

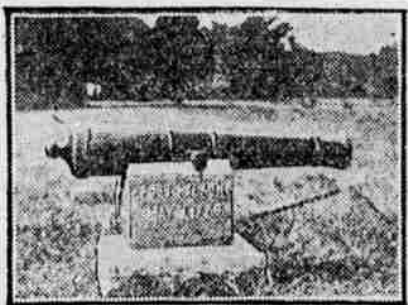
THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

The object of the Jamestown exposition is, primarily, to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the first English settlement on American soil, which, as history records, occurred on the thirteenth day of May, 1607, on a peninsula that juts into the James River about thirty-five miles from its mouth. The little band of hardy pioneers named the place Fort James, later James City and finally Jamestown. That it may be understood why the Jamestown exposition will be held at Sewells Point on Hampton Roads instead of at or on the original site of Jamestown some forty miles away, and why the exposition will be opened on the 26th of April instead of on the 13th day of May, a paragraph in explanation may not be out of order.

It was early in December, 1606, that Raleigh's expedition left England in three small frigates, for the New World. It was not until April 26 of the succeeding year that they passed in between the two Virginia capes, naming the southern Henry, after the Prince of Wales, and the northern Charles after his brother. In all probability it was the mountain-like sand dunes that then stood guard back of Cape Henry as they do to-day, that attracted the attention of the voyagers and prompted them to land at Cape Henry, but they were at once attacked by savages and driven off to their vessels. The next morning they proceeded to Hampton Roads and anchored just inside that world-renowned harbor at a place they called Point Comfort and which to this day bears the name of Old Point Comfort. This accounts for the date of the opening of the Jamestown exposition being April 26 instead of May 13.

At Old Point Comfort the colonists remained in peace for several days and then proceeded up the river that empties into Hampton Roads, first called Powhatan River, but afterward James River, after the then ruling monarch of England. On landing at what eventually became known as Jamestown, the crews disembarked and their eventual success that resulted in this great nation, are all too well known to require special mention. But, the point at which they landed has long since ceased to be a peninsula. The waters of the James River have washed away the neck of land connecting the main body of the peninsula with the mainland and it is now and has for many years been known as Jamestown Island and is a body of low, marshy land, uninhabited. Two fires devastated the town, the one during Bacon's rebellion in 1676, the other twenty years later. After the second fire, Jamestown was not rebuilt and in 1698 the seat of government was removed to Williamsburg. As the original Jamestown is no more and as the first settlers first landed to remain for any length of time, at Old Point Comfort, the exposition is held at Sewell's Point, just across Hampton Roads from Old Point Comfort.

As Hampton Roads and the immediate vicinity was the scene of the trials and triumphs of the first settlers, so it has been the scene of the trials, triumphs and defeats of many generations since that sturdy band of Englishmen first landed at Old Point Comfort. At intervals too frequent during the past 300 years, the booming of cannon and the hissing of shot and



HISTORIC SPOT NEAR JAMESTOWN.

shell have echoed and re-echoed along the shores of Hampton Roads, and as if echo answered echo, the sound came back from Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Gaines Mill and Appomattox, and faintly from the long ago comes the sound of strife and the shout of American victory from Yorktown.

It was on Hampton Roads that the most famous naval battle of the world was fought on the eighth day of March, 1862—the most famous because it was the first battle ever fought between ironclad vessels.

It was at Jamestown that the white man first met the red man for settlement and civilization, and where trust and treachery alternated till the white man triumphed and the red man vanished from the scene; here for the first time in America an English marriage was solemnized; here the first English child in America was born; here the first trial by jury in this country was held. Here, too, the first legislative body in America convened, and here

was laid the very foundation of a nation which has stretched its dominion and its millions of freemen across the continent to the shores of the Pacific and to the fair islands of the seas beyond.

It is to commemorate all this and the phenomenal progress in education, art, science, manufacture and commerce, during the last 300 years that the Jamestown exposition will be held. Here on the placid waters of Hampton Roads with the exposition grounds on the one side and Fortress Monroe, the largest and strongest fortification in the United States, occupied as a military post almost continuously since 1630, the greatest naval and military demonstration the world has ever seen, will be held during the exposition. There will be here as it were on dress parade, the finest and most powerful warships from the navies of all the great world powers, parading their grandeur and prowess in friendly competition, while on the 30-acre parade ground within the exposition boundaries the land forces of all important nations, will vie with each other in gaudy uniform and brilliant accoutrements, in competitive drill. For all this naval and military display, for Government buildings and Government exhibits from the Treasury Department, the Life Saving Service, the War and Navy Departments, the Quartermaster's Department, the Ordnance Department, Signal Service Department, the Department of Justice, the Postoffice Department, the Department of the Interior in which come the Pat-

station of the United States government; Portsmouth, where is located the Norfolk Navy yard; Yorktown, nearby at the mouth of the York River, where the Continental force under Washington won a signal victory over Lord Cornwallis; Williamsburg, the second capital of Virginia, the site of the second oldest college in the United States; and Richmond, the capital of Virginia, known in colonial days as Byrd's Plantation, and which was the chief supply station and the starting point for Colonel Washington in his campaign against the Indians in western Pennsylvania, and of General Braddock in his disastrous campaign that ended in his defeat at Braddock or Turtle Creek and his death in Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

The exposition grounds, after several extensions compelled by demand for space, now consist of about 500 acres, the landscape treatment of which promises the most delightful and picturesque effect ever attained at any exposition in America or possibly elsewhere, and a 40-acre water space between the grand piers which the Government is building, and outside of which is all Hampton Roads deep and broad enough to safely harbor all the fleets of every nation on earth. The grounds have three miles of water front, two-and-a-half miles on Hampton Roads, and half-a-mile on Boush Creek. The two sides not guarded by water are inclosed by a barb wire fence completely covered and hidden from view by a dense growth of honeysuckle, crimson, rambling rose and trumpet vines. The great military drill plain on the exposition grounds contains thirty acres surrounded by trees, shrubs and pretty walks. A canoe trail two miles long and twelve miles wide runs from Boush Creek, which flows into Hampton Roads, through the most interesting and romantic part of the grounds. More than a million flowers, shrubs and

boarding houses and private houses in the following places which are all connected with the exposition grounds by steam and trolley lines and by numerous lines of steamboats:

Norfolk, five miles; Fortress Monroe, four miles; Old Point Comfort, three miles; Newport News, five miles; Portsmouth, eight miles; Ocean View, three miles, and many other places of less importance about the same distance. The transportation rates here and from a distance and the hotel rates will be



NEGRO HOME NEAR JAMESTOWN.

low and always commensurate with the accommodations. The best of order will be maintained on the grounds by the Powhatan Guards, who will look well to the safety of persons and property.

Most of the States have already made appropriations or other arrangements for extensive participation and most foreign countries have accepted the invitation of President Roosevelt, to participate with their finest warships and best troops, while almost every available foot of space for exhibition purposes has already been taken by manufacturing and commercial interests, all of which speak volumes for the success of the Jamestown exposition which will be opened April 26, 1907, by the President of the United States and closed Nov. 30, 1907, at midnight.—Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.

Mexican Business Hours.

Some of the newspapers of the Mexican capital have taken up an agitation for a reform in the business hours. Heretofore it has been the custom to close all shops and offices absolutely between the hours of 1 and 2:30 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Some of the foreign stores have attempted to get away from this system, but the small amount of trade gained by thus doing away with the ancient "siesta" hour (now largely a tradition in the capital) was not enough to pay for the trouble.

The noon rest hour is a reasonable one in the tropics, where it is always a period of dullness and unusual heat, but there is also the other side, in that the long hour suggests a heavy noon meal, which in the tropics more than anywhere else is unreasonable. But the principal opposition to the noon rest hour is the consequent lengthening of the working hours into the evening, so that stores and offices never close before 7 o'clock, and often not before 8. This throws the evening's recreation into the night, so that no theater can begin a performance before 8:45 at the very earliest, and the time of recreation is lengthened into an "all night seance."

Breaking the News.

"Alaska is a land of adventure and romance," said a gold miner. "Many queer things have happened in Alaska," he continued, smiling—"many wretched things. Sometimes it has been necessary to break sad news to mothers at home, and sometimes this news has been broken with wonderful skill."

"An Alaskan called on a woman in New Hampshire to tell her of her son's death in the Klondike."

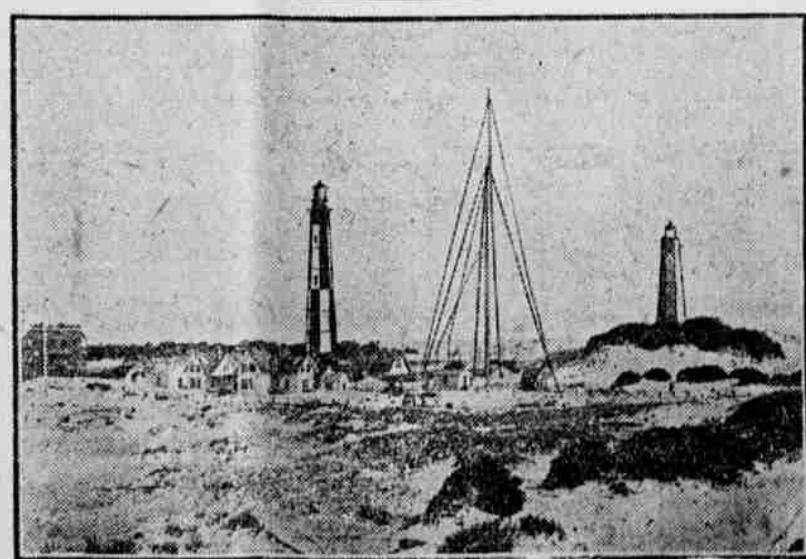
"Yes, lady," he said to the weeping mother, "I was with him to the end. I seen him die. And I tell ye, ma'am, as he wuz dyin' he looked jest like an angel."

"Did he?" the mother sobbed. "He certainly did, ma'am," said the Klondiker. "Swingin' back'ards and for'ards in the air thar ye'd 'a' thought he had wings."—Kansas City Journal.

Strictly Appropriate.

"It strikes me that this is rather a tardy tribute you are paying to your deceased companion."

"Suppose it is. Isn't he our late friend?"—Baltimore American.



WHERE THE JAMESTOWN SETTLERS FIRST LANDED.

MYSTERY OF BOY'S POCKET.

Pupil in Public School Forced to Unload After a Marble Drops.

Anyone of a curious turn of mind who will take the trouble to get at the statistics will find that figures don't lie with regard to the number of things a small boy can get into his pockets. They simply give out.

In one of the public schools the teacher recently turned her sternest gaze toward a lively 12-year-old who had dropped a heavy marble on the floor with a thud that stopped the recitation. At the moment of her intensest scrutiny, when the urchin was doing his level best to feign innocence, a diabolical smaller marble dropped from his pocket and rolled across the floor after its mate.

That settled it. Abashed and shrinking, the culprit came forward. At the command to remove every article in his pockets he hesitated. He held out against this unexpected outrage upon a sacred institution as long as he dared, but before the birch rod began its fell work the urchin submitted.

His first handful contained three pieces of copper wire (insulated), one piece (not insulated), two old purses, a suspender fastener, eleven street car transfers and a tin whistle. As he reached again a look of fiendish joy came over his freckled face. One article came out. It was a live mouse. The teacher clutched her skirts nervously while it was being removed.

Then the investigation proceeded. When it was over 116 articles had come from the boy's pockets. They are catalogued as follows, besides those mentioned:

Two picture cards, one shoe lace, one tobacco sack, one piece of ribbon, one broken watch, four election cards, one car ticket, seven tobacco cards, two tobacco tags, one tin monkey, one fishhook, one mirror (broken), one good mirror, one wooden ax, one Hooligan pin, two screws, one rubber washer, one singlass card, two buttons, thirty-seven agate stones, seven marbles, two books, one tobacco coupon, three pieces of orange peel, two blank cartridges, one loaded cartridge, three corks, one pencil, two matches, one key, half a cigarette, one punched penny, one locket, two raisins, one broken comb, one cuff pin and a piece of candy.—New York Times.

Rare Skeleton Is Found.

There arrived in this city last week for the Museum of Natural History the skeleton of a loxolophodon. It was unearthed in southern Wyoming, where the great beast roamed in large numbers many centuries ago, by an expedition sent out from the museum by Professor Walter Granger. Speaking of the success attending the search, Professor Granger said:

"We found the skeleton of the largest mammal living at the time and for which we made careful search. This huge mammal was known as the loxolophodon, a mixture of elephant and rhinoceros. It had six horns—two enormous ones in the back of the skull, two smaller ones over the eyes and two rudimentary horns on the tip of the nose."

"We obtained an interesting lot of the skeletons of the titanotheres, a smaller animal than the last; numerous specimens of the carvora, including the largest of the time, the mesonyx; many rodents, or squirrel-like mammals; some of the earlier camel-like, even toed, hoofed mammals; an achenodon, one of the very large, even toed animals, with piglike teeth and feet and an early primate like the lemur, notharctus. In all we obtained 100 species in the Washakie basin, 100 in the Bridges basin and forty in the Wahsatch basin."—New York Tribune.

The Wonderful Chinese.

Big Osh, emperor of China and founder of the Bing dynasty, was famous for the number of things in which he anticipated our present civilization.

One day, after sitting awhile in deep thought, he called his equerry to him.

"Harness Niagara," he commanded, briefly.

And it was done.

Of course, it is with no invidious wish to detract from the splendor of this achievement, incredible as it undoubtedly seems, that we add the further fact that Niagara was the emperor's old bay mare.—Puck.

Fully Qualified.

In the Employment Office: "So you are from the country, don't understand cooking and haven't learned anything else? Well, for the present you must go out as a maid-of-all-work."—Fliegende Blaetter.

A False Alarm.

Dechard's tailor (forcing his way into the house)—Sir, I want my money. Dechard—You relieve me; I thought it was mine you were after.—Le Pele-Mele.

A young girl whose face is chalky with powder, looks as bad as a young boy who has a cigarette in his mouth.

Genius is said to be a certain form of madness, but the madness of most people is more or less uncertain.