

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IN WASHINGTON

Many of Its Most Important Features Shown in Government Exhibit.



THE PRINTING PRESS.



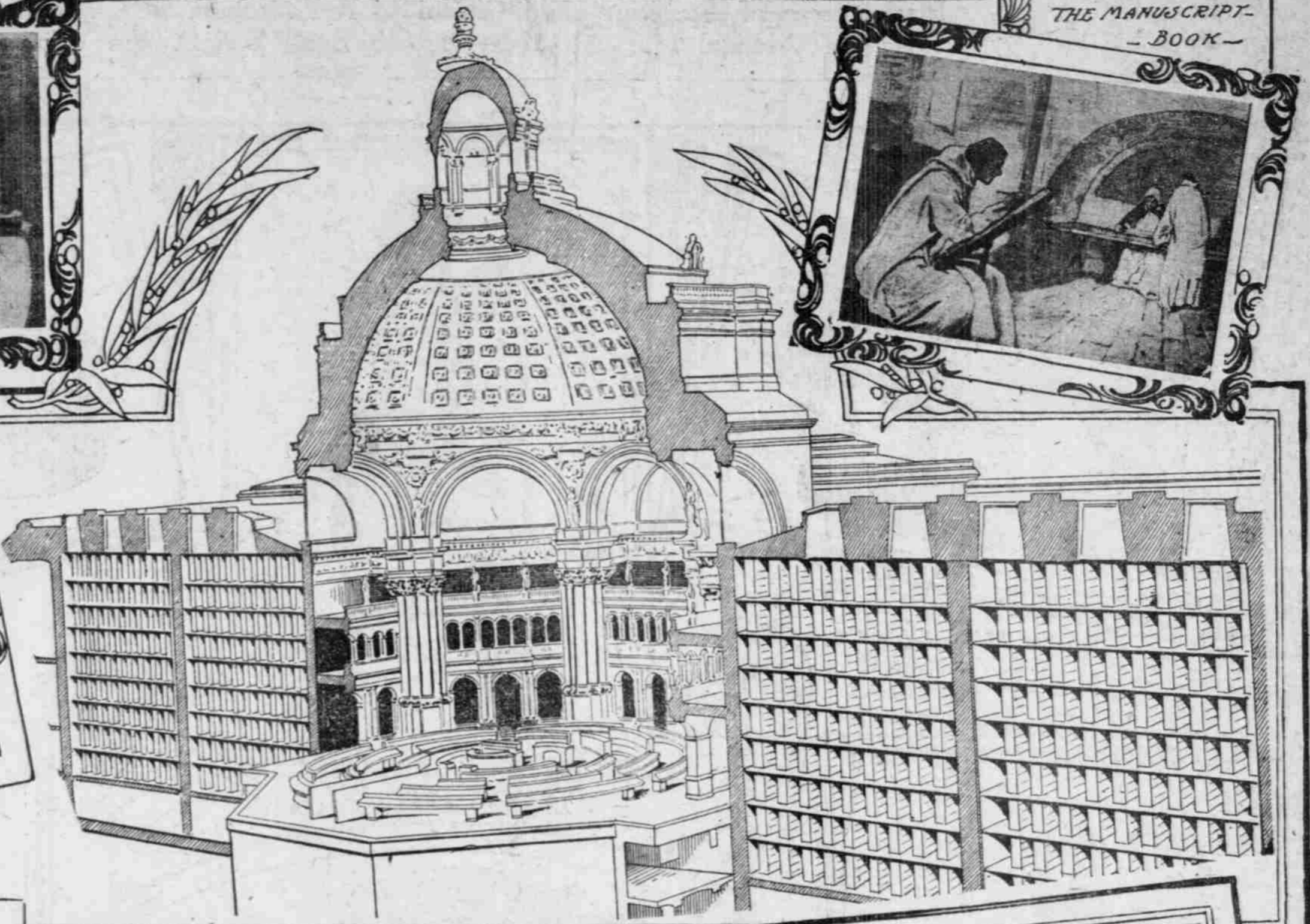
THE MANUSCRIPT-BOOK



PICTURE WRITING.



EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.



MODEL OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS - CROSS SECTION, SHOWING THE EAST HALF.



GENERAL VIEW OF EXHIBIT.

When Cities Gaze in Each Other's Eyes

Things Political and Pithy From the Bay City

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—(Special.)—The commercial rivalry which has been growing for several years between San Francisco and Los Angeles came to a head when the representatives of the two cities met in Sacramento this week before the State Board of Equalization in an effort to adjust the assessments. It was claimed by the people of the southern city that the San Francisco officials had undervalued their property, with the result that Los Angeles was paying more than its share of the state taxes. The session was turned into a battleground, on which was fought out all the old questions that have made the two cities eye each other at times with ill-concealed jealousy. The result was a triumph for this city, for the State Board refused to alter the figures presented by the San Francisco officials.

The state tax rate was fixed at 48 cents on the hundred dollars, the lowest figure since 1892. In that year the rate was but 38 cents, but was too low to meet the necessary expenses of conducting the regular business of the state. It was placed at that figure for political reasons, and the Governor, who was responsible for it, was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for a second term.

Politics Warms Up.

This month will see the political pot of San Francisco at the boiling point for the nomination of Mayor Eugene Schmitz to be voted on at the election in November. It is conceded beyond all doubt that Mayor Eugene Schmitz will be re-nominated by the Union Labor party, if the Republican nominee that is introduced by the politicians. If he has been decided upon the secret has been well guarded, for the wise ones are as much in the dark as they were six months ago. Ruf, defeated at the primaries, has resorted to desperate means to control the Republican convention, but has failed to make any headway. His one remaining move is to bolt the convention with his band of delegates, and hold a little convention of his own and secure a place on the ballot. Whether he will follow this course, only Ruf himself knows. He is up against the hardest proposition he ever encountered in San Francisco for the Republican League has adopted tactics to check the little scheme that the local machine has found profitable when hard pressed.

The league is checking off the names of every voter on the rolls. Agents are sent out to see that each man resides where the rolls indicate, and that no

frauds are practiced. In addition, every voter will be personally informed as to the situation, and requested to cast his ballot for the reform movement. Voters will be reached through their friends, fraternal associations, and other means by which the situation can most advantageously be presented to them.

As to the Republican candidate who can muster sufficient strength to defeat Schmitz, this much is certain: he must not belong to the Citizens' Alliance nor the Employers' Association, and must be able to command the confidence of the laboring classes. The full returns from the recent primaries show that the Ruf Republican vote added to the union labor vote exceeded the combined Democratic and Reform Republican vote by about 100. The total vote was about 40,000. If the November election there will be a total of at least 75,000 votes. This leaves about 35,000 votes to be fought for. If the Democrats endorse the Republican candidate, as now seems probable, about 15,000 votes can be added to the reform column. It may thus be seen that the time is ripe for a reform victory by means of fusion. It may also be observed that the struggle will be a close one.

Stanford Does Some Hazing.

Hazing in a mild form has appeared at Stanford University and the faculty may soon take drastic action. President Jordan has prohibited "tubbing," by which is meant the process of immersing a fully-clothed freshman into a cold water bath at the dormitory until his pride is duly humiliated. As a substitute for "tubbing" the upper classes have introduced the tag system. The new students are made to shine the shoes of the seniors, run their errands and perform other menial services. On the opening day at the college the seniors pressed a large force of freshmen into service as baggage men and had the newcomers carry their trunks to their rooms on the top floor. Then the seniors, from arm-chairs, directed the intrants while they unpacked the luggage and did valet service for the fourth-year men.

The death of Lawrence Hanley, the actor, in Los Angeles was robbed of its sting by the forgiveness of his wife just before he passed away. Hanley, after a very successful career during which he had supported Booth, Barrett, Modjeska and Margaret Mather, began to go rapidly down the hill. He gave himself up to excesses, which estranged his friends and caused his wife, who was Miss Edith Lomax, the actress, to leave him. It was eight years ago that the couple separated in Cincinnati. Hanley, in the hospital in Los Angeles near to death when his wife arrived there with a theatrical company, not knowing that her husband was in the city, Hanley sank rapidly and in his delirium called for his wife. When the woman heard that her husband was dying she hastened to his bedside. They had not even each other since the separation eight years before. Hanley revived sufficiently to recognize his wife and to hear her forgive him for the great wrong he had done her. He clasped her to his breast and in her embrace passed away.

Maurice V. Samuels, a young playwright of this city, is soon to have a play produced at a local theater. It is called "The Conflict," and is based upon Balzac's "Magic Skin." This is the second play Samuels has written. His first dealt with the Medici family and was called "The Florentines." It was highly praised for its literary and poetic qualities, but has not yet been produced.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BUILDING - WASHINGTON - D. C.

SCIENTISTS say that away back in the prehistoric ages man's first method of communicating thought was with piles of rocks. Later man discovered that he was endowed with vocal powers, and learned to express and communicate through articulation. The Egyptians learned to preserve thought through their hieroglyphics, which were engraved upon the face of stone. The American Indians were the originators of picture-writing. The monks of the old monasteries of Europe, after many years of research, learned to write on cloth, and then on paper. Later came the hand press. Thus is had the evolution of the book.

When the Library of Congress was erected in Washington, six paintings, masterpieces of art descriptive of these stages of the evolution of the book, were hung in the main entrance of this magnificent structure. Many hundreds of visitors stop to admire and wonder at these pictures every day, as they enter the building. All are impressed with the appropriateness of the pictures, and they were the subject of no little comment. So interesting have they been that when the Library of Congress was given space in the Government building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, the officials did not think their exhibit would be complete without the pictured evolution of the book. The valuable paintings could not be removed, so costly reproductions were made and brought to Portland.

Like the many people who daily visit the Library of Congress, the series of pictures of the evolution of the book deeply impresses the hundreds of visitors to the Library of Congress exhibit in the Government building. They also comment upon its singular appropriateness, and they become deeply engrossed in the interesting exhibit before them. They realize more keenly that the evolution of the book has gone hand in hand with the development of mankind, and the treasures of the literary exhibit become the more interesting and absorbing. While the exhibit of the Library of Congress is attractively arranged and pleasantly situated, to the hurried and frenzied Exposition, sight-seer it has but little charm. There are no working exhibits in the Library of Congress department, and it consists largely of models, relics and pictures, all of which are of great interest to the reading public.

The Library of Congress, at Washington, is universally conceded, both at home and abroad, to be the most wonderful institution of its kind in the world, both the magnificent building and the standard and completeness of the library itself being taken into consideration. A model of the building, cross-sectioned in such a way as to show its interior, is therefore one of the most interesting parts of this exhibit. It enables the visitor to form a conception of the manner in which nearly 2,000,000 volumes of books are stored in one building, to be had upon a few moments' notice.

The building of the Library of Congress, which is shown complete by the model in

the exhibit, is the largest and most costly library building in the world. It is located on Capitol Hill, a quarter of a mile east of the Capitol. It was begun in 1855 and completed in 1897, at a cost of \$2,471,000, exclusive of the site, which cost \$350,000. The building occupies three and a half acres. Its internal arrangements are planned to secure the greatest protection of its contents from loss or injury that is consistent with the public use of its collections. For the preservation of maps, manuscripts and prints, especially constructed cases are provided. Steel cases of special design and make are used for the more valuable manuscripts. All parts of the building are patrolled night and day. It has space for 100 people in the reading-room. The library includes the following divisions, each under the supervision of a chief: Order, copyright office, catalogue, bibliography, reading-room, periodical, documents, manuscripts, maps, music, prints, Smithsonian deposit, and law library; and two divisions, mail and supply, and two divisions, of the copyright office are in charge of two assistants.

Besides the miniature reproduction of the building, many of the interior workings of the Library of Congress are shown, such as models of book stacks, systems of indexing, photographs of the departments, including the copyright office, etc. The photographs of the copyright office are colored, behind which are electric lights, producing a very pretty effect. All the departments of the copyright office are pictured in this manner.

The exhibit contains many very valuable and interesting relics, which appeal particularly to the people of the Pacific Coast. This idea was in view of the officials when the exhibit was selected. Among the relics is a copy of the first issue of The Oregonian, published in Portland, December 4, 1849. It was then a weekly. A copy of The Oregonian is shown two years later, published upon common wrapping paper, both of the newspapers are yellowed with age, and old fashioned in style, but are of great interest to the visitors. Copies of many of the old-established papers of the Pacific Coast are also shown. Letters of historic value comprise an important part of the exhibit. Letters, written by 22 Presidents of the United States, are to be seen. There are on exhibit letters and communications from nearly all of the greatest men of the country. Among them is a message to President Thomas Jefferson from Captain William Clark, accepting the commission to explore the great unknown Northwest with Captain Lewis.

When the Library of Congress was built, the Government did not overlook the blind. Desiring that they should also derive the benefits of this great library, a special reading-room has been reserved for them. Here, those afflicted with the loss of sight can interpret the most ancient and modern books of the day by the aid of raised letters. There is a large collection of raised letter books for the blind. Some of these books are exhibited in the department of the Library of Congress in the Government building. An instru-