

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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SEVENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

No. 309

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE providing for the participation of the State of Maine, in the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, with statement of facts.

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the use of the State of Maine Lewis and Clark and Jamestown Exposition Commission, in producing a Maine State Building and Exhibit at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition. This appropriation to be paid by the State Treasurer upon warrants signed by the President of the State Exposition Commission and approved by the Governor and Council. Section two of the Act creating the Commission is hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The Legislature at its last session unanimously passed an Act providing for the representation of the State of Maine at the Lewis and Clark and Jamestown Expositions without State appropriation.

Said Act provided for a Commission which was duly appointed by the Governor, and in the pursuance of its duties caused to be erected upon the grounds of the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, as the Maine State Building, a reproduction of the birthplace of the poet Longfellow, as provided in the Act, and successfully maintained the same until the close of such Exposition, during which period a larger number of visitors registered than at any other State Building upon the Exposition grounds.

It is believed that the State of Maine may profit more than any other state in the Union from a suitable participation in commemorates the 300th anniversary of the first permanent the approaching Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, which English settlement on this continent, a celebration in which nearly every state and nation will participate, and are making public appropriations ranging from \$10,000 to \$1,500,000.

This Ter-Centennial is the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of America's greatest and most beloved poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, a native of Maine, whose home at Portland, which is regarded by many as the most historic house in the State, it is proposed to reproduce as the Maine State Building at the Jamestown Exposition.

This Exposition is to be a great and truly international celebration in which the armies and navies of the world will participate. It will be unique among expositions in that it will be the most historic and educational celebration ever planned. It is estimated that the attendance will be not less than ten million.

NEW DRAFT.

SEVENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE in favor of the State of Maine Lewis and Clark and Jamestown Exposition Commission, for participation of the State in the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition.

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby 2 appropriated for the use of the State of Maine Lewis and 3 Clark and Jamestown Exposition Commission, in produc- 4 ing a Maine State Building and Exhibit at the Jamestown 5 Ter-Centennial Exposition of 1907. An additional five 6 hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the use of the 7 said Exposition Commission for and in addition to each 8 five hundred dollars which may be raised by private sub- 9 scription and paid into the State Treasury for the Com- 10 mission, the total sum appropriated and to be paid by the 11 State not to exceed ten thousand dollars. The sums herein 12 appropriated, and all sums paid into the State Treasury by 13 private subscription for the said Commission, shall be

14 paid by the State Treasurer to the Treasurer of the State
15 of Maine Lewis and Clark and Jamestown Exposition
16 Commission, and section two of the Act creating the
17 Commission is hereby repealed.

MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, to which was referred Resolve providing for the participation of the State of Maine in the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to Report that the same ought not to pass.

SIMPSON,
EATON.
MERRIMAN.
NEWCOMB.
STUBBS.
JOY.

MINORITY REPORT.

A minority of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, to which was referred Resolve providing for the participation of the State of Maine in the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to Report the same in a new draft, under title of "Resolve in favor of the State of Maine Lewis and Clark and Jamestown Exposition Commission, for participation of the State in the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition," and that it ought to pass.

JOHN CLARK SCATES.
F. S. JORDAN.
N. B. WALKER.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The legislature at its last session unanimously passed an Act to provide for the representation of the State of Maine at the Lewis and Clark and Jamestown Expositions, and the reproduction of the birthplace or home of the poet Longfellow as the Maine State Building.

Said Act provided for a Commission which was duly appointed by the Governor, and in the pursuance of its duties caused to be erected upon the grounds of the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, as the Maine State Building, a reproduction of the Longfellow Birthplace, and successfully maintained the same until the close of such exposition, during which period a larger number of visitors registered in it than at any other State Building upon the exposition grounds.

It is believed that the State of Maine may profit more than any other State in the Union from a suitable participation in the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, which commemorates the three hundredth anniversary of the first permanent English settlement on this continent, a celebration to which every State and Nation has been invited by the President of the United States, most of which have accepted and made public appropriations for participation ranging from \$10,000 to \$1,500,000.

This Ter-Centennial, by a happy coincidence is the Centennial Anniversary of America's greatest and most beloved poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who was born at Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807.

JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

On May 13, 1607, three boats anchored off a peninsula which jutted into Powhatan's River, and there set up a stockaded place of defence, which they called James Fort. One hundred and five settlers were left by the ships, among these was John Smith, a wonderful genius and adventurer, a man destined to carry the infant colony through perilous trials.

Smith and his men and those who followed them made out of the fort a town which they called James City; and from James City, grew Virginia, and from Virginia, these United States.

The Exposition will celebrate in 1907 the 300th anniversary of the Nation's beginning.

It will be located on the shores overlooking the beautiful waters of Hampton Roads, Virginia, around which cluster the populous and thriving cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News.

The site is one of unsurpassed natural beauty, the landscape treatment of which promises the most picturesque effect ever attained at any exposition held in America.

The following table shows the population within a radius of 315 miles, or 12 hours' ride of Exposition points:

Portland, 1,250,000; St. Louis, 14,250,000; Buffalo, 17,500,000; Hampton Roads, Va., 21,000,000.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition territory includes Chicago, while New York lies within the 315 mile radius both of the Pan American and Jamestown Expositions.

The following table shows the transportation facilities of the same group of expositions:

	Rail	Water
Portland,	3 Trunk Lines, 2 Short Lines	3 River Lines
St. Louis,	16 Trunk Lines 3 Short Lines	5 River Lines
Buffalo,	11 Trunk Lines 2 Short Lines	6 Lake Lines
Hampton Roads	6 Trunk Line 5 Short Lines	3 Atlantic Coast Lines 4 Chesapeake Bay Lines 4 River Lines 2 River and Canal Lines

The following table shows the attendance at the expositions:

Portland, 2,850,000; Buffalo, 9,700,000; St. Louis, 19,000,000.

In the matter of population the Jamestown Exposition is ahead of all the others; in transportation, far ahead of all except St. Louis and equal to that city.

The Jamestown Exposition is to be a great and truly international celebration in which the armies and navies of the world will participate. It will be unique among expositions proper, because it will be the most historic and educational celebration ever planned and carried into effect.

The attendance at the Jamestown Exposition should be not less than 10,000,000 and may far exceed this number.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

The decision of the National Congress that there should be exhibited at the Jamestown Exposition by the Government of the United States exhibits from the Smithsonian Institute, the National Museum, the Library of Congress, and the War and Navy Departments, from the Life Saving Service, the Revenue Cutter Service, the Army and Navy, the Lighthouse Service, the Bureau of Fisheries, etc., and the appropriation of specific sums for the carrying out of the Act of Congress was assurance that in 1907 there would be Federal exhibits at the Ter-Centennial sufficient to constitute in themselves a World's Fair.

GRAND NAVAL AND MILITARY CELEBRATION.

Already, by a previous Act of Congress and presidential proclamation, provision had been made for the greatest international naval and military celebration that the world has ever witnessed. The great nations had already accepted the invitation extended by Mr. Roosevelt, and had

promised their co-operation in making a success of the Nation's three hundredth birthday; and perhaps this martial pageantry afloat and afield, by reason of its wondrous spectacular interest, will be the most attractive feature of the great fair.

GREAT GATHERING OF WARSHIPS.

A gathering of foreign and domestic warships was seen in Hampton Roads in 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of Columbus' discovery; a fine fleet of our own navy paraded Hudson River after the battle of Santiago; but never in the history of this or any country has there been such a concourse of fighting vessels as will be assembled in the Roads next year.

MANY FOREIGN SOLDIERS.

The United States has never hitherto permitted armed companies of foreign soldiery to visit this country; consequently for the first time Americans will see an international encampment; and the size of this one may be imagined when we realize that almost every foreign country will send one of its crack regiments and the United States Government will be represented by a division, while the different States of the Union will each send its quota of militiamen.

HANDSOME COLONIAL BUILDINGS.

These naval and military features have been discussed so frequently that they are well known to most of us. It is, however, with the Government exhibits generally that people who have not been exposition visitors are very little acquainted, and these possess an interest, less spectacular perhaps than the army and navy pageantry, but utile in the highest degree. The executive branches of the Government will have their exhibits in a handsome building and in smaller structures for specific purposes. These buildings will be erected after the Colonial style of architecture, from plans prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and will cost Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

STATE DEPARTMENT'S EXHIBIT.

The Department of State will exhibit fac-similes of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution, together with portraits of the signers of these famous documents, each accompanied by an autograph signature, drawings and figures of the various buildings occupied by the State Department at Washington, the Executive Mansion and the Capitol Buildings; maps showing the territorial expansion of the United States in detail, and charts explanatory of the different movements that have resulted in the acquisition of territory; a copy of President Monroe's famous message embodying the Monroe Doctrine, the swords of the great Commander-Presidents—Washington, Jackson, Taylor, Harrison and Grant; the Great Seal of the United States, and a host of other interesting Government relics.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT'S EXHIBIT.

The Treasury Department will maintain a small Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which will illustrate the method of plate work used in the Bureau, and will show samples of the Government paper currency. This Bureau has a complete set of splendid portraits of the Presidents of the United States, and of the Secretaries of the Treasury, together with a great collection of vignettes which have been used on various notes. The Department will also operate a small mint, showing the process of coining money, a process involving various delicate operations. On account of the value of the material used special care is taken to obtain accurate results, both as to weight and fineness. The Treasury Department also operates a Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and the Life Saving Service, both of which will have splendid exemplifications at the Exposition. A distinguished officer of the Public Health Service will be detailed as Health Officer of the Exposition. He will have aids, and will supervise an exhibit illustrating the functions of this important branch of the public service.

LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

The Life Saving Service will operate a station completely equipped, and situated on the borders of Hampton Roads, from which station the "Savers" will give live exhibits from time to time in rescuing men from "wrecks" out in the waters. The station will be an exact duplicate of one that is regularly operated on the coast, showing the living quarters of the crew, their sleeping rooms, mess room and kitchen, and the quarters occupied by the boats.

WAR AND NAVY EXHIBITS.

The exhibits of the War and Navy Departments will be extremely comprehensive. The naval and military celebration, planned by the Government, conducted exclusively under the direction of the Government Board, makes it not only logical but inevitable that the co-ordinate Army and Navy display should be more comprehensive than is usual at expositions.

MANY MODELS AND FLAGS.

The Quartermaster's Department may not make as large a display of lay figures showing men in various uniforms as has been made elsewhere, for the Government will maintain a division of the army permanently at the Exposition, but this department will show its wonderful collection of models and flags, its plates, illustrating the uniforms of the Army from the Continental days to the Twentieth Century, and its various evolutions and developments in the transportation line. Among these last will be exhibited pack mules, Alaskan dog sleds and Philippine caraboas.

MODEL FORTIFICATIONS.

From the Corps of Engineers we will have models of fortifications and harbor defenses and types of batteries and embankments. The exhibit of the Ordnance Department will be a complete exposition of fire-arms and specimens of powders. The first of these will run the gamut from the twenty-four hundred pound cast iron projectiles to the small rifle cartridge used by the infantrymen.

DEADLY MACHINE GUNS.

The various styles of machine guns will be shown, and the rapid-fire Gatling and Vickers-Maxim. Cartridge making machines will be shown in operation. Automatic pistols and revolvers, magazine rifles and the countless portable fire-arms used by the army will all be shown. Armor plate as it comes from the factory, and perforated plates will be displayed side by side, and sample cases of the high power powder which enables the bullets to pierce chilled steel.

SIGNAL CORPS EXHIBIT.

The Signal Service Corps will make an exhibit which will illustrate the scientific evolution of a military adjunct old as history. The earliest records of civilized warfare contain accounts of signalling by day or night, smoke or huge flags, for the former period and fires for the latter.

Lanterns are still used, and signal flags where direct vision is possible, but the wonderful "Telautograph" instruments, the wireless message transmitters, the "Heliograph" devices and field telephones are developments which are surprising even to those of us accustomed to Twentieth Century marvels. These will be exhibited at the Jamestown Exposition, together with topographical models of various parts of the United States, of the Philippine Islands, of Cuba, Porto Rico and Alaska.

MODELS OF WARSHIPS.

The Navy Department will maintain a museum quite complementary to the fleets in the harbor. The Department will show models of all the chief types of vessels in the United States Navy, including battleships, armored and protected cruisers, single and double turreted monitors, gunboats, torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines, and the old wooden ships of the line. These models are exact reproductions of the vessels they represent, accurately proportioned and fit for expert examination. The group, illustrating as it does the various periods of boat construction and the vast developments of each period, is in picture a history of the growth of the United States Navy.

DRY-DOCK EXHIBIT.

A model dry-dock will also be exhibited, and in this a miniature war vessel will be docked and undocked each day. Though the great dry-docks of the Newport News Shipyard and the Norfolk Navy Yard are within easy distance of the Exposition grounds, and are therefore accessible to all the visitors, dry-docking operations are more or less infrequent, and the Government model will give an exact idea of the process, the only difference being one of size, and a visit to either of the establishments mentioned will fill in this detail.

Another interesting model to be shown will be that of the great floating dry-dock, the "Dewey," which has recently half circumnavigated the globe, and was several times reported lost. This enormous steel structure, built in the United States, was lately taken across the Atlantic Ocean, through the Mediterranean Sea and Suez Canal, through the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, through the Straits of Ceylon to the Pacific, and over the Pacific to the Philippines.

SHIPS TO BE DOCKED.

The operations incident to the placing of a vessel in a floating dry-dock are performed for the enlightenment of visitors. These only differ from the usual dry-docking operations in that the floating structure has first to be sunk to the requisite depth before a ship can be placed within it in position, and the subsequent raising of the dock until the encased ship is above the water level. The reversal of this process, or undocking of the ship is also illustrated and is extremely interesting.

NAVY'S BIG GUNS.

The Naval Ordnance exhibit is in a certain way more interesting than the similar branch of the military display, the impressiveness of great size being here a component. The Naval Museum will contain not only models of the various large guns used on ship-board—the thirteen-inch, twelve-inch, eight-inch and smaller rifles, but will have actually one or more of these big guns in its collection, and a full exhibit of the smaller rifles, the five and three-inch cannon. The six-pounders, the Colt Automatic and the Gatling guns, the dirigible and other torpedoes will be displayed, and the various projectiles, shells and cartridges which are used for the rifles will be illustrated by the finished products and by models of the same in different processes of construction.

MOVING PICTURE SHOWS.

The decorations of the Naval Museum will be pictures of famous **naval scenes**, and each day there will be given a lecture illustrated by moving pictures which show the details of ship life at sea and in harbor.

FEDERAL PRISON EXHIBIT.

The Department of Justice will exhibit at the Exposition a collection of rare and curious documents from the files of the Supreme Court and the subsidiary United States tribunals. Among these will be documents relating to cases of national and international importance. The Department of Justice, under whose jurisdiction the Government's prisoners are, will show what is being done to take care of United States convicts, and the Federal penitentiaries already constructed or in process of construction will be illustrated by models and plans. In this division there will be an interesting section containing pieces of handwork executed by the inmates of penal institutions.

BUSTS OF GREAT JURISTS.

The exhibit of the Department will be in a room or hall decorated here and there with busts of Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court and other distinguished jurists—plaster models moulded from the originals in the United States Supreme Court room in the Capitol at Washington, and there will be etched portraits of all the Attorney-Generals of the United States framed on the walls.

A MODEL POSTOFFICE.

The Postoffice Department will run a model postoffice, in active operation under glass. It will show how mails are collected and distributed. There will be a Registry Department and a Money Order Division. Model cars and wagons, pneumatic tubes, various mail bags and pouches, mail locks, post-marking and cancelling machines, and a collection of mail and letter scales and mail boxes of the United States and foreign countries will be shown.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE RELICS.

One of the most interesting branches of this exhibit is the display of the Dead Letter Office. This section shows the variety of articles that pass through the mail misdirected, and contains paintings, printing, photographs, agricultural implements, kitchen utensils, Indian relics, wearing apparel, jewelry, books, papers and trinkets of every description. To the Dead Letter Office there also comes confiscated matter which is prohibited from passage through the mails. This includes all articles considered dangerous to life or health, such as deadly weapons, explosives of all sorts, poisons, opium and its compounds, and other articles of like character. Notwithstanding the prohibition of these articles by law, it is remarkable how many are seized each year and confiscated.

PATENT OFFICE EXHIBITS.

In its general relation to the material prosperity of the country the Department of the Interior takes high rank. Some divisions of this Department are known to all; others less known are equally important. The inventive genius of the American brings him more or less in touch with the Patent Office, and the nomadic impulse of the dissatisfied citizen makes him acquainted with the General Land Office, while the countless veterans sprinkled over the country bring the Pension Office into prominence, but the Geological Survey, with its multitudinous investigations, is unknown to the large majority, and in fact those acquainted with the work performed by this branch are generally that small class known as "captains of industry," or the amateurs in science who follow every kind of investigation that is likely to help civilization.

The Patent Office will install working models of many interesting inventions.

The Land Office will show maps, water colors, historical documents, and its legal forms.

The Indian Office will show maps, charts, models and samples of the handiwork of Indians who live on reservations.

The Pension Office will display statistical charts, specimens of pension certificates, historical documents and pension rolls.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MINERALS.

The Geological Survey will exhibit a veritable museum of minerals. It will show maps, both plane and topographical. It will have on view charts, instruments, engraved and lithographed plates and publications, and, more than all, it will conduct at the Exposition experiments which will demonstrate the values in mineral deposits now generally neglected.

ILLUSTRATED INDIAN LECTURES.

The Department of the Interior will conduct a series of illustrated lectures. It has a splendid collection of biograph pictures and stereopticon views showing the work of this Department in the various Indian reservations, in the National Parks and in the Reclamation Service, where operations on a number of irrigation projects and drainage basins will be shown.

THE SMITHSONIAN EXHIBIT.

The Smithsonian Institution will make an exhibit which will embrace comprehensively all its departments—ethnological, anthropological, geological and biological. Under the first two divisions of this exhibit the display will consist most largely of exhibits and relics connected with the aboriginal inhabitants of America, the latter principally dealing with ancient civilizations of Mexico and Yucatan.

MINERALS OF MANY KINDS.

The Geologic Division will contain a systematic collection of minerals represented by large specimens and including samples of every mineral section and of each period. There will be a fine exhibit of meteorites, most of them originals and some plaster casts. Comprehended in this division will be representations of some of the largest of the gigantic fossil lizards—the Dinosaur, the Ichthyosaur and the Stegosaur.

GREAT BIRD EXHIBIT.

The Biologic Division will contain a complete skeleton of the Dodo, modeled from the example in the British Museum. It will also contain a complete skeleton of the Great Auk, the last living specimen of which was seen about fifty years ago. There will be a collection of birds' eggs from all parts of the world, and stuffed specimens of brilliantly feathered birds. Explanatory of this bird collection, and supplementary to it, will be plates taken from Audubon's work on "North American Birds." Among these pictures is a splendid one of the Great Auk. There will be in this collection also a group of some of the large game animals of Europe, Asia, Africa and America—chamois, Norway elk, oufflon deer, Manchurian tiger, Axis deer, Sambur stag, lion, rhinoceros, tiger, puma, panther, elk and caribou.

LETTERS OF GREAT MEN.

The Library of Congress will show a model of the new library. It will display old and rare maps of the world, and maps of the present day. It will have autograph letters of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Paul Jones, Winfield Scott, Alexander Hamilton and other distinguished Americans, and manuscripts both political and personal.

BIG MUSIC EXHIBIT.

The Division of Music will contain careful histories of music, works of old and modern composers, books, pamphlets and essays relating to musical notation and a collection of war songs in manuscript or original editions.

In the Division of Printed Books will be photographs of rare books from the Library of Congress and a comprehensive collection of bound volumes and pamphlets dealing with Virginia.

The Copyright Office, the Division of Prints, the Bindery Department and the Catalogue Division will make adequate exhibits.

COLONIAL EXHIBITS.

The District of Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii and Porto Rico will have special representation and collections that will illustrate the peculiarities of these components of the American Republic.

INSTRUCTIVE PLANT EXHIBIT.

The Department of Agriculture will present exhibits and make experiments which will have great value to the scientific agriculturist. The Bureau of Plant Industry will conduct investigations devoted to the cause and cure of diseases to which cultivated crops are liable, and to the best methods of producing certain crops under given conditions. Various seeds, plants, fertilizers, etc., will be tested and experiments made to show the practical results which follow certain scientific methods.

NATURE'S DRUGS AND POISONS.

Exhibits of drugs and medicinal plants will be displayed. The poison-out plant exhibit consists of actual plants growing under glass and water color illustrations of a great number which could not be so displayed. A number of valuable plants which bear a close resemblance to poisonous varieties will be shown in juxtaposition, so that one may not be mistaken for the other.

GREAT GRASS DISPLAY.

There will be an exhibit showing foreign plants which have been successfully introduced into America, and others which are deemed worthy of serious attention by American agriculturists. A very complete exhibit of grasses and forage plants will be shown, and farm demonstration work, including cattle ranges and stock farms, will be illustrated by transparencies. Cereal investigations, studies of fibre plants and the Experiment Station will be conducted in epitome at the Exposition.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS EXHIBITED.

The Bureau of Entomology, which is perhaps exceeded in value by no other branch of the Agricultural Department, will make an extremely valuable display. Notwithstanding the continued investigations and experiments of the Agricultural Bureau it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that insects destroy each year in the United States farm produce equal in value to three times the entire gold and silver production of the country. The Government is continually conducting experiments with the objects of relieving the farmer of these enemies to his prosperity, and in many cases has been very successful. The experiments which relate to the extermination of the boll weevil will be especially interesting to Southern planters. At the Exposition all the principal experiments will be shown.

FISH AND FISHERIES.

The Department of Commerce and Labor will make extended exhibits of its most important branches, the Bureau of Fisheries and the Lighthouse Service. The former of these will be more complete than ever before attempted at any exposition here or abroad. Besides the usual general exhibits and illustrations of fish culture, of scientific research, of

the apparatus, methods and statistics of fisheries, and pictures of fishing scenes; in addition to the stuffed and fossil remains of fishes and reptiles, the displays of sponges and other products of fisheries, the Government will maintain two large aquaria, one for salt water and the other for fresh water fish. The former will have its supply of water replenished twice daily by tidal action, and for the latter adequate supply of fresh water is available.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUBHOUSES.

All of the foregoing exhibits will be not only installed by the Government, but will be maintained and operated by Federal officials. This Government contribution to national education will be splendidly housed in large Colonial buildings, constructed in conformity with the general plan of the Exposition structures. In addition to the buildings requisite for these exhibits, the Government will construct a clubhouse for the soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy and the foreign armies and navies participating in the celebration, and as well, a clubhouse for the commissioned officers of home and foreign fleets and armies.

WONDERFUL WATER BASIN.

Perhaps the most spectacular, original and unique part of the Government's contribution to the Exposition will be the magnificent water basin which will jut into Hampton Roads and form a safe and commodious harbor for small craft.

TWO MAGNIFICENT PIERS.

Two piers, each two hundred feet in width, will extend nearly a half a mile out into Hampton Roads, and on the shore line there will be handsome landing stations; at the farther end a connecting pier, also two hundred feet in width, arched in the center to permit the ingress and egress of small craft. At the ends of the main piers tall towers will be erected for the exhibit of the Lighthouse Service and wireless telegraphy. The piers will be operated and lighted by the Exposition. Thousands of incandescent lights will illuminate the entire stretch of pier-way, and monster searchlights will surmount the towers.

The enclosed harbor will have an area of 1,280,000 square feet and a depth of ten feet at mean low tide. In this basin water sports will be conducted. Minor aquatic and swimming events, and launches will leave the landing places for the ships of the fleet and for excursions through the outer harbor.

GREAT CONVENTION HALL.

Landward about a thousand yards from this harbor the great Administration Building of the Exposition will stand, flanked on either side by companion structures, one devoted to History and one devoted to His-

toric Art. The Administration Building will subserve a double purpose. The principal offices of the Exposition Company will be there during 1907, and several large auditoriums in the building will serve as Convention Halls, while a number of Committee rooms may be utilized for smaller conventions.

HISTORIC RELICS.

In the History Building there will be exhibits, relics, documents, etc., illustrating every period of our nation's story. The support of the chief Historical Societies of the country has been obtained, and each of them will contribute matter especially devoted to illustrating the event or period which the society commemorates.

WORKS OF ART.

In the Historic Art Building will be shown paintings, engravings, etchings, sculptures, bas-reliefs, and other artistic conceptions, each of which typifies some historic incident or character.

MASSIVE EXHIBIT PALACES.

The great Exhibit Palaces which will surround the central court of the Exposition will contain choice exhibits illustrating the progress made within the last three centuries in all branches of commercial endeavor—Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Agriculture, Horticulture, Mines and Mining, Transportation, etc.

ARTS AND CRAFTS VILLAGE.

The Arts and Crafts Village will consist of a group of buildings, in which will be exemplified the various processes of handiwork which were part of homelife in Colonial days.

THE ATTRACTIVE WAR-PATH.

The War-path and concessions quarter of the Exposition will contain the latest novelties and best collection of amusements ever grouped at an Exposition. The public amusements to be provided by the Exposition will be of fine character and of great variety. No other Exposition has ever had the assurance of such splendid musical entertainment. The provision made for bands and orchestras has been adequate, were nothing to be expected from the regiments and ships, but it is safe to assume that the regimental band, drum corps and musical organizations from the warships will at least double the musical entertainment.

COMFORT FOR ALL.

The Exposition has provided amply for the comfort of its visitors. Fine shaded walks, numbers of drinking fountains, enclosures where visitors may eat lunches brought by them to the grounds, a free bathing section, are among the attractions.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Jamestown Exposition Company will maintain a Bureau of Information before and during the Exposition period, and the services of this Bureau will be at the call of any prospective visitor. Associations, clubs, or individuals will be able to obtain satisfactory accommodations at reasonable rates.

The present hotel facilities of the district surrounding Hampton Roads and immediately adjacent to the Exposition grounds are sufficient to accommodate not less than 25,000 people easily, and new hotels now building, all of them permanent structures, will increase the possibilities of comfortable accommodations to 50,000 at least.

These figures refer only to hotels. There are a large number of first-class boarding houses in all of the cities in this section and lining the shores of Hampton Roads and the Atlantic Ocean in the near vicinity are myriad cottages and clubs, the greater number of which will be turned into boarding houses during the Exposition period.

There will be naturally a large number of temporary structures erected in the vicinity of the Exposition grounds. Many of these are now in process of construction and their number will be largely multiplied before 1907.

It is safe to assume that not less than 150,000 people can be well cared for at any time during the open period of the Exposition.

At Old Point Comfort, Pine Beach, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Ocean View, Willoughby Spit and Virginia Beach, there are at present twenty well-equipped hotels, several of them enjoying national reputation. All of these have convention halls for the free use of guests and special rates will be given by most of them to convention delegates, for whom space will be reserved in advance.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION IN BRIEF.

Official name: Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition.

Character: Military, Naval, Marine and historic exhibition.

Nature: State, National and International historic celebration.

Purpose: Commemoration of the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people in America.

Opening date: The hour of noon, April 26, 1907.

Closing date: The hour of midnight, November 30, 1907.

To be opened by the President of the United States.

To be closed by President and Governors of the Exposition.

Location: Exposition grounds on Hampton Roads, near Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News, Va.

Exposition Company Headquarters: Norfolk, Va.

Size of Exposition grounds: 400 acres of land space and a 40-acre water space between the Grand Piers.

Distances from Exposition grounds: Norfolk City limits, five miles; Fortress Monroe, four miles; Old Point Comfort, three and a half miles; Newport News, five miles; Portsmouth, eight miles; Ocean View, three miles.

Exposition grounds reached by electric railway, steam railway and steamships.

Opening hour for Exposition gates: 8 o'clock in the morning.

Closing hour for Exposition gates: 11 o'clock at night.

Price of admission to grounds: Adults, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

Government buildings on Exposition grounds open at 9 o'clock in the morning and close at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The Jamestown Exposition has three miles of water front—two and a half miles on Hampton Roads and half a mile on Boush Creek.

Two sides of the Exposition grounds are inclosed by a high wire fence, covered with honeysuckle, crimson rambler rose and trumpet creeper vines.

The Exposition's great military drill plain contains thirty acres, surrounded by trees and pretty walks.

A canoe trail, two miles long and twelve feet wide, runs from Boush Creek, which flows into Hampton Roads through the most interesting part of the Exposition grounds.

A romantic winding trail, called Flirtation Walk, follows along Canoe Trail for more than a mile.

A fine beach extends along the Exposition grounds for a mile.

The various state buildings are all near the water front.

From the state buildings can be seen ships and steamers going out to sea and coming in from all parts of the world.

The Jamestown Exposition is a historical study of the past 300 years.

The prevailing style of architecture at the Exposition is the Colonial.

Many of the Exhibit buildings and all of the states' buildings are to be permanent structures.

More than a million flowers, shrubs and trees are already growing on the grounds and others are being planted.

THE INSIDE INN AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

To assure comfortable and attractive accommodations for its guests, an Inside Inn will be constructed within the Exposition grounds.

This Inn will be a real hotel—not a hastily constructed barn with shal-low partitions, built for a day. It will be a permanent affair, lasting after the Exposition is over and will add some more to the well known resorts of the section.

It will have a frontage of six hundred and fifty feet and a depth of four hundred and fifty feet, and will be three stories high. It will contain nearly one thousand rooms, accommodating two thousand guests. It is located near the main entrance of the Exposition and faces Hampton Roads, separated from this sheet of water only by a shady boulevard. To the left of the hotel is a splendid grove of stately pines; to the right, separate some hundred yards, is the amusement section of the Exposition, named by General Lee "The Warpath." At the rear of the Inside Inn is the Forestry and outdoor Horticultural Exhibit. It will be seen from these items of surroundings that the situation of the Inn could not me improved.

While the management of the property is in the hands of a company, the Exposition reserves the right to insist upon first-class service for all patrons. The structure will be built on the most modern plans; its furnishings will be strictly first-class and its arrangements comfortable in every particular. The rooms will be single and in suites, with and without baths.

The first story will contain a large lobby, public writing room, ladies' parlors, a buffet, a dining room both on American and European plan, barber shop, postoffice, public telephones, telegraphic offices, public stenographer's room, and in fact everything which usually accompanies the accommodation of a first-class hotel. There will also be a large convention hall, occupying parts of the first and second floors. It will have a seating capacity of one thousand. There will also be a fine banquet hall, where a thousand or more guests may be served. The two upper floors, containing about five hundred rooms each, will be used entirely for sleeping quarters.

Broad piazzas will encircle the building, enabling the guests to secure fine views of the pageantry on the Roads and ashore. Taken all in all, this Inside Inn will have whatever advantages a first-class seaside resort may offer, together with those incident to proximity to an exposition.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, March 21, 1907.

Majority and minority reports from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, tabled and ordered printed on motion by Mr. CLARKE of Lincoln.

F. G. FARRINGTON, *Secretary*.