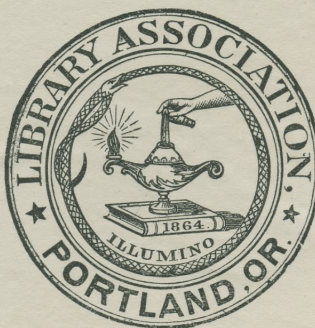




New York
at the
Lewis and Clark
Exposition
1905

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HONORABLE FRANK W. HIGGINS
GOVERNOR

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

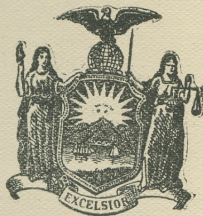
NEW YORK

AT THE

Lewis and Clark Exposition

PORTLAND, OREGON

June 1 to October 15, 1905



ALBANY, N. Y.
BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY
STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTERS
1906

REPORT

OF THE

Lewis and Clark Exposition Commission

OF THE

State of New York

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1, 1906.

HON. FRANK W. HIGGINS, *Governor*.

Dear Sir.—We beg to submit herewith, in accordance with the provisions of the statute, the final report of the Lewis and Clark Exposition Commission of the State of New York.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL B. WARD,

CLARENCE LUCE,

HARRY D. WILLIAMS,

PRATT A. BROWN,

HENRY ALTMAN,

CHARLES R. HUNTLEY.

50805

REPORT

OF THE

Lewis and Clark Exposition Commission

OF THE

State of New York

- CHAPTER I. LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION.
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STATE OF NEW YORK.
- CHAPTER III. NEW YORK STATE BUILDING.
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CHAPTER I

Lewis and Clark Exposition

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION

THE Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition held at Portland, Oregon, from June 1 to October 15, 1905, will go down into history as one of the most successful ever undertaken. It was successful not only in the sense of untold value both educationally and commercially to the people of the Middlewest and Northwest, but also in the thousands of people from the Eastern States who eagerly availed themselves of the very reasonable transcontinental railroad rates, and made the Exposition their objective point on a trip through the great West to acquaint themselves with its magnificent proportions, its attractive scenery and its tremendous resources. The Exposition was also successful from a financial standpoint, having made an astonishing record in this respect and reflecting great credit upon those who administered its affairs. It is too early at this writing to state what percentage is to be paid stockholders, but it promises to be unusually large.

Of late years, subscriptions are not made for exposition stock with the idea of receiving directly anything in return, but such subscriptions are invariably actuated either by civic pride or in behalf of private or corporate interests outside the exposition to whom benefits are apt to accrue on account of its being held. It is idle, however, to endeavor to measure the value of any exposition in dollars and cents. Only to those who have been accustomed to the atmosphere of such, and had the opportunity to observe the countless visitors is their true value fully brought

home. It has been well said that travel is one of the greatest educational forces in the world. Next to that must come an exposition in which the industries, the material resources and the character and customs of many peoples are brought together within a small area to be studied, compared and enjoyed by thousands of people whose resources would not permit of the extended travel necessary to obtain the same information.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition was held to commemorate the expedition of those dauntless explorers, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, who, under authority of President Jefferson, made the journey from the Mississippi river up the Missouri river to its source, across the Rocky mountains and down the great Columbia to its mouth, as a result of which the great Oregon country was opened up to settlers. The expedition was started for the Pacific coast May 14, 1804, and not until August 12th of the next year did Lewis and Clark pass into what was then known as the Oregon country. They arrived at the mouth of the Columbia river November 7, 1805, and there established Fort Clatsop. They started homeward in March of the following year and in April of 1806 camped upon the site of the Exposition just closed. The expedition reached St. Louis the following September. It was not until June 15, 1846, that a treaty between the United States and Great Britain was signed giving the United States full title to the Oregon country, and the present state of Oregon was organized as a territory in August, 1848.

During their journey the explorers were guided for many weeks by the Indian squaw and Shoshone Princess, Sacajawea, who carried her papoose upon her back throughout the journey and more than once saved the little party from attack by bands of hos-



HONORABLE M. LINN BRUCE
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

tile Indians. The name Sacajawea (pronounced Sak-a-ja-wé-ah) was invariably linked with those of Lewis and Clark throughout the Exposition and especial honor accorded her memory. A magnificent bronze statue of heroic size, showing her pointing the way westward, was erected on the plaza at the head of the grand staircase. The statue was the work of Miss Alice Cooper, of Denver, the copper from which it was cast being donated by Dr. Henry W. Coe, of Portland. The metal for this purpose was originally intended to be provided by Colonel Henry Altman, of the New York Commission, from the Sacajawea Gold and Copper Company's mines, of which company he is the president, located near Helena, Montana, but an unavoidable happening resulted in the honor falling to the first named gentleman. Funds necessary to complete and erect the statue (\$7,000) were raised by the Sacajawea Statue Association, of which Mrs. Dye was president, in the face of many difficulties, but perseverance crowned their efforts with success, and on July 6th the statue was unveiled with appropriate and impressive ceremonies. It was flanked on either side by the statues of Meriwether Lewis, by Lopez, and William Clark, by Ruckstuhl, which had occupied prominent places in the St. Louis Exposition.

It was as long ago as November 1, 1895, that the idea of holding an exposition in commemoration of this great expedition was broached, and it is generally conceded that the credit for the suggestion belongs to Daniel McAllen, a prominent merchant of Portland. The idea did not prove popular at first, and no moneyed interests came forward to back the scheme. It has been said that Mr. McAllen found himself in much the same position as an inventor who is unable to interest the public in his

scheme, and like most inventors he was persistent, but there the similarity ended, for he was eventually successful.

The Oregon Historical Society was the first body to give the project its aid, recognizing that the event to be commemorated was one of striking importance in the history of Oregon. After much preliminary discussion and agitation, resolutions were adopted by this society in 1900 declaring its purpose to erect in the year 1905 a monument to Lewis and Clark on the site of old Fort Clatsop. It was also recommended in the resolutions that an exposition be held in Portland during that year, and the Governor of Oregon was strongly urged to bring the matter before the next session of the Legislature. Copies of the resolution were sent to neighboring states, and a memorial was sent to the Oregon delegation in Congress requesting them to urge national participation. In the meantime the idea had been endorsed by the National Editorial Association, which at once insured a wide publicity to the plans of the society.

The agitation above outlined led to the appointment of a provisional committee of twenty-one business men of Portland to promote the Exposition, and on February 21, 1901, J. M. Long, chairman of this committee, appeared before the House of Representatives of Oregon urging the passage of concurrent resolutions in the Legislature endorsing the enterprise and pledging financial aid from the State. The resolutions were promptly adopted in both houses of the Legislature, and further provided that the Governor should appoint five commissioners to represent the State and invite the other states of the Pacific Northwest to exhibit. Moreover, the National Congress was requested to make an appropriation, and the President was urged to invite all foreign governments to officially participate.

The Governor appointed the following Commission: Henry W. Corbett, Henry E. Ankeny, Judge J. B. Bellinger, Senator C. W. Fulton and E. E. Young. Commissioners were also appointed by the following states: Washington, Montana, Utah and Idaho, and likewise by the Province of British Columbia. Many joint meetings were held at one of which the following name was adopted: "The Lewis and Clark Centennial and American and Pacific Exposition." Subsequently the words "and Oriental Fair" were added in order to take advantage of a law whereby the city of Portland could levy a tax in favor of an oriental fair.

Up to this time all action, while important, was only preliminary, and the first steps looking toward the actual accomplishment of the project were taken October 12, 1901, when a corporation was formed to carry it out. The capital stock was fixed at \$300,000 and the incorporators included a large number of the most prominent business and professional men of Portland. A committee consisting of the late Henry W. Corbett, Samuel Connell and J. M. Long was appointed to open a stock book. In the canvass they were assisted by a committee of thirty-five of the leading citizens of the city. No more striking demonstration of the enthusiasm and unanimous support of Portland's citizens could be made than in the fact that within two days subscriptions to the amount of \$340,000 had been secured. This meant practically \$4 for each man, woman and child within city limits at that time.

The capital stock was shortly after increased to \$500,000, practically all of which was paid in before the Exposition opened, and this same hearty enthusiasm and substantial support attended the Exposition throughout its entire history. A liberal financial backing being assured, in January, 1902, a board of fifteen

directors was elected, and Henry W. Corbett was chosen president. The number of the board of directors was increased in October of the same year to twenty-five.

During that summer the question of a site was formally taken up. Four different sites received careful consideration, one at City Park, another at Hawthorne Park, a third at University Park and a fourth at Willamette Heights. Taking into consideration accessibility from the city, natural scenic beauty, adaptability of the grounds for exposition purposes and many other points, the Willamette Heights site was finally chosen, containing 402 acres of land and lake near the northwest limits of the city and directly opposite the northernmost point reached by Lewis and Clark on their return journey in 1806.

At its session held in 1903, the Legislature of the State of Oregon appropriated \$450,000 for the fair. The act was signed by Governor Chamberlain on January 30th, and early the following month the Governor appointed a state commission. The act under which this commission was created clothed it with rather extensive authority and placed it in a position similar to that of a United States commission serving in an exposition held under the auspices of the United States Government. In other words, by the provisions of the law, while the corporation previously formed was clothed with the administration of the affairs of the Exposition, all of its acts affecting the interests of the people, such as classification of exhibits, rules governing admissions and concessions, regulations governing awards, etc., were subject to the approval of the State Commission.

The Governor appointed the following Commission: Jefferson Myers, Salem; W. E. Thomas, Portland; J. H. Albert, Salem; C. B. Wade, Pendleton; Frank Williams, Ashland; G. Y. Harry,

Portland; F. A. Spencer, Portland; Dr. David Raffety, Portland; J. C. Flanders, Portland; Richard Scott, Milwaukee; and E. E. Young, Eugene. The Commission met for organization in March, and later formally approved the site chosen by the board of directors of the corporation. The officers chosen were: President, Jefferson Myers; Vice-President, W. E. Thomas; Secretary, Edmund C. Giltner.

Up to this time, the preliminary work of carrying the project forward and placing it on a firm financial basis had been upon the shoulders of the Hon. Henry W. Corbett, who had made the first subscription of \$30,000 to the stock. He had worked unceasingly and cheerfully for the success of the enterprise, but it was not for him to carry it to a conclusion, as on March 31st he died, mourned by the entire community and in fact the entire Northwest, in the development of which he had been so potent a factor.

The preliminary work of preparing the grounds was inaugurated with spring. The office of supervising architect with a board of consulting architects was provided for, and to John C. Olmstead, of Chicago, was intrusted the work of laying out the exposition grounds.

At the second annual meeting of the stockholders held in June, the following Board of Directors was elected: H. W. Scott, I. N. Fleischner, A. L. Mills, Samuel Connell, Adolph Wolfe, J. C. Ainsworth, G. W. Bates, A. Bush, Henry Ladd Corbett, J. M. Church, A. N. Devers, Ferdinand Dresser, W. D. Fenton, Leo Friede, Charles E. Ladd, Robert Livingstone, Dr. K. A. J. McKenzie, Rufus Mallory, W. D. Wheelwright, W. W. Cotton, John O'Shea, James H. Raley, G. W. Riddle, B. Van Dusen and Paul Wessinger. Mr. Wheelwright and Mr. Cotton afterwards resigned and were succeeded by S. M. Mears and George T. Myers.

The board elected the following officers: President, H. W. Scott; First Vice-President, I. N. Fleischner; Second Vice-President, A. L. Mills; Third Vice-President, Samuel Connell; Director General, H. W. Goode; Secretary, Henry E. Reed; Treasurer, First National Bank.

Mr. Goode formally took charge of affairs on September 15, 1903, and appointed the following chiefs of divisions: Director of Works, Oskar Huber; Director of Architecture, Ion Lewis; Director of Exploitation, Henry E. Reed, and later as Director of Concessions and Admissions, John A. Wakefield, and Director of Exhibits, Colonel Henry E. Dosch. In August, 1904, Mr. Scott, finding that it was impossible for him to attend to the manifold affairs of the Exposition and still do justice to his private interests, resigned his position as president and was succeeded by Director General Goode.

In September 1903, the Oregon State Commission appropriated \$300,000 for the erection of buildings and the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Director General apportioned approximately \$380,000 of the funds of the corporation for dredging, draining a portion of the grounds, erecting fences and the general work of making ready for the opening.

The Exposition rapidly outgrew the plans and expectations—if not the hopes—of its projectors. It was generally believed that the greatest results that could be accomplished would be a somewhat elaborate local industrial exposition, and that but little general interest could be aroused, partially on account of the great distance from the large centers of population, and also because it followed so soon after the great Exposition at St. Louis, which was of international scope.

But when President Roosevelt signed an act in April 1904,



OPENING DAY

appropriating \$475,000 for a Government exhibit, all signs of pessimism at once disappeared, and the country came to realize that the Lewis and Clark Fair was to be one of national importance. A vigorous campaign of exploitation was at once inaugurated which brought forth such fruits that the management were at a loss to provide space for those desiring to participate, and plans were immediately made to build an additional exhibit palace, and to provide additional ground for the pavilions of states which later decided to participate. In only one way could the St. Louis Exposition be said to have been detrimental to the success of the fair, and that was that some states did not participate on account of having made such large appropriations for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and other states for the same reason made but limited provision for the purpose. The net result was thoroughly satisfactory, however, taking all the circumstances into consideration.

Besides the Empire State, the following states erected and maintained state buildings: Oregon, California, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Illinois, Missouri, Massachusetts and Maine. In addition, the following states and territories participated, although no state building was erected: Nebraska, North Dakota, Montana, Louisiana, Wyoming, Arizona and Oklahoma.

Many elaborate and costly exhibits were sent intact to Portland, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company donated a number of the finest groups of statuary which had adorned the grounds of the St. Louis Fair. These were placed with marked artistic skill and added wonderfully to the embellishment of the grounds. The more prominent groups included "The Buffalo Dance," which stood just west of the New York building, "The Storm," and the "Cowboy at Rest," all the work of Borglum,

"The Bull and Cougar," by Potter, "The Progress of Civilization," by ———, the fountains of Venus and Neptune, by Philip Martiny, and last, but not least, the famous Remington group directly in front of and facing the main entrance "Shooting up the Town."

The ceremonies attending the breaking of ground for the first group of main buildings were held on April 7, 1904, and from that day forth, the Exposition site was the scene of marvelous changes from day to day. The dreary waste of a few months before was invaded by an army of artisans and mechanics, and where weeds had flourished, beautiful lawns sprang up, marshes became submerged in a lake of shimmering blue, stately palaces pushed their towers and minarets skyward, and shaded walks and charming vistas took the place of cow paths and underbrush. The mild climate of Portland made it possible for the work to go forward unceasingly throughout the winter and spring, and June 1st, the date set for the formal opening, found everything in shape for the reception of the city's guests.

No exposition was ever honored with the presence of more distinguished guests upon its opening day than was the Lewis and Clark Fair. The Vice-President of the United States, Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. J. G. Cannon, and a congressional delegation were present, as were the Governors of five states, attended by their staffs. Although rain had been falling for many days and far into the night preceding June 1st, sun shone throughout the day and the fair opened under most auspicious conditions. The Vice-President and congressional delegation arrived at Portland the day before the opening, and the former was the guest of President Goode during his stay. A military parade

was held in the morning, starting in the heart of the business portion of the city at ten o'clock, and marching to the fairgrounds. The Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry from Vancouver Barracks, the Tenth Cavalry from Fort Walla Walla, several regiments of the Oregon National Guard, and many civic organizations took part in the parade which acted as an escort to the Vice-President and his party.

The New York State building played a conspicuous part in the opening day ceremonies, as it invariably did with nearly all of the official functions connected with the Exposition, as will be hereafter recorded. The parade entered the grounds at the Twenty-eighth street entrance, and wended its way through Centennial Park to Grey's Boulevard, where the column halted, wheeled into line, presented arms and the honored guests were driven past to the steps of the New York building, where they alighted and retired to the cool reception rooms before taking their places upon the speaker's stand which had been erected upon the plaza at the head of the grand staircase.

The exercises were held at twelve o'clock noon, and the following program was carried out: Vice-Presidential salute, nineteen guns, by the Sixteenth Battery, United States Artillery; music, Festival March, Innes band; invocation, Bishop David H. Moore; music, Imperial Oregon, by Innes band; address, President H. W. Goode; address, Governor George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon; address, Hon. Jefferson Myers, President Oregon State Commission; address, Hon. George H. Williams, Mayor of Portland; address, Hon. Clarence D. Clark, U. S. Senator of Wyoming; address, Hon. James A. Tawney, Member of Congress, Minnesota; address, Hon. H. A. Taylor, First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; address, Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker

of the House of Representatives; address, Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States. The President of the United States was then notified in Washington by means of a special wire connected from the speaker's stand directly to the White House that all was in readiness for the formal opening, whereupon, surrounded by members of his cabinet, the diplomatic corps and other distinguished guests, he touched a golden key which formally opened the Exposition; benediction, Archbishop Alexander Christie.

In the course of his remarks, Vice-President Fairbanks said: "As we stand here, amid the rich fruits of human effort and surrounded by comforts unknown to any other time, we recall with unmeasured appreciation the pioneers who led the way to greatness upon this coast. We erect monuments to commemorate the services of our statesmen, the valor of our soldiers and sailors. The evidence of our gratitude should not stop there. The American pioneers are as worthy as they of some enduring tribute. Their services were not so picturesque as the services of those who won glory upon the field, but they were quite as perilous and fruitful of as lasting good to the human race. The pioneers were, indeed, soldiers—soldiers in the army of peace. They were pickets on the outposts of civilization. All honor to those who 'through moving accidents of flood and field' laid the foundations of organized society upon the shore of the Pacific. This Exposition is, in a very special sense a monument to their wisdom, their virtue and their fortitude. * * * You have made admirable display of the trophies of our progress and our civilization. No American can look upon what is here presented without increased admiration of his countrymen, and no foreigner who is sharing our hospitality can see this exhibit of our country's

development without marveling at the resourcefulness and virility of the new people who have attained a giant's strength, but who seek to use it only in promoting the priceless arts of peace. The foundation of our highest and best development is not to be found in nature's illimitable wealth, but in the observance of the orderly processes of the law and the practice of those virtues which are the cornerstone of the home, and which are the strength of the state—its sure stay in the hour of strain and stress. We are assembled from remote neighborhoods, yet we are in close touch and sympathy. We are bound together in the everlasting bonds of national affection and national unity. Our nation's honor is our common honor. Our nation's glory is our common glory."

At the conclusion of the exercises, the congressional party and distinguished guests adjourned to the New York State building as the guests of the Exposition management, where lunch was served. The afternoon was devoted to sightseeing and at half past seven a dinner was tendered Vice-President Fairbanks by President Goode at the New York building to which some 250 guests were bidden. Tables were set both upon the veranda overlooking the lake and in the dining room adjoining. There was an elaborate display of fireworks and shortly after nine o'clock the entire party adjourned to the pavilion annex, where a reception was tendered the Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks, at which were present about 2,000 guests, including the Congressional delegation, visiting Governors and their staffs, the Board of Directors of the Exposition, State and Foreign Commissioners and many prominent Portland people.

And thus the Exposition was launched upon its brief career of four and one-half months, a career marked by no untoward event of consequence. Favored by one of the most delightful

summers Portland has ever experienced, visited by more than double the number of sightseers predicted in the prospectus (usually given to rather a liberal use of large figures), an unqualified artistic, educational and financial success, it will mark an epoch in the development of the great Northwest, and for the next half century the year 1905 will be the point from which all chronological computations are reckoned.

A word as to the success of President Goode in guiding the Exposition to a successful beginning, through a prosperous life and to a glorious finish, certainly would not be out of place in this report. A man of sterling integrity, strong willed, self-reliant, absolutely just and uniformly courteous, he directed the multitude of affairs with an unerring hand, and as the scope of the project grew and additional demands were made upon the resources, both financial and physical of the corporation, it was he who pointed the way to make the enlarged exposition a fact. The affairs of any undertaking of this nature must of necessity be directed by a single individual. The brevity of time for preparation renders it impossible that any deliberative board shall control, but the responsibility must lodge in the individual so equipped as to act promptly and accurately in each emergency which arises.

President Goode inaugurated his work with the full confidence of the Board of Directors and the business interests of Portland generally. He closed it with a host of friends throughout the civilized world who have learned to admire his capacity for work and to appreciate the absolute impartiality with which he has administered the affairs of his office. To one accustomed to exposition procedure, it was a matter of note that the administration of the Lewis and Clark Exposition in all of its departments

was absolutely shorn of superfluous forms and red tape, which in many expositions have been enforced to the annoyance and inconvenience of participants, in order to meet a few scattering instances of abuse of privileges. There was a marked directness of dealing which indicated a hearty desire to favor the interests and render more agreeable the stay of those who took part in the Exposition. Throughout the period of the Exposition, each day brought many diverse demands upon its president, and notwithstanding large personal interests, President Goode met each engagement, whether business or social, with equanimity and tact. Few realize the difficulties which beset a man directing an exposition, and some are prone to criticize on account of petty errors, forgetting entirely the much larger and important result, the splendid benefits from an educational standpoint which are bound to follow.

President Goode's ripe judgment was perhaps best shown in the appointments of the members of his official family, each one of which contributed in no small way to the perfection of the ensemble. The Director of Works, Mr. Oskar Huber, a civil engineer by profession but an artist by birth, made the most of his opportunities in producing landscape effects that will linger long in the memory of Exposition visitors, and moreover be it said to his credit that, notwithstanding the tremendous crowds, and lack of rain through the summer, the grounds were at no time in better order than during the closing week.

The Director of Architecture, Mr. Ion Lewis, brought his skillful judgment into play in the graceful grouping of the buildings and in the modification of plans of structures so as best to produce an harmonious whole.

No further testimonial need be paid to the Secretary, Mr. Henry

E. Reed, who was also Director of Exploitation than to point to the record of attendance. The effectiveness of his work is absolutely proven therein.

Col. Henry E. Dosch, the Director of Exhibits, and John A. Wakefield, the Director of Admissions and Concessions, both brought to the Portland Fair ripe knowledge of exposition procedure gained in several experiences in previous expositions.

Mr. Theodore Hardee, Assistant to the President, and Major James McL. Wood, Secretary of the Committee on Entertainment, were charged with providing for the comfort and pleasure of distinguished guests. This duty was performed with dignity and tact.

The entire official personnel seemed to be actuated by a unanimous desire to produce the best results and was possessed of an esprit de corps but seldom found in an organization of a temporary nature.

CHAPTER II

Lewis and Clark Exposition Com-
mission, State of New York



DR. SAMUEL B. WARD
PRESIDENT, NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION COM- MISSION, STATE OF NEW YORK

IN response to urgent invitations on the part of the Lewis and Clark Exposition Company, and to a decidedly favorable public sentiment, the Legislature determined that the State should participate in the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and the following item was inserted in the annual supply bill, which became chapter 729, laws of 1904:

“For the Governor, for the purpose of providing for an exhibit by the State of New York at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition to be held at Portland, Oregon, during the year nineteen hundred five, including expense of transportation to Portland, Oregon, and return therefrom of so much of the exhibit to be made by the State at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as he may deem to be appropriate, thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.”

In the fall of 1904, Governor Odell named as a commission to carry out the provisions of the above act: Frederick R. Green, of Fredonia; Dr. Samuel B. Ward, of Albany; Clarence Luce, of New York City; Harry D. Williams, of Buffalo; Pratt A. Brown, of New York City; Henry Altman, of New York City, and W. H. King, of New York City. Shortly after, Mr. King resigned, and Charles R. Huntley, of Buffalo, was appointed in his stead.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Governor, the Commission met for organization in the executive chamber at the Capitol at

Albany on December 7, 1904, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and completed its organization as follows:

President—Frederick R. Green.

Vice-President—Dr. Samuel B. Ward.

Secretary pro tem—Clarence Luce.

Treasurer—Harry D. Williams.

Auditing committee—Henry Altman, Pratt A. Brown, Dr. Samuel B. Ward.

The following by-laws were adopted:

“First—The officers of the Lewis and Clark Exposition Commission, of the State of New York, shall consist of a president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary.

Second—Regular meetings of the Commission shall be held in the rooms of the Commission, in Albany, unless otherwise directed by the president, on the second Saturday of each month, at three o'clock p. m., and all members shall be notified by the secretary one week in advance of such meeting.

Third—Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum at all regular meetings.

Fourth—The executive committee of three members shall be appointed by the president, who shall designate its chairman, who shall also act as chairman at the meetings of the Commission in the absence of the president or vice-president. The executive committee shall meet, at least once a month, and shall report at the regular meeting of the Commission. Two members of the executive committee shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Fifth—The president, or any three members of the Commission, may call for a special meeting through the secretary, of the entire Commission, at any time, by giving one week's notice.

Sixth—There shall be an auditing committee of three members whose duty it shall be to examine and audit all bills and accounts (the action of any two being binding) and report at the regular monthly meetings of the Commission.

Seventh—A treasurer shall be appointed by the Commission, who shall pay all bills which have been properly certified by the auditing committee.

Eighth—The order of business at monthly meetings shall be as follows:

1. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
2. Report of executive committee.
3. Report of the treasurer.
4. Report of regular and special committees.
5. Unfinished business.
6. Communications.
7. New business.

Ninth—The secretary shall prepare and forward to each member of the Commission a copy of the proceedings of the previous meeting in his regular monthly calls for meetings. The secretary shall be in constant attendance in the rooms of the Commission unless otherwise directed, and keep full and accurate records of all its proceedings, and shall make report of same from time to time as he may be required.

All his records shall be open at all times to the inspection of any member of the Commission.

He shall perform such duties as the president of the Commission or the chairman of the executive committee may impose upon him."

At this meeting plans for the State's participation were informally discussed, and the following telegram was forwarded

to DeLancey M. Ellis, then the Director of Education and Social Economy for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission at St. Louis: "The Oregon Commission desire you to take possession for them of such exhibits mentioned in the resolution of the St. Louis Commission as you may think available. Letter to follow. (Signed) F. R. Green, President."

Pursuant to these instructions the following State exhibits were turned over by Chas. A. Ball, Secretary and Chief Executive Officer of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, to Mr. Ellis—the entire exhibit in education and social economy, a part of the forest, fish and game exhibit, also parts of the agricultural and scientific exhibits. These were stored in the Handlan Co.'s warehouses in St. Louis pending the completion of the Commission's plans and provision for their reception at Portland.

The second meeting of the Commission was held at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, on January 1, 1905. At that time a general informal discussion was had concerning the erection of a State building, the plan and scope of the State exhibit and the ways and means for carrying on the work. It was the consensus of opinion that an additional appropriation would be absolutely necessary to enable the State to participate in the Exposition in a manner commensurate with its dignity and importance, and that it would be impossible for the Commission to uphold the State's prestige at an exposition so far from home upon the amount then available for the purpose. Therefore it was decided to defer all formal action concerning the State's participation until a later meeting, and in the meantime to use strenuous efforts to procure additional funds from the Legislature.

Inasmuch as the appropriation had been made directly to the Governor, he requested that a bill be presented to the Legislature transferring the appropriation from the Governor to the Commission. This act was introduced and shortly after passed and became chapter 715, laws of 1905, and is as follows :

CHAP. 715

AN ACT to provide for the representation of the state of New York at the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition, at Portland, Oregon, and reappropriating money heretofore appropriated for such purpose.

Became a law, June 3, 1905, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Frederick R. Green, Samuel B. Ward, Henry Altman, Pratt A. Brown, Clarence Luce, Charles R. Huntley and Harry D. Williams, heretofore appointed by the governor, in pursuance of chapter seven hundred and twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and four, for the purpose of providing for an exhibit by the state of New York at the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition to be held at Portland, Oregon during the year nineteen hundred and five, are hereby constituted a commission to be known as the "Lewis and Clark exposition commission." Such commission shall encourage and promote an exhibit of the commercial, educational, industrial, artistic and other interests of the state and its citizens at such exposition, and shall if it deems advisable provide, furnish and maintain, during the exposition, a building or room for a state exhibit and for the official headquarters of the state, for the comfort and convenience of its citizens and exhibitors. Such exhibit shall include so much of the exhibit made by the state of New York at the Louisiana purchase exposition, as the commission deems advisable. Such commission shall have power and authority, in

its discretion, to sell or otherwise dispose of any building, furniture, fixtures or other property which shall have been acquired by it pursuant to this section.

§ 2. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be entitled to the actual necessary expenses incurred while in the discharge of their duties. Such commission may provide such clerical assistants and office facilities as it deems necessary, but no salaries or expenses shall be incurred for a longer period than ninety days after the close of the exposition.

§ 3. The sum of thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars, being the unexpended balance of the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, appropriated by chapter seven hundred and twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and four to the governor for the purpose of providing for an exhibit by the state of New York at such exposition, including the expense of transporting to Portland and return therefrom so much of the exhibit made at the Louisiana purchase exposition as he deems appropriate, is hereby reappropriated for the purposes of this act. Such money shall be paid by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller issued upon a requisition signed by the president and secretary of the commission, accompanied by an estimate of the expenses for the payment of which the money so drawn is to be applied. Within twenty days after the close of the exposition, such commission shall make a verified report to the comptroller of the disbursements made by it under this act and heretofore made by it under chapter seven hundred and twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and four, and shall return to the state treasury the unexpended balance of money drawn in pursuance of this act. No indebtedness or obligation shall be incurred under this act in excess of the reappropriation herein made.

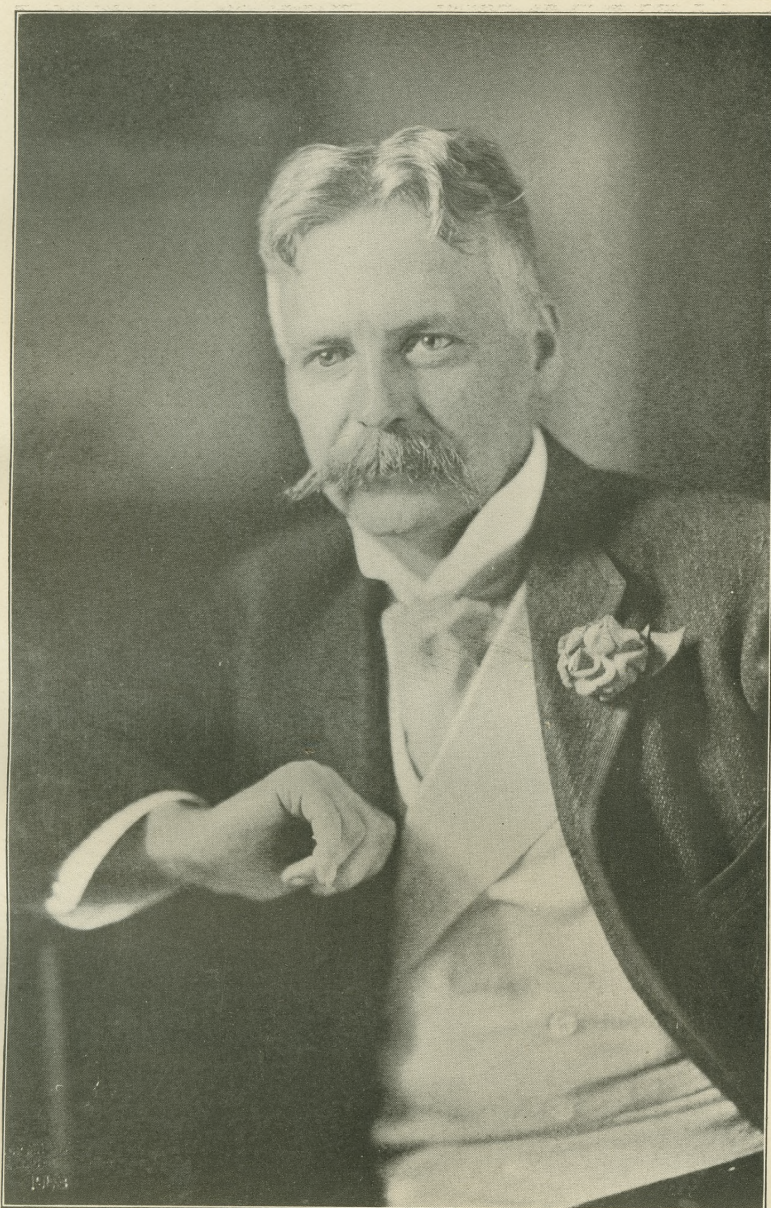
§ 4. The commission shall as required by the governor from time to time render to him reports of its proceedings.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.



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CLARENCE LUCE

CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION

With the beginning of February 1905, the work of the Commission commenced in earnest. It had invariably been the custom of previous commissions to appoint as secretary a man from without their membership who served at a fixed compensation, was present at all meetings, kept the minutes, directed the detailed work—in fact the executive officer. Commissioner Luce, who had been elected secretary pro tem, understanding through previous exposition experience the multitude of demands upon such an appropriation and that the salary of a man equipped to do this work would be a large item, offered to retain the office without compensation. He furthermore offered to prepare plans for the State building and supervise its construction without cost to the State. This action was applauded by his associates who welcomed the opportunity thus to husband an inadequate appropriation, and they immediately passed a resolution accepting Mr. Luce's offer, and tendering him a vote of thanks.

At a meeting of the Commission held at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, February 16th, Mr. Luce submitted plans for the State building, which is described elsewhere. These plans were heartily approved, and he was authorized to obtain bids for the construction of the building with the proviso that at the conclusion of the Fair the structure should become the property of the contractor. This action saved the State considerable money inasmuch as a reasonable deduction was made by the contractor for the value of the building, and moreover he was moved to use better material in construction than if he were to have no further interest in it. Furthermore, at the conclusion of any exposition, so much construction material is thrown upon the market at one time that it is absolutely impossible to obtain anything like a fair return on it.

In response to the invitation for bids, seven were submitted, the lowest of which was \$10,812, from the Eureka Company, at St. Louis, Mo. This bid was accepted, and Commissioner Luce was authorized to proceed to Portland, close the contract on behalf of the Commission, attend the ground-breaking ceremonies as the Commission's representative, and make full arrangements for the completion of the building before the date of the opening of the Exposition.

The site of the building was upon land leased by the Exposition company from a citizen of Portland, and before the building was completed, the contractor had sold it to the owner of the land, to be turned over to him after the State of New York had surrendered it. On account of the future use to which the prospective owner desired to put it, a better foundation than that contracted for was provided, and many improvements not contemplated in the original contract were made, by which the Commission profited at no additional expense. There were less than three months between the ceremony of ground-breaking and the opening of the Exposition in which to complete the structure, but, as told elsewhere, the building was entirely ready for the reception of guests upon the opening day.

In February, DeLancey M. Ellis, of Rochester, was appointed by the Commission as Director of Exhibits to take effect March 1, 1905, to complete the work falling under this head and such other duties as the Commission might impose upon him for the sum of \$3,100. Early in June his title was changed to that of Executive Officer.

The Treasurer was authorized to employ such clerical assistance as might be needed in his office at a sum not to exceed \$250, and under this authority appointed Mr. Herbert A. Hickman, of Buffalo, as clerk to the Treasurer.

The supply bill of 1905, which became chapter 700 of the laws of that year, contained the following item:

“For the New York State Commissioners of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, in defraying the general expenses of said Commission, and for transportation of exhibits to Portland, Oregon, and return, and for such other expenses as may be required in the work of said Commission, including actual, necessary and traveling and other contingent expenses incurred by the said Commission, twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.”

With this additional appropriation assured, the Commission saw its way clear to proceed to the carrying out of its plans for the State's participation.

The question of a restaurant for the accommodation of the visitors from the State and others was brought to the Commission's attention by a proposal from Bruno Pindat, of New York, who offered to pay the State the sum of \$3,500 in trade for the privilege of conducting a restaurant in the State building, subject to the same restrictions which had been imposed by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission. Mr. Pindat's proposal was accepted. An offer was also received from Messrs. Steinway and Son to place in the State building a Steinway grand piano of special design, likewise an offer from Mr. Leon Werson, of New York, to contribute some artistic panels of decorated leather, for the embellishment of the building. Both of these offers were accepted by resolution, and the thanks of the Commission were tendered in both instances.

At the meeting of the Commission held early in July, Mr. Green retired from the presidency and the Commission, the then Vice-President, Dr. Ward, succeeding him as President.

The members of the Commission's staff were appointed from the dates set opposite their names, and served the State faithfully and efficiently in their several capacities. Although 3,000 miles from home, practically the entire staff was made up of appointees from the Empire State. The names of the members of the staff and date of appointments are appended:

DeLancey M. Ellis, executive officer, \$3,100, March 1, 1905.

Seward H. French, assistant, \$125 per mo., June 1, 1905.

Hugh J. Kelly, assistant, \$100 per mo., March 1, 1905.

E. J. Haddleton, watchman, \$65 per mo., June 1, 1905.

C. R. Hotchkiss, attendant, \$60 per mo., June 1, 1905.

T. F. Carney, attendant, \$60 per mo., June 12, 1905.

Albert Helmkamp, attendant, \$60 per mo., June 1, 1905.

Frank W. Stewart, attendant, \$60 per mo., June 1, 1905.

Robert Mayes, page, \$5 per week, June 6, 1905.

Mrs. Bruno Pindat, housekeeper, \$75 per mo., June 1, 1905.

Lizzie Vogel, maid, \$55 per mo., June 1, 1905.

Mary Harms, maid, \$55 per mo., June 1, 1905.

Helen Noonan, maid, \$55 per mo., June 1, 1905.

The wisdom of the Commission in deciding to erect a State pavilion was demonstrated not only in the exploitation given the State by the appearance of such an attractive structure and by its use on the part of the Exposition Company for its official entertaining, but surprisingly by the number of bona fide New Yorkers who placed their names upon the register during the life of the Exposition. When it is taken into consideration, first, that many New Yorkers did not register at all, second, that many more used the building during a considerable length of time, registering but once, the total as given below is truly remarkable.

The registration was as follows:

June	726
July	1,171
August	1,283
September	923
October (to 15th of month)	345
	4,448

Brief biographical sketches of the members of the Commission follow:

SAMUEL BALDWIN WARD, A. M., M. D., PH. D.

Dean of the faculty and professor of theory and practice of medicine in the Albany Medical College. Was born in New York City June 8, 1842. He was educated in private schools in the City of New York, first at Dod's and later at Masset's and Villeplait's. He entered Columbia in 1857, and graduated in 1861 with the degree of bachelor of arts. Following his graduation, he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, registering as a student in the office of Dr. Willard Parker. Early in 1862, he entered the service of the Sanitary Commission, and later in the same year became acting medical cadet in the United States Army. The following year he was promoted to acting assistant surgeon, and in 1864 was commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States Volunteers, having previously obtained the degree of M. D. at the Medical Department of Georgetown University.

At the close of the war, he spent a year of study in the European hospitals and then returned to New York City, where he entered on the active practice of his profession. While in New York he was connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was professor of anatomy and surgery in the Woman's

Medical College of the New York Infirmary and was visiting surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital. He was also captain and assistant surgeon of the Seventh Regiment of the State National Guard, and later was major and surgeon of the Fifth Brigade of the Guard from 1879 to 1881.

On May 1, 1876, he moved to Albany, N. Y., where he has since lived. On his removal to Albany, he was offered and accepted the chair of surgery in the Albany Medical College, which he held for some years, later changing to the chair of theory and practice of medicine, which professorship he has since held. In 1903 he was elected dean of the faculty. Dr. Ward was formerly consulting physician to St. Peter's Hospital and president of the Board of Commissioners of State Survey. At present he is attending physician to the Albany Hospital, secretary and treasurer of the executive committee of the State Normal College, president of the board of trustees of the Dudley Observatory, a member of the board of trustees of the Albany Female Academy, of the board of governors of Union University and of the board of governors of the Albany Hospital.

He has also been a member of the City Board of Health and is president of the Medical Examining Board of the Civil Service Commission of the State of New York. He is also a member and ex-president of the Albany County Medical Society, a member and an ex-president of the State Medical Society, a member of the Association of American Physicians, of the Century Association, the University Club of New York City, the Fort Orange Club of Albany, of which he was president for two years, a member and ex-president of the Albany Camera Club, and member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

On October 10, 1871, Dr. Ward married Miss Nina A. Wheeler of New York City, who died in October 1883, leaving three children; Nina P., Annie W. and S. Dwight Ward, all of whom are now living. On April 29, 1897, he married Grace Fitz-Randolph, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Noah Schenck, of Brooklyn.

CLARENCE LUCE

Was born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, June 10, 1854. His parents moved shortly thereafter to Haydenville, Massachusetts. He spent four years in the scientific school, Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. In 1870 he went to Boston, and studied architecture in the office of Gridley J. F. Bryant, the most successful architect of his day, afterwards becoming his partner.

He took a course in the Lowell Institute and attended lectures on architecture and archaeology at Harvard University. He moved to New York in 1884, and met with signal success in his chosen profession.

In exposition work Mr. Luce was the architect of the Massachusetts State building at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, architect of the Court of Honor at the Paris Exposition in 1900, architect of the New York State building at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and received gold medals for all of them. The excellence of his work at St. Louis prompted Governor Odell to appoint him on the New York Commission to Portland.

HARRY D. WILLIAMS

Was born in the village of Hamilton, Madison county, New York, October 28, 1862. He moved to Buffalo in 1864 and has

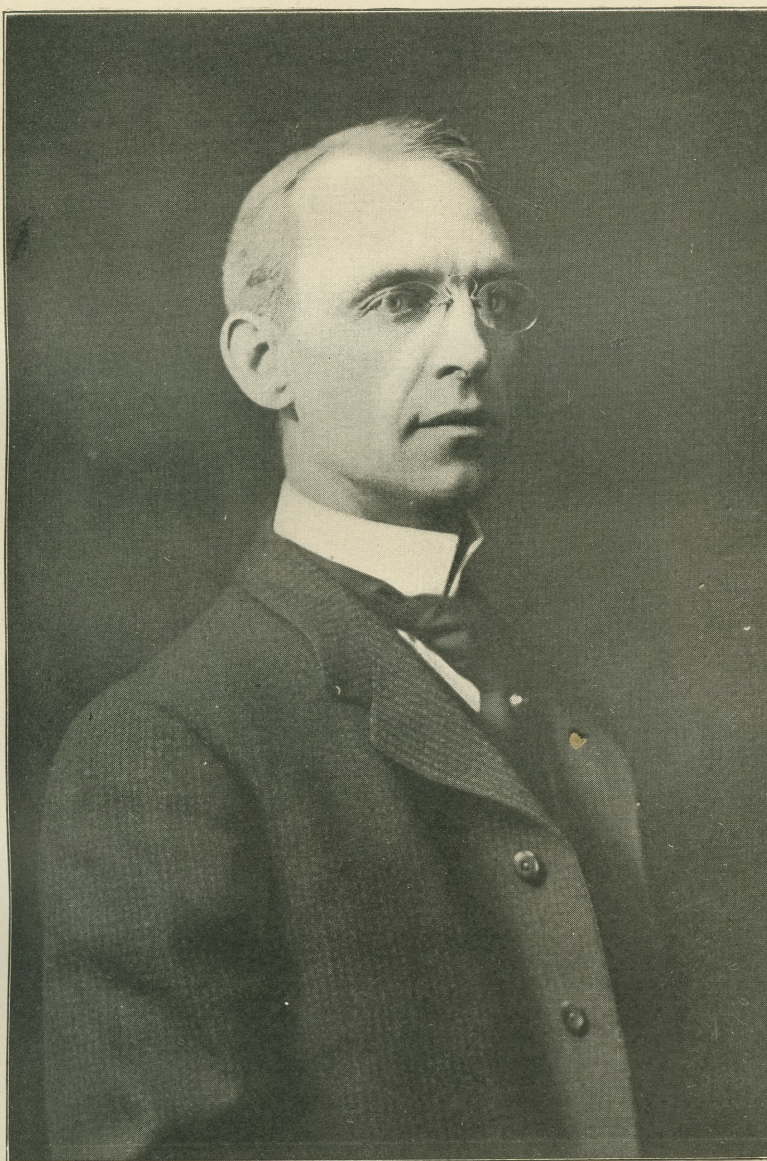
resided there since that time. He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo, and later by private instruction. He was admitted to the practice of law in this State in January 1884.

Mr. Williams was for four years, 1886 to 1890, commodore of the Buffalo Yacht Club, and for fifteen years one of its board of directors. He is a member of the Saturn Club, the Buffalo Club, the Ellicott Club, the Country Club and the Buffalo Yacht Club.

Mr. Williams, from 1884 to 1896 was very active in local democratic politics, though never an office holder. He was chairman of the Buffalo Democratic City Committee and member of the Erie County Democratic Committee. In 1896 he was chairman of the Palmer and Buckner campaign committee in Erie county, and with his associates conducted an active campaign among the gold democrats. In 1898 Mr. Williams became a republican. April 28, 1891, Mr. Williams married Louise, daughter of Lawrence Skey, Esq., of Port Dover, Ontario, Canada, and has two children, Lawrence George, aged 14, and George Bennett, aged 4.

PRATT A. BROWN

Born September 6, 1874, in Dublin, Lawrence County, Georgia, and is the son of William W. Brown (now deceased) formerly a member of the Republican National Committee. Resided from 1875 until the fall of 1892 in Macon, Georgia. Graduated at Mercer University, Macon, in 1892, and at the Academic Department of Yale in 1894. Attended New York Law School and was graduated in 1896. Admitted to the bar at the June term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in 1896. Became associated with the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beeman in April



HARRY D. WILLIAMS
TREASURER, NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION

1895, and continued association with that firm until its dissolution in 1902. Then became associated with the firm of Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, of 31 Nassau street, New York City, and was placed in charged of the litigation growing out of the construction of the Rapid Transit Subway, in which pursuit he is now engaged. Mr. Brown has taken an active interest in politics, beginning with the presidential election in 1896, when he took the stump for McKinley. Has served as secretary, member of the Membership Committee, chairman of the Committee on City Affairs, chairman of the Campaign Committee in 1903 and 1904, and third vice-president of the Republican Club of the City of New York. He is one of the directors of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

HENRY ALTMAN

Born in the town of Indiana, Pennsylvania. Served an apprenticeship to the tanning business with James Torrance, in Punxsutawney, that state.

Went to Minnesota in 1852 by steamboat via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the only route thither at that time. That year took up a claim adjoining the original town site of Lesueur on the Minnesota river. Indians becoming threatening, abandoned it. That and following year engaged in rafting logs and lumber on the Mississippi river between St. Paul and St. Louis. From 1853 to 1861 engaged in the lumber and ice business in Muscatine and Davenport, Iowa. In 1858-59 member of the Democratic State Committee of Iowa and in 1860 as its chairman conducted the Douglas presidential campaign.

In 1861 went to Colorado, starting from the Mississippi river and alone (being own housekeeper, cook and laundryman across

Iowa and the plains), with wagon, three yoke of oxen, one cow, two pigs, 3,000 pounds of potatoes and two pounds of Scott county, Iowa, onion seeds.

Arriving at Denver, cut the eyes out of the potatoes, planted them, sold the remaining portion for sixteen cents per pound, and the onion seeds for sixteen dollars per ounce. Was engaged in mining in Colorado for several years following, during which time was member of the higher branch of its Legislature, probate judge of one of its counties, and chairman of the Democratic Territorial Committee. Procured from its first Legislature of 1861 the first Pacific Railroad charter granted by any legislative body in the United States either by special or general act up to that time, its franchise title being the "Colorado and Pacific Wagon, Telegraph and Railroad Company."

Came to New York a second time in 1864. Same year married Mrs. Philip Hone Anthon of that city, who died in 1885. In 1871 went to London, remaining abroad six years promoting land, mining and railroad enterprises of the United States and other countries. Returning, engaged in enterprises in and about New York, mining in Colorado and Utah, and at present in Montana, being the president of the "Sacajawea Gold and Copper Co." of that state. Voted for General Grant for President in 1868, and with the exception of several partial lapses, has been a steady high private in the G. O. P. ranks ever since.

CHARLES R. HUNTLEY

Was born in Winfield, Herkimer county, New York, October 12, 1854. Late in the 70's he settled at Buffalo, New York, and in 1878 became general agent of the Standard Oil Company, and remained with that corporation at Bradford, Pennsylvania, in

their oil interests to 1883. For the next five years he conducted a brokerage business at Bradford, Pennsylvania, and in 1888 again came to Buffalo, looking after the interests of the Brush Electric Light Company which subsequently became the Buffalo General Electric Company, of which he is now vice-president and general manager. He is also vice-president and general manager of the Cataract Power and Conduit Company, an organization which has the distribution of Niagara Falls power; vice-president of the Peoples Bank of Buffalo; treasurer of the Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric Light and Power Company; vice-president of the Western New York Water Company; president of the Niagara Tachometer & Instrument Company. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient R. R., and a former president of the National Electric Light Association. He is a prominent citizen of Buffalo and has been identified with all progressive movements.

CHAPTER III

New York State Building

NEW YORK STATE BUILDING

IT is not only the duty but also the pleasure of the New York Commission to make due acknowledgment in this report to the officials of the Exposition for the generosity, even partiality, shown the Empire State in the allotment of a site for its State building. It was a subject of general remark that no State building was more advantageously located than that of the Empire State, with the possible exception of the Washington State building, which commanded practically the same view from the west that the New York building did from the east. Unlike other expositions which have gone before, the pavilions of the various states were not confined to one particular section of the grounds, but were located in various suitable places so as best to contribute to the general effect. The New York building was one of the pleasing features of the "main picture."

The main picture, so-called, of the Exposition as viewed from Guild's lake consisted of gently sloping terraces rising from the level of the lake about 150 feet to the plaza upon which the main group of buildings was located. These terraces were cut by the grand staircase leading from the sunken gardens to the lake, and also by numerous walks and drives, while dotted here and there were immense flower beds filled for the most part with Portland's choicest blossoms—roses. This picture was framed on the west by the wooded park, on the south by the Agricultural and Foreign Exhibits buildings, and on the east by the New York State building.

The building was located about midway up the hill, thus afford-

ing to the north a most sweeping view of Guild's lake, Government peninsula, the Willamette river and valley in the distance, and to the west the well kept lawns and flower beds of Centennial park and the vari-colored and fantastic shaped structures upon the "Trail," all of which stood out boldly before the wooded background formed by Willamette Heights. To the east and in the rear of the New York building was located the replica of Lincoln's home which was used as a State building for Illinois, adjoining which was a rest pavilion also erected by the Illinois Commission. North of the Illinois building stood the Idaho building, while a little further to the north stood the building erected by Utah. East of the Illinois building was located a reproduction of the Longfellow home erected by the State of Maine, and used as its State building. Just to the south of the Illinois building the Exposition Company erected a large pavilion with an awning cover which was used for large receptions, dances, etc., and a covered passageway was built by which it could be connected with the New York State building as occasion required. It soon became known as the Pavilion Annex, and was the scene of many brilliant functions during the Exposition period.

The Oregon building was located near the main entrance, and while it was more accessible to visitors upon entering the grounds it was so located as to command none of the beautiful vistas which were visible upon all sides from the building of the Empire State.

The site was formally turned over to the Commission on March 3, 1905. Commissioner Clarence Luce, chairman of the executive committee, who was also the architect of the building, went to Portland for the purpose of representing the New York Commission upon that occasion and of formally accepting the tender. On the day of the transfer of the site, Commissioner Luce was



PRATT A. BROWN
NEW YORK STATE COMMISSIONER

given a luncheon by the President of the Exposition at which were present many of the Exposition's directors and prominent citizens of Portland. At the conclusion of the luncheon the guests, accompanied by the wives of those mentioned above, proceeded in tallyhos to the Exposition grounds, going directly to the site. President Goode briefly expressed the gratification of the Exposition Company and the people of the State of Oregon that the Empire State was to participate in the Exposition, and stated that he fully realized that her participation would be of great benefit to the Exposition and to the Northwest, and hoped that in some measure benefit would accrue to the State of New York on account of such participation. He then in the name of the Exposition management made formal presentation of the site.

In his response accepting the site, Commissioner Luce thanked President Goode for the courtesies shown him upon that occasion, and stated that a lively interest was being taken throughout the East in the Exposition. He added that he hoped that the plans for the participation of the Empire State would meet with the approval of the Exposition authorities, and expressed his own thanks and those of his colleagues upon the Commission for the consideration shown the State in the allotment of a site.

The first spadeful of earth was thereupon lifted by Mrs. Goode, wife of President Goode, after which spadefuls of earth were lifted in turn by President Goode and Commissioner Luce. This completed the brief but impressive ceremonies.

The building of the State of New York was one of but very few entirely ready for the reception of guests on the opening day of the Exposition. It is recorded elsewhere how the proceedings of that day were clustered in and about the building of the Empire State. While not as large as the buildings of

some of the other commonwealths represented, there was a simple dignity and quiet elegance about the structure which seemed to at once impress the visitor with the fact that it was New York's home even before he approached near enough to read the letters proclaiming that fact over the entranceways.

The Commission was confronted with the problem of erecting a suitable building upon an appropriation which seemed to render results commensurate with the dignity and prestige of the State almost an impossibility, but a solution was reached by the generous action of Commissioner Luce in offering to prepare the plans and superintend the construction of the building without cost to the State. His artistic taste and ripe judgment supplemented by his experience gained in previous expositions as to the essentials in the construction of a building of this kind brought forth results which seemed almost incredible considering the amount expended, for which the Commission was complimented again and again.

The building was planned primarily for the comfort, convenience and accommodation of visitors from the Empire State, for the holding of such functions as were given under State auspices, and to be a place where the sons and daughters of New York who had before left the old home to seek their fortunes in the great West could meet each other and those old friends who were making a brief trip into that part of the country. Furthermore, it was to stand as an evidence of the cordial feeling of the Empire State towards its sister state and appreciation of the fact that the prosperity of the two commonwealths were in a great measure interdependent.

The building proper, which was two stories high, covered approximately without verandas 3,200 square feet (40x80), and a

one story addition at the rear which was known as the exhibit hall contained 1,250 square feet (25x50). The structure was pure Italian in design, and on the north and south ends were verandas from which huge columns arose supporting the roof line above the second floor and giving an old colonial effect.

It can fairly be said that there were three main approaches from the very nature of the location. On the north the building was reached from Grey's boulevard by a grand stairway flanked with parapets containing huge vases of blossoming plants, and which diverged half way up into two smaller stairways, one on either side, by each of which the north veranda was reached. On the west was an entrance for pedestrians leading directly into the building proper. On the south a short flight of steps led to a circular veranda from which one entered the reception rooms. This was the entrance most commonly used, being nearest to an avenue much frequented by Exposition visitors and also most convenient for those arriving in carriages.

The north veranda extended some distance beyond the line of the columns, and was used in conjunction with the dining room as a private restaurant for the accommodation of New Yorkers and their friends. The structure was so planned that from most any entrance a very charming vista greeted the eye. In the centre was an octagonal rotunda running the full height of the building and capped by a circular dome so planned that the hallway on the second floor skirted the edge of the well. This hallway was supported by eight pairs of circular columns. In the four diagonal sides of the rotunda were plate mirrors encased in French sash. The effect was charming, and apparently magnified considerably the size of the rotunda.

The stairway ascending to the second story followed the line

of one side of the well and was ingeniously concealed behind it. About the hallway on the second floor was a handsome balustrade, in the panels of which were placed entablatures containing the coat of arms of the State of New York about eighteen inches high. To the south of the rotunda was the reception room about 25x40 feet broken in the centre by two pairs of columns. The interior finish was of paneled wood painted a pure white, the ceiling being of natural colored burlap paneled. Heavy hangings of green tapestry draped the French windows which opened to the floor, the mission furniture used exclusively being upholstered in Spanish leather and painted a pure white.

On entering the room, one's impression was that of restfulness and simplicity. In one corner of this room the leading papers and periodicals of the State were on file. That this feature was fully appreciated was demonstrated by the number of people that made use of it. Many of the New Yorkers who visited the Fair made their sojourn in Portland an incident of a somewhat extended trip through the western country, and an opportunity to see newspapers from home was appreciated. The Commission acknowledge the courtesy of the publishers of the following publications in sending them to the New York State building during the entire Exposition period:

Adams (Jefferson County) Journal	Albion (Orleans County) Republican
Albany Argus	Amsterdam Evening Recorder
Albany Journal	Army and Navy Journal
Albany Press and Knickerbocker	Auburn Bulletin
Albany Times-Union	Auburn Citizen
	Batavia Daily News

Bath (Steuben County) Advocate	Gloversville-Johnstown Morning Herald
Binghamton Evening Herald	Gouverneur Free Press
Binghamton Press and Leader	Ilion Citizen
Binghamton Republican	Ithaca Daily Fair
Brooklyn Citizen	Ithaca Daily Journal
Brooklyn Daily Eagle	Jamestown Evening Journal
Brooklyn Daily Times	Jamestown Post
Brooklyn Life	Judge
Brooklyn Standard-Union	Keeseville (Essex County) Republican
Buffalo Commercial	Kingston Daily Freeman
Buffalo Evening News	LeRoy Gazette
Buffalo Express	Leslie's Weekly
Cambridge (Washington County) Post	Life
Canandaigua (Ontario County) Journal	Lyons Republican
Catskill Recorder	Massena Observer Press
Colliers Weekly	Mexico Independent
Corning Evening Leader	Middletown Daily Times
Dansville Advertiser	Montour Falls Free Press
Delhi (Delaware County) Express	Mount Vernon Daily Argus
Dunkirk Evening Observer	Music Trade Review
Ellicottville Post	Newark Union
Elmira Advertiser	Newburgh Daily News
Elmira Gazette	New York City Daily Star
Fort Plain Standard	New York City Globe
Geneva Daily Times	New York Daily Financial News
Glens Falls Morning Post	New York Evening Mail
Glens Falls Times	New York Evening Post
	New York Evening Sun

New York Jewish Daily News	Rome Daily Sentinel
New York Press	Saratoga Daily Saratogian
New York Staats-Zeitung	Schenectady Evening Star
New York Sun	Schenectady Evening Union
New York Tribune	Schenectady Gazette
New York World	Scientific American
Oneida Post	Syracuse Post Standard
Oneonta Star	Town Topics
Outlook	Troy Evening Standard
Owego Times	Troy Record
Penn Yan (Yates County)	Troy Times
Chronicle	Utica Daily Press
Plattsburg Sentinel	Utica Observer
Potsdam Courier Freeman	Wall Street Journal
Poughkeepsie Evening Star	Watertown Daily Times
Puck	Watkins Express
Rochester Democrat-Chronicle	Waverly Free Press
Rochester Evening Times	Yonkers Herald
Rochester Post Express	

The dining room was north of the rotunda and connected with it by an arched passageway. The same treatment was used for walls and ceiling as in the reception rooms. It was the original intention that the restaurant features of the building should be confined largely to the north veranda, but throughout the entire summer the evenings were invariably so cool as to make it impracticable to use the veranda to any extent after sundown. The dining room was the scene of many brilliant functions recorded elsewhere, and often its walls have echoed with the applause provoked by the patriotic sentiments, anecdotes and epigrams uttered by many distinguished men.

On the north wall hung two handsome panels of decorated embossed leather depicting scenes incidental to the journey of Lewis and Clark into the Northwest territory guided by the Indian Princess Sacajawea. These panels were the work of Mr. Leon J. Werson, and were furnished the Commission through the courtesy of Commissioner Luce. The walls of both the dining room and the reception room were hung with pictures of many of the most charming bits of scenery in the State including the Adirondacks, the Catskills and the Thousand Islands. Directly east of the rotunda was the office, which was easy of access to the public. Here the business of the Commission was transacted, and here, also, were located the bureau of information, public telephone and other conveniences. Directly to the rear of the office was the exhibit hall, at each end of which was a circular recess giving a chancel effect. The room was lighted for the most part by a huge skylight extending practically the entire length of the room. The walls and ceiling were of green burlap of a neutral tint forming an appropriate background for the exhibits displayed. From this room a door led to the north veranda.

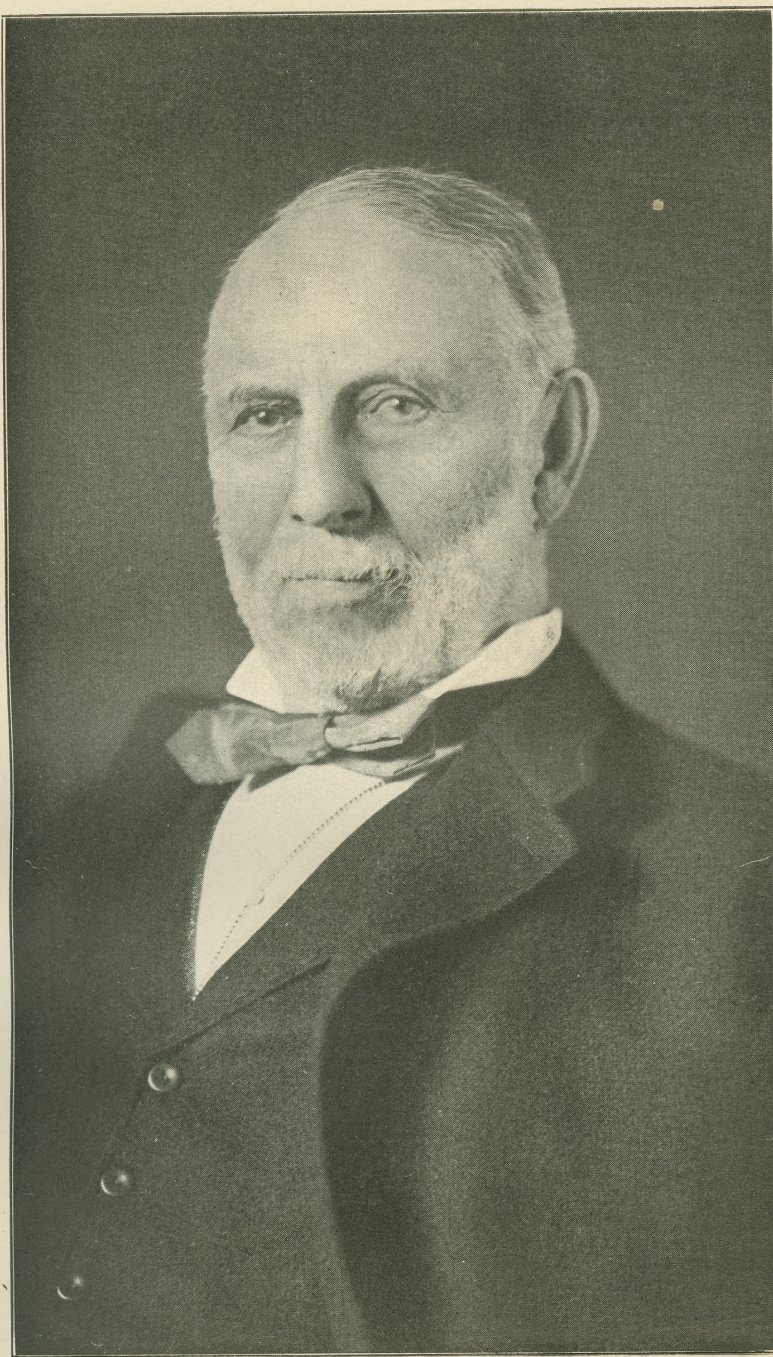
The second floor of the building was given over entirely to sleeping accommodations for the members of the Commission and their guests. There were two suites, consisting of parlor, bedroom and bath, at the north end. In the south end were five bedrooms and a bathroom. The walls of the entire floor were of Oregon fir so constructed as to give a panel effect. This wood has a most beautiful grain, and when planed a satin-like surface. Absolutely no finish was applied and no amount of paint or dressing could have produced a result more pleasing. The ceilings were of burlap, either green or red as the

case might be, set off in panels by battens of fir. The furniture used was of curly maple, while dainty muslin hangings draped the windows. A plain matting covered the floors. The entire scheme of treatment was very inexpensive and the effect was extremely artistic. The rooms were appropriate for summer and for the occasion.

There were many bits of artistic work in sculpture about the building, the models being furnished by Philip Martiny, Jr. These were most noticeable on the front of the building. Above the cornice line was an entablature which contained the word "New York" on either side of which was a Cupid, one hand resting upon the name plate, the other holding a horn through which he proclaimed the prestige of the Empire State. Surmounting the entablature was the coat of arms of the State standing three feet high. The graceful female figures stood out in clear relief against the blue sky, and over all waved "Old Glory." Grouped about and above the entrance-way were four tablets containing the coats of arms of the United States, the Lewis and Clark Exposition, the City of New York and City of Buffalo.

A most pleasing feature of the building were three huge vases standing three feet high, gracefully modelled and containing in relief the coats of arms of the United States, the City of New York and the Lewis and Clark Exposition. These were kept filled with a profusion of blossoms and were a most attractive embellishment either for the banquet table or the reception rooms as the case might be.

The lighting of the building throughout was by electricity. On the lower floor electroliers of special design were hung. They were circular in form suspended by massive chains. From



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the rim of the circle hung smaller chains containing spherical globes. The electrolier in the main rotunda was particularly effective, hanging from the centre of the dome to a point at about the level of the second floor. This electrolier, similar in design to the smaller ones, consisted of three concentric circles in graduated sizes and contained thirty-two lights. On the second floor the electroliers were extremely simple being of antique brass. The building was outlined at night in electricity, 560 lights being used for that purpose. It was one of the features of the elaborate scheme of illumination which had been planned and was so successfully carried out by the Exposition management through the electrical engineer, Mr. Thompson.

One of the features which added materially to the popularity of the building was a private restaurant conducted by Bruno Pindat of New York City. The kitchen and commissary department was in the basement, meals and refreshments being served either upon the north veranda or in the dining room. The privileges of the restaurant were by card only, and were extended to New Yorkers, Exposition officials, prominent citizens of Portland and Exposition visitors of note. The cuisine was most excellent and throughout the season appetizing meals were served. Canopies were erected upon the north veranda as a shield from the sun, and the luncheon hour invariably found the tables all taken. In the evening these canopies were illuminated with electric lights contained in Japanese lanterns. This restaurant was the only strictly first-class restaurant upon the Exposition grounds, and it enjoyed the greatest popularity among those who were privileged to use it.

The Commission acknowledges the courtesy of Steinway and

Company, of New York, in placing in the State building a magnificent grand piano. This firm enjoys the reputation of building only the finest instruments and that which was placed in the State building was one of the very best which ever left the shop of this famous firm of piano builders. It was the only Steinway piano upon the grounds, and it was used several times for recitals and informal musicales given by noted artists and enthusiastic music lovers. The case was of mahogany, the effect being antique colonial. About the body of the case were inlaid panels depicting mythological figures representing the human emotions—joy, love, sorrow, anger, hatred—as interpreted by music.

In expositions which have gone before the State may have had more pretentious, more luxurious, more expensive and more enduring structures, but the Commission believe that it has never before erected a more artistic and at the same time more appropriate and useful structure than the one just described.

To Commissioner Luce the members of the Commission feel under especial obligations. He gave unstintingly of his time and the resources of his office, to the sacrifice of commissions which meant large remuneration, and with his usual enthusiasm he put his best thought into the work. For all of this the State of New York was charged nothing, thus furnishing a refreshing example of public spirit in the midst of a multitude of disclosures of breach of trust on the part of many men charged with administering the finances and affairs of others.

CHAPTER IV

Exhibits

EXHIBITS

SOON after the organization of the Commission in the fall of 1904, a communication was received from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission offering to turn over to the Lewis and Clark Commission such of the State exhibits at St. Louis as the Lewis and Clark Commission desired, subject to the consent of individual exhibitors where their interests were affected. From the St. Louis exhibits in education, social economy, forest, fish and game, agriculture and science were chosen about four car-loads of miscellaneous exhibit material which were deemed suitable for exhibition purposes at Portland. This material was stored for the winter at St. Louis, and early in the spring sent on to Portland. Sometime before, the Exposition company had determined that the exhibits of all states should be installed in the various state buildings rather than in the general exhibit palaces.

It was the original intention of the Commission to devote the entire lower floor of the New York State building to exhibit purposes, but upon arrival in Portland, it was learned that it would be impracticable to confine the restaurant, which in nearly all expositions has been a feature of the New York building, to the veranda, owing not only to the rainy season in spring and fall, but also to the fact that the evenings were invariably so cool, as to make it impossible to dine out of doors with any degree of comfort. Therefore it was necessary to give up the north room to restaurant purposes. Moreover, provision was necessary for a lounging and resting room for New Yorkers and

other visitors to the building, a reception room when functions were held, as well as for a reading room where the daily papers of the State could be placed upon file. The south room was set aside to meet these demands. Consequently it was necessary to confine the exhibit to the exhibit hall and the Commission's office.

Under the circumstances it was impossible to install at one time all of the material taken to Portland. Therefore the plan was adopted of changing the exhibit from time to time, giving special prominence to different features during the sessions of conventions or other gatherings which would be interested in those particular features. As, for example, during the meeting of the American Medical Society the exhibit made by the State Commission in Lunacy of the ancient and modern care of the insane was shown; during the meeting of the American Library Association the library exhibit prepared by the State Library was installed, and during the meeting of the National Society of Charities and Corrections the exhibit of the State Board of Charities was given prominence. In this way practically all of the material taken to Portland was displayed during some period of the Fair. This method provoked a more lively interest on the part of the people of Portland and vicinity in the New York exhibit as with each recurring visit some new feature of the resources of the Empire State was brought to their attention.

To be sure, in a measure this method interfered with entering the State exhibits for awards, inasmuch as it was against the rules of the Exposition company to make any entries for award of exhibits which were not in place at the time the juries made their inspections during the month of September, and it would be manifestly unfair to enter only such material as was dis-

played at that time to the exclusion of other exhibits of equal merit which were shown at other times. Moreover, as the entire exhibit had been passed upon in St. Louis by an international jury of experts, from whom it had received most thorough consideration and a generous number of awards, and furthermore because it was impossible in the smaller exposition both from the limited resources of the Exposition Company and from the geographical situation of the Exposition to obtain experts in the various groups of the official classification, it was deemed wise not to enter the exhibits of the State for competition, following the same course which was followed by the United States government. Therefore, the fact that no record of awards appears in this report does not mean that none of the State exhibits were deemed worthy of a medal, but that none of the exhibits made under State auspices were entered for consideration on the part of the juries.

A brief account of the exhibits made in the various departments follows:

EDUCATION

Practically the entire educational exhibit shown at St. Louis was taken to Portland, the entire scheme of education in the State being shown in wall cabinets, twenty-four in number, covering the work from the kindergarten to the university, as well as the work that is being done by institutions not purely educational in character.

An interesting set of graphic charts was displayed, containing figures as to the amount of money annually expended by the Empire State for educational purposes. To the westerner familiar with like figures for his own state, the grand total of forty-one millions of dollars was appalling, particularly in con-

nection with the statement that this amount is more than one-seventh of the entire amount expended for educational purposes in the Union. The charts also contain the figures upon the value of school houses and sites, amount expended for teachers' wages, attendance of pupils both elementary and secondary, and the number of students in the higher institutions of learning.

The organization of the State Education Department was clearly shown by means of photographs, administrative blanks, and reading matter. The collective exhibit of the kindergartens and elementary schools contained many handsome photographs showing both exteriors and interiors of some of the finest school buildings in the State, together with pictures of classes at work, specimens of work, written work, et cetera, which were supplemented by several hundred volumes of class exercises. The same general line of material was shown for the secondary schools.

The State normal and training schools—twelve in number—likewise the city training schools, and training classes in rural districts made interesting exhibits of the work of the State in the professional training of teachers. In no state of the Union is a more elaborate scheme of preparation of this kind carried on than in the Empire State, and the interest of the educators of the West in this feature of the exhibit testified to the acknowledged supremacy of New York in this work.

In the university section was an exhibit from Hobart College, an interesting feature of which was the astronomical work of Dr. Brooks, who has the distinction of having discovered more comets than any of his contemporaries. Syracuse University made a very meritorious exhibit from the department of fine arts, particular attention being given to the work of architecture. The exhibit of the Clarkson Memorial School of Tech-



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nology at Potsdam, an endowed institution which provides technical training for boys and girls, was typical of the work of the technical schools of the State. An exhibit was also in place from the industrial and trade schools.

The idea of the westerner that the entire State of New York is made up of busy cities and thriving villages was badly shattered when he looked over the exhibit of the Indian schools of the Empire State in which over 800 Indian pupils are enrolled. It was hard for him to believe that the State maintained thirty-one Indian schools on eight different Indian reservations.

The schools for defectives were represented by the State School for the Blind at Batavia, and the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb of New York City, both of which institutions stand in the first rank. Their methods for rendering the deaf, dumb, and blind self-supporting were clearly portrayed.

The City History Club of New York furnished an example of work done outside of the regular channels, this institution being designed to create and foster civic pride. A feature was a collection of pottery made at the New York State School of Clay Working and Ceramics at Alfred, which, it is believed, is the only institution of this nature in the entire Union receiving State aid. Another feature was a handsome model of the new State Normal School at Fredonia, constructed by the students of the institution.

SOCIAL ECONOMY

In the department of social economy the exhibit attracting the widest attention was that made by the New York State Commission in Lunacy, in which the ancient and modern methods for the care of the insane were shown in a forceful

way. In the centre of the exhibit hall were erected walls seven feet high so as to form two rooms side by side, one of which was dingy, unattractive and filled with the implements of torture which in the olden days were used for caring for those afflicted with insanity. In one corner stood a massive crib with a grated top on many of the slats of which were plainly visible teeth marks made by frenzied patients in their endeavor to escape. Nearby stood a restraining chair in which the patient was bound and placed upon a circular platform and spun around like a top. The old form of shackles and the old style of strait-jacket were in evidence, and also one of the old gratings which formerly covered the windows. At the entrance stood one of the doors taken from the Utica Insane Asylum, containing a peephole through which the keeper could observe the actions of the patient without exposing himself to bodily injury.

The adjoining room forcibly told the story of the wonderful progress made in the treatment of these unfortunates. There was every evidence of effort to make it as attractive as possible. It approached in comfort one of our most modern hospital rooms. There was no sign of restraint save that of a modern canvas strait-jacket, which was placed in an inconspicuous corner. In wall cabinets on the outside of the walls of these rooms were many pictures of New York's model institutions of this kind as well as statistics bearing upon the care of the insane and the per capita cost of their maintenance.

The exhibit of the State Board of Charities consisted of wall cabinets containing photographs, administrative blanks and printed matter. The section devoted to the care of destitute adults contained photographs of the various almshouses in the State and statistics as to their cost, present value, capacity,

et cetera. In the department for the care of juvenile delinquents, in addition to the features just mentioned, were also models of work done by the inmates, a feature of which was a handsomely carved seat which was made by the boys of the House of Refuge at Randall's Island. The section devoted to the care of needy families in their homes included a comprehensive exhibit made by the Charity Organization Society of New York.

The State Department of Labor exhibited a set of graphic charts showing the wonderful commercial development and supremacy of the Empire State. These charts not only compared New York's position with that of other states of the Union, but also with many of the more progressive foreign countries of the world. Four monographs were written by experts upon the following subjects: "Typical Employers' Welfare Institutions in New York," "Labor Legislation in New York," "Work of the Department of Labor" and "Growth of Industry in New York." These monographs were distributed free of charge and were in great demand by those who were studying sociological problems.

The exhibit of the State Department of Health consisted of photographs of the State Department offices, the Anti-toxin Laboratory, sewage disposal plants, etc.; also administrative blanks and pamphlets bearing upon the enforcement of the health laws of the State.

FOREST, FISH AND GAME

The forest, fish and game exhibit was also a source of wonder to the people of the West, who were invariably incredulous when informed that a quarter of the State was wild land, and that many thousand deer have been taken from the Adirondacks during a single open season.

At the west entrance of the State building stood on either side of the doorway a huge grizzly and a handsome buck. An aged visitor as he passed the grizzly was heard to exclaim, "They would not have us believe they have them things in New York, would they?" While humorous to a New Yorker, the remark forcibly summed up the attitude of mind of a large number of people in the West upon this subject.

Covering the walls of the exhibit hall was a handsome collection of the birds of the State, many of them very rare, and some few extinct at this time. There was also a group of mounted fish taken from the waters of the State. It was the only exhibit of the kind shown at the Exposition and a source of unending interest to the sportsman.

Another feature was an exhibit of the woods of the State which was prepared some time ago at considerable expense. It showed a photograph, taken in the summer and also in the winter, of each tree, a specimen of the bark, also the leaves, and likewise tangential, radial and tranverse sections cut so thin as to be translucent, thus displaying very clearly the nature of the fibre.

The walls of the reception room and the dining room were hung with pictures of some of the most attractive forest scenes in the State, including views taken in the Adirondacks, the Catskills and the Thousand Islands.

SCIENCE.

In the scientific exhibit were shown in jars several specimens of the mineral resources of the State, particular attention being given to salt, cement and other commercial products.

HORTICULTURE

The distance from home precluded the possibility of making any exhibit of fresh fruits, which is to be regretted, as the fruits which most nearly approach those of New York in flavor are those which are raised in the State of Oregon.

The only exhibit made in the department of horticulture was that made by the Urbana Wine Company, which showed an attractive cabinet of Gold Seal champagne.

The entire State exhibit in education and social economy was turned over to the Commissioner of Education at the conclusion of the Fair, by whom it has been installed in the fourth floor, Senate corridor, of the Capitol at Albany, to form the nucleus of a permanent pedagogical museum. The forest, fish and game exhibit was returned to the Forest, Fish and Game Commission by whom it was prepared.

CHAPTER V

Social Events

SOCIAL EVENTS

FROM the opening day of the Fair, the New York State building became the social centre of the Exposition. Believing that such action would meet with the approval of the people of our State and would be exploitation of the best kind, the State Commission offered its use to the Exposition authorities for any official functions they desired to hold there, provided always such use did not interfere with any plans made by the New York Commission for the entertainment of her prominent citizens or other distinguished guests. Inasmuch as no place had been provided for this purpose by the Exposition directors, the offer of the Commission was accepted, and the State was brought into additional prominence and received many compliments from those who were entertained within the walls of its building as the guests of the Exposition Company. Moreover, the use of the building was frequently requested by commissioners from sister states, government officials and others during the season, so that there was never a week throughout the entire Exposition period but some function of importance was held.

Below will be found a brief list of the functions held at the building.

June 1st, Opening day.—Vice-President Fairbanks, the congressional delegation, the directors of the Exposition and distinguished guests were escorted to the New York building by a large detachment of infantry, cavalry, artillery and civic bodies at 10:30 A. M. After a brief rest, the entire party walked across the lawn to the grand stand for the opening day exercises. At

their conclusion they returned to the New York building where a luncheon was served by the Exposition management to about 300. At 7 o'clock a dinner was given by the Exposition management in honor of Vice-President Fairbanks and the congressional delegation, which was followed by a reception in the New York building and the pavilion annex. The prominent guests included Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon, the Governors of Oregon, Washington, California and Idaho, several United States Senators and Members of Congress. Commissioners Luce and Brown were present. Special fireworks were viewed from the verandas of the State building.

Tuesday, June 6th.—A luncheon was given by President Goode to the members of the Transcontinental Passenger Association. About 60 guests were present. President Goode was toastmaster and toasts were responded to by Mr. James Charlton, president of the Association; A. M. Cleland, general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific R. R.; C. E. Stone, general passenger agent of the Great Northern Railroad; C. S. Fee, of the Southern Pacific; W. D. Wheelwright, president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and others.

Friday, June 9th.—Dinner given by the New York Commission in honor of the President of the Exposition and Mrs. Goode. Covers were laid for 70. Music was furnished by the Administration orchestra, assisted by soloists from Innes' band. The floral decorations were American Beauty roses and ferns, many fairy electric lights being used. Commissioner Pratt A. Brown presided, remarks being made by President Goode, Hon. George H. Williams, Mayor of Portland, Hon. Theodore B. Wilcox and others. Commissioner Altman was also present.

Monday, June 12th.—An evening reception was given by Presi-

dent Goode in honor of the California Promotion Committee. About 300 guests were present. Refreshments were served and the Administration orchestra provided the music for dancing. Commissioner Brown was present.

Tuesday, June 13th.—A dinner was given at 7 p. m. by the New York Commission to the Yale men of Portland. Commissioner Pratt A. Brown presided. About 30 guests were present. The table decorations were bachelor buttons and violets.

Wednesday, June 14th.—Luncheon at 1 o'clock by the New York Commission in honor of Mrs. Oskar Huber, wife of the Director of Works of the Exposition. Covers were laid for 20 ladies and the guests were received in behalf of the Commission by Mrs. Pratt A. Brown, Miss Marjorie Luce and Mrs. W. W. Brown.

Informal dance at 9 p. m. by the New York Commission in honor of Miss Marjorie Luce, daughter of Commissioner Clarence Luce. About 40 guests were present, who were received by Mrs. W. W. Brown and Miss Luce. Music was furnished by the Administration orchestra and light refreshments were served.

Thursday, June 15th.—Luncheon at 1 o'clock given by the Oregon State Commission in connection with the ceremonies incidental to the dedication of the Oregon State building. The guests included the Oregon State Commission and representatives from various states. Commissioner Brown was present.

Friday, June 16th.—The active state commissioners, executive officers and foreign representatives met at the New York building at 4 p. m. for the purpose of forming an executive commissioners association. A temporary organization was effected at this meeting.

Monday, June 19th.—A dinner was given by the New York

Commission at 7 p. m. in honor of Ion Lewis, Director of Architecture of the Exposition. Commissioner Pratt A. Brown presided. Remarks were made by Mr. Lewis, Hon. Theodore B. Wilcox and Mr. C. E. S. Wood.

Friday, June 23d.—A luncheon was given by the President of the Exposition at 1 o'clock to the Irrigation Commission appointed by Congress which was travelling through the West investigating irrigation problems. Covers were laid for 40. At the conclusion of the luncheon the entire party was taken in launches to Government peninsula to inspect the government's irrigation exhibit.

Tuesday, June 27th.—Luncheon given by the New York Commission at 1 o'clock to ladies of Portland. Covers were laid for 20. The guests were received in behalf of the Commission by Mrs. DeLancey M. Ellis. The table decorations were white sweet peas and cosmos.

A luncheon was given by President Goode at 1 o'clock in honor of Frederick Innes, the leader of Innes' band, which was about to close its engagement at the Exposition.

Reception by President Goode from 9 to 11 in honor of the National Editorial Association. Eight hundred invitations were issued, and editors were present from all parts of the Union, especially large delegations being present from the eastern states. The guests were received by President and Mrs. Goode, Mr. and Mrs. L. Allen Lewis, Hon. and Mrs. George W. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hardee, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Ellis. De-Caprio's orchestra stationed in the gallery of the rotunda furnished music. Light refreshments were served throughout the reception.

Saturday, July 1st.—An informal dance and children's party

was given by President Goode from 7:30 to 10 P. M. in honor of the birthday of his daughter. Many young people were present. The Administration orchestra furnished music for the dancing. Light refreshments were served, and fireworks were viewed from the verandas of the building.

Sunday, July 2d.—A dinner at 7 P. M. given by the Italian consul, the commissioner from Italy to the Fair, and Italian residents of Portland in honor of the officers of the Italian cruiser "Umbria," then in port. The distinguished guests included Governor Chamberlain, President Goode and others.

Tuesday, July 4th.—Several informal dinners were given in the State building. Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago was tendered a dinner by friends of Portland, covers being laid for 30.

Miss Mary Isom gave a dinner in honor of 20 visiting librarians attending the session of the American Library Association.

President Goode gave a small dinner at which were present Commissioner and Mrs. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Ellis of the New York Commission.

Wednesday, July 5th.—A small luncheon was given by Commissioner and Mrs. Harry D. Williams in honor of Congressman and Mrs. Herbert A. Parsons of New York City.

A reception was given at 9 P. M. by the New York Commission in honor of the various state commissioners and government officials. Four hundred invitations were issued. The guests were received by Commissioner and Mrs. Harry D. Williams who were assisted by President and Mrs. Goode. Music was furnished by DeCaprio's orchestra for dancing, and light refreshments were served during the evening.

Friday, July 7th.—Reception at 9 P. M. by the New York Com-

mission in honor of the New York State Society of Oregon. The guests, who included a large number who had left New York to seek their fortunes in the West many years before, were received in behalf of the Commission by Commissioners and Mrs. Harry D. Williams and Hon. George H. Williams, President of the New York State Society of Oregon. (See page 117 for account in full.)

Wednesday, July 12th.—A dinner was given by President Goode in honor of Governor Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, and Governor B. B. Brooks of Wyoming. Besides the guests of honor, there were present Governor Pardee of California, the poet of the Sierras, Joaquin Miller, and other prominent personages. Covers were laid for 50.

Saturday, July 15th.—Through the courtesy of the Exposition management a concert was given from 4:30 P. M. to 6 P. M. at the New York building by the Indian band from the government school at Riverside, California.

Monday, July 17th.—A luncheon was tendered by President Goode to Governor E. Y. Sarles of North Dakota. The guests included Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Ward of the New York Commission.

Dinner at 8 P. M. by the North Dakota Commission in honor of Governor Sarles and party. Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Ward were among the invited guests.

Thursday, July 27th.—Breakfast at 12 o'clock by Mrs. Samuel B. Ward to several Portland ladies. The table decorations were roses.

Saturday, July 29th.—Dinner at 8:30 P. M. by the New York Commission in honor of the Governor of Oregon and Mrs. Chamberlain. Covers were laid for 22 guests. The decorations consisted of a profusion of palms and white flowers, pink shaded

candelabra being used with good effect. The guests were received by Dr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Ward.

Monday, August 7th.—Dinner at 7 o'clock by President Goode in honor of Hon. Edward H. Harriman and party. At the conclusion of the dinner, launches were taken for a ride on Guild's lake.

Saturday, August 12th.—Dinner at 7 o'clock by the President of the Exposition in honor of Hon. John Barrett, United States Minister to Colombia. Covers were laid for 25.

Thursday, August 17th.—Luncheon at 1 o'clock by President Goode in honor of Hon. Alfred Bayliss, personal representative of the Governor of Illinois. Covers were laid for 40. The guests included Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Ward and Commissioner and Mrs. Charles R. Huntley.

Friday, August 18th.—Dinner at 7:30 by the New York Commission in honor of Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. M. Linn Bruce. (See page 86 for full account.)

Saturday, August 19th, New York State Day. (See page 95 for full account.)

Sunday, August 20th.—Dinner at 7 p. m. by the New York Commission in honor of the New York official delegation. Commissioner Huntley presided in behalf of the Commission. Covers were laid for 30. In addition to Commissioner and Mrs. Huntley, were present Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Ward and Commissioner Henry Altman.

Monday, August 21st.—Luncheon at 1 o'clock by President Goode in honor of Governor Mickey of Nebraska. Covers were laid for 30. The guests included Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Ward and Mrs. D. M. Ellis.

Dinner at 7 p. m. by Nebraska Commission in honor of Gov-

ernor Mickey. The guests included the official party of the Governor. Covers were laid for 15.

Tuesday, August 22d.—Dinner at 7 p. m. by President Goode in honor of Governor McDonald of Colorado. Covers were laid for 35. The guests included Commissioner Henry Altman.

Thursday, August 24th.—Dinner at 7 p. m. by President Goode in honor of Governor Cutler of Utah. At the conclusion of the dinner the guests took launches to witness the sham battle upon the lake.

Saturday, August 26th.—Dinner at 7 p. m. by President Goode in honor of Governor Pardee of California. Covers were laid for 60.

Wednesday, September 6th.—Reception at 9 p. m. by President Goode to the California Legislative Committee. Special fireworks were witnessed from the verandas of the State building and light refreshments were served.

Thursday, September 7th.—Informal dance given by Captain Ralph Ingram and officers of the Tenth Infantry, U. S. A. Music was furnished by the Tenth Infantry band.

Friday, September 8th.—Dinner at 7 p. m. by President Goode in honor of Governor Gooding of Idaho.

Tuesday, September 12th.—Reception at 9 p. m. tendered by President Goode to visiting electrical engineers. Light refreshments were served.

Wednesday, September 13th.—Dinner at 7 p. m. given by President Goode in honor of Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri. Covers were laid for 90.

Monday, September 18th.—Luncheon at 1 o'clock by President and Mrs. Goode in honor of officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.



DE LANCEY M. ELLIS
EXECUTIVE OFFICER, NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION

Wednesday, September 27th.—Dinner at 7 P. M. given by President Goode in honor of Governor Mead of Washington. Covers were laid for 60.

Tuesday, October 10th.—Dinner at 7 P. M. by the New York Commission in honor of the ladies of the Sacajawea Statue Association. Commissioner Henry Altman presided. Covers were laid for 45.

Thursday, October 12th.—Dinner at 7 o'clock given by the New York Commission to the members of their staff. Commissioner Altman presided. Covers were laid for 14.

Saturday, October 14th.—Dinner at 7 o'clock by the Board of Directors of the Exposition in honor of President Goode.

Dinner by Mrs. Goode to a party of friends, Commissioner Altman by invitation acting as toastmaster. Later in the evening the parties joined and proceeded to the band stand where the closing exercises were held.

In addition to the above, a number of unofficial functions were held, no mention of which can be made in this report, but each of which furnished additional testimony of the popularity of the New York building.

CHAPTER VI

New York State Day

NEW YORK STATE DAY

SATURDAY, August 19th, was set aside by the Exposition authorities as New York Day. It was hoped that the Governor, Hon. Frank W. Higgins, would find it possible to be present upon that occasion, but a pressure of official duties coupled with impaired health made it impossible for him to attend, much to the regret of the Commission and to the people of the coast, to whom he is well known. No more satisfactory substitute could have been chosen than Hon. M. Linn Bruce, the Lieutenant-Governor, who, with Mrs. Bruce, arrived in Portland on the morning of Friday, August 18th. They were accompanied by Hon. Frank E. Perley, Secretary to the Governor and Mrs. Perley, Hon. Cuthbert W. Pound, the Governor's legal adviser, and Mrs. Pound.

Upon arrival they were driven at once to the New York State building where rooms had been reserved for them during their sojourn at the Exposition. On the afternoon of the same day, the legislative delegation reached Portland, and were driven immediately to the American Inn upon the Fair-grounds, where ample accommodations were placed at their disposal. The delegation included Hon. S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly, Hon. James T. Rogers, Republican Leader in the Assembly and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Hon. George M. Palmer, Democratic Leader in the Assembly, Hon. James G. Graham, Deputy Attorney-General, and Colonel F. G. Ward,

Superintendent of Public Works of the city of Buffalo. There were also present as the guests of the Commission, Congressman and Mrs. William S. Bennett, of New York City.

A large force of men from the Exposition Department of Works had lavishly decorated the State building both inside and out. American and Exposition flags were festooned at each window and hung in graceful folds upon the walls of the reception room and dining room. These were supplemented with ropes of Oregon grape and evergreens which were twined about the pillars and so festooned in the rotunda from the balcony as to convert it into a veritable arbor of green. The entire expense of decoration was borne by the Exposition Company, which, as well as in many other ways, demonstrated its appreciation of the participation of the Empire State in the Exposition.

The first function in connection with the observance of New York State Day was the State dinner given by the Commission in honor of Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Bruce on Friday evening, August 18th. Covers were laid for 70, the dinner being held in the large dining room. The table was in the shape of a letter C, the seats of the guests of honor being so placed as to make the magnificent illuminations about the grounds plainly visible. A stringed orchestra stationed in the rotunda furnished music for the occasion.

Dr. Samuel B. Ward, Vice-President of the Commission, presided, and escorted Mrs. Bruce, who was seated upon his left, the Lieutenant-Governor being seated upon his right. At the conclusion of the menu, informal toasts were responded to by several of the distinguished guests present. Brief excerpts follow:

Hon. M. Linn Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor:

"President Ward, I wish to express to you, sir, the grateful appreciation of Mrs. Bruce and myself for this delightful courtesy, and I wish also, sir, on behalf of the Governor and the people of the State of New York to congratulate you and your colleagues for the energy and enthusiasm with which you have executed the commission placed in your hands by Governor Odell. I also appreciate that it is because of the delightful generosity of President Goode and the other members of the Exposition Company that New York has been permitted to occupy such a prominent place in this gem of an Exposition * * *

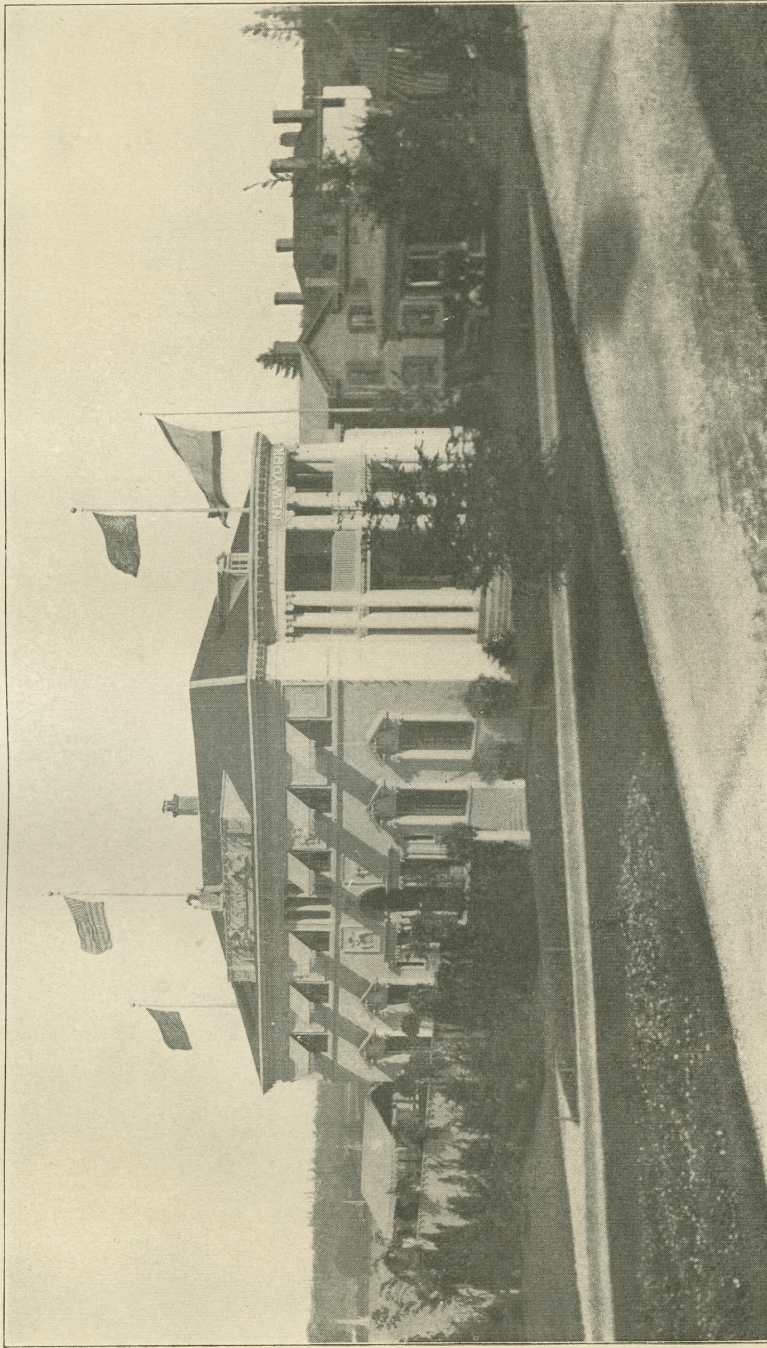
"No man can traverse this continent, no man can visit this coast without being a better American. There can be no little Americans here. Every man who has had the delightful opportunity of viewing the boundless expanse of our common country must be impressed with its wonderful proportions, and, my friends, that is the overwhelming sentiment that consumes me as a traveler making his first visit to the coast. I am impressed with the power and potentiality of the United States of America. I am impressed with the high mission which Providence in His wisdom has called upon us to execute. I am impressed with the great responsibility placed upon us of planting upon this continent free institutions and bringing people all over the world into closer relations through the administration of peace and great blessings of civil and righteous liberty. I am much gratified indeed to be here to-night in this grand State of Oregon, which is the model State of the great Northwest, an empire in itself, in which there has been brought forth in the few years of its existence a civilization which is the wonderment not only of our country, but also the civilized world."

Former Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition:

"I am very glad of this opportunity to express on behalf of the people of the Middlewest, at least, their appreciation and their obligation for the very helpful aid rendered them in their undertakings by the people of the State of New York. The Empire State of the Union responded to the appeals of St. Louis and the Middlewest last year, when the people of the Louisiana Territory celebrated an international and universal exposition in commemoration of a great event in the world's history, and we are coming to the Pacific slope in this year, 1905, to visit this marvelous exposition, and we find the people of the Empire State have responded cheerfully and very helpfully to the appeals you have made to them. So that, whether these celebrations of national events may be held in the heart of our country or on the western border, the Empire State is always participating, and wherever she is, there is the head of the table.

"I am sure, therefore, that the people of the Lewis and Clark Exposition will heartily agree with the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition when we say that the participation of the Empire State in these middle and extreme western celebrations serves but to cement still closer the people of the Pacific coast as well as the people of the Mississippi valley with the people of the Atlantic coast. * * *

"I do not know what better intermediary the people of New York can use to shake hands with the people of the coast than the people of Missouri, and we who are on the banks of the father of waters, extending one hand to our brothers on the eastern border and the Empire State and another hand to the Pacific slope, not only feel that fraternal regard for the Atlantic and Pacific coasts with



NEW YORK STATE BUILDING FROM SOUTHWEST

which nature imbues us, but we can, I trust, draw into still closer communion with the people of the Atlantic coast and the people of the Pacific slope. May this Exposition, participated in as it is by states of the Atlantic, the states of the Mississippi valley and the states of the Pacific slope, serve but to make us better acquainted each with the other, serve to strengthen our fraternal regard and above all things serve to deepen our patriotism."

President Goode:

"No state that has participated in this Exposition has rendered greater assistance than the State of New York. Its participation has been delightful, and its representatives have entertained us royally. We have tried to return the courtesy by entertaining them as far as we could. To-day we have an additional honor in the presence of Governor Bruce and his party. I wish to thank him for the trouble he has taken to come here to see our Exposition and to take part at the exercises on New York Day, to be held to-morrow. I extend to you, sir, a very hearty welcome."

Hon. James T. Rogers, Republican Leader in the Assembly:

"I marvel to think what a great country we live in. How wonderful are its resources and how strangely we have been brought together! Until we had made the trip across the continent, little did I realize the distance which separated us, little did I realize the length and breadth of our country. A few short days ago, the territory between the oceans divided us, and yet we are here to-night fraternizing as if we had known each other for a life time, and regretting that we have not."

“‘Politics in the East’ I think was the topic assigned me. Traveling as we have been for the last five days under another flag, listening as we have been with courteous interest to the discussions of political affairs by the loyal subjects of the King, we have been somewhat reminded of the fact that our political differences are after all trifling differences. While they may be in many respects much ado about nothing, after all the one tendency in which we may all rejoice is that out of it all there is an uplifting and there is a broadening of the intelligence and of the reasoning powers and of the integrity of our citizenship which bodes only good for the days that are to come. * * * Politics in the East is learning the lesson from the West, the North and the South that what is good for one is good for all, and what injures the least, likewise injures to some extent the greatest. So, actuated by a common impulse, we are tending constantly to those better days when we shall realize that the best that we can give for our country or our State is the best that we can give for our family, our homes and ourselves, for we are learning there as elsewhere that

‘Life is the Empire of King and slave
It is just what you are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you.’”

Hon. S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly:

“The Empire State has always had a true and generous appreciation of the responsibilities devolving upon it. We have always believed that the Empire State should contribute to an exposition which is the exponent of the development of the entire united country. New York State appreciates her position. She appre-

ciates the fact that her power is dependent upon the glory, and upon the development of this nation, and that an exposition like this helps to develop the industries of the nation. While she may be the financial centre of this continent, she is dependent for her commerce and for her supremacy upon what she may be offered from the extreme West and Middlewest. * * *

"We ask not for the development which simply means local improvement, we ask not for the development which simply means the advancement of the East, but New York as the commercial and financial center of the United States is in sympathy with those who need our help now as she needed the help of others in years gone by. * * *

"We believe it to be the duty of every citizen, whether in office or out, to perform his obligations in a way which will make for the uplifting of the municipality or the civil division in which he resides.

"There is only one position for all of us to occupy and that is for us to perform whatever duty may be incumbent upon us just as well as we may know how to do, and while the millennium may not arrive within our day and time, it will be much nearer this generation than it has been in the preceding generations. * * *

"New York desires to be the Empire State in all things, as she is the Empire State in wealth and population, and you will find her in the future as in the past always willing to respond in any way that may make for the uplifting, for the benefit, for the advancement of her sister states, and especially for anything that may make for the advancement and uplifting of mankind in general."

Hon. Charles W. Fulton, U. S. Senator from Oregon:

"I have been very much delighted during this year of our Exposition to meet the gentlemen from the East and to see the interest that they have taken in the development of the West, and none of them, I think, have exhibited a more lively interest than have our friends from the Empire State of New York. They have come here and have erected a splendid building and they have turned it over to us and allowed us to assemble here and they have extended the warmest hospitality to us, and we begin to feel after association with our friends from New York that after all there is not very much difference between the East and the West.

"The encouraging thing about the politics of this country is that the people are getting closer together all the time. The subjects which interest the people of the East are the subjects which interest the people of the West. The high ideals which inspire the East are the same ideals which inspire the West. There is one common leader in this country of ours to-day whom all men recognize from every State in the Union. He happens to be a citizen and resident of the State of New York, but he is the exponent of the thought and the inspirations and the ambitions of all the people of all the states in the advancement and the upbuilding of the institutions of this country, and this man is Theodore Roosevelt."

Hon. A. E. Mead, Governor of Washington:

"I appreciate what Senator Fulton has said concerning the most distinguished citizen of New York, and he is a most distinguished citizen. I have an interest in the State of New York, because my mother and father were born and reared in that

State. They moved west in the 50's. I have been moving along with them since. It is a source of great pleasure to me to meet you in this banquet hall, and to know something of you. I trust during your visit upon the Pacific coast you will visit the State of Washington, that you will know something of the hospitality and the enterprise of its people, representing the youngest state of those that are represented here."

Hon. George H. Williams, Former Mayor of Portland:

"I have had the pleasure heretofore of meeting in this building several distinguished representatives of the State of New York, and I have the honor as well as the pleasure this evening of meeting distinguished representatives of that State, the State of my nativity. Wherever a man may be or how much he may be attached to the land of his adoption, there will always linger in his memory a fond recollection of the place where he was born, and the scenes and associations of his early life. Our foreign population, and especially our German fellow-citizens refer to the country from which they emigrated as the Fatherland—a word full of rich significance because it speaks of father, mother, relatives and friends, and of all those tender ties which inspired the poet to sing 'Home, Sweet Home, Be it ever so humble, There's no place like Home.' When I left my father's house, I came to the then distant territory of Iowa, and after some years there, I came to the more distant territory of Oregon, but in every removal I have dragged a lengthening chain from my humble home in the State of New York, one end of which is in that home and the other end is now in this building bearing the name of my native State.

"I have been acquainted or have known many of the dis-

tinguished men of the State of New York, including such men as William H. Seward, William L. Marcy, General Van Buren, Horatio Seymour and many others I might name. New York has had four citizens in the office of President of the United States, and I have had the honor of a personal acquaintance with all of them. * * *

“New York is justly entitled to be called the Empire State. Empirical in its territory, empirical in its population, empirical in its wealth, it is the most powerful state in the Union, and such is its power that it has come to be almost a settled fact that in a presidential election, as goes the State of New York, so goes the Union. New York has no particular interest in this Exposition; certainly it will not add to her population, and very little if anything to her trade and commerce, but nevertheless she has made in a broad and liberal spirit an appropriation for this Exposition, and this beautiful building is evidence of that liberality on her part, and she has been represented here by the presence of her commissioners and has otherwise evinced a deep interest in the success of this Exposition. New York has many sons and daughters scattered in the State of Oregon, and their humble attachment to the land in which they were born and the land in which they live brings about a state of union and fraternal feeling between these two different states, and it is a union of hearts as well as of hands. Portland and this Exposition feel highly honored by the presence here of these distinguished gentlemen this evening, and I hope they will find their visit here not only a pleasant but a profitable one, and that they will find in this country such inducements that many of them, after they return home, will find it advisable to come back here, live with us, and be our citizens. We want men

from the State of New York and all the other portions of the East to come to Oregon and be a part of our population and help us to build up and promote the interests of this State.

"We welcome you, and value the honor of your presence."

The program for New York State Day was as follows:

Formal exercises of the day at eleven o'clock in the State building, Dr. Samuel B. Ward presiding.

Music

Invocation; Rev. J. E. H. Simpson

Address of greeting; Governor George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon

Response; Lieutenant-Governor M. Linn Bruce, of New York

Address of greeting on behalf of the Exposition Company; Hon. Henry W. Goode, President

Response; Hon. S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the New York State Assembly

Evening; nine to eleven o'clock; reception and ball given by the New York State Commission in honor of Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. M. Linn Bruce

The distance from home precluded the possibility of the presence of a larger delegation of representative citizens of the State of New York or of any of the State militia, which quite generally marked the observance of the days allotted to states located near the scene of the Exposition. The weather was most propitious, the sun shone bright, and the atmosphere was most invigorating. The exercises at the State building were attended by Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Bruce and his immediate party, the legislative delegation, members of the State Commission, a number of representatives of the Exposition Company, commissioners of the various states, and a large number of Portland's representative

citizens. The Administration band under Signor DeCaprio was in attendance and gave a brief concert before the opening of the exercises.

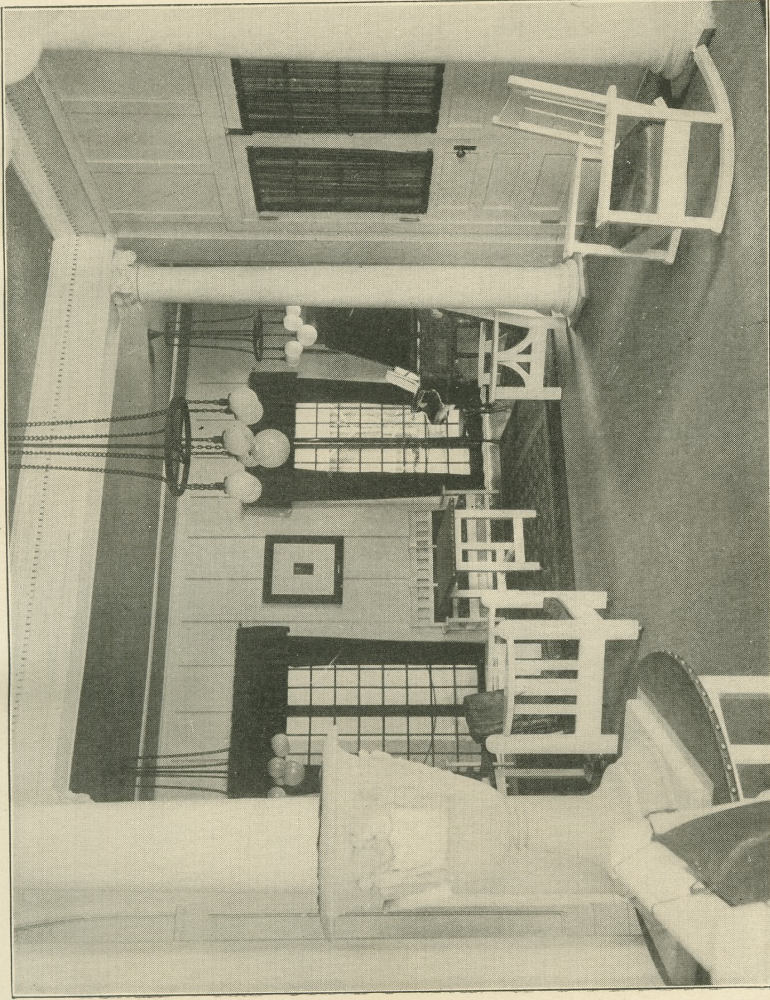
Dr. Ward called the assemblage to order promptly at the appointed hour, and called upon Rev. J. E. H. Simpson to invoke the divine blessing.

Rev. Mr. Simpson :

"Most gracious God, we humbly beseech Thee to bless this assemblage, bless and prosper all their undertakings to the advancement of Thy glory. We would ask that Thy blessing rest upon the President of the United States, the Governor of New York and the Governor of Oregon, their officers and those in authority, that they may administer their duties to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy church, the safety, honor and welfare of Thy people. We are gathered here to-day to celebrate the participation of the great Empire State in this Exposition, and we beseech Thee to honor and bless those representatives of New York who have come this great distance to take part. We praise Thee that we have been enabled to carry this Exposition to such a great success. Guide and direct us through life to the end that Thy holy name may be glorified, and by Thy mercy we may obtain everlasting blessing. Amen."

Dr. Ward then delivered the following address :

"In opening the exercises of the morning, I have been asked to say a few words on behalf of the New York State Commission. We have all felt amply rewarded by the cordial reception by the people of Oregon and the people of the great West. Much of the credit that may come to this Commission is due to our architect,



NEW YORK STATE BUILDING, RECEPTION ROOM

Mr. Clarence Luce, who has given us this beautiful building at reasonable cost, and who at the opening and during the few days following did more to organize the work of our Commission than all the rest, and we all feel that we can not say too much in praise of his efforts and we all feel that they have been very successful.

"I have been asked a number of times how it was that New York State was willing to come this great distance to participate in this Exposition. You all know it is about half way to the western limits of the United States, for Portland, Oregon, is just a trifle nearer to Portland, Maine, than it is to the western boundary of this country. And I have been asked why it was that New York was willing to spend this money to come to an exposition such a great distance from home. We have no authority to speak for the Executive, who will be much better spoken for, nor the legislative branch of the government, but as a plain, humble citizen of the State of New York, I may perhaps say that our point of view is that New York has two reasons in particular for taking part in this Exposition. In the first place, when Oregon comes to New York and says that we feel an exposition in Portland would help the State of Oregon and would help the whole Northwest, New York says, God bless you, what can we do to help your cause? While New York may not expect to get any great pecuniary reward from taking part in this Exposition, yet on the other hand New York is fully alive to the fact that whatever helps the State of Oregon, whatever helps the great Northwest, helps the whole country. We are always willing to give anything we can to advance the common welfare. I suppose if New York State is esteemed for anything in the nation, it is for its appreciation of the value of education, for

its educational institutions, for its public schools, its high schools, its normal schools and State Normal College. I think it will be admitted by all that it ranks first in the Union in education. Now, education does not consist of what a college boy may learn from text books alone. That is really the smallest part of it. What he gets from the books helps him very little in the struggle with the world. Getting into contact with other men—his college professors, the upperclassmen, rubbing against others—those are the things which prepare him to battle successfully with the great problems of life. That is the kind of thing that helps a man to become a leader of men. Reading about a geyser is nothing compared to seeing one; reading about the Rockies is nothing compared to traveling through them and reading about Alaska is nothing compared to seeing that wonderful country. We all understand that the education of the man depends quite as much upon travel and coming into contact with other men, and this is another reason why New York is willing to take part in this Exposition, because it offers the people of New York an opportunity and a desire to learn what they can never learn from books.

“The next in order on the program is an address of welcome by Hon. George E. Chamberlain, Governor of Oregon.”

Governor Chamberlain addressed the assemblage as follows:

“Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.—On behalf of the people of this commonwealth, I extend to all of you a most cordial greeting. I can not express to you in words how much the people of Oregon appreciate the kindly interest and influence which New York and her representatives have exerted at this Exposition. Not only have they exerted a magnificent and

powerful influence with the people of the great East, but they have stimulated our own people to more energetic efforts and to a greater interest in an exposition conceived in the first instance for the development of the West, but in general for the development of the whole country; because what helps the West, helps New York and helps all other states in the Union as well.

"The New York Commission has been most generous in its courtesies to the people of Oregon and to the Exposition management. All of them—both the gentlemen, and the ladies of the Commission who have honored us with their presence—have done all in their power to assist in making this Exposition successful.

"I heard a distinguished gentleman say the other day that the people of New York were not acquainted with the West. I might have said there was one notable exception in the person of the President of the United States. He said he was surprised to find so much of refinement, so much culture in the West, and that the people of New York would be equally as surprised as he was himself. I might be permitted to say that if he knew the western people as well as I do, he would not feel any surprise at that condition, for I might have told him that every part of the East and South has sent the hardy pioneer and teacher to this section of the country. New York has contributed from her large ranks, teachers and exponents of the law, and the other states in the East and South have freely contributed from the professions and other walks of life, and all of them are the best and most pronounced type of American civilization, and the best blood of all of this early civilization flows in the veins of the people of this Pacific coast. Therefore, there ought not to be any surprise that those who are here represent the best ele-

ment of the United States of America, and therefore we have culture, we have refinement, and everything in the West that goes to make up the best citizenship of the United States.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, we trust that these ceremonies may be pleasant. We are somewhat disappointed by the absence of His Excellency, the Governor, but he is well represented in the person of the Lieutenant-Governor and representatives of the executive and legislative departments as well, and we congratulate them and extend to them a most cordial welcome to our shores. We sincerely trust that your stay may be pleasant and that when you return to the East you may be able to give as kindly a word of the Northwest and western coast as the President has always given us upon his return to the magnificent Empire State. We welcome you, and hope that your stay may be most pleasant and profitable as well."

Dr. Ward: "In the absence of Governor Higgins, the kind salutation of Governor Chamberlain will be responded to by Lieutenant-Governor Bruce."

Lieutenant-Governor Bruce spoke as follows:

"Dr. Ward, Governor Chamberlain, President Goode: I thank you, Governor Chamberlain, on behalf of the people of New York for these warm words of welcome, and I bring you, sir, from the Governor and the people of New York hearty greetings and congratulations. We of New York rejoice with you of Oregon in the marvelous success of this Exposition, due in no small measure to the liberal and progressive policies of your administration and in a very large measure to the energy and enthusiasm of the Exposition Commission under the wise and efficient management of President Goode.

"When this Exposition was first projected it received a hearty response from the people of our State. It seemed to us wise and fitting that the splendid achievement of Captain Lewis and Captain Clark should be thus commemorated, an achievement unsurpassed in the annals of all that has been accomplished in exploration upon this or any other continent, and which did more for civilization and more for free institutions than any other similar expedition in the history of mankind. It is indeed well that the youth of our land and all future generations should learn that those that laid the foundations of the government, those who made possible the states out of which this Union has been constructed, are not forgotten.

"The people of New York thank you for the part which you have permitted them to have in this Exposition. We are proud of the work of our Commission under the administration of President Ward, proud of the position which it has been accorded here, proud of the welcome which our people have received and proud of this home which has been provided by the generosity of the State of New York.

"The result of the Lewis and Clark expedition constituted our claim which was finally substantiated to this great Empire of the Northwest. Whatever rights we may have succeeded to, based upon the Spanish claim, were vague and visionary, but we had a substantial, valid title to this territory by right of discovery and settlement which resulted from the expedition of Captain Lewis and Captain Clark, and this is the only territory over which that flag floats that we have acquired by such rights.

"But this expedition accomplished something more. There was not only the expedition itself, the vigor and the marvelous heroism with which it was carried on, not only the splendid

results of discovering so large a territory, but the published records of the expedition informed public opinion and aroused the government of the United States to the untold value and the unmeasured resources of this vast territory, and led the government and people to insist upon our claims founded upon this achievement, which resulted in extending the limits of the Nation until they touched the Pacific.

“And, my friends, this Exposition serves a similar purpose, which has already been referred to by President Ward and also by Governor Chamberlain. It commemorates not only what Captain Lewis and Captain Clark and their gallant followers did, but it commemorates also all that came after them — this miracle of development, the wonder of history, these great and powerful states which have been built here and which are indeed the strong right arm of the Republic. It is in commemoration of all this that this grand Exposition is held. What the work of Lewis and Clark did for the people of that time this Exposition is doing for the people of our time who are coming across the continent in numbers limited only by the means of transportation, viewing this grand country and thus acquiring some adequate conception of the immensity of the United States. Bacon said that ‘travel maketh a broad man,’ and he who has not crossed the continent has a very feeble conception of the possibilities of this country of ours.

“The fact which impresses one upon such a journey more than any other is the similarity of our people; wherever we see them, whether in Massachusetts or in Oregon, in New York or in California, in Wyoming or in Maine, they are the same people, with common purposes, common interests, common ideals, common love of liberty, common love of Constitution and Flag. Eighty

millions of freemen with a like purpose, sympathy, emotion and ambition.

"On this anniversary occasion our minds go back to those who lie sleeping on the plains, to those who rest on the hillsides, the grand men who bore the heat and burden of those early days, the men who laid the foundations, builded these states and handed them down to us to enjoy and preserve. Yes, these grand institutions are ours to enjoy and ours to preserve and ours to transmit unimpaired to the generations following.

"I see gathered here many who first saw the light in the State of New York. We are proud of New York, but we would not boast. We are proud that the people of New York spend forty-one millions of dollars annually upon education, endeavoring to rear, as you are here, sons and daughters who shall come after us worthy to maintain these dearly bought liberties. And to you from New York who left the old State years ago, let me say that the sun is just as bright, the fields are just as fair, the streams are just as clear, the people are just as generous, hearty and progressive as when you left the old home, and when you go back to the old homestead you will find, perhaps not the old friends, but the same warm, generous people whom you left years ago. We are proud of the part you have played in the conquest of the continent, and in what you have done here on the shores of the Pacific. There is not a state in the Union in whose development some son of New York has not played a noble and unselfish part. We are proud of you and we are glad to welcome you here to-day.

"These ceremonies are to be brief, but you will permit me to say that in very truth there is no East and no West, no North and no South, only one common, united country. No matter in what

state we live we are Americans all. There are questions which seem to be sectional. You have been considering the question of irrigation. The people of New York are just as much interested in the question of irrigation as those who dwell on the great plains between the Rockies and Cascades. We are aware of the importance and benefit of making these deserts blossom like the rose and grow like the Garden of Eden. It is certainly a beneficent government that takes the waters from these mountains and blesses the thirsty soil, causing it 'to bring forth and bud that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater.'

"New York with its immense wealth and population bears a large percentage of the cost and expense of the National government, but you have never seen a line in any New York paper — you have never heard a word from New York that was not in favor of a generous policy for the development of the West. It is by no means a local question. We of the East are interested because whatever helps one section of the country helps all. One more ear of wheat or of corn grown anywhere in the United States benefits New York as well as every other part of the country.

"You have been considering questions of Asiatic immigration. New York is the centre of commerce, and commerce depends not only upon ships and harvests and factories but upon markets. And the greatest unexploited market of the world is the Orient. New York stands for the wise policy of her favorite son, Theodore Roosevelt, for the integrity of the Chinese Empire and for the open door, for an equal chance for every nation and every man in that great and wonderful market. It is not a local question, but a national question to be settled upon the broad lines of a comprehensive national policy. And we of New York are just



NEW YORK STATE BUILDING, ROTUNDA

as intensely alive and deeply interested in this question as you of the Pacific slope.

"You have no small Americans in the West; there may perhaps be some in the East, but if they would only make one trip across the country they would certainly become greater Americans.

"In the providence of God we have recently been called to assume obligations which we had not foreseen nor anticipated. We have been called by Him to take a seat in the council chamber of the powers of the world. We have taken that seat and we intend to keep it. We have taken our place as one of the first powers of the earth by right of achievement, and we will not shrink from any of its responsibilities. We desire through the instrumentalities of peace to promote the highest good of mankind. We shall insist upon a diplomacy which means between nations the same openmindedness and the same fair play that should exist between man and man.

"I am an optimist of optimists. I believe that we have here on this continent the greatest type of citizenship that the world has ever seen. I believe that a century hence—upon the two hundredth anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition—you will find in these United States over two hundred millions of people. They will not differ from the people who are here to-day. There will be the same flag, same constitution, same love of liberty. I believe God in His Providence has still greater things in store for these United States, and I pray that we may be used of Him to bring to all the nations of the world the blessings of peace, of justice and of liberty.

"On behalf of His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York, I thank you for your presence here to-day."

A selection was then played by the orchestra, after which Hon. H. W. Goode, President of the Exposition, was introduced by Dr. Ward, and said:

"Governor Bruce, President Ward, Ladies and Gentlemen: We have been looking forward to New York Day and the presence of the representatives of the State of New York. It therefore gives me great pleasure to say a word of greeting on New York Day. I doubt, however, if I shall be able to adequately express the exact feelings which the management of this Exposition cherish toward the State of New York, its Governor and its State Commission. If any of you have ever been connected as I know a few of you at least have with a world's fair or a national exposition, you will appreciate what it means to be patted upon the back in the early stages of the project. The word has gone forth that you are going to hold a national exposition. You must produce results. You must certainly persuade the states of the nation to participate. Now, I confess it was with some misgivings that we sent a commissioner to the State of New York, although we knew that New York had been represented at every national exposition that has been held in the United States. Yet we were holding ours right after the largest fair that the world has ever seen. The State of New York in connection with the other eastern states had spent very large amounts of money at that Exposition, and we felt that it might be difficult to make them see their way clear to appropriate any considerable amount for us. Much to our surprise and gratification, however, our commissioner was received with open arms. It took no work whatever. The State of New York said, 'Why, certainly we will come, we will be glad to do it,' and immediately made a liberal appropriation and promised a further appropriation later, which has since been made.

"We understand and thoroughly appreciate that New York has nothing to gain directly by its participation at this Exposition. You have come here merely to show good will and your sincere desire to help the best interests of the Pacific Northwest. New York has no agricultural or horticultural or timber products to show in competition with the exhibits at this fair from the states of the West, but she has made a very attractive exhibit of educational affairs in the State of New York. She has erected a very beautiful building, and has practically turned it over to the Exposition management.

"Mr. Luce, who came to us first, said, 'We want you to use the New York building whenever you desire.' And whenever we have wished to hold a function the building has been practically closed to the public so that we might be free to use it as we saw fit. The exhibits have also been closed. I am afraid we have taken at times too much advantage of that generosity, but I can only say this, that in addition to its liberal participation at the fair the State of New York has saved the Exposition management a very large amount of money by its kindness. Now, we have an additional honor to-day in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the State and a number of legislators of New York. They have come here especially for the purpose of celebrating this day and doing honor to the State of New York at this Exposition. It gives me the greatest pleasure to again extend them a most cordial welcome.

"In conclusion, Governor Bruce, I wish to compliment and congratulate you upon the work that your commission has done at this Exposition. They have made themselves very dear to the hearts of the Exposition management, to the State of Oregon and the people of the entire Northwest. I thank you."

Dr. Ward, in introducing Speaker Nixon, said:

"Last, but by no means least, we are to hear from the distinguished Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New York, a man who has held that position longer than any other person ever did, and has kept it because he deserved it. Permit me to introduce the Honorable S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New York."

Mr. Nixon spoke as follows:

"Dr. Ward, President Goode and Friends: Since we arrived in Portland, which was only fifteen or eighteen hours ago, public opinion has demonstrated to us that there is one man more prominent than any other in connection with this Exposition who has made 'good' upon this occasion. We are gratified to have the pleasure and to have the opportunity of meeting with our friends of the great West upon an occasion like this.

"Before it passes from my mind I want to express the appreciation of the legislative delegation here from the Empire State of the work which has been so well done by the New York State Commission. It is for us to stand between the people and the purse-strings, and if there is administration of finances that does not meet with public approval, the protestations, criticisms and demands for explanations come upon those who are in touch with the State treasury. But I wish to say it has never been my pleasure during the years I have been connected with the State government to observe where an appropriation was expended more economically and with better results than that allowed the New York State Commission, as shown in the building of this building and in the courtesies which they have been able to extend to their friends in the great West.

Boston over night, go to the fair at Chicago in the morning and return to Boston at night. We had an idea when we came here that we would take a little outing and run down to San Francisco in three or four hours, but we find our geography incorrect. It did not occur to us that the coast line extending from Maine to Florida is the coast line of but three states upon the Pacific slope.

"I am gratified, and I know that I express the sentiments of the gentlemen of the Legislature who have accompanied me upon this trip, that we have been accorded the privilege of meeting our friends in Oregon. New York has been glad of the opportunity of serving you and aiding in this Exposition, and in so doing possibly we have not acted from an unselfish standpoint. New York appreciates the fact that her sons and daughters are to be found in all of the states of the great Northwest. We appreciate the fact that to New York is due greater credit possibly than that which is due to the two gentlemen who were sent here by President Jefferson, and from whom this Exposition acquires its name. Much more is due to those hardy pioneers, those missionaries who crossed the Rockies back, I believe, in the 30's and sowed the seed of civilization upon the Pacific coast. They came here actuated by a desire to develop and settle this locality. They came here without expectation of reward, and they were the ones, I believe, who made it possible for this dominion to be obtained without conquest; they were the ones, I believe, who sent to Washington their representatives and pictured to the administration, which at that time was not especially friendly to the development of the Northwest, what a great country this was, what its possibilities were, its wealth in mineral and timber, and it was due to their efforts that the

United States a few years later obtained control of this territory within the confines of which many states now exist. It seems to me more credit is due to them than is given them. Those missionaries came from the Empire State. New York is sending out missionaries every day. We want to keep the same position from an educational and from a Christianizing standpoint that we have kept in years gone by. New York you will always find is willing to push the development of civilization. New York as a State stands with her sons and with her daughters with an open pocketbook to advance those things which make for the elevation of mankind in general.

"It has been a pleasure to us, President Goode, to contribute in our small way to the success of this Exposition, and I want to say to our friends of the West and Northwest, no matter what the time may be, if you want anything of the Empire State, no matter who is in power, whether my friend Rogers representing one particular party, or my friend Palmer representing another, you will always find the latchstring of the Empire State door hanging out. If there is anything we can do to help build up this country which we all love so much, New York State will always be ready to do her share.

"I desire on behalf of the legislative delegation to express our appreciation, President Goode, for the pleasant things you have arranged for us during our visit. We will be here during the next three or four days, and I want to say we will carry home impressions of the West such as never could be gained except by a trip over the Rockies. We can say to our friends in the East that our sons and daughters who have crossed the continent and have found their homes in these western states are well located, and we can say to those boys who are a little

younger than we are and whose ideas are not so firmly bound as ours are that if they desire to venture away from the home State and inquire where there is great opportunity in business or profession, to follow the example of Lewis and Clark and cross the Rockies and come to this beautiful country of yours.

"I desire to express my most cordial appreciation for the courtesies which have been extended to us, and I want to say to you that, while this delegation may not be as demonstrative as some others, they are none the less appreciative."

At the conclusion of the Speaker's address the band played the national anthem, the audience standing. This ended the formal exercises of the day.

Immediately afterward Lieutenant-Governor Bruce held an informal reception, pleasantly greeting several hundred people who pressed forward to grasp his hand. At the conclusion of the reception the entire official party was photographed upon the steps of the State building. Luncheon was served upon the verandas of the building and the afternoon was devoted to sight-seeing, the Lieutenant-Governor's party visiting the Government building, where they were met by Mr. Geddes, the official in charge, who explained the exhibits to them.

At nine o'clock in the evening was held the reception and ball in honor of Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Bruce. Both the State building and the pavilion annex were used for this purpose. Two thousand invitations had been issued for the function, those invited including the President of the United States, his Cabinet, members of the United States Supreme Court, officers of the United States army and navy, the New York State members of Congress, State officials and the members of the Legislature of the State of New York, Supreme Court Justices of the



OFFICIAL GROUP, NEW YORK STATE DAY

State of New York, Exposition officials, commissioners of states represented at the Exposition, several hundred citizens of Portland and many prominent New Yorkers.

The function was the most elaborate and thoroughly enjoyable of any held during the entire Exposition period, and throughout the evening the building was thronged with those who assembled to accept the hospitality of the Empire State. The pavilion annex had been converted into a perfect bower of green by the Department of Works of the Exposition, the uprights and beams being completely hidden by masses of foliage. A profusion of American flags lent color to the scene and hundreds of electric bulbs encased in Japanese lanterns furnished a subdued light which was most effective. Parson's orchestra of 17 pieces was in attendance and furnished music for dancing throughout the evening.

The guests were received in behalf of the Commission by Commissioner Charles R. Huntley, who presented each guest to the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Bruce. Others in the receiving line were Mrs. Huntley, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Ward, Commissioner Henry Altman and Mrs. De Lancey M. Ellis. The guests were presented to the receiving party by the Commission's executive officer, Mr. DeLancey M. Ellis. A squad from the Tenth United States Infantry acted as guard of honor. A buffet supper was served throughout the evening, the guests being seated at small tables upon the verandas. It was long past the appointed hour for the close of the reception when the last guest had departed.

On Sunday evening the Commission gave an informal dinner in honor of the legislative delegation, the guests, about 30 in number, being composed chiefly of the official party. Commis-

sioner Huntley presided in behalf of the Commission. On the following evening, Monday, August 21st, the President of the Exposition tendered a complimentary launch and garden fête to the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Bruce and the New York delegation. About 300 guests were bidden, who assembled at the New York building at 8 o'clock. Launches were boarded shortly afterwards and in a procession moved slowly about the lake. The view of the grounds at night from the lake was one long to be remembered, and was enchanting to those who upon that occasion saw it for the first time. Each launch was gaily decorated with Japanese lanterns and evergreens. During the ride a concert was given by the Hawaiian band, assisted by Monsieur and Madame Begue, soloists of note, who were at that time filling an engagement at the Exposition, and who were accompanied by the Exposition orchestra. At the conclusion of the boat ride the entire party adjourned to the grove in Centennial park, where tables had been spread among the trees. During the serving of an appetizing supper a vaudeville performance was given, greatly to the enjoyment of the guests present. Japanese jugglers, the Hawaiian band and Italian soloists kept the guests delightfully entertained until the wee sma' hours.

This was the final function in connection with the New York State Day festivities, which had been most successful in every way, and which were marked throughout by the display of a most cordial spirit and feeling of good fellowship on the part of Exposition officials and the State officials of Oregon. It is unnecessary to say that the feeling was heartily reciprocated by the representatives of the Empire State.

CHAPTER VII

Reception to New York State
Society of Oregon

RECEPTION TO NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF OREGON

ON Friday evening, July 7th, the New York State Society of Oregon were the guests of the State Commission at a reception and launch party. This society is composed of present residents of Oregon who were either born in the State of New York or had lived there for a period of five years consecutively before they settled in the western country. The society meets once each month for the purpose of social intercourse and keeping alive the affection of its members for their native State. There were members present from all walks of life. Some had but recently moved to the western country, while one member had not seen his native State since 1853 and had covered the entire distance to the Oregon country on horseback.

The president of the society is Hon. George H. Williams, former Mayor of Portland, a native of Lebanon, N. Y.

The guests were received in behalf of the Commission by Commissioner and Mrs. Harry D. Williams, and were assisted by President Williams of the society. Soon after arrival a formal welcome was extended by Commissioner Williams in the following words:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the New York Society of Oregon: It affords the New York Commission to this Exposition great pleasure to welcome you to the State's temporary home on the Pacific coast. I think there will be no gathering beneath this roof that will give so much pleasure and satisfaction to both guest and host as this. Many of you left home when

the prairie schooner was the only 'sleeper' which crossed the trackless West, and most of you, I find, have been some years in the land of the horizon, and yet all retain a strong affection for the Empire State — and well you may, not only because it is the place of your birth, and because many pleasant recollections arise as you find yourselves for a moment again on York State ground, but because of the justly proud position which the State occupies in the great sisterhood. Thousands of the sons and daughters of New York have gone forth to stake their claims in the West, and could the old State speak I know she would voice her pride at their achievements. Distinguished men of many states west of the Mississippi call New York 'home,' and your honored President, once a member of President Grant's Cabinet, and always a man foremost in the community in which he lived, is no exception.

"We recognize the West's boundless acres of growing corn and bending wheat, your vast stretches of grazing lands, your mighty pines and your seemingly inexhaustible mines, but we do not forget that the hills and valleys of York State still richly reward the thrifty husbandman and that the comfort of his home and environments are most gratifying.

"But the Empire State is here not only to make modest exhibit of the products of its lands and factories, to show its progress in educational matters and in the advanced treatment of its unfortunate and dependent citizens, but to pay its respects to the people of the Pacific slope and to do especial homage to its sister, the State of Oregon, and to her energetic and public spirited men and women who have made this beautiful and wonderful Exposition possible and successful.

"I was expressly charged by Governor Higgins to welcome in

his name this society, and I take great pleasure in doing so. Many of you have told me of the pride you have in this beautiful building, and that it is more homelike to you than any other building on the grounds. This is most gratifying and I trust you will not fail to use the building freely."

President Williams responded as follows:

"I suppose it devolves upon me to say something, although I was not aware that speaking would be in order on this occasion. But I want to say that I have no doubt, and I presume the members of the New York State Society here entertain no doubt, that the welcome extended to us by the gentleman who represents the Empire State as a commissioner is a hearty and cordial welcome. And I believe it is characteristic of New York people, when they do extend a welcome to others to make it a very sincere and hearty one. And so far as I am concerned, and I presume I represent the other members of the society, we reciprocate this feeling, and we are exceedingly pleased and gratified to be here this evening to meet people from the great State of New York. Although I have been absent from that State many years, and have lived in the West for over sixty years, still I have a great feeling of attachment for the home of my boyhood and for the people there.

"New York has a very conspicuous position here, notwithstanding that her exhibits are less extensive than those of some of the western states. She has an exhibit of men and women, and New York can boast as fully and with as much pride as any other State in the United States of the men and women she has produced. And I might say I have been acquainted with a great many men from the State of New York, and to-day New

York may feel proud that at the head of this nation, a native son of the State of New York is administering the affairs of this great country with satisfaction to the people of the country and to the pride and honor of the American nation. We are to have a Secretary of State who is a very distinguished son of the State of New York. I have known a great many of the great men of New York, but I need not take time to refer to them here, but all of her men who have figured conspicuously for the last fifty years have been known to me and I have been known to them, and New York has no reason to bow its head to any State in the United States so far as the men and women of that State are concerned. I think that New York has made a creditable display here. She has put herself in a position here of which she may justly be proud.

“I am glad that I have this opportunity to express my satisfaction at meeting so many people from New York here this evening, and I hope to have other opportunities to meet a large number during the Fair. And I hope that after the Commissioner has returned East, many more will come from the Empire State to this Fair and learn what they may learn here about this great northwestern country. No man can form any adequate notion of the extent of the United States, of its resources and its capabilities, unless he has traveled across the continent, and has come from the East to the West. Then he can appreciate the greatness of our country and its wealth, and he can then realize the justice of our claim that this northwestern country is a great, rich, productive country, and above all our claim that it excels any other part of the United States in scenery and climate, and we are persuading ourselves that a great many of the people who come here to see the Fair will be glad after they have



NEW YORK STATE BUILDING FROM NORTHWEST

seen the country to come back and be citizens—permanent citizens of the State.

“I think the people of Oregon may feel proud of this Exposition. I consider it highly creditable to those who have been concerned in making it what it is, and I have no doubt that the people of the United States will be perfectly satisfied with what they see, and that they will feel inclined to give to Oregon and to those who have contributed to this Fair the credit and honor which is due them from the excellence of this Exposition.”

After the address of President Williams, launches were boarded for a ride about the lake, after which the entire party returned to the State building where light refreshments were served. The occasion was voted by all a great success, and each guest pressed a pride in the structure which their native State had erected and their appreciation both individually and collectively of the fact that the State had participated in the Exposition.

CHAPTER VIII

Financial Report

FINANCIAL REPORT

EXPENDITURES

The Eureka Co., contract on building.....	\$10,820 00
The Eureka Co., for extras on building.....	2,867 96
John Barrett Co., electroliers special design and fixtures throughout the building.....	808 03
Lipp & Petersen, extra staff modeling.....	850 00
Lewis & Clark Exposition Co., contract for light- ing building for season.....	620 00
Landscape gardening and floral embellishment..	1,423 50
Clarence Luce, incidental expenses incurred as architect of building.....	677 30
Tull & Gibbs, furniture for State building.....	2,906 11
Building equipment.....	931 46
Insurance on building and contents.....	452 50
Amounts paid individual commissioners for per- sonal expenses attending meetings of Commis- sion and attending Exposition at Portland, as follows:	
Dr. Samuel B. Ward.....	\$1,020 30
Clarence Luce.....	1,603 40
H. D. Williams.....	923 32
Pratt A. Brown.....	1,454 39
Henry Altman.....	1,101 45
Charles R. Huntley.....	1,053 35
	7,156 21
H. D. Williams, Treasurer, miscellaneous ex- penses, telegrams, postage, etc.....	92 12
Expenses of official delegation, including personal representatives of the Governor and legislative	

party, New York to Portland and return for New York Day exercises.....	\$1,410 50
Bruno Pindat, for catering for the Commission in- cluding State dinner to Lieutenant-Governor, reception on New York State Day, dinner to President of Exposition, dinner to the Governor of Oregon, reception to the New York State Society of Oregon, reception to state commis- sioners and foreign representatives, dinner to officers of Sacajawea Society, meals of six com- missioners and official delegation while in Port- land.....	6,796 85
Amounts paid to employees for salaries, etc., as follows:	
D. M. Ellis, executive officer....	\$3,100 00
Seward H. French, clerk and stenographer.....	875 00
Hugh J. Kelly, assistant.....	1,000 00
E. J. Haddleton, attendant....	390 00
Frank W. Stewart, attendant..	260 00
C. R. Hotchkiss, attendant.....	270 00
Albert Helmkamp, attendant...	160 00
T. F. Carney, attendant.....	248 00
Robert Mayes, page.....	80 00
Albert A. Hickman, bookkeeper.	250 00
Mrs. B. Pindat, housekeeper...	225 00
Mary Harms, maid.....	247 50
Lizzie Vogel, maid.....	247 50
Helen Noonan, maid.....	165 00
	7,518 00
Traveling expenses of employees.....	1,322 17
D. M. Ellis, miscellaneous expenses for commis- sion meetings.....	130 45

Labor and material, unpacking, installing, taking down and repacking exhibit and storage.....	\$701 01
Brandow Printing Co., stationery, engraving, etc.	324 56
Printing and engraving at Portland.....	485 50
Decorations, music, etc., for official functions....	1,162 27
Carriage hire.....	770 50
Janitor service.....	507 80
Freight, express and cartage.....	2,964 83
Postage, telegrams, telephone service.....	512 11
Supplies	848 54
Miscellaneous	868 14
Balance on hand.....	806 13
	\$59,734 55

CREDITS

Appropriation chapter 729, Laws of 1904.....	\$35,000 00
Appropriation chapter 700, Laws of 1905.....	20,000 00
Amount received from Bruno Pindat for privilege of conducting restaurant in State building....	3,296 85
Amount received from Paul Wessinger for furni- ture, chandeliers, awnings, screens and fixtures.	825 00
Amount received from Victor Coxhead for museum jars.....	250 00
Amount received for sale of miscellaneous effects	362 70
	\$59,734 55

