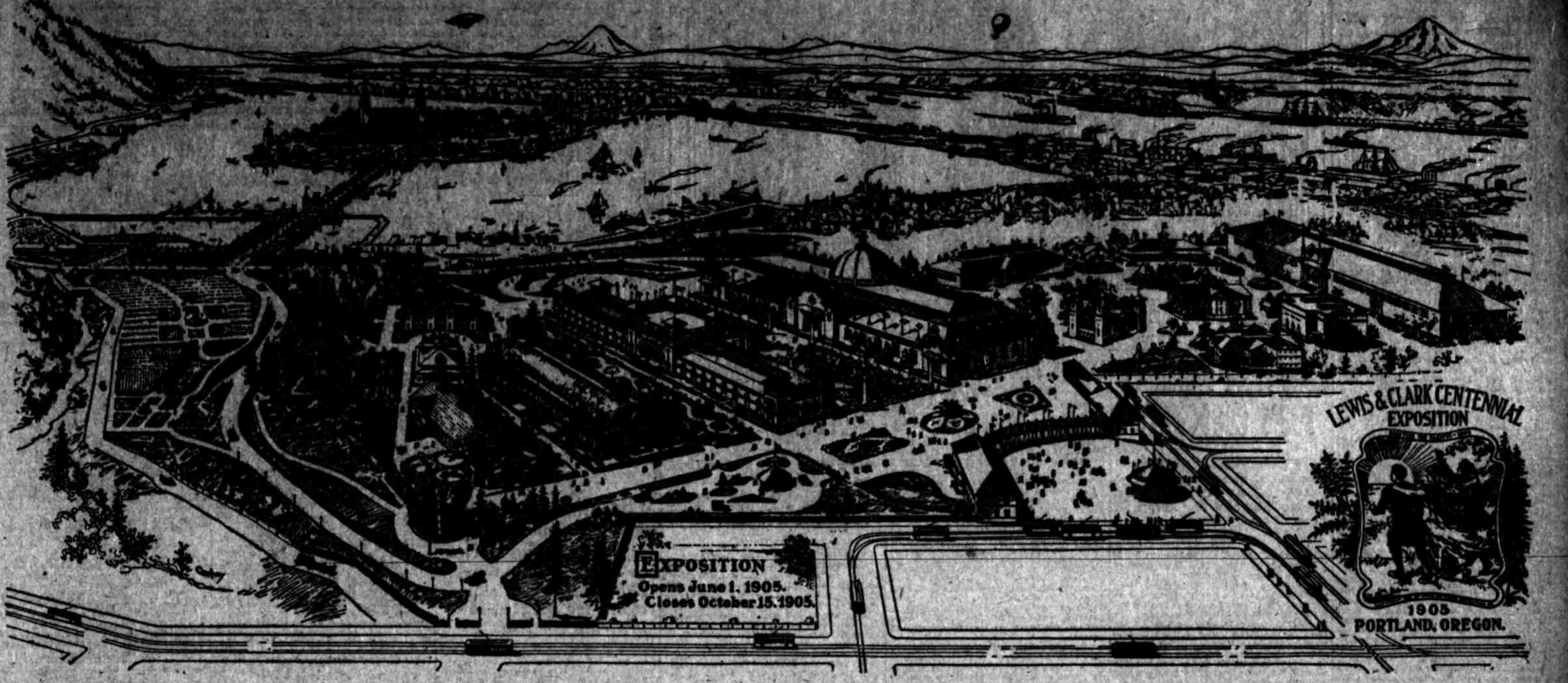


# Official Plans of the Lewis and Clark Exposition Buildings and Grounds



Since the inception of the Lewis and Clark fair several plans and panoramas have been drawn up by the architects of the corporation. In the early stages when there were few buildings arranged for and when the fair prospectus consisted of dreams and possibilities, these panoramas were somewhat deceptive. The architect spent his time in devising variations on the landscape and the mountains appeared with great detail, airships floated in the breeze and banners were hung from Moorish casements, street cars and autos served to fill up the gaps and gondolas served to cross the water. Big towers, small band stands and many other things entered into the panoramas and a pleasing picture was sent out, but one that did not convince.

As the months went by, however, this was changed. The state commission began to contract for large halls and exhibit palaces, since buildings began to become realities, and various additions were made to the scope of the fair. As the seasons rolled around greater plans were set afoot, more money was appropriated for new buildings, a wider horizon dawned on the fair and the architect and draughtsman did not have to bother about airships or mountains. When the final panoramas were drawn up this week by the architect it resembled but little the first pictures where the imagination played freely. It

showed in detail a great fair, and it did not need a street car to fill a vacant corner nor Mount Hood to help out the background. In fact, the trouble has been to get all in the sketch that have been there, and several things have been left out that will be added before the fair opens. **Picture Is Good.** But as it stands the panorama shows minutely the scope of the 1905 exposition. In the foreground is the entrance through the colonnade. There is a stretching between the fire station and administration building. East of the entrance is the large machinery hall recently undertaken by the state commission and grouped about it are the mining and auditorium buildings. All of these were

determined on at the last meeting of the commission and their total cost will exceed \$75,000. Contracts have not been let for these structures but will be on September 30 and work will be started soon after. The first building to the west of this group is the large state building, now known as the agricultural hall, where most of the state exhibits will be shown and that are now housed in separate state buildings. West of the liberal arts building and then the foreign exhibit hall; the last on the main boulevard is the unique forestry building, a huge cabin built of unburned logs. These form the chief exhibit buildings to be erected by the state commission and are 50 per cent more than were at

first planned to be paid for from state funds. But these are not all of the big exhibit buildings by any means. **Governmental Group.** Across the lake on the peninsula is shown one large building which is the main exhibit hall of the government display. This will be as large and as important as any of the buildings of the exposition but in addition to this structure there will be three other exhibit halls, these being devoted to fisheries, game, forestry and agriculture. Down by the terminus of the bridge of nations will be the life saving station with a unique and valuable exhibit. The bridge of nations is a corporation enterprise and will be unique in that it

will bear many of the concessions which will be placed on platforms built from the bridge out over the lake. On the lake front near the mainland terminus of the bridge will be grouped the big concessions of the Trail which will be as great an attraction as the Pike at St. Louis, or the Midway at Chicago. At the foot of the long stairway which leads up from the lake front to the plateau north of the agricultural hall is placed the main band stand, where inner musicians will render stirring strains. Far to the northwest on the lake front will be built the cattle sheds and stock pens, the livestock shows being a feature of the exposition. Near the mining and machinery halls will be the state buildings and all states

having appropriations for building purposes will group their structures here on a high point overlooking the lake and the peninsula. In various parts of the ground will be other smaller exhibit halls and unique features and between now and the opening day many vacant spaces will be filled with attractions, but the latest panorama shows that the Lewis and Clark fair will take its place among the world's great expositions and that like the St. Louis enterprise, it has so outgrown its first swaddling clothes that its organizers would hardly recognize the giant that has grown from the infant, were they not keeping a close watch on its progress and aiding it to assume manly proportions.

## BLUE RIVER MINES PROGRESSING WELL

### Lucky Boy Is Not Only Good Property—Treasure Group Shows Up Well—Many Other Properties Are Producers.

Blue River's more thorough development on the numerous properties receiving the attention of capital in that district, is indicated by a detailed list of mines where work is now in progress. The great mill and ore body of the Lucky Boy, described in last Sunday's Journal, is the most advanced type of the district, but there are a large number of mines, where development is aggressive, and on some of them milling plants are being erected, or have been outlined. A list of these properties proves that increased production is assured next year, after which time Blue River will be classed among the steady contributors to Oregon's gold output.

**Treasure's Great Vein.** The Treasure group, owned by Charles Parks and English associates, is the most extensively developed mine in Blue River, and the management is sawing lumber for the 150 to 160-ton mill in the spring. Owing to the thoroughness of development, large ore body and admirable situation for work, the Treasure is one of the most interesting properties of the state. It has four consecutive claims on one great Treasure, giving 1,000 feet on either side of the site where a mill is being located, where backs of 1,000 to 1,100 feet may be had over the mill level adit.

The underground development consists of three main tunnels on the Blue River-Calapooia divide. No. 1 tunnel has been driven about 300 feet on the vein, near the crest of the divide. No. 2 is 100 feet below No. 1, and about 200 feet below No. 1. No. 3, 300 feet vertically beneath No. 2, has been driven on the vein 1,700 feet. For the last 1,400 feet of this drive, the average vertical depth is 100 feet. No. 4 has been started from the mill level, and is about 600 feet deeper, vertical measurement, than No. 3. When No. 4 has been driven under the crest of the divide where a vertical depth of 800 feet will be had. Surface work has been thoroughly prosecuted along the course of the vein for the 500 feet owned by the company.

**Mammoth Ore Body.** No. 1 tunnel, while following the vein all the way, is in barren ground for the first 500 or 600 feet. Then a great ore shoot comes in, and continues for 1,400 feet. There is but one break in this remarkable ore body, that being where a 20-foot horse cuts the vein squarely. The ore is good on both sides. The width of the ore body ranges from four to 42 feet, the last-named figure being proven in a crosscut on the third level. All of this ore is very fine, the manager estimating that he will get no more than a ton of concentrates from 500 tons of the No. 3 level. The Creeds vein cuts into the Treasure vein near the face of the No. 3 drift, and work has followed the former. The drift is to be prosecuted on the Treasure, until this level emerges on the Calapooia side of the slope, which will be in 100 or 200 feet beyond the present face. By driving through the mountain thus, one portal is had in a dense forest of the timber, air is secured without raising and facilities will be provided for installing the mill where timber is best.

The Creeds vein, converging with the Treasure near the face of the present drift on No. 3, is a large fissure, but is not well defined yet. No. 5 will follow what is known as the Shovel Blinds vein for 500 to 600 feet before reaching the Treasure, being a drift for this drive, and opening a narrow ore body that has been found to be much above the average of the district.

**New Stamp Mill.** The Uncle Sam Mining and Milling company has just completed a new, modern 10-stamp plant for amalgamating, and concentrating, steam being used as power. The company is composed of Oregon and eastern people, R. A. Lalor being in charge as manager, with the Washburn Brothers millwrights and superintendents.

There are six claims and two fractions in the group, and work has been distributed on several veins. Recently development was concentrated on the Bullion and the Excelsior veins, which converge within 1,000 feet of the new mill. A drift of 300 feet has been made on the Bullion and about 200 feet on the Excelsior. Both of these veins are said to show well in this work, and a reserve is being opened rapidly. Milling is just commencing here.

**Badger Owned Mill.** On the Badger group, owned by the Oregon Blue River Mining company, development calculated to open five or six veins is being pressed steadily. George E. Wasson, is manager, and W. L. Beck, is superintendent of work. The principal vein crossing the group, which consists of three claims, is an extension of the Treasure. Manager Wasson's development of the latter vein will bring work to the bounds of the Badger property, and thus perform work that practically all veins in the Badger owners.

More than 500 feet of surface work has been done by the company, defining the strike of the vein system. It is found that three veins cut deep into the Treasure vein near the site of present work, and there is at least one important parallel to this mother lode fissure. A tunnel is being driven from a level that will give about 200 feet depth, from which level all veins will be opened in drifts running from the points of intersection, giving rise to six veins as tributary to one adit. A complete 10-stamp mill, with steam plant, has been ordered for the property, and will be erected this year. A Huntington mill, to be used until

lary to a two-stamp battery, is being installed on the Great Northern, owned by the Great Northern Development company, of which H. C. Mahon, A. Orville Waller and W. S. Standish are the incorporators. The milling plant will have two concentrating tables, steam plant and crushing capacity of a five-foot Huntington and two 250-stamp stamps. An aerial tram is projected to connect the lower level of the mine with the mill, a distance of a quarter of a mile. There are six claims in the group, and three defined veins crossing them. Most of the work done until late is on one fissure, which is opened by one tunnel 500 feet long and numerous surface cuts. An ore body reaching nine feet in width at places has been opened in this work. Portions of this ore is the rich black oxide for which Blue River is famous.

**Tommy's Claim.** There are five claims in the Cinderella group, owned by Thomas Brannon and S. Z. Taylor, under partnership arrangement. One adit on the Cinderella vein has a length of 200 feet, ore being the result of the tunnel, and an aggregate of about 500 feet of work on the vein, one shaft having been sunk 25 feet in an ore body of great promise, which is 10 to 12 feet wide where opened. Another vein has a width of five feet in the work done, with an ore body tight up against the walls. The free milling ore in sight warrants the brothers in proceeding with the construction of a mill, which will be taken up next year. An arrastra was used on the property for a time, but is not in commission now.

**The Rowens and Ruby claims,** owned by Messrs. Leland Taylor and Grunning, are opened by a tunnel of 150 feet length, which defines a small vein. John Hawkinton and P. H. Kiyilo own the Red Cloud and Blue bird claims adjacent to the Ruby, on which they are doing steady work. A tunnel of 110 feet was driven to open the main vein at depth, and where the fissure is cut there is four feet of oxidized rock and 10 feet of a bluish quartz. Two upper tunnels have been driven on the vein, showing a large body of oxidized ore.

**The Brownville-Calapooia Mining and Milling company** owns a group of five claims, known as the Poorman, adjoining on which 400 feet of development shows a vein of three to 25 feet width. This is an extension of the vein opened by Hawkinton & Kiyilo. The Sunset, near the Lucky Boy, is owned by Messrs. Dodge and Runyon of Portland. In the surface development done a grade of ore was found that warranted milling, and a considerable quantity has been handled thus.

**Dr. J. H. Koser** has a group of six or seven claims on the Calapooia slope, adjacent to the Great Northern, on which he is prosecuting development. A 35-foot shaft has been sunk on George Fisher's claim, from which a mill race is being taken.

**Large Veins at Surface.** Otto Olson, formerly of Nebraska, is developing the Cuba group, near the Treasure. In this property a large vein has been opened, and the management has been prosecuting steady work, with the hope of commencing milling next year.

A. E. Woods and C. E. Diamond have three claims below the Lucky Boy, on which they have just completed a two-stamp mill. Water power is used to run the plant. A seven-foot vein is opened in about 500 feet of work. On the south of the Lucky Boy M. H. McKelvey has a group on which the surface work has opened a large fissure. Dr. C. F. Cardinal, Italian vice-consul in Portland, owns the Doctor group, on which he has driven a tunnel between 200 and 300 feet. The Sun claim, ad-

joining, is owned by Washburn brothers, and is opened by 400 feet of tunnel. **J. E. McCauley,** on the Calapooia side of the divide from the Treasure, has a claim and a fraction showing a vein about 40 feet wide, which is pronounced one of the best young properties of Blue River. He has a 50-foot shaft on the main vein and two tunnels 250 and 400 feet long, respectively, which open a large body of oxidized ore.

### THE RUSSIAN ARMY'S TEMPT.

From the New York Sun. A young man who was formerly a resident of Newark and is now engaged in going about the world taking cinematograph pictures, returned to Paris recently after a long stay with the Russian forces in Manchuria. He relates some of his experiences in a letter to a friend in Newark. He says the Russian soldier drinks "altogether too much vodka."

"You are right," he writes; "I have seen sights which will never fade from my memory, but do not tempt me, because I have bought my experience dearly. I fear I shall regret it as long as I live, for I have returned a wreck as far as health is concerned, having got up with privation and worry among a crowd worse than savages. Unfortunately I cannot make public all my experiences in the far east, nor tell all I know of how the Russians fare, because we are doing a big business with Russia and should I offend them I could not sell my goods there."

"I am not a temperance man myself, but a fine sermon could be preached by one using the Russians as an example of what drink will do. As a matter of fact, as far as the Russian army is concerned, it seems more like a 'boozing' expedition than a war. From morning to night you see them at it, drinking infernal vodka or alcohol, out of salad bowls, teacups and all manner of receptacles."

"I have been as far as Newchwang, which the Russians at that time thought would never fall into the hands of the Japs. They had two divisions placed at this point, but the soldiers were so busy with the alcohol that they found no time to get out what the Japs were doing, until one day they awoke, too late, as you know from the newspaper accounts of Balak lake."

"Travel on Balak lake for five days in pursuit of pictures, during a temperature varying from 25 to 45 degrees below zero, is not warm work. Still less did I enjoy my stay in prison as a suspicious individual. "Being in the drug business it may interest you to hear that I have seen five sacks which were supposed to contain quinine opened and found to contain nothing more valuable than common salt. These arrived at the Red Cross hospital at Harbin. Evidently some one had pocketed the difference in price."

### BOA CONSTRUCTORS AND ARTIST.

From the Windsor Magazine. The Hon. John Collier had an exciting experience while painting Lillith. His Lillith wears a snake in very convenient coils about her. A famous animal dealer of Liverpool, out of regard to the painter's uncle, a county court judge, offered to lend him anything from his stock that he might want in the making of his picture. The manager visited and a large boa constrictor was chosen.

Mr. Collier had hired a little studio in Liverpool, and thither came the new and strange "artist." The boa constrictor coiled about his keeper, who had him in complete control by holding him by the neck. It was a cold day, and the boa was so torpid that the keeper thought it quite prudent to direct him east of the snake and to go to lunch, leaving the living coil 10 feet long upon the floor. The artist remained; he poked the fire, and the heat came out in waves. The boa constrictor, made

## IT WAS LOTS BIGGER THAN THE ONE IN THE PICTURE



W. E. TRAVIS TELLS FRED SMITH A FISH STORY.

As devotees of the only Isak Walton, no fishermen in Christendom can compete with W. E. Travis of this city and Frederick Smith of Washington, D. C. In both hooking the wary slobber and dispartiating upon their conquests afterwards, Mr. Smith holds the nation's capital and is recognized as a veracious fisherman. Mr. Travis has more than

matriculated in the same line. On the occasion of Mr. Smith's visit to this city last week, a flying trip to Rogus river was planned, and the outcome was most successful. After catching more than their automobile would carry, both men sat down to discuss their accomplishment. A friend happened to have a camera. Smith was just explain-

ing the difficulty that he experienced in landing a nine-inch trout, when Travis undertook to describe the size of a famous trout catch he once made, that made Smith's look rather minuscule. After Travis' speech, Smith says he had nothing more to say. The proof of this story is the accompanying photograph.

as he insists on his help—who, by the way, are all Scotch-going to church every Sunday. This belief of the Carnegie servants gave a newspaper man a great deal of work and led to his being rebuked by Mr. Carl Schurz, a neighbor of Mr. Carnegie, recently. The library giver had been reported as saying that he had ceased to pray 20 years ago, and the scribe was sent to ascertain Mr. Carnegie's religious proclivities if possible. Mr. Carnegie himself was away.

"How do you know he goes to church?" said the man who answered the reporter's ring. "He's a brow religious man, he is, and will have his own around him who isn't a good Christian."

"Ten't that once for us? Who's doot it when he thinks he muske of religion that he has religious muske before breakfast every day?"

When Mr. Schurz was asked if he ever saw Mr. Carnegie going to church, he looked the reporter over sharply for a moment and said:

**WHAT DID NOT RECEIVE HIM.** From the Youth's Companion. An eminent naturalist who holds—and fills, as well—a chair in a university announced to the members of his class one morning that he had something of unusual interest to show them. "I have here, gentlemen," he said, "some hair from the skin of a young student quietly swept the being in a dark closet, and we will proceed to study their peculiarities." Unfolding the small piece of paper that contained them, he spread the hair out on a sheet of white cardboard and turned to get his microscope, which was on a desk behind him. "While his back was turned a passing student quietly swept the being into his hand and now you see others very closely resembling it."

### MR. CARNEGIE'S RELIGION.

It is a fact not generally known that Andrew Carnegie has the organ played every evening in his Fifth avenue mansion when he is in town. "This practice of the ironmaster has given his servants the impression that their master is a church-going Christian, more especially