

Treasure State at St. Louis is to be shown at Portland, together with several additional private collections, notably among the latter being United States Senator W. A. Clark's magnificent cabinet collection of copper specimens now on exhibition at the Columbia Gardens, Clark's mountain resort, three miles southwest of Butte.

The Montana mineral exhibit at St. Louis was awarded one of the five grand prizes, and for beauty and magnificence cannot be surpassed by any in the world. Rare gold crystals valued at \$50,000, comprise one feature of the collection, while another is a quantity of the Yogo sapphires, whose deep royal blue color rivals the gem of Burma and the Orient.

The eighth Legislative Assembly made an appropriation of \$50,000 for an exhibit at St. Louis and Portland. Of this sum \$50,000 was designated for use at the sum \$50,000 for Portland. At the time the appropriation was made it was estimated that the cost of shipping the Montana exhibit from St. Louis to Portland, together with the installation of the exhibit would be about \$400, but according to former Senator Lee Mantle, president of the Commission, the \$100,000 will not be more than enough to properly ship the minerals to Portland and install them. When the ninth Assembly convenes in January, a bill will be introduced asking for an appropriation of another \$50,000 with which to erect a Montana building. The Montana exhibit, with massive samples of copper ore from Butte, which will probably be shipped in conjunction with Senator Clark's Columbia Gardens collection, will aggregate a considerable number of tons, and the feeling that this state's resources would be more fittingly and better advertised in a home of its own than in one of many departments of some large building finds many supporters, particularly among mining men.

In addition to her minerals, Montana will show her agricultural exhibit at St. Louis, among which is the famous Gallatin Valley barley, awarded one of the first prizes for excellence. This barley was also awarded the first prize at the Salt Lake session of the National Irrigation Congress, over a year ago.

The Commission will gather a fresh horticultural exhibit, which will consist principally of Bitter Root Valley and Eastern Montana fruits, consisting mainly of apples, crabapples and the harder varieties of plums. The personnel of the Lewis and Clark Commission is as follows: President, Lee Mantle, of Butte; vice-president, Martin Magnus, of Helena; secretary, Paul McCormick, of Billings; treasurer, C. W. Hoffman, of Bozeman; advisory members, W. G. Conrad, of Great Falls; H. L. Frank, of Butte; B. F. White, of Dillon; E. Augustus Helms, of Butte; William Scallon, of Butte; J. H. Rice, Fort Benton; Conrad Kohler, of Deer Lodge; D. H. Peeler, of Kalispell; C. J. McNamara, of Helena; T. L. Greenough, of Missoula, and Dan McDonald, of Butte.

E. G. Winchell, professor of mines and metallurgy at the State School of Mines is in charge of the exhibits at St. Louis and will probably superintend the exhibit at Portland.

WILL SEND ITS BEST.

Utah Will Add to St. Louis Exhibit and Increase Appropriation.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 21.—(Special.)—Utah will have a creditable exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, which will be held in Portland, Or., in 1905. This much the public sentiment of the state demands, and a beginning has already been made to this effect. The Legislature which met in 1903 had to provide for the representation of the state at the St. Louis World's Fair, which, coming a year ahead of the Portland Fair, received the lion's share of the appropriation. For the St. Louis exhibit \$50,000 was set apart, while only a fifth of this amount was put to the credit of the Lewis and Clark Exposition by the same Legislature. The act of the Legislature creating the commission provided explicitly that all exhibits of the state at St. Louis, which may be deemed necessary by the commission, are to be transferred to the Lewis and Clark Fair.

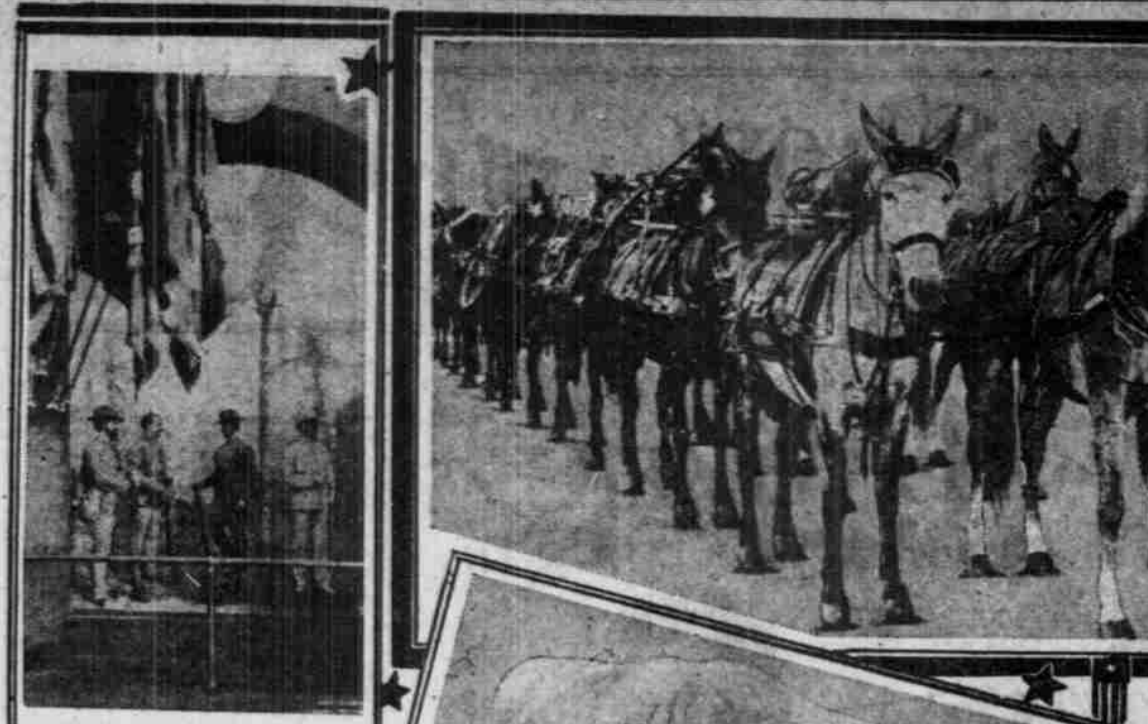
This means that the very best of the splendid exhibit at St. Louis is available for use at Portland. Mr. Holman, one of the Lewis and Clark commission, has already examined the exhibit carefully, and a large portion has been designated to be sent to Oregon.

Under the law creating the commission, the Governor is ex-officio chairman. The other members are State Senator A. B. Lewis, former State Senator Fred J. Kiessel, George P. Holman and H. E. Clawson, Governor Wells.

BEST FOOT FOREMOST.

Empire State Will Send St. Louis Exhibit With Additions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—(Special.)—Preparations for the organization of the New York State exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition have only been begun, but there is already manifested a lively interest in the affair. Provisionally, the New Yorker is supposed to care little for those localities that lie west of Chautauque Lake and Suspension Bridge. As a matter of fact, the merchant in him knows no geographical limitations. This fact insures that pains will be taken to make New York's part in the Exposition conspicuous. It has been a lesson in geography to the hitherto self-satisfied New York is not unenterprising when its attention has been called to the fact that there are other countries on the map, and may be depended upon, it is now safe to say, to make a showing at Portland creditable both to the state and to the Exposition.



WAR DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT

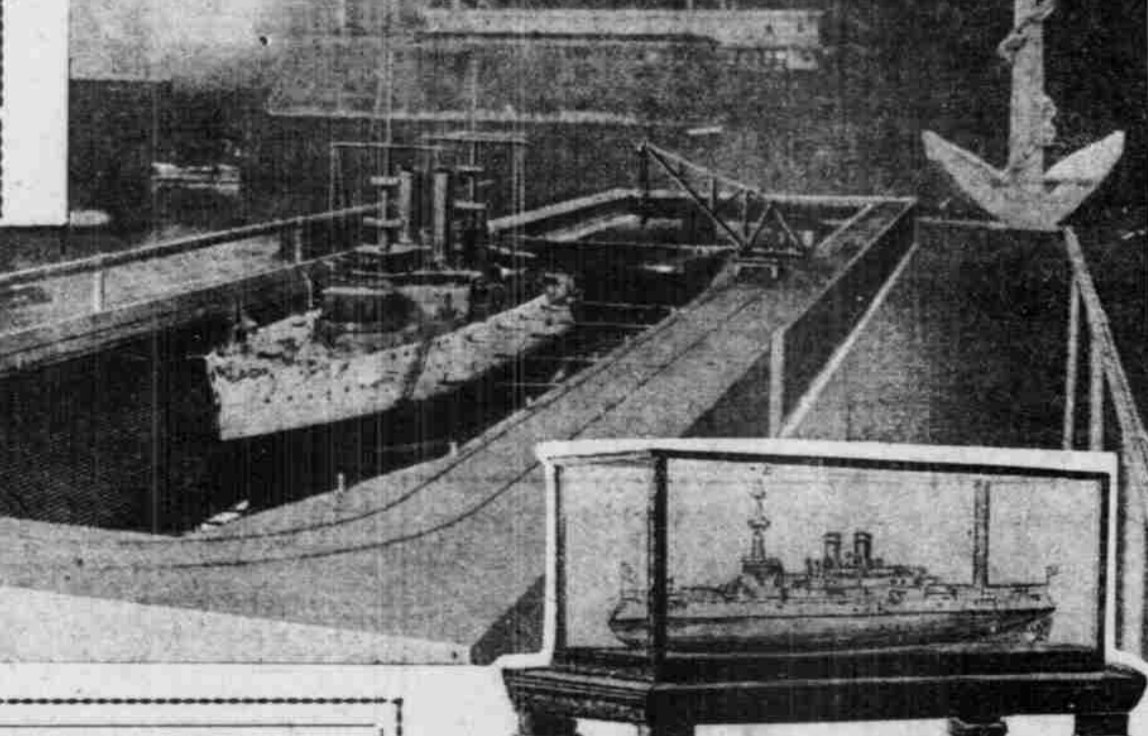
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NAVY DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT OF MODELS.

Dry Dock With Battleship—Below Is Battleship Oregon.



the present chairman, will be succeeded after January 6 by John C. Cutler, the newly-elected Governor. John Q. Cannon has been serving as joint secretary of both Exhibitions. It is probable that S. T. Whitaker will serve as director in charge at Portland, as he did at St. Louis with success. An appeal will be made to the Legislature which meets in January for a liberal appropriation, which, it is not doubted, will be cheerfully voted.

Arrangements have been made with Superintendent Ellis, who was employed by New York at St. Louis to take charge of the portion of the New York exhibit that is to be transferred. It is understood that the work of making the transfer will be begun at once. The nature of the exhibit outside of that already collected at St. Louis has not been determined, except to the extent set forth in the words of Platt R. Brown, of New York, another member of the commission: "We want to make it the best that is possible within our means. Thirty-five thousand dollars isn't much, but if the citizens of New York do their share in the way of private exhibits, we ought to be well represented in Portland next year."

Early in the coming year the commissioners propose to adopt a plan to secure the co-operation of boards of trade and transportation, commercial bodies and other private interests. It is a fact that New York as a state has heretofore more about the Pacific Coast in the last two years than in all time previous. The development of trade with the Orient has forced itself upon Eastern attention. It has been a lesson in geography to the hitherto self-satisfied New York is not unenterprising when its attention has been called to the fact that there are other countries on the map, and may be depended upon, it is now safe to say, to make a showing at Portland creditable both to the state and to the Exposition.

part, if not all, of the appropriation before the end of the year. This will mean that another appropriation will be asked for from the Legislature at its session in January to make up any deficiency, and it is generally believed that the supplemental bill will go through with a whoop, especially as it will be recommended by Governor Dockery in his farewell message and also by Governor Folk in his inaugural, than whom the Portland Exposition has no more ardent advocate. Of course, as yet no bill has been passed by the Legislature authorizing the erection of a state building, but in his report Mr. Carver will urge such action.

There have been frequent conferences between Mr. Carver and Colonel Doech, of the Lewis and Clark Exposition Company, and they have practically determined upon the class of exhibits which Missouri will make. In addition to the departments mentioned above, there will be individual exhibits of various kinds, so that it is confidently believed the state can well be proud of its exhibits. It is possible, but hardly probable, that additional commissions will be appointed to co-operate with Mr. Carver. In either case, he will be the president of the commission and will have supreme charge of the exhibit. His work at St. Louis and Charleston guarantees that the display will be worthy the state which he represents. Mr. Carver is editor and proprietor of the Granite City Times and one of the best known men in the state. While, from the smallest county in Missouri and in stature but about five feet eight inches, yet he is "a big, brainy man," and the people of Oregon will find Missouri ably represented.

WILL SHOW RESOURCES.

North Dakota May Also Send Roosevelt Cabin to Portland.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 21.—(Special.)—The bill that passed the last Legislature of North Dakota, providing for an exhibit of the products and resources of the state at the St. Louis Fair, provided also that at the close of that Exposition the display should be sent to Portland, Or., for display at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. No appropriation was provided, however, for anything further than the St. Louis Exposition. At the forthcoming session of the Legislature, which convenes January 2, steps will be taken for an appropriation properly to present the resources of the state at Portland, and a commission will be named to have charge of the display. It seems generally taken for granted the Lieutenant Governor David Bartlett, who has presided acceptably at the displays made by North Dakota at the Buffalo and St. Louis Expositions, will be reappointed to take charge at Portland. Other members of the commission will probably be Governor E. Y. Saries and Commissioner of Agriculture W. C. Gilbreath. North Dakota had one of the handsomest booths in the Agricultural building at St. Louis. This consisted of glass columns supporting a characteristic frieze. The columns are hollow squares and each is filled with some grain, wheat, oats, rye, flax, corn and others of the cereal products of the state. This booth will be carefully preserved and will be completely reconstructed. It will be decorated with products of the state—grain, both in the straw and in

MISSOURI WILL BUILD.

Strong Influence in Favor of Further Appropriation for Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 21.—(Special.)—Imperial Missouri will have as complete an exhibit of the products of the state as the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905 as any other commonwealth in the American Union, and hopes to excel all others. E. R. Carver, of Granite City, Worth County, has been appointed general commissioner, and is now selecting the site of the display exhibited at the World's Fair for transference to Portland. Special attention will be paid to agricultural products, horticultural exhibits, forestry and ores from the mines of Missouri, including iron, lead, zinc, coal, sands, stone, etc. It is contemplated to erect a building in which all the products from Missouri will be exhibited. It is believed that in this way the display will be more effective than were it to be scattered among the various exhibit palaces. Mr. Carver filled a similar position at Buffalo and Charleston, and is thoroughly familiar with the duties of the office and consequently can make selections for Portland better than could any other man who might be named. He was appointed by Governor Dockery on November 30, after a conference with Governor-elect Folk, the selection meeting the approval of the incoming executive. At the session of the Legislature held in 1903 the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for exhibits at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The act appropriating this sum reads: "For the years 1905-04." Unless the money is expended before the expiration of this year, the remainder will have to be covered back into the state treasury. The commissioner, however, is not worrying about this, but is letting contracts for the installing of exhibits, which, it is believed, will have absorbed the greater

OREGON'S RAPID RISE TO THE RANK OF A MANUFACTURING STATE IS DEMONSTRATED BY THE TABULATED STATISTICS OF HER INDUSTRIES PREPARED BY O. P. HOFF, THE STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER, WHICH APPEARS IN ANOTHER COLUMN. HIS FIGURES ARE NOT ONLY MOST COMPREHENSIVE BUT ARE NEARLY COMPLETE, OWING TO THE FAILURE OR REFUSAL OF SOME PERSONS TO REPORT. EVEN WITH THESE OMISSIONS, THE STATE HAS 106 DISTINCT INDUSTRIES, EMPLOYING AN AVERAGE AGGREGATE OF 25,384 PERSONS, WHO RECEIVED IN WAGES IN THE YEAR 1904 \$12,135,422.

First in rank comes the sawing of lumber and its manufacture into the various shapes, which is discussed in more detail in separate articles. After it has come from the sawmill, lumber enters into the manufacture of no less than 13 different commodities in this state. Including about 600 persons employed in the logging camps, who are omitted from Mr. Hoff's statistics, the production of lumber and all industries following upon it employ 14,229 persons, who received \$4,664,096 in wages in 1904.

A baker's dozen of manufactures has grown out of the livestock industry. Hides are tanned into leather, of the value of \$22,460, much of which in turn is made into boots and shoes worth \$145,550. Of the meat of cattle, sheep and hogs, ten butchers and packers slaughtered and packed meat to the value of \$1,862,300 and sold by-products to soap and candle factories, which turned out \$100,400 worth of goods. Of the 19,500,000 pounds of wool clipped from the Oregon sheep, about one-eighth was woven into cloth, blankets and shawls, of the value of \$1,000,000, which are credited with a product of \$151,000, one of the largest of these, which was destroyed by fire, is now in process of rebuilding on a larger scale than before. A part of these woolen goods were made up into clothing at home, the state's clothing factories having an output of \$130,000. There is also one taxidermist who preserves the bodies of animals, and six firms manufacture clothing from the fur of wild animals.

PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL.

Among products of the soil, wheat naturally takes first place. A yearly increasing proportion of the crop is ground into flour in the mills of Portland and the Interior and not only sold at home, but sent by the shipload to the Orient. The

ALL IN THE SAME LATITUDE.

Mean maximum and minimum temperature of a typical Summer and Winter month at places on or near the 45th parallel of latitude, average of 20 years, 1871 to 1901:

Table with columns for City, Jan'y, and July, showing temperature data for various cities including Portland, Or., Helena, Mont., St. Paul, Minn., etc.

value of the year's product is estimated at \$7,000,000. Much of this is used at home in making \$84,530 worth of crackers and baking products. Fruit and vegetables are canned to the value of \$165,963, pickles and preserves are made worth \$73,750, and vinegar is a by-product of the orchards. Hops and barley contribute to the brewing of malt liquors, worth \$208,520, and another factory makes other food preparations. Four broom factories get their corn straw from Oregon fields. Products of the field grown in other lanes and other states are cotton, which goes to make mattresses or is manufactured in Portland into twine, some of which is woven into nets and seines for the fishermen. Housed oil and tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, the value of the last-named product being \$151,940.

Manufacturers of metals, minerals and earthen substances of all kinds are many and various. Foundries have a product worth \$298,830, including all kinds of machinery and castings, both of iron and steel, while brass castings are made at four foundries and two factories make other kinds of iron work. Two houses make gas-heating plants and one makes gas machines. Tinmiths turn out goods to the value of \$23,600, including the product of a great tin factory used by the salmon canners, as well as by canners of fruit and vegetables. Other articles of iron and steel made here are tools and saws. The production of brick and tile employs an average of 485 men and of paving and paving material 273 men. Marble work and monuments are also Oregon products and five factories make pottery. Four firms make paints and employ a capital of \$101,800; one makes

bulk, vegetables, clays, coal, cement products, pottery and it is possible that the Roosevelt cabin, the original log shack in which the President passed seven years on the cattle ranges of North Dakota, will be transported to Portland and re-erected for display there. This cabin has proven one of the most interesting features of any state display at St. Louis. It is a little ranchman's cabin, and was built on the ranch owned by the President on the Little Missouri River. It has been literally covered inside and out with the

HOW HOPGROWERS MAKE MONEY IN OREGON.

Table showing investment per acre, annual expenses per acre, and average profit for ten years for hop growers in Oregon.

signatures of visitors at St. Louis. On the front door is a silver plate nailed there by Alice Roosevelt, the President's daughter, when she visited the Fair, and President Roosevelt also visited the cabin on his trip to St. Louis and the Exposition. North Dakota had no state building at St. Louis and will probably have none at Portland; it will, however, ask for space in the Agricultural and Mines building, and will erect a booth in the Agricultural building as state headquarters. Educationally, the state will be represented by a display of its work in schools and colleges. The cattle and dairy regions will be suitably displayed and within a complete exposition. It will be made of the products and resources of the state.

HAS VARIED MANUFACTURES

OREGON'S PROGRESS IN CONVERTING HER RAW MATERIALS INTO FINISHED PRODUCTS

caused nearly 3500 acres in the Grand Ronde Valley to be planted with beets and the crop averaged about 12 tons an acre, in some cases running over 20 tons. This year's crop aggregated 45,600 tons, for which an average of \$4.50 a ton was paid. This makes the average return per acre for the beet crop \$52.50, leaving a profit of \$22.50 per acre. The sugar produced this season aggregated 275 tons. About 500 men, women and children were employed in the fields and about 125 persons in the factory for about 90 days. Experiments with beet-growing have been made in adjoining counties with great success.

MANUFACTURES OF OREGON IN 1904.

Army of Workers Employed in Applying Products of State to Useful Purposes.

(By O. P. Hoff, State Labor Commissioner.)

Large table with columns for Industries, No. of establishments, Average number of employees, Average annual output, Wage-earners, Average wage, Capital, and Value of product. Lists various industries like Artist materials, Awnings, Bags, Bicycles, etc.

NOTE: This does not include beet sugar manufacturing, which employs a large number of persons for about three months during the year.