

A WESTERN WORLD'S FAIR

PORTLAND, Jan. 28.—Work on the grounds and buildings of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, which will be held at Portland, Oregon, this summer, opening June 1 and closing October 15, is progressing rapidly. Eight buildings have been completed and the installation of exhibits begun, while the remaining structures are nearing the stage where the finishing touches will be applied. The mild Oregon winter has permitted the work to progress without interruption and when the President presses the button opening day everything will be ready and waiting—something unusual in expositions.

Not only are the buildings far advanced but the landscape picture also. The grass is green and roses bloom in the open air all the year around in Portland. Thousands of rose bushes have been set out on the lawns and terraces and these, kept fresh by the winter rains—Oregon knows no frost bites nor sunstrokes—are awaiting the spring sunshine to bring forth a riot of color.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition, although not so large as other expositions, will be a world's fair in every sense, reflecting the progress of all participating nations, and particularly of Western America. It will be unique in its predecessors in that it will combine with its broad scope the idea of compactness without crowding in the laying out of the grounds and the housing of the exhibits. There will be no dreariness of architecture to tire the eye, no miles of aisles to weary the limbs. All will be perfection, or at least the nearest approach thereto ever achieved by an exposition.

The Centennial, which the first international exposition ever held under the patronage of the United States government west of the Rocky mountains, will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon Country by an expedition commanded by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, and planned by President Jefferson. The sentiment which inspires the people of the Pacific Northwest in the preparation of this exposition is one in which every American must share. The result of this expedition, the acquisition of the great Oregon Country by right of discovery, extended our frontier to the Pacific ocean, adding vast and rich territory to our domain. It was one of the direct causes of the acquisition of California and the subsequent acquisitions of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines are related to it.

The beauty of the exposition site and the superb view to be had from it, coupled with the artistic grace of the buildings in the style of the Spanish Renaissance, will be an agreeable surprise to all visitors. Nestling at the base of the foothills of the Cascade range, on the gentle slopes and terraces overlooking Guild's lake and the Willamette river, with an unobstructed view of sixty-five miles which embraces the snow-capped peaks of Mt. Hood and Mt. St. Helens, the site presents a picture entirely original in exposition building.

Of the gross area of the site 180

acres are on the mainland and sixty acres form a peninsula extending out into Guild's lake, a fresh water body 220 acres in extent and the largest mere ever enclosed within an exposition fence, which is separated from the Willamette river by a narrow strip of land. The exposition grounds are made up of hill and dale, and in one portion a natural park of trees and shrubs affords an opportunity for landscape work of a most attractive character. In the arrangement of the buildings thorough consideration has been given to the convenience of visitors and the attainment of a rich and beautiful architectural effect. The main group of exhibit palaces, consisting of eight structures occupies the ground bordering on the lake, and forms nearly a straight line with their short sides facing the water. Around these structures on the outer edge cluster the state, territorial and other minor pavilions. The administration building in which the executive offices of the fair are located, stands at one end of the ornate colonnade entrance, the main gateway to the grounds.

On the peninsula in the center of Guild's lake is located the United States government display. Here an imposing government building with two towers each 260 feet high, is in course of construction. Besides the main building there are several minor structures, among them being the forestry, fisheries and irrigation pavilions and the life saving station.

All the main exposition structures are in the style of the Spanish Renaissance except the forestry building, which is a true American type being constructed of huge logs in their virgin state, thus exemplifying in its composition the timber resources of the Columbia river region. The structure is 200 feet in length by 102 feet in width and its extreme height is seventy feet. In its construction two miles of five and six foot fir logs, eight miles of poles and tons of shakes and cedar shingles were used.

The central features of the exposition are Columbia Court and Lakeview Terrace. These two spots have been made the object of elaborate embellishment. The former is situated between the agricultural and European exhibits buildings and consists of two wide avenues, between which are spacious sunken gardens. Lakeview Terrace is located on the sloping ground leading down to the lake and here is the Grand Stairway, flanked on either side with beds and beautiful lawns.

The "Trail," which is the gayly boulevard of the Centennial, corresponds to the Pike at St. Louis and the midway of other expositions, has an entirely original environment for this feature of a world's fair. It is situated upon an ornate bridge which spans the lake and connects the mainland with the peninsula. With the unrivaled water facilities thus offered much attention will be directed to concessions for aquatic features.

The railroads have made exceptionally low rates to Portland for the Western World's Fair and many people in the East and Middle West are expected to take advantage of them to see the great Pacific Northwest.

GOOD PROSPECTS

GENERAL BUSINESS OUTLOOK
WAS NEVER BETTER IN THE
HISTORY OF SALEM.

Merchants Predict Splendid Trade for
Present Year—More Land Is Being
Opened and Put Under Cultivation—
Financial and Other Conditions Good

The opening of spring promises more to the business men and the financial interests of Salem than appears on the surface to those who are not intimately acquainted with the existing conditions. One of the greatest sources of activity will be the natural result of the opening and cultivation of additional thousands of acres of rich and highly productive land, which heretofore has been lying idle. Each year witnesses the rapid development of the country tributary to Salem. But this year will be a record breaker, as those who have investigated and compiled a rough estimate assert that more land will be opened up around Salem than ever before in the history of this section of Oregon.

They also predict that next year will exceed this year as to the cultivation of new land. Thousands and thousands of people who attend the Lewis and Clark Exposition will also visit Salem and other parts of the state. They desire to see and examine into the great opportunities they have heard so much about. As the country surrounding Salem has not been exaggerated in the least they will not be disappointed and no doubt numbers of the visitors will settle down here without first returning to their native residences.

These homeseekers will buy up land and proceed to prepare it for the following year's crops. They will have to build homes on their farms and make improvements, all of which creates new business for Salem. With the opening of spring will come the advance guard of the vast army of visitors who will take in Oregon. Salem will get her share and as many of these prospective settlers will spend several weeks in thoroughly investigating the country and its resources, it means an increased business for Salem merchants at the start.

Salem has been experiencing a slow but nevertheless gradual growth for years, but now every indication points that this city will from now on advance in rapid strides. This growth will not be unnatural, which is the case of too many Western towns. It will simply be natural development. Development that has been delayed owing to the inadequate means of informing and acquainting the people of the overcrowded Eastern districts of what this country really consists. Salem and the immediate vicinity has something back of it; a country unsurpassed in this broad region for the fertility of its soil and the opportunities afforded for every branch of diversified farming.

The opening of lands for farming purposes means more business for Salem. More business means calls for more business houses and establishments. All this will result in an increased population. Property values will go up and Salem will march city wards in a manner that will greatly surprise the few pessimists who have scoffed at the existing opportunities.

This is the opinion of a number of Salem business men who for years have closely studied and watched the progress of the town. They know exactly what this city and section of the Willamette valley is capable of. They know that this town has yet far to go before it will have reached the height of its development. The natural increase of population would alone in years to come succeed in bringing these things to pass. But that is not what the people want. They desire to see the country developed in their lifetime and to enjoy the fruits of their labor. More people is all this section needs, and with the Lewis and Clark Exposition will come an influx of homeseekers who are willing to locate.

To improve Willamette. Salem is not being neglected by the Legislative Assembly either. Several resolutions have been presented before the House to memorialize Congress to appropriate large sums of money to be used in the dredging and general improvement of the Willamette river. The greater part of this work, if done, will be undertaken between Salem and Eugene, so as to render steamboat navigation possible at all times of the year. An appropriation of \$50,000 or \$60,000 by Congress for this purpose is due this vicinity and is bound to come sooner or later. The best of it is that the prospects for early action on the part of the United States Government are very encouraging and no doubt will materialize at the present session of the national body.

The benefits derived by Salem from river connections with Corvallis, Eugene and the upper country will be substantial, as it will create in this city a distributing point and wholesale center second only to the position occupied by Portland. The river traffic amounts to considerable and as Salem would be situated midway on a river steamboat line between Portland and Eugene, it can be readily seen that a large amount of business will swing this way from both directions. Trade that now goes to Portland by rail will stop at Salem, owing to the line of river boats.

Salem Will Forge Ahead. F. A. Wiggins, one of the prominent business men of Salem, when interviewed by a Statesman reporter relative to the prospects of this city, said: "I look for Salem to forge ahead more rapidly the next nine or ten months than any time in years. More land is being cleared and put under cultivation in preparation for the opening of spring than ever before in my recollection. I know this to be so, as we have sold an unusual large number of grubbing machines in the last few months. The farmers predict a record breaking wheat crop and say more fall wheat is in acreage than for years. The Lewis and Clark Exposition is the greatest thing that has ever happened to Oregon, in my opinion. Thousands of people have turned their eyes in this direction and will undoubtedly visit this section when they attend the

MORE COMMENT

"SPARKS" PICKED UP IN THE
"NOOKS" AND "CORNERS"
OF CAPITOL BUILDING.

Solons Feel Honored When Made "Subjects" by Cartoonists—Speaker Mills an ex-Farmer—Smith, of Josephine, Most Interesting Talker in House.

The House invariably convenes fifteen or twenty minutes after the time set at the adjournment of the preceding session. The Senate, however, rarely fails to be called to order exactly on time. Speaker Mills' intentions are all right, as he usually appears at the entrance of the House of Representatives on time.

The delay comes in when he starts for the Speaker's chair. One after another of the members stop aim to whisper something of a confidential nature in his ear, and by the time he reaches his destination he finds he is as late as ever. So customary has become this delay that members never arrive until fifteen or twenty minutes after the time set for convening.

As a general rule when one of the cartoonists of the newspapers search out the members of the Representative body to proceed to take a sketch of him, the subject considers himself highly honored. He will sit in his chair like a marble pillar, so as to give the artist every opportunity to secure a favorable likeness. Of course, they try not to see the sketcher and sometimes when there is no way out of it, pretend to object and appear annoyed. Whenever the cartoonists "call their bluff" and move away the unfortunate member is greatly disappointed and is more careful the next time.

One of the cartoonists ran up against the genuine article one day this week when he attempted to sketch Mr. Kuey, the Representative who recently introduced a bill to prohibit the lassoing of fish. The sketcher propped himself in front of Mr. Kuey and proceeded to try to do his subject justice.

He has soon discovered by the elderly member from Sherman county, who was greatly disconcerted and unlike his colleagues, was sincere in his actions. Kuey shifted from one position to another, but was closely followed by the eagle-eyed cartoonist, who was determined to have his picture. Kuey then moved his chair behind one of the large pillars near by, but the cartoonist also changed his position, drawing all the time. At last the Representative could stand it no longer, and muttering imprecations beneath his breath got up and left the chamber. He did not return until the cartoonist had gone. The contest between the two afforded no end of amusement to the Representatives who were seated near by.

Thursday morning Mr. Bailey took the floor to ask for leave of absence of one of the members. He said: "I ask for leave of indefinite absence for Mr. McLeod, who has been obliged to go to the penitentiary." This remark brought a laugh from all over the House. Mr. McLeod is one of the committee appointed to investigate the penal institutions.

Least week when the question of raising the fee for marriage licenses from \$3 to \$5 was being debated upon, Cornett took the floor in vigorous protest. Part of his speech is as follows:

"Mr. Chairman: This may seem a trivial matter to many who have never known what it was to be without abundance of money, but others look upon it in a different light. I met and saw a fair example, but it is the best I can offer at this moment. If the license fee had been \$5 when I was married a number of years ago, I might have been a single man all my life. As it was, I had to strain all my resources to raise the \$3." The bill was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Three of the officers in the House are old newspaper men. W. Lair Thompson, chief clerk, and Pat McArthur, who works as a reporter on the Portland Oregonian. As is well known, James A. Finch, calendar clerk, until recently has been engaged in active newspaper work in Salem.

Many persons will be surprised to learn that Speaker A. L. Mills, of the House of Representatives, used to be a farmer. After Mr. Mills graduated from Harvard he came West and farmed in Yamhill county from 1882 to 1885 in company with State Senator W. A. Howe.

Out of sixty members in the House of Representatives, only a bare handful of them ever take the floor and discuss the propositions and measures that have been submitted for their consideration. Smith of Josephine is the most interesting talker in the House and resembles very much the old-fashioned spell binder in character of the speech and his mannerisms. Linthicum, of Multnomah, comes next to Smith, although he is far behind the representative from Josephine in elocutionary powers. Linthicum makes a rattling good talk when he gets warmed up on his subject, which is very seldom. Streamlined does not appear evidently to the easy-going and self-satisfied lawyer from Multnomah.

Bailey, of Multnomah, takes up a good deal of time on the floor. A bill couldn't pass unless he had a few words to say about it. Mayor is heard from quite frequently, as he is continually being called upon to explain numerous fish bills that he has introduced. Taylor is a fairly good talker, and he says little, in short, but exceedingly plain and comprehensible talks. Kay, of Marion as a rule makes it a point to get in his little say when there is an excuse.

McLeod is one of the best talkers in the House. Whenever he takes the floor to expound his principles and suggestions there is immediately a laying aside of newspapers and books, as his speeches never become tiresome. McLeod has a genuine Irish brogue attested to his voice that would attract attention wherever heard, even in the House of Lords or in Congress. His speeches are short but nevertheless effective and are usually full of good sound reasoning. Edwards, of Lane, one of the oldest members of the House is an excellent little man who never fails to make himself heard. When he opposes a bill he goes in against it with all his

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might, his peculiar aggressiveness is the subject of comment. Hardly a day passes that he doesn't denounce or uphold some bill with apparently never diminishing sincerity.

Those who have been wondering what kind of a talk Speaker Mills could put up were put at rest Thursday when he took the floor to protest against the Smith measure, which was up for passage or settlement. He proved to be an excellent speaker, the only regret being that he cut his talk so short. He speaks with a decisiveness that is far reaching in its effect and is very liable to accomplish his purpose. This is the first regular debate Speaker Mills has participated in and it will probably be the last one, as he is of an unassuming nature. Quiet though he is, he has the knack of generally getting what he goes after.

IS WANTED IN OREGON.

Prominent Lawyer of Mexico City Is Arrested for Presenting a Forged Check.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Philip McIntyre, a prominent lawyer of Mexico City, was arrested today upon the arrival of the steamer Monterey from Vera Cruz, charged with presenting a forged draft for \$500 on a Mexican bank. McIntyre asserts he did not know the draft was forged. The detectives assert McIntyre is wanted for similar crimes in Butte and Kallispell, Montana; Everett, Washington, and Ashland and Roseburg, Oregon.

SEVERE WEATHER IN ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 28.—The cold is severe. Mount Vesuvius is covered with snow. Palermo, Sicily, is visited by the first snow for twenty years.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

There is more coal written on the bills than is put in the bins. Some men are mean enough to want to deprive women of the joy of their sorrows.

It's queer that men object to swearing off drinking when there is so much fun swearing on again.

Every man has a pretty good opinion of himself till he gets in public office and reads what a scoundrel he is.

A girl has no end of self-control, when a man proposes, to be able to pretend she doesn't understand him when she really wants to yell with triumph. —New York Press.

NOT FROM BOSTON.

At an evening reception recently two men were much interested in one of the young women present. One of them remarked:

"I guess she's from Boston."

"Oh, no, indeed, replied the other. 'Didn't she ask you if you hadn't resided in that city at one time?'"

"No," she said; "I've never lived in Boston once." —Chicago Journal.

COURTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

As tenuous this busy world we go We all should bear in mind. To gain success down here below, Some motives are designed.

"It's the little things that tell," Is far truer than all others; But if you don't believe it—well, Just ask her little brothers. —Sunset Magazine.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

It is a heavy strain on a woman not to go shopping.

Looking down on people generally is nothing but looking up on yourself.

It is so expensive being married a man could pay a bachelor tax of all his income and be better off.

A woman gets very suspicious of her husband when he goes a long time without doing anything that looks suspicious.

When a girl acts as if she were tired to the end of a comet and tries to look as if she were only buttoning her glove, most likely she is just becoming engaged. —New York Press.

FAVORED EXPANSION.

Senator Spooner sits just across the aisle from Senator Berry, of Arkansas, whom he delights to bother, politically. Yesterday, with some flourish, Mr. Berry offered an amendment to the statehood bill, permitting the annexation of West Port Smith, in Indian Territory, to Arkansas.

"That," interposed Mr. Spooner, "is an instance where the Senator from Arkansas favors expansion."

Mr. Berry had to admit that such was the case.

DID NOT CATCH HAPPINESS.

"I thought we were guaranteed a right to the pursuit of happiness?"

"Well?"

"Well, I pursued happiness into a saloon last night."

"Did you catch it?"

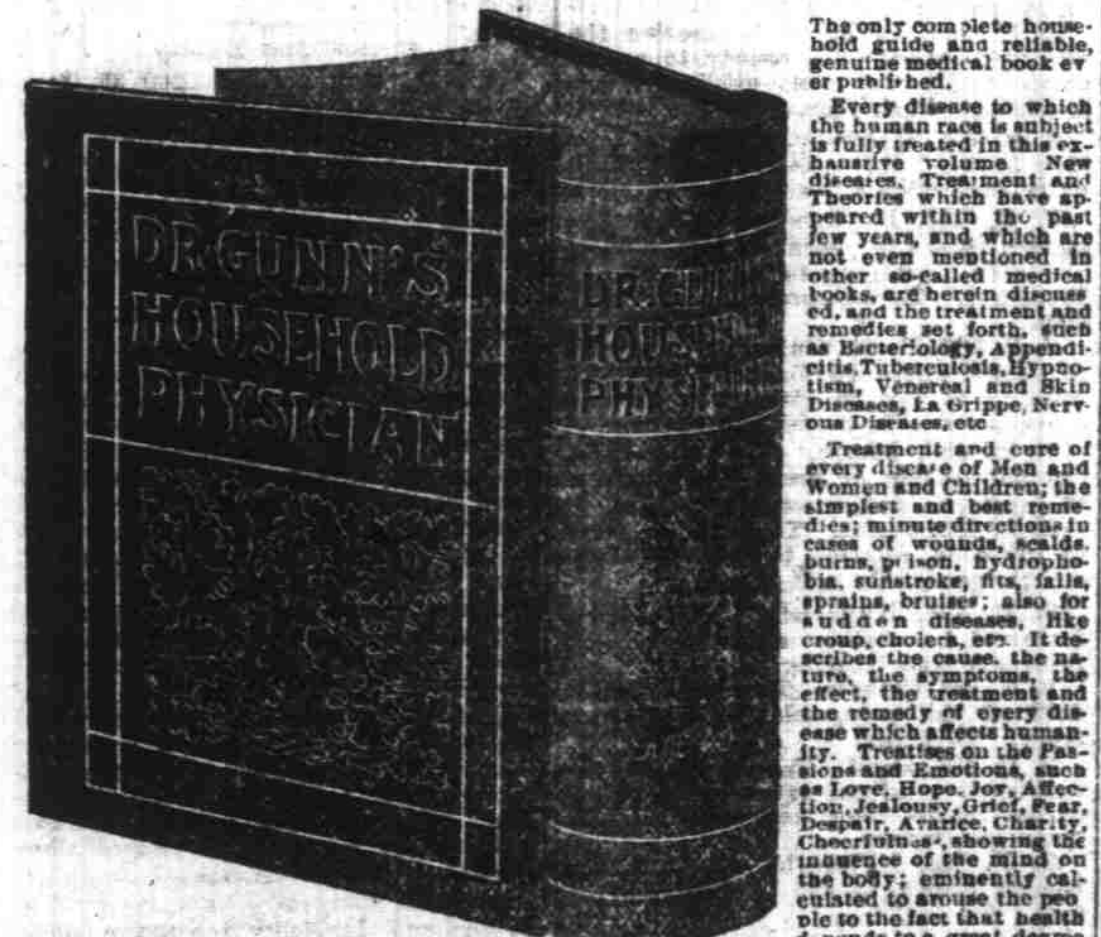
"I did when I got home." —Houston Post.

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