

IOWA

AT THE

World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial

AND THE

NORTH, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN

EXPOSITIONS

NEW ORLEANS, 1884-6.

REPORTS OF

HERBERT S. FAIRALL,

COMMISSIONER,

TO THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

DES MOINES:

GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.

1885.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To his Excellency, BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—I herewith submit my reports as Commissioner for Iowa at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, and at the North, Central and South American Exposition—the former held at New Orleans, Louisiana, from December 10, 1884, to June 1, 1885, and the latter now in progress in the same city, having opened November 10, 1885, to continue not later than March 31, 1886. The benefits derived by the State of Iowa from its participation in the first international exposition in the United States, at Philadelphia, in 1876, had been so marked by increase in its population, by investment within its borders of capital and attraction of immigration, and especially by the advance outside of the State both in the demand and value of its products, that all thoughtful, enterprising citizens urged that the material prosperity of Iowa would be further enhanced by its taking part in the second World's Exposition in this country, and in its successor, the American Exposition.

The opinion also prevailed that aside from the commercial phase of the subject the State of Iowa could not afford to be the only commonwealth in the Union to withhold its presence and support from, and enjoy the influences of, a great world's fair. Of the peculiar circumstances preventing State aid for the exhibits from Iowa, the discouragements that beset the work of making the State display, the organization of the Iowa Commission, the promptness of leading citizens to loan their credit to the State, the character of the exhibits from Iowa, and the honors conferred upon the State for the excellence of its exhibits, I have the honor of speaking hereinafter. That these expositions at New Orleans have already opened new markets for the products of Iowa, and advanced the State still further in the front rank of States, short as has been the time since their organization, is

a fact briefly alluded to. It is also a source of gratification to present in these pages descriptive lists of the articles forming the Iowa displays, together with the names of the large number of citizens who contributed to them.

In conclusion, I desire to return thanks to the men and women directly associated with me in the work, and to join with them in acknowledging our obligations to the many citizens of the State who so promptly and generously aided us, and without whose support there could have been no exhibit from Iowa at either of these important expositions.

Yours respectfully,

HERBERT S. FAIRALL,
Commissioner.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, December 31, 1885.

THE IOWA COMMISSION.

President—HON. BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of Iowa.
Secretary—HERBERT S. FAIRALL, U. S. Commissioner, Iowa City.
Treasurer—JOHN S. ELY, Alternate U. S. Commissioner, Cedar Rapids.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Agriculture—Hon. F. N. Chase, Cedar Falls.
Horticulture—Col. G. B. Brackett, Denmark.
Education—Hon. J. W. Akers, Des Moines.
Dairy—C. A. Huston, Esq., Cedar Rapids.
Mechanics and Manufactures—W. C. Huntington, Esq., Des Moines.
Live Stock—Col. John Scott, Nevada.
Flour and Grain—Hon. J. J. Snouffer, Cedar Rapids.
Geology—Prof. Samuel Calvin, Iowa City.
Woman's Work—Mrs. Mary S. Scott, Nevada.
Fish and Fisheries—Hon. A. W. Aldrich, Anamosa; Hon. A. A. Mosher, Spirit Lake.
Sanitary—L. F. Andrews, Esq., Des Moines.
Mineral Exhibit—Capt. Albert Head, Jefferson.
Railroad Systems—Hon. E. G. Morgan, Des Moines.
Colored—Alex. Clark, Muscatine.

HONORARY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—Col. G. B. Brackett, Denmark.
Second District—Hon. N. A. Merrell, Clinton.
Third District—Hon. J. K. Graves, Dubuque.
Fourth District—Hon. S. A. Converse, Cresco.
Fifth District—Hon. H. W. Lathrop, Iowa City.
Sixth District—Hon. W. T. Smith, Oskaloosa.
Seventh District—Hon. C. L. Watrous, Des Moines.
Eighth District—Col. H. H. Wright, Centerville.
Ninth District—Hon. B. F. Clayton, Macedonia.
Tenth District—Hon. D. D. Chase, Webster City.
Eleventh District—Hon. H. C. Wheeler, Odebolt.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

J. M. Gow, Greenfield, Adair county.
 A. B. Shaw, Corning, Appanoose county.
 A. M. May, Waukon, Allamakee county.
 James C. Barrows, Centerville, Appanoose county.
 J. A. Overholtzer, Viola Center, Audubon county.
 J. W. Keith, Vinton, Benton county.
 J. W. Richards, Waterloo, Black Hawk county.
 J. R. Whitaker, Boone, Boone county.
 E. C. Bennett, Waverly, Bremer county.
 Wm. A. Jones, Independence, Buchanan county.
 F. J. Stockwell, Alta, Buena Vista county.
 F. O. Newcomb, Shell Rock, Butler county.
 Frank S. Rice, Rockwell City, Calhoun county.
 M. Miller, Carroll, Carroll county.
 J. B. Erion, Lewis, Cass county.
 Herbert Hammond, Tipton, Cedar county.
 Henry Martin, Mason City, Cerro Gordo county.
 Charles Finkbine, Aurelia, Cherokee county.
 John M. Gilliland, New Hampton, Chickasaw county.
 A. S. Johnson, Osceola, Clarke county.
 A. C. Parker, Spencer, Clay county.
 A. F. Hofer, McGregor, Clayton county.
 Frank Mahin, Clinton, Clinton county.
 E. C. Haywood, West Side, Crawford county.
 C. H. Lyon, Dexter, Dallas county.
 J. A. Wright, Bloomfield, Davis county.
 C. M. Murray, Leon, Decatur county.
 J. D. Kennedy, Manchester, Delaware county.
 J. W. Burdette, Burlington, Des Moines county.
 Ira S. Foster, Milford, Dickinson county.
 E. H. Smith, Dubuque, Dubuque county.
 M. Richmond, Armstrong, Emmet county.
 S. B. Zeigler, West Union, Fayette county.
 O. H. Lyon, Rockford, Floyd county.
 F. M. Hemingway, Hampton, Franklin county.
 W. L. Aten, Hamburg, Fremont county.
 C. B. Park, Grand Junction, Greene county.
 *C. W. Gibson, Grundy Center, Grundy county.
 E. W. Weeks, Guthrie Center, Guthrie county.
 G. F. Richardson, Webster City, Hamilton county.
 J. A. Treganye, Britt, Hancock county.
 J. T. Buttolph, Iowa Falls, Hardin county.
 F. W. Hart, Logan, Harrison county.
 R. B. Lindley, Winfield, Henry county.
 C. F. Webster, Cresco, Howard county.

C. H. Bissell, Humboldt, Humboldt county.
 J. A. Frink, Ida Grove, Ida county.
 W. P. Ketcham, Marengo, Iowa county.
 James Dunne, Otter Creek, Jackson county.
 H. K. Stahl, Newton, Jasper county.
 *I. W. Panoast, Libertyville, Jefferson county.
 *H. W. Fyffe, Iowa City, Johnson county.
 J. S. Stacy, Anamosa, Jones county.
 John Morrison, Sigourney, Keokuk county.
 John Wallace, Algona, Kossuth county.
 J. H. Hardin, Ft. Madison, Lee county.
 C. G. Greene, Cedar Rapids, Linn county.
 Arthur Springer, Columbus Junction, Louisa county.
 S. H. Mallory, Chariton, Lucas county.
 J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids, Lyon county.
 F. M. Cassidy, Winterset, Madison county.
 O. C. G. Phillips, Oskaloosa, Mahaska county.
 C. H. Durham, Durham, Marion county.
 J. G. Brown, Marshalltown, Marshall county.
 P. P. Kelley, Glenwood, Mills county.
 F. A. Vanderpool, West Mitchell, Mitchell county.
 J. D. Ainsworth, Onawa, Monona county.
 E. C. Hurlbut, Albia, Monroe county.
 C. W. Snyder, Red Oak, Montgomery county.
 A. W. Lee, Muscatine, Muscatine county.
 T. B. Stringfield, Sheldon, O'Brien county.
 W. J. Miller, Sibley, Osceola county.
 S. E. Wilson, Clarinda, Page county.
 E. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Palo Alto county.
 H. C. Curtis, LeMars, Plymouth county.
 James Mercer, Fonda, Pocahontas county.
 P. V. Carey, Des Moines, Polk county.
 George F. Wright, Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie county.
 J. Jarnagin, Montezuma, Poweshiek county.
 Henry Todd, Mt. Ayr, Ringgold county.
 W. W. Field, Odebolt, Sac county.
 A. J. Hirschl, Davenport, Scott county.
 C. C. Redfield, Harlan, Shelby county.
 H. S. Iselin, Orange City, Sioux county.
 C. G. McCarthy, Nevada, Story county.
 George W. Sweatt, Toledo, Tama county.
 R. G. Moon, Bedford, Taylor county.
 J. F. Bishop, Afton, Union county.
 Robert Topping, Keosauqua, Van Buren county.
 P. G. Ballingall, Ottumwa, Wapello county.

*Deceased.

J. L. Eno, Indianola, Warren county.
H. A. Burrell, Washington, Washington county.
Samuel Wright, Olio, Wayne county.
Frank Farrell, Ft. Dodge, Webster county.
J. F. Thompson, Forest City, Winnebago county.
A. W. Brownell, Ft. Atkinson, Winneshiek county.
George H. Wright, Sioux City, Woodbury county.
Geo. F. Wattson, Northwood, Worth county.
E. A. Howland, Eagle Grove, Wright county.

REPORTS
OF THE
COMMISSIONER.

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

1884-5.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

On the first day of January, 1884, the people of Iowa, through Hon. Buren R. Sherman, Governor of the State, were invited by the Board of Management of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, at New Orleans, to participate in said exposition, both by contributing to it and by visiting it. In order to insure the presentation of an exhibit from Iowa, the Governor was requested to recommend to the President of the United States for appointment a Commissioner and an Alternate Commissioner for the Exposition, in conformity with an act of Congress providing for such appointment. Accordingly an invitation was extended by the Governor, on the 10th day of January, 1884, to Herbert S. Fairall, of Iowa City, and John S. Ely, of Cedar Rapids, to accept the respective positions named above, and these gentlemen accepting, they were on February 10, 1884, duly commissioned by the President of the United States and accredited by the Governor of Iowa to the authorities of the Exposition.

While the preliminary circulars and general plan of the Exposition were of the most comprehensive character, and the general government had officially recognized the project, by inviting foreign nations to participate therein, the care manifested by Congress not to have the government become in any manner financially responsible for the Exposition, and to appropriate no money for its preparation or maintenance, gave rise to the belief that the enterprise would be only local in character, somewhat on the scale of the Atlanta, Cincinnati, Louisville and other similar expositions.

At a conference of the Commissioner and Alternate Commissioner

with the Governor, the matter of Iowa's representation in the project was discussed and decided favorably upon. It was agreed that even if the Exposition should not prove to be an international affair, it would be an excellent opportunity to advertise the resources and interests of Iowa, and to hasten the era of good feeling between the two great sections of the country. As neither Congress nor the Exposition provided means whereby an exhibit could be made, the Commissioners and the Governor presented the subject to the General Assembly, then in session, but the impression prevailed to such an extent that the Exposition could be none other than a New Orleans or local enterprise, that the bill asking for ten thousand dollars never reached a vote. The same indifference was displayed in the legislatures of the various States that were in session at the same time, only Kansas and Nebraska making appropriations. A few weeks after the General Assembly had adjourned, upon the presentation of the case by the Commissioners of the several States and Territories, Congress voted a loan of a million dollars to the Exposition and a third of a million dollars to defray the expenses of making a display at New Orleans of the government exhibit that had attracted so much attention at the Centennial Exposition, in 1876. This vast outlay of money by the government at once advanced the Exposition to the rank of a great world's fair, and its preparation went forward with remarkable rapidity. To each State and Territorial Commissioner there was set apart by the Board of Management the sum of five thousand dollars as a fund to be used in exciting an interest and preparing the way for an exhibit from his State or Territory. This much-needed aid proved of great benefit in urging the work forward throughout the entire Union; but, while the appropriation was made by Congress early in June, the failure of the Board of Management to comply with certain requirements of the statute as to paying in the subscriptions of stock for the Exposition corporation, delayed the availability of the money for the Commissioners until the middle of August. Meantime, in Iowa, as in other States, the money for the expenses of the preliminary work was advanced by the Commissioner.

The several States marked their approval of the project by raising funds to supplement this appropriation of \$5,000, and by preparing exhibits. It was evident that Iowa could not afford to be absent from an affair which was endorsed by her sister Commonwealths. Besides, the beneficent effects of her participation in the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876 were yet being enjoyed by her producers and man-

ufacturers. The just recognition of her supremacy in the products of the dairy and the orchard, by the Centennial Exhibition, gave a stimulus to her horticultural and creamery interests, resulting in increased trade, with corresponding increase of wealth. It was, therefore, but the simple exercise of business sagacity that the State should be represented at New Orleans.

THE IOWA COMMISSION.

During the spring and summer, after my appointment, I visited many parts of the State and found but one sentiment prevailing, and that was that Iowa should be represented at the forthcoming World's Exposition. In a large number of counties the people set to work to preserve the choicest of their products for a State exhibit. The necessity of a suitable fund for the work, however, became so imperative that a meeting to devise ways and means was held at Cedar Rapids, on August 27, 1884, with a large number of the most prominent citizens in attendance. The high standing of the personnel of this meeting, embracing the best men of the State, without regard to political distinctions, gave to its deliberation a weight not to be disregarded. It was agreed that a suitable display of the State's resources and abilities should be made. Unfortunately, as has been stated, the legislature had adjourned without providing means for such exhibit, and a plan was perfected to accomplish the desired end. This was to secure from the citizens of the State a sum sufficient to pay the expense of the State exhibit. The money so obtained was to be raised in the shape of a *quasi* loan, based upon the expected credit of the State, and with the understanding that the amounts advanced by individuals would not be finally their loss, unless the State should, by the action of its representatives, refuse to recognize the value of its presence at the New Orleans Exposition, as applied to it as a State. This plan was not only heartily endorsed by the press of Iowa, and its consummation aided by them, but also the people generally, and especially by a large number of members of the last legislature, who expressed their regrets at the failure of that body to make, in advance, the necessary appropriation. It was further commended by the several officers of the State government, as being a desirable solution of a difficulty imperilling the pride of a State which enjoyed a most enviable reputation for the part heretofore borne by it in

every enterprise looking to the proper presentation and enhancement of its interests and standing.

The opportunity, it was on all sides conceded, was presented whereby Iowa might aid in promoting patriotism and amity between the two sections of the country, and at the same time augment general and popular knowledge. By participation in the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition she could also be in a position to aid in developing desirable commercial relations with the countries immediately at our door to the south, and to which the produce of her fertile acres should naturally gravitate over the great water highways to the Gulf. The creation of a market means increased wealth for the producer, and now that the opportunity was afforded, her neglect to avail herself would not only have been a reproach upon her judgment, but would have resulted in her being a compulsory witness to the increased trade of other States, to the detriment of her own.

In accordance with the plan agreed upon, an organization was completed to carry the same into effect. This organization was known as the Iowa Commission, and was composed as follows: President, Hon. B. R. Sherman, Governor of Iowa; Secretary, Herbert S. Fairall, U. S. Commissioner, and John S. Ely, Alternate Commissioner as Treasurer. Mr. Ely executed to the Executive Council of State a bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. There were also added to the Commission the persons to whom had been confided as Superintendents, the several departments of the State display. There was also appointed an honorary commissioner for each Congressional District, and in each county an assistant commissioner, whose duties consisted in aiding the collection of exhibits, and the general enhancement of the affair. A full list of the Commission is given herewith.

PREPARING THE EXHIBIT.

The Commission was organized in the latter part of August, 1884, leaving a period of but little more than three months in which to select, assemble and install the contemplated display. The harvests had moreover been mostly garnered. Notwithstanding this latter fact, and the shortness of the available time for preparation, a most magnificent exhibit was gathered together, representing in attractive manner, the wonderful agricultural and other resources of

the State. It was the intent of the Commission to have every county appropriately represented, and to this end the several county commissioners were supplied with material, such as bags, glassware, etc., in which to place and transport their collections. The various divisions of the display, embracing agriculture, horticulture, dairy products, mechanics and manufacturers, live stock, flour and grain, fish and fisheries, mineralogy and geology, railroad systems, sanitary appliances, woman's work, and last but not least, education, were each and all represented by displays which conferred distinguished honors upon the State, and were recognized superior in character, alike by the juries of awards and the general visitor. No higher honor was nor could be conferred upon any participant in the grand exhibition at New Orleans, than was bestowed upon the display made by the State of Iowa.

THE EXHIBIT PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

The plans of the Commission received a severe shock on December 1, 1884, by a railroad wreck occurring to the display then *en route* upon the B., C. R. & N. R'y. By this unfortunate accident a large portion of the exhibit was totally destroyed, and much damaged beyond use—grains, seeds, vegetables, and nearly every fragile article were ruined. The lateness in the season utterly precluded their reproduction. They had been collected with especial reference to this display, and were, in fact, the "cream of the harvest." But two short weeks intervened before the opening day. Yet, notwithstanding these great difficulties, the Commission again went to work in the State, gathered the best products available, proceeded with their installation and exhibited upon the opening day a display that was second to none.

At the time of shipment of the exhibits, the Commission had agreed upon a plan of installation. The railroad accident not only frustrated this plan, but also entailed unforeseen expense upon the Commission. As soon as the extent of the injury to the display became known throughout the State, large numbers of well-intending citizens sent to New Orleans various contributions of agricultural products, etc. Such evidences of friendly interest was very encouraging to the Commission; but unfortunately, the major portion of the contributions were sent by express "C. O. D.," necessitating a considerable outlay of the available funds of the Commission, and

the same time but very few of such contributions were fitted for display as specimen exhibits. These contributions could not be declined without offense, and it was deemed best to receive them, as far as possible, and thus retain the good feeling and friendly interest in the exhibit manifested by the people at home.

INSTALLING THE DISPLAY.

In the allotment of space to the several States for exhibition purposes in the government and state building, the State of Iowa was awarded 10,175 square feet. Under the regulations governing the Exposition, no exhibit was allowed to be made in this building for any purpose beyond that of simple display. Articles exposed for competition were therefore compelled to exhibit elsewhere, and in consequence, a very large portion of Iowa's exhibit found its way to the Main Building, the Machinery and Carriage Annexes, and the Horticultural Hall.

It was the purpose of the Commission to secure to each and every exhibit that prominence warranted by their merit, and at the same time retain their relationship to the State. To this end the exhibits of working machinery in the Machinery Annex, those of wagons and other vehicles in the Carriage Annex, and of agricultural implements, farm appliances, dairy products and appurtenances in the Main Building were, so far as practicable, grouped together as Iowa matters. A large amount of similar exhibits, not entered for competition, were displayed in the Government and State building. The plan of thus securing an intelligent distinction, as between different classes of exhibits was also carried out in the general display made upon the State space. The several departments of agriculture, flour and grain, fish and fisheries, mineralogy and geology, railroad systems, domestic manufactures, sanitary appliances, education and women's work, while assembled as a whole, were each systematically arranged under the immediate supervision of their respective superintendents. The educational exhibit was made in the gallery space 40 by 42 feet, immediately overlooking the State exhibit on the main floor. In the gallery, at the opposite side of the building, and fronting the state exhibit, was displayed the department of woman's work. These two departments, while occupying distinctive spaces, appropriately identified by means of large signs as Iowa exhibits, were each made to form a part of a group of similar displays made by the several states

and territories. Each group being termed by the general management, respectively the "Department of Education," and "Department of Women's Work." These general departments were each presided over by an officer designated by the Exposition Management.

It was the earnest desire of the Commission to accord to Iowa exhibitors such position upon the allotted space, as would enable each to make the best possible showing. Especially so in manufactures. The high position accorded the State by the tenth census, among manufacturing States, that of second west of the Mississippi river, was not forgotten in the installation of that department. This was fortunately aided by the original selection of the State space which proved to be one of the most eligible in the building.

In the display of the State exhibit, the space upon the floor was divided as follows: Departments of agriculture, manufacturing, grains and milling products; geology and mineralogy, and miscellaneous. Dairy products and appliances were well exhibited in the appropriate department located in the main building. The horticultural display was made in the horticultural hall, a magnificent structure of iron and glass, especially constructed for this exhibit. The location of the exhibits of education and woman's work have been heretofore alluded to.

In common with every State and territory, that portion of the space beneath the gallery was tastefully but economically fitted up as State Headquarters, comprising two general reception rooms and the private office of the Commissioner. Papers of all the prominent newspapers of the State were on file in the large reception room. The headquarters were plainly but neatly furnished, and were at all times attended by the Commissioner or his representative, and a genuine Iowa welcome was extended to every visitor. Here visitors found a comfortable resting place where the surroundings conferred a satisfactory feeling of State pride.

The Commissioner's private office was elegantly decorated, the paper being donated to the display through Mr. R. H. Allin, of Iowa City by Robert Hobbs & Co., the well known wall paper manufacturers, of Brooklyn, New York, to whose representative, Mr. Wm. B. Burgess, the Commission desires to extend their appreciative thanks. A very convenient acquisition to the headquarter outfit was a postal cabinet, the invention of Mr. L. C. Gray, of Fort Dodge. The large amount of mail matter received at the headquarters for Iowa visitors,

was placed in this cabinet, which afforded a most convenient and simple method of arrangement, attracting many commendations, from its numerous patrons

VISITORS FROM IOWA.

A register, arranged to show the name, occupation, home residence, and New Orleans address of visitors, was placed in a convenient position. It was continually consulted as the means of ascertaining the whereabouts of mutual friends, and proved a most valuable adjunct. An examination of its pages show that over fifteen thousand persons visited the Iowa Exhibit.

From reports made by the various United States Commissioners to the Board of Management it appears, that next to Louisiana, the number of visitors, in proportion to population was greatest from the Hawk-eye State.

THE IOWA EXHIBIT.

AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

Upon the request of the Commission made to the State Agricultural Society to select a suitable person to arrange and preside over this department of the display, that body designated Hon. Frank N. Chase, of Cedar Falls, to whom was confided this important trust. Mr. Chase, from his long experience at the head of a similar department of the State Fair Association, was especially suited for the place.

Owing to the destruction of a large percentage of exhibits by the railway accident before referred to, it was impossible to make a complete catalogue of agricultural exhibits provided for display. The following list is as full as can be made under the circumstances:

CORN.

KIND.	FROM WHOM.
"Pride of Iowa"; yellow, shelled.....	A. S. Johnson, Osceola.
"Pride of Iowa"; yellow, in ear.....	A. S. Johnson, Osceola.
"Johnson White"; white, in ear.....	A. S. Johnson, Osceola.
"Johnson White"; white, shelled.....	A. S. Johnson, Osceola.
Sweet.....	Matt Stokes, Clark.
Leming.....	Chas. Johnson, Perry.
.....; yellow.....	Jas. Echels, Buckingham.
Early Dent; yellow.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Leming; yellow, shelled.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Leming; yellow, ears.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Vermillya; yellow, ears.....	R. Petheridge, Tama.
Vermillya; yellow, shelled.....	R. Petheridge, Tama.
.....; yellow.....	Dood & Meleck, Spring Creek.
Gold Drop; yellow.....	J. H. Hollan, Tama.
Dent; yellow.....	Wm. Hartsock, Tama.
"Hundred Days"; yellow.....	E. S. Carpenter, Tama.
.....; yellow.....	W. R. Sherly, Hamburg.
.....; yellow.....	H. Wright, Hamburg.
.....; yellow, shelled.....	R. S. Parkhurst, Hamburg.
Yankee.....	N. Malvin, Belmont.
Yankee.....	J. Peck, Belmont.
.....; yellow.....	W. T. Butts, Belmont.
.....; yellow.....	T. B. Kaufman, Belmont.
.....; yellow.....	S. Adams, Belmont.
.....; yellow.....	A. Elder, Belmont.
.....; yellow.....	A. B. Haviland, Eagle Grove.
Dent; yellow, three varieties.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Duttons; yellow.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Pennsylvania Mammoth; yellow.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Pride of the North; yellow.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Dent; yellow.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Narragansett; yellow.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Monmouth; white.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Evergreen; white.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Belgian; speckled.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Bloody Butcher.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Dent; white, three varieties.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
King Phillip; white.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Lyon County Prolific; white.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Common; white.....	Wm. R. Sherley, Hamburg.
Early; white.....	Wm. R. Sherley, Hamburg.
Red and Yellow on Stalks.....	Wm. R. Sherley, Hamburg.
Common; white.....	H. Wright, Hamburg.
Square; white.....	H. Wright, Hamburg.
Johnson, shelled and ear; white.....	A. S. Johnson, Osceola.
Mammoth; white.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Early; white.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Early; white.....	Dood & Meleck, Spring Creek.
Early; white.....	Wm. Hartsock, Tama.
Common; red.....	Dood & Meleck, Spring Creek.
Rice Prolific, 2 varieties; red.....	Ed. Reichman, Toledo.
Hundred Day; red.....	E. S. Carpenter, Tama.
Common; red.....	J. W. Mapes, Hamburg.
Mixed, eleven varieties.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.

CORN—CONTINUED.

KIND.	FROM WHOM.
Dent (4 varieties) white.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Pop corn, shelled and ears.....	A. Slosken, Eagle Grove.
Pop corn, shelled and ears.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Pop corn, red, shelled.....	R. S. Parkhurst, Hauxburg.
Pop corn, shelled.....	John Shawner, Osceola.
Pop corn, white.....	C. Danforth, Hamburg.
Sweet corn, ears.....	S. Adams, Belmont.
Sweet corn, ears.....	Wm. R. Sherley, Hamburg.
Calico, striped.....	H. Wright, Hamburg.

WHEAT.

Sea Island.....	Andrew Law, Perry.
Winter, on straw.....	Wm. McTurk, Crystal.
Doty.....	Wm. McTurk, Crystal.
Sea Island.....	Wm. McTurk, Crystal.
Red Russian.....	W. C. Cory, Columbia.
German Emperor, fall.....	C. Hoyt, Hamburg.
Sea Island, spring.....	C. Hoyt, Hamburg.
Doty, spring.....	F. Gillman, Hamburg.
Gold Drop.....	A. Calkins, Hamburg.
Winter.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Sea Island.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Odessa.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Fife (5 varieties).....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
White Russian.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Sea Island.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Blue Stem.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Sea Island.....	Rosedale Farm.
Sea Island.....	T. A. Scott, Eagle Grove.
No. 2.....	Hill Bros., Clarion.
Sea Island.....	W. C. Morton, Clarion.

OATS.

White Russian.....	G. H. Palmer, Gaultsville.
White Russian.....	A. Elder, Belmont.
Fox.....	S. Adams, Belmont.
White German.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
White Russian.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
White Russian.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
White Russian.....	O. S. Wing, Hamburg.
White Russian.....	M. E. Johnson, Osceola.
Mixed.....	M. E. Johnson, Osceola.
Barley oats.....	A. Ebey, Clear Creek.
Excelsior.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Mammoth white.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
White Hibernian.....	Robert Patheridge, Tama.
Mammoth white.....	Robert Patheridge, Tama.

FLAX.

KIND.	FROM WHOM.
Russian flax.....	J. K. P. Thompson.
Russian flax.....	J. K. P. Thompson.
Russian flax.....	J. K. P. Thompson.
Flax seed.....	John Muerhead, Perry.
Flax seed.....	M. E. Johnson, Osceola.
Flax seed.....	Hill Bros., Clarion.
Flax seed.....	John Smith, Belmont.

TIMOTHY.

Timothy seed.....	E. Lynch, Belmont.
Timothy seed.....	J. Echels, Buckingham.
Timothy seed.....	M. E. Johnson, Osceola.
Timothy seed.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Timothy seed.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Red top.....	M. E. Johnson, Osceola.
Blue joint grass seed.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.

BARLEY.

Barley.....	Dood & Meioch, Spring Creek.
Barley.....	O. S. Wing, Hamburg.

RYE.

Winter rye.....	N. H. Kusick, Belmont.
Red rye.....	M. E. Johnson, Osceola.
White rye.....	R. S. Parkhurst, Hamburg.
White rye.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.

BEANS.

Black.....	W. T. Butts, Belmont.
Yellow.....	W. T. Butts, Belmont.
Marrowfat.....	W. T. Butts, Belmont.
Boston Yellow.....	W. T. Butts, Belmont.
Cranberry.....	W. T. Butts, Belmont.
Fancy Colored.....	W. T. Butts, Belmont.
Red Valentine.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Soup.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Black Wax.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Chinese Red Eye.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Lima.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Navy.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Soup.....	John Shawner, Osceola.
Mixed.....	John Shawner, Osceola.
Prolific White.....	R. Petheridge, Tama.

*APPLES.

KIND.	FROM WHOM.
Jonathan.....	W. G. Mulins, Tama.
Rolands.....	W. G. Mulins, Tama.
Winesap.....	W. G. Mulins, Tama.
Yellow Russet.....	W. G. Mulins, Tama.
Grimes' Gold.....	W. G. Mulins, Tama.
Willow Twig.....	W. G. Mulins, Tama.
Ben Davis.....	A. S. Johnson, Osceola.
Winter Pippins.....	A. S. Johnson, Osceola.
Ten varieties.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.

* This display independent of exhibit in Horticultural Hall.

CANE PRODUCTS.

Amber sugar cane.....	John Stuart, Perry.
Cane sirup.....	John Stuart, Perry.
Cane sugar.....	John Stuart, Perry.
Cane seed.....	John Stuart, Perry.
Cane molasses.....	John Stuart, Perry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Broom-corn, seed and stalks.....	J. Hoskins, Hamburg.
Peppercorns.....	Wm. Calkins, Hamburg.
Farsnips.....	F. Jeckel, Hamburg.
Carrots.....	F. Jeckel, Hamburg.
Beets.....	F. Jeckel, Hamburg.
Silver onions.....	H. Wright, Hamburg.
Pale red onions.....	H. Wright, Hamburg.
Wethersfield onions.....	W. R. Calkins, Hamburg.
Egg plant.....	W. R. Sherley, Hamburg.
Peas.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Cane seed.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Hickory nuts.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Red oak acorns.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Sweet pumpkin seed.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Hubbard squash seed.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Castor beans seed.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Beet seed.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Carrot seed.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Farsnip seed.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Turnip seed.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Tomato seed.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Lettuce seed.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Radish seed.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Celery seed.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Cucumber seed.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.

POTATOES.

KIND.	FROM WHOM.
Mammoth Pearl.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Belle.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Johnson Prolific.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Excelsior.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Burbank, seed.....	R. Petheridge, Tama.
Jordan Prolific.....	R. Petheridge, Tama.
Red Peachblow.....	Joseph Sesson, Tama.
White Peachblow.....	Joseph Sesson, Tama.
White Elephant.....	Joseph Sesson, Tama.
Peerless.....	Joseph Sesson, Tama.
Mammoth Peerless.....	James Burg, Tama.
Early Russet.....	P. Lichly, Toledo.
Ohio Grand.....	P. Lichly, Toledo.
White Neshanock.....	P. Lichly, Toledo.
Variety of Sweets.....	T. J. Bently, Hamburg.
Snow Flake.....	John Shawner, Osceola.
Iowa Blues.....	John Shawner, Osceola.
Iowa Mammoth.....	M. E. Johnson, Osceola.
Forty five varieties.....	S. T. Rasseau, Hamburg.
Peerless.....	J. T. Drain, Hamburg.
Early Ohio.....	J. T. Drain, Hamburg.
Alma.....	J. T. Drain, Hamburg.
Big Mary Ann.....	Gus Wollace, Hamburg.
Sunbeam.....	Rosedale Farm, Wright county.
Victor.....	Rosedale Farm, Wright county.
Murphy's own.....	Rosedale Farm, Wright county.
Early Rose.....	
Early Summer.....	
Beauty of Hebron.....	
White Star.....	
Rochester Market.....	
Dakota Red.....	
Champlain.....	
Champion.....	
Pride of the Field.....	
Conklin's Surprise.....	Contributed by citizens of Lyon
Conklin's Prolific.....	county through Hon. J. K. P.
Magnum Bonum.....	Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Pride of Cambridge.....	
Burbank.....	
Chicago Market.....	
Boston Market.....	
White Elephant.....	
No name, 4 varieties.....	
Winnie, one.....	
Winnie, No. 2.....	
Early Gem.....	
Early Albany.....	

VEGETABLES, ETC.

KIND.	FROM WHOM.
Mammoth squash, 185 pounds.....	
Mammoth beet, 27 pounds.....	
Giant squash.....	Contributed by citizens of Lyon
Field peas.....	county, through Hon. J. K. P.
Citrons.....	Thomp son, Rock Rapids.
Silver Gloss buckwheat.....	
Millet seed.....	
Section of soil.....	

The foregoing list of exhibits, while specifying the articles displayed, cannot convey any idea of the manner of their presentation to the gaze of the visitor.

A large quantity of grains were exhibited on the stalk, and in common with the various grasses of the State were arranged in tasty and artistic designs. Most of the grains, in seed, were shown in ornamental glass jars; and neat and attractive decorations were employed whenever practicable, in enhancing the attractiveness of the general display. The character of the soil of Iowa was intelligently shown by four glass tubes or cylinders, one foot in diameter and eight feet in height, containing vertical sections of earth, taken from different sections of the State. This *actual* representation of Iowa soil was a most noticeable feature, and received universal attention and commendation. A large octagonal pyramid of glass was used in the display of grains, and the glory of Iowa corn was exhibited in the presence of a "Corn House," twenty feet in height, constructed largely of corn in the stalk and ear.

No premiums were awarded exhibits of any kind displayed in the Government and States Building—articles being allowed therein for "display only," and not for competition. The Iowa exhibits displayed elsewhere were liberally accorded high recognition in the shape of medals, diplomas and other premiums.

A list of such awards will be found in another part of this report.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Educational exhibit was one of the most complete and attractive features of the Exposition. The Department of Education occupied the greater portion of the immense gallery of the Government and States Building, and comprised the display of foreign educational systems and institutions; that of the United States Government and those of the several States and Territories, supplemented in many instances with exhibits of private academies and schools. Each and all of these were very full and complete. It was, therefore, extremely desirable that the best possible aid obtainable should be enlisted in preparing and installing the State exhibit in this department, and to such end the Commissioner requested the Department of Public Instruction to extend its supervision over the work of showing the educational status of Iowa. The task was assumed by Hon. J. W. Akers, Superintendent of Public Instruction,

who at once entered upon the discharge of his important and laborious duties. Superintendent Akers says in his report:

"The material used at the Madison exhibit was re-collected so far as possible (it having been returned to the schools which contributed it). The work was very generally rebound, and the Kindergarten work framed and covered with glass, so far as this was necessary and possible from its nature. The College for the Blind at Vinton and the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Council Bluffs contributed very fine displays of their work, and the contributions of many counties, cities and towns not represented at Madison, swelled the New Orleans exhibit beyond our hope or expectation when entering upon it.

"A space of 40 x 42 feet in the main gallery, directly over the space assigned to the Iowa Commissioner on the floor of the Government building was assigned to the Iowa educational exhibit. By suitable partitions and decorations our space was made very attractive, and was commonly called the 'parlor of the gallery.' Joining our space on the west was the exhibit of education of the State of Minnesota. When it is known that this exhibit was probably the most beautiful and attractive exhibit of education ever made by any State, it will not seem surprising that Iowa was put upon her mettle, and taxed to her utmost, in order to make a comparatively favorable showing. Our exhibit certainly received a fair share of attention from the visitors and teachers of all States, and many gratifying commendations from visitors from foreign countries.

"The Department issued a circular of information, setting forth the organization and practical operation of our school system, and containing a lithograph school-house map of our State. This map excited great interest, and it is believed accomplished much for the credit of our State which could not otherwise have been expressed. It shows at a glance what Iowa has done in the interest of the education of her children and youth. Every dot stands for a school-house, and there is a school-house in the State for every dot on this map. The Department spent considerable time to arrive at accuracy in this matter. County maps were sent to the county superintendents respectively, with instructions to indicate with red ink the quarter section upon which each school-house in their individual county stood. These dots were transferred to a large map, 9 x 12 feet, the work being done in this office, and great care taken to place the dots accurately and correctly. It is safe to say that there are to-day more school-houses in the State than the map represents, as the data for it was obtained two years ago.

"I desire here to acknowledge my great obligations to Prof. T. H. McBride, of the State University, at Iowa City, for his able and efficient assistance, without which the educational exhibit at New Orleans could not have been made what it was. The arrangement of the material for the exhibit was very largely his work."

The exhibit was at all times attended by a representative of the department, Prof. T. H. McBride being in charge until February 1,

1885, at which date he was succeeded by Mr. Frank M. Leonard, of Iowa City, a graduate of the State University. To the urbanity, intelligence and faithful labors of these two gentlemen, the Commission are largely indebted in sustaining the high character of the magnificent exhibit installed by Supt. Akers.

EXHIBITORS.

The following is a list of exhibitors contributing to the Iowa Educational Exhibit at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, with a brief list of the articles contributed by each exhibitor:

ACKLEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in grammar and history, from the seventh grade.
Physiological drawings, from the seventh grade.
Drawings illustrating problems in physics.
Map drawings.

(All the work bound.)

ALBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work, from various grades.
Penmanship—copy-books bound in volumes.
Map drawings.

(All the work bound.)

ATLANTIC PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and history, from the eighth grade.
Manuscript work in language, from the sixth grade.
Manuscript work in arithmetic, from the fourth and seventh grades.
Map drawing, from the sixth grade.

BANES, J. DE, DUBUQUE.

Display card of photograph work.

BALLINGALL, P. G., OTTUMWA.

Silk banner with Iowa coat of arms.

BELLE PLAINE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work of all grades from first to eleventh.
Drawings, from the seventh and eighth grades.
Map drawings, from the same grades.
Worsted maps of Iowa.
Mat weaving, from first grade.
Box of clay models.

BLACKBURN, MISS S., VINTON.

Teachers' examination questions.
Teachers' examination manuscripts.
Circulars showing the work of county normal institutes during a period of ten years.

(All the work bound.)

BURLINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, language, grammar, history, geography and music, from all grades.
Penmanship from all grades.
Manuscript work in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, Latin, German, natural science, book-keeping, etc., from the high school.

(All the work bound.)

CASS COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Drawings, from the country schools.
Map drawings, from the graded schools of Marne.
Map drawings, from the country schools.

(All the work in portfolio.)

CEDAR RAPIDS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and language, from the first, second and third grades.
Manuscript work in arithmetic, geography and grammar, from the fourth, fifth and sixth grades.
Manuscript work in arithmetic, grammar and history, from the seventh grade.
Manuscript work in political economy, English literature, algebra, botany and physics, from the high school.

(All the work bound.)

CHARLES CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, from all grades from third to eighth inclusive.
Penmanship, from grades third to eighth inclusive.
Manuscript work in geography and language, from grades four to eight inclusive.
Manuscript work in history, from the eighth grade.
Manuscript work in physical geography, algebra and word analysis, from the ninth grade.
Manuscript work in physics and word analysis, from the tenth grade.
Manuscript work in physiology and geometry, from the eleventh grade.

Manuscript work in political economy, Latin and English literature, from the twelfth grade.

Slate work drawings and pencil work, from the primary grades.

Map drawings from the fifth and sixth grades.

CLINTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work, from the first and third grades.

Manuscript work in language and arithmetic, from the fourth and fifth grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and geography, from the sixth and seventh grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, grammar and history, from the eighth grade.

Manuscript work in English literature, geometry, algebra, physiology, modern history, German and Latin, from the high school.

Charts of kindergarten work, from the primary grades.

Boxes of kindergarten material.

Drawings, from the primary grades.

Literary blanks filled by pupils.

(Manuscript work all bound.)

COLUMBUS JUNCTION.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, physiology and algebra, from the grammar grades.

Manuscript work in grammar and geography, from the intermediate grades.

Map drawing, from the intermediate grades.

CORNELL COLLEGE.

Framed cut of the buildings and grounds.

Photographs of president and professors.

Manuscript sketch of the institution.

CRESTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language and arithmetic, from the first and second grades.

Manuscript work in language and arithmetic, from the third, fourth, fifth and sixth grades.

Manuscript work in history, from the seventh and eighth grades.

Drawings, from the fourth grade.

Map drawings, from the fifth, seventh and eighth grades.

Manuscript work in civil government and geometry, from the high school.

Charts "outlines of grammar," from the high school.

DAVENPORT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language, arithmetic and geography, from the third to seventh grades inclusive.

Manuscript work in language, arithmetic, geography and history, from the eighth and ninth grades.

Manuscript work in zoology, geometry and botany, from the high school. Manuscript work in German, from several grades and from the high school.

Manuscript work, from the city training school.

Miscellaneous manuscript work.

Drawings, from grades fourth to ninth inclusive and from the high school. States, from primary grades.

Teachers' charts for instruction in primary grades.

Color charts for instruction in primary grades.

Box of colors corresponding to the item last mentioned.

Charts for instruction in music.

Charts for elementary work in numbers.

Programme of daily exercises.

(All manuscript work bound.)

DES MOINES PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language, arithmetic and geography, from the primary and grammar grades.

Inventions in paper cutting and paper folding from the primary grades.

Original designs in paper cutting from the fifth grade.

Manuscript work in history from the eighth grade.

Herbaria from the high school.

Map drawing from the seventh and eighth grades.

Slates from the primary grades.

Charts for primary instruction from the *training school*.

Worsted maps of Iowa from the primary grades.

Worsted maps of Polk county from primary grades.

Clay relief maps of Iowa from primary grades.

(All manuscript work bound.)

DUBUQUE.

Chart of ornamental penmanship from Baylies' Commercial College.

ELDORA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript works in language and arithmetic from the grammar grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, history and geography, from the high school.

Book-keeping from the high school.

Manuscript work in commercial arithmetic from various grades.

Drawings illustrating physiology from the high school.

FORT MADISON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Penmanship from grades third to eighth, inclusive.
 Primary drawings.
 Map drawings from — grade.

GRAND JUNCTION PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Penmanship from the primary grades.
 Manuscript work in grammar from the grammar grades.
 Manuscript work in arithmetic, ancient history, physical geography and United States history, from the high school.
 Drawings from the grammar grades and from the high school.

HACKNEY, W. F.

Plans and elevation for a five-room school house.

HARDIN COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language, arithmetic and history, from the country schools.

Drawings from the country schools.
 Map drawings from the country schools.

HUISCAMP, J. C.

An oil-painting—fruit-piece.

IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Herbaria from the Sophomore class of 1884.

IOWA AUTHORS.

The following authors have contributed to this exhibit:

Allen, Jerome.	Marvin and Morisey.
Benton, T. H.	McBride, T. H.
Bessey, C. E.	McClain, Emlin.
Burke, Finley.	McClain, William.
Crosby, W. E.	McCreary, J. L.
Currier, A. N.	Ross, J. N.
Fisher, W. R.	Salter, William.
Friesner, W. N.	Stevens, A. J.
Gurney, C. H.	Sudlow, P. W.
Harris, J. B.	Tillinghast, B. F.
Hornberg, J. D.	Wedgwood, G.
Hull, W. N.	White, C. A.
Jackson, J. H.	Wright, D. S.
Magoun, George F.	

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Manuscript work in geometry.
 Two volumes "raised letter."
 Numerous samples of bead work.
 Two brooms.
 One hair mattress.
 One husk mat.
 One piece of rag carpet.
 Numerous pieces of fancy knitted work.
 One cane chair bottom.
 Samples of thread lace.
 One doll and hammock.
 Maps (cloth) of Iowa and Louisiana.

IOWA FALLS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in geometry and physiology from the high school.
 (All the work bound.)

IOWA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Two crayon portraits enlarged from photographs.
 Four crayon art pieces.
 One pen and ink sketch.
 Eleven pairs of boots and shoes.
 One walnut office desk.

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Manuscript work in English literature, geometry, English analysis, algebra, arithmetic and penmanship.
 Theses of the graduating classes, 1878-83.
 Notes of lectures on didactics.
 Notes of work in botany.
 Notes of laboratory work in physics.
 Set of drawing books.
 Herbaria.
 Set of relief maps, made in putty.
 Charts of physiological drawings.
 Charts for primary teaching.
 Charts of drawings from various grades.
 (All manuscript work bound.)

GREENE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work from the country schools of Bristol township.
 Manuscript work from the country schools of Cedar township.
 Map drawings from the country schools of Cedar township.

Miscellaneous work in manuscript from the country schools of Franklin township.

- Map drawings from the country schools of Franklin township.
- Manuscript work from the country schools of Grant township.
- Map drawings from the country schools of Grant township.
- Manuscript work from Hardin township country schools.
- Manuscript work from Highland township country schools.
- Manuscript work from Junction township country schools.
- Manuscript work from Paton township country schools.
- Manuscript work from Washington township country schools.

JEFFERSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

- Manuscript work from all grades and from the high school.
- Drawing illustrating problems in physics from the high school.
- Map drawings from the grammar grades and the high school.

JESUP PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

- Manuscript work in history.
- Map drawing.

KINGSLEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in reading, arithmetic, geography, history and civil government.

(All work bound.)

KOSSUTH COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Map drawings.

LE CLAIRE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language, etc., from the fifth and sixth grades.

(All the work bound.)

LE MARS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

- Primary work in arithmetic and penmanship.
- Manuscript work in language and arithmetic, from grades second to fourth inclusive.
- Manuscript work in geography from the seventh grade.
- Manuscript work in German and political economy from the high school.

(All the work bound.)

LEWIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in geography and history from the eighth and ninth grades.

LYONS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in botany and rhetoric from the high school.

MAKLE ROCK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

- Manuscript work in arithmetic and language from the second, third and eighth grades.
- Manuscript work in geography from the fourth grade.
- Manuscript work in grammar and algebra from the fifth grade.
- Manuscript work in history, English grammar and arithmetic from the seventh grade.
- Map drawings from the grammar grades.

MARENGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

- Manuscript work in language and arithmetic from grades fifth, sixth and seventh.
- Manuscript work in history from the eighth grade.
- Manuscript work in rhetoric, botany, Latin and German, from the high school grades.

(All the work bound.)

MARSHALL COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

- Manuscript work in geography, arithmetic, language, physiology and history, from district No. 1, Timber Creek township.
- Drawings from the same school.
- Map drawings from the same school.

(All the work bound.)

MARSHALLTOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language, from grades second to seventh, inclusive.

(All the work bound.)

MC GREGOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

- Manuscript work in arithmetic, geography and history from the grammar grades.
- Report of the public schools for the term ending December 21, 1883.

(All the work bound.)

MONROE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

- Manuscript work in arithmetic and language, from the first and second grades.
- Manuscript work in geometry and English literature, from the high school.

NORA SPRINGS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language and arithmetic from the sixth grade.

(All the work bound.)

NORRIS, H. W.

Herbaria, representing the Iowa flora.

OTTUMWA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and language, from the first and second grades.

Manuscript work in music and language, from the third and fourth grades.

Manuscript work in music, arithmetic, history and language, from the fifth grade.

Manuscript work in music, language and geography, from the sixth grade.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, geography and language, from the seventh grade.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and language, from the eighth grade.

Manuscript work in history, English literature, latin, geometry, physics and botany, from the High School.

Drawing, from all grades above the second.

(All the work bound.)

PLACK, W. L.

Architectural designs for school-houses (three).

POCAHONTAS COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work from the primary and grammar grades.

Map drawings from the primary and grammar grades.

ROCKFORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic from the first, second, third and fourth grades.

Manuscript work in physical geography and arithmetic from the fifth grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, physiology, history and language from grades seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth.

SANBORN, W. W.

Architectural designs for school-houses (five).

SPIRIT LAKE.

Manuscript work and map-drawing.

SPRINGFIELD.

Manuscript work from various grades.

Bound volume of map-drawings.

SPRINGVILLE.

Drawings from the grammar school.

Map-drawings from the grammar grades.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Four glass charts, displaying—

1. Organization and growth of County Normal Institutes for a period of ten years.

2. A graphic representation of the relation of the school population to the entire population; school population to enrollment; enrollment to average attendance; daily attendance to daily absence.

3. The school statistics of the State from 1848 to 1883.

4. The organization of the Iowa school system.

Six linen charts, illustrating graphically the increase in the number of teachers employed; in school population; in number of schools; in permanent school fund; in valuation of school property; in total annual expenditures for school purposes.

Blank teachers' certificates of four grades.

Blank high school diploma.

Blank State certificate.

Sample lithographs from Des Moines.

Photographs of public school-buildings and colleges throughout the State.

A bound set of Iowa school reports.

A bound set of Iowa school laws and decisions.

The report of the census of Iowa from 1835-80.

Bound volumes of various school journals.

Bound volumes of miscellaneous State documents.

One volume of blanks for reports of district secretaries.

One volume of blanks for reports of county superintendents.

One volume of blanks for reports of district treasurers.

A school-house map of the State showing number and distribution of school-houses.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

One illustrative paleontological cabinet.

Laboratory note-books in biology, botany, conchology and paleontology.

Theses in zoology and civil engineering.

Five photographs of drawings, illustrations for a work on paleontology.

Sets of drawings illustrating three terms' work in instrumental drawing.

Drawings illustrating first and second terms' works in free hand-drawing.

A set of topographical maps.

Drawings in India ink and water colors.

Box of mounted microscopic slides.

STEAMBOAT ROCK.

Charts of kindergarten work.

Charts of primary work.

Charts of physiological drawings.

Charts of various work from the grammar grades.

Map drawings.

STITCH, JOHN M.—CLINTON.

A set of crayon sketches and drawings.

TAMA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language from the ungraded schools of Oneida township.

Manuscript work in language from Gladbrook graded schools and high school.

Drawings from the country schools of Columbia township.

Map drawings from Howard, Carroll, Lincoln, Crystal, Highland, York and Columbia townships.

Worstest map of Tama county and of the State.

UNION PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language from the intermediate grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, language, physiology and history from the grammar grades.

Drawings from the grammar grades.

WATERLOO PUBLIC SCHOOLS—EAST SIDE.

Photographs of free-hand drawings.

Photographs of school buildings.

Programme of daily exercises.

Floor plans of school buildings.

Map drawings.

WATERLOO PUBLIC SCHOOLS—WEST SIDE.

Penmanship from the fourth grade.

Manuscript work in grammar and arithmetic from the seventh grade.

Manuscript work in history from the eighth grade.

Manuscript work in algebra, history, geometry, analysis and physical geography from the high school.

Map drawings from the primary grades.

WEST LIBERTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in grammar, arithmetic, composition and physiology from ——— grades.

Dissected maps illustrating anatomy.

Map drawing.

WITTER, F. M.

A collection of the land and fresh water mollusks of Iowa.

HONORS AND AWARDS.

DIPLOMA OF HONOR.

State of Iowa—Collective educational exhibits.
 Iowa State University, Iowa City—Theses, laboratory, note-books, drawings, cabinet of paleontology.

DIPLOMAS.

Frank Bond, Iowa City—Theses on blue jay.
 Burlington Public Schools—Class work from graded and high schools.
 Charles City Public Schools—School work, etc.
 Clinton Public Schools—Pupils' work, kindergarten charts, etc.
 Davenport Public Schools—Manuscript work, teaching charts, drawing.
 Des Moines Public High Schools—Manuscript work, clay and worsted maps, herbaria.
 Eldora Public Schools—Drawings and class work.
 Hardin County Public Schools—Pupils' work, map drawing, etc.
 Iowa College for the Blind, Vinton—Papers in geometry, bead work, brooms, etc.

DIPLOMA.

Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Council Bluffs—Shoes, desk, art work, etc.
 Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls—Theses, examination papers, note-books, herbaria, charts, etc.
 Ottumwa Public Schools—Pupils' work.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

Ackley Public Schools—Language, drawing and maps.
 Atlantic Public Schools—Pupils' work.
 Belle Plaine Public Schools—Maps, drawings and language.
 Miss S. Blackburn, Vinton—Teachers' examination questions, reviews.
 Cedar Rapids Public Schools—Pupils' work.
 Hattie Cochrane, Iowa City—Theses on leaves, illustrated.
 Columbus Junction Schools—Pupils' work.
 Creston Public Schools—Manuscript work and charts.
 Grand Junction Public Schools—Pupils' work.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

Greene County Public Schools—Pupils' work.
 Iowa Agricultural College, Ames—Herbaria.
 Iowa Falls High School—Geometry and physiology.
 Jefferson Public Schools—Pupils' work.
 Le Mars Public Schools—Pupils' work.
 Marble Rock Public Schools—Maps and class work.
 Marengo Public Schools—Class work.
 Monroe Public Schools—Pupils' work.
 Polk County Public Schools—Pupils' work.
 Rockford Public Schools—Class work.
 Shenandoah Public Schools—Pupils' work.
 Sidney Public Schools—Class work.
 Shimek, Bohnmil, Iowa-City—Theses on fresh-water mollusks.
 Sioux City Public Schools—Maps, drawings and class work.
 Tama County Public Schools—School work.
 Webster County Public Schools—Pupils' work.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Albia Public Schools—Manuscript, pupils' work.
 Cass County Public Schools—Pupils' work.
 Marble Rock Public Schools—Pupils' work.
 Marshall County Public Schools—Class work.
 Marshalltown Public Schools—Manuscript work in language.
 McGregor Public Schools—Class work.
 Nora Springs Public Schools—Pupils' work.
 W. H. Norris—Herbaria of Iowa flora.
 Pocahontas Public Schools—Class work, maps, etc.
 Scranton Public Schools—Manuscript, class work, all grades.
 Searsborough Public Schools—Pupils' work.
 Sheldon Public Schools—Class work in arithmetic, geography, etc.
 Steamboat Rock Public Schools—Kindergarten, maps, etc.
 Union Public Schools—Class work.
 West Liberty Public Schools—Pupils' work.

PROF. McBRIDE'S CONCLUSIONS.

The preceding list, affording in almost every case only the briefest description possible, can give the reader no adequate conception of Iowa's educational exhibit at New Orleans. The list is simply a catalogue intended to indicate the general nature of the work displayed. Only those who saw and studied the exhibit in place are prepared to give opinion of its excellence. The material shown was abundant and varied. It came from the deft and willing fingers of our children. The greater part of the work was not prepared especially for the World's Fair; much of it was never intended for display at all, yet all compared most favorably with work coming from schools in which the Exposition had been for months the one thing thought of. The honesty of the display was everywhere apparent, some of the work shown being superlatively good, some fair, and some very poor, altogether revealing exactly what was going on in our Iowa school on the day the exhibit was collected.

In amount of material displayed, Iowa was certainly second to no other State, while in variety, in what may be called comprehensiveness, her exhibit was unrivalled. Pupils' work was shown from every grade; from nearly every kind of school in the State, from lowest primary to the university, and through it, from schools in the city, schools in the village, and schools in the country.

Of the credit gained for the State by this exhibit, it is difficult to form any adequate estimate. The place assigned Iowa was, perhaps, the most prominent in all the educational display, and her school work was the "observed of all observers." The name of our State became familiar to those who had hardly known it before, and everywhere her enlarging fame was associated with her intellectual progress as indicated by the growth and development of her schools. Nor was this the only benefit derived. The stimulus given to educational effort, both at home and in other States, must not be overlooked. Our larger towns now, more than ever, vie with each other in the excellence of work produced. City and county exhibits are the order of the day, and a generous emulation is everywhere manifest.

Iowans who visited the exhibit, proud that their schools had done so well, were inclined to make them more and more worthy of a world's praise; while citizens of States in which public schools had made little progress, judged the system by its fruits and became its warmest advocates, determined upon its universal introduction and support.

The exhibit derived, in some respects, a decided advantage from the fact that a similar display was made at Madison last July. The preparation for Madison was an experience by which many Iowa teachers knew how to profit. At the same time so much praise was bestowed on that first effort that the State was in danger of resting upon its laurels, and of allowing the opportunity of the New Orleans World's Fair to pass by default. The short time elapsing between the two exhibits also worked disadvantageously, since in many cases the work sent to Madison had scarcely reached home, when similar work was again called for.

However, notwithstanding these difficulties, and some others that need not here be named, the exhibit as it stood, might be fairly considered representative. Country schools, graded schools, high schools, colleges, and university, were all represented, and taken together presented almost every kind and grade of work done in the schools of the State. The work also came from a great many localities, illustrating the same or equivalent grades, in a great many different schools, so that the exhibit was not representative only, but likewise very comprehensive and complete.

It would be impossible, within the present limits, to give even a brief account of each of the individual exhibits. A few must be selected which were more prominent either on account of the amount of material displayed, or because of some special attraction. It has been said that all kinds of school work were represented. By no means the least interesting material in this wide variety was the work of primary grades. Many schools, both city and country, exhibited very conclusively how the kindergarten methods and material can be made available in our public school system; and that, too, without the aid of special kindergarten teachers. The Clinton schools made a very handsome exhibit of this kind in form of map-weaving and simple paper cutting.

The district schools of Tama county, the public schools of Belle Plaine and Steamboat Rock, and the city schools of Des Moines, also made exhibits of kindergarten work of various sorts, notably in the

form of worsted maps of State and county. In addition to the primary work there were displayed beautiful patterns in inventional paper cutting, from the fourth and fifth grades.

In primary language work much excellent material was shown; that from Marshalltown and from Hardin county being perhaps most prominent. Burlington sent primary work in all subjects, and from her entire system of schools. Folding slates, covered with primary work in various subjects, were shown from Charles City, Davenport and Des Moines.

In Iowa, as elsewhere, drawing is rapidly coming into favor and finding a place for itself in schools of all grades. Clinton followed her kindergarten work immediately with drawing, demonstrating what can be done in a short time without a special teacher. Davenport, in a beautiful series, displayed her entire course in the subject; from the fourth grade through the high school, and from nearly all the schools exhibiting we had samples of drawing evincing more or less perfect systems of instruction.

But it was of general work, in the ordinary lines of study, that the great bulk of Iowa's exhibit consisted. There were thousands of pages of pupils' work in arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, and the like. In such displays Oskaloosa vied with Ottumwa, Marshalltown with Clinton and Davenport, and Rockford and Marble Rock with Shenandoah and Sidney. Every step of the pupil could be traced from the primary to the high school, or through it. Burlington exhibited this whole educational history in a single volume, embellished by numerous ornate title-pages and drawings in ink. High schools in all the places named sent work in mathematics, science and language. There were beautiful pages of German, problems in algebra, botanical records and herbaria. Iowa Falls high school sent fine manuscript, geometrical demonstrations, and Creston elaborate outlines of English grammar, together with a large amount of manuscript in subjects pertaining to the ordinary high school course. Nor was the higher education of the State without adequate representation. The State Normal at Cedar Falls made large display of drawings of all grades, of charters for primary instruction, and most beautiful map drawing in ink, large folio size. Then we had manuscripts of examinations in many subjects, physics, didactics, geometry, algebra, etc.; fine herbaria, prepared under the discretion of Miss M. Gilchrist, the professor of natural science, and a set of large relief-maps in putty, prepared under the direction of Miss McGovern. These maps were something

unique, at once simple, beautiful and instructive, and deservedly received a great deal of attention.

The whole Normal school exhibit conveyed the impression of an effort to furnish the State with teachers who shall be well-informed and competent for work, with the ordinary school machinery and apparatus or without it.

Close by the display just described was found that made by the State Department of Public Instruction. This exhibit was a sort of epitome of the entire school system of the State. Here were school statistics spread on beautiful glass charts, displaying in concise and graphic manner all the facts which statistics are competent to show. For example, these tables exhibited the growth of the Iowa school system from its organization to the present, the growth of the permanent school fund, of the expenditure for school purposes, the increase in the school population and in the number of teachers employed; also, the present organization of the various educational institutions under the patronage of the State, and the organization and growth of the county normal institute system. A distinctive feature of this display was a large map of the State, showing the location of each school-house in every county. This map was a revelation to almost every one. Very few of all who saw it, had the remotest idea of how abundant school-houses in Iowa are, or of the uniformity of their distribution throughout the counties of the State; conditions which justify the motto, "A school-house on every hill-top."

Associated with all these exhibits from the common schools, and in the center of all in the general arrangement, the contributions from the State University found their place. The university showed a large display of drawings, both instrumental and free hand, illustrating the work in this line for the freshman and sophomore classes. Then followed topographical maps of great perfection and excellence. In the very center of the exhibit stood two cases—the one containing a collection of fossils illustrating the method of teaching paleontology in the university, the other displaying two collections of land and fresh water shells—one belonging to the university, the other to Mr. B. Shimek, a former student. A score or more of notebooks, neatly written and filled with original pencil-drawings, showing beautiful work done by students in the laboratories of natural science; and the theses in engineering, botany and zoology were so far as observable entirely without rivals.

It remains to speak of two special exhibits, one from the Iowa Col-

lege for the Blind at Vinton, and one from the Institution for Deaf Mutes at Council Bluffs. Both these institutions sent samples of pupils' work. From the blind were shown all kinds of fancy needle-work, beadwork, and knitted lace; from Council Bluffs came crayon sketches, boots and shoes, and a handsome walnut office-desk.

Taken altogether, Iowa's educational exhibit was representative, comprehensive and complete, and once more, as at Madison, placed the State in the foremost rank for educational privilege and endeavor.

MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY.

The supervision of this department of the State display was confided to W. C. Huntington, of Des Moines. The great importance of this portion of the exhibit was fully recognized by the Commission, and especial means and measures employed to secure to it the utmost completeness and prominence attainable from the character and amount of material at hand. The display of manufactured goods was made upon the space allotted the State in the Government and States building. That of machinery in the main building and in the machinery annex. In addition, fine displays of vehicles were made in the carriage annex.

The exhibit of manufactures upon the Iowa space was a credit to the State, and elicited much commendatory notice from visitors. As compared with similar displays of other States, it was a source of pride, and sustained in a marked degree the high position assigned the State as a manufacturing community by the tenth census, that of ranking second of all States west of the Mississippi river.

The following

LIST OF EXHIBITS

shows the display made by this department.

H. W. JOHNSON—KEOKUK.

Furniture—

1. Elkhorn chair. Frame-work composed of two immense antlers; back and seat of carpet upholstery.
2. Student's rocking chair. Back and sides made from root of tree, showing pieces of stone imbedded in the wood; all highly polished and upholstered in plush.

BURLINGTON WIRE MATTRESS COMPANY—BURLINGTON.

1. Bed lounge. Black walnut, veneered panels, carpet upholstery, and plain trimmings.
2. Student's rocker. Walnut frame of mammoth size, elegantly upholstered in maroon plush trimmed with deep blue plush, supported by a single pair of heavy springs and solid walnut platform.
3. Reclining chair, of heavy walnut frame; back, sides and foot-piece of bright maroon, with orange trimmings.
4. Single lounge. Walnut frame, web bottom body, upholstered with old gold plush trimmed with dark navy blue plush.
5. Single lounge. Web bottom, walnut frame, with light maroon upholstery and old gold trimmings.
6. Projection folding cot, with patent head-piece, and two other styles.
7. Three woven wire bed springs in frames, and four coil spring mattresses of different styles and patterns.
8. Three coil bed springs in frames of one style.

L. HARTSHORN—CHARLES CITY.

Sample of double spring bedstead.

JOSEPH BARBORKA—IOWA CITY.

Tower clock. Frame of best cast iron, wheels bronze in gun metal, cut gearing made by special tools, pinion and shaft of steel and brass. Weight of ball one hundred pounds, frame weighing forty pounds. All encased in heavy glass case, four and one half feet high, two and one half feet wide, and two feet deep, placed on a platform in front of Iowa headquarters. Kept exact time from moment of starting, December 25, 1884, at 12 noon, until removed in June, 1885.

TRENK WIRE WORKS, DUBUQUE.

Wire and Wire Goods.

1. Fifteen rolls of screen wire of various grades and colors.
2. Large wire flower stand with hanging baskets and half round stand.
3. Office railing used in banks and offices.
4. Flower stand; square arch designed for small rooms.
5. Waste paper basket of copper wire and neat design.
6. Steel wire sand screen of novel construction.

L. C. GRAY, FORT DODGE.

Postal Cabinet. A very convenient letter rack for private offices, post offices, etc. A cabinet was placed in the Iowa headquarters December 16, and used continually throughout the exposition, giving complete satisfaction and attracting many words of commendation.

DES MOINES PAINT AND COLOR CO.

Mixed Paints. Collection of paint shown in various sized cans, and of following colors: Ceiling blue, pale cream, pea green, French gray, light brown, lavender, light olive, medium brown, fawn, dark olive, stone gray, dark brown, tuscan red, venetian red, floor yellow, vermilion, extra dark brown, red brown, inside white, outside white, chinese blue, vandyke brown.

PERFECTION, INK CO., MUSCATINE.

Inks and Mucilage.

Large variety of purple, violet, black, blue, red, and other inks, on a semi-oval pyramid.

Also mucilage in ten different styles of bottles, handsomely displayed.

M'GUIRE & FORD MANUFACTURING CO., CLINTON.

Economy Egg Pail. Capable of holding ten dozen eggs. Pail 12 inches high, 8 inches across bottom and 10 inches across top, containing four perforated slides, each perforation holds one egg, and slides fitted over an upright piece in center of pail.

H. WEISS, BURLINGTON.

North Star Egg Case. Box form, heavy paper trays; each tray holds three dozen eggs. Ten trays contained in one case. The trays can be folded and packed. Ten sets No. 1 trays in one case solid. Fifteen sets No. 2 trays in one case solid. Each tray or filler has a complete lock in each corner of each and every cell, making it impossible to come apart as others do.

BENJ. FRANKLIN, BOONSBORO.

Quadruple Bee Hive.

This hive is arranged to contain four colonies separated from each other, well ventilated by a central chamber or flue attached to a double bottom, having an air passage supplying the bees with fresh air just where it is needed, while the vapor or breath arising from the bees in winter can escape up through the central flue, and not at top of hive, thereby preventing dampness and mouldy comb, which are death to the bees. It is claimed to be a protection against extreme heat as well as cold.

MORRISON & M'INTOSH, GRINNELL.

Gloves, Mitts and Leather.

1. Palmateer finish goat gloves, plain trimming, heavy sewed.
2. Blanket mitts, sheep-skin body with part heavy flannel. Youth's pontiac mitts, goat face and flannel trimming.
3. Sheep gloves, plain finish and unlined.

4. Pontiac mitts, heavy goat body and cuffs trimmed with heavy flannel.
5. Blanket mitts, goat body and lined with flannel.
6. Heavy sheep mitts, goat face.
7. Youth's goat gloves, unlined.
8. Wool mitts, goat face and covered with heavy goat wool, lined with flannel.
9. Sheep skin, full pelt. Deer skin, half tanned pelt.

PORTER BROTHER & HACKWORTH, OTTUMWA.

Harness and Fixtures.

1. Perfect trace carrier, No. 1, (2 samples.)
2. Best out-trace buckles.
3. Improved fire ring halter, brass trimmed.
4. Perfect trace carrier, No. 2, (2 samples.)
5. Improved fire ring halter, nickel trimmed.
6. Improved fire ring halter, brass trimmed.
7. Double flange collar, turned edge for buggy team.
8. Double flanged collar, machine sewed, fancy welt.
9. Double flanged collar, full patent, leather coach with gilt chain.
10. Double flange collar, imitation case and Scotch brass.

JOHN C. HORNER, LEON.

Whippletree hook.

N. GODES, PRESTON.

Show case with fine display of belt fixtures.

W. F. WOOD, DECATUR.

Miniature wagon brake.

KETCHUM WAGON CO., MARSHALLTOWN.

Wagon and Carriages.

Wagon, plain two-horse farm wagon.
Show case with miniature wagon.

JOHN BURG & SON, BURLINGTON.

Burg wagons; two horse; wood work elegantly finished and varnished in the white; no paint; iron work highly polished. (In Wagon Annex.)

J. KARS, OTTUMWA.

Carriage cushions from Ottumwa.

Also, enameled leather and cloth of different colors.

THOMAS A. BEAMAN, MT. PLEASANT.

Patent sash fastener.

BUFFINGTON WHEEL CO., BURLINGTON.

Fine display of carriage wheels and models of hubs, showing the method of putting the wheels together.

HANABACK & WILSON, BONAPARTE.

Jars, flower pots, jugs, etc., in variety.

A. MAYER, OSKALOOSA.

Variety of jars, etc.

HANEY & CAMPBELL, BELLEVUE.

1. A convenient and useful apparatus for gathering cream.
2. Milk cooler; patented. A new device for cooling milk rapidly.

C. TRACY, MITCHELLVILLE.

Patent milk pail.

TUTTLE & COREY, DES MONIES.

Well tubing and culvert pipe of artificial stone.

J. B. PETTIT, BURLINGTON.

Washing machines.

BURLINGTON WASHING MACHINE COMPANY.

Apparatus for washing clothes, etc.

WAINE & M'CASLAND, MARSHALLTOWN.

Case of horse shoes of various kinds and elegant workmanship.

CAPITAL CITY WOOLEN MILLS, DES MOINES.

Woolen Goods.

1. Large display of all wool blankets, plain and in colors.
2. Three cases of flannels, all styles and patterns.

BONAPARTE MILLS.

Woolen Goods.

1. Large display of flannels.
2. Large exhibit of yarns, all colors.
3. Large display of cassimere goods, all prevailing styles.

HAGGERTY & SON, BURLINGTON.

Case of horse shoes. Unsurpassed in merit by any display in either building; hand-made shoes for the shoeing of horses for any trouble.

W. R. VARNEY, IOWA CITY.

Universal wood worker. A very ingenious machine for turning, sawing, boring, etc. This machine used largely in installing exhibit from Iowa.

MORGAN BROS., CRESTON.

Incubator. A patented machine and very attractive.

WM. H. HILL, SR., WAVERLY.

Broom machine, by a gentleman seventy-two years of age. Invented and used by him in making brooms.

A. C. MOUNT, MARSHALLTOWN.

Variety of brooms.

KUHNS & SONS, BURLINGTON.

Brooms.

LE GRAND QUARRY CO., MARSHALLTOWN.

Panel pieces in tile and stone. Very fine.

W. F. BRANDENBURG, BURLINGTON.

Screen door and window; black walnut frame door highly ornamented. Very attractive.

OTTUMWA STARCH CO., OTTUMWA.

Starch. Fine display, on pyramid. Largest in building.

JOHN MORRELL & CO., OTTUMWA.

Pork, lard, hams, shoulders and bacon, on handsome pyramid.

JOHN STUART, TRAEER.

Model of sugar evaporator.

JOHN LEWIS, DES MOINES.

Artificial stone vases of large size, for lawns. Very ornamental.

WORCESTER & SON, OTTUMWA AND DES MOINES.

Three show cases. One 6 feet, two 4 feet; walnut and oak woods. Very fine.

CYCLONE MANUFACTURING CO., DE WITT.

1. Skillfully designed machinery for boring hubs. A machine of marked ability and merit.
2. Plow coulter. A new and desirable method of attaching coulters to beams.

H. W. JOHNSON, KEOKUK.

Picture frame decorated or entirely covered on its face by the vertebra of rattlesnakes. The frame contains a picture of the maker. Attracts much attention.

GRINNELL HEADER COMPANY—GRINNELL.

Grain header, and exhibits illustrating the extent of the business of this large institution.

WILLIAM GOULD—STUART.

Patent railroad joints.

J. G. CHERRY—CEDAR RAPIDS.

Display of churns and dairy implements.

— — DEITZ—WATERLOO.

Fruit drier.

A. H. BABCOCK—OSKALOOSA.

Washing machine.

A. H. HILL—OSKALOOSA.

Window blinds.

WIND ENGINE CO.—KEOKUK.

Wind mills.

BENNET AND FRANTZ—BURLINGTON.

Display of two-horse farm wagon; also handsome light single buggy.

RANDOLPH & CO.—GRINNELL.

Assortment of plows.

IOWA BARB WIRE CO.—DES MOINES.

Wire fence and machinery for making same.

MURRAY IRON WORKS.

Lard-press, wheel-scraper, sausage machines and other heavy machinery.

HAWK-EYE BARB WIRE COMPANY—BURLINGTON.

Fifty bundles of barb wire, sample fence, wire corners.

C. BLODELL & SONS—MC GREGOR.

Two-horse wagon.

DUPLEX SPRING BED CO.—BURLINGTON.

Bed springs of several styles.

ADAM MOHEN.

Butter tubs.

EMBALMING BURIAL CASE CO.—BURLINGTON.

Fine caskets.

DECKER & BONITZ—BURLINGTON.

A fine glass case containing specimens of their manufacture (woolen goods) prepared especially for the exhibition, was destroyed en route.

J. H. ROACH & CO.—DUBUQUE.

One of the largest and best displays of candies and other confectionery to be found on the grounds.

DUBUQUE LINSEED OIL & PAINT CO.—DUBUQUE.

Large assortment of all kinds of paints.

A. L. CLARK—DUBUQUE.

Fire-escape and automatic window screen.

IOWA IRON WORKS—DUBUQUE.

Steam pumps.

FLENIKEN TURBINE CO.—DUBUQUE.

Turbine water-wheel.

JAMES CUSHING & SON—DUBUQUE.

Fine display of vinegars, automatic safety gate for elevator hatchways.

KEY CITY BARREL CO.—DUBUQUE.

Display of kegs and barrels.

C. LOETSCHER—DUBUQUE.

Cast iron arch for steam boiler.

IOWA COFFIN CO.—DUBUQUE.

Large assortment of fine burial cases.

DUBUQUE SHOT CO.—DUBUQUE.

Display of their products in a large star and crescent.

CHAMBERLAIN FLOW CO.—DUBUQUE.

Assortment of plows and feed-cutters.

M. S. ANDREWS—DUBUQUE.

Test churn for creameries.

NATIONAL IRON & BRASS WORKS—DUBUQUE.

Steam pumps and locomotive bell ringers.

C. L. FRITCHARD—DUBUQUE.

Adjustable buggy top and dash-board, also seats and cushions.

JOHN GLAB—DUBUQUE.

Mustard and vinegars.

KNAPP & STOUT—DUBUQUE.

Tubs and pails.

T. DE BARNER—DUBUQUE.

Fine display of photographs.

H. S. HETHERINGTON—DUBUQUE.

Photos of early settlers of Dubuque.

C. BAYLESS—DUBUQUE.

Work from his commercial college; a pen picture executed by C. S. Chapman, being especially fine.

CEDAR FALLS CANNING CO.

Handsome showing of canned corn.

HARRIS & COLE BROS.—CEDAR FALLS.

Large display of wooden pumps.

TOM CONNELLY—DUBUQUE.

Largest display from any western State, consisting of fine closed carriages, elegantly upholstered phaeton, and other vehicles. This exhibit had the post of honor in the building and attracted much attention.

THE COOPER WAGON—DUBUQUE.

Twenty common farm wagons, especially suitable for southern trade. Strong and durable and much in demand.

A. Y. M'DONALD—DUBUQUE.

Large display of pumps, built in a pyramid, and admitted to be not only the most handsome exhibit of the kind in the Government building but in the entire exposition; also engine for pumping.

MT. PLEASANT SCALE COMPANY.

Display of farm scales (main building.)

STAR WAGON WORKS—CEDAR RAPIDS.

Large exhibit of wagons showing excellent work.

MUSCATINE OAT MEAL COMPANY.

Very large and handsomely displayed exhibit. The meal in show cases especially attractive.

PRIVATE EXHIBITS.

MANUFACTURING.

In addition to the foregoing lists of articles exhibited by the State of Iowa in its collective and non-competitive display, there were a number of private exhibits from the State, made by manufacturing firms who bore their own expenses and entered their articles for competition. The success of such firms in the latter direction was most gratifying, and to secure as many of such exhibits as possible was the constant aim of the Commission.

THE DIAMOND CREAMERY, MONTICELLO.

This firm ranks among the great manufacturing institutions of Iowa, and indeed of the United States. It has over a million of dollars invested in its work of manufacturing butter, especially for shipment to foreign countries, and to the hottest climates of the globe. In this specialty it has no successful competition. It is an historic fact that the development of this firm's success and the large increase of the dairy interests in Iowa, are the results of Iowa's bringing her dairy advantages into prominence by securing the first premium for butter over the entire world at Philadelphia, and maintaining that record ever since at expositions.

The Diamond Creamery's exhibits in the main building was made in a novel pyramid, and its butter, both plain and in the tin packages for hot climates, was awarded the gold medal and first premium.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS—DUBUQUE.

This large establishment had an extensive exhibit, under the supervision of Mr. C. S. Burt, one of the leading representatives of the firm, who was honored by his fellow exhibitors by his election as president of their association. One of the engines of these works was chosen to aid in running the vast machinery of the Exposition, and was awarded the first premium over the world for engines. There was also a large display of other products by this Iowa manufactory.

IOWA FARMING TOOL COMPANY—FT. MADISON.

No more attractive exhibit was ever seen in the main building than the large glass pagoda containing the display of this company. It consisted of shovels, forks, hoes and every kind of tools used on a farm. As this company has worked up a large trade in the South and in South America, its exhibit was of great benefit to it.

ROBINSON & HITT—WATERLOO.

This firm made a splendid showing of omnibuses.

OTHER EXHIBITS.

Several other private displays of manufacture from Iowa were shown in the main building.

The displays made by the manufacturers of Dubuque, Des Moines, Burlington, Bonaparte, Cedar Rapids, Cedar Falls, Iowa City and Ottumwa reflected the highest credit upon their skill and taste. The exhibits of woolen goods eliciting universal praise by reason of their high grade in texture, quality and stability of color. The arrangement of the articles in this department was excellent and reflected credit upon the Superintendent and his assistants.

Mr. L. K. Bowdish, of Dubuque, was appointed by the Commission assistant superintendent of this department. His attention to the large display from Dubuque was attested by the excellent manner in which the goods were shown.

WOMAN'S WORK.

This section of the exhibit was entrusted to Mrs. Mary S. Scott, of Nevada, whose work in the Iowa department at Philadelphia, was most creditable, and whose success at this exposition, despite many unfavorable circumstances, is one of the most gratifying features of Iowa's participation at New Orleans. In an elaborate report to the Commission, Mrs. Scott says :

REPORT OF SUPT. SCOTT.

August 5, 1884, I received my appointment, and as soon as possible I began the preliminary arrangements. On August 27th I issued circular No. 1, requesting prompt and hearty co-operation from the women of the State, and explaining the character of work desired. September 15th I issued circular No. 2, and October 8th circular No. 3, in relation to the mode of packing, addressing and forwarding exhibits, and also an extended account of the manner of disposing of goods by the Commission at New Orleans. This circular was also a reprint of circular No. 2, with the additional mention of pantry stores as a desirable exhibit.

In the meantime I had been visiting most of the larger towns and cities of the State and holding meetings with the ladies relative to the display I was anxious to obtain. This I continued with utmost fervor for the next sixty days, in some instances visiting two towns per day. In this way I met with the ladies of Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Burlington, Mt. Pleasant, Ottumwa, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids, Iowa City, Davenport, Sioux City, Waterloo and other cities. October 24 a report of the meeting at Iowa City was published in lieu of another circular which would but reiterate what had been previously fully explained. December 1st, while preparing to leave the State, I was notified of a disastrous railroad wreck which occurred to a portion of Iowa's exhibit, near Burlington on the previous night. It was reported that the whole of the woman's exhibit was totally destroyed. In order, however, to collect and repair the remains of the once beautiful display and make as good a showing as possible, I went to New Orleans, reaching there December 4th. On the 8th was held the first meeting of the lady commissioners. Mrs. Julia Holmes Smith, Commissioner for the northwest, came about the 10th of December and secured our space; on the 13th the ladies again met with Mrs. Howe, who was present for the first time. The wrecked cars came in December 15th or thereabouts. Upon unpacking and sorting I discovered missing or damaged the articles designated by a * in the list hereinafter given.

We were enabled to commence unpacking on receipt of the remainder of our boxes, about December 20th. January 7 we began permanent arrangement of goods, and had the exhibit fully installed January 28, as then arranged, save the missing articles. The exhibit was as follows:

THE EXHIBIT.

PATENTS.

- I. *Fly screen door attachment No. 302, 916, filed Aug. 5, 1884. Phoebe R. Lambourne, West Liberty.
- II. *Photograph album, filed Feb. 14, 1883. Viola J. Angie, Spencer.
- III. *Step ladder. Mrs. Mary G. Gartrell, Des Moines.
- IV. Baking powder can and measure combined. Mrs. Lillie Raymond, Osceola.
- V. Thermometer to facilitate cooking and baking in an oven. Mrs. Flora Grace Perry.
- VI. The excelsior ironing table. Mrs. S. L. Avery, Manson.
- VII. Invalid bed, No. 270,048; patented Jan. 2, 1883. Mrs. A. P. Fobes, Dubuque.
- VIII. Silver plated carriage tip and wagon tongue. Maria Dunham, Dunlap.

DENTISTRY.

- I. Dental case. M. E. Hildreth, Mt. Pleasant.

LITERARY WORK.

- I. Europe through a woman's eye. Mrs. Lucy Y. Culler, Burlington.
- II. Common school compendium. Mrs. L. J. Lamphere, Des Moines.
- III. Hospital life. Mrs. Sarah Young, (Alias Aunt Becky) Des Moines.
- IV. Wee Folks of No Man's Land. Mrs. May M. Wetmore, Dubuque.
- V. *Two of us. Calista Halsey Patchin, Des Moines.
- VI. *For girls. Mrs. E. R. Shepherd, Marshalltown.
- VII. *Autumn leaves. Mrs. M. L. Scott, Greencastle.
- VIII. *Affection's tribute. Mrs. R. S. Naylor, Des Moines.
- IX. A new system of phonetic pronunciation in German and English. Mrs. Mary A. Henderson, Salem.
- X. Her lovers. Miss Sue Harry Claggett, Keokuk.
- XI. *Clippings. Mrs. Col. Springer, Anamosa.
- XII. Christmas story, translated from the French. Miss Bertha Favard, Keokuk.
- XIII. *A suggestive work for the Sabbath school teachers and advanced scholars. Mrs. Eugenia Kibborn, Cedar Rapids.
- XIV. Practical ethics. Mrs. Matilda Fletcher.

- *XV. 1, The prevention of insanity.
 2, The relations and duties of the general profession toward insanity.
 3, Insanity in women.
 4, Plan for the State care of the chronic insane.
 5, The hospital care of insane women.
 6, Psychiatory in Iowa.
 7, Suicide.
 8, Charity reports.
 (a) Charitable institutions of Iowa, 1882.
 (b) Charitable institutions of Iowa, 1883.
 (c) Report of national conference of charities, 1882.
 (d) Report of national conference of charities, 1883.
 (e) Report of national conference of charities, 1884.
 9, Work of women in Iowa, by Jennie McCowen, A. M., M. D., of Davenport.
- XVI. 1, Chinese poems.
 2, A bundle of letters.
 3, The daughter of the king's forester. Miss Favard, Keokuk.
- XVII. The rivulet and clover blossoms. Maud Meredith, Dubuque.
- XVIII. Centennial and other poems. Mrs. Rebecca I. Pollard (*alias* Kate Harrington), Keokuk.
- XIX. 1, Cooking and castle building.
 2, Soup and soup making.
 3, Bread and bread making.
 4, Salad and salad making.
 5, Vegetables and vegetable cooking. Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, I. S. A. C., Ames.
- XX. '76 cook-book. Ladies of Plymouth church, Des Moines.
- XXI. Northwestern cook-book. Ladies of Presbyterian church, Keokuk.
- XXII*. Matron's cook-book. Mrs. Shankland, Dubuque.
- XXIII. 1, '76 cook-book.
 2, Mrs. Welsh's cook-book.
 3, Autumn leaves.
 4, A book for schools, Mrs. Sara B. Mills, Des Moines.
- XXIV. Catalogues of stock, compiled by Mrs. Adeline M. Payne, Nevada.
- XXV. Minutes of annual meetings, W. C. T. U.
- XXVI. Three lectures before the Iowa Liberal League. Mrs. H. S. Lake, Ottumwa.
- XXVII. Legal papers. Miss Nannie M. Smith, Keokuk.
- XXVIII. Transcript (weekly papers). Miss Lizzie M. Lathene and Mrs. J. L. Wilson, Cedar Rapids.
- XXIX. Silk manual. Mrs. M. H. Tweedie, Foote.
- XXX. The mid-continent. Edited by Maud Meredith, Dubuque.
- XXXI. County superintendent's report. Mrs. C. A. Frimble, Calhoun county.
- XXXII. The Eagle Grove Times (weekly paper). Mrs. C. J. and Miss Kate Prehm, Eagle Grove, Wright county.

MUSICAL COMPOSITION.

- I. The Lord's Prayer. Miss Emma G. Holt, organist St. Mary's church, Ottumwa.
- II. 1, *Sparkling Stream.
 2, Sunshine and Shadow.
 3, *Golden Sometime Waltz, Mrs. Estelle F. Vore, What Cheer.
- III. 1, Cherry Glen Schottische.
 2, Cherry Glen Waltz.
 3, Le Grand March.
 4, Mizpah Reverie. Mrs. Cora Robbins Fracker, Iowa City.

MILLINERY.

- I. †Trimmed hat from Winterset.
- II. Bonnet. Mrs. Brown, Ottumwa.
- III. 1, *Black velvet hat.
 2, †Brown velvet bonnet.
 3, †Black crape bonnet.
 4, *White lace. M. C. Bowling, Davenport.
- IV. White bonnet. Mrs. David Beimingham, Keokuk.

KNIT WORK.

- I. Knit collar. Mary Ann Neasham, aged 12 years, Nevada.
- II. Zephyr rug. Mary J. Parker, Lyons.
- III. 1, Pair stockings
 2, Pair socks. Mrs. W. H. Palmer, Waterloo.
- IV. Infants' skirts. Mrs. H. D. Hatch, Waterloo.
- V. 1, Tidy.
 2, Cushion. Mrs. Kleeblatt, aged 60 years, Council Bluffs.
- VI. *Normandy lace. Mrs. M. J. Conley, Sac City.
- VII. Linen mitts. Miss Ella Estis, Keokuk.
- VIII. 1, Pair stockings.
 2, Pair gloves. Mrs. Nancy Sloan, aged 82 years, Oskaloosa.
- IX. The mitten. Flora E. Simonds, West Branch.

CROCHET WORK.

- I. Child's Afghan. Mrs. M. M. Wright.
- II. Shawl. Diana Day, Nevada.
- III. Feather-edged lace. Mrs. Flora Girton, Waterloo.
- IV. Trimming for curtain. Mrs. M. B. Minchen, Carroll.
- V. Hood. Miss Bertha Prescott, Carroll.
- VI. Lace. Mrs. Cory, Council Bluffs.
- VII. *Pin ball. Minnie S. Lucas.
- VIII. Pair mittens. Flora E. Simmons, West Branch.
- IX. Opera hood. M. E. Wright.

- X. Opera cape. M. E. Wright.
 XI. Pair bracelets. L. M. Postlewait, Ottumwa.
 XII. Tidy. L. M. Postlewait, Ottumwa.

DRAWN WORK.

- I. Dolly. Mrs. Chas. A. Clark, Cedar Rapids.
 II. 1, Scarf table cover.
 2, Side board.
 3, Tidy.
 4, Tidy.
 5, Handkerchief. Mrs. A. Aspenwall.
 III. Night robe yoke. Mrs. E. Lane, Waterloo.
 IV. 1, Bureau scarf.
 2, Handkerchief. Miss Anna Edgerton, Waterloo.
 V. *Sample piece. Mrs. S. P. Miller, Sac City.
 VI. *Handkerchief. Miss Cora Cornell, Vinton.
 VII. Bureau scarf. Mrs. J. D. Platt, Waterloo.
 VIII. Dolly. Marion Lane, Waterloo.

LACE.

- I. English point fishu. Mrs. D. L. Waldron, Nevada.
 II. 1, English point fishu.
 2, Point Honiton handkerchief. Mrs. E. M. Scott, Burlington.
 III. Hand-made lace. Mrs. Walker, Waterloo.
 IV. English lace. Mrs. M. V. Bringham, Sioux City.
 V. 1, *Neckerchief, English lace.
 2, *Fishu, English lace.
 3, *Cuffs, English lace. Mrs. Anthony (aged 69 years), Clinton.
 VI. Handkerchief. Mrs. C. B. Huston, Keokuk.

DARNED NET.

- I. 1, Apron.
 2, Tidies. Mrs. Flora Girton, Waterloo.
 II. Pair pillow shams. Miss Lizzie Wagner, Ottumwa.
 III. Child's dress. Miss Lizzie Nelson, Odebolt.

TATTING.

- I. 1, Handkerchief.
 2, Collar. Mrs. Florence Cunningham, Ottumwa.

EMBROIDERY. I. WOOL.

- I. *Cross stitch. Miss Georgia Broomfield.
 II. Ottoman cover. Mrs. Susan Chamberhouse (aged 69), Carroll.
 III. *Foot rest. M. S. Scott, Nevada.
 IV. Strip for foot rest. Lola A. McDaniels (aged 14 years), Vinton.

- V. Petit point: "Child washing her colored nurse." Mrs. A. Groninger, Sioux City.
 VI. Pair slippers. Mrs. W. H. Palmer, Waterloo.
 VII. Tidy. Mrs. Jochnous Hunter, Schaler.
 VIII. Tidy. Edith Sutton, Odebolt.
 IX. Tidy. Mrs. M. J. Stewardson, Odebolt.
 X. Tidy. Miss J. E. Hammond, Odebolt.
 XI. Pin cushion. Mrs. March, Odebolt.

II. COTTON.

- I. Dress, from Winterset.
 II. Pillow shams. Mrs. C. G. McCarthy, Nevada.
 III. Chain stitch. Mrs. F. L. Small, DeWitt.

III. SILK.

- I. 1, Infant's shawl.
 2, Necktie. Mrs. Matt Parrott, Waterloo.
 II. Infant's skirt. Mrs. Dr. Crouse, Waterloo.
 III. Infant's skirt. Miss Anna McCrum, Davenport.
 IV. *Pincushion. Mrs. C. G. McCarthy, Nevada.
 V. 1, Shawl.
 2, Banner.
 3, Bird of Paradise.
 4, Calla lily for applique. Madame S. Petit Demange, State Center.
 VI. Satin stitch banner. Mrs. F. L. Small, De Witt.
 VII. Cape. Miss Spence, Lyons.
 VIII. Hat crown. Miss Josie Barron, Cedar Rapids.

IV. CHENILLE.

- I. 1, Piano spread.
 2, *Table scarf.
 3, Sofa pillow. Mrs. M. Y. O'Neil, Council Bluffs.

V. EGYPTIAN TAPESTRY.

- I. Curtain. Mary Avis Scott, Nevada.

VI. KENSINGTON.

- I. Sofa pillow. Mrs. James Beaver, Cedar Rapids.
 II. Bureau scarf. Miss Anna Edgerton, Waterloo.

VII. QUEEN ANNE.

- I. Easel scarf. M. S. Scott, Nevada.

VIII. ARRASENE.

- I. Banners. Mrs. E. Peake, Council Bluffs.
- II. Banner, Mrs. M. E. Smith, Council Bluffs.
- III. Pin cushion. Mrs. Jennie M. Terry, Lewis.
- IV. *Table scarf. Forward & Gleason, Davenport.
- V. 1, Plaque of thistles.
- 2, Plaque of roses.
- 3, Wall piece of sumac.
- 4, Sofa pillow. Miss Josie Barrow, Cedar Rapids.
- VI. Bannerette. Hattie M. West, Sioux City.
- VII. Tidy. Mrs. Edith Sutton, Odebolt.

IX. CRAZY QUILTS.

- I. W. C. T. U. Loaned by J. Ellen Foster, Clinton.
- II. Bed scarf and pillow panels. Mrs. L. Archer, Carson.
- III. Mrs. Clifford Watson, Clinton.
- IV. Miss S. Julian, Dubuque.

X. RUGS.

- I. Mrs. Knapp, Cedar Falls.
- II. Mrs. Buck, Montezuma.
- III. Mrs. M. Whitmore, Monticello.
- IV. Mrs. M. J. Parker, Lyons.

ART—I. PENCIL DRAWING.

- I. Illustrations for a text-book in zoology; original drawing. By Mary P. McBride, Princeton.
- II. *Entomological drawings. Emma Heizer, Keokuk.
- III. Sheep's head. F. Place, aged 15 years, Waterloo.
- IV. Drawing. Mrs. P. E. Fowler, Waterloo.

II. PEN DRAWING.

- I. Linen counterpane. Mrs. A. C. Dodge, Burlington.
- II. Vase. Emma Henningsen, Lyons.
- III. 1, The diver.
- 2, Shoe. Mrs. V. Lund, Lyons.
- IV. Peacock feather. Vannie Heckel, Lyons.
- V. *Card. Mary Hart, Lyons.
- VI. *Card (2). Clara Madder, Lyons.
- VII. *Card. Alice Stewart.

III. CRAYON.

- I. Landscape. Mrs. Lizzie Mylton, Ottumwa.
- II. 1, Battle scene, 2d Iowa at Ft. Donelson.
- 2, *Boy in Turkish cap. Mrs. Minnie Van Cise, Clear Lake.

- III. Child's head. Mrs. T. McIntosh, Clear Lake.
- IV. 1, *Little Red Riding Hood.
- 2, *Landscape, with cattle. Mrs. H. S. Mather, Clear Lake.
- V. *Monarch of the Glen. Miss Lizzie McLaughlin, Clear Lake.
- VI. 1, †Ruth.
- 2, *Longfellow. Mrs. L. G. Hollister, Clear Lake.
- VII. Girl's head. Kate Sutherland, Keokuk.
- VIII. 1, Portrait of Rev. Dr. McClintock.
- 2, Portrait of Little Miss Penrose. Lelia R. Penrose, Burlington.
- IX. Twenty-three studies from Clinton Art School.

IV. WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

- I. Painting. Marion Lane, Waterloo.
- II. Picture (2). Mrs. Lizzie Mylton, Ottumwa.
- III. 1, Study in India ink.
- 2, Study in Sepia. Mary Avis Scott, Nevada.
- IV. 1, View on Coon River from city of Des Moines.
- 2, River view. Miss H. O. Crippen, Des Moines.

V. OIL PAINTING.

- I. 1, Azalia.
- 2, †Morning Glens and Daisies.
- 3, Currants.
- 4, Child of 30 years ago.
- 5, Head of Raphael. Mrs. Henry Wallace, Winterset.
- II. Collection of 9. Nellie G. Clancey, Anamosa.
- III. Snowballs. Miss Hattie Gempert, Keokuk.
- IV. Collection of 4. Mrs. Ellen Blake Schieve, Ottumwa.
- V. Painting. Miss Albia Schieve, 7 years old, Ottumwa.
- VI. Picture. Mrs. William Bates, Waterloo.
- VII. †Dog's head. Child 12 years old, Nevada.
- VIII. The Bride. Mrs. Eliza D. Cook, Newton.
- IX. †Hollyhock. Mrs. Mattie E. Buck, Montezuma.
- X. Study from nature. Mrs. W. L. Buchanan, Sioux City.
- XI. Summer Woods. Mrs. Wm. Whitney, Waterloo.
- XII. *Summer landscape. Mrs. H. C. Boardman, Nevada.
- XIII. †Sunset in California. Mrs. R. G. McIntosh, Clear Lake.
- XIV. †Picture. Mrs. S. H. Shoemaker, DeWitt.
- XV. Plaque. Mrs. Dr. Morgan, DeWitt.
- XVI. Picture. Mrs. T. Noddlers, Keokuk.
- XVII. Snowballs. Miss Frances M. Hazen, Davenport.
- XVIII. 1, †View in Sullivan county, N. Y., after *Summers*.
- 2, †Mt. Hood in the Distance, after *Stuart*.
- 3, †Study in foreshortening.
- 4, Prairie Fire.
- 5, View on Columbia River, near tunnel No. 3, after *Stuart*.

- 6, Nasturtrums.
 - 7, Hollyhocks.
 - 8, The Christmas Sheaf.
 - 9, Tile (fire place).
 - 10, Pond Lillies. Mrs. Mary S. Scott, Nevada.
- XIX. 1, Tambourine.
- 2, Wheat.
 - 3, Golden Rod.
 - 4, Head of Minerva, Mrs. E. E. G. Allyn, Dubuque.

VI. CHINA PAINTING.

- I. Bottoni Patient Magdalene, Miss Lida Howell, Keokuk.
- II. 1, Corregio's Magdalene.
- 2, Psyche, Mrs. Judge Howell, Keokuk.
- III. 1, Six plate.
- 2, Six sauce dishes, Mrs. Henry Wallace, Winterset.
- IV. Six plates, Marion Lane, Waterloo.
- V. 1*, Two sauce plates,
- 2*, Two tea saucers,
- 3†, Two tea plates,
- 4, Two breakfast plates,
- 5, Two bread plates, (Sample of set of 120 pieces), Mrs. E. A. Raymond, Waterloo.
- VI. 1*, Vase.
- 2*, Bowl, Mrs. Leffingwell, Lyons.
- VII. *Pitcher, Mrs. Silas Gardiner, Lyons.
- VIII. *Plate, Vannie Henkel, Lyons.
- IX. †Plaque, Mrs. Wm. Whitney, Waterloo.
- X. Tile, in original design, F. Place, aged 10, Waterloo.
- XI. 1, Tea pot.
- 2, Sugar bowl.
- 3, Cream pitcher, Etta Sickles, aged 15 years, Des Moines.
- XII. 1, †One dozen cups and saucers.
- 2, One fish service.
- 3, One dozen pie plates.
- 4, One dozen breakfast plates.
- 5, Three landscape plates.
- 6, One-half dozen dessert plates.
- 7, One dozen dessert plates.
- 8, One-half dozen salad dishes.
- 9, One salad bowl.
- 10, †Four bread and milk bowls and saucers.
- 11, One water pitcher.
- 12, *Two cream pitchers.
- 13, One sugar bowl.
- 14, One-half dozen fruit sauce plates.

- 15, One dozen fruit plates.
- 16, One cake plate.
- 17, Two bread plates.
- 18, Compote.
- 19, Mustard tureens.
- 20, One dozen butter plates, Mrs. Mary S. Scott, Nevada.

ZEPHYR PAINTING.

- I. 1, Fruit.
- 2, Birds.
- 3, Roses, Mrs. H. Perrier, Des Moines.

MISCELLANEOUS ART.

Modeling in clay.

- I. 1, Bust of Justice Miller, U. S. Supreme Court.
- 2, Bust of ex-Senator Harlan.
- 3, Les Huguenots (orgiinal medallion), Mrs. H. A. Ketcham, Mt. Pleasant.
- II. Soft sculpture, Mrs. H. Perrier, Des Moines.
- III. Wood-carving, Mrs. Calesta Halsey Patchin, Des Moines.
- IV. Photograph, Miss Lizzie Law.
- V. Case photographs (tinted), Mrs. Inmer, Dubuque.
- VI. Plaque of pounded copper, Mrs. Alex. Young, Dubuque.
- VII. Lustra painting, Mrs. Dr. Williams, Marshalltown.
- VIII. Chenille painting, Miss Ida C. Titus.
- IX. *Painted Spanish lace, Lola A. McDaniels, Vinton.
- X. Kensington painting, Mrs. S. H. Shoemaker, De Witt.
- XI. Mantle lambrequin, Mary Clark, Keokuk.
- XII. Masonic apron, on lambskin, Mary Avis Scott, Nevada.
- XIII. White velvet, Mrs. L. S. Harrington, De Witt.
- XIV. Wax wreath, Mrs. Philip Smith Twingle, Dubuque.
- XV. Wax work, Miss A. Payne.
- XVI. State seal, on satin, Pet Walton, Mt. Pleasant.
- XVII. Table scarf, M. M. Wright.
- XVIII. Painted satin necktie, Mrs. Matt Parrott, Waterloo.
- XIX. *Masonic apron, on satin, Mary Avis Scott, Nevada.
- XX. Hand-painted tidy, Mrs. H. Birdsall, Winterset.
- XXI. Banner, satin, State W. C. T. U., Mary J. Aldrich, Pres., Cedar Rapids.
- XXII. Banner, State Synodical Missionary Society, Mrs. Young, Pres., Vinton.
- XXIII. Banner, Ladies Literary Union, Dubuque.
- XXIV. Book, W. C. T. U. Mrs. Allyn, Pres., Dubuque.
- XXV. Case of flowers, composed of hair, feathers, zephyr and paper, Belle Broadfit, Onslow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- I. 1, Silk rag curtain.
- 2, Mantle drapery embroidered with beetles' wings, Mrs. Geo. Gardiner, Lyons.
- II. *Rick-rack, Miss Hattie Hawkins, Vinton.
- III. Hand-made shirt, Mrs. Lowe, aged 84 years, Vinton.
- IV. *Darning, Mrs. M. B. Mincher, Carroll.
- V. †Slumber robe, Mrs. E. M. Brooks, Carroll.
- VI. Calico quilt, Mrs. Benaman, aged 112 years, Ames.
- VII. Pair vases, Mrs. Susan Lawrence, aged 77 years, Dubuque.
- VIII. Indelible stamping.
- IX. Perforated patterns, Mrs. C. E. Barrow, Cedar Rapids.
- X. Bead Pasmenterie, Madame De Mange, State Center.

INDIAN EXHIBIT—OF SAC AND FOX TRIBES, TAMA COUNTY.

- I. 1, Roll carpet.
- 2, Money purse.
- 3, Girl's skirt.
- 4, String hair pipes.
- 5, Pair ear bobs.
- 6, Knit sacque.
- 7, String beads.
- 8, Pair leggins.
- 9, Blanket.
- 10, Girl's garter.
- 11, Bead head dress.
- 12, Bark sack.
- 13, Head band.
- 14, Dress.
- 15, Pair moccasins.
- 16, String wampum.
- 17, Pair boy's leggins.
- 18, Whip sack.

PANTRY STORES.

- I. *Thirty glasses of jellies, Miss Edith High, DeWitt.

List of exhibits in the colored department of Iowa Woman's Work :

CROCHET.

- I. 1, Lace.
- 2, Chain, Miss Mamie Greenwood, Cedar Rapids.
- II. 1, Lambrequin.
- 2, Lambrequin.
- 3, Lambrequin, Miss Mary A. Ford, Davenport.

- III. Lambrequin, Miss Bussey, Davenport.
- IV. Tidy, Miss Ford, Davenport.
- V. Worsted tidy, Miss Dora Snies, Oskaloosa.

LACE.

- I. Honiton handkerchief, Miss Lida Haney, Muscatine.
- II. Honiton handkerchief, Miss Lizzie Carr, Muscatine.
- III. Rick rack, Ida Washington, Cedar Rapids.

DARNED NET.

- I. Table spread, Virginia Walker, Davenport.
- II. Samples of work, Mrs. Ford, Davenport.

EMBROIDERY.

WORSTED.

- I. Cushion and mats, Bell Jameson, Des Moines.
- II. Hair pin cushion, Mrs. Poindexter, Des Moines.
- III. Appleque tidy, Adora Garland, Davenport.

ARRASENE.

- I. Wall pocket, Virginia Walker, Davenport.

OUTLINE.

- I. Tidy, Minnie Greenwood, Cedar Rapids.
- II. 1, Splasher.
- 2, Towel, Mrs. J. E. Williamson, Des Moines.
- III. Side board cover, Mrs. J. T. Blagburn, Des Moines.

QUILTS.

- I. Silk, Mrs. R. Van Atsworth, Iowa City.
- II. Calico, Mrs. Emma Reed, Muscatine.
- III. Calico, Mrs. Rachel Rogers, Davenport.

ART.

OIL PAINTING.

- I. 1, Water lillies.
- 2, Pond lillies, Miss Fanny Barnes, Muscatine.

WAX WORK.

- I. Wax cross, Miss Sara A. Brassfield, Muscatine.
- II. Flowers, Miss Abby Payne, Des Moines.

PANTRY STORES.

- I. Canned fruit, Miss May Williamson, Des Moines.

MEDICINE.

- I. African medicine, Mrs. E. Duffles, Dubuque.

IOWA WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

The aim of the department was to make known and thereby encourage the efforts of women in Iowa in literature, invention, the professions and industries. The preparation of my exhibit showed that all departments of mental activity have been entered by women of the State, who have attained therein no small degree of excellence. They have been successful as editors, publishers, correspondents, critics, teachers, novelists, poets, scientists, essayists, lecturers, dramatists, and in the liberal professions.

IN JOURNALISM.

The following are a few ladies whose abilities have placed them in the vanguard of journalism: Ella A. Hamilton, editor *Northwestern Journal of Education*, Mrs. R. S. Collier ("Ada Langworthy"), Miss Mae Rogers, Mrs. B. W. Poor, Mrs. E. E. G. Allyn, Georgia G. Smith ("Garnaville"), aged fourteen, Mrs. C. H. Dye (Jennie Juniper), Mrs. Leo Chapman, Clara Davidson, Miss Alice French ("Octave Thanet"), Miss Kate Prehn, Mrs. B. F. Wright, Mrs. Jennie L. Wilson, Mrs. L. M. Latham, Mrs. A. M. Payne, Mrs. H. L. Lake, and Mrs. Mary A. Hamilton ("Observer.")

EDUCATIONAL AUTHORS.

As authoress of educational works and books of reference are found the names of Mae Rogers, who edited the *Waverly Dictionary*; Mrs. L. J. Lanphere, *Common School Compendium*; Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, professor of domestic economy, I. A. C., who has published some valuable text-books on cookery; Mrs. Mary A. Henderson, phonetics in French and German; and Mary B. Welch, formerly teacher of domestic economy at the Iowa Agricultural College.

WRITERS OF FICTION.

Iowa novelists are Mrs. Mary M. Wetmore ("Oaks"); Ada Langworthy (also poetess); Mrs. Lucy Y. Culler, Mrs. R. S. Naylor, Mrs. E. R. Shepherd, Calista H. Patchin, Mrs. Sara Young ("Aunt Becky,") and Octave Thanet.

POETRY.

Among the poetesses are Mrs. D. T. Smith ("Maude Meredith,") also novelist; Mrs. Prof. Shoup, Mrs. Rebecca I. Pollard ("Kate Harrington,") and Miss Bertha Farard, who is also a translator of worth.

IN SCIENCE.

Mrs. M. L. D. Putnam, Miss Mary P. McBride and Miss Julia Sanders stand pre-eminent in the sciences.

ESSAYISTS.

The essayists on literary, philosophic, biographic and art subjects are a body of women whose work is of a superior order.

LECTURERS.

The literary efforts and successes of women in the lecture-field are well worthy of mention; the most prominent are J. Ellen Foster, Matilda Fletcher, Mrs. H. L. Lake and Mrs. Mary A. Adams.

ELOCUTIONISTS.

Dramatic literature has also its students and writers; while elocution ranks among its followers Ella June Meade, Nellie Bird, Matie Cope, Miss Timberman and Mrs. J. E. Fairbanks.

IN MEDICINE.

In medicine we find contributions from such able pens as Jennie McCowen (A. M. and M. D.) Other successful physicians are Clara Yeomans, M. J. Tenny, M. E. Colby, Laura L. Lehardt, Alice M. Stark, Edith M. Gould, Anna M. Culver, Rebecca Hanna, Stella Nichols and Margaret A. Cleaves, a member of the examining committee of the medical department of the Iowa State University.

LAWYERS.

The followers of the law are five of whom I have only the names of J. Ellen Foster and Nannie M. Smith.

DENTISTS.

There are three successful lady dentists, Mrs. M. L. West, Mrs. M. E. Hildreth and Mrs. Goore.

CLERGYMEN.

Iowa numbers among her ministers twelve women, prominent among whom are Ida C. Hultin, Mary A. Safford, and Marion Murdock.

TEACHERS.

In educational work are found Susan F. Smith, Professor of English Literature at the State University; Ellen M. Rich, a member of the State Normal Examining Board. There are thirteen county school superintendents and a number of principals. Miss Maude Gilchrist is employed as teacher in the State Normal School, and Professor Laura M. Ensign is a most successful teacher in the same school.

INVENTORS.

The spirit of invention, popularly supposed to dwell within the confines of New England, has taken the advice of Horace Greeley and is permanently located west of the rolling Mississippi. This is verified by the following list of inventors among Iowa women:

Mrs. Phoebe B. Lambour, West Liberty; Viola J. Angee, Spencer; Clara Youmans, Clinton; Mrs. S. L. Avery, Manson; Mrs. M. E. Tisdale, Cedar Rapids; Mrs. Gartrell, Des Moines; Maria Dunham, Dunlap; Mrs. Lillie Raymond, Osceola; Mrs. Flora Grace, Perry; Eugenia Kilbone, Cedar Rapids; Mrs. Ayers, Clinton; Mrs. A. P. Fobes, Dubuque.

ARTISTS.

The numerous art schools in Iowa are well patronized, pencil and pen drawings, etching and engraving, brass work, wood carving, oil, mineral and water color, crayon and pastel are branches of this study to which women are devoting themselves. There are more than 144 teachers of art, and 1,754 pupils, five art clubs, eight clubs for study of art, and about forty-seven artists whose work is especially noteworthy. In modeling, the names of H. A. Ketchum and M. A. Taylor stand foremost. Ellen Blake Schieve, Mary Murray, Nannie Van Cise, Eliza D. Cook, Miss H. O. Crippen, Miss Pet Walton, Mrs. W. I. Buchanan, Nellie G. Clancey, Mrs. Wm. Whitney, Mrs. Judge Howell, Miss Ljda Howell, and Mary L. Scott are the authors of valuable pieces in oil, mineral and water colors. As an artist in a novel line of work Mrs. H. Perrior has attained distinction. Mrs. Perrior is the originator of what is known as Zepher sculpture and painting. Miss Ora E. Miller and her sister, Mrs. F. W. Towler, of Cedar Rapids, are known as the inventors of a new and valuable system of painting on cloth known as "Arrasene Work."

Miss Lizzie Law and Mrs. Durner have done good work in photography.

In music, Emma G. Holt, organist of St Mary's church, Ottumwa, Mrs. E. G. Fracker and Estelle Vore have attained success in compositions. There are, moreover, about 1,721 teachers and pupils in music.

The needle has ever been the emblem of drudgery for women, but now, with the advancing spirit of the age, gorgeous flower pieces and ravishing sun tints bloom beneath her industrious fingers, which convert her work into one of pleasure and radiance, and if only another door has been opened for the anxious and willing hands of women, art needle work need play no

small part in the destiny of the gentler sex." Tables, windows, door opening and mantel shelves are now replete with the richness of warm toned draperies which the needle has embellished with tropical and rare flowers, fruits and grasses. Many are the names which might here be recorded, but those who might be considered as professionals in the work are fewer and can be embraced in those of Mrs. C. E. Barrow, Madame L. Petit Demange, and Mrs. Hableman. Thought, taste, mechanical skill, energy, and originality are qualities as requisite in constructing a dress or bonnet as in anything *apparently* more complicated. Therefore it is but just to mention a few individuals who have contributed in this department. Mrs. Brown, Mrs. M. C. Bowling, Mrs. David Bermingham and Miss M. A. Bamberger are ladies who have made a signal success as milliners. It is impossible to make a correct estimate of the number of women employed as dressmakers and in plain sewing, but the number is not less than five hundred.

OTHER WORK.

Besides the industries already mentioned, women are in business as follows: women own and manage farms, 955; women overseers of farms, 18; women on stock farms, 6; women in dairies, 20; women in green-houses, 6; women market gardeners, 9; women in medicine, over 100; women in divinity, 12; women in pharmacy, 48; women nurses, 110; women civil engineers, 1; women presidents of banks, 2; women brokers of moneys and stocks, 3; women book-keepers in banks, 4; women court reporters, 1, women notaries public, 55; women bureau managers of newspapers, 1; women pension attorney, 1; women peddlers, 1; women livery stable and bus line, 2; women county recorder, 1; women sewing machine agent, 1.

In addition to the above, women are pursuing business as confectioners, hosiery manufacturers, ladies furnishing goods, book merchants, bakers, costumers, grocers, hair-dressers, jewelers, tailoresses, stenographers, telephone operators, dyers, cashiers, language teachers, cigar makers, furriers, and even barbers.

The professional schools open to women are:

In Medicine—State University, regular and homeopathic; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Des Moines; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk; Medical Department of Drake University, Eclectic.

In Law—State University; Iowa Law School, Des Moines.

In Pharmacy—Iowa State University.

In Dentistry—State University.

In Domestic Economy—Agricultural College.

In Didactics—State University; State Normal School.

Iowa supports a home for "Aged and Friendless Women"; "Home for Erring Women," "Reform School for Girls," and numerous hospitals conducted by Sisters of Charity.

HONORS FOR IOWA WOMEN.

For the purpose of carrying out a system of commendation, or honorable mention, the work of the Woman's Department was divided into classes, composed of different kinds of work, and for each of these a committee of three ladies was appointed as judges, who conferred two degrees of commendation in each class. The following is a list of the ribbons of

HONORABLE MENTION,

which were forwarded by the Secretary of the Woman's Department to this State:

- Mrs. George Gardiner, Lyons, 1st mention, for portraiture.
- Mrs. George Gardiner, Lyons, 2d, for mantle drapery.
- Mrs. D. V. Waldron, Nevada, 1st, for English point lace.
- Mrs. C. G. McCarthy, Nevada, 2d, for outline embroidery.
- Mrs. H. A. Ketchum, Mt. Pleasant, 1st, for modeling.
- Mrs. Matt Parrott, Waterloo, 2d, for white flannel embroidery.
- Miss L. Julian, Dubuque, 1st, for Japanese quilt.
- W. C. T. U., Muscatine, 2d for Japanese quilt.
- Mrs. N. J. O'Neil, Council Bluffs, 1st, for chenille embroidery.
- Mrs. N. Anthony, Clinton, 1st, for English lace.
- Miss Lida Howell, Keokuk, 1st, for porcelain painting.
- Miss Mary P. McBride, Princeton, for original designs.
- Miss Etta Sickles, Des Moines, for China painting.
- Mrs. W. I. Buchanan, Sioux City, for study from nature.
- Madame T. J. Demange, State Centre, for Kensington embroidery.
- Mrs. A. D. Fobes, Dubuque, 1st, for hospital bed.
- Mrs. Mary S. Scott, Nevada, 1st, for China painting.

THE DAIRY SECTION.

One of the first departments contemplated for the Iowa exhibit was the dairy. No branch of industry is more important in Iowa, and in no direction have the benefits of exposition to the State been so prominent as in the development of our butter yield and trade. No argument is needed to show that the gold medal awarded Iowa at the World's Exposition, in 1876, spurred the people of the State onward in a department of labor that was most profitable. In 1870 we had 369,811 dairy cows; in 1880 the number was 854,097, and in 1885, 1,200,000. From a few scattering, poorly equipped creameries in 1870, we had, in 1884, 650 creameries, as against 470 in Illinois, 430 in Wisconsin, and 189 in Minnesota, or more than one third as many as the States together named. Statistics of markets show that after Iowa's triumph in butter, in 1876, the price of the article not only advanced in Iowa, but also the demand created for it in all parts of the country. Col. R. M. Littler, Secretary of the National Dairy Association, cites figures to show that "four tubs out of every six sold in New York are made west of Chicago, and one third of the entire quantity is the product of Iowa creameries. From a yield, prior to 1876, that was only little more than what was needed for home consumption, the yield in Iowa of butter for 1884, was 60,000,000 pounds, which, at the low estimate of 12½ cents per pound, represents an income for the State of \$7,580,000. The cheese industry has also assumed large proportion in Iowa, the product being, in 1884, over 1,000,000, and the income \$400,000.

The great non-producing States of (good) butter, in the South, began some eight years ago to try Iowa butter, and the result is that Iowa practically enjoys the great trade of these States in butter. St. Louis has become a great producer for us, and three fourths of all good butter sold in New Orleans is from Iowa. A fine market for butter has also been opened in Mexico and countries further south, while the Government is a large purchaser for the army and navy, especially of butter packed for hot countries and long voyages.

To superintend the collection of a dairy exhibit, the Commissioner invited Mr. A. Huston, of Cedar Rapids, a gentleman of experience in such work and a practical dairyman. Mr. Huston had also been chosen as a member of the National Board of the Dairy Department of the Exposition. In Mr. J. W. Johnson, of Oskaloosa, his assistant superintendent, Mr. Huston had efficient aid in making the great showing for Iowa. In his report to the Commissioner, Mr. Huston says:

Iowa stands at the head as a dairy producing State, and yet her possibilities can more than quadruple her present output. This rapid increase in the productions of the dairy convinced Iowa dairymen that they must look for new markets for their products, and they responded most heartily to the request to send their products to the World's Fair. Their contribution formed the largest exhibit of butter ever displayed by any State at any dairy fair or exposition.

PROMINENT EXHIBITORS.

Among the more prominent exhibitors to whom I am largely indebted for this most creditable display of dairy products were the Northeastern Iowa Dairymen's Association, which made an exhibit of 400 tubs (28,000 pounds) of choice creamery butter, worth at the time \$8,000.

Wm. Beard & Son, of Decorah, Iowa, made a display as individual manufacturers of 150 tubs (10,500 pounds), worth \$3,000; and L. W. Beard, of that firm, rendered valuable assistance in getting the dairy exhibit in proper shape.

The Diamond Creamery Company, of Monticello, was represented by several tons of butter packed in hermetically sealed cans, especially for shipment to warm climates, and was well represented in all other classes.

The Buena Vista Creamery Company, of Storm Lake; G. B. Lawson, of Traer; J. R. Gitchell & Co., of Walker, Linn county; P. G. Henderson, of Central City; J. W. Brazelton, of Prairiesburg; J. A. Henderson, of Sargeant's Grove; Mrs. W. A. Stephens, of Oskaloosa; I. J. Black, of Clinton; M. Gilchrist, of Center Point; Mrs. Charles Gridley, of Onslow; P. O. Riley, of Lawler; Union Creamery, of Union; Washington Childs, of Manchester; S. J. Edwards, of Manchester; and L. Pilkington, of Springdale, and the Sharon Cheese Company, of Iowa City, all furnished exhibits of more than ordinary merit and strikingly attractive. The result of this magnificent display of dairy products was that Iowa took not only the first great prize and gold medal, but also the largest number of premiums awarded any State.

THE PRINCIPAL PREMIUMS.

The following are the principal premiums awarded the State:

DIAMOND CREAMERY, MONTICELLO.

Best creamery butter, sweepstakes, gold medal and \$50.

Best creamery butter, September or October make, 1st premium and \$100.

Best tub of butter not less than 50 pounds, made any time or place, by any process, 1st premium and pro rata of premium of \$1,000.

Largest and best display of butter by any manufacturer, 2d premium, \$75.

Best tub of butter, not less than 50 pounds, made at any time, in States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado and the Territories, 1st premium, \$75.

Best exhibit of butter packed for warm climate, 1st premium, \$75.

P. G. HENDERSON, CENTRAL CITY.

Second premium for above, \$50.

NORTHEASTERN IOWA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Largest and best display of butter by any association, board of trade or produce exchange, if manufactured by members thereof, 1st premium, \$300.

WM. BEARD & SON, DECORAH.

Largest and best display of butter by any individual manufacturer, 1st premium and \$100.

MRS. J. A. HENDERSON, MANCHESTER.

Best dairy butter made in September or October, 1st premium and \$75.

Best creamery butter, November or December, 2d premium and \$75.

MRS. CHARLES GRIDLEY, ONSLOW.

Best dairy butter, November or December make, 1st premium, and \$75.

WATSON CHILDS, MANCHESTER.

Second premium of above, \$50.

S. J. BLACK, FULTON.

Third premium of above, \$25.

THE PRINCIPAL EXHIBITORS.

The following is a list of the principal exhibitors from Iowa:
Diamond Creamery Company, butter, Monticello.
Northwestern Iowa Dairymen's Association.

Wm. Beard & Son, butter, Decorah.
 Sharon Cheese Manufactory, Iowa City.
 Buena Vista Creamery Co., butter, Storm Lake.
 G. B. Lawson, creamery butter, Traer.
 J. R. Gitchell & Co., creamery butter, Walker.
 P. G. Henderson, creamery butter, Central City.
 J. W. Brazelton, dairy products, Prairieburg.
 Mrs. J. A. Henderson, dairy butter, Central City.
 Mrs. W. A. Stevens, Oskaloosa.
 S. J. Black, Fulton.
 M. Gilchrist, Center Point.
 Mrs. Charles Gridley, dairy butter, Onslow.
 P. O. Riley, creamery butter, Lawler.
 Union Creamery Co., West Union.
 Washington Childs, butter, Manchester.
 L. Pilkington, creamery butter, Springdale.
 S. J. Edmonds, dairy butter, Manchester.
 G. W. DeLong, creamery butter, Butterville.
 J. Clarke, dairy butter, Kasson.
 J. B. Dunham, creamery butter, Monticello.
 Mrs. M. J. Griffin, creamery butter, Iowa City.
 A. F. Bingham, creamery butter, Jessup.
 Clinton Creamery Co., creamery butter, Clinton.
 W. C. Rundle, factory cheese, Tripoli.

In conclusion, Superintendent Huston says: "Our State secured also over one half of the minor premiums offered in this department, and the impression made by our display was so favorable that large contracts for future delivery were made by southern merchants for Iowa dairy products, thus absolutely creating a market for this great staple of Iowa production. I would say in conclusion, that owing to causes not here explainable, the premiums offered have not been paid, and, as you are aware, the expenses to the Commission, of which you are the head, of collecting and shipping this display to New Orleans, and the care of the same after reaching the Exposition, was not only a serious drain on the resources at your command, but is bearing heavily upon the few public-spirited citizens that are as yet standing in the gap between the necessary expenses incurred and an appropriation from the general fund of the State, for that which in its result must benefit everybody in the State, by increasing the material prosperity of all."

THE GEOLOGICAL SECTION

was under the superintendence of Mr. S. Calvin, Professor of Natural Science, Iowa State University, and constituted a most interesting and instructive feature in the display of the resources of the State. The rocky deposits of Iowa afford a means of employment to a large number of men in the various quarries. Excellent building stone can be found within easy reach over two-thirds of the area of Iowa. A complete list of the exhibit would not be possible in this connection, but a fair idea of it can be obtained when it is stated that the following formations of the State were represented by numerous specimens. Prof. Calvin, in his report to the Commission, says:

PROF. CALVIN'S REPORT.

The geological formations of Iowa include a measurably complete series, reaching from the Cambrian or Primordial to the latest Quaternary. It is true there are no Tertiary rocks within the State, but apart from that every other geological age has representative strata. Indeed, if we include the detached fragments of strata that are scattered up and down the State in the form of transported boulders, our series would reach back to pre-Cambrian formations, and include representatives of nearly all the strata of the Archean.

THE SIOUX QUARTZITE.

A red, jasper-like rock, of extreme hardness, occupying a small area in the northwestern corner of the State, and known as the *Sioux Quartzite*, is placed by Dr. White at the base of the system of rocks in Iowa. Dr. White with good reason regards the *Sioux Quartzite* as older than the Cambrian or Primordial strata of northeastern Iowa, and so refers it to Archean time. On the other hand, Prof. Winchell, of Minnesota, after extensive and careful study of the various phases assumed by the lower portions of the Primordial series, regards it as the equivalent of the *Potsdam Sandstone*, a formation exposed at and near Lansing, in Allamakee county, Iowa, and developed to the thickness of a thousand feet or more in the adjacent parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota. In this paper, therefore, no attempt is made to fix the precise stratigraphical relations of the *Sioux Quartzite*. Happily, the relations one to another of all the remaining formations of the State may be easily determined by direct observation.

So far as Iowa is concerned the *Sioux Quartzite* is a rock of small econom-

ical importance. The ledges are quarried to a limited extent for local use, and quartzite boulders are scattered more or less plentifully over the counties to the south and southeast for a distance of fifty or even a hundred miles.

THE POTSDAM SANDSTONE.

Lying at the very base of the system of rocks in eastern Iowa, occurs a series of strata somewhat variable in character, but all more or less completely arenaceous, and known collectively as the *Potsdam Sandstone*. Lansing may be taken as the typical locality for this State. At this point the sandstone is exposed in the bluffs to a height of 250 to 300 feet above the level of the Mississippi river, while borings for artesian wells show that it descends below the same level to a depth of about 700 feet. A considerable proportion of the Potsdam sandstone is coarse and friable, disintegrating on slight abrasion or pressure into sharp, incoherent grains of sand. At Lansing, a few thin layers of finer texture, containing a small amount of calcium carbonate as a cementing material, retain impressions of the queer, old-fashioned trilobites that inhabited the primordial seas; but with these exceptions, the exposed strata in Iowa are destitute of signs of ancient life.

From an economical standpoint the Potsdam sandstone has little or no value. The area it occupies is very small, since it is confined to the lower portions of the river bluffs in the extreme northeastern corner of the State.

THE LOWER MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

This formation lies directly on the Potsdam sandstone, and caps all the bluffs in the vicinity of Lansing. It is a buff or cream-colored, heavy-bedded limestone, attaining a maximum thickness of 250 feet. For ordinary foundations and other coarse masonry it affords excellent material, while the lime produced from it is of superior quality. A short distance south and west of Lansing, the lower Magnesian limestone passes beneath.

THE ST. PETER'S SANDSTONE.

This sandstone is very loose and incoherent. Its thickness does not exceed eighty feet. It is not exposed as a surface rock over any considerable area in Iowa, although it determines some of the features of the Mississippi river bluffs as far south as Specht's ferry. Two miles south of McGregor it may be seen in the face of the bluff lying between the lower Magnesian limestone at the base and the Trenton limestone near the summit. At this point it is fantastically streaked and banded with iron oxides, and is locally known as "the pictured rocks."

The Trenton limestone rests directly on the St. Peter's sandstone. In its typical layers it is a blue, sometimes varying to gray, fine grained limestone, affording building stones that are unexcelled for durability. It constitutes a conspicuous feature of the Mississippi river bluffs from above McGregor to near Eagle Point, Dubuque, and occurs as the surface rock over all or part of the counties of Allamakee, Howard, Winneshiek, Fayette, and Clayton. The Trenton limestone is interesting to the scientist on account

of the number and beauty of the fossil remains inclosed in some of its strata. Here occur the oldest types of life that have been preserved in any degree of perfection within the limits of the State. The old Potsdam trilobites are few and fragmentary, and their structural characters are very obscure. In the Trenton we find countless multitudes of organic remains, literally crowded together, and retaining in absolute perfection every structural feature even to the minutest detail. Owing to the slight southerly or southwesterly dip the strata pass successively below the level of the Mississippi river, and so just above Dubuque the Trenton limestone disappears from view.

The Galena limestone is a coarse, vesicular, heavy-bedded, buff-colored, Magnesian limestone that lies directly on the Trenton. It occurs in the upper portions of the bluffs for some distance above Dubuque, while just at Dubuque it makes up the entire bluff from base to summit. Rich deposits of lead ore—*Galena*—occur in the caves and crevices of the Galena limestone. The Galena limestone affords excellent material for heavy masonry; and the *Dubuque lime*, that has long been known with so much favor throughout counties farther west, is manufactured from this formation.

The Hudson river shales of Hall, the *Maquoketa shales* of White, are a thin, unimportant formation of alternating dark and buff colored shales that disintegrate into clay on exposure to the weather. In West Dubuque these shales are seen resting on the Galena limestone. Of no practical importance in their typical locality on the Little Maquoketa river, they are yet of great interest to the geologist. The light colored layers are usually crowded full of straight chambered shells—*Orthoceras*—while the dark colored layers often contain immense numbers of obscure but interesting fossils known as *Graptolites*. Farther south, in Jackson and Clinton counties, these shales would supply unlimited quantities of clay that might be used in the manufacture of glazed tiles and coarser pottery.

THE NIAGARA LIMESTONE.

All the formations thus far enumerated belong to the *lower silurian age*. The Niagara limestone is the first, and indeed the only, representative we have in Iowa of the *upper silurian*. This formation is one of great economical importance. It attains an estimated thickness of 350 feet. It occupies a much larger area than all the formations previously enumerated put together. The best lime in the world is manufactured from it, and it furnishes the finest building stone to be found in all the great northwest. A large proportion of the layers are suitable only for coarse masonry, but at Anamosa, Mt. Vernon, Farley, Epworth, Hopkinton, Postville, and numerous localities where quarries have not yet been properly developed, the Niagara is uniform in texture, finely and evenly bedded, inexhaustible in quantity, and for hundreds of years will be the source whence supplies for the erection of the most elaborate structures in Iowa, and all the State's adjacent will be drawn.

The Hamilton limestones and shales constitute an assemblage of strata

that differ greatly among themselves in respect to lithological characters. They are the only representatives in Iowa of the *Devonian age*. Their position with us is immediately above the Niagara, while geographically they occupy an area embracing all or part of Howard, Mitchell, Chickasaw, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Fayette, Bremer, Butler, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Linn, Benton, Johnson, Cedar, Scott, and Muscatine counties.

Near the base of the Hamilton series is a bed of carbonaceous shale, the dark color of which has led many an unimpaired quarryman into expensive but delusive search for coal. In its northern exposures, particularly in Floyd and Cerro Gordo counties, the series is terminated by about seventy feet of pure clay shales, and near Rockford, in Floyd county, the disintegrated strata of this last deposit has been put to valuable use in the manufacture of brick.

The limestone portions of the Hamilton serve an excellent purpose in supplying local demands in all the regions over which this formation is distributed; but it may be said in general that both the building stone, and the lime obtained from Hamilton strata are inferior in value when compared with the splendid products of the Niagara, and it is not likely that they will ever attain commercial importance. A partial exception to the last statement may be made in favor of the superior stone and lime produced from Hamilton strata at Mason City, while the North Bend quarries of Johnson county have long been noted for furnishing building stone unexcelled in durability and other desirable qualities.

THE SUB-CARBONIFEROUS FORMATIONS.

The Devonian formation is followed by a group of very variable strata, consisting of different grades of sandstones and limestones, with occasional thin layers and shaly partings, the whole attaining a thickness of more than 500 feet. This group constitutes the sub-carboniferous division of the carboniferous age, and is readily divisible into at least four sub-groups—the *Kinderhook*, *Burlington*, *Keokuk*, and *St. Louis*—representing as many very distinct epochs in geological history. The *Kinderhook* is seen resting on the Hamilton in Muscatine county, and from there it extends in the river bluffs as far south as Burlington. The widely known oolitic and "Iowa marble" quarries of Marshall county belong to the *Kinderhook*, and to the same horizon must be referred the splendid corals of Humboldt county. The Burlington limestones are finely developed at Burlington and in the regions adjacent. They include the limestones about Columbus Junction, in Louisa county, and are found overlying the *Kinderhook* as far north as Tama county. The Burlington limestones are peculiar in that they are composed almost wholly of the broken and comminuted remains of corals, while beautifully preserved specimens of these interesting, jelly-like animals are the most common and characteristic fossils. The *Keokuk* limestones are exposed near the city of Keokuk, but they are found capping the hills a few miles south and west of Burlington, and thence extend on into Missouri. The *St. Louis* limestone crops out at many places, principally in the

valley of the Des Moines river. It lies just beneath the coal-bearing strata of the carboniferous, and is seen near Ottumwa, Okaloosa, and Pella, while its most northern exposure, so far as I now remember, is at the mouth of Madrid creek near Fort Dodge. Each of these divisions supplies considerable areas with necessary materials for building.

The coal measures occupy a large area in central, southern, and southwestern Iowa. They constitute one of the most important geological formations, their chief claim to consideration resting on the inexhaustible stores of coal that are included at different heights between the rocky layers. The coal product of Iowa will be discussed by Captain Head, so that it remains for me only to say that the coal measures, in common with the other geological formations, furnish in many localities most desirable stone for building purposes. Limestones prevail in the upper part of the Carboniferous series, and are utilized extensively in Madison, Montgomery, Taylor, Page, and other southwestern counties. The Upper Coal Measure limestone furnish beautiful series of fossils, illustrating the animal life of the Carboniferous seas, while the delicate ferns and curiously sculptured trees, whose remains occur associated with the beds of coal, throw light upon the character of terrestrial vegetation during the coal period.

THE GYPSUM BEDS.

Overlying the coal in Webster county are immense beds of white and gray gypsum, that are already beginning to take rank as deposits of great commercial importance. These beds furnish material for the manufacture of plaster of Paris. The rock itself soft and easily cut into desired shapes, is used as building stone, while the *Caradag Gypsum* is one of the well-known products of these interesting deposits.

The Cretaceous Strata of Iowa consist of unimportant sandstones along the Nishnabotha river, followed by a group of sandstones and shales which attain their best development in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. In their present situation and condition the Cretaceous deposits are but the remnants of strata that were once widely distributed in the northern and western parts of the State; the agents of erosion and denudation have done their work on all the rest.

The fossil remains in the Cretaceous strata of Iowa show that at the time the deposits were making, the willow, sassafras, and other trees of modern aspect, grew along the shores, while sharks and bony fishes, not unlike the present forms, lived in the sea.

THE QUARTERARY DEPOSITS.

Spread all over the older strata, and in large portions of the State effectually concealing them, are deposits of relatively recent time, to which the name *Drift* has been applied. The Drift embraces the surface clays, sands, gravels, etc., and to peculiarities and modifications of the Drift we are indebted for whatever is characteristic of the soils of Iowa. From an economical point of view this last deposit transcends all the rest.

The coal and building stones of Iowa are of incalculable value; but the chief source of wealth in our young State, the real springs of her marvelous development in the past, and of the progress we may reasonably expect in the future, are to be found in her exceptionally fertile soil. But here I trench on the province of the Superintendent of Agriculture. The geologists, however, may be allowed to say that the soil of Iowa is nowhere wholly dependent upon the nature of the underlying rocks. Every portion of the surface deposit has been transported from a distance, sometimes from a very great distance, and every geological formation, from the oldest Archæan to the Cretaceous, has contributed something to make the soil what it is.

Streams and other agents have modified the original surface and sorted the materials of the Drift, while rank crops of vegetation from year to year have contributed organic matter. The diversified characters of our soil, as seen in the alluvial valleys, sandy loams, clay covered slopes, and gravelly hills, are the product of a multitude of forces.

THE EXHIBIT.

The Geological Exhibit, displayed in large glass case, comprised:

- 1st. Specimens of rock from the geological formations of the State.
- 2d. Very full smites of fossils, illustrating the ancient life of the State.
- 3d. Building stone. These were represented by cubes of various sizes and cut on the several faces so as to show different modes of dressing.
- 4th. Brick and brick clays.
- 5th. Drain tiles and the clays used in their manufacture.
- 6th. Pottery and potters' clays.
- 7th. Crystals of the ordinary rock-forming minerals, silicious and calcareous geodes, etc.
- 8th. Lead and zinc ores and associated minerals, from the Dubuque lead field.

So far as the several subjects here enumerated are concerned they were all represented with sufficient fullness to show very clearly the resources of the State, above described, the material being arranged with a view to illustrating its scientific as well as its economical importance. The larger part of the collection of Iowa fossils was furnished from the private cabinet of the Superintendent. For valuable assistance and hearty cooperation thanks and acknowledgments are due as follows:

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE.

CONTRIBUTORS.	RESIDENCE.	CONTRIBUTIONS.
W. L. Aten.....	Hamburg.....	Collection of rocks, etc., made by pupils of Hamburg High School.
C. H. Biessel.....	Humboldt.....	Specimens of rock from Kinderhook beds.
Albee B. Galvin.....	Iowa City.....	Assistance in labeling collections.
L. L. Canady.....	Dakota City.....	Rocks from Kinderhook beds.
O. H. Clarke.....	Des Moines.....	Rocks, clays, pottery.
A. Clemens.....	McGregor.....	Sand from St. Peter's sandstone, artistically arranged in large bottles.
Prof. C. C. Cory.....	Pella.....	Fossils from St. Louis limestone, collected by pupils of public schools of Pella.
Mrs. Jas. Davidson.....	Monticello.....	Fossils from Niagara limestone.
D. S. Deering.....	Independence.....	Fossils and rock specimens from the Hamilton limestones.
J. G. Diefenderfer.....	Hopkinton.....	Niagara fossils.
Prof. C. C. Dudley.....	Maquoketa.....	Fossils, building stones, lime, etc., from the Niagara limestone.
Col. W. S. Dungan.....	Chariton.....	Splendid specimen of native copper from the drift deposits.
Dr. A. V. Eaton.....	Anamosa.....	Niagara fossils.
Dr. E. J. Farnsworth.....	Clinton.....	Niagara fossils.
Dr. J. J. Gamble.....	LeClaire.....	Building stone and fossils from the Niagara limestone, brick, clays, etc.
J. A. Green.....	Stone City.....	Stone vase made from rock furnished by the Champion Quarries.
Samuel Helmick.....	Columbus City.....	Fossils and building stones from the Burlington limestones.
A. F. Hofer.....	McGregor.....	Specimens from the St. Peter's sandstone and Trenton limestone.
Dr. D. A. Hoffman.....	Oskaloosa.....	Fossils, rocks, clays, bricks, etc., the fossils and rock specimens being from the St. Louis limestone and the coal measures.
Prof. T. H. McBride.....	Iowa City.....	Aid in classification.
Dr. O. M. McBride.....	Rock Valley.....	Specimens of rocks.
James McBride.....	Dubuque.....	Ores of lead and zinc and associated minerals.
T. E. Moser.....	Dubuque.....	Very fine specimens of lead ore (Gartenite).
Olin Tile & Brick Co.....	Olin.....	Tile and brick.
B. F. Osborne.....	Hippy.....	Carboniferous rocks.
Dr. J. L. Pickard.....	Iowa City.....	Personal assistance in preparing collections for shipment.
R. Posten.....	Villisca.....	Carboniferous fossils.
Mrs. Richards.....	Red Oak.....	Carboniferous fossils.
Cor. Breenason.....	Red Oak.....	Carboniferous fossils.
State University.....	Iowa City.....	Fossils, rocks, and building stones.
L. W. Stuart.....	Monmouth.....	Fossils, rock and lime from Niagara limestone.
G. W. Snyder.....	Red Oak.....	Building stone and potters' clay.
J. K. F. Thompson.....	Rock Rapids.....	Specimens of the Sioux quartzite.
Ed. F. Vincent.....	Mason City.....	Devonian fossils.

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE—CONTINUED.

CONTRIBUTORS.	RESIDENCE.	CONTRIBUTIONS.
Prof. C. B. Van Slyke	Dubuque	Fossils from Trenton limestone, Galena limestone, Maquoketa shales, stalactites from lead caves, etc.
Chas. Wachsmuth	Burlington	Specimens of rocks from the subcarboniferous strata near Burlington.
Clement L. Webster	Rockford	Devonian fossils.
Wilkes Williams	Postville	Fine cube of building stone.
Supt. S. E. Wilson	Clarinda	Rocks from the upper coal measures.
Prof. C. M. Wirick	Marshalltown	Rocks and fossils from the Kinderhook beds.
Prof. F. M. Witter	Muscatine	Devonian and Carboniferous fossils.

B. Shimek of Iowa City, and F. M. Witter of Muscatine, contributed very fine and complete collections of the land and freshwater shells of Iowa.

THE COAL SECTION.

The importance and extent of the coal interests in Iowa led the Commission to make it a separate department, and in its charge was placed Capt. Albert Head, of Jefferson, a gentleman interested in the coal industry. Concerning the coal of Iowa, it was the intent of the gentleman to make an exhibit fully illustrative of the following paragraph from Bushnell's "Iowa's Resources and Industries."

IOWA COAL FIELDS.

No territory of equal extent in the United States contains more coal (bituminous though in some places cannel coal is found), suitable for all purposes, than Iowa, and this fact has done much towards promoting the development of our resources, as commerce and manufactures could not have reached their present prosperity but for the abundance of this useful mineral. The various geological surveys have made known the great extent of our coal deposits, which are most wonderful, being practically inexhaustible. The coal beds of the State are divided into three sections, known as the upper, middle and lower measures of the State, the latter producing the better quality of coal for all purposes. The veins vary in thickness from three to seven feet, although coal has been found even eleven feet thick, but this is rare. The extent of the coal-field, as far as has been ascertained, embraces an area of about 16,000 square miles, of which the most accessible portion is included in a district about fifty miles in width and one hundred and seventy-five miles in length, extending along both sides of the Des Moines river from Fort Dodge in Webster county through Des Moines in Polk county, to Keokuk in the southwestern part of the State. The coal is found at a depth of from one hundred and fifty to five hundred feet. The coal interest is assuming vast proportions, and bids fair soon to equal any of the leading industries of the State. By means of our admirable network of railroads our coal fields are easily accessible from every part of the State and in addition to the large amount required for home consumption, large shipments are made to other States, so that our coal fields are a source of great wealth in Iowa.

Superintendent Head sent an earnest appeal to each of the mines in Iowa, but owing to the lateness of the season and other causes, the responses in the shape of exhibits were very few. The specimens exhibited, however, gave a fair idea of the quality of Iowa coal. For some of the best specimens, including some excellent pieces of building stone, the exhibit is indebted to Mr. C. W. Snyder, of Montgomery county.

COLORED EXHIBIT.

It was the desire of the Board of Management to have the Exposition in every sense a "World's," and to such end was sought the exhibits illustrating the progress in the arts and sciences made by the colored people. The entire northern gallery of the Government and State Building was devoted to this display. Iowa was most ably represented there by the fine exhibits collected and installed by Hon. Alexander Clark, the Superintendent of that department.

THE DISPLAY.

DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBITS.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Wax cross.....	Miss S. A. Bassfield....	Muscatine.
Two water lilies, oil painting.....	Miss Fannie Barnes....	Muscatine.
Fine linen thread handkerchief, worked by hand.....	Mrs. Lida Haney.....	Muscatine.
Two iron horseshoes and five wrought nails.....	Mr. Joseph Carr.....	Muscatine.
Calico quilt.....	Mrs. Emma Reed.....	Muscatine.
Fine thread-worked handkerchief.....	Mrs. Lizzie Carr.....	Muscatine.
Coal from Davis county coal mines.....	Alexander Clark.....	Muscatine.
Eleven bottles of medicine.....	Mrs. E. Duffin, M. D.....	Dubuque.
One dozen bottles of disinfectant.....	Mr. C. Taylor.....	Dubuque.
Lambrequins.....	Matilda Busey.....	Davenport.
Three lambrequins.....	Miss M. A. Ford.....	Davenport.
Tidy and lambrequins.....	Miss Sarah Ford.....	Davenport.
Table spread and wall pocket.....	Mrs. Virginia Walker.....	Davenport.
Tidy.....	Mrs. Dora Garland.....	Davenport.
Two maps of world.....	Robert Payne.....	Davenport.
Calico quilt, made at the age of 80 years.....	Mrs. Rachel Rogers.....	Davenport.
Two horseshoes.....	Jefferson Maish.....	Des Moines.
"T" drain tile.....	Mr. Guss Conley.....	Des Moines.
Two joints of tile.....	E. E. Comley Bros.....	Des Moines.
Tidy side-board cover.....	Mrs. J. T. Blagburn.....	Des Moines.
Wax flowers.....	Mrs. Abby Payne.....	Des Moines.
Mats and embroidery work.....	Mrs. T. E. Williamson.....	Des Moines.
One jar of fruit.....	Mrs. Mary Wilson.....	Des Moines.
Tidy work.....	Mrs. J. H. Poindexter.....	Des Moines.
Fancy tidy work.....	Mrs. Bell Jimison.....	Oskaloosa.
Fancy tidy work.....	Miss Dora Sims.....	Oskaloosa.
Fine silk quilt.....	Mrs. N. B. Vanotworth.....	Iowa City.
Lace and hair chain.....	Miss Minnie Greenwood.....	Cedar Rapids.
Lace work.....	Miss Ida Washington.....	Cedar Rapids.
Fancy work.....	Miss Della Washington.....	Cedar Rapids.

HORTICULTURAL.

In June, 1884, at the request of the Commissioner, the State Horticultural Society designated Col. G. B. Brackett, of Denmark, to make a horticultural display at the Exposition. Mr. Henry Strohm, of Iowa City, the Treasurer of the Society, was appointed an alternate. Col. Brackett's experience at Philadelphia, where he secured the gold medal for Iowa apples, was ample guarantee that he would fill his new position successfully.

AID FROM HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society also very generously appropriated six hundred dollars to enable Col. Brackett to make the desired display, with the understanding that the Iowa Commission contemplated, and soon afterward formed, should lend all possible aid. The Commission provided the expense of gathering the exhibit, amounting to \$198.61 (\$42 of the amount yet unpaid) and the transportation of the display to New Orleans, but at a meeting of the officers of the Horticultural Society and the Commission in New Orleans, it was agreed that the Society, through Col. Brackett, should install and maintain the exhibit in Horticultural Hall out of the \$600 they had appropriated, and be entitled to the money received for premiums. The maintenance of the fine display of apples on the State space was to be looked after by Col. Brackett. This was a satisfactory settlement of the matter to all parties, the beautiful and complete showing made by the superintendent on the State space, especially of his wax fruit, fully compensating the Commission for what money it had expended.

Superintendent Brackett was most ably assisted in the difficult work of preparing the exhibit by Mr. E. H. Calkins, of Burlington.

PREMIUMS SECURED.

(For Northern District of the United States.)

Largest and best collection of apples not exceeding 200 varieties, awarded to IOWA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, gold medal and... \$ 200.00
Best 50 varieties, silver medal and..... 75.00

Best 25 varieties, silver medal and.....	\$ 50.00
A. J. Haviland, Ft. Dodge.	
Best plate American Golden.....	5.00
J. B. P. Day, Castoria.	
Best plate Jonathan.....	5.00
Mrs. M. A. McGee, Council Bluffs.	
Best plate White Winter Pearmain.....	5.00
B. G. Moon, Bedford.	
Best plate Ortleby.....	5.00
Mrs. C. C. Sabin, State Center.	
Best plate Jeannet.....	5.00
H. C. Raymond, Council Bluffs.	
Best plate Peck's Pleasant.....	5.00
Charles Chickering, Red Oak.	
Best plate Roman Beauty.....	5.00
T. E. Ellitt, Red Oak.	
Best plate Wagoner.....	5.00
George Turner, Clarinda.	
Best plate Str. Pippin.....	5.00
Best plate Roman Stem.....	5.00
Samuel Row, Oskaloosa.	

SANITARY SECTION.

The State Board of Health was represented by an exhibit, occupying a wall space of 12x23 feet, on which was displayed an elegantly executed and costly chart on glass, showing the mortality rate of the State for the year 1882; also six large painted diagrams showing the mortality rate from various diseases, and comparative rates in a novel and comprehensive form by curves. There was also printed for general distribution a pamphlet showing the work of the board from its creation, and the result, together with a brief statement of the topographical conformation of the State, its natural drainage and conditions favorable to health or disease. Unfortunately the entire edition was in the car which was wrecked, and very few copies were saved. This exhibit was under the care of L. F. Andrews, acting secretary of the board, and one of the commissioners, by whom it was designed and prepared, and attracted much attention from those interested in sanitary and hygienic matters. It was the only one of the kind at the Exposition.

MILLING SECTION.

The success achieved for Iowa at the Millers' National Association Exposition, at Cincinnati, in May and June of 1880, by Hon. J. J. Snouffer, marked him as the most desirable man to put at the head of this section of the Iowa display at the New Orleans Exposition. At Cincinnati Mr. Snouffer presented one hundred and seventy-five different brands of flour, and one hundred and eighty-five varieties of grain and seed, and upon this great display the State of Iowa was awarded the gold medal and first premium. During the five years that had elapsed since this triumph of the State in one of her large

departments of industry, the benefits of holding the high position among the States were shown in the increase of the number of milling establishments in the State and of capital invested therein. The Iowa millers were urged to make still better flour, the local demand for their goods was increased, and large sums of money previously sent out of the State for flour were kept at home.

Superintendent Snouffer, who is active in the Millers' Association of Iowa, early enlisted the interest and co-operation of his brother millers, and succeeded in securing exhibits of flour from ninety-one counties of the State, representing two hundred and eighty mills and three hundred and twenty-one brands. Part of this large display was destroyed in the wreck, but Mr. Snouffer succeeded in getting the greater part of it in place. Upon a double rack forty feet long and twelve feet high, this display was most artistically arranged. Part of the exhibit was from the Muscatine Oat Meal Works, whose show cases and goods were by far the finest display of the kind on the grounds. No flour exhibit in the Exposition attracted the attention and praise bestowed upon that from Iowa.

RAILROAD SECTION.

Hon. E. G. Morgan, superintendent of this department, contributed the proceedings of the Railroad Commission of Iowa, maps, charts and various interesting documents. The railroad companies operating lines in Iowa furnished a large amount of printed matter maps, etc., that were displayed to advantage.

The Passenger Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad supplied several thousand copies of a handsome book on the lakes and lands of northern Iowa; especially Spirit Lake, and the country through which this road runs. This railway rendered most valuable and generous aid to the Commission, and in this respect is deserving of special mention.

The other roads in the State were also liberal in their treatment of the Commission, and helped to make this section attractive.

FISH SECTION.

It was intended to include in the Iowa display an exhibit of the fish interests of the State, but Commissioner Aldrich, of Anamosa, and Superintendent Mosher, of the Spirit Lake hatching-house, upon investigating the matter, decided that such a display was not practicable in view of the limited funds at their command.

LIVE STOCK.

The liberal premium offered by the Exposition for live stock encouraged the many breeders of fine animals in Iowa to early consider the matter of making a display. Col. John Scott, of Story county, was placed in charge of this section of the exhibit, and soon opened communication with live stock raisers in all parts of the State, and with good results. As the time for shipping approached, well-founded reports gained currency as to the danger of taking horses, cattle, etc., so far south, and the exhibit contemplated, upon conference, was abandoned. Col. Scott, however, issued an interesting circular, giving a review of the live stock industry of Iowa.

The State was not without a representation in this department, as J. Murray Hoag, of Maquoketa, made an exhibit of Shetland ponies, and C. N. Holmes & Co., of Grinnell, of swine.

PRIVATE EXHIBITS.

CLUTE & SMITH.

The exhibit of L. G. Clute, of Manchester, and E. H. Smith, of Dubuque, two well known Iowa agricultural exhibitors, was certainly the largest and finest of the kind entered for competition in the main building, and their display was accorded a large number of first premiums that still further add to the credit of Iowa. Of their many premiums are the following :

Best bushel of barley, of any class, first premium.	\$ 5.00
Best bushel red winter wheat, first premium.	5.00
Best bushel spring wheat, first premium.	5.00
Best bushel winter rye, first premium.	5.00
Best bushel white spring rye, first premium.	5.00
Best bushel black spring rye, first premium.	5.00
Best bushel black winter oats, first premium.	5.00
Best bushel oats, any kind, first premium.	5.00
Best bushel corn, first premium.	5.00
Best collection of potatoes (Kidney formed) Western States or Territories, first premium.	10.00
Best bushel of potatoes, round formed, first premium.	10.00
Best bushel potatoes, first premium.	10.00
Best radishes, first premium.	3.00
Best squashes, first premium.	3.00
Best turnips, first premium.	3.00
Best bushel of timothy, first premium.	10.00
Best bushel of blue grass, first premium.	5.00
Best bushel of clover, first premium.	5.00
Best collection of garden culture, first premium.	50.00
Best exhibition of vegetables, first premium.	5.00
Best bushel red top, first premium.	10.00
Best bushel orchard grass.	10.00

Mr. Clute was also assistant superintendent in the agricultural section of the State exhibits, where his knowledge of the work was early manifested.

REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS.

In addition to the display from Iowa, which afforded a splendid opportunity for strangers to examine the products and resources of the State, there was distributed many copies of the reports of the several departments of the State in Iowa and other literature bearing upon the State. The State Board of Health, through its secretary, L. F. Andrews, issued a valuable pamphlet, and Superintendent Akers, and other members of the Commission prepared circulars upon their departments that were widely read.

A valuable and handsome publication entitled the "Resources and Products of Iowa," was issued by Mr. J. F. Bushnell, secretary of the Des Moines Board of Trade, and proved a valuable advertisement for the State. The copies sent to the Commission at New Orleans were carefully distributed.

IOWA DAY.

STATE CELEBRATIONS.

A very prominent feature of the Exposition was the observance of certain days specially designated for the purpose of recognizing the resources of each State and Territory, by the formal presentation of their displays to the official attention of the general management. Each "State Day" was selected by the United States Commissioner for his State, after due consultation with his governor and brother commissioners, and was made the occasion on which might be favorably presented to the public the peculiar advantages enjoyed by his State in the acquirement of desirable conditions of life. A special order of exercises was observed on these particular days; the ceremonies, consisting of addresses setting forth the resources and material prosperity of the State, made by the United States Commissioner and distinguished citizens, and the official acceptance on the part of the Exposition Management of the State Exhibit as a part of the general display. The exercises were either held in the vast Music Hall, or, as the weather grew warmer, beneath the branches of the magnificent grove of live oaks close to the Main Building. The addresses were interspersed with music, and at their close some small article, appropriately marked, was distributed among the visitors as a souvenir of the occasion. Special invitations were extended to the official staff of the Exposition, the United States and State Commissioners, the Representatives of the United States, and foreign governments, and to distinguished individuals. In many instances a light reception was prepared for the invited guests.

IOWA DAY.

The presence in New Orleans of several hundred visiting Iowans, and at Mobile, Alabama, of a large contingent of the Iowa National Guard, whither they had gone to participate in the international military drills, determined the selection of May 13, 1885, as "Iowa Day," and the following programme of exercises was accordingly arranged:

PROGRAMME.

9:30 A. M.—Great Iowa Band, military companies, citizens and visitors meet on Canal street and proceeded under command of Gen. Bentley, by boat to Exposition.

11 A. M.—Arriving at Exposition wharf, procession marches through main building to Iowa headquarters in government building.

11:30 A. M.—United States Commissioners and assistants, and visitors generally, under command of Major F. M. Clarke, form in body and join the main procession, which will move to the live oaks.

UNDER THE OAKS—12:30 P. M.

Music—Iowa University Band.

Address—Herbert S. Fairall, U. S. Commissioner.

Oration for the State—Hon. Fred. Lehman, Des Moines.

Music—Dubuque Drum Corps.

Introduction of a young Iowa lady—Col. T. M. Owen, of Gov. Sherman's staff.

Presentation by the Iowa lady to a Louisiana lady of a floral tribute.

Music—Eldora Band.

Response and address—Director-general E. A. Burke.

Music—Decorah Drum Corps.

Address—Major F. Clarke.

Poem—H. S. Kneeder, Cedar Rapids.

Music—Osage Band.

Short speeches by U. S. Commissioners Mead, Holton, Sebring, Allen, Commissioner-general Speed and others.

Music—Consolidated Iowa Band, led by Capt. McCosh.

At 9 o'clock in the morning the Iowans formed on Canal street, near Clay monument, and marched to the Clinton through a crowd of several thousand people. Commissioner Fairall and Assistant Commissioner Chase, with Commissioner Pickering, of Connecticut, headed the procession, and were followed by Col. M. T. Owen, Capt. E. Cameron, Col. J. B. Wilson, of Governor Sherman's staff, and by Lieut. C. D. Ham, Capt. Libby, Major B. F. Kiernoff, Lieut. J. S. Clark, Major J. R. Prime, Lieut. Sweney, of Gen. Bentley's staff, and Capt. E. E. Brainerd, of the Iowa City militia—all Iowans. Then came the prince of band leaders, Capt. McCosh, with his able assistants, heading the great consolidated Iowa band, with music that was pronounced on every hand, especially by the leader of the Mexican band, the finest ever heard in New Orleans from an American band. The effect of the procession was magnificent, and New Orleans people declared that no State day had furnished such a grand spectacle.

The ride to the Exposition was made delightful with music and conversation. At the wharf the party was met by a party of Exposition officials, and proceeded to the south entrance of the main building. The wonderful strains of the great band drew the people on the grounds to the procession, and the aisles of the monster building were crowded. At Acting Director-General Buck's office a halt was made, the band played "Dixie," and joined by Capt. Buck the procession moved on through the building over to and through the government building, halting in the aisle near the Iowa headquarters that were a bower of flags and flowers. The band broke ranks and the boys filed into the headquarters, where they were given some delicious lemonade, greatly appreciated after their long march.

The United States Commissioners in a body were waiting near by, and their appearance in so large a number was an incident that made a deep impression upon their brother Iowa Commissioner.

After a few moments of conversation in the Iowa exhibit the procession formed again, and under the marshalship of Major F. M. Clarke, started for the meeting-place. At the head marched the Iowa Commission, the great band followed, and in its rear marched the United States Commissioners. Down the long straight walk between the two buildings the procession marched with martial tread. On entering the main building the mammoth band burst into harmonious notes. The sound reverberated in the vaulted arches of the great edifice, and the population with one accord deserted their stands to line the aisle down which the cortege passed.

Emerging from the building, the whole procession marched to the auditorium beneath the green canopy of the live oaks. Here the Commissioners and other distinguished guests ascended the platform, while the remainder of the people filled the seats about.

The audience being fairly settled, there was great disappointment over the fact that the orator for the State of Iowa, Hon. Fred Lehman, had found it impossible to be present, a telegram explaining his unavoidable absence being received and read.

Commissioner Fairall, in place of Mr. Lehman, then delivered the address for Iowa as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF IOWA, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—A golden-haired daughter named Iowa has left her home or that rich sward of prairie that is held in the embrace of the two great rivers of the continent and journeyed down the mighty Mississippi to join in the international festival that is given in honor of her regal mother, Louisiana. Beautiful is this

Iowa! She has come with music and festivity, arrayed in the glory and wealth of her fields, her factories and her mines, wearing in her crown the jewels of education, bearing in one hand evidences of what she has accomplished since she left the old homestead, and in the other a token of love for the parent from which she sprang. Happy, indeed, is Iowa! She meets her lovely sisters and her older and comely cousins of America, and other more distant relatives, under these sunny skies, in this great Exposition, greets them most heartily and rejoices with them at the honors that have been showered upon her mother State, and especially congratulates them upon their prosperity and for the part that they have so successfully taken in making this World's Fair the grandest that earth has ever witnessed. Grateful is Iowa! To her mother, Louisiana, she returns thanks for the Hawkeye farm so generously set aside for her, a broad and billowy track of land, fenced on the east by the Mississippi, on the west by the Missouri, with fair Minnesota on the north and thriving Missouri on the south, containing 55,000 square miles, or nearly 36,000,000 acres of rich prairie, well watered with lakes, and well timbered with groves, and underlined with inexhaustible mines of coal, lead, marble and rock. To her cousins, and to the great world besides, Iowa is thankful for the assistance that has been rendered her in peopling, improving and in making the Hawkeye State a veritable garden spot. Proud is Iowa! Standing forth before this great assemblage of States and nations, she fears no charge of boasting when, in following the custom of other States, she tells of her progress and possessions. Had not unavoidable circumstances intervened, she would have been represented here to-day by her Governor, a Sherman, and the story of her greatness would have been told in the eloquence of a Lehman, one of her most gifted orators. Pained as we are at the absence of these worthy representatives, it is a source of great gratification that among the large number of Iowans now before us, there are those who can speak in fitting terms of their prairie home, and other friends who will delight in talking for Iowa. Especially will fair Iowa have worthy champions in the presence of a large number of the young men of the State, who are before us to-day, and whose fine bearing, martial step and delightful music have made their trip from the prairies to the plantations a continuous ovation, and whose love of Iowa and industry in her behalf insure her even a more wonderful growth for the next half century than she has enjoyed in the less than fifty years since she became a State. And what a wonderful past that has been! Accustomed, my friends, to hearing the strange stories of what has really taken place in the States and Territories that make up this great Union, it would seem to you that the boundaries of possibilities in this direction had indeed been reached, but we must ask you to briefly traverse the fairy land of Iowa and see if you are not only entertained and surprised, but if your love for, and confidence in, the greatness of this new State and of our common country is not increased. Here, under these moss-hanging oaks that typify the tropical splendors of the South, under the flag that floats over a united Union, what more appropriate time and place could be designed for a greeting from Iowa to Louisiana! And

in its course what will please the old mother territory more than the recitation of the career of her daughter, Iowa, and a description of her wonderful and happy home? The history of Louisiana is a volume filled with the romance of early settlement; the poetry of commingled nations, the stern facts of civilization and the final triumphs of peace. We had all read it until we had dreamed of this land of oranges, cane and cotton, and had walked in imagination over this historic ground.

But when Louisiana's beautiful and quaint city was made the center of the world by this Exposition we were enabled to leave our Iowa homes and come in person to the Crescent City. We found that pen and brush had never done their duty in depicting the city and State in their real greatness and grandeur. We have stepped from our cold hills and vales into a realm of beauty and into the homes and hearts of a most hospitable people. And in our coming we have helped, thank God, to show the whole world that along the great rivers, along the paths of iron, along the mountain highways and in every field and forest between the north and the south the evidences of sectional feeling have been obliterated.

Iowa then comes to Louisiana with a smile on her face and a heart overflowing with joy. She remembers that on a recent occasion, when Louisiana's greatest day was celebrated in these grounds how royally was the reception to the daughter States.

Hence this greeting to-day, and to it we add that Louisiana must some day come to Iowa's home. The entire house will be thrown open, and the farm placed at your disposal. Iowa has not long been engaged in converting her raw lands into the present high state of cultivation, but she has accomplished wonders. Her residence is large and cosy, and shelters a family of nearly 2,000,000 people. Here is the kingdom where women so ably rule. The rooms are well ventilated and healthy, and nearly every one has a carpet on the floor. The walls and ceilings are decorated, and have paintings and pictures and maps on every hand. There is a library in every room, over 600 Iowa newspapers to read, and last, but not least, a Bible on every center table. The parlors can show as fine furniture as can be found in the world. The sitting rooms have their organs, pianos and sewing machines, and the rockers of the soothing cradle keep time with the general hum of activity about the place. The dining-rooms and kitchen! ah! there you will be at home, and never fear that the supply of good things will be exhausted. That is impossible, when you come out into the yard and look around the garden and barns and out over the farm. The cellar is full to overflowing, and the cribs and granaries are fairly bursting. Looking down the broad lanes that are shaded by 10,000,000 trees, set out by Iowa on her almost naked prairies, you will see the great corn fields, containing 7,210,000 acres, where we raised 325,000,000 bushels of corn in 1884, more than was raised in any State in the Union. You will see the yellow field of more than two and a half millions acres of wheat, where the farmer last year rode on the harvester and cut 35,000,000 bushels. The oat patch has 2,084,378 acres, and last year its yield was 64,553,718 bushels. The meadows have a strip of blue grass that covers 3,509,000 acres more than Indiana and Kentucky to-

gether can boast of, although I should say for the benefit of my friends, the Commissioners from those States, who are good naturedly quarreling over the blue grass question, that Iowa blue grass is somewhat mixed with a splendid variety of timothy, for besides pasturing our horses and cattle, we get 1,800,000 bushels of timothy seed from the meadows, in order to let our enterprising friends in Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas and other States have seed with which to start farming. Then there are other fields in view, where we raised last year 737,580 bushels of rye, barley, buckwheat, flax, Irish and sweet potatoes, and 31,350 gallons of sorghum or amber cane sirup. When Iowa came to reckon her crop last fall, before setting out for the Exposition, where it was supposed she would need a little spending money, she found that she had raised enough of the grains and produce above enumerated to bring her in \$126,634,926. Next we might take you into the orchard, where there are 4,000,000 bearing apple trees and 6,000,000 pear, cherry and other trees, with acre after acre of grapes and small fruit. It will be remembered that in 1876, at the Centennial Exposition, Iowa's apples took the first premium and the gold medal, and in yonder Horticultural Hall, Col. G. B. Brackett the able and celebrated Iowan who, as one of my assistants, has rendered his State such valuable services, repeated his Philadelphia triumph by sweeping the first premiums and honors for Iowa's apples.

But let us pass through the beautiful flower gardens of Iowa's farm, where woman's skill is again shown, and take a look at the stock. What big red barns we see! models of comfort and convenience. They shelter 790,000 horses, 2,800,000 cattle, 450,000 sheep, and hold 3,500,000 tons of hay. In the stys are 5,000,000 swine, while on the roosts are 5,800,000 chickens, whose male guardians are not only still crowing over Iowa, as Gen. Carnahan's roosters crow for Indiana, but whose industrious little wives helped on the good cause by laying on last year 32,000,000 dozens of eggs.

Another institution in the yard near the spring, we will show you, Mother Louisiana, if you will but come up and see us, and bring all your friends along. It is an object peculiar to Iowa, but now getting frequent, even our Minnesota friends and neighbors having taken a fancy to it, so much so indeed that she has come over into our Iowa's farms and taken away one of the leading architects of the building. It is a creamery—not a crematory, as one of my Arizona friends called it. We have in Iowa's farm 650 of these creameries, more than any other State in the Republic. Of our 2,800,000 cattle, 1,200,000 are cows, that is nearly a good milch cow for every man, woman and child on the farm. In 1884 we made 60,000,000 pounds of butter and 1,000,000 pounds of cheese, and sold it for \$7,680,000. A large amount of the butter has come and is still coming to New Orleans, Iowa having within several years gained almost the entire butter trade of this part of the South, and by consuming so much of Hawkeye butter all fevers and ailments have been driven from here, and the health of the people and the beauty of the ladies especially greatly improved. The good people here have at last found out which side their bread is buttered on, and I don't blame them for spreading it on thick.

At the Philadelphia Exposition Iowa showed a fine lot of her butter, and

the world was surprised and pleased with it. The Exposition gave it the first premium and gold medal for it, and Iowa's butter became famous. It had always been a drug in the State at eight and ten cents per pound, but the price at once jumped up to fifteen and twenty at home, and from twenty-five to forty and fifty cents per pound out of the State, where it had never before gone. In all succeeding great Expositions it has since then carried away first honors, and at this World's Fair, through the efforts of our very efficient Superintendent Huston, we are triumphant again, securing the greatest number, twenty-two first prizes and a gold medal.

I have mentioned the cattle on Iowa's farm. In number, of all States Texas alone exceeds us. In quality and value Iowa stands first. The same is true of horses, while in swine we are first in every respect. and in respect to the yield of all kinds of grain per capita Iowa stands pre-eminently ahead. When this Exposition re-opens next fall, as I trust it will, the energetic superintendent of our Iowa Live Stock Department will bring here, I hope, a sprinkling of Iowa stock.

On Iowa's big farm we can show you over 5,000 churches, and her Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is our Superintendent Akers, points you to 13,624 school houses on the hill tops, and a grand total of 18,624 public schools, with 22,516 teachers, and a school fund of \$5,000,000, and school property worth over \$10,000,000. The value of the entire farm, as estimated in 1883, was \$463,824,466. A magnificent new edifice for law-making purposes sits in the center of Iowa's domain, built at a cost of \$3,000,000. Then there are scattered all over the place a wonderful total of 6,921 establishments where the manufacturing for the Iowa family and for all parts of the world is done. There are \$34,000,000 of capital invested in them, 30,000 men, women and children work in them, \$10,000,000 of wages are annually paid in them, and \$72,000,000 of products come from them. Samples of Iowa manufactured goods in her exhibit in the Exposition astonish the world, that thought we only raised corn and cattle, and that are surprised to know that of all States west of the Mississippi, Iowa, in manufacturing, is next to first. Our chief of the Department of Manufactures, and his assistants have well illustrated the fact, while the superintendent of flour has a wonderful and beautiful showing of the products of Iowa's several hundred mills.

Yes, you must come and visit your young daughter, Mother Louisiana, and over the great trunk lines of railway that make a net-work of Iowa's farm, showing more miles of rail to the square mile of land than is shown by any Western State, you can see the fields where our industrious Superintendent of Agriculture and his aids gathered the beautiful collection of grains he now has on exhibition here, and also the large and handsome collection that was destroyed in a cruel railroad wreck, while en route for this city. In your visit you will be surprised at the thrift of the people, and especially of the working-classes. There is no State debt. Commissioner Hutchins, of the Bureau of Labor, tells us the workmen of this great farm are paid more on an average than workmen of other States, and the percentage of them owning their part of the big Iowa home is far ahead of

what any State can show. While the parents are at work the children are at school, and so industrious that Iowa stands first of all the States in proportion to persons over ten years of age able to read, and first as to persons between fifteen and twenty able to write. In the great Iowa University we are doing a grand work in educating lawyers, physicians, dentists, pharmacists, scientists, engineers, teachers and editors, and there are twenty-eight other institutions of advanced education. Iowa's well-known scientist and weather observer, Dr. Hinrichs, tells us that the climate of Iowa "develops a rich vegetation, ripens abundant harvests, and so favorable to the growth of a strong, sinewy and active race."

Her secretary of the Board of Health, our Superintendent, L. F. Andrews, shows us in his valuable statistical chart in the Iowa exhibit that there is no healthier spot on earth. In Iowa you can find such rare geological specimens as Superintendent Calvin shows in his incomparable exhibit in our space, and you can also visit our 16,000 square miles of coal fields. In our lakes and rivers Superintendents Aldrich and Mosher will surprise you with our fish, and there is yet ample game for your nimrods.

Come, then, Louisiana and all the world. Come to Iowa, and especially bring your ladies with you. There you will be greeted by the noble lady who now represents the women of Iowa, and thousands like her. The beautiful collections of women's work she has here on display indicates what our women are doing. Come in response to the ten thousand of our people who have visited this exposition, the crowning glory of the South. Your visit will help us, as ours has aided you. After mutual visits, the daughter, Iowa, and the mother, Louisiana, with the other States, can more easily continue the great work before us of extending the trade of the United States into the countries south, east, and west of us, so that the time will speedily come when the entire American continent can join in another great World's Exposition, where the products of American industry and genius, in magnitude and splendor, will be our grandest tribute to a new century.

At the close of Commissioner Fairall's remarks the drum and fife corps played a pretty selection, after which the Commissioner introduced

COL. M. T. OWEN,

of the staff of Gov. Sherman, of Iowa, who also sent his regrets at not being able to be present, pressing official work detaining him. Col. Owen spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We of Iowa very much regret that uncontrollable circumstances have prevented Governor Sherman from being present with us upon this eventful occasion, but I assure you that he deeply regrets it also, and that he has the kindest respect and regard for the people of the South in general, and of Louisiana in particular. We are

glad of this opportunity to meet you at home in the sunny South, under the live oaks, in the land of sugar cane and cotton, in this beautiful land of more beautiful flowers and most beautiful women. We are gratified to see the good feeling existing and growing among the people of the North and South, and that the bitterness engendered by the conflict of twenty years ago is rapidly passing away into the oblivion where it belongs. The people of all sections are becoming united in fact as well as in name, which is "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

This is our common country. We should be Americans first as against all the rest of the world, and the era of good feeling has so far advanced that if occasion require the people of the North and South would march shoulder to shoulder under the stars and stripes to the music of the Union and to victory. Twenty years ago men from Iowa were down here trying to get into some of your cities; now we are down here, and are treated with such kindness and consideration that we have the greatest of difficulty in getting out of them. The change is delightful. I am not here to make a speech. Time is too valuable, and we desire to devote what little time we have here to viewing your great and grand Exposition, and becoming acquainted with your chivalrous, generous and hospital people.

But we have not forgotten that Iowa was a part of the great territory of Louisiana, purchased by Thomas Jefferson from Mr. Bonaparte, and consequently she is the daughter of Louisiana. To-day we have Iowa represented by a charming and typical young Hawkeye, Miss Mary A. Scott, and Louisiana by an estimable and well-known lady of this city, Mrs. E. A. Burke; and I now have the pleasure of presenting Iowa to Louisiana, and I assure you that the daughter is worthy of the mother in every particular.

THE DAUGHTER'S TRIBUTE.

At the conclusion of Colonel Owen's address, Miss Mary Avis Scott, of Nevada, Iowa, daughter of ex-Lieutenant Governor John Scott, advanced to the front, bearing a magnificent basket of choice flowers, which she presented to Mrs. E. A. Burke. Miss Scott said:

As a daughter of Iowa, and in behalf of the Hawkeye State—itsself one of the daughters of Louisiana—permit me, Madam, to offer you this slight expression of our love; and to voice the hope that the sentiments uttered to-day may never perish. Take these flowers, Madam; though they may fade, yet will their perfume remain, and so, though our words of to-day pass into the silence of to-morrow, may their memories ever linger with fragrance in your heart.

The incident was a most happy one, and, coupled with the grace of the fair donor, lent an inspiration to the occasion that will be long remembered by those present.

After this pleasant little manifestation of filial feeling on the part of Iowa, the Commissioner introduced

MAJOR F. M. CLARKE, OF IOWA,

Superintendent of the Postoffice Department Exhibit, who delivered the following oration:

I am aware that it is customary for the orator to allude to some maxim or practice of the ancients, as a sort of prefatory apology for his talk. On this occasion I depart from such custom, for it seems to me that when a son of Iowa raises to speak of his State he needs make no apology for so doing. Timidity should vanish, and his heart be strengthened and made brave by the presence of honest pride in the realization of the distinguished honor conferred by the opportunity of telling the glories of the great Hawkeye State.

The territory embraced within the limits of the State of Iowa was a part of the vast empire sold by France to the United State in 1803, and by virtue of an act of Congress approved June 12, 1838, the Territory of Iowa was constituted. The first Europeans who trod the soil of Iowa were two French Jesuits, of Canada—Janes Marquette and Louis Joliet. The broad, luxuriant prairies of the fair land lying between the two mighty rivers of the continent had won from the hearts of its aboriginal proprietors the name it now bears: Iowa—"The Beautiful Land." On the 25th of June, 1673, Marquette and his brave comrade landed on the grassy slope of the Iowa bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Des Moines river, and after a six days' stay with the Indians of the Illinois nation received from them the calumet, the emblem of peace, and a safeguard among the nations. The first settlement of whites in Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque in 1788, where the magnificent city of Dubuque now stands.

Situated near the geographical center of the United States, between the two great rivers, and on the line of the great transcontinental railways, she has a future in the development of her resources which it does not require the prophetic vision to see, among the greatest States of our Union, which nature, assisted by the thrift, energy, and enterprise of her citizens, has so abundantly fitted her to occupy. She has already advanced to a position which is a matter of pride and satisfaction to her people, and yet her wonderful agricultural resources, her inexhaustible coal mines, industrial progress, transportation facilities, commercial and manufacturing, and many other interests have not been fully understood.

The work of the pioneer has already been accomplished in most parts of the State. Railroads, public buildings, churches, school-houses are all provided. Citizens of Iowa enjoy all the comforts, conveniences, and advantages possible in the older States, and to-day Iowa offers proportionately greater inducements to capital, labor, and enterprise. Within her inexhaustible coal mines lies hidden incalculable wealth. Her unused water power forms natural mill sites in almost every county of the State. We have no need of the sign, "Irrigation did it," for neither irrigation (nor irrigation) has any dwelling place in her broad domain. Iowa, for agricultu-

ral and manufacturing resources has no superior among all the States, while her channels of trade radiate in all directions.

Thirty-nine years have passed since Iowa became one of the States of the Union, hardly a half century measured by the swift wings of time since savage men and savage beasts contended for the supremacy in this fair domain. Both have retreated before the advance of the white man, and to-day civilization has stamped its divine impress upon the rolling prairies of the State. The white school-houses dot the beautiful landscape like star-eyed daisies upon an English meadow. There is a desk and a book, and a *teacher* for every child! The name "Iowa" is a synonym, not only for "the beautiful land," but also for prosperity and happiness. Her history is that of one uninterrupted march of progress in the paths of peace, and she has arisen from the condition of a Territory to one of the principal States of the Republic in population, wealth, intelligence, and moral greatness. She is the twenty-ninth in the order of admission into the Union; in number of square miles she is fourteenth; in population the tenth, while in acres of tillable land her place is first. Think of that, ye seekers after homes! She leads every other State in the amount of corn raised, and is second in the number of hogs raised, second in cattle, second in wheat, fourth in extent of coal area, and fifth in the number of newspapers. In religious, educational and benevolent institutions, she stands among the foremost. In point of intelligence she is first, having a less percentage of illiteracy in comparison with her population than any other State.

Fifty years ago there were no roads but Indian trails across the prairies. In 1861 there were but seven hundred miles of railroad in the State; now there are upward of eight thousand miles, and the pathway of the iron horse crosses the magnificent expanse of fertile soil in every direction.

The value of property in the State is estimated at \$1,500,000,000. Such wonderful figures are eloquent in the attestation of marvelous progress in the short space of fifty years, and yet this vast wealth is so generally diffused among the people that but few are possessed of immense fortunes, and hardly a home the abode of poverty or want. But richer than all this, rich in those things which are true wealth—not measured by the dollar mark—is my noble State.

Material wealth alone does not constitute the true greatness and grandeur of a State, nor does it consist of fertile fields with abundant harvests, or surplus of manufactured products, but in the institutions which she founds and fosters, in the moral and intellectual training of her sons and daughters, in the manhood and womanhood of her children! All honor to the grand commonwealth, the State of Iowa, your State, my State, whose record is so clear, whose promise of the future is so fair!

I am fully aware, Mr. Commissioner, and ladies and gentlemen, that my office to-day was for the purpose of entertaining you. This large assemblage did not gather beneath these noble oaks for the purpose of listening to a dry monody upon statistical figures, and if in the presentation of facts I have intruded too many of the arithmetical equivalents of expression, you must please remember that, in order to be complimentary to those of our

brethren who have the misfortune to live outside our borders. I have been compelled to call in the aid of such expressions. But, sir, I could well have left them out had my voice been falling upon the ears of those alone who have been present during the existence of this great Exposition, for to such I would say: Look at the magnificent displays exhibited in the Government and Main buildings; examine the lists of premiums awarded to Iowa products, and then form your own conclusions as to the greatness of the State; and, while you do so, please remember also that these exhibits are not the cream of the harvests—they are the skimmed milk. When after some little care and labor, specimens of the agricultural products of the State were selected for display at this Exposition, and when such collection had been started upon its way toward the Crescent City and the farmer and producer at home had rested from his labor of preparation for the enterprise, a disastrous railroad accident occurred by which these proudly selected specimens of Iowa's high ability were totally wrecked and spoiled. Remember that the display now on exhibition is one that was hastily gathered together at the very opening of the Exposition and after the best of harvests had been otherwise disposed of, and then, my friends, do not forget that, with only this showing, our State stands second to none.

The display of my State is one that must cause the heart of every son and daughter of Iowa to swell with honest pride. It forms a great and glorious factor in teaching the divine object of the Exposition. It is a factor which we are proud to contribute, for it is a privilege honoring both the State and the individual to be able to take a part, to lend a helping hand to so great, so successful an enterprise.

To you, Mr. Director General, I say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant;" your faithful labors are appreciated by the people of Iowa.

I cannot close, Mr. Commissioner, without one word for the women of Iowa. The space occupied by the display of her handiwork is not a large one, and yet, in all this grand aggregation, in doors and out, whether we tread the broad aisles of the Main building amid the magnificent displays of manufactured goods, or walk beside the thousands of busy machines that seem almost human in the perfection of their operation; whether we sit beneath the resounding nave of the vast Music Hall and listen to the divine strains of melody that greet our enraptured ears, as it comes from an instrument that is the cumulative labor of a thousand years of man's inventive genius; whether we gaze with eyes wide open with admiration at the rich and wonderful exhibits gathered from the teeming fields and deep mines of the proud States of our Union, there is not among them all anything which adds more to the beauty and comprehensiveness of the whole, anything which more strikingly illustrates the progress of development, than may be seen in the little alcove which adorns the gallery of the Government building, and fairest and most typical of them all is the one above which is suspended the word "Iowa." It is a revelation of exquisite beauty. The humble effort of unskilled fingers is there, and step by step we pass to the delicate spray of peach blossoms and ferns, so deftly lined upon a velvet banner that the humming-bird circles with giddy flight until it falls fam-

ished before the painted illusion, unable to sip the honey from flowers its keen vision mistook for the reality.

To you, my friends of Louisiana, and our other sister States, we say welcome to Iowa. Come and see us at our prairie homes. Come and see what glorious possibilities for perfect living may be found with us. To-day and to-morrow we join with you in the work of strengthening the bands of good fellowship, good will, peace and prosperity to each and all; join with you in the attainment of that condition of higher civilization where the thought of one State shall be "How can I best enhance the welfare of the other States, for thereby shall I enhance my own?"

It has been but twenty years since this country was wrecked with fratricidal strife. Throughout our land are lofty monuments erected to the memory of those heroes that fell on either side. Far be it from me to belittle their deeds of valor, but I say that a noble monument should be erected to the man who grasped the idea of this great exposition and carried it to a successful culmination. Had this exposition, or one like it, been held in the vicinity of Mason and Dixon's line in 1861 there would have been no battle of Bull Run, or Shiloh, or Manassas. Had the inhabitants of the different sections of the country been able to see the vast wealth of the various States; had the man from Maine been able to meet the man from Louisiana, all these long years of blood and carnage would have been averted. Peace has her victories as well as war, and can there be a greater victory than the triumph over the horrors of fratricidal strife? And this victory has been gained by that man who has made this great exposition a place wherein the people from all parts of our country may meet and cement more firmly those bonds which bind the country so firmly together. All honor to that man.

The following poem was prepared especially for the occasion by Mr. H. S. Kneeder, of Cedar Rapids:

IOWA TO THE SOUTH.

I.

Oh fair young South, to thee a greeting,
Behold thy new-born hopes half meeting,
We pledge the measure of our pride,
The granary of a nation wide,
The wealth of field, of mine, of tide,
The strength and purpose that abide
Within the boundaries of our State,
To make thy centenary great!
A northern sister reaches willing hands
To clasp her brethren of the cotton lands!

II.

The muddy tide that rushes by our doors
Its living waters on your rice fields pours!
The breeze that sways the phantom moss
Or blows the purple cane across,
That toys with cotton's silky floss,
Or mid your orange groves is lost,
Breathes unto us through oak and vine
The perfume of thy sunnier clime.

III.

The dimpled waters of thy southern sea,
Fringed with its purple isles a-lee,
The wilderness of cypress brakes,
The God-touched beauty of thy lakes,
The drowsy bayou that awakes
To kiss the thirsty fields, and slakes
Its own deep thirst from snow-fed rills
That trickles from the far north hills;
The crane that flaps his idle wings,
The mocking bird that rapturous sings,
These are the things that bid us come,
Nor would we ask that they be dumb.

IV.

Lo! how the cotton ball with snowy fleece
The ensign is of commerce-frighted peace.
Ten thousand looms its triumph tells,
The flying shuttles are the bells
From out whose merry music wells
An undertone of glad farewells
To empty conquests won by clashing swords
And welcome to the vict'ries peace affords.
Ours be the grateful task to give the praise,
And celebrate a nation's natal day.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., Sept. 16, 1884.

DIRECTOR GENERAL BURKE.

Commissioner Fairall then introduced Major E. A. Burke, Director General of the Exposition, who said:

I am here to-day not only to discharge a duty, but to share in the enjoyments that had been planned by our friends from Iowa. I did not expect this attack in my rear, and I would not undertake, with my present feelings,

to attempt at expression or an acknowledgment of the effect it has had upon me.

I know that I have had the good will and the support of my brother Commissioners, because for the eighteen months I have been engaged in this work, not a day passed over my head, not a step has been taken, not an addition has been made to the work in hand that has not carried with it an indication of the cordial, earnest, sincere support of the Commissioners of the States and Territories, without whose assistance and co-operation the greater part of this work would have been in vain. I have no complaint to make against the public, who have held up our hands in such a manner as men were never supported before. I have no complaint to make, in fact, against any person, or against any body of people. Whatever of diversity has come into this work has come from causes that were beyond our control. There is no one to blame. We have had the earnest, hearty sympathy and the entire good will of the whole country from the commencement of this great work.

It is idle to say that any man, or any set of men, could have brought to a successful consummation the labors of which the results are here presented, unaided by the vast forces that have been brought into operation in carrying out our plans. And where were those forces? Starting in the South, where the movement received its inspiration, they spread throughout the whole land, from Maine to Washington, from Iowa to Louisiana. We received naught but sympathy and good wishes from every section of the country.

Of all the works that have been undertaken by man, this common effort of the united American people is the most stupendous. Not confined to any one man, or to any single set of men, smiled upon by the National government, and by the governments of foreign countries, aided and supported by the people, touching every interest in this broad land, is it a wonder that success has crowned our effort?

I feel deeply the compliment conveyed me by the gentlemen on my right (the Commissioners), and I wish to say that as far as I am concerned in this Exposition, whatever may be the temporary course that circumstances compel me to follow in the discharge of my duty here, my heart is in this great work, and my hands will be in it, so far as I can, in any way that will serve to stretch it out to its proper consummation.

In retiring from active participation in the work I do so with but one single regret, and it is that circumstances beyond my control and imperative upon me, and nothing else, compel me to leave the State Commissioners and my associates in the Board of Management before our work has been entirely finished. But my heart is still in it, and as I said before my hands will be in it wherever, with proper discharge of my duty, I can lend any aid to advance its interests.

But I came here to-day for another purpose than what I have been speaking of. Here, under the live oaks of Louisiana, hung with our mosses of gray, pendant toward the earth, falling as tear-drops, tears typical of those that have been shed over the divisions that have existed among the people

of this broad land; tears, mayhap, typical of the sorrows that have been suffered by my own fair State. But whatever our oaks and our moss may typify in that respect is now of the past, and they serve to lend a beauty and an enchantment to the celebration here to-day of the people of Iowa, who have come to us with such profusion of their products. On behalf of the men and women of Louisiana I extend to you a hearty, cordial welcome to our soil, to our city, and to our Exposition.

They tell me that statistics are dry, and that people do not care to listen to them. But there is to my mind no study more delightful than that of the statistics of those great States. It is a study that affords food for reflection, food for instruction. We gather from such a study a knowledge of our country that leads us on into higher and better paths.

When I study the history of my country, its history as presented in the Government building, I am filled with higher and better thoughts. Whether I have traveled through the portals of the marble temple erected by my friend Mead of Vermont, or through the great granary of the Northwest, the great State of Iowa, I do not forget that State represented by my friend, Commissioner Fairall, and which is celebrating here to-day, ranks first in its production per capita of corn, wheat, oats and hay, and that as an agricultural State it ranks second among the States of the whole Union. I remember that in total production it is the greatest dairy State in the Union; that it produces one-third of all the butter of the United States, and one-twelfth of all the milk. I remember that it has 7,600 miles of railroads, more than any other State in the Union except Illinois, and that for the last twenty-five years it has been holding out its hands to welcome the vast increasing flow of immigration from the over-populated lands of the Old World—that great flow of immigration, the right of which we mean hereafter to contest with you. That immigration has built up the population of Iowa from 674,913 in 1860 to 1,900,000 in 1895. And not only has Iowa become a great State in agricultural products, but a great agricultural State as well. But greater still in my esteem, greater than her vast agricultural products, which bring her \$120,000,000 a year; greater than her manufacturing products, which are rapidly forcing her to the front as a manufacturing State—is Iowa on account of the immense progress and development she has made in the grand cause of education, with her 13,624 school-houses, her 22,516 school teachers, her grand State University, her magnificent normal schools, her schools of instruction for young women, her agricultural and mechanical colleges, her institutions for the deaf and dumb and feeble minded of her population, and her reformatory schools, this grand State with her 500,000 school children, spends \$5,525,000 on education. Why, to us it seems marvelous; and, when I say so, I speak for the people who have been denied the benefits that have been conferred upon the people of that great State. I speak on behalf of the people dwelling in the great dark valley, with 78, 79, 80 and 81 per cent of our colored population unable to read, and with 25 per cent of our white population in the same condition, with our children growing up in ignorance throughout the length and breadth of our section. I repeat, that to us it seems marvelous—\$5,500,000 a year! It is true that the

South now devotes to the cause of education twice as much as it did five years ago, and four times as much as it did in 1870; and that we have 3,120,000 children in our schools at the present time, as against 1,242,600 eight years ago. This proves that we are advancing in the right direction. We have reduced our general taxation twenty-five per cent during the last five years, while the taxation for educational purposes has been largely increased. In 1870 not a dollar was appropriated for school purposes in some of the Southern States; they now average an appropriation of \$700,000 or \$800,000 each. But the very best of us cannot spend much more than that amount, and it is therefore marvelous to us that the people of your great State have in the possession of a school system that excites the admiration of the world, may we not hope that in the near future the people of Iowa and of the great Northwest and of the East will come down and aid us in solving the great problem that determines our future; aid us in lifting those clouds of ignorance that now weigh so heavily upon our people; aid us in shedding upon our people the beneficent rays of educational light, that they may all be lifted up to a higher citizenship? Why is it that our great government, reaching over all these millions of people, cannot reach out its hand, and from out of its great plentitude, aid us in our effort to disperse these clouds of ignorance?

I hope the day will soon come when the petty obstructions that prevent this being done may be swept away, and broader ideas fill the minds of American statesmen. Meanwhile, if by the mingling of the people here from different sections of the country, we have been able to create a greater unity of sentiment, a greater harmony of action between each other; if we have welded the bonds of the Union more firmly together, we have accomplished the grandest part of the work we set out to do.

And now I am reminded by the beautiful spectacle before me that I have another duty to discharge. As I understand it, these flowers are presented by one lady, representing the daughter State, Iowa, to another lady who represents the mother State, Louisiana. God bless the ladies! They have done their work nobly in that building over there. Not only the men have struggled to see that the resources of their State have been fairly and properly represented, but the women have done great work in that direction, and must and shall always at my hands receive their meed of praise. The ladies of Iowa have assisted us in our work splendidly. And in remembering all that they have done, and all that the women of Iowa's sister States of the North have done, we will forget the tears that have been shed in the past and remember only the bright skies that shine above us in the sunny South. Our arms are open to receive the men of all sections of the country, and the women of Louisiana will be ever ready to embrace their sisters of Iowa and the Northwest.

But not only is Iowa represented by her men and women of the white race. She is represented in another display that lay near and dear to the hearts of the management—that of making a representation of the industrial progress of the colored race. It was not alone the arts and the sciences, not alone the gathering together of that immense amount of machinery

whose hum drowns the air of the great Main building, not alone the representation of the rich resources of this country, that we had in view. There lay down behind all that another plan.

For full twenty years the air has resounded with professions of the people of the white race as to what they would do for their benighted colored brethren. Philosophers, statesmen, politicians have struggled in vain, fighting over that question which has been the disturbing element, perhaps the most disturbing element of our section in the past. I say "in the past," because, thank God, the time when it was or could be a disturbing element with our people has passed away. The men of the north, honest and sincere in their convictions, as I have no doubt they were, have exhausted themselves in vain, in endeavoring to solve this problem; and it remained for the people of the south to take it up and go on with it manfully to a proper ending. No longer will the councils of the nation be disturbed by the color question, for over in that building fronting on St. Charles avenue, the groundwork has been laid for the future union of the people of the south—white and black. We have taken the steps to lift them up to a higher and better sphere. Their exhibit has been placed where the colored spectator, looking down from the gallery of that building, gazes upon the rich and varied resources of the country in which he lives. He sees the magnificent minerals of Alabama and Arkansas, the immense cotton fields of Mississippi and Texas, the cane fields of Louisiana; but he sees also in the great resources of that section where his part may be played in the future. We mean by that exhibit to teach the colored man his capacity for manufacturing and industrial pursuits. We intend to open up for the future to him the factory and the workshop, and, in fact, every avenue of advancement that is open to the white man; every avenue that will elevate his children, that will make his family better, and that will make him a better member of society. We intend to take 1,000,000 of this race from tilling the soil and transfer them to the workshop and the factory.

We of the south intend to become in the near future a manufacturing section, and if we have brought here representations of the manufactures and inventions of all parts of the world, it is not only out of a general desire to promote a unity of interests and trade, but because we want to teach our own people how by the use of these inventions they may produce more from the magnificent country which God has given them. In transferring the colored man into the work-shop and the factory, we will take the improved inventions of our friends of the East and use them for the better cultivation of our soil.

But I have been led away. I intended to say only a few words in acknowledgement of the honor that has been conferred upon us by the people of Iowa. From the earliest commencement of this work their hearts have been with us, and their hearts are with us yet, and must remain with us, for the work of Iowa is not finished. Whether this Exposition is carried over and reopened in November next, as I think and as I hope it will be, and as it will certainly be if we all put our shoulders to the wheel, there remains for Iowa a continuance of another work than that represented in

her exhibit in the Government building, the promotion of the continued good feeling and unity of interests of which the ground-work has been laid in this Exposition.

The grand work taken up by this Exposition must be taken up and carried on by the two States. We of this city, sitting here at the foot of the great river, stand ready to receive the great products of your State, not alone for the market that we of the south could offer; but we invite you to enlist with us under the banner that we have raised in our attempt to capture \$400,000,000 of trade that lies right to the south of us. When we have captured that, we will stretch out across the great Orient and seize upon the \$500,000,000 that awaits us there, and there we will find new markets for the grain and the manufactures of the State of Iowa. We will get our little commissions out of it, of course. But if you will come down and see us, and bring all your people with you, we will promise to spend a goodly part of it in making your visit a pleasant one.

TRIBUTE TO THE IOWA COMMISSION.

Capt. Ham, of Dubuque, Iowa, in a few appropriate words, then proposed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Through the efforts and untiring labors of Iowa representatives to the World's Exposition, Herbert S. Fairall, the United States Commissioner; F. N. Chase, the assistant; Mrs. Mary S. Scott, Miss Scott, W. C. Huntington, L. K. Bowdish, L. G. Clute and Frank M. Leonard, and to all the others who have aided in the work, the agricultural, mineral, educational, manufacturing and other resources of the Hawkeye State have been exhibited in such ample measure and representative manner, and by such labors and exhibits the great natural wealth of the State shown in splendid manner.

Resolved. That we, representing the gathering of nearly a thousand people of Iowa, who have come to the Exposition in greater numbers than any Northern or Western State, desire in this manner to attest our thanks and appreciation to our Commissioners and representatives for their efforts in face of accidents and discouragements, and for the splendid exhibit of the State.

Resolved. That we thus cordially attest our appreciation of the glorious reception and large-hearted hospitality with which the people of the South have received us, representing the people of the North, and thereby formed an unbreakable chain of friendship and love.

Short addresses were made by Judge Sebring, U. S. Commissioner for Florida, and others.

The distribution of the beautiful Iowa badges and handsome invitations was very successfully done, and the grounds and city were sprinkled with the magic word "Iowa." The invitations, bearing the seals of Iowa and Louisiana, illustrated happily the greeting of the daughter to the mother State.

For souvenirs were given out 5,000 maps of the State, which show by black dots the school houses of Iowa. The inscription was, "A school house on every hill-top; 13,824 school houses; 22,516 school

teachers on Iowa's great farm." The map was eagerly treasured and is really a wonderful exhibit in itself for Iowa.

Commissioner Barrow, of Louisiana, through his assistant, Captain Bullitt, sent Commissioner Fairall a very kind letter on behalf of Louisiana to her daughter Iowa, and accompanied it with a splendid collection of cotton bolls, which were distributed among the Iowans.

The greeting of the daughter Iowa to the mother Louisiana was a happy idea, and it was carried out in a brilliant manner. The Louisiana people were loud in their praise of the proceedings of Iowa Day.

FINANCIAL.

The question of finances, as in all enterprises, was an important one at the outset of this work. From the loan of one million dollars made by Congress to the Exposition, as has been explained in preceding pages, the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated by the Board of Management to the Commissioner of each State and Territory, to enable him to awaken an interest in his State toward, and to help in, preparing a collective exhibit. While this sum was assured in May, 1884, no part of it was available until in August following. During the time preceding and in the last named month, in my visits over the State, and in my conference with representative men and women, in all branches of industry, I found the deepest interest in the Exposition and in the presentation of a proper exhibit therein of the resources and products of Iowa. Acting upon this expression of public opinion some course was found imperative to provide additional means to prepare, install, and maintain a display that would reflect credit upon the State. In the preliminary work one-half of the \$5,000 referred to was consumed, as is shown by the itemized statement of its expenditure, on file with all the papers of the Commission, which are herewith transmitted, and an abstract of which is contained herein. The problem of finances was finally partially solved by the organization of the Iowa Commission, the latter part of August, as described in preceding pages. From its organization, all its financial affairs, including the disbursement of the remaining half of the \$5,000, were conducted by the Commission or through the executive committee upon strict business principles. A compensation was agreed upon for those members of the Commission who were assigned to work in the State and at New Orleans. The bills of such members and of assistants and all persons performing labor or furnishing material were passed upon and attested by the Secretary of the Commission and approved by the President and the Governor of the State. In all cases of the expenditure of money, the vouchers have been made

and checks attached thereto drawn upon the Treasurer. The vouchers covering all of the expenditures of the Commission, and containing itemized and receipted bills for the amounts called for, are on file, in complete form, with all of the papers and documents of the Commission, and are transmitted herewith, while a full abstract of the same is contained in the Treasurer's report, herewith given. The delay in raising the fund of \$30,000, which was deemed necessary by the Commission for the work it had marked out, and the necessary expense incurred in raising such a fund, was a source of great inconvenience to the Commission. Not that there was a lack of interest in the matter throughout the State, but from the fact that a personal visit was required in many instances to get together the public spirited citizens to obtain concerted action. An exciting presidential political campaign was one of the most serious obstacles to a more rapid contribution to the fund. Another dilemma interposed itself, when the Treasurer began to receive his returns from various counties of the State. The contributions were almost invariably in the form of promissory notes, signed by a number of the best men in each county, and drawn payable on or before July 1, 1886. Such notes were not exactly bankable and by reason of the large number of signers, not easily negotiable, although gilt edged paper in every respect. The actual cash received by the Treasurer was used principally to pay bills that admitted of no delay, while the members of the Commission, who, from the outset to the close of the work, were compelled to advance from their own pockets, money for their expenses and even for the material and expense of the exhibit, were forced to take their reimbursement in the form of the notes referred to and negotiate them as they deemed best. As the work progressed, especially during the installation of the exhibit and its maintenance at New Orleans, the difficulties described were most felt, but with the determination that the display from the State should not be impaired and that the credit of Iowa should be maintained, every dollar of expenses was paid, in many instances from private funds. As a result, the expenditures exceeded the assets of every kind in the treasury. As are shown in the Treasurer's report there are several checks drawn outstanding to cover such advances and other sums due members of the Commission. In the same report the list of counties contributing to the fund and the amount of such contributions are given, together with a statement of all moneys received from all other sources, and the disbursement of all funds. It will be seen by the report that the sum

advanced in cash and notes and the checks on the Commission outstanding amount to the sum of \$26,493.54. This sum includes the interest on outstanding notes to March 1, 1886. The Commission, the citizens who are obliged therefor, and the people of the State, will respectfully ask the General Assembly, soon to convene, to make an appropriation, that these obligations may be met by the Commission. Encouraged by the unanimous voice of the people to loan their credit to the State, at a time when the State was powerless to act, the citizens financially responsible have good reason to believe that the entire State will share the expenses of the exhibit, especially as the entire State has been benefited by it. The liberal action of the State in the past in supporting exhibits of the resources and products at Expositions leads us to this belief. For the Philadelphia Exposition the Iowa Legislature appropriated \$20,000, and for the exhibit of its educational interests at Madison, Wisconsin, \$1,000. The people of Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois and other States, whose Legislatures had regarded the Exposition in the same light as did the Twentieth General Assembly of Iowa, followed the example of citizens in Iowa in extending their credit to their States, and in every instance the Legislatures of the States named at the first opportunity relieved the citizens of the obligation that they had patriotically incurred.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Abstracts of receipts from counties and showing indebtedness due the same from the Iowa Commission.

COUNTY.	SOURCE.	NOTE SIGNED BY.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
Adams	Note dated February 26, 1885.	L. E. Darrow, A. B. Turner, Ed. H. Hunter, W. B. McLaughlin, H. G. Aukney, and five others.	8	130.00
Allamakee	Note dated December 23, 1884.	L. E. Follows, C. I. Granger, W. N. Burdick, J. F. Daugherty, A. M. May, and 40 others.	8	215.00
Appanoose	Note dated October 16, 1884.	Gen. F. M. Drake, E. C. Haynes, Col. H. H. Wright, Wm. By 18 persons	8	290.00
Audubon	Note dated September 15, 1884.		8	475.00
Benton	Appropriated by Board of Supervisors		8	250.00
Bremer	Appropriated by Board of Supervisors		8	475.00
Boone	Appropriated by Board of Supervisors		8	250.00
Butler	Note dated February 22, 1885.		8	220.00
Cass	Note dated October 1, 1884.	F. O. Newcomb, J. H. Carter, J. H. Carson, W. H. Smith, J. W. Phillips, and 45 others	8	375.00
Cedar	Note dated November 15, 1884.	C. F. Goodrough, D. A. Eggers, Isaac Hopper, Jr., J. M. H. Hammond, T. C. Prasscott, Alex. Moffitt, J. H. Gunsolin and 16 others	8	400.00
Clinton	Note dated October 1, 1884.	N. A. Merrill, W. J. Young & Co. C. Lamb, D. F. Meredith, Milo Smith, and 25 others	8	550.00
Clayton	Note dated November 1, 1884.	Thos. Updegraff, Carter, Mills & Co., Frank Larabee, C. A. Dean, Geo. W. Kennedy, and 40 others.	8	400.00
Chickasaw	Appropriation by Board of Supervisors	J. M. Gilliland, Dr. Mixer, John Foley, and 31 others.	8	230.00
Cerro Gordo	Note dated October 1, 1884.	Signed by J. D. Kennedy and 20 others	8	325.00
Delaware	Note dated February 22, 1885.	C. M. Murray, D. G. Sears, A. E. Stearn, G. McCleary, C. W. Barr, Jr., and 23 others	8	260.00
Decatur	Note dated September 17, 1884.		8	260.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	SOURCE.	NOTE SIGNED BY.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
Dickinson	Note dated October 17, 1884.	J. S. Foster, T. S. Seymour, W. H. Towers, J. E. Snyder, J. A. Ellis and six others	8	50.00
Dallas	Note dated February 12, 1885.	E. H. Conger	8	25.00
Dubuque	Appropriation made by Board of Supervisors			750.00
Emmet	Appropriation made by Board of Supervisors			75.00
Floyd	Note dated October 23, 1884.	B. F. Wright, J. C. Knapp, C. S. Fay, D. A. Wheeler, W. G. Tripp and nineteen others	8	240.00
Fayette	Note dated October 1, 1884.	S. B. Ziegler and twenty others	8	375.00
Franklin	Note dated February 3, 1885.	J. M. Hemingway, E. V. Baldwin, W. H. McMillen and twenty others	8	200.00
Grundy	Note dated October 1, 1884.	C. W. Gibson and twenty-one others	8	230.30
Greene	Appropriation made by Board of Supervisors			350.00
Harrison	Note dated February 1, 1885.	T. M. C. Logan, F. W. Hart, Wm. Dakin, P. Cadwell and six others	8	90.00
Humboldt	Note dated December 12, 1884.	C. H. Blissell, J. A. Maxin, T. B. Connor and four others	10	130.00
Howard	Note dated November 13, 1884.	C. E. Webster, John McHugh, Jas Hendricks, R. J. McHugh, Jno. Blackburn and twenty-six others	8	175.00
Hamilton	Note dated February 1, 1885.	D. D. Chase, D. D. Miracle, B. T. Dew and five others	8	160.00
Iowa	Note dated November 1, 1884.	J. H. Branch, Jas. Conroy, Stover & Morrison, Rumble & Luke and thirty-one others	8	350.00
Jones	Note, November 1, 1884.	W. T. Shaw, J. J. Stacy, H. D. Sherman, M. H. Calkins, E. Martin and thirty-two others	8	385.00
Jackson	Note, December 1, 1884.	H. B. Griffin, Jas. Dunne, Wm. Bowman, J. O. Dostal, E. D. Moulton and thirty-five others	8	350.00
Jasper	Note dated January 1, 1885.	J. C. Wilson, Hiram Johnson, S. C. Cook, H. K. Stahl, Jno. Myer and twenty others	8	535.00
Johnson	Note, November 1, 1884.	Saml. J. Kirkwood, E. W. Lucas, J. N. Coldren, Jas. Lee, Henry Strohm and fifteen others	8	600.00
Linn	Note, December 9, 1884.	C. E. Green, C. W. Eaton, C. H. Playter, G. W. Bever, C. B. Soutter and twenty-eight others	8	700.00
Lyons	Note dated December 1, 1884.	J. K. P. Thompson, H. G. McMillan, G. K. Bradley, A. P. Miller and sixteen others	8	100.00
Madison	Note dated December 1, 1884.	Henry Wallace and J. L. McCaughan	8	35.00
Marion	Note dated December 1, 1884.	Jno. B. Elliott, Wm. Blair, O. B. Ayers, and six others	8	100.00
Monroe	Note dated November 21, 1884.	S. D. Ireland, M. E. Hennion, W. H. Moon, A. R. Barnes, J. H. Love, and twenty-four others	10	280.00
Montgomery	Note dated September 1, 1884.	Smith McPherson, A. Hebard, C. W. Snyder, Justus Clarke, H. N. Moore, and twenty-one others	8	325.00
Mitchell	Note dated December 23, 1884.	Cyrus Foreman, N. C. Deering, C. C. Vanderpool, C. M. Hawley, Isaac Patterson, and twenty others	8	100.00
Muscatine	Note dated October 15, 1884.	Brannan, Jayne & Hoffman, P. M. Musser, J. B. Dougherty, J. Carlsadden, and sixteen others	8	425.00
O'Brien	Note dated October 23, 1884.	J. H. Queade & Company, and twenty others	8	79.00
Page	Note dated October 15, 1884.	W. P. Hepburn, Wm. Russell, C. W. Hamilton, J. B. Dunlap, H. Laranz, and thirty-five others	8	400.00
Pocahontas	Note dated September 15, 1884.	J. W. Gray & Company, James Mercer, Wm. Brownlee, J. P. Pattee, and nineteen others	8	105.00
Pottawattamie	Note dated February 15, 1885.	Geo. F. Wright, J. N. Baldwin, J. P. Cassidy, B. F. Clayton, Sam Haas, and sixteen others	8	420.00
Palo Alto	Appropriation made by Board of Supervisors, Oct. 1, 1884.			110.00
Polk	Appropriation made by Board of Supervisors, Sept. 5, 1884.			800.00
Polk	Two notes in Des Moines	George G. Wright and Leigh Hunt		100.00
Sac	Note dated October 1, 1884.	H. C. Wheeler, W. W. Field, Fenny Hanson, John McCormick, Jesse Hensell and sixteen others	8	225.00
Shelby	Note dated October 1, 1884.	C. C. Redfield, R. M. Pomeroy, G. S. Gibbs, H. D. Lacey, and thirty-one others	8	350.00
Story	Note dated November 1, 1884.	T. C. McCall, C. G. McCarthy, D. E. Land, Ole Christian, and seventy-eight others	8	350.00
Van Buren	Note dated February 15, 1885.	Ed. Manning, Geo. C. Duffield, Ben. Johnson, Meek Brothers, and thirty-three others	8	155.00
Wapello	Note dated October 15, 1884.	S. H. Hamilton, P. G. Ballungall, S. Mahon, Calvin Manning, L. F. Newell, C. M. Schenck, and twenty-five others	8	400.00
Worth	Appropriated by Board of Supervisors, Nov. 1, 1884.			110.00
Winneshiek	Note dated December 10, 1884.	H. C. Bulls, D. O. Aaker, G. B. Willett, H. A. Baker, H. Olson, and thirty others	8	350.00
Winnebago	Note dated December 17, 1884.	David Besor, J. F. Thompson, W. E. Pickering, A. H. Chase, and sixteen others	8	85.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	SOURCE.	NOTE SIGNED BY.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
	Wright	Appropriated by Board of Supervisors, Nov. 15, 1884.	8	150.00
	Webster	Note, February 1, 1885.	8	85.00
	Total	Jno. F. Duncombe, E. G. Morgan, Geo. E. Roberts, L. S. Coffin		\$16,010.00
	Interest on notes to March 1, 1886			1,290.00
	Total Indebtedness of Commission to counties			\$17,300.00

ACTUAL RECEIPTS OF TREASURER.

From counties as above	\$16,010.00
Less exchange and expenses retained by County Commissioners raising notes	100.50
Total net receipts from counties	\$15,833.14
Received from United States Commissioners' fund	\$ 2,337.68
Received from National Educational fund	450.00
Received from Woman's Department fund	250.00
Grand total of receipts	\$19,160.22

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

Abstract of Disbursements and Vouchers unpaid.

Number of voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AMOUNT.
1	J. W. Akers, Supt., clerk hire and personal expenses	50.00
2	Mary A. Scott, Supt., expenses and per diem	88.15
3	F. N. Chase, Supt., expenses and per diem	100.00
4	W. C. Huntington, Supt., expenses and per diem	50.00
5	J. J. Snouffer, Supt., expenses and per diem	50.00
6	S. Calvin, Supt., expenses and per diem	50.00
7	C. A. Huston, expenses and per diem	50.00
8	Cedar Rapids Republican, proceedings of Comm'n for distribution (papers)	65.00
9	John Scott, Supt., expenses and per diem	11.50
10	Iowa City Publishing Co., printing, job work, binding, and advances for postage and expressage	501.45
11	W. A. Morrison, rent of office for Commission	56.00
12	U. S. Express Co., expressage	21.80
13	A. J. Hershler & Co., State Press with the proceedings of Commission	30.00
14	G. B. Brackett, Supt., expenses and per diem	85.50
15	E. H. Calkins, Assistant, Hort. Dept., expenses and per diem	36.10
16	J. J. Snouffer, Supt., expenses and per diem	19.75
17	John Scott, Supt., expenses and per diem	10.75
18	Muscatine Journal, papers for distribution in State	5.80
19	Mary S. Scott, Supt., expenses and per diem	53.91
20	Grand Hotel, Cedar Rapids, expense of meeting of Commission	25.00
21	Cedar Rapids Herald, papers for distribution in State	6.00
22	P. R. Fawcett, services as clerk to Commission	50.00
23	W. C. Huntington, cash advanced for expenses and service	35.00
24	H. S. Fairall, Commission, expenses and per diem	286.60
25	C. A. Huston, Supt., per diem, expenses, and balance due	91.52
26	W. C. Huntington, Supt., per diem, expenses, and reimbursement	113.70
27	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraphing	12.59
28	Gazette, Cedar Rapids, newspapers for distribution	7.50
29	American Express Co., expressage	3.65
30	H. S. Fairall, Commission, expenses and per diem	198.00
31	H. S. Fairall, cash advanced for expenses of Commission	118.42
32	S. Calvin, Supt., balance of expenses and per diem	85.90
33	A. S. Wilder, expenses and per diem	65.00
34	Iowa City Publishing Co., printing and cash advanced for postage, clerk hire, etc.	123.15
35	F. N. Chase, Supt., balance, expenses and per diem	69.58
36	Mary A. Scott, Supt., expenses and per diem	61.80
37	J. W. Akers, Supt., bills paid for material	100.00
38	C. A. Huston, Supt., expenses and per diem	141.67
39	F. N. Chase, Supt., expenses and per diem	169.16
40	G. B. Brackett, Supt., expenses and per diem	37.01
41	J. W. Akers, Supt., bills paid for work and material	94.25
42	W. C. Huntington, Supt., expenses and per diem	60.55
43	Albert Head, Supt., expenses and per diem	65.00
44	J. J. Snouffer, Supt., expenses and per diem	59.25
45	Mary A. Scott, Supt., expenses and per diem	75.35
46	A. B. Wilder, expenses and per diem	75.00
47	H. S. Fairall, Comm'r, expenses and per diem	385.00
48	H. S. Fairall, cash advanced for expenses of Commission	200.00
49	P. R. Fawcett, services as clerk	65.00
50	W. A. Morrison, rent of office used by Commission	56.00
52	Iowa City Publishing Co., cash advanced for express, telegraph, postage, etc., and for printing	100.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

Number of voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AMOUNT.
54	F. N. Chase, Superintendent, cash paid for material for Commission	\$ 336.45
55	C. A. Huston, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	50.00
56	W. C. Huntington, expenses and per diem	65.00
57	J. J. Snouffer, Superintendent, per diem and expenses, and cash paid for flour exhibit	375.00
58	John Scott, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	25.00
59	Mrs. F. S. Dunham, material for agricultural exhibit	200.17
60	F. N. Chase, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	263.00
62	J. J. Snouffer, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	200.00
63	W. C. Huntington, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	261.00
64	Mary S. Scott, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	263.00
65	S. Calvin, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	146.00
66	L. F. Andrews, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	92.00
67	T. H. McBride, Assistant Superintendent educational exhibit, expenses and per diem	182.00
68	F. S. Dunham, Assistant Superintendent, expenses and per diem	92.00
69	H. R. Ailin, assisting in preparing exhibit	160.00
72	H. S. Fairall, expenses and per diem	259.00
73	P. R. Fawcett, services as clerk and expenses	145.00
74	S. Calvin, Superintendent, expenses and per diem and material	526.84
75	Executive Committee, on installing exhibit at New Orleans	960.00
76	J. S. Ely, Treasurer, expenses and per diem	113 15
77	Mary S. Scott, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	52.00
78	J. W. Akers, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	200.60
79	F. N. Chase, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	133.59
81	C. A. Huston, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	60.00
82	Executive Committee, installation of exhibit	540.00
83	F. N. Chase, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	405.00
84	Mary S. Scott, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	405.00
85	C. A. Huston, Superintendent, expenses and per diem of self and assistant	416.00
88	Sam'l Holland, expressage and transferring	26.25
90	B. F. Chase & Co., signs and banners	85.00
92	W. A. Bryant & Co., labor, building grain pyramid	50.44
94	E. H. Smith, material for exhibit	35.20
95	T. H. McBride, expenses and per diem	125.00
96	P. R. Fawcett, services as clerk	180.00
98	S. A. Converse, expenses in preparing exhibit	95 26
99	A. L. Goddard, material for exhibit	25.00
105	Cedar Rapids Republican, newspapers	6.00
106	Executive Committee, expenses of installation	500.00
108	P. R. Fawcett, services as clerk	18.90
109	F. N. Chase, expenses and per diem	405.00
110	Mary S. Scott, expenses and per diem	405.00
111	Harry Gregg, registry clerk	405.00
112	Executive Committee, maintenance of exhibit	500.00
113	L. K. Bowdish, Assistant, expenses and per diem	157.80
114	L. K. Bowdish, Assistant, expenses and per diem	59.00
115	L. K. Bowdish, Assistant, expenses and per diem and expense of Dubuque exhibit	269.60
116	John S. Ely, Treasurer, expenses and per diem	230.00
117	John Scott, expenses and per diem	230.00
120	W. C. Huntington, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	75.00
121	F. N. Chase, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	406.00
122	Mary S. Scott, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	281.86
125	Executive Committee, maintenance of exhibit	544.63
126	Executive Committee, maintenance of exhibit	514.39
127	Iowa City Publishing Company, printing	133.30
129	Executive Committee, maintenance of exhibit	434.78
134	F. N. Chase, expenses in raising funds for exhibit	118.00
136	Executive Committee, maintenance of exhibit	1,270.66
137	Executive Committee, maintenance of exhibit	292.06
140	Jno. S. Ely, Treasurer, discount on notes	135.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES PAID.	
TO WHOM PAID AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AMOUNT.
Bill of J. K. Beekman, expenses of collecting Dubuque county quota	\$ 6.00
Bill of S. K. Scott, expenses of collecting Dubuque quota	8.00
Bill of J. W. Newbury & Co., expenses of collecting Dubuque quota	15.00
Exchange on draft	.18
NOTES ON HAND.	
Winnebago county note	\$ 85.00
O'Brien county note (3)	73.00
Audubon county note	200.00
Van Buren county note	25.00
Dallas county note	25.06
Balance, cash on hand	82.76
Total	\$ 10,160.22

The following vouchers are outstanding and unpaid.

51	H. H. Calkins, expenses and per diem	42.00
62	J. J. Snouffer, balance expenses and per diem	63.00
74	S. Calvin, balance expenses and per diem	29.40
78	J. W. Akers, balance expenses and per diem	38.00
80	F. N. Chase, balance expenses and per diem	271.84
81	C. A. Huston, balance expenses and per diem	89.85
86	C. A. Huston, balance expenses and per diem	170.00
87	J. S. Ely, balance expenses and per diem	110.04
89	J. W. Akers, expenses and per diem	111.33
91	Boehmler & Thompson, iron work	16.40
93	L. G. Clute, material for exhibit	60.15
95	T. H. McBride, balance expenses and per diem	175.00
97	W. C. Huntington, expenses and per diem	631.00
100	Wm. Braden, labor on exhibit	20.00
101	S. E. Wilson, expenses Page county	50.00
103	James Dunne, expenses Jackson county	86.00
104	E. A. Howland, expenses Wright county	40.00
107	W. C. Huntington, expenses and per diem	279.00
108	Mrs. P. R. Fawcett, balance services as clerk	201.10
111	Harry Gregg, balance services as clerk	64.00
116	J. S. Ely, balance expenses and per diem	106.70
110	C. M. Murray, expenses Decatur county	37.25
119	W. C. Huntington, balance expenses and per diem	321.00
120	C. W. Snyder, expenses Montgomery county	35.50
123	S. Calvin, expenses and per diem	177.80
124	E. C. Bennett, expenses Bremer county	90.00
128	H. S. Fairall, expenses and per diem	600.00
130	H. S. Fairall, expenses and per diem	589.00
131	J. K. P. Thompson, expenses Lyon county	54.25
132	H. S. Fairall, expenses and per diem	538.00
133	F. N. Chase, labor and material for exhibit	685.33
135	M. E. Fairall, cash advanced for State day	325.00
138	Executive Committee, maintenance of exhibit	875.00
139	Executive Committee, maintenance of exhibit	1,278.00
141	Iowa State Teachers' Association, re-payment of loan	200.00
142	H. S. Fairall, expense of returning exhibit	286.00
143	P. G. Ballingall, expenses	30.00
144	Jno. S. Ely, expenses	75.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

Number of voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AMOUNT.
145	J. W. Akers, material for school exhibit	\$ 75.00
146	H. S. Fairall, expenses and per diem.....	371.00
147	L. G. Clute, in full for material and services	105.00
148	E. H. Smith, in full, expenses Dubuque county	100.00
	Total.....	\$ 9,754.54

TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS.

To counties on notes outstanding	\$ 17,239.00
Vouchers unpaid.....	9,254.54
Total indebtedness	\$ 26,493.54

COMMISSIONER'S FUND.

Abstract of expenditures of the fund of \$5,000 appropriated by the Exposition to the Commissioner, from March 17, 1884, to August 28, 1884, when the Commission was organized.

Traveling expenses, hotel bills and telegraphing in various parts of the State.....	\$ 713.66
Postage, express and printing.....	532.24
Expense of gathering exhibits	58.50
Commissioner's per diem	965.00
Clerk hire	127.50
Rent of office	42.00
Paid J. S. Ely, Treasurer for Iowa Commission	2,537.08
Discounts in securing final installment.....	23.62
	\$ 5,000.00

THE
AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
1885-6.

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REASONS FOR IOWA'S PARTICIPATION.

One of the leading ideas of the originators of the World's Exposition, and especially of the commissioners of the forty-five States and Territories that participated in the great enterprise, was the extension of the trade of the United States into Mexico, Central and South America and the islands of the sea.

The location of the fair at New Orleans gave it an extremely favorable position between the two great divisions of the continent, and upon its grounds were placed the choicest products of the fields, factory and mines of this country, and the most valuable articles grown in the Latin-American countries to the south of us. Here was afforded an opportunity for the people of the three Americas to examine and compare the displays before them, and to form acquaintances that would lead to closer business relations.

The bold fact stared the people of our republic in the face that while we are producing great quantities of articles from field and factory which must be sold abroad, we are enjoying but a trifle of the trade of the population of the Central and South American countries, a trade that is enormous and naturally belongs to us.

IMPORTANCE OF SOUTHERN TRADE.

The countries of Mexico, Central America, South America and the West India Islands annually import goods to the value of \$500,000,000.00, of which amount the United States contributes but about sixteen per cent; while of the total annual imports from these countries amounting to a value of about \$525,000,000.00, the United States takes but thirty per cent. When it is considered that the population

of these countries numbering forty-eight millions, is composed mainly of consumers, and when it is further considered, as shown by the returns of the tenth census, that of the total annual manufactures of the United States over \$5,396,579,191.00 in value, *but two per cent find foreign markets*, the importance of remedying the defect in our trade is realized.

Another significant and unpleasant fact was developed, that of the 87 per cent of goods furnished our southern neighbors by Europe, some 20 per cent are American goods, shipped from this country to Europe and then re-shipped by European middlemen to Central and South America. Nothing more humiliating could be presented to the people of the States and Territories than this condition of affairs.

It was only natural that an enterprise like the World's Exposition, looking to the enhancement of trade relations with these countries, should receive proper encouragement.

IOWA DEEPLY INTERESTED.

Iowa has already assumed rank among the manufacturing States, and leads all States in her dairy and many grain products. Her geographical position in the matter of distance to the great oceans must always handicap her in the competition with the States nearer the seaboard for the supply of foreign markets. In this case, however, with a growing market at the mouth of the great river washing her borders, and the additional factor of economical transportation over a continuous navigable waterway at her command, it is difficult to see how she could remain uninterested in the success of not only of the Exposition, but in all enterprises vitally important to her future, in the establishment of increased trade with the Central and South American countries.

The World's Exposition was a decisive step in the right direction. Its unparalleled display of the resources and products of the United States, and especially of manufactured articles, was a revelation to the people of Mexico, Central and South America, whose large exhibit at the Exposition deeply interested our own people.

ACTION OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Toward the close of the World's Exposition the Commissioners of the several States and territories especially felt that the work of bringing the three Americas into closer commercial relations had been but barely begun, and that its importance demanded the continuance for another season, on the same grounds and in the same buildings, of a similar Exposition.

THE AMERICAN EXPOSITION ORGANIZED.

Accordingly the North, Central and South American Exposition was organized, the Board of Management composed of leading business men of New Orleans and of various States of the Union. The citizens of New Orleans and the railways and other interests centering there, purchased stock in the new enterprise, so that a cash capital of half a million dollars was realized. Of this sum \$175,000 was used to purchase the buildings and fixtures of the old Exposition. The city park containing the old Exposition buildings was granted the new management by the city. To enable the States and territories, who were invited to continue their old exhibits, the uniform sum of \$2,000 was given by the new management to each State and territory that would make an exhibit at the new Exposition, thus affording each Commissioner a nucleus for a fund sufficient to make a creditable display for his State or territory. Some thirty-five of the commonwealths promptly responded, among the number being Iowa, whose people and press, so far as their representatives at the old Exposition could ascertain, were deeply interested in the objects and aims of these Expositions.

IOWA'S EXHIBIT REMAINS.

As Commissioner at the World's Exposition, and without knowing who would fill the same position at the new Exposition, I concurred with my colleagues in the opinion that it would be to the advantage of the State to be represented at the North, Central and South American Exposition, as no State was more concerned for new and better markets for her products than Iowa. Accordingly the old and most eligible space occupied by the State in the World's Exposition was retained and a large amount in addition was secured, with larger rooms for headquarters. The goods in the old exhibit, belonging to private exhibitors, where demanded by the owners, were returned, including the large and magnificent school displays and exhibit of women's work. On the space, securely locked up or boxed and well insured, were left the racks, tables, pyramids, stands, pavilions, building stones, marble, furniture, pictures, glass tubes, glass cases, bottles and globes containing the varieties of seeds and grains from Iowa, a large collection of native woods, many choice paintings and pictures, maps, drawings, and many other articles, principally the property of the Commission. The collection of grains left was large and from all parts of Iowa. It was not until the first of July that all of the goods required to be returned to Iowa were shipped from New Orleans, and during the month of July their distribution through the State to their respective owners was effected.

REPLENISHING THE EXHIBITS.

Early in August, 1885, having been requested to act as Commissioner to the North, Central and South American Exposition, by his Excellency the Governor of the State, I at once determined to proceed with the work.

The fact that the people of Iowa had become generally interested in such industrial and educational movements—the result of the hard work done by the Iowa Commission the preceding year—made it comparatively easy to secure from the farms, factories and other sources in the State the material required to rehabilitate the old display, and to add to it many attractions. The Iowa Commission extended to me and my assistant, Hon. F. N. Chase, every possible assistance, as did the citizens generally throughout the State. By consent of the Commission the property in its charge was left for the new display. Having ample opportunity to gather the choicest of Iowa harvest yields, and sufficient time to prepare it for display, the result has been most gratifying. Upon the opening of the Exposition on November 10th, 1884, Iowa enjoyed the distinction of being in the most complete state of readiness of all the States in the great building. Owing to the advantages above mentioned the exhibit was reproduced and enlarged, at a most moderate cost, and with a smaller force of assistants than was required at the former Exposition.

The idea followed in the World's Exposition of representing by separate departments the leading industries of Iowa, such as the agricultural, educational, manufacturing, horticultural, etc., was a most excellent one, and one that was demonstrated to the credit of our State, but necessitated a large force of superintendents and much expense and besides it had been once illustrated Iowa; hence, a different and more novel presentation of the State's attractions was found desirable.

The thought occurred to make the new Iowa display illustrate three of the great characteristics of the State—the Home, the Farm, the School. Properly and faithfully presented, these three features

of Iowa life could embrace every resource of the soil and the riches below it—every product of factory and work-shop, and show the work of the schools.

THE EXHIBIT.

As many of the articles in the present display at the American Exposition are described in my report of the World's Exposition, I can present to your Excellency no better idea of its character and appearance than by quoting the following article from the *New Orleans Daily States*, one of the oldest and most conservative journals in the South. In its issue of December 17th, 1885, this paper says:

The first object to attract attention, immediately on the right hand side, at the main or Prytania entrance of the Government Building, is the large exhibit of Iowa. The location is especially prominent, and the space embraces 20,000 square feet, the largest allotted to any regular State display. The exhibit is so different from any other that one naturally inquires how this has occurred, and approaching the Commissioner is informed that it was the intention of Iowa, not to follow the custom so long in vogue at expositions, of piling up a vast quantity of material, but rather to make the articles presented demonstrate some prominent characteristic of the State. "In Iowa," said Mr. Fairall, "our three crowning glories are the Home, the Farm and the School. If I can show the people of the world some idea of what these great departments of Hawkeye life are, I shall be able to give a better impression of the State, than if I were to heap up raw and manufactured articles or simply weave mythical or fancy figures of straw and grains. With this end in view, I have taken the

THREE LEADING FEATURES

of Iowa: The Home, the Farm, and the School, and sought to reproduce them here."

Standing at the entrance of the Iowa exhibit, after having heard the explicit description by the Commissioner, and bearing in mind the three great divisions of his work, the writer thought how completely Mr. Fairall had epitomized the history, wealth and progress of his State. No people in the world have finer homes than are to be found in Iowa, and the elegance, taste and comfort displayed in them, from the poorest cottage to the greatest mansion, are matters of wonder to the stranger within the gates. Nearly everybody in Iowa owns their homes, and the census shows that this State ranks first of all States in this respect.

The writer also thought of the wonderful record Iowa has made as a farming State, and recalled to mind the statistics given by Commissioner Fairall, in his speech at the old Exposition on Iowa Day, last May. He compared the State to a great farm, and running through his present exhibit, he still keeps up this idea, and in order to do so, he has presented the model farm, of which we shall speak further along.

Of the third great feature of Iowa, which Mr. Fairall brings out very prominently, and which is a source of great pride to Iowans, and a model for other States to imitate, is the school. "The Home, the Farm and the School are our great institutions, but the greatest of all is the School," said the Commissioner, who showed us a remarkable fact, that while Iowa has, since 1880, by the census, stood abreast of all States in education, with but three per cent of the people unable to read and write, the census of the State just taken reveals the remarkable fact that but one and one-fifth per cent at this time are illiterate. This is the best showing for any State since the formation of the government, and we are not surprised that Iowa boasts of it, and that her people are alive to the importance of this Exposition, and all movements having an industrial and educational tendency. With these thoughts in mind of this young North Central State, that is an empire in itself, inhabited by nearly two millions of people who are rapidly converting every foot of the soil into a garden spot, and building up extensive manufactories, which, as it were, are workshops for the great farm, we began our review of the Iowa exhibit.

THE MODEL HOME.

Proceeding northward in the main aisle that runs along just in front of the gallery, the exhibiting space proper of Iowa, occupying 18,000 square feet, is seen to the left, while the 2,000 feet under the gallery is used as Iowa headquarters, and has been made into the model home.

This home appears like a large two-story brick building. It has a frontage of fifty feet and a depth to correspond, reaching back to the wall of the great building, and the stranger can hardly understand how such a large structure could be erected inside of the great Government building. Upon the large double doors that open into the vestibule are the words "Iowa" and "Welcome." This novel brick house within a house is the Iowa Home. From the outset of the exposition here, it has been customary for each State to have a room or rooms, as its headquarters, in which the Commissioner had his private office, and visitors from the State had a resting-place and a rallying point. At the old exposition these headquarters were generally located under the gallery adjoining the State space, in connection with the small pavilions, and many of them were very elegant. The commissioners this year are making the headquarters cosy spots, but it remained for Iowa to not only surpass all other States in this respect at this exposition, but to make her headquarters a veritable Iowa Home, where not only all of the purposes for which headquarters in the past were used can be accomplished but also where the people of the world can see just what an Iowa Home

looks like. The brick front extending from the top rail of the gallery to the floor, is a prominent feature all over the building. Entering the double doors through the vestibule, we could easily imagine ourselves in Iowa.

A LARGE HALL

confronts us, with elegantly papered walls and ceilings, the counterpiece of the latter showing the monogram "Iowa." To the right a handsome stairway of native woods apparently ascends to the second floor, and gives a home-like appearance to the place at once. A hat and cane rack and other furniture are before us, and on an easel in the corner is a life-size portrait of Gov. Buren E. Sherman, of Iowa, who is officially the head of the Iowa Home. Near by another portrait of Senator Larrabee, the Governor-elect, who will soon preside over the Iowa Home. Looking down from a conspicuous place is the celebrated oil painting of the old war Governor, Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, than whom no man is dearer in all the Iowa homes. This hall is eighteen by twenty feet, and from it open off three large folding doors into other parts of the house. The rooms are respectively parlor, reception room, bed-room, art gallery, dining room and kitchen. First entering

THE LIBRARY,

which, like in all Iowa homes, is the most cosy spot of the house, we find a room thirty-two by twenty feet, splendidly lighted, with a hard coal base-burner adding cheerfulness to the scene and even comfort during these chilly days. The ceiling is the pride of the artist, Mr. Gorman, of whom we shall speak more in detail, and is made of the finest paper to be obtained in the State of Iowa, and in its center pieces and borders demonstrate additional Hawkeye ideas. The walls are hung with pictures of the prominent and beautiful members of Iowa's homes, and a more charming collection of men and women noted in the public affairs and literature could not be made; while the beauty of the ladies even rivals that of our own Southern belles. Of these pictures we noted those of the General Assembly, State officers, congressmen, judges, and men and women engaged in all pursuits.

Enough room is taken from the great array of pictures and many beautiful oil paintings to provide a library, which is built into the wall, and contains the works of Iowa's authors. The desk of the Commissioner is in this room, and here also is his work-shop; while there are also tables and desks for the Iowa families to write their letters, and comfortable lounging-places for them if they wish to read from the library, or peruse the Iowa papers, regularly filed. On either side of this library are large rooms, entered also by folding doors. But, returning to the hall, we will enter

THE PARLOR,

and see here a room, sixteen by twenty feet, looking out upon the beautiful imitation of the falls of the Iowa river, and furnished with elegant furniture, with choice paintings on the wall, and otherwise decorated and

arranged as a parlor should be; a photograph album and stereo views are not even missing from the center table. There is a quiet charm about this parlor that leads one to linger long. But we step next into

THE RECEPTION ROOM,

which, like the parlor, is beautifully decorated with fine paper and pictures, and where a grand piano and other furniture proper to such a room are to be seen. On the walls are displayed a wonderful collection of woman's work, exhibited by Miss Ora E. Miller, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who has introduced a new style of handiwork, known as arrasene painting, and whose magnificent lambrequins richly adorn the windows of the entire house, and the large folding doors that are so conspicuous between the rooms.

The next room we examine is

THE BED CHAMBER.

furnished with furniture made in Iowa by the Tama City Furniture Company, and of Iowa woods. This room is also handsomely papered, and seems to be entirely ready for occupancy, if such pleasure were allowed. Across the library from this room is

THE DINING ROOM,

so completely arranged as to make it seem that the only thing lacking to make it a perfect dining-room are guests at table and food on the handsomely arranged dishes. A communicating room bears all the indications of

A KITCHEN

but, like all well-regulated Iowa homes, visitors are not expected to enter here.

Throughout the entire house there are flowers and pictures, while even a canary bird sings its song as it surveys the pretty scene. The floors of all the rooms are painted to represent tiling, and the handsome rugs in the center present a very attractive appearance.

At no Exposition heretofore has the prominent feature of a State like its homes ever before been presented, and Iowa has attracted great attention by this very beautiful and suggestive part of its exhibit.

THE MODEL FARM.

Leaving the beautiful home, a complete description of which would fill columns, we step out into the wide aisle that separates the house from the other part of the exhibit. The first prominent feature we see is a model farm. Arranged on pyramids, racks, tables, in glass tubes and jars and in many other novel and attractive ways are the production of the Iowa farms. Glancing over the farm we see a perfect representation of the immediate landscape of a farm, while the eye is carried for hundreds of miles out over the fields and prairies of the State; a space on the floor forty by sixty feet

is covered with blue grass sod and black soil, all of which were brought from Iowa. Looking out over this natural turf we see that it has been arranged so as to represent a section of land in Iowa. We are supposed to be standing on a road running along beside the farm, and we see a miniature farm house, a front yard, barn and outbuildings, and back of these fields of grass and grain, subdivided by miniature fences and filled with models of the machinery and implements made in Iowa and used on the farm. Surrounding three sides of this green plot and small fields is a continuous oil painting four feet high, that blends so perfectly with the little farm that the grass, grain and trees upon the canvass seem to be but a continuation of the actual grass and soil. The painting is intended in connection with the plot on the floor to show not only a close view of a particular farm, but to give

A PANORAMIC VIEW

of the whole State. To our right the painting begins with a glimpse of the Mississippi river at Keokuk, and, then continuing northward, carries the eye over timber and prairies, farms and factories, to the northwestern corner of the State. Thence westward is shown a splendid view of the great prairies of northern Iowa, ending with Spirit Lake, in the northwestern corner of the State; the magnificent Hotel Orleans, that is becoming a favorite summer resort for Southern people, stands out prominently on the edge of this beautiful lake. The eye then follows the painting down the western slope of the State until the Missouri river is seen winding out at the southwestern corner. Stretching across the front of the view, along what might be called the southern boundary of the State, and connecting the open ends of the panorama, and at the same time furnishing a very natural fence for the front yard of the farm, is a very tastefully made iron fence, manufactured expressly for this purpose by the Trenk Iron Works at Dubuque, whose fine exhibit on the Iowa space at the old exposition will be remembered. The painting thus surrounding the farm is 150 feet in length and contains 600 square feet of canvass, and is the work of Mr. J. A. Gorman, of whom we have already spoken, and who has carried out Mr. Fairall's ideas very faithfully. This painting and his artistic work place him among the best workmen of his kind in the country. Running through the panoramic view are to be seen railways, coal mines, harvest scenes, cities, towns and factories, live stock, churches and schools and many other features that enliven this progressive State.

THE MINIATURE BUILDINGS

are worthy of special attention. The house is a perfect representation of an Iowa farm home, and together with the miniature big red barn, is built on an exact scale, by Mr. L. E. Lyon, of Iowa City, an architect and designer of national reputation in his line.

THE MODEL RAILWAY STATION,

built at Cedar Rapids under the supervision of Master Mechanic Bushnell, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, is a splendid repre-

sentation of the stations of this road. The station house, platform, water tank, tracks, switches, telegraph poles, pumping-house are all shown, and are all hand work. There has never been a finer representation, or perhaps a similar one of the kind at any exposition.

Leaving the point from which we have been observing the farm, we walk around to see the back of the panoramic painting and find it formed into a series of shelves that are laden with the samples of the

THE VEGETABLE DISPLAY

may safely be said to be not only the largest ever shown at any Exposition from any one State, but in point of variety it is also very conspicuous. On a rack thirty feet long and fifteen feet high, with beautifully decorated shelves ranged on each side and with mammoth squashes decorating the top are all of the potato, squash, pumpkin, beet, and other vegetable families. These vegetables are from the great seed farm of Mr George Watson, of Van Meter, Iowa, who made the largest contribution of any man in Iowa to the Exposition. Another rack of the same size is devoted to the

VARIETIES OF IOWA CORN,

in ear and shelled. The ear corn is gracefully suspended, and festoons of bright colored cloth add to its attractiveness. Mr. Watson also contributed the bulk of this corn, and between the two racks is a beautiful pyramid covered with glass bottles and jars of all patterns and containing grains exclusively from Mr. Watson's farm. This collection embraces some eight hundred varieties of grains and garden seeds, the largest ever gathered by one man in any State. Near the home is the

BEAUTIFUL GLASS PYRAMID

so filled with the different kinds of grains as to represent behind the glass sides almost a solid mass of corn, oats, barley, wheat, rye, etc. On the base of the pyramid, are great

BLOCKS OF IOWA COAL,

from the mines in Dallas county, of which Mr. Johnson is the superintendent. Samples of all.

THE BUILDING STONE

in the State in very tasty blocks, are also here displayed on other racks, and pyramids are shown of a very fine collection of grains, vegetables and feeds, from the farm of

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD,

of Newton, Jasper county, Iowa. An oblong pyramid is covered with a large collection of grains in bottles, that were left over from last year's exhibit, and are especially noticeable from the fact that they were collected from all parts of the State.

PRODUCTS OF THE IOWA FARMS.

Here is a fine display of woolen goods and cloths, the largest from the Amana Society, while other Iowa mills contribute. Then we see fine displays of all the grain, fruit and vegetables of the State. Great slabs of marble from the quarries of Mr. J. S. Trigg, of Charles City, Iowa, make a beautiful showing. The native woods, polished and plain and labelled, are very well presented.

BUTTER EXHIBIT.

The exhibit is made very prominent by the butter display which is large and novel. Arranged on the ledge that runs around the model farm also appear the diplomas Iowa has taken at World's fairs continuously since 1876 at Philadelphia. No State can show such an array of medals and premiums. With these diplomas are a number of large glass jars sealed air tight, containing golden butter made in Iowa, the products of each variety of cattle, such as Short-horn, Ayrshire, Holstein, Jersey, Devon, Poll Angus and Red Poll. A large jar of butter from Red Poll cattle, contributed by Gen. L. F. Ross, of Iowa City, attracts universal attention. This exhibit is also made more attractive by butter from the Diamond Creameries, Monticello, Iowa.

Running around, and backing up the Model Farm, are many other articles, such as paper, jars of sugar and syrup, and almost every article that is produced in Iowa. With much taste Mr. Fairall has taken up the leading products of the State, and shown them most beautifully in the pyramids and racks, and in many other ways, so that while the Model Farm occupies 2,000 square feet, the remaining 16,000 feet are covered by

SPECIAL DISPLAYS

of Iowa products in pyramids twenty feet square at the base, and reaching to the height of eighteen to twenty feet, among which the exhibit of bricks and tiling, manufactured by Nicholas Oakes, of Iowa City, is a prominent feature.

THE DISPLAY OF APPLES,

while not so extensive as last year, when, it will be remembered, the State was given the first premium and gold medal on apples, yet it is especially noticeable from the fact that in the long show cases are nearly one hundred varieties of the best known apples. The collection was made by Mr. E. M. Guffin, of Iowa City, and when it is unfit for exhibition, Mr. Fairall will replace it from a large collection of fine apples that he has in reserve in Iowa.

THE FLOUR DISPLAY

is handsome on a rack made for the express purpose. Of the many

DECORATIONS OF GRAINS,

loose, in ear, cob and stalk, we have not space to speak. A beautiful panel, seven by ten feet, setting forth awards won by Iowa at the old Exposition, and greatly admired by Iowa at her recent State Fair, is a very attractive exhibit in itself.

BEAUTIFUL SIGNS ARE SUSPENDED

over the farm and its products, the center sign, which was here last year, still holding the palm as being the most beautiful State sign ever shown at an Exposition. The pagoda known as a "Corn House" last year, is still in place, and made more beautiful by a coat of green and with decorations of grains. Two towers of Iowa cornstalks look very much like they were spliced, but they are not. Among

OTHER PRODUCTS

from the Iowa farm we notice some fine glass made by the Iowa City Glass Works, and contributed by Mr. John A. Pickering; starch from Ottumwa; oils from Close's Iowa City Mills; grape syrup from Iowa City Works; amber cane syrup from Mr. John T. Struble and others, of Johnson county. Paper from the

ROCKFORD PAPER MILLS;

barbed wire from Des Moines and Marshalltown; tiling, tubing and brick from all parts of the State, etc. Having thus reviewed the Home and the Farm, two great features of Iowa and of her exhibit, we seek next

THE MODEL SCHOOL.

A complete outfit of school furniture, from the Davenport School Furniture Company, very handsome, and of the most convenient style, stands as if ready for use by pupils, but the model school-house, for which plans have all been drawn, has not been erected. This has been occasioned by the immense amount of work to be done on the other features and the Commissioner's sickness. But the design shows that the building will be a perfect representation of an Iowa common school-house, and it will be so arranged that the work of Iowa schools can be examined by visitors as they pass through the house. The Model Iowa School-House will give a fair idea of the 14,000 similar structures dotting the prairies of Iowa, and doing so much to make her people intelligent and happy. Mr. Fairall has a fine lot of school work from various counties, and when the school-house is built he will be supplied with more. Meanwhile the school exhibit is temporarily placed in a handsome pagoda.

IOWA STATISTICS.

We must speak of the remarkable presentation of statistics made for Iowa on an immense wall 40x20 feet. Here are pictured in large letters and figures the statistics of the resources and products of the State, showing how Iowa leads in education, dairy, etc. This table speaks volumes for a State so young.

Having thus spoken of the home, the farm, and the school, we have one other department of the exhibit to allude to, and that is the display of

WOMAN'S WORK.

The position of Lady Commissioner was intrusted to Mrs. P. C. Carpenter, a lady who has had valuable experience in such work at the Iowa State Fair. Her exhibit is contained principally in seven large glass cases, located just across the aisle from the Iowa Home, and extending down through the main exhibit. These cases are filled with all kinds of work, such as bric a brac, cotton and silk embroidery, hand-painting, patchwork, crochet work, knitting, tatting and sculpture. Mrs. Carpenter was aided by many aides, to whom she desires to render her thanks. In addition to the regular exhibit prepared by Mrs. Carpenter, is a special exhibit prepared by Miss Ora E. Miller, of Cedar Rapids, and known as arrasene painting on cloth. Certainly this exhibit is the finest in the way of woman's work ever shown, and something entirely different from anything presented heretofore in this city and everywhere, we are informed. Miss Miller's exhibit is shown in two of the most beautiful rooms in the Iowa Home. A most attractive feature is the

PHOTOGRAPHIC DISPLAY,

embracing a large double screen, covered with the work of the Elite Studio, of Iowa City, a fine, large collection of panel and life size portraits of prominent Iowans, from the studio of Tom James, Des Moines; and a magnificent group, the pride of the male Iowans, entitled "Our Girls," from the studio of Messrs. Clifford & Sons, Newton. For artistic excellence and beauty these pictures stand unrivalled.

At each of the four corners of

THE EXHIBITING SPACE

that extends out from the headquarters, which is under the gallery, is a glass tube eight feet high, filled with black Iowa soil, taken up, as it appears, from four distinct portions of the State. Surmounting each of these tubes is a high sheaf of golden grain, these corner pieces indicating the depth and wealth of Iowa soil, and the grain it produces. Running around the exhibit, extending between these corner soil posts, is a beautiful evergreen hedge of arbor vitæ, three feet high, brought here from Iowa, and now growing nicely in trenches of black soil prepared for them. This hedge very appropriately typifies the youth and vigor of Iowa, and was generously

contributed to the exhibit in equal proportions by the Des Moines Nursery Company, the Osage Nursery of Mr. Gardner, and the Shenandoah Nursery. The first impression we had was the great difference between

THE EXHIBIT OF LAST YEAR

and that of this year. The space occupied by Iowa is double the old space. It will be remembered that at the outset of the old Exposition a railroad wreck destroyed a large part of the exhibit en route to this city, but the many visitors at the Exposition last winter remember well what a magnificent showing was made by the Iowa Commission, and how the State, in all competitive matters, swept the first honors and premiums on education, dairy, grains, woman's work, vegetables, and in many respects on machinery. In the old display there was lacking, however, much of that excellence of arrangement and decorative finish that made other States so conspicuous. Now we see not only are these beautiful attractions presented in a manner to even excel anything shown here last year, but also, as we have said at the outset, a demonstration of great ideas and a most novel and unique exhibit.

PREPARING THE EXHIBIT.

Last year Mr. Fairall was aided by a large force of assistants, but, thanks to the introductory work done by the old commission, and the material collected by it, Mr. Fairall was enabled to make his present handsome display, with the aid of a comparatively small force. While he has designed his exhibit, his principal assistant and faithful artist has been Mr. Gorman, whose handiwork is everywhere visible. The amount of work done by these two gentlemen is really astonishing. As Commissioner Fairall will not be able to spend his entire time in New Orleans, the Governor has appointed as an Assistant Commissioner Hon. F. N. Chase, of Cedar Falls, a gentleman who was one of Mr. Fairall's leading assistants at the old Exposition, and who is well qualified to look after the interests of his State during the Commissioner's absence.

THE IOWA ARCH.

The feelings of cordiality that the Expositions have awakened between Iowa and Louisiana led to the idea that the part taken by the former State in the great fairs at New Orleans might be commemorated by the erection, on the Exposition grounds, of an arch of Iowa granite. Accordingly, the finest specimens of rock were obtained from the several quarries of the State, and sent to the Exposition for this purpose. On December 17th, 1885, the foundation stones of the proposed arch having been prepared, the ceremonies of laying the corner stone were conducted in the presence of a large number of Iowa and other people. The local press gave the following account of the exercises:

THE EXERCISES.

Immediately to the left of the Iowa space, and right across the main aisle from the Prytania gate, accommodations on a perfect scale had been prepared for the afternoon's proceedings. Abundance of seats were provided for visitors; a platform was erected for the speakers and the masonic dignitaries close to the spot on which the Iowa arch will soon rise in imposing grandeur. On the Iowa side, Prof. D'Aquin's band ensconced themselves, and throughout the ceremonies discoursed at the appropriate moments strains of music that lent an additional charm to the affair.

At 2:30 P. M. precisely the band played their overture, and a few moments later the masonic procession, which had been formed inside the Iowa Home, marched out and took the seats prepared for them, each gentleman wearing the full insignia of his office.

On the platform were President McConico, Major E. A. Burke, Commissioner-General Pitkin, President McRae, of Arkansas, Commissioner Fairall, Senator Logan, of Iowa, Prof. T. S. Parvin and other leading Iowa Masons, Grand Master Graham and prominent Louisiana Masons, Gen. F. M. Clarke, Special Courier-General for the Northwest, and Major F. F. Hilder, of Missouri. On the seats immediately around the stand were Commissioners Mead, of Vermont, Turrill, of California, Sloan, of New Mexico, Meeker, of Washington, Murphy, of Arizona, Allen, of Oregon, Ham, of Maine, Gage, of New Hampshire, Nichols and Sargent, of Massachusetts, Read and Col. Guild, of Montana, Gen. Connor, of Utah, Cowies, of Alaska,

Glenn, of Illinois, Squires, of Missouri, Bates, of Rhode Island, Ashby, of Kansas, Metesser, of Indiana, Pendleton, of West Virginia and McWhirter, of Tennessee. Many of these gentlemen were accompanied by their wives and other ladies. Among others present were Mrs. Jennie Coldwell Nixon, Commissioner Mrs. Olive Wright, of Colorado, Mrs. J. Pinckney Smith, Miss Sallie Owen, Mrs. Nellie Meade, Mrs. Marion McBride, Mrs. Sumpter Turner, Miss Nettie Chambers, Superintendent Given. The Iowa excursion party, reinforced by new arrivals from Iowa, occupied seats, and the press tables were well filled.

HON. F. N. CHASE,

the Assistant Commissioner of Iowa, opened the proceedings in a brief and felicitous address, in which he remarked that the great object of Expositions was to increase and enhance the interests of commerce, and at the same time to increase and promote eternal good will and friendship throughout the land. He then called upon Commissioner Fairall, who, although not yet entirely recovered from his severe indisposition, spoke as follows:

COMMISSIONER FAIRALL.

FELLOW IOWANS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is the second time that the people of Iowa have demonstrated by public celebration their deep interest in the great commercial and social movements for which these grounds have been dedicated. Our State Day exercises at the old Exposition was a happy greeting from Iowa, the daughter State, to Louisiana, the mother territory, a much praised exhibit and interesting exercises, bearing proof of what our State had accomplished since she became a commonwealth. To-day Iowa is at the new Exposition with a larger display than last year, with a greater interest in the Exposition than ever, with stronger assurances that her prosperity is enhanced by participating here, and especially with much gratification that she has here to-day a number of her citizens to enjoy these festivities. To these friends of mine from Iowa I extend a most hearty welcome, a welcome that I am proud to know is deeply lodged in the hearts of the people of New Orleans and Louisiana.

Contrary to custom on these occasions, I shall not go into an extended history of my State, nor describe her fields and factories, her orchards and live stock, her schools and churches and her homes. At our State Day exercises at the old Exposition, I referred to Iowa as a vast farm, and described its contents and products. Since that occasion there has been another harvest, and the great farm has yielded more abundantly than ever; her schools have become more numerous, and her homes more pleasant. But I will not inflict a single statistic upon you. I wish simply to say that in the Iowa exhibit now before you here, we have presented the three features of the great Iowa farm I have alluded to. We have a representation of a model Iowa home, and the door stands hospitably open. We present a view of a model farm with its products grouped around it. In a short time the model

Iowa school-house will be completed, furnished with Iowa school furniture, and containing the work of our Iowa schools.

In addition to the exhibit which will I present for a few months a glimpse of the resources and products of our State, the people of Iowa have sent here blocks from their quarries of granite, which is to be formed into an arch and the laying of the corner stone of which is the object of our exercises to-day. We trust that this act will still further increase the good feeling existing between Iowa and Louisiana.

In conclusion, Mr. President of the Exposition, I take pleasure in presenting these facts to you, and I assure you that in all the movements of New Orleans and Louisiana that seek like this to extend our commercial relations in Southern and other countries, Iowa stands ready to do even more in the future than she has done in the past.

PRESIDENT M'CONNICO

was then called upon. He spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, HONORED GUESTS FROM IOWA, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—In providing the organization for carrying on the work of the American Exposition, the Board of Management undertook to make special provision for all departments. I need scarcely remind the New Orleans people in this audience that I was not selected to fill the post of orator. I was to be the working man, or, at least, one of them. But we have with us to-day a representative of the higher department of our organization, a distinguished orator, whose pleasure it will be to welcome, on the part of the Board of Management, and through them, on behalf of the citizens of New Orleans, the guests who are here present. It only remains for me to say, as President of the Exposition, that

YOU ARE MORE THAN WELCOME,

not merely as fellow citizens of America, but as coming from the State of Iowa. I might almost say from Northern Louisiana, as Iowa was once in the same commonwealth and we are, therefore, united in a closer tie than as mere citizens. I am deeply glad of this opportunity, because Iowa is always to the front on such occasions. Full of resources, full of industry, full of the strength of a great people, Iowa is never found wanting. To-day, as last year, Iowa is in the front with a beautiful exhibit. None in this building has attracted more attention, and I may say that none will. Iowa is still prepared to hold her place against all. I regret that you ladies and gentlemen, have not been welcomed by a larger audience, and I do not doubt that had this ceremony been more generally known a vast concourse of Louisianians would have been here to do honor to you, but as it is you are not the less heartily and sincerely welcome.

Mr. McConnico's address, delivered in his quiet, telling manner, was received with many evidences of appreciation; and then

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL PITKIN

delivered one of his brightest speeches, replete with humor and happy illustrations. He quoted copious statistics as to the prosperity of Iowa, and intentionally or otherwise made a venerable pun about the Iowa agricultural farm, which he said was solid to the grain.

Mr. Fairall then introduced Prof. T. S. Parvin, Past Grand Master of the State of Iowa, as Grand Master of the Ceremonies, and he in turn presented

GRAND MASTER BUCK,

who said:

There has been so much said in the full development of the programme laid out for the ceremonies, that for my part I shall confine myself to the strict performance of the part assigned me, and nothing shall tempt me to go beyond it. The occasion and the object are, indeed, grand and beautiful from every point of view which concerns the welfare and prosperity of our people. But the task to discourse on these has been intrusted to other and abler hands, and I ask you to expect of me nothing but what pertains to the discharge of the specific duty left me; however great, therefore, may be the temptation to indulge in the display of sentiment suggested by the work in hand, my better judgment shall hold me strictly to my task of introducing straight from the heart, from breast to breast, the "welcome" from the Masons of Louisiana to the Masons of Iowa. Free-masonry is the philosophy of self-culture; the order of Masons a society of men devoted to its study, its development, its application to the daily duties of life for the benefit of individual happiness and progressive welfare of the race. Pledged to social order, to obedience to law and constituted authority, to the broad charity which means "peace and good-will to all men," who could more appropriately and justly claim the honor of performing the service of dedication of a work which shall stand an eternal symbol of the friendship and brotherhood of the people of two great States than Free-masons? The Masonic principle is humanity; its aim, to make man's moral being perfect; the corner-stone of this ideal edifice the only foundation on which its superstructure can safely and finally rest, the universal brotherhood of mankind. On this level the Masons of Louisiana welcome to-day the Masons of Iowa, and clasping hands under the shadow of the Arch which shall commemorate the union of two great States, let us join in one common prayer that the spirit which has brought forth the work shall outlast the work itself, and friendship, unity and peace be the triple bond on which the people of the whole country shall rear the structure of moral and material greatness. Once again, Masons of Iowa, we welcome you in our midst—more, we rejoice in your coming, and hail the manifestation of masonic and fraternal principles which your presence conveys as an honor to ourselves and to the craft.

PROF. PARVIN

next addressed the audience, as follows:

MOST WORTHY GRAND MASTER, BROTHERS AND CITIZENS—The present is an occasion of no ordinary interest in the symbolism it is designed to teach, not only to those who may witness the ceremonies of to-day, but to all of their respective States. I am indeed happy to respond to the kind words of introduction by my friend Fairall, Iowa's honored Commissioner. To the most able and eloquent welcome of our brother Buck, at once Senior Grand Warden in this jurisdiction and the Representative of Grand Lodge of Iowa near the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. His happily expressed thoughts, illustrative of the noble objects of the order under whose auspices the ceremonies of the occasion will be conducted, preclude any necessity on my part for a further presentation of the principles which underlie the great social organization of which so many friends present form an integral part. Commissioner-General Pitkin, in his magnificent word-pictures, has portrayed Iowa (my almost native State) in colors so bright, throwing in here and there by way of shading as a background homelier truths we will not deny, that I could not if I would, and would not if I could, add aught to, lest my modesty might be questioned. As Webster said of Bunker Hill, I can only say of Iowa, there is Iowa and there will she forever remain, the great center of this great Mississippi valley, whose outlet is at the wharfs of your great city, opening into the Gulf and oceans of the world.

I came from my northern and snow covered home, all clad in nature's garment of pure white, to meet you and grasp your hands of welcome amid gardens of flowers ever blooming and fragrant as the breezes of Ceylon's lovely isle. I came as the representative of the Grand Master of Iowa, presiding over nearly five hundred lodges, domiciling twenty-five thousand Masons. I am bearing in my open palms words of kindly greeting from hearts all aglow with the spirit and mission which has brought us together to-day. Coming from a State whose people take a most lively interest in the great Exposition now in progress, the outgrowth of that of the previous year. I come not as a prodigal returning from wasted strength and lost energies, but come laden with good wishes and the ripened sheaves of a harvest home, where dwell the sons of the people who have made Iowa the land of happy homes and a prosperous people. And I find in our coming, as I was sure we would, a welcome to all our party and the fatted calf made ready for our feast.

It was a grand conception in the mind of him who gave birth to the Exposition, whereby the people of North as well as South America should come, bringing with them the products of the soil and the handwork of genius, illustrating the fertility of the soil and the enterprise of the people who should be commercially one. This great enterprise will inaugurate a new era in the exchange marts of our country, and we shall in the future give and take those things all of our people need, and so the world will move, if not faster, more beneficially for all concerned. New outlets will

be found, new interests created, and other industries brought into activity, by what is being done here, in the great area of States and Nations coming together.

So, too, was it a happy thought of Commissioner Fairall to crown the era of harmony and good feeling with the creation, the erection in your city of a permanent arch of stone, collected from the quarries of Iowa, and contributed by her citizens, to be placed here, near the first entrance to these grounds, in the future to be used as a great public park, as a memorial of the common interest and good feeling prevailing among the people of Iowa and Louisiana.

There is something in the union of these names to-day that recalls the union of earlier years, when Masonry had no foothold, and when a foreign tongue was spoken and Louisiana included all of the republic west of the Mississippi. Though Iowa has been, with other States, carried out of the original purchase of the great Jefferson, it is still closely connected with the parent State by the great rivers whose waters daily flow past your business centers and hospitable homes, bearing the products of the fruitful lands, the homes of industries of world-wide fame, sent forth to enrich other lands and bless mankind.

These remarks, in view of the fact that others more able and eloquent are to follow and to speak words both meet and proper upon such occasions, have been prolonged too far already. And we may the better now proceed with the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the arch to be erected here as a permanent memorial, symbolizing not only the unity of sentiment and good-fellowship existing between the people of the respective States, but also, as we fondly trust, all the people of our happy land.

At the conclusion of the professor's eloquent address the Grand Chaplain was called upon, in accordance with the Masonic custom, and the ceremonies were gone through. The three Wardens responded to the questions put to the " , and the strict Masonic rules as to the laying of foundations were fully carried out amid a silence on the part of spectators that was only broken by short bursts of music from the band when the signals were given by the Grand Master by a wave of his hand.

FOR FUTURE AGES.

In the top of the right hand rock was then deposited a tin box twelve inches square, and containing the following articles: Proceedings of Grand Lodges of Iowa and Louisiana of 1885; History of the World's Exposition, by Commissioner Fairall; the New Orleans papers; the *Keokuk Gate City*, *Dubuque Herald*, *Ottumwa Democrat* and *Des Moines Capital*, of Iowa; silver dollar of 1885 and half dollar of 1812; autograph of officers and commissioners of the

Exposition; views of the Iowa exhibit; Iowa documents of State and documents of other States.

After the regular Masonic exercises, Prof. Parvin, in the following words, presented to Grand Master Graham, for the Louisiana Grand Lodge, a gavel, the head made of Iowa marble and the handle of Louisiana magnolia wood:

CONCLUDING REMARKS OF P. G. M. PARVIN.

And now, my brothers and friends, the ceremonies for which we have come together from the North and the South, witnessed by others from the East and the West, are concluded. Like all the ceremonies of the Masons, whether in their homes, or in public as these have been—these of to-day—simple and significant as they are, have a meaning, and are designed to convey lessons of instructions to our minds and impress living truths upon our hearts. Well, too, have they chimed in with the purpose and occasion of our coming, and with the motives and with the work of those who have inaugurated and consummated the enterprise which is to result in the completion of the Arch, whose chief corner stone we have just laid—laid firmly upon the soil of Louisiana, and in front of the Iowa department in the great Exposition the citizens of this enterprising city of New Orleans have, with wide-reaching results into the future, so happily consummated. The columns to be erected upon these foundation stones will ere long be spanned by an arch and bound together by the keystone, symbolizing the good feeling and the fraternal relations now so happily restored between all the peoples of our common country; and as external pressure upon that stone will but serve to strengthen the arch upon its foundations, so does the loving pressure upon the heart, the keystone of the human arch, send the life's warm blood through every artery to the remotest parts of our system, and prepare the body for active effort in every good work. So may the lessons of to-day warm the affections of our hearts, strengthen the better impulses of our minds, and lead one and all who have witnessed them, or that may come under their influence, as they go hence to go resolved to dare to do what is becoming in man to do, to strengthen and perpetuate the feelings of common brotherhood of men enjoying the lasting benefits and goodness resulting from their rich inheritance in the fatherhood of that God who smiles upon us to-day, as he has ever smiled when we did well, and sought to enlarge the area of our knowledge and freedom in well-doing. In the coming days and years, as men shall look upon that arch and recall the story of to-day, may they be impressed with the sublime thought, which the State from which I came has engraved upon the national monument, erected to the memory of the Father of his country—"Iowa, the affections of her people, like the waters of her rivers, flow to a perpetual union." Then shall our words and deeds result in the greatest good to the greatest number of our people all over the land so blessed of heaven; and we shall ever feel that it is indeed good to have been here, and to have labored to this end.

Most Worthy Grand Master Graham, having now, as the Grand Lodge and the Masons of Iowa, with your valued aid, assisted by your associate officers and brethren of Louisiana, laid with appropriate masonic ceremonies the foundation stone of this arch of Iowa stone, contributed by her citizens to be erected upon the soil of Louisiana, I beg, in conclusion, to present you with this gavel. This implement, like the ceremonies in which we have used it, has a significance, and is symbolical, as you will see from the materials from which it is made. The gavel itself is wrought from the coralline limestone, called at home "Iowa bird's-eye marble," and underlies the former capital of our State, Iowa City—long the home of Iowa Masons, and the seat of their great library. Its original builders, the little animals of ancient seas, "built wiser than they knew," for their works live after them, the admiration of generations then uncreated. It is of Iowa material, and solid of structure as well as beautiful to the eye to look upon, and was brought from my home for special use upon this occasion. The *handle* is of your own native wood, the rich and fragrant magnolia, whose flowers are as beautiful to the eye as the wood is durable in use, thus blending into one the ornamental and the useful of your native forest growth. Thus we have the three kingdoms of the physical world combined—botanical, animal and mineral; modern and ancient life upon our globe, recent and fossil, past and present; from your own sunny fields of living verdure, and our rock-bound hills all covered with snow when I left the North, to meet you in your Southern homes of social, fraternal and commercial life, where everywhere blooming flowers greet the eye. As the two parts of this gavel, in whose use you and I have been trained to know that as by it the operative Mason hews off the corners of rough stones, so should we and all people seek to divest their hearts and consciences of everything that might disturb the friendly relations now existing between the citizens of our respective jurisdictions, and so cement the bond of brotherhood that goes far to make us one in all the elements of a noble manhood. Take it, Most Worthy Sir, and in due time pass it down the lines to those who shall succeed you, that it may not only be wielded in the mission of peace, but serve to recall this happy hour, this auspicious occasion, and possibly those who as actors upon this living scene have striven together in the discharge of duty, with an eye single to shed light and joy upon all around. Citizens, friends and brothers, preserve it as a symbol of the fraternal union and unbroken friendship which has ever existed between the old and new Grand Lodges, whose representatives it is our happy lot to-day to be. And as we join hands in its presentation and reception, so may our hearts and the hearts of our constituents ever be united as those striving in that noble emulation of who can best work and best agree in all that is great and good for our fellow-man.

GRAND MASTER GRAHAM

then responded as follows:

MOST WORTHY BROTHER: The sentiments which you have just expressed and the motives by which you are actuated in the performance of this voluntary duty are replete with fraternal consideration, and render an appropriate response at my hand as a matter of no insignificant effort, especially as the role I am about to assume is one foreign to my vocation. But who, under the sun could resist the inspiration of an active soul breathed into him as if by supernatural influence. Why, sir, the stolid disciple of the Philosopher, Zeno, who was trained to be unmoved by either joy or grief, under similar circumstances, would feel constrained to burst the barriers that had hitherto fixed him as a stoic, and with emotions he could not control, exclaim with vehemence, "O for a thousand tongues," and corresponding sympathy with which to express delight and gratification for this auspicious privilege. Having the honor of being placed at the head of the Order of Freemasonry of Louisiana, it has fallen to my lot to take an active part in the proceedings of to-day, and to assist in the ceremony of laying this foundation stone. Other, shall I say monuments, transmit to posterity the fame and reputations of honored heroes and philanthropists, this structure, however, conceived in kindness, and now fairly in course of construction, will record a sister State's admiration for her territorial ancestor, and that ancestor's gratitude and reciprocal good will.

The event of this day, then, is forsooth, a subject for mutual congratulation.

To the patriot of whose genius the proposed memorial arch is the fruit, we can offer nothing but commendation, for by his labor and deliberation he has exercised an originality and devised a plan at once noble, appropriate and worthy himself and the occasion. The site selected for this erection appears most suitable to being situated in the midst of the production and handy workmanship of our fellow-countryman, which should be the daily resort of the population, surrounded by representatives of romantic home scenes of sister States, it seems to augur that the longitudinal and transverse line which defines the limits of jurisdictions are for the time being eliminated, and the respective soils of Iowa and Louisiana so perfectly intermixed as to promise the fruits of indissoluble ties of amity and fraternity, a consummation now beyond peradventure.

But most worshipful, I have digressed from the duty that has been specially imposed upon me, that of receiving this significant Masonic implement which is curious and unique, being composed of a geological and a botanical production, the production of Iowa and of Louisiana, symbolizing that we should not only divest our minds and consciences of the vices and superfluities of life, but by the quiet deportment in the school of discipline may learn to be content, curbing ambition, depressing energy, moderating anger and encouraging good dispositions, whence arises that comely order which nothing earthly gives or can destroy. The soul's calm sunshine and the

heartfelt joy. Therefore most worshipful brothers here permit me to construe the motives that prompted this fraternal consideration, to unbounded felicity and harmony, and while accepting it, in its dual relations to symbolism and usefulness, we do not overlook the sincerity which forms part of the presentation, promising to cherish it as a memento of spontaneous and mutual regard. We can confidentially hope that the fraternal relations now existing between the respective Grand Lodges of Iowa and Louisiana must remain undisputed, and this evidence of the reciprocal intercourse of kind and friendly acts, will not only promote the happiness of each other, but must redound to the mutual benefit of the people of our respective States.

No mote it be.

The band having played a lively air,

GEN. F. M. CLARKE

was called upon.

The following is a portion of his able address:

Iowa has planted upon the fertile soil of Louisiana the corner stone of her love. She has sown the corn of prosperity and plenty; she has brought the wine of gladness and joy, and anointed all with the oil of peace. Upon the bosom of the mother territory the keen eyed daughter has placed the jewel of her affections, and it is well. For while to us of to-day these impressive ceremonies may fill our hearts with the surging floods of friendship's emotions, the object of this gathering—the beautiful arch that is to arise on this consecrated ground—shall, during long years after we have passed away, tell to our children and the hosts that shall follow them, that from the broad prairies of the far distant North, and from the smiling Savannahs of the South, came the representatives of two great States to where the balmy breezes of the Southern gulf kiss the nodding palm leaves, and there erected in enduring granite a symbol of their mutual love. These silent stones shall find their tongues growing more eloquent as the ages roll along, and the burden of their pean shall be, "Good will to all men."

There are some subtle influences at work here, Mr. Chairman. Something evidently in the atmosphere that adds to the luxuriance of the growth of kindly sentiment and feeling. I know something about this, and when a few weeks ago I gathered together a few Iowans to bring down here, I had to give personal bonds to safely return to their homes the bachelor portion of my party. For they are well appreciated young men, and their friends in Iowa were fully aware of the attractiveness of Louisiana's daughters.

I brought this party here for two reasons. I wanted the good people of New Orleans to see that Iowa had better looking fellows than Commissioner Fairall and myself, and I wanted all of my fellow statesmen to personally know what warm hearts beat in the bosoms of the sons and daughters of Louisiana.

To close, Mr. Chairman, this arch suggests to me the other monuments that grace our public places. Fair temples in whose riches are the statues of our statesmen and heroes. We are to-day laying not only the corner stone of a simple arch, but the corner stone of a Grand Temple of brotherly love. War may confer its laurels. The forum may bestow its bay leaves, and the honored recipients will be immortalized in bronze and marble. But in the highest niche of this grand temple, in the alcove of honor, shall be placed the golden statue of he who, laboring to create and perfect an Exposition like this, is laboring to enhance the peace, the commercial prosperity, the amity, not only of his own Commonwealth, but of the world.

The final speaker was

MAJOR E. A. BURKE,

who was enthusiastically cheered on rising, delivered an eloquent speech, as follows:

FRIENDS, FELLOW CITIZENS OF IOWA, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am admonished by the flight of time that few words are to be said by me in closing the ceremonies of the day, and in making my remarks briefly I would have my friends understand that it is not because the thoughts and the inspirations of my heart are not with them to the fullest extent. A little more than two years ago the workers of the world were summoned here, and summoned to what? not to build a temple of stone, of iron, of brass, or of gold, not to build the temples that should rise toward the sky and strong as enduring mountains, wreath themselves in the great inspirations that brought forth the temples of old; but to build the great constructions that were to typify the greatest and grandest one, and signify the laying of foundations, the raising of arches, and the placing of capstones in that temple typified by the thoughts of a united people. We were not only to commemorate the greatness of the commerce and the industry that had caused the workers of the world to come forth, and the artisans with the finished tools of all trades, but we were to do honor to the patriotic impulses that urged them on.

Major Burke then referred to the good accomplished by the Exposition, where the whole civilized world gathered together to exchange ideas; and referring to Iowa again, he said: "When the events of the Exposition shall have gone down into history; when its results shall have been passed upon by the Great Master above, it will always be a pleasure to think how Iowa and Louisiana worked side by side in the grand cause." Later on he observed: "Iowa was with us all through, and here, thank God, she is again bidding us God speed in the work that has been re-instituted."

After speaking of the co-operation of States, of the great Southern trade and Oriental trade, the Major continued: "Aside from all this there remains this kindly thought, that the foundations laid last year will continue to promote peace, fraternity and good will between the people of Iowa and Louisiana, and we hope will sow the seeds of perfect peace between the people of all countries."

Major Burke then spoke in most generous terms of the relations between the new and old Expositions, and concluded as follows: "When going home you will carry back with you the warm assurance of our appreciation. We shall carefully watch the construction of your arch, and shall be with you on the final placing of the key therein."

Major Burke's remarks were frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and it was very evident the gallant gentleman has a firm place in the hearts of all present, and of the Iowans in particular.

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

After the ceremonies there was an informal meeting of citizens, when Major Burke read the following resolutions, which, on the motion of Capt. Blaney T. Walsh, were ordered to be engrossed, and copies supplied to the Governor of Iowa and to Commissioner Fairall:

The people of New Orleans and Louisiana, having viewed with pleasure the deep interest manifested by the people of Iowa in the Exposition held in this city, and having within the short time since the inauguration of these movements already felt the beneficent influences of increased commercial activity between the two States, and more cordial social relations, desire to express their appreciation of the efforts that have accomplished these happy results

The State of Iowa has returned to these Exposition buildings, in which which it fittingly displayed its noble resources last year at the World's Exposition, with so enlightened a sense of its relations to the Mississippi River and to the great countries below us, and so prodigal an exhibit of its determination and power to serve American commerce, that in the name and behalf of our local commercial elements upon which the advancement of New Orleans largely depends, we are moved to a spontaneous assurance of grateful acknowledgement. Iowa demonstrates to Louisiana, especially, by an arch of enduring granite that their kinship, derived from an old territorial mother, holds fast in the geographical blood that flows in their commercial veins, and is gravely emphasized by a common valley interest. As our sea-gate is forever open to the commodities of Iowa, our doors and hearts are open to her sons and daughters.

To Commissioner H. S. Fairall, in whose tireless service in the interest of the Valley, Iowa has communicated so happy and forcible an expression at this Exposition of the North, Central and South Americas, and whose urbanity has commended the Iowa section as a constant resort for the people of our city, we offer not only the heartiest thanks and good wishes, but a continuous welcome as an original Louisianian, which the close of this Exposition can in nowise impair.

SKETCH OF THE ARCH.

The arch, whose huge foundation stones were in place yesterday, will be constructed of granite from several Iowa quarries. The foundation stones are of white North Bend rock from Iowa City, the next three blocks of each side from the Cedar river or Beaver quarries, yellow in color; the next two Charles City marble, and the span forming the open letters, "Iowa," from the Cedar river quarries.

The following letter was next read:

FROM GOVERNOR SHERMAN.

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
DES MOINES, Dec. 1, 1885. }

HON. H. S. FAIRALL, *New Orleans, La.:*

DEAR SIR—At last, after much hope and labor to visit you at the Exposition, I am compelled to write that my coming is impossible. I cannot now leave here on account of the very great pressure of official business, always more burdensome just preceding the session of the Legislature. You cannot regret this so much as I, for I have been extremely anxious to attend the Exposition, and also to see New Orleans, but I am compelled to forego the pleasure so anticipated. My prayers are for your success in your work.

I wish you will explain to the officers there the reason I cannot be personally present, assuring them it is due to no lack of interest, but solely on account of my official engagements, which you know cannot be lost sight of. I still hope to see you there before the winter is over, for after I am relieved of the work and care of office I propose having some recreation, and shall be glad enough to visit New Orleans. I regret this enforced absence, but cannot help it; and so with best wishes, as ever, your friend,

B. R. SHERMAN.

EXPENSES OF THE EXHIBIT.

The total expense of making the Iowa exhibit at the American Exposition, to this date, the sum estimated for the maintenance from this date to the close of the Exposition, March 31, 1886, and its return to the State, is \$8,500. Of this sum \$3,500 was donated by the Exposition management and the remaining \$5,000 has been partly advanced by citizens of the State, and is yet partly to be secured. An abstract of the expenditure upon the display to January 1st, and the estimates of the sum required to complete the work is presented herewith, and the itemized expenditure of cash to the date last named, with all other documents and papers pertaining to the subject is transmitted with this report, with the hope that the General Assembly, upon their inspection, will provide means to reimburse the outlay of its citizens and care for the exhibit.

ABSTRACT OF EXPENSES

of Iowa exhibit at the North, Central and South American Exposition.	
Preparing exhibit, including expenses of Commissioner and assistants, carpenter and other work, material of various kind,	
August 1, 1885 to October 23, 1885.....	\$ 2,878.00
Installation expenses and material, October 23, 1885 to December 31, 1885.....	3,122.00
Expenses of maintenance and re-shipment of exhibit, January 1, 1885 to March 31, 1886.....	2,500.00
Total.....	\$ 8,500.00
Less contribution by Exposition.....	3,500.00
	\$ 5,000.00.

ARTICLES IN THE EXHIBIT.

Following is a list of the articles now in the exhibit at New Orleans, with their reasonable value. The articles are in excellent condition and can be returned to Iowa, free of freight charges. They should become the property of the State as they would be valuable for the State Agricultural Society and useful for future expositions:

Twelve upright glass cases, 6 feet by 2 feet by 8 feet.....	\$ 500.00
Four horizontal glass cases.....	100.00
One pyramid, octagonal glass sides.....	150.00
One grain rack and decorations.....	150.00
One large sign "Iowa".....	75.00
Glass bottler for grain.....	400.00
Glass tuber for grain.....	50.00
Ten smaller signs.....	100.00
One vegetable rack and decoration.....	100.00
One pagoda, large size.....	125.00
Office furniture, carpets, set.....	360.00
Geological and other specimens.....	275.00
Cloth, banners and other articles.....	300.00
Grain and seeds.....	150.00
Small pyramids and glass.....	200.00
Material of "The Model Farm".....	1,550.00
Total.....	\$ 4,370.00

CLAIMS FOR EXHIBITS DESTROYED.

The distinct understanding between the Commission and contributors to the Iowa exhibit, was that all goods loaned for the display, would be returned in good condition "ordinary wear and tear and extraordinary accidents excepted." The railroad wreck before alluded to, destroyed a large part of the woman's exhibit and, as the list of articles injured or ruined, shows, the loss falls heavily upon many of the women of Iowa, who had exhibited so much pride for the State in sending their rare and costly work. In view of the condition of the finance of the Commission, nothing could be done to in any manner compensate these ladies for their losses, but in accordance with my promise, I thus call attention to the matter.

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BIENNIAL MESSAGE

OF

BUREN R. SHERMAN,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

TO THE

TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

JANUARY, 1886.

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY OF LAW.

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