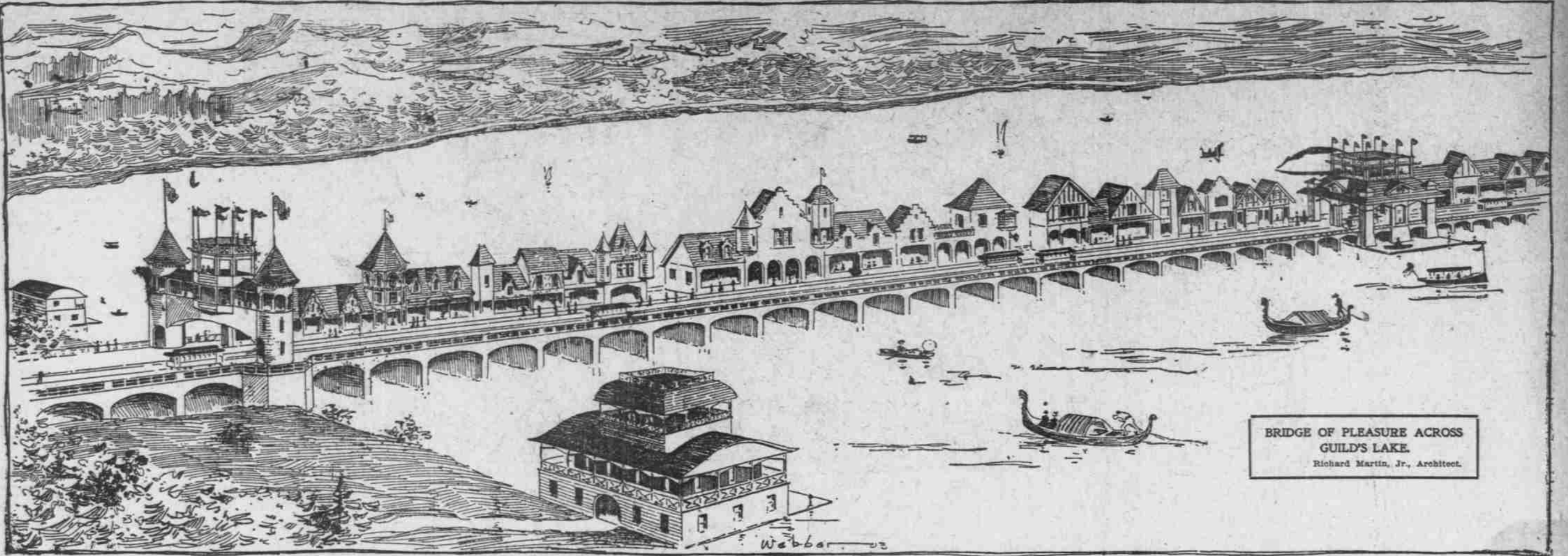


HISTORY OF LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR ENTERPRISE

GRAND CONCEPTION REALIZED BY ENERGY AND PUBLIC SPIRIT OF OREGON'S BEST CITIZENS AND AID OF THE STATE



BRIDGE OF PLEASURE ACROSS GULDS LAKE. Richard Martin, Jr., Architect.

CONCEIVED in the brain of Daniel McAllen, one of Portland's most enterprising citizens, the Lewis and Clark Fair has already begun to assume material shape through the combined efforts of the citizens of Portland and the rest of Oregon and of the other states which made up the Oregon country of history. This year will see the site bordering on Guld's Lake transformed from a stretch of wild woodland into a beautiful park as a setting for a group of buildings typical of the state's industry and enterprises.

The project of holding a great industrial fair in Portland had been agitated by Mr. McAllen for several years before it was taken up by the people in general and took definite shape. It was seized upon by the Oregon Historical Society as the means of commemorating the 100th anniversary of Lewis and Clark's exploration in 1905. Resolutions introduced by the late L. B. Cox were adopted on December 11, 1900, declaring the purpose of the society to erect in 1906 a monument to the explorers on the site of old Fort Clatsop; recommending the holding of a North-western Industrial Exposition in Portland in that year; urging the Governor to ask the Legislature to take action on the subject at its next session and to forward a copy of the resolutions to the Governors of Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming with an invitation to these states to participate; and asking the Oregon delegation in Congress to advocate National aid to the Exposition.

Indorsed by Legislature.
This action was followed by the appointment of a provisional committee of 21 Portland business men to promote the Exposition, and on February 21, 1901, J. M. Long, chairman of this committee, addressed the State House of Representatives in favor of concurrent resolutions endorsing the enterprise and pledging financial aid from the state. These resolutions, which were adopted by both Houses, also authorized the Governor to appoint five commissioners to represent Oregon, invited the other Northwestern states to exhibit and requested Congress to make an appropriation and to invite foreign countries to make exhibits.

In compliance with this invitation the following Commissioners were appointed: Oregon—H. W. Corbett, Henry E. Ankeny, Judge C. B. Bellinger, Senator C. W. Fulton and E. E. Young. Washington—Frank J. Parker, W. W. Tolman, J. G. Megier, E. M. Hand, George W. Rowan. Idaho—Thomas Kirby, E. W. Johnson, J. H. Richards. Montana—S. T. Hauser. Utah—Roy Sherman, Hiram B. Clawson, L. S. Burdick. British Columbia—E. G. Gonnell. These Commissioners held several joint meetings, at one of which the name "The Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition" was adopted, and the words "and Oriental Fair" were afterwards added in order to take advantage of a law enabling the City of Portland to levy a tax in aid of an Oriental Fair.

Corporation is Formed.
A corporation bearing that name was formed on October 12, 1901, with a capital of \$300,000, to carry on the fair. The incorporators were: F. E. Beach, R. F. Prall, Paul Westinger, H. L. Pittock, J. A. Yercz, Alfred D. Bowen, S. Frank, H. Wittenberg, J. Thorburn Ross, George E. Chamberlain, Julius L. Meier, David M. Dunne, Whitney L. Boise, H. W. Scott, Charles B. Bellinger, H. W. Corbett, Henry E. Ankeny, Samuel Connell, E. Ehrman, L. B. Cox, J. M. Long, R. W. Lewis, R. D. Inman, J. W. Crutcher, L. L. Willis, E. H. Kilham, W. M. McMonie, Dom J. Zan, I. N. Fieschner, A. H. Devers, Phil Mischak, C. L. Brown, L. Povey, H. W. Goodie, C. J. Owen, A. B. Steinbach, Newton Poston, J. C. Ainsworth, George Lawrence, Jr., W. H. Morrow, E. W. Hoyt, H. S. Rowe, Herman Metzger, Fred T. Merrill, A. R. Heintz, R. J. Holmes, John H. Mitchell, W. F. Woodward, Louis Blumauer, Andrew C. Smith, A. H. Bryman, Adolphe Wolfe, C. O'Reilly, O. Strumera, F. Mayra, W. D. Fenton, F. I. McKenna, E. J. DeHart, Seneca Smith, W. W. Cotton, Alex. Sweek, Charles F. Beebe and F. W. Mulkey, all of Portland; H. E. Ankeny, Eugene; C. W. Fulton, Astoria; Edward Everett Young, Baker City.

Stock Oversubscribed.
H. W. Corbett, Samuel Connell and J. M. Long were appointed to open a stock book, receive subscriptions and organize the company. They called to their aid in making a canvass for subscriptions a committee of 15 leading citizens. The canvass began on November 24 and in two days subscriptions to the amount of \$300,000 had been secured. As this was \$40,000 more than the capital stock provided, the capitalization was increased to \$340,000 at a special meeting of stockholders held on February 14, 1902. The corporation has so far raised \$418,000 in stock subscriptions and donations. The stockholders elected 15 directors at their first meeting on January 13, 1902, and on October 5 increased the number to 25. They are as follows: The first named 15 being the original members of the board: H. W. Corbett, H. W. Scott, Adolphe Wolfe, Paul Westinger, A. H. Devers, Rufus Mallory, John F. O'Shea, Leo Friede, Charles E. Ladd, W. D. Fenton, J. L. Mills, George W. Bates, I. N. Fieschner, W. D. Wheelwright, F. Dresser, Samuel Connell, J. C. Ainsworth, P. L. Willis, all of Portland; James H. Raley, Pendleton; C. L. Miller, Baker City; J. M. Church, La Grande; Asahel Bush, Salem; J. C. Cooper, McMinnville; G. W. Riddle, Astoria; E. Van Dusen, Astoria.

The directors elected these officers on January 21: President, H. W. Corbett; first vice-president, H. W. Scott; second vice-president, Adolphe Wolfe; third vice-president, Leo Friede; auditor, Adolphe Wolfe; treasurer, First National Bank; secretary, Henry E. Reed.

The directors then set to work to make ready. On August 15 it was decided to make an exhibit of Oregon's resources at the exposition at Osaka, Japan, in 1903, and Henry E. Doeh was appointed Special Commissioner, an appropriation of \$4000 being made on November 28. On August 15 it was decided to erect a monument to Lewis and Clark in City Park.

Selection of Site.
A large part of the Summer of 1902 was taken up in the consideration of the site for the exposition. The secretary was ordered to invite proposals on April 24, and on May 3 the bids were opened. A sub-committee of the executive committee, composed of Messrs. Westinger, Mills and Dresser, was appointed to canvass and report on them, and on July 5 it voted in favor of City Park. The full executive committee rejected this report on September 5, and decided in favor of Willamette Heights, which had six votes against one vote each for Hawthorne Park and University Park. The vote was made unanimous and on September 12 the board of directors accepted the choice of the committee. The site comprises 232 acres of land and lake in Northwestern Portland, directly opposite the highest point on the Willamette River reached by Lewis and Clark on April 5, 1806. The corporation is given a lease free of cost until March 15, 1906, on payment of the taxes for that period.

The board authorized exploitation work in certain states on December 12, and sent out D. C. Freeman, T. T. Geer, C. H. McIsaac, John T. Knapp and Henry Blackman as commissioners. Their work resulted in securing appropriations, or the promise of them, from Minnesota, North Dakota, Missouri, Montana, Utah, Idaho, Oregon and California. The total appropriations by states now aggregate \$17,000.

Oregon Makes Appropriation.
A bill to be introduced in the Oregon Legislature appropriating \$40,000 for the Lewis and Clark Fair, and \$50,000 for an Oregon exhibit at the St. Louis Fair,



MAIN ENTRANCE TO LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR.

which had been drafted by the legislative committee, was approved by the board on January 9, 1903, and was sent to Senator James E. Hunt and Representative Daniel J. Malarky for introduction. It was read the first time in the House on January 12, and passed on January 20. It was read three times and passed the Senate on January 22 and was approved by Governor Chamberlain on January 23. The commission provided for by this bill was appointed by the Governor on February 5, as follows: S. A. Lowell, one of the original appointees, declined, and C. B. Wade was put in his place; Jefferson Myers, Salem; W. E. Thomas, Portland; J. H. Albert, Salem; S. A. Lowell, Pendleton; Frank Williams, Ashland; G. Y. Harry, Portland; F. A. Spencer, Portland; Dr. Day Rafferty, Portland; J. C. Flanders, Portland; Richard Scott, Milwaukie; F. G. Young, Eugene. As the law did not become effective until May 22, under the constitutional amendment providing for the referendum, the State Commission could not organize until that date, but at the request of the directors of the corporation it met informally on March 12 and organized provisionally with Mr. Young as temporary president, and Henry E. Reed as temporary secretary, in order that the work of planning the Exposition could go on. The following day it met with the board of directors and voted to accept the site already selected. With the close of March also closed the work of H. W. Corbett, who had been president of the corporation from its organization, had made the first appropriation of \$30,000 to the stock, and had carried the enterprise safely and triumphantly through the preliminary stages. His resignation as president on March 30, but it was not accepted, but on the following morning he died. On receipt of this stunning news the board held a special meeting and appointed as a committee to draft resolutions on his death Messrs. Scott, Fenton, Wheelwright and Willis on behalf of the corporation, and Messrs. Thomas and Flanders on behalf of the State Commission. This committee reported on April 10 and its report was adopted.

Active Work on Grounds.
Preliminary work in preparing the ground began in February, 1903, and on March 20 the board proceeded towards more active work by creating the office of supervising architect with a board of consulting architects and employed John C. Olmsted, of Chicago, to plan the laying out of the Exposition grounds. His report was adopted on April 23 at a joint

meeting of the board and the State Commission. Four days later the executive and grounds and buildings committees jointly decided to suspend work until the plans were more fully developed, but work was resumed on June 1 and grading completed in September.

MISSOURI WILL BE WELL REPRESENTED.
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
State of Missouri, City of Jefferson, Dec. 12, 1903.—(To the Editor)—I, Alvin R. Moody, Missouri, has appropriated \$10,000, which in due time will be used to begin the preparation of a suitable exhibit of the resources of this commonwealth, to be displayed at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The Legislature which assemble in January, 1906, will make an additional appropriation. I am unable at this time to outline the character of the state's exhibit, but it will be creditable alike to Missouri and to the great Exposition, in which the people of Oregon are interested. A. M. DOCKERY, Governor.

The attempt to secure enough signatures to call for a referendum on the state appropriation was abortive, the three expiring on May 22, and thus the bill became effective. The State Commission accordingly held its first formal meeting on May 29 and elected Jefferson Myers president, and Henry E. Reed temporary secretary. It completed organization the

next day by electing W. E. Thomas first vice-president, and J. C. Flanders secretary, and the United States National Bank treasurer, and adopting rules and by-laws. Mr. Havelly resigned on June 6 and Elmond C. Giltner was elected in his place.

Second Election of Officers.
The second annual meeting of the stockholders was held on July 6 and elected the following board of directors: H. W. Scott, I. N. Fieschner, A. L. Mills, Samuel Connell, Adolphe Wolfe, J. C. Ainsworth, G. W. Bates, A. Bush, Henry Ladd Corbett, J. M. Church, A. H. Devers, Ferdinand Dresser, W. D. Fenton, Leo Friede, Charles E. Ladd, Robert Livingstone, Dr. K. A. J. Mackenzie, Rufus Mallory, W. D. Wheelwright, W. W. Cotton, John F. O'Shea, James H. Raley, G. W. Riddle, E. Van Dusen and Paul Westinger. Mr. Wheelwright and Mr. Cotton afterwards resigned and were succeeded by S. M. Meara and George T. Myers. On July 10 the new board appointed a committee to compile a president and director-general, and on July 24 the committee reported the following list of officers, which was adopted:

President, H. W. Scott; first vice-president, I. N. Fieschner; second vice-president, A. L. Mills; third vice-president, Samuel Connell; director-general, H. W. Cotton; secretary, Henry E. Reed; treasurer, First National Bank; auditor, Adolphe Wolfe. Mr. Goodie formally took charge of affairs on September 1, and on September 15 appointed the following chiefs of divisions: Director of works,

Oskar Huber, director of architecture; Lewis, director of exploitation; Henry E. Reed, Directors of exhibits and concessions will not be appointed until their services are required.

The State Commission on September 15 set aside \$200,000 for the erection of buildings as follows:

Total	\$200,000
States building	75,000
Machinery building	45,000
Art building and Assembly hall	45,000
Forestry building	20,000
Entrance, Administration building, etc.	20,000
Agricultural grounds experimental station	5,000
Dairy farm building	2,000
Kite-shaped tracks at Peninsula	12,000
Grandstand at Peninsula	4,000
Light installation inside and outside above buildings	5,000
Total	\$200,000

On the recommendation of the director-general, the directors of the corporation on September 15 apportioned \$75,000.00 of its funds, mainly to pay the running expenses, prepare the grounds for building, fence it, plant trees, establish a water, sewer, electric light plant and power system, dredge the shallow parts of the lake and fill the water front, pay for the display at the Osaka Exposition and exploit the enterprise. A further appropriation of \$3000 was made on October 15 toward defraying the cost of constructing and maintaining the Oregon building at the St. Louis Exposition, which the State Commission decided, should take the form of a reproduction of Fort Clatsop, where Lewis and Clark spent the Winter of 1805-6.

A bill providing for an appropriation of \$2,125,000 by Congress, which had been drafted by the committee on legislation, was adopted by the board on October 15 and a copy ordered sent to each member of Congress from Oregon. The bill creates a commission of seven members to expend this sum, which is divided as follows: For a building in which shall be placed a Government exhibit, \$500,000; for a Lewis and Clark memorial building, \$250,000; for works of art, a museum of Western history and statues of historical figures in the development of the Oregon country, \$100,000; for the general purposes of the Exposition, \$1,500,000; for an Indian exhibit, \$25,000. The bill provides that foreign exhibits shall be admitted free of duty, and grants the franking privileges for Exposition mail matter. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Mitchell and in the House by Representative Williamson on November 11, and a committee composed of Presidents H. W. Scott, of the corporation, and Jefferson Myers, of the state commission, and

Whitney L. Boise went to Washington about the middle of December to work for it.

The state commission on December 13 announced to the corporation that it was ready to pass upon the plans and specifications for the buildings preparatory to letting contracts, and that it will directly supervise construction, for which purpose it appointed Fred A. Erickson, of Salem, general superintendent of buildings. The plans are now well advanced toward completion and contracts will be let before the close of Winter, so that construction may begin early in the Spring.

FINDING A GREAT RIVER.
Captain Clark's Story of His Discovery of the Willamette.

the Multnomah) River for some miles above its mouth is told. The party was on the return trip from Fort Clatsop, where it had spent the Winter of 1805-06, when on April 2 Captain Clark started up the Willamette under the guidance of a young Cushman Indian, who had drawn a map of the country on a mat with a coal to show where this river flowed. He returned on the evening of April 3 and told his story of his journey, which is thus set down in the diary:

"On setting out yesterday at half past eleven o'clock he directed his course along the south side of the (Columbia) River, where at the distance of eight miles he passed a village of the Nechacoochee tribe, belonging to the Elot Nation. The village itself was small, and, being situated behind Diamond Island, was concealed from our view, as we had passed both times along the northern shore. He proceeded onward till three o'clock, when he landed near a single house, the only remains of a village of 24 straw huts. Along the shore were great numbers of small canoes for receiving wappatoos, having been left here by the Shalshals, who visit the place annually. The present inmates of the house were part of the Neerchokio tribe of the same nation."

"These people were at first hostile, and refused to give Captain Clark provisions, but by a clever trick he worked on their superstitions and obtained provisions. The diary continues:

"He continued down the river. He found that what we had called Imagee Canoe Island consisted of three islands, the one in the middle concealing the opening between the other two in such a way as to present to us on the opposite side of the river the appearance of a single island. At the lower point of the third and 13 miles below the last village, he entered the mouth of a large river, which was concealed by three small islands at its mouth from those who descend or ascend the Columbia. This river, which the Indians call Multnomah, from a nation of

the same name residing near it on Wapatoo Island, enters the Columbia 140 miles from the mouth of the latter river, of which it may justly be considered as forming one-fourth, though it had now fallen 18 inches below its greatest annual height.

"From its entrance Mount Ragler bears nearly north, and Mount St. Helena north, with a very high humped mountain a little to the east of it, which seems to lie in the same chain with conic-pointed mountains before mentioned. Mount Hood bore due east, and Captain Clark now discovered to the southeast a mountain which we had not yet seen, and to which he gave the name of Mount Jefferson. Like Mount St. Helen, its figure is a regular cone covered with snow, and it is probably of equal height with that mountain, though being more distant, so large a portion of it did not appear above the range of mountains which lie between these and the point where they were."

"Soon after entering the Multnomah he was met by an old Indian descending the river alone in a canoe. After some conversation the pilot informed Captain Clark that this old man belonged to the Clackamas Nation, who reside on a river 40 miles up the Multnomah. The current of this latter river is as gentle as that of the Columbia, its surface is smooth and even, and it appears to possess water enough for the largest ship, stone, on sounding with a line of five fathoms, he could find no bottom for at least one-third of the width of the stream. At the distance of seven miles he passed a sluice or opening on the right, 150 yards wide, which separates Wapatoo Island from the continent by emptying itself into the inlet below. Three miles farther up he reached a large wooden house on the east side, where he intended to sleep, but he found such swarms of fleas that he preferred lying on the ground near by. The guide informed him that at a small place farther up were two bayous, on

which were a number of houses belonging to the Cushman.

"Early the next morning Captain Clark proceeded up the river, which during the night had fallen about five inches. At the distance of two miles he came to the center of a bend under the high lands on the right side, from which its course, as far as could be discerned, was to the east of southeast. At this place the Multnomah is 500 yards wide, and for half that distance across a cord of five fathoms would not reach the bottom. It appears to be washing away its banks, and has more rapids and willow points than the Columbia. Its regular, gentle current, the depth, smoothness and uniformity with which it rolls its vast body of water proves that its supplies are at once distant and steady; nor, judging from its appearance and course, is it rash to believe that the Multnomah and its tributary stream water the vast extent of country between the western mountains and those of the southeast, as far, perhaps as the Gulf of California."

"At three o'clock he halted for an hour at the Nechee house, where his guide resided. He entered into a long conversation with an old man in regard to the adjacent country and its inhabitants, the old man replying to his questions with great intelligence; and at the close he drew with his finger in the dust a sketch of the Multnomah and of Wapatoo Island. This Captain Clark copied and preserved. He then purchased five dogs, and, taking leave of the Nechee house, returned to camp."

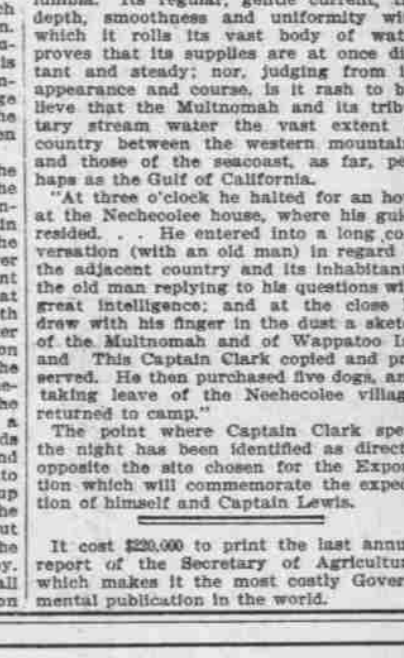
"The point where Captain Clark spent the night has been identified as directly opposite the site chosen for the Exposition which will commemorate the expedition of himself and Captain Lewis.

It cost \$230,000 to print the last annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, which makes it the most costly Governmental publication in the world.

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