

[No. 29.]

THE
International Exhibition of 1876,
IN PHILADELPHIA.

COMMISSIONERS' LETTER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, C. C. CARPENTER, *Governor of Iowa:*

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request to write you a letter in reference to the objects and progress of the Centennial Exhibition, we as the representatives of the State of Iowa in the United States Centennial Commission, constituted by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, providing for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding a centennial international exhibition of the arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, in the year 1876, under the auspices of the government of the United States, most respectfully submit the following.

A commissioner and alternate from each state and territory are constituted by an appointment of the President, upon recommendations of the Governors of the several states and territories; whose duty it is to prepare and superintend a plan for holding the exhibition, and to fix upon a suitable site within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, where the exhibition shall be held. It is made the duty of the commission to report to Congress a suitable date for opening the exhibition, plans for the reception and classification of articles for exhibition, custom-house regulations for the introduction of foreign articles, etc. It appears from

D 48508

the bill that Congress at the time of its passage was laboring under a fit of great economy not always characteristic of that body. It provides that the commissioner and alternate shall receive *no* compensation whatever, and that the United States shall *not* be liable for any expenses; leaving the labor, expenses, and responsibility to be borne by private citizens, with such aid as can be given by the city of Philadelphia and the several states and territories. While the monarchical governments of the world have appropriated millions of dollars for the erection of suitable buildings, and other necessary expenses, for international exhibitions in their own countries, and our Congress has appropriated thousands of dollars to send commissioners to their international exhibitions, it has not as yet appropriated one dollar for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of the greatest republican government the world has ever seen. The centennial exhibition will be international and universal: international, inasmuch as all the nations have been officially invited to participate in it; and universal, because representative of all arts, industries, and manufactures, and all the various results of human skill, thought, and imagination. Here will be spread out before us, the manufactures of Great Britain—the source of all her power, with her noble draught and fast-running horses, her fine cattle of Herefords, Devons, and Ayrshires, her splendid sheep of Leicesters, Cotswolds, and Saxony, her best breed of hogs. From France will come articles of taste and utility, exquisite in design, and perfect in execution, with her horses, cattle, and sheep, her sugar-beet and olive-oil. From Russia, iron and leather, no nations have learned to excel. From Prussia, her various manufactured articles, her splendid wheat and barley. Austria will be there with her great mineral wealth. Berlin and Munich with artistic productions in iron and bronze. From Turkey, her rich carpets. From Arabia, the best coffee that grows, with her noble Arabian horses. From Switzerland, her unequaled wood-carvings and delicate watch-works. From Bohemia, will come the perfections of glass-blowing and musical instruments. From poor old Spain, to whose daring public spirit, nearly four centuries ago, we owe the possibility of this hour, will come the evidence of greatness, now unhappily faded away for the want of education among her people, with her herds of cattle and fine Merino sheep. From Nineveh and Pompeii, the evidence of the buried past. From China, her curious workmanship, the result of accumulated ingenuity, reaching back beyond the time when history began. Matchless woodwork from Japan. From Persia, will come her gorgeous fabrics to diversify and stimulate our trade.

From our near neighbor, the dominion of Canada, will come her manufactured articles of utility, her fine horses and cattle, and her wheat and barley. All the states and territories of the Union will have adequate space assigned them in the buildings of the great centennial exhibition, for the display of their own arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine.

Iowa will have a place assigned to her. Shall it be filled by the rich products of her soil, mines, arts, manufactures, or shall it remain empty? It is estimated that there will be ten millions of visitors there. We feel sufficient pride in the renown of our own State—the noble “Hawkeye State”—to believe that the space assigned to it will be visited by all. Shall it be empty, or full; vacant, or crowded with articles showing the immense agricultural and mineral wealth of the young giant of the West? Citizens of Iowa, the great responsibility rests with you. Shall Iowa then occupy the same position in the centennial exhibition as has been assigned her, as one of the richest States in the Union in the products of her soil, the healthfulness of her climate, her freedom from State indebtedness, her humane laws, and her boundaries in the largest and noblest rivers in the world; only *twenty-eight years* old, with a population of upwards of *one million two hundred thousand* souls, with more miles of railroads in operation than any other State in the Union, except six, and with millions of acres of her rich, fertile soil still unoccupied?

The centennial commission have had four meetings in Philadelphia, have selected four hundred and fifty acres of ground in Fairmount Park, have decided upon the plan of the buildings, and have fixed upon the day for opening and closing the exhibition. The opening of the exhibition will take place on the 19th day of April, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and it will close on the 19th day of October, the anniversary of the battle and surrender of Yorktown.

Congress has also passed a bill creating a board of finance, whose duty is to raise the requisite funds to erect the necessary buildings. The board of finance consists of four from each State at large, and two from each Congressional district. Iowa has twenty-two, selected by the members of Congress from their respective districts. The following are the names of the gentlemen selected: For the State at large—Samuel Murdock, L. W. Ross, J. M. Shaffer, F. R. West. First District—James Putnam, Arthur Bridgman. Second District—Milo Smith, John Hilsinger. Third District—B. B. Richards, James H. Easton. Fourth District—S. H. Curtis, John P. Powers. Fifth District—John F. Ely,

John P. Irish. Sixth District—H. S. Winslow, H. Tannehill.* Seventh District—B. F. Murray, P. Gad Bryan. Eighth District—William Hale, Wayne Stennett. Ninth District—E. R. Kirk, N. B. Hyatt. The stockholders of the board of finance have elected Hon. John Welch, of Philadelphia, president; Hon. Frederick Frailey, of Philadelphia, secretary; and some twenty-five directors. Hon. B. F. Allen, of Iowa, and Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, represent the Western States in the board of directors. What amount of stock the people of Iowa have taken, we do not know, but are apprehensive that it is as yet very little. We do hope that at least part of Iowa's quota will be taken. California and Oregon are fully alive to the important interest they have as States in the exhibition, and are pledged to take their full quota of stock. Philadelphia and Pennsylvania have taken upward of *three millions* of dollars.

The centennial exhibition being national and in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of our national independence, it does appear to us that Congress should make a reasonable appropriation for the erection of the necessary buildings for the exhibition, and not leave the whole responsibility of raising the necessary funds to rest with Pennsylvania. We have no authority to speak for our Iowa delegation in Congress; they have a habit of speaking for themselves; but we feel assured that they will manifest their patriotism, their regard for their dear ancestors, and their love of country, by voting for a reasonable appropriation. As President Grant has officially notified all the nations of the earth that the United States is going to hold a centennial international exhibition in the year 1876, and has invited them all to come and *see*, and has already been notified of the acceptance of the invitation by a number of the nations, it is to be hoped that the greatest republican government the world has ever seen will be fully prepared, *panic* or *no panic*, to make such a display, such an exhibition of her greatness, her power, her arts and manufactures, and the products of her soil and mines, as has never before been exhibited in the world. In behalf of our great State, which we have the honor to represent in the United States centennial commission, we invoke your assistance, and that of the legislature, in the work of providing that our State shall, on that important occasion, be thoroughly represented. After examination of the practice of previous international exhibitions, and considering the particular difficulties imposed in the present exhibition, by reason of the great extent of our country, and the varied nature of its products, the centennial commission have concluded that in no other

way can a thorough representation of the resources of each of the states in the Union be so certainly insured, as by the appointment, under the auspices of each state government, of a state board of centennial managers, to consist of five, specially charged with the duty of perfecting the exhibit to be made by its own state.

The objects to be displayed in the exhibition will be arranged in *ten* departments, named as follows:

1. Raw materials, mineral, vegetable, and animal.
2. Materials and manufactures used for food or in the arts, the result of extracting or combining processes.
3. Textile and felted fabrics; apparel; costumes and ornaments for the person.
4. Furniture, and manufactures of general use in construction and in dwellings.
5. Tools, implements, machines, and processes.
6. Motors and transportation.
7. Apparatus and methods for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.
8. Engineering, public works, architecture, etc.
9. Plastic and graphic arts.
10. Objects illustrating efforts for the improvement of the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of man.

It should be a matter of State pride with us to see that Iowa is represented in as many of these departments as possible, and that the objects she contributes shall adequately indicate her great resources. It will also be a measure of sound policy and economy, to display to the millions of visitors, who will assemble at Philadelphia, in 1876, from our own country and from abroad, such evidence of the rich products of her soil and mines as shall direct to our vast unbroken prairies an enlarged flow of immigration, and attract capital from abroad to be invested in manufactures, which are so inseparably connected with our great agricultural interests. No such opportunity for making known to the world the attractions of Iowa is likely to recur within the days of the present generation. Under these circumstances it is to be hoped that the board of centennial managers for Iowa will be afforded every facility for the satisfactory performance of their duty which an enlightened public spirit, and liberality, can suggest. Other States are already in advance of us in this work of preparation, and although there is time enough, if diligently employed, for the collection of an exhibition in which our people may take pride, yet there is

no time to lose. The board of centennial managers should be organized with as little delay as possible, and should establish a central office from which to disseminate information to exhibitors.

With much respect, we remain

Your obedient servants,

ROBERT LOWRY, *Commissioner.*

C. F. CLARKSON, *Alternate Com.*

January, 1874.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, }
No. 904 WALNUT STREET, }
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1873. }

HIS EXCELLENCY, C. C. CARPENTER, GOVERNOR OF IOWA:

Sir: I have the honor to solicit your concurrence with the United States Centennial Commission in the work of procuring such representation of the natural resources and industrial progress of your State as will insure its successful participation in the International Exhibition of 1876.

After careful deliberation, the commission has concluded that this end may best be attained through the instrumentality of State boards, which should be composed of men thoroughly familiar with the capabilities of the State or territory they represent, and upon which will devolve the responsibility for the exhibition made under their direction. The scheme upon which it has seemed best to organize these boards is embodied in section 5 of the "Regulations for exhibitors in the United States," a copy of which is herewith inclosed, and to which I beg to direct your attention.

The magnitude of the labor of preparing and classifying the exhibits for each State, and the limited time remaining, convince the Centennial Commission that the organization of the State boards can not safely be deferred beyond the first of April, 1874, without imperiling the interests of the exhibitors they are to represent.

I have therefore to express the hope that your Excellency will lay the subject before the legislature of your State, with such recommendations as will insure the appointment of the members of the board, as suggested, at an early day.

In order that you may have further information of the object, scope, and requirements of the work intrusted to the Centennial Commission, the commissioners for your State have been requested to confer with you, and they will be pleased to render you any aid you may desire in inaugurating means to secure a full representation of the resources of your State in the International exhibition.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. T. GOSHORN.

Director-General, United States Centennial Commission.

INFORMATION FOR EXHIBITORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION.

1. An Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, provided for the national celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States by the holding of an Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine. A Proclamation by the President, issued July 4, 1873, announced the exhibition and National Celebration, and commended them to the people of the United States and of all nations.

2. The Act of Congress provided for the organization of the United States Centennial Commission, "whose duty it shall be to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the Exhibition." Upon the nomination of the Governors of the several States and Territories, the President appointed the members of the Centennial Commission, as follows :

<i>States and Territories.</i>	<i>Commissioners.</i>	<i>Alternates.</i>
Alabama	William M. Byrd	James L. Cooper.
Arizona	Richard C. McCormick.....	John Wasson.
Arkansas.....	E. W. Gantt.....	Alexander McDonald.
California	J. Dunbar Creigh.....	J. Middleton.
Colorado	J. Marshall Paul.....	N. C. Meeker.
Connecticut	Joseph R. Hawley.....	William P. Blake.
Dakota	George A. Batchelder.....	Solomon L. Spink.
Delaware.....	Henry F. Askew.....	John H. Rodney.
District of Columbia.....	James E. Dexter.....	Lawrence A. Gobright.
Florida.....	J. S. Adams	J. T. Bernard.
Georgia		Lewis Waln Smith.
Idaho	Thomas Donaldson	James S. Reynolds.
Illinois.....	F. L. Matthews.....	Lawrence Weldon.
Indiana	J. L. Campbell.....	Franklin C. Johnson.
Iowa	Robert Lowry	Coker F. Clarkson.
Kansas	John A. Martin.....	George A. Crawford.
Kentucky	Robert Mallory.....	Smith M. Hobbs.

<i>States and Territories.</i>	<i>Commissioners.</i>	<i>Alternates.</i>
Louisiana	John Lynch.....	Edward Penington.
Maine	Joshua Nye	Charles P. Kimball.
Maryland	George T. Earle	John W. Davis.
Massachusetts.....	George B. Loring	William B. Spooner.
Michigan	James Birney	Claudius B. Grant.
Minnesota	J. Fletcher Williams.....	W. W. Folwell.
Mississippi	O. C. French	
Missouri	John McNeil	Samuel Hays.
Montana	William H. Claggett.....	Patrick A. Largey.
Nebraska	Henry S. Moody.....	R. W. Furnas.
Nevada	W. W. McCoy	James W. Haines.
New Hampshire.....	Ezekiel A. Straw	Asa P. Cate.
New Jersey.....	Orestes Cleveland	John G. Stevens.
New Mexico.....	Eldridge W. Little.....	
New York.....	John V. L. Pruyn	Charles H. Marshall.
North Carolina		J. W. Albertson.
Ohio	Alfred T. Goshorn	Wilson W. Griffith.
Oregon.....	J. W. Virtue	A. J. Dufur.
Pennsylvania	Daniel J. Morrell.....	Asa Packer.
Rhode Island	George H. Corliss.....	Samuel Powell.
South Carolina	William Gurney.....	Archibald Cameron.
Tennessee.....	Thomas H. Colwell.....	William F. Prosser.
Texas	W. H. Parsons.....	John C. Chew.
Utah.....	John H. Wickizer.....	Oscar G. Sawyer.
Vermont	Middleton Goldsmith.....	Henry Chase.
Virginia	Walter W. Wood	Edmund R. Bagwell.
Washington Territory	Elwood Evans.....	Alexander S. Abernethy.
West Virginia.....	Alexander R. Boteler.....	Andrew J. Sweeney.
Wisconsin	David Atwood.....	Edward D. Holton.
Wyoming	H. Latham	Robert H. Lamborn.

The officers of the Centennial Commission are : *President*, Joseph R. Hawley; *Vice-Presidents*, Alfred T. Goshorn, Orestes Cleveland, Wm. M. Byrd, John D. Creigh, David Atwood, Thomas H. Coldwell; *Director-General*, Alfred T. Goshorn; *Secretary*, John L. Campbell; *Counselor and Solicitor*, John L. Shoemaker.

3. By a further Act of Congress, approved June 1, 1872, there was created the Centennial Board of Finance, which is charged with the financial administration of the preparations for the exhibition. This Board was duly organized on April 23, 1873, by the election of a Board of Directors, with John Welsh, Esq., President, and Frederick Fraley, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

4. For the more efficient conduct and management of its affairs, the

Centennial Commission has entrusted the direction and supervision of the exhibition to Commissioner Alfred T. Goshorn, of the State of Ohio, as Director-General.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

5. To provide for the efficient adjustment of the preliminaries to the Exhibition, *and to organize a uniform system to this end throughout the United States*, the several States and Territories are invited and recommended to appoint, as early as possible, State Centennial Managers, not exceeding five in number. They should be selected entirely with regard to their familiarity with the resources, arts, and products of their State, their business experience, and executive skill. The State Managers, with the United States Commissioner and Alternate Commissioner, shall constitute the State Board of Centennial Managers for each State and Territory.

On the State Board will devolve all the responsibility of organizing its State or Territory, and of securing its thorough representation in the Exhibition. It will have to care for the interests of its own State and of its citizens in matters relating to the Exhibition; to disseminate information about it; to issue invitations to participate; to receive and pronounce upon applications for space; to apportion the space placed at its disposal among the exhibitors from its State; and to supervise such other details relating to the representation of its citizens in the Exhibition as may from time to time be delegated to it by the United States Centennial Commission.

It is of extreme importance that the State Boards shall be organized and at work at the earliest day possible. It is hoped that all may have been appointed before April 1, 1874.

PRELIMINARY REGULATIONS.

6. The Exhibition will be held in buildings erected for the purpose in Fairmount Park, in the City of Philadelphia, and will be opened on the 19th day of April, 1876, and closed on the 19th of October following.

7. After the organization of the State Boards, all communications to the Centennial Commission or to the Director-General, relative to articles to be exhibited or requirements for space, must be made through those Boards.

In determining upon the articles to be admitted to the Exhibition,

each State Board should so discriminate as to the character and quality of the objects it selects, that the aggregate exhibition of its State shall consist of the best specimens of its products.

8. Full diagrams of the buildings and grounds will be furnished to the State Boards, showing the location and area assigned to each State and Territory in the Exhibition Buildings, on or before the 4th day of July, 1874.

As soon thereafter as may be, but not later than November 1, 1874, the State Boards are requested to notify the Director-General whether they desire any increase or diminution of the space offered them.

By the 1st of March, 1875, the Director-General will acquaint each State Board with the amount of space at its disposal, and the State Board shall at once apportion it among the exhibitors of its district.

Before October 1, 1875, the State Boards must furnish the Director-General with detailed plans of their allotted space, showing the space of each single object to be exhibited, and also with lists of the exhibitors, and all other information necessary for the preparation of the Official Catalogue.

9. The Commission is assured that liberal reduction in rates for transportation will be made on railways and water-lines in the United States. Specific details as to these rates will be given in a future communication.

The exhibitors or the State Boards must provide for all the expenses of transportation, of the delivery and unpacking of goods, of setting them up in the Exhibition Building, of removing the empty cases, and of repacking and removing the goods at the close of the Exhibition. Provision, however, will be made for storing the cases during the continuance of the Exhibition, without charge to exhibitors, and with as little inconvenience or delay as possible.

10. Heavy articles requiring special foundations, or others which from any cause are difficult of location or adjustment, should, by special arrangement, be set in place as soon as the progress of the work upon the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exhibition Buildings will commence on January 1, 1876, and no articles will be admitted after March 31st.

Space not occupied on the 1st of April, 1876, will revert to the Director-General for reassignment.

11. An Official Catalogue will be published by the Centennial Commission, containing (1) the name of each exhibitor; (2) the name of each article exhibited; (3) the group and class to which the object is

referable; (4) the location of each article in the Buildings or Park; and (5) an alphabetical index of exhibitors' names.

The right of publishing and selling the Official Catalogues is expressly reserved to the Centennial Commission.

12. Exhibitors will not be charged for space.

Steam-power and water will be supplied gratuitously, under rules to be hereafter announced. It will be necessary, in making application for either of these, for the exhibitor to state the quantity required, and the manner in which it is to be employed.

The exhibitors or State Boards must provide, at their own cost, all cases, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require; and all countershafts, with their pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in the Machinery Hall. All arrangements of articles and decorations must be in conformity with the general plan, and under the inspection of the Director-General.

State Boards must obtain the written approval of the Director-General before constructing roads or earthworks in the grounds assigned to them.

The Centennial Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition; but it shall in no way be responsible for damage or loss, or for accidents by fire or otherwise, however originating. Exhibitors or State Boards may insure their own goods, for which favorable facilities will be arranged; and they may employ agents of their own choice, subject to the approval of the Director-General, to guard them during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public.

13. The State Boards, or the individual exhibitors, or such agents as they may designate, shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking, and arrangement of objects, as well as for their removal at the close of the Exhibition. But no person shall be permitted to act as such agent until he can give to the Director-General written evidence of his having been approved by the proper State Board.

14. Articles that are inflammable, explosive, or in any way dangerous or offensive, will not be admitted to the Exhibition, and, if introduced, will be immediately removed. The Commission will, from time to time, make any particular regulations concerning the exhibition of such substances that may seem necessary.

15. Objects sold can in no case be removed before the close of the Exhibition.

16. Photographic or other reproductions of articles exhibited will

only be allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and the Director-General. But general views of portions of the building may be had upon the Director-General's sanction.

17. Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges and undertakes to keep the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.

18. Special regulations will be issued concerning the exhibition of fine arts, the organization of international juries, and awards of prizes, and on other points not touched upon in these preliminary instructions.

A. T. GOSHORN,
Director-General.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12, 1873.

CIRCULAR NO. 19.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, C. C. CARPENTER, GOVERNOR STATE OF IOWA,
Des Moines, Iowa:

Sir: Your Excellency is well aware that Congress has provided by law for holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine, in the City of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

The United States Centennial Commission, appointed in accordance with said law, at its session held in Philadelphia on the twenty-eighth day of May, 1872, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five be appointed, with instructions to call the attention of the Legislatures of the several States and Territories to the work of the Commission and to invite their co-operation therein.

In compliance with the above resolution the undersigned committee request that you will lay this subject before your Legislature, and ask it to adopt, from time to time, such legislation as shall seem best fitted to carry out the objects of the Commission, and to appoint a capable body with such powers, and possessing such influence within your State or Territory as will tend to develop local interest, and induce co-operation in the work of the Commission. Hoping that these suggestions will be received with favor, we would respectfully ask that all action in the premises shall be promptly communicated to the Secretary of the Commission.

SAMUEL POWEL, *Ch'n*, Rhode Island.

JAS. L. COOPER, Alabama.

JOHN WASSON, Arizona.

OSCAR G. SAWYER, Utah.

GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, Kansas.

The foregoing Report of the Special Committee was adopted by the Commission at its last meeting, and it was made the duty of the Executive Committee to transmit it to your Excellency. In discharging this duty, permit us to add that the subject of State and Territorial organization is regarded as of extreme importance to the efficiency and success of the Centennial Celebration and Exhibition. It has already received considerable thought and attention by the Commission, and in some of the States it has been proposed to form Auxiliary Centennial Associations in the Congressional districts. It is probable that at the next meeting of the Commission, in December, a comprehensive and uniform plan for State and Territorial organization will be adopted and submitted for your favorable consideration.

We transmit for your acceptance and information a copy of the Acts of Congress, a list of the Officers and Members of the Commission, its Journal, and other publications. The circular letter (Form No. 10) has been distributed to many Agricultural and Mechanical Associations throughout the United States, in order to direct their attention to the work of the Commission, and to secure their co-operation.

It is not necessary to explain to your Excellency the significance and importance of the proposed celebration. Your prompt and earnest aid in carrying out the provisions of the Acts of Congress relating thereto is confidently invoked. A reference to the subject in your annual message to the Legislature, would greatly assist this national effort to fittingly celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the Independence of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL J. MORRELL,

Chairman of the Executive Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November, 1872.

CIRCULAR No. 39.

PHILADELPHIA, 7th April, 1873.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, AND OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES:

Gentlemen: You are doubtless aware that the United States Centennial Commission has been organized, in obedience to the National will, as declared in acts of Congress, for the purpose of rendering the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, which is to be held at Philadelphia, in 1876, a celebration that will live in history, as the grandest and most sublime commemoration the world has ever witnessed.

That this occasion might afford to every nation the fullest and most comprehensive manifestation of what our Republic has achieved in developing civilization, and extending its sway, Congress adopted a plan by which all the products of the globe that minister to human wants; all the results of industry; the choicest specimens of every art; the triumphs of genius in every field of intellectual activity; whatever, indeed, affects the moral and physical condition of the race, are to be brought together at the birth-place of the nation, in an International Exhibition, wherein the system of arrangement and classification shall be such as to afford a comparative view of each country's share in the movement of progress.

This plan was conceived, and will be carried out, in the highest interests of philanthropy and peace. Unity and concord among our own people, and between this and other nations, stand foremost among the sentiments that inspired the project. To acknowledge the true dignity of labor, to develop the best interests of capital, to represent in this colossal compendium of civilization the fruits of the creative power, both of the hand and of the brain, are some of the grounds upon which this National movement appeals to the patriotism of our countrymen, for a support that shall make its success triumphant and complete. Such support we confidently look for at your hands.

A celebration, the great object of which is to promote the National glory, and to prove the beneficence of the institutions under which we live, should receive peculiar sympathy and support from those who have been selected to act as the official representatives of that system of government, the success of which the "Centennial" is to celebrate. Whether by the direct vote of the people, or by official appointment you hold representative positions, and consequently your obligations on such occasions as the present are greater than those of the private citizens, and your example must sensibly influence the action of your townsmen and neighbors. Hence we do not hesitate to ask your most active aid in promoting an object so eminently deserving the zealous co-operation of every American.

Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia, her great manufacturing metropolis have led the way in furnishing their proportion of capital with noble generosity, through subscriptions by her citizens, and appropriations by the State and city governments, which amount already to more than three times the quota of stock apportioned to the State, and are still increasing their contributions. The Commission now awaits the response from other quarters to this worthy example. It feels assured that with a correct understanding of the objects in view, every public officer will feel it both a duty and a pleasure, by subscription and co-operation, to exert himself to the utmost to hasten the success of an exposition that must prove so great a benefit to every section of our common country.

JOS. R. HAWLEY, *President.*

LEWIS WALN SMITH, *Secretary.*

D 48508

IOWA STATE
LAW LIBRARY