in production of rye.
Fifth in production of beet sugar.
Sixth in the number of acres in farms.
Seventh in the number of horses.
Ninth in the value of farm products per acre.
Tenth in cheese, butter and milk productions.

To this let me add that she has one of the four largest universities in the United States, a half dozen excellent colleges, four splendid Normal schools, a great many academies, and a public school system unsurpassed by that of any other state. For twenty years she has held the proud position of

first of all the states in the smallest percentage of illiteracy, a position that her unsurpassed educational facilities and the general intelligence and prosperity of her people will enable her to maintain for many years to come.

And now, my friends, lest I tire you by talking too long, let me say to you of the Northwest: "Glory in your home land, be true and loyal to its every interest, sing its praises all you please and tirelessly proclaim its advantages, for it is a good land and thus it becomes you as Americans to do, and we would have little respect for you if you didn't do it. But remember, that we of Nebraska are just as proud of our state as you are of yours. That we see there equally as many advantages as you see here. That Nebraska's sons are just as loyal, just as true, just as devoted to her interests and welfare as are the sons of any other state. And let us all remember that God never made a perfect country. He may have come pretty near it, but there are always some imperfections. He never put all advantages in one place, and all disadvantages in another; all perfection in one state, and all imperfections in another. Near the rose he has planted the thorn, and in the best land He has left many things to be desired. Be happy in your homes, wherever they are, and we will be happy in ours, and we will all strive with laudable zeal to build up our own home states and thus add to the glory and greatness of our common country.

FINANCES

From the hour of organization the finances of the Commission were a subject of. close attention and rigid economy on the part of the members of the Commission. George L. Loomis, the treasurer of the Commission, devoted himself to a thorough study of the expenses likely to be incurred, and prepared estimates which were to guide the Commission in its expenditures. Twelve thousand dollars were appropriated by the state, while the Union Pacific railway and the Burlington and Missouri railway each contributed the equivalent of several hundred dollars in gratuitously transporting the exhibits, the one to Portland and the other from Portland to Nebraska again.

The expense of collecting and installing exhibits, erecting a pavilion, maintaining the exhibit and a force of attendants and distributing the exhibits at the close of the exposition amount to $11,257.04. The executive officer of the Commission was authorized to sell the grain used in decoration and exhibition, and certain specific property used in connection with the Commission headquarters, the pavilion and moving picture film being retained and returned to the state for such future use as may be desired. The receipts from these sales amounted to $150.00. It will be seen, therefore, that the cost of Nebraska's exhibit at the Fair was $11,107.04 and there is left in the hands of the state treasurer, out of the appropriation of $12,000, a balance of $892.96.

Throughout the term of the exposition the Commission exercised the closest supervision and the greatest care in its maintenance, in the expenditure of money for incidentals, as well as in the collection and distribution of exhibits. In this work they were assisted by the corps of assistants who used



EXECUTIVE OFFICER GEORGE C. SHEDD

every effort to preserve the property of the pavilion and to conduct the incidental expenditure along strictly modest and economical lines.

FINANCES—GENERAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	$12,000.00
Sale of exhibits	150.00
	$12,150.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Agricultural Exhibit	$4,080.01
Advertising and printing	784.80
Employees	3,108.55
Entertainment, Commissioners' Expenses, incidentals	2,379.76
Spectacular events	903.92
Total	$11,257.04

Receipts	$12,150.00
Disbursements	$11,257.04

Amount unexpended and remaining in State Treasury $ 892.96

The general statement of the finances is given below:

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

1	Harry Porter, office supplies	$ 5.00
2	Maud Chevront, stenographic services	7.95
3	A. O. Wiggenjost, stenographic services	1.43
4	Wm. James, services	50.00
5	G. C. Shedd, services	62.50
6	Wm. James, money expended for corn and agricultural exhibits	248.80
7	H. G. Shedd, commissioner's expenses	32.30
8	King & Jessup, office supplies	16.50
9	Forbes Stables, drayage	2.00
10	Smith & Son, corn for exhibit	29.52

11	W. P. Warner, commissioner's expenses	76.53
12	Caligan & Co., erecting pavilion	1,900.00
13	Contingent fund, maintenance of Nebraska exhibit	500.00
14	G. L. Loomis, commissioner's expenses	13.65
15	H. A. Hober, one-half May salary	25.00
16	Wm. James, salary, May	100.00
17	G. C. Shedd, salary, May	125.00
18	Thos. Persons, salary and expenses, May	54.80
19	W. G. Morse, services, three weeks	75.00
20	C. F. Chase, corn	11.00
21	King & Jessup, printing	3.25
22	Selig Polyscope Co., film moving pictures	502.50
23	Carl Netschert, artificial decorative material	135.00
24	G. C. Shedd, expenses installing exhibit	61.95
25	H. G. Shedd, commissioner's expenses	98.35
26	B. Plume, labor	10.00
27	A. O. Wiggenjost, stenographic work	3.50
28	McBride Co., painting signs	14.00
29	Wm. James, money expended for agricultural exhibits	145.55
30	G. L. Loomis, commissioner's expenses	74.70
31	Portland Gen. Electric Co., supplies	34.61
32	Holman Transfer Co., drayage	50.80
33	Honeyman Hardware Co., supplies	22.47
34	Portland Gen. Electric Co., supplies	1.52
35	G. C. Shedd, salary, June	125.00
36	H. A. Hober, salary, June	75.00
37	Thomas Persons, salary, June	100.00
38	Wm. James, salary, June	100.00
39	J. North & Co., register	9.00
40	Lincoln Hardware Co., supplies	27.03
41	Nebraska Farmer Co., printing	85.00

42	H. G. Shedd, expenses commissioner	66.40
43	Contingent fund, maintenance of Nebraska exhibit	500.00
44	H. G. Shedd, commissioner's expenses	17.35
45	Lincoln Transfer Co., drayage	103.97
46	Megeath Stationery Co., maps	1.50
47	Western Union Tel. Co., services three months	7.09
48	Max Westerman, money paid for express and telephone	8.20
49	Wm. James, expended for grain	74.26
50	Maud Chevront, stenographic work	13.30
51	Rees Printing Co., 25,000 Nebraska hand books	312.40
52	Contingent fund, maintenance of Nebraska exhibit	500.00
53	G. C. Shedd, salary, July	125.00
54	Wm. Sizer, salary, one-half month	50.00
55	H. A. Hober, salary, July	75.00
56	Thomas Persons, salary, July	100.00
57	Wm. James, salary, July	100.00
58	G. C. Shedd, incidental bills	46.65
59	Wm. Sizer, expenses as lecturer	17.05
60	G. L. Loomis, expenses commissioner	33.70
61	Thos. Persons, salary, one-half August	50.00
62	H. G. Shedd, expenses commissioner	78.50
63	Wm. James, expenses collecting grain	24.85
64	Geo. C. Shedd, incidental expense of pavilion	56.27
65	King & Jessup, letter heads, etc.	9.75
66	Johnson Bros. Transfer Co., drayage	116.45
67	Dodge County Printing Co., printing 20,000 Nebraska folders	150.00
68	Olds, Wortman & King, Nebraska badges	21.25
69	Honeyman Hardware Co., hardware	2.10
70	Lewis & Clark Exposition Co., electrical service for season	301.00

71	Gillespie & Phillips, 500 songs "Nebraska"	15.00
72	Forbes Stables, drayage	4.00
73	Alice Warner, expenses as hostess	45.00
74	Alice Loomis, expenses as hostess	52.50
75	Hobart-Curtis hotel, entertaining governor, week of Nebraska Day	44.50
76	S. M. Venard, Nebraska Day quartet	10.00
77	Kilham Stationery Co., 1,000 Nebraska badges	13.50
78	De Caprio's Administration band, services Nebraska Day	15.00
79	Saeger Bros., 3,000 cigars, distributed to Nebraska visitors	165.00
80	B. Pindat, dinner, governor and party, Nebraska Day	57.30
81	Mrs. Charity Hart, expenses as hostess, two weeks	37.50
82	H. A. Hober, salary, August	75.00
83	Thomas Persons, salary, August 13-September 2	75.00
84	Wm. Sizer, salary, August	100.00
85	Wm. James, salary, August	100.00
86	G. C. Shedd, salary August	125.00
87	Wm. P. Warner, commissioner's expenses	192.88
88	John Calligan Co., making tables, pyramids, shelving, etc.	182.10
89	J. M. McBride, painting signs, etc.	47.00
90	George L. Loomis, commissioner's expenses	68.20
91	H. G. Shedd, commissioner's expenses	61.20
92	H. G. Shedd, incidentals during September, money advanced	66.51
93	G. C. Shedd, salary, September	125.00
94	Wm. James, salary, September	100.00
95	Wm. Sizer, salary, September	100.00
96	Thomas Persons, salary, September	100.00
97	H. A. Hober, salary, September	75.00
98	Mrs. Charity Hart, salary September	75.00

99	Thomas Persons, salary, two weeks, October	50.00
100	Fred Echtenkamp, corn	24.42
101	G. C. Shedd, money advanced for incidental expense, pavilion	41.40
102	Wm. James, salary, two weeks, October	50.00
103	H. G. Shedd, telephone, telegraph, express, three months	33.93
104	Maud Chevront, stenography	4.20
105	Henry F. Kieser, Nebraska Day invitations	44.00
106	Cancelled.	
107	Wm. James, traveling expenses, agricultural superintendent	38.25
108	G. C. Shedd, salary, October, November	250.00
109	Mrs. Charity Hart, traveling expenses, hostess	22.00
110	H. A. Hober, incidental expenses	20.00
111	Wm. P. Warner, commissioner's expenses	25.55
112	George L. Loomis, commissioner's expenses	24.95
113	Geo. C. Shedd, expenses Omaha-Portland; Portland-Omaha	85.10
114	Wm. Selig, expense, moving picture machines and supplies	55.05
115	A. Martin, box of display grasses and grains	10.35
116	Geo. C. Shedd, salary, December	125.00
117	Hammond Printing Co., publishing report	222.40
118	Geo. C. Shedd, postage, express, incidental expense issuing report and concluding Commissioner's affairs	75.00
	Total	$11,257.04

RESOLUTIONS

THE EXPOSITION OFFICIALS.

Whereas, The administrative officers of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition showed prior to, during the term of the Exposition and subsequently, a keen and active interest in the participation of the State of Nebraska in the above named Exposition; and supplied a liberal and favorable space for the erection of the Nebraska State Pavilion and installation of state exhibits; and manifested and preserved a fair and honorable conduct in its administrative dealings and a uniform cordiality in its social relations with the Nebraska State Commission and its officers; and appointed, set aside and signalized one day, namely, August 21, as Nebraska Day, for the observance and celebration of Nebraska's participation in the Exposition, entertaining the State's chief executive and his official party and assisting to make the occasion and day noteworthy, dignified and patriotic; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Nebraska State Commission extend to President H. W. Goode and other administrative officers of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition their thanks and appreciation for the above named interest, aid and cooperation; and that the same be engrossed upon the records of the Commission, and made public.

EMPLOYEES.

Whereas, The employees and assistants of the Nebraska State Commission to the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition have shown on each and every occasion and at all times, a lively and watchful regard for the State's exhibits, interests and prestige at the above named Exposition, be it

Resolved, That the Nebraska State Commission do here-

with express their thanks to the Commission's employees and assistants for such services, as follows: G. C. Shedd, Wm. James, W. A. Sizer, Thos. Persons, H. A. Hober and Mrs. Charity Hart.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Whereas, Douglas County, through its Board of Commissioners and G. W. Wattles, generously loaned to the Nebraska State Commission its complete and valuable collection of threshed grains and seeds, which collection attracted wide attention from Exposition visitors and won high awards from the Exposition's official juries; be it

Resolved, That the Nebraska State Commission do here extend their thanks and appreciation to the Douglas County Board of Commissioners and Mr. G. W. Wattles.

THE BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RAILWAY.

Whereas, The Burlington and Missouri Railway transported from Nebraska to Portland, Ore., at its own expense, the numerous exhibits collected by the Nebraska State Commission for the Lewis and Clark Exposition; and showed during the transportation of the exhibits the greatest care and expedition; and, further, during the entire term of the Exposition, the officers of the above named road evinced a steady interest in the work of the Commission, and lent their ready assistance; be it

Resolved, That the Nebraska Commission do herewith embody their thanks and appreciation to the Burlington and Missouri Railway and its general manager, Mr. G. W. Holdrege, for their aid and public spirit tendered and exhibited in that behalf.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Whereas, The Union Pacific Railway transported from Portland, Ore., to Nebraska, the exhibits of the Nebraska

State Commission, and the Nebraska Pavilion, constructed upon the grounds of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition; and showed during their transportation the greatest regard for their safety and expedition; and, further, during the term of the Exposition the officers of the above named road evinced a constant interest in the work of the Commission and lent it ready assistance; be it

Resolved, That the Nebraska State Commission do herewith embody their thanks and appreciation to the Union Pacific Railway and its general manager and vice-president, Mr. A. L. Mohler, for their aid and public spirit tendered and exhibited in that behalf.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Whereas, The newspaper press of Nebraska has lent its influential support to the project from its earliest inception to its termination of Nebraska's participation in the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition; and, further, has maintained a constant interest in the work of the Nebraska State Commission since their appointment, and has liberally contributed important assistance by opening its pages and publishing therein the plans and transactions of the Comissission and full and accurate descriptions and accounts of Nebraska's exhibits, celebrations and awards upon the Exposition grounds; be it

Resolved, That the Nebraska State Commission do here make manifest to the newspaper press of the State their thanks and appreciation, and embody the same in formal expression, which shall be engrossed in the records of the Commission and made public.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

Whereas, The University of Nebraska and its Chancellor generously loaned to the Nebraska State Commission for exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition many valuable con-

tributions, chief among which was the mounted steer Challenger, world prize-winner, all of which exhibits attracted marked attention from visitors to the Nebraska pavilion; be it

Resolved, That the Nebraska State Commission do here extend their thanks and appreciation to the University and Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews for this assistance.

THOMAS R. KIMBALL.

Whereas, Mr. Thomas R. Kimball generously and gratuitously designed the architectural plan upon which the Nebraska pavilion at the Lewis and Clark Exposition was constructed, enabling the Commission to exhibit Nebraska's products in a complete and effective manner, and which contributed greatly to the beauty, originality and excellence of the exhibit; be it

Resolved, That the Nebraska State Commission express its thanks and appreciation to Mr. Thomas R. Kimball of Omaha for his services.

THE NEBRASKA SOCIETY OF OREGON.

Whereas, The Nebraska Society of Oregon showed, throughout the season of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, a warm and constant interest in the Nebraska exhibit; and assisted in every possible way in making Nebraska Day an eventful and patriotic celebration; be it

Resolved, That the Nebraska State Commission do here express their full appreciation and thanks to the Nebraska Society of Oregon, and to its officers, for the great and undiminished interest evinced in Nebraska's work at the Exposition.

AWARDS

Total number of entries, 125; total number of awards, 121; as follows:

Gold Medals—66.

State of Nebraska, collective exhibit of corn.

State of Nebraska, exhibit of sheaf and threshed grains.

State of Nebraska, collective exhibit of seeds.

State of Nebraska, collective exhibit of wild and tame grasses and forage crops.

State of Nebraska, collective exhibit of twenty-six products of corn.

State of Nebraska, moving picture exhibition.

State of Nebraska, pavilion and headquarters.

State of Nebraska, general agricultural installation.

Douglas County, collective exhibit of seeds and threshed grains.

J. A. Ballard, Blair, Red Fife wheat.

G. M. Murphy, Crete, Texas red oats.

G. M. Murphy, Crete, Red clover, timothy, alfalfa.

R. D. Morrisy, Dorchester, corn.

A. Martin, Dubois, Macaroni wheat, sheaf.

A. Martin, Dubois, buckwheat.

J. M. Maher, Fremont, Reid's Yellow Dent, Legal Tender corn.

L. W. Howard, Emerald, Giant Siberian winter rye.

R. Church, Dubois, Blue Stem wheat.

R. Church, Dubois, Blue Stem chaff.

B. F. Mumma, Friend, timothy.

Chas. Grau, Bennington, Silver Mine Dent, Calico Dent, Golden Row and Grau's White Pride corn.

Chas. Grau, Bennington, Castor Oil beans.

John R. Miller, Millard, exhibit of corn.

J. D. Hasik, Abie, exhibit of corn.

Chas. Schamle, Emerald, exhibit of corn.

C. A. Parker, Palmyra, Early White Cap, Dent, Calico Dent corn.

Western Seed Co., Fremont, exhibit of corn.

J. A. Grau & Son., Waterloo, White Dent corn.

F. Echtenkamp, Arlington, exhibit of corn.

J. Kinney, Dorchester, Reid's Yellow Dent corn.

Roy Reed, Palmyra, Golden Beauty corn.

W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, sheaf of rye.

Harry Seltz, De Soto, Early Pride of the North, Mammoth Yellow corn.

C. A. Whitford, Arlington, exhibit of corn.

Joseph Hall, Tekamah, Hogue's Yellow Dent corn.

Lee Smith & Son, De Soto, exhibit of corn.

C. F. Chase, Pawnee, Reid's Yellow Dent, Chase's White Dent corn.

R. M. Wolcott, Palmer, Early Pride of the North, White Flint.

Jobe Scott, Dorchester, exhibit of corn.

Geo. Mobery, Dorchester, exhibit of corn.

Frank Renner, Pleasant Hill, Big Four oats.

A. E. Richards, Beaver City, Jerusalem corn.

Geo. Ross, Wilber, Silver Hull buckwheat.

O. Fellman, Beemer, Calico Dent corn.

B. M. Syford, Lincoln, Silver Mine Dent.

J. Cady, Beatrice, Castor Oil beans

Nels Paulson, Brock, White Dent corn.

L. A. Bowden, Wisner, Legal Tender corn.

J. C. Nelson, Millard, winter rye.

F. Mank, Broken Bow, White Winter Rose corn.

J. F. Olson, Ithaca, Reid's Yellow Dent corn.

G. W. Fennerston, Fremont, Reid's Yellow Dent corn.

Sam Davis, Wilber, Japanese buckwheat.

E. A. Dusil, Wilber, Yellow Dent corn.

PORTLAND OR

Jacob Omerson, Dorchester, Black Irish oats.
H. Techmier, Dubois, Macaroni wheat, sheaf.
J. M. Titterington, Yellow Dent corn.
Frank A. Gustafson, Oakland, Hogue's Yellow Dent.
American Sugar Beet Co., Ames, sugar beet seed.
John Zonechek, Wilbur, Red winter wheat.
Coy and Son, Waterloo, Crimson clover.
J. Kline, Dubois, White rye.
E. A. Calkins, Beaver City, broom corn seed.
Levi Wheeler, Crete, Red winter wheat.
Dale Floral Co., Beatrice, English rye grass, Red Clover, Red Kaffir corn.
Frank Brown, Beaver City, Red Kaffir corn.

Silver Medals—28.

State Farm, Lincoln, Yellow Chernorka.
Nance County, White Dent, Yellow Dent corn.
Dibed & Son, Dubois, Red winter wheat.
H. Ballard, Blair, Black oats, White clover.
R. D. Morrisy, Dorchester, Red winter wheat.
R. D. Morrisy, Dorchester, Red Top Seed, Red clover.
A. Martin, Dubois, Macaroni wheat, Italian speltz.
S. B. Stewart, Omaha, Stewart Kentucky bluegrass seed.
J. R. Miller, Milford, Red clover.
Wood River Land & Loan Co., Eddyville, collection native and tame grasses.
Wood River Land & Loan Co., Eddyville, Red winter wheat.
Frank Gobel, Dubois, soft wheat, sheaf.
Jenkins & Hopkins, Broken Bow, Fife wheat.
J. W. Ingalls, Pleasant Hill, broom grass.
G. C. Noble, Crete, Silver Mine Dent corn.
R. Hogue, Crete, Hogue's Yellow Dent corn.
Jacob Wild, Crete, speltz.

Joe Kusolo, Pleasant Hill, Milo maize.

Wm. James, Dorchester, sheaf flax.

A. Small, Crete, Bluegrass seed.

N. H. Skinner, Fremont, Red Winter wheat.

Frank Pannerhill, Norfolk, White Dent corn.

C. Grush, Falls City, Red clover.

R. P. Fairchild, Endicott, cane seed.

C. Vistrat, Broken Bow, White hulless barley.

E. A. Collins, Beaver City, broom corn seed.

E. Oft, Bennington, Red clover.

D. McLean, Atkinson, Red Fife wheat.

John Povlish, Crete, speltz, field peas.

Bronze Medals—18.

L. Wheeler, Crete, Red winter wheat.

C. Coy, Waterloo, Red citron seed, Hubbard squash, early garden peas, Jersey Belle muskmelon.

L. W. Howard, Emerald, Giant Siberian rye.

J. M. Maher, Fremont, Mediterranean wheat.

J. Dierks, Bennington, Black Russian sunflower seed.

C. M. Smale, Emerald, Bluegrass seed.

O. Fink, Dubois, Club wheat.

O. Fink, Dubois, Club wheat, sheaf.

James Quinn, Pleasant Hill, Red winter wheat.

J. F. McCardel, Elk City, Kentucky bluegrass, Macaroni wheat.

C. B. Camp, Cheney, Chinese popcorn.

C. Petie, Seward, Yellow Dent corn.

C. Busch, Auburn, Red clover.

J. K. Haines, Broken Bow, speltz.

C. Pratt, Omaha, Black hulless barley.

A. B. Gregory, Beaver City, Sorghum seed.

H. Moneypenny, Pleasant Hill, Bucket gourd seed.

Joe Kubichek, Pleasant Hill, Siberian millet.

Honorable Mention—9.

S. B. Stewart, Omaha, ornamental pomegranate seed.

J. D. Hasik, Abie, Macaroni wheat.

O. Dierks, Bennington, Red spring wheat.

Theo. Williams, Benson, Evolution corn.

S. A. Combs, Homer, samples of wheat from 1877 to 1894.

John Martin, Dubois, Silver Mine oats.

D. Link, Millard, German millet.

John Louik, Pleasant Hill, German millet.

S. C. Robinson, Waterloo, Dixie and Mountain Sweet watermelon, White Spine cucumber.

Congratulatory Letters

A short time ago I had the pleasure of visiting the Portland Exposition and of course went to see the Nebraska Exhibit. It was easily found at one of the main entrances of the Agricultural building. Then, too, everyone in the building seemed to know where the exhibit was, and I was very proud to note that it made the most imposing appearance of any exhibit in the building. The corn exhibit is exceptionally fine, the grasses, grain and other products of the state are artistically arranged, and, last but not least, the moving picture illustration of the resources of the state attracts the attention and comment of everyone. Those in attendance at the booth seemed competent and efficient in the entertainment of visitors, and taken all together I am free to say that in my opinion Nebraska has the best state exhibit there is at the Portland Exposition, at least the best one there is in the Agricultural Hall of the Portland Exposition.

G. W. WATTLES,
Vice-President United States National Bank,
Omaha, Nebr.

On behalf of the people of my state and as their representative at this exposition, I desire to extend my most hearty congratulations on the splendid exhibit which you have made at our great Western Exposition.

Realizing that your state cannot expect in the way of immigration to receive the benefits of western states, you are entitled to greater consideration for assisting in a western enterprise, and I am sure that the exhibit of your corn which you have made will be of vast benefit to your producers hereafter. Realizing that it is impossible to produce this on the

western coast and that it is necessary for the raising of the large amount of live stock that we now have, I am sure that Nebraska will receive from her western consumers in the next few years many times the amount of expenditure which you have made for your exhibit here, for no people remember a kindness longer than our western citizens and this consideration on the part of your state will long remain in the minds of our people as a debt of gratitude which they owe you.

In conclusion, I desire to congratulate your commissioners and the citizens of your state for their services and assistance in behalf of our western enterprise and to assure them that we will always be glad to extend a most cordial welcome whenever they may visit our state.

JEFFERSON MYERS,
President Oregon State Commission to the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

For many years I resided in Nebraska, hence anything of importance in connection with that grand old commonwealth is sure to attract my attention. A few days ago I passed through your pavilion and was pleased to note your display; I beg to congratulate you, your associates and assistants and the people of the state on the marked success of the Nebraska exhibit and the attractions connected therewith, all located in Agricultural hall, Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. The agricultural displays are excellent and artistically arranged; the moving pictures make an interesting and instructive feature and are intelligently explained. Altogether Nebraska is receiving from visitors much favorable and, I think, merited comment. The money expended is surely a profitable investment for the people of the state.

When we take into consideration the small appropriation, the short time allowed for gathering the material, transporting it two thousand miles and installing the same we must admit it is a remarkable exhibit for the state, and an assurance of the efficiency and faithfulness of the Commission and assistants. I am proud of Nebraska's exhibit.

H. C. M'ARTHUR,

In Charge Department of State Exhibit, United States Government Building.

It gives me great pleasure to compliment you and through you the Nebraska Commission upon the splendid showing made at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Nebraska can fairly be said to have been the pioneer in the moving picture idea and the importance and effectiveness of this method of displaying a state's resources is demonstrated in the number of states and commercial organizations who have followed Nebraska's lead in conducting a theater with moving picture exhibitions frequently during the day. It seems to me that your Commission have used remarkable judgment and procured the greatest possible results with the amount of money in your hands for expenditure, and I feel that the state is to be congratulated upon the efficiency, faithfulness and popularity of those officials charged with her representation at this exposition.

D. M. ELLIS,

Executive Officer, New York State Commission to Lewis and Clark Exposition.

I am in receipt of the copy of the story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, written by a Nebraska woman. Allow me to thank you for the courtesy.

At this time I would like to say that I want to compliment yourself personally and your Commission on the fine

exhibit that has been made at this exposition. Although you have not had a building, I believe your exhibit has attracted as much favorable comment as any state exhibit and that your state will reap the reward from the seed sown by your energetic Commission, and especially by its competent executive official.

J. W. BENHAM,
Commissioner to Lewis and Clark Exposition for Arizona.

Being a Nebraska man myself, I always feel a deep interest in all matters relating to the state. Considering the amount of money available and the limited time in which you had to prepare your exhibit, and the further fact that you had no building of your own in which to arrange your display, the showing was one of the very best made by any state.

Your picture displays and lectures perhaps attracted more attention and certainly called forth more interested comment than any other feature of the exhibit, and served to more clearly show the superiority of many farm methods in Nebraska over that of other states.

ERNE G. EAGLESON,
U. S. Surveyor General for Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

I wish to state that I was very much pleased with the Nebraska exhibition altogether. It was very creditable to the state, and to my mind was the most attractive on the grounds. Being a former resident of Nebraska, I was especially interested in the Nebraska exhibition and was very much pleased to call the attention of my western friends to the state that could produce such marvels in the way of cereals.

DR. E. F. ROOT,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

I called at the Nebraska pavilion at the Lewis and Clark Exposition but only stopped long enough to look over the register and sign the same. I expected to return the next day and make a considerable stay at the pavilion but was unfortunately prevented from doing so. Everything seemed to be all right there, and the appearance of the pavilion was such as to make me still more anxious to return, and to keenly regret my inability to do so. As far as I observed the exhibit was a credit to the state and was in every way satisfactory.

S. H. SEDGWICK,
Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Nebraska.

I wish to congratulate the Nebraska Commission who had in charge the Nebraska exhibit at Portland this summer on the excellent showing made, and particularly on the admirable arrangements for taking care of Nebraskans who attended the exposition. Everywhere I heard the Nebraska exhibit commented on in the most favorable and flattering manner.

ROSCOE POUND,
Dean of the University of Nebraska College of Law,
Lincoln.

The Nebraska exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exhibition was indeed a very creditable one, considering the fact that the appropriation was not large enough to permit of Nebraska's representation with a building of its own.

Anyone who visited the Agricultural building could not fail to be impressed with the display of grains and particularly by the moving picture show, which was a unique feature and a splendid advertisement for Nebraska.

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,
Business Manager, Bee Publishing Company,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Permit me to express my appreciation to you for the splendid showing you made at Portland for Nebraska. Considering the small appropriation at your disposal and the limited time you had for collecting the exhibit, your showing was simply wonderful. The benefit to Nebraska must be great in many ways.

The people appreciate your work for the state and I wish to thank you for the many courtesies extended to us while there.

A. GALUSHA,
Secretary of State of the State of Nebraska.

I had the pleasure of attending the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland while on my western trip last July and I was most agreeably surprised and pleased with the display and exhibition made by our own State of Nebraska, both from the excellence of the products and also the taste and ability shown in the disposition of the same. Considering the limited amount of the appropriation and the short time in which the Commission had to collect, transport and plan the exhibit, it seemed to me almost marvelous that such satisfactory results could be obtained.

It was a great advertisement for our state. I thought that the moving pictures as shown in the theater the best I ever had the pleasure of observing, and, in my opinion, they were a great factor in demonstrating to the people the unbounded resources of the state.

I consider the work done by the Commission to be of such importance that every man comprising it should be given great credit both as individuals and as a body. I also feel that the work of the executive officer should not be passed over without a word of commendation.

H. M. EATON,
Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings for Nebraska.



SUPERINTENDENT WILLIAM JAMES

During the month of July it was my pleasure to visit the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Ore. It has been in my mind for some time to write you and express my appreciation of the splendid showing made by our Commission at this Fair. Everywhere on the grounds and about the city, people with one accord complimented the Nebraska pavilion—our King Corn caught all of them. The moving picture feature, novel and instructive, is a winner for our great state. I was really proud to pin on the Nebraska badge and face the world. I consider the exhibit a wonderful success for Nebraska, a great stroke of diplomacy, and I know the people feel grateful towards the Commission for their work, which was accomplished under difficulty and with limited means.

H. L. COOK,
Deputy State Auditor for Nebraska.

Indeed I have an abiding recollection of my visit to the Nebraska pavilion at the Portland Fair and of the very cordial welcome extended by its officers to the visiting citizens of our state. Fortunate in its location, the big steer arresting your attention almost at the start of your tour through the buildings, its construction substantial if not imposing, and decorations tastefully, yes, artistically, arranged, seemed indicative of progresssive agriculture and business solidity rather than of the mere evanescent loveliness of nature or art, and left the impression of immense natural resources in and under the hands of a people capable of developing them to the utmost. The theater, with its moving pictures wonderfully illustrating both still and active life of Nebraska's farms, orchards and ranges, was one of the central attractions of the Fair as well as the theme of conversation and discussion all over the grounds, and I do not think our state, its resources and advantages, could have been otherwise better advertised

and exploited at an outlay of even double the investment.

Much credit is due the Commission for the energy, ability, good taste and courtesy displayed in its management.

R. W. W. JONES,
Nebraska State Senator.

Having been a visitor at the Lewis and Clark Exposition held in Portland during the summer of 1905 and having been closely identified with the interests of Nebraska which were represented at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, I wish to say a word of commendation regarding this most splendid international display.

I especially wish to mention the exhibit from Nebraska. As a member of the legislature which made the appropriation for this Fair, I labored very hard to have the appropriation larger than it was, as I fully realized the importance of having something to do with making such a display and I wish to congratulate you and the members of the Commission from Nebraska, who had this display in charge. I had the pleasure of hearing people from all over the United States express pleasure regarding the Nebraska exhibit. The moving picture display, which was explained by Mr. Will Sizer so creditably to himself and the Commission, was especially noticeable as one of the important features which the visitors to the Fair wished not to miss.

The pyramids of corn and other agricultural products were most creditable. I never was more pleased than when, in company with my wife, we saw the living pictures of the great harvest scenes and dairy scenes, among which was the dairy exhibit on the farm of Mr. Honeywell, where he appeared true to life among his herds of Jersey cattle.

Taking it altogether it was a matter of great pleasure to every Nebraskan, and, in fact, every member of the Fair who

visited the Nebraska pavilion, and it will go down in history as one of the principal events of the most splendid exposition.

I congratulate every member of the Commission attached to the pavilion during the exposition upon its success, and I am sincerely thankful that I was one of the members of the legislature who took an active interest to have funds appropriated for this event.

I wish to thank you for the courteous treatment we received while at Portland, and also for the splendid exhibit which was given to the people of the United States and foreign countries of the products of the state of Nebraska.

H. C. M. BURGESS,
Representative, Lincoln, Nebraska.

I am sure that all Nebraskans who visited the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland were pleased to find their home state so much and so favorably in evidence. It gives me pleasure to add one to the vote of thanks due our Lewis and Clark Exposition Commission for the very creditable exhibit which earned for our state so much favorable comment."

EDNA D. BULLOCK,
Secretary Nebraska Public Library Commission.

It was my pleasure to visit the Nebraska pavilion many times during the two weeks I spent at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

I was greatly pleased with the showing made by our state. Considering the smallness of the appropriation given by our legislature, I think you made a most creditable showing of the Nebraska products.

I met many gentlemen from other states who spoke of our pavilion and not one but that commended the work that had been done by our commissioners and all were pleased with

Nebraska's exhibit, and spoke words of commendation of our commissioners. I am very sure that your work attracted attention to our state and did us much good. Indeed, there were only good words from President Goode and all the officials of the Lewis and Clark Exposition for the State of Nebraska and for those who had charge of its exhibit.

GEO. W. E. DORSEY,
Ex-Congressman, Fremont, Nebraska.

While at Portland viewing the Nebraska exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, I felt proud of the splendid show of Nebraska products and the skilful manner in which they were placed to be readily seen by the hundreds of people viewing them every day.

The economical appropriation by the legislature and the brief time the state commissioners had to collect and put in place the numerous articles on exhibition, shows what skill, energy and honest labor can accomplish in a short time. Nebraska certainly did her share in making the exposition a success.

J. K. HONEYWELL,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

During the month of August I was a visitor at the Lewis and Clark Exposition and I take this opportunity of congratulating you upon the remarkably attractive and instructive exhibit made by the Nebraska commissioners. Nebraska certainly out-stripped all of the great corn-growing section in the general attractiveness of her exhibit and won from all the warmest praise for her enterprise in installing such a display with the limited appropriation available.

H. H. NICHOLSON,
Directing Engineer, Killen Warner, Stewart Company, Sumpter, Ore.; formerly Professor of Chemistry, State University, Lincoln.

It was my pleasure to be a visitor at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland. I was pleased with the same and with the exhibit of Nebraska, which was so instructive to thousands who visited same, and I think should bring many people who saw it to our state, in particular those from the eastern part of the country. I think I saw more good things in half a day on my return home from Sidney to Omaha, than in three weeks of travel which I took to Portland by way of Green River, from there to San Francisco, and return via Ogden. With the fine exhibit that Nebraska had, and the moving pictures of Nebraska's industries and productions, and the courtesies extended to all by the gentleman in charge of same, could not help but be attractive and interesting to all who had the pleasure of viewing same.

I wish to congratulate the state for her representative, and thank you all for the kind courtesies extended to me. Should you be in Omaha at any time, I should be pleased to see you at the Iler Grand.

HENRY T. CLARK, Omaha, Nebraska.

Allow me an expression as to the merits of the Nebraska exhibit at Portland Exposition.

When one considers the amount of money placed at your disposition, with which to gather, transport and instal the exhibit, it is a wonder to all that you were enabled to make so creditable a display as was made. After carefully going through the Agricultural building I am compelled to say that the Nebraska exhibit was second to none in setting forth the resources of the soil of our state. The exhibit should result in financial benefit.

The Commission are to be congratulated on the work accomplished and the results accruing therefrom.

J. B. DINSMORE, Sutton, Nebraska.

I am glad to add my word of commendation on the work done by the Nebraska commissioners at the Lewis and Clark Exposition last summer. I think the Nebraska exhibit was a very creditable one and must have done a good deal to advertise the resources of our state.

Personally I was well satisfied with the showing Nebraska made and I feel sure that the little money at the command of the commissioners was well spent. W. E. HARDY,

Lincoln, Nebraska.

I think I voice the sentiment, not only of myself, but of every other person who saw the Nebraska exhibit at the Portland Exposition, when I say it was not only unique and very interesting but a great educator and I think the committee in charge deserve much credit for their services in making such a creditable display of the resources of Nebraska; also for the courteous treatment extended by you and the other members of your committee to all who visited the Nebraska exhibit. I saw the exhibit several times and, like many others, never got tired of looking at it, especially the moving pictures. You deserve the thanks of all the people of Nebraska for your efforts in making such a grand exhibit with the small resources you had at command. JOHN BRATT,

North Platte, Nebraska.

The Nebraska exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition was, indeed, very creditable, particularly from the standpoint of depicting the principal products of the state. I was unable to be present at any of the moving picture lectures given, but heard them referred to in a very complimentary manner.

WILLARD S. HARDING,

Nebraska City, Nebraska.

Considering the limited amount of money at the disposal of the Commission I regarded the Nebraska exhibit as very creditable indeed. It seemed to attract the attention of more people than did exhibits from other states which cost very much more money.

The strong features of the Nebraska exhibit were: corn, the prize steer and the moving pictures representing Nebraska agricultural scenes. The splendid location and the attractive and unique features of the exhibit made it next to impossible for any visitor of the Fair to fail to notice it and think favorably of Nebraska.

The members of the Commission and those who were in charge of the exhibit are entitled to great credit for the services they so faithfully and efficiently rendered.

J. A. DOUGLAS,
Bassett, Nebraska.

I think the state exhibit at the Nebraska pavilion at Portland were very creditable indeed, in view of the limited appropriation and the time you had to make it. The little theater with the moving picture scenes would give anybody a true idea of how things looked in Nebraska.

Our party was well pleased with the showing made and desire to thank the Commission for the courteous treatment we received.

H. J. COFFIN,
Burwell, Nebraska.

I was very much pleased with our Nebraska State exhibit at the Portland Exposition. I may be prejudiced in favor of my own state, but no other exhibit pleased and impressed me so well. The moving pictures representing scenes from different portions and showing the various occupations of our people, were, I think, a happy thought.

T. W. SISSON,
Ainsworth, Nebraska.

In my judgment it was a most complete and comprehensive exhibit in every particular. From an artistic standpoint it was very fine and did our great state credit.

The moving picture scheme, I think, could not help but prove equally as interesting to the public generally and as advantageous to the state, as a whole, as was the one at St. Louis last year.

A. F. BLOOMER,
York, Nebraska.

While visiting the Lewis and Clark Exposition last July I called several times at the Nebraska pavilion and am pleased to say that the display by our state was a credit and honor to Nebraska. It caused me to feel proud that I was a citizen of Nebraska. I do not think it could be improved upon when you take into consideration the limited amount of the appropriation for making a display.

A. V. COLE,
Hastings, Nebraska.

I was always pleased to get around to Nebraska while I was at the Fair for it seemed like home. I am sure that it made all Nebraskans as well as many ex-Nebraskans glad to see that corn, for I heard many say, "that looks like back home," and "we used to raise just such corn as that when we lived in Nebraska," etc. I was always against making appropriations for any of the fairs, but I hope to be forgiven and hereafter I shall be only too glad to give my share so that my state can put up as good a show as she had at Portland, for I think that had there been more money we would have been second to none.

JOHN B. STEVENS,
Page, Nebraska.

The exhibit together with the lectures and moving pictures are attracting fully as much commendatory attention as any state exhibit on the grounds. The state is really under great obligations, not only to the commissioners but the young gentlemen who have so well carried out the work.

DR. BENJ. F. BAILEY,
In Lincoln State Journal.

During the month of September I visited the Portland Exposition and, with considerable pride, the Nebraska exhibit, which was unique, well arranged, and I think by far the best arranged exhibit on the ground, displaying to an excellent advantage the various products of our great agricultural state.

For the amount of means at your disposal you made an excellent showing and are entitled to much credit.

MATT MILLER,
David City, Nebr.