

REPORT OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

The report of the World's Columbian Commission, with accompanying papers.

JANUARY 16, 1891.—Referred to the Select Committee on Quadro-Centennial of the Discovery of America.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith the report of the World's Columbian Commission, with the accompanying papers.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 16, 1891.*

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
Chicago, December 10, 1890.

To the PRESIDENT :

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress creating the World's Columbian Commission, approved April 25, 1890, and by the direction of said Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of certain resolutions of said Commission and to report a summary of its acts from the time of its organization to the present, together with a statement of moneys expended by its authority during that time and also estimates of the expenses of said Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

The Commission came together in Chicago, June 26, 1890, and organized by the election of T. W. Palmer, of Michigan, President; Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, First Vice-President; Michael H. de Young, of California, Second Vice-President; Davidson B. Penn, of Louisiana, Third Vice-President; Gorton W. Allen, of New York, Fourth Vice-President; Alexander B. Andrews, of North Carolina, Fifth Vice-President; and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, Secretary.

At that time there was created an executive committee of twenty-six, and provision was made for a Board of Lady Managers, as required by the act of Congress. This board consists of two women and two alternates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, nine from the city of Chicago, and eight lady managers-at-large with alternates.

At the same session Jackson Park and the Lake Front, so-called, were tendered by the board of directors of the corporation known as the World's Columbian Exposition of Illinois, and accepted as the site for the Exposition. After the transaction of other business, which is reported in the synopsis herewith inclosed and marked Exhibit A, the Commission took a recess, subject to the call of its President.

The Commission was reconvened by the President on September 15, when a plan of permanent organization was adopted. (See Exhibit A.) On the nomination of the local directory, the Hon. George R. Davis, of Illinois, was elected Director-General, and by-laws were adopted and committees appointed thereunder. The annual salaries of the officers of the Commission were fixed as follows: President, \$12,000; Secretary, \$10,000; Director-General, \$15,000, and the salary of the Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee was subsequently fixed at \$8,000 a year. In accordance with article 16 of the by-laws, James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, was elected Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee.

At this session the local board of directors made the additional tender of Washington Park and the Midway Plaisance of the South Park system to the former tender of Jackson Park and the Lake Front, which was accepted by the Commission, thus making nearly 1,000 acres available for the purposes of the Exposition. The site accepted consists mainly of the South Park system, located upon the shore of Lake Michigan. The Commission then adjourned *sine die*.

The third session of the Commission began on November 18, 1890. At this session a system of classification and general rules and regulations for foreign exhibitors, required under the act of Congress, was considered and adopted, copies of which are herewith inclosed and marked Exhibits B and C. The Director-General submitted a report of the progress of the work under his direction, and a departmental organization in accordance with his recommendation was adopted by the Commission.

With a view to the expedition of business and to avoid all conflict of jurisdiction, there was a conference between the National Commission and the local Board of Directors, which resulted in the unanimous agreement to establish a joint board of reference and control, for the purposes set forth in the following report of the Committee of Conference, which report was unanimously adopted by the Commission, and also by the local Board of Directors.

REPORT OF JOINT CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

*To the World's Columbian Commission,
and to the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition:*

Your Special Committee of Conference to whom were referred the resolutions adopted by your bodies respectively, on their separate jurisdiction as such, beg leave to report the result of their joint conference in the matters at issue, and so to them submitted.

Your committee have deemed it best to avoid all discussion upon legal issues and technicalities, and adopt such measures as to them seem advisable for the harmonious administration of the affairs of the Exposition. In pursuance of that intent, they recommend the adoption by your respective bodies of the plan of procedure, outlined as follows:

The work of the Exposition shall be divided into the following great departments, and to properly administer and systematize the Exposition, there shall be established a head or chief officer of each of these departments, such bureaus to be at all times open to the inspection of the appropriate committees of the two bodies. Each chief shall have under his control a bureau of clerks, and shall generally have charge of correspondence with intending exhibitors in his department.

The salaries of the chiefs of the several departments hereinafter enumerated, and their subordinates, together with the current expenses of each, shall be paid by the World's Columbian Exposition, the salaries to be fixed by the director-general, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of said Exposition; and the right is reserved to the said Board of Directors to discontinue or reduce the appropriations for any one or more of said departments when, in their opinion, the interests of the Exposition shall so require.

The chiefs of departments shall be appointed by the Director-General, subject to confirmation by the National Commission and Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and not by any committee of either. The Director-General shall also have power to appoint all subordinates necessary to the proper administration of the departments.

Removals for cause may be made by the Director-General of all officers and employes appointed by him.

DEPARTMENTS.

The departments shall consist of the following:

- A. Agriculture, food and food products, farming machinery and appliances.
- B. Viticulture, horticulture, and floriculture.
- C. Live stock: Domestic and wild animals.
- D. Fish, fisheries, fish products, and apparatus for fishing.
- E. Mines, mining, and metallurgy.
- F. Machinery.
- G. Transportation exhibits: Railways, vessels, vehicles.
- H. Manufactures.
- J. Electricity and electrical appliances.
- K. Fine arts: Pictorial, plastic, and decorative.
- L. Liberal arts: Education, engineering, public works, architecture, music, and the drama.
- M. Ethnology, archæology, progress of labor and invention, isolated and collective exhibits.
- N. Forestry and forest products.
- O. Publicity and promotion.
- P. Foreign affairs.

The creation of this Department of Foreign Affairs is not to contravene the rights and powers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to control the disbursements of the \$20,000, heretofore placed under their control; but the manner of such expenditure shall be reported to and be made a part of the record of this department, and in all other respects the Committee on Foreign Affairs shall bear the same relation to this department as other standing committees bear to their corresponding departments.

The Director-General may, in his discretion and with the consent of the Executive Committees of the two bodies, National Commission and local directory, place two or more of these departments under the control of one chief, and so continue them until necessity shall require independent chiefs.

The expenses of the Director-General's office and his clerk hire shall be paid out of the Government fund, under the provision made for the payment of contingent expenses, as set forth in section 18 of the act of Congress.

Any material changes, modifications, or extensions in the plans of the grounds or buildings as adopted by the Commission and the Directory will be subject to the joint approval of the Board of Reference and Control of the Commission and the Grounds and Buildings Committee of the Directory.

The Commission, through its Director General or other officer selected for the purpose, shall at all times have access to the grounds and buildings for the purpose of inspection and information.

It being deemed essential that representatives of the Exposition shall be duly accredited, it is recommended that all persons hereafter officially authorized to promote the interests of the Exposition shall be commissioned by the Director-General under the seal of the Commission.

BOARD OF REFERENCE.

Resolved, That a Board of Reference and Control be created, consisting of the president, vice chairman, and six members of the Commission, to be hereafter appointed by the president of the Commission, upon whom shall be conferred all the powers and duties of the executive committee when not in session, and which, with a like committee of the Directory, to be appointed by their president, shall constitute a committee of conference, to which shall be referred all matters of difference, and the action of which thereon shall be conclusive.

Your committee respectfully suggest that, in their opinion, the adoption of the foregoing plan will render immaterial all questions of controversy as to the relative rights, powers, and duties of the two bodies they represent, and insure harmonious action in the future.

LYMAN J. GAGE.	J. W. ST. CLAIR, <i>Chairman</i> .
THOMAS B. BRYAN.	WILLIAM LINDSAY.
FERD W. PECK.	THOMAS M. WALLER.
E. WALKER.	E. B. MARTINDALE.
E. T. JEFFERY.	W. J. SEWELL.
POTTER PALMER.	M. H. DE YOUNG.
F. S. WINSTON.	GEO. V. MASSEY.
DEWITT C. CREGIER.	V. D. GRONER.

The Board provided for in the above report was constituted on the part of the Commission as follows: T. W. Palmer, of Michigan; James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky; George W. Massey, of Delaware; William Lindsey, of Kentucky; M. H. de Young, of California; Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut; E. B. Martindale, of Indiana, and J. W. St. Clair, of West Virginia; and the following on the part of the local board of directors: Lyman J. Gage, Thomas B. Bryan, Ferd W. Peck, E. Walker, E. T. Jeffery, Potter Palmer, F. S. Winston, and DeWitt C. Cregier, all of Chicago.

Plans and specifications of the buildings to be erected for the purposes of the Exhibition, covering 100 acres, under one roof, were tendered by the local directory and accepted by the Commission, subject to modification as the necessities of the case may demand, as provided in the report of the committee of conference adopted by the Commission and the local board.

The board of lady managers met in Chicago during this session of the Commission pursuant to a call of the president of the Commission, and organized by the election of Mrs. Bertha M. Honoré Palmer, of Illinois, president; and Miss Phœbe Couzens, of St. Louis, secretary; said board also created an executive committee of twelve. The salary of the secretary of this board was fixed at \$2,000.

From the report of the auditing committee, made November 19, 1890 (pages 16 to 20, Exhibit A), it appears that the total disbursements made on account of the Commission to that date amounted to \$44,315.41. This does not include the expense attendant upon the last meeting of the Commission or of the meeting of the board of lady managers or of the expenses incident to the work from November 19 to date.

An estimate of the expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, for the purpose of the Commission, as made by the several officers thereof, and of the expenses of the board of lady managers for the same fiscal year, have been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. PALMER,

President of the World's Columbian Commission.

EXHIBIT A.

[Official copy, transmitted by John T. Dickinson, Secretary.]

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION, FROM THE DATE OF ITS ORGANIZATION, JUNE 26, 1890, TO THE CLOSE OF THE THIRD SESSION, NOVEMBER 26, 1890, EMBRACING THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTS OF THE COMMISSION, INCLUDING ITS BY-LAWS, FINANCIAL REPORT, ETC.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 9, 1890.

Hon. THOMAS W. PALMER,
President World's Columbian Commission, Chicago :

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a synopsis of the work of the World's Columbian Commission from its organization to the close of its third and last session, November 26, 1890.

FIRST SESSION.

JUNE 26 TO JULY 3.

(Seven days.)

In accordance with the act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, the Commission was duly organized at its first meeting, Thursday, June 26, 1890, in the city of Chicago, by the election of Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, president; Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut, first vice president; Michel H. de Young, of California, second vice president; Davidson B. Penn, of Louisiana, third vice president; Gorton W. Allen, of New York, fourth vice president; Alexander B. Andrews, of North Carolina, fifth vice president, and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, secretary.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed, consisting of James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky; Adlai T. Ewing, of Illinois; Mark L. McDonald, of California; B. B. Smalley, of Vermont; A. M. Cochran, of Texas; R. C. Kerens, of Missouri; P. A. B. Widener, of Pennsylvania; R. E. Goodell, of Colorado; James H. Breslin, of New York; E. B. Martindale, of Indiana; M. B. Harrison, of Minnesota, and Thomas B. Keogh, of North Carolina.

In accordance with the recommendation of the above committee an executive committee of twenty-six, of which the president was made a member and *ex officio* chairman, was authorized to be appointed by the president of the Commission.

The Commission provided for a Board or Lady Managers, as required by the act of Congress, by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That there shall be constituted a Board of Lady Managers, consisting of two women and two alternates therefor from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, which shall be known as the Woman's Department of the World's Columbian Commission, and the commissioners from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia shall nominate from their respective States and Territories and the District of Columbia such lady managers, and the president of the Commission shall appoint said nominees to said Board of Managers, and in addition to the members from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia the president of the Commission may appoint nine women of the city of Chicago. The respective commissioners at large shall in like manner nominate eight women and alternates at large to act upon said Board of Lady Managers, and that the whole number of women so nominated and appointed shall constitute the Board of Lady Managers contemplated by the act of Congress.

In addition to the executive committee above mentioned the president was authorized to appoint standing committees, the number and nature of which are shown by the by-laws printed in the appendix to this report.

At this meeting the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee, after conference with the World's Columbian Exposition of Chicago, shall recommend to the Commission a suitable person, who shall be known and recognized as the Director-General, whose office shall be at the headquarters of the Commission in Chicago, and whose duties, powers, and compensation shall be fixed by the Commission.

A committee was appointed to confer with the local directory in reference to the site and the subscriptions to the stock of the World's Columbian Exposition. This committee reported that the local directory of the World's Columbian Exposition had adopted the following resolution in reference to the site:

Resolved, That this Board hereby adopts—subject to the concurrence of the authorities having jurisdiction thereof—the Lake Front and Jackson Park as the site for the location of the World's Columbian Exposition, it being the intention of the Board to make as large a use as may be possible of room now existing or that may hereafter be gained on the Lake Front, and use Jackson Park so far as may be necessary to provide adequate room and buildings for the Exposition.

Accompanying this report was a financial statement, showing the amount of money raised by said corporation. Thereupon, the following resolutions were adopted by the Commission:

Resolved, That the site proposed by the president and the directors of the Chicago Columbian Exposition for the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition be, and the same is, formally accepted by this Commission, and that all questions about the title of said site and facilities of transportation, etc., be referred to a committee of ten, to be appointed by the President of the Commission, and said committee shall be directed to report at the next meeting of the Commission.

Resolved, That this Commission is satisfied that the World's Columbian Exposition of Chicago has an actual, bona fide, and valid subscription to its capital stock which will secure the payment of at least \$5,000,000, of which not less than \$500,000 has been paid in, and that the further sum of \$5,000,000, making in all \$10,000,000, will be provided by said corporation in ample time for its useful use during the prosecution of the work for the complete preparation of said Exposition.

A special committee of six was appointed to define the powers and duties of the Commission, and report thereon at the next session of the Commission, with power to sit during the recess.

By resolution of the Commission the offices of the President, Secretary, and Executive Committee were located in the Pullman Building.

A subcommittee of the Committee on Permanent Organization was authorized at this meeting to sit during the recess and to proceed to Philadelphia and other points to obtain the benefit of such experience and expert testimony in the management of expositions as in their judgment they might deem necessary.

After the transaction of various matters of minor importance the Commission took a recess until 12 o'clock noon, October 8, 1890, unless sooner called together by the President.

SECOND SESSION.

SEPTEMBER 15 TO 23 INCLUSIVE.

(Eight days.)

The Commission was reconvened by the President on September 15 for the purpose of perfecting its organization and further considering the question of a site for the Exposition.

The Committee on Permanent Organization submitted the following report, which was adopted, accompanied by valuable expert opinions as to the proper organization of the management of the World's Columbian Exposition:

Report of the Committee on Permanent Organization through its chairman, Hon. Jas. A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, containing an account of the proceedings of said Committee. Submitted to the Commission September 15, 1890.

CHICAGO, September 15, 1890.

HON. THOMAS W. PALMER,
President World's Columbian Commission:

SIR: The subcommittee of the Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of J. A. McKenzie, Chairman, P. A. B. Widener, R. C. Kerens, M. B. Harrison, A. T.

Ewing, and J. H. Breslin, under authority of a resolution adopted by the National Commission at its session July 3, 1890, authorizing the subcommittee to meet at such place or places and obtain the benefit of such expert testimony as in their judgment might be necessary to formulate a plan of organization for the proper conduct of the affairs of the World's Columbian Exposition, coupled with the authority to employ a stenographer, and to provide for the expense of conducting such investigation, including the expense of such traveling as might be necessary by the committee, etc., beg leave respectfully to report to the full committee the result of their labors:

During the recess of the National Commission your subcommittee have held a series of meetings, first at Philadelphia, on the third Tuesday of July last, and following that by meetings at New York, Washington, Cincinnati, and Chicago, looking to the formulation of a plan of organization of the World's Columbian Commission, and the definition of the powers and duties of the officers and various committees of that body. Deeply impressed with the responsibilities of the delicate and difficult task confided to us, and feeling that our experience had not specially trained us for such a task, we deemed it wisest to seek the advice of gentlemen who have had experience in the management of enterprises similar in scope and design to the one in which we are engaged. Following this idea, we naturally went to Philadelphia for the purpose of consultation with the surviving members of the Centennial Commission of 1876, who inaugurated and conducted the most successful exhibition of American products, and the progress of American civilization, ever held on this continent. We asked a conference with the surviving members of the Centennial Board of Finance and such surviving commissioners of States as took active part in the organization and conduct of that great Exhibition, as could be brought together in that city. Through the courtesy of Mayor Fittler, of Philadelphia, a meeting was held in his office at which there were present: Hon. Thomas Cochran, late president of the Centennial Board of Finance; Hon. John Baird, Hon. W. V. McKean, Hon. Amos R. Little, Hon. Frederick Fraley, Hon. William S. Stokeley, Hon. Thomas Donaldson, Hon. Mr. Peyton, and Hon. Thomas Dolan.

These gentlemen were interrogated as to the organization of the Centennial Exposition, the difficulties encountered therein, the powers, duties, and limitations of the several officers and committees connected with the organization of that Exposition, information concerning which they gave with such fullness and circumstantiality of detail that we have deemed it best to give their statements in full in the form of an appendix to this report, for your consideration and with the view to lay them before the National Commission. These statements, stenographically reported, will be found in a series of appendices herewith submitted.

Proceeding to New York, we had an interview with General Alfred T. Goshorn, late director-general of the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and Governor Richard C. McCormick, late commissioner-general of the American department of the Paris Exposition of 1878, all of which will be found in an appendix herewith submitted, and which your subcommittee deem so valuable and so full of wise and pertinent suggestions that they have deemed it best to publish in full, rather than attempt a summarization in this report.

President Thomas W. Palmer, of the National Commission, and Hon. John T. Dickinson, secretary of that body, did your subcommittee the honor to join them at Philadelphia and New York, and participate in these interviews and discussions.

Proceeding to Washington, we called on the President of the United States and heads of Departments, and asked their coöperation in the effort to make the World's Columbian Exposition a success, of which coöperation we were cordially assured. While there we called upon Dr. G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, a gentleman whose training preëminently fits him for preparing a general system of classification for so extensive an undertaking as the World's Fair, and requested him to prepare a system of groupings and classifications, embracing, specifically, Science, Art, History, and Popular Education, to be grouped with the general exhibits of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Live Stock classification, which latter, through the courtesy and supervision of the Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, had already been prepared by Mr. G. E. Gordon, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, most of which classifications are promised us by the time of the assembling of the National Commission, and which we hope to lay before that body at that time. We also had an interview with Hon. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Eleventh Census, and he very kindly consented to act conjointly with Dr. Goode in the preparation of a general classification, which we trust will be received in time to be presented as an appendix to our report.

In this connection it is proper to say that General Thomas Donaldson, a gentleman who was for four years connected with the Philadelphia Centennial, and whose ability eminently fits him for such work, prepared at our request a general outline plan for the organization of all the details of the Columbian Exposition, which is printed in the appendix, and to which we respectfully refer.

We also take pleasure in saying that, at our request, Mr. William E. Curtis, of the

State Department at Washington, prepared and submitted to us a general outline plan of matters pertaining to exhibits from Latin America, which is respectfully referred for your consideration and that of the National Commission. This very able and interesting paper is presented as one of the appendices to this report.

Proceeding to Cincinnati, we had the pleasure of an interview with the Hon. James Allison, late president of the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States, which, largely through his executive ability, was made a great success, obtaining his views as to what should be the powers and duties of the Director-General and the various committees of the World's Columbian Exposition. This interview, which was stenographically reported, we greatly regret to say has, up to this time, failed to reach us, but we trust to be able to lay the valuable information obtained from him before the National Commission during its present session, as one of the appendices to our report.

We deem it proper to say, while it has no direct bearing upon the general subject matter which our subcommittee was appointed especially to consider, that two distinguished and public-spirited citizens in the East, Hon. George W. Childs, of the Public Ledger, and Hon. John Hoey, president of the Adams Express Company, tendered to us for exhibition at the World's Fair many articles of rare historic and artistic interest. These exhibits, which we are authorized by the above gentlemen to tender to the National Commission, are a series of articles which will excite universal interest, and a catalogue of them will be furnished to the National Commission.

Your subcommittee desire further to state, that during their stay in Philadelphia they were the recipients of an entertainment tendered them by his honor, Mayor Fitler, of that city, at which they had the pleasure of meeting the following gentlemen: Hons. Anthony J. Drexel, George W. Childs, T. Pratt McKean, Daniel Dougherty, Jesse Seligman, Dr. Andrews, Alfred Baker, Wm. L. Elkins, and Ex-Mayor Stokely, with others, nearly all of whom were largely identified with the management of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. A full, free, and informal talk on the general subject-matter in which your subcommittee are engaged was indulged in at the social board of his honor. No special report, however, was made of that conference, but your subcommittee are grateful to these gentlemen for their very valuable suggestions and information imparted on that occasion.

In order to facilitate the work of the National Commission, we authorized the purchase of one hundred and six full sets, of nine volumes each, of the Centennial Reports of 1876, one set of which has been, or will be, delivered by the secretary of the National Commission to each individual commissioner.

Your subcommittee have been profoundly impressed in the investigation they have made of the public records of fairs, national and international, from the World's Fair in London of 1851 down to the Paris Exposition of 1889, and from the consensus of opinion of gentlemen to whom we have alluded in this report, and whose statements are embodied in full in our appendix, your committee are led to conclude that the central and dominant idea in the success of any great fair is concentration of authority and giving to the Director-General, or that official having chief control, a power only limited by the superior authority of the executive committee.

After the arrival of your subcommittee in the city of Chicago on the 9th September, the following additional proceedings were had by the Committee on Permanent Organization:

Professor Putnam, of Harvard University, presented to the committee a plan for an archaeological collection showing the remains of primitive man on this continent, also the prehistoric civilizations of South American races generally. His plan, which is one of large research and labor, and which your committee cordially commend to the consideration of the Commission, is herewith submitted as one of the appendices to this report.

Mr. McDonald, of California, laid before the committee a plan for a comprehensive and thorough exhibit of the mines and mining resources of the world, especially of the Great West, and on motion of Commissioner Widener, Commissioners McDonald and Goodell were appointed a subcommittee to prepare data in documentary form for submission to the National Commission, which paper will appear as an appendix to this report.

The question involving the powers and duties of the Board of Lady Managers has been made the subject of a separate report, which will be hereafter submitted to this Commission.

The outline plan of the general organization of the World's Columbian Commission, and the definition of the powers and duties of the officers and committees of the same, submitted by the subcommittee to the full Committee on Permanent Organization, and by them considered at their several meetings lately held in the city of Chicago, and having been carefully discussed line by line and section by section, and having been thoroughly revised and amended, and unanimously agreed to, as is evidenced by the signatures of all the members of the Committee on Permanent Organi-

zation thereto, they beg leave respectfully to submit to the National Commission the following reports, the result of their labors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. MCKENZIE,
Chairman.

This committee also submitted a report on the powers and duties of the permanent officers and standing committees of the Commission.

The Judiciary Committee made the following report, which was adopted, defining the rights, duties, and powers of the World's Fair Commission:

Report of the Judiciary Committee, defining the rights, duties, and powers of the World's Columbian Commission.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1890.

Your committee, acting in obedience to the preamble and resolution adopted by this Commission on the 1st day of July, 1890, as follows, to wit:

"Whereas, It is obviously important that the powers and jurisdiction of this Commission should be definitely ascertained and clearly understood, to the end that its efficiency may be promoted and maintained, and so as that all controversy as to the lawful exercise of its power may be avoided; therefore,

"Resolved, That a special committee of six be, and is hereby constituted, to be appointed by the President in accordance with the spirit of the act of Congress, to consider the question of the rights, duties, and powers of this body under the said act; and to submit a report of its deliberations, defining the quality, character, and extent thereof to the next adjourned meeting of the Commission,"

beg leave to report that they have given to the question of the rights, duties, and powers of this body, under the act of Congress, due consideration, and submit the following as their conclusions:

The act of Congress declares that the proposed exhibition of the resources of the United States of America, of their development, and of the progress of the New World, shall be of a national and international character, and in express terms inaugurates an exhibition of arts, industries, and products of the soil, mine, and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the year 1892, as thereafter provided.

This Commission is one of the instrumentalities by and through which the will of Congress in relation to the proposed Exhibition is to be carried into effect, and in the determination of the powers, rights, and duties of this body, the facts are to be kept in view, that the Exhibition is to be of a national and international character, and that for its success the Government of the United States will be regarded as the responsible agent.

The World's Columbian Exposition, a corporation created under and in virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois, is another of the agencies or instrumentalities through which the will of Congress is, in important respects, to be carried out. That corporation has voluntarily undertaken to exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred and imposed upon it by the act of Congress.

The relative rights, powers, and duties of the Illinois corporation, and of the World's Columbian Commission constitute the principal subjects of inquiry to which your committee have directed their attention.

The powers of this Commission are in some respects original and exclusive, in others supervisory and collateral.

Among the original and exclusive powers of the Commission may be named the power to allot space for exhibitors; to prepare a classification of exhibits; to determine the plan and scope of the Exposition; to appoint all judges and examiners for the Exposition; to award all premiums, and generally to have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors, and with the representatives of foreign nations.

This Commission has power and authority to appoint necessary officers and committees, and to fix the pay of such officers, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Within the domain of its own authority, the Commission may confer upon its chief ministerial officer or officers, and his or their subordinates, such executive and ministerial powers, and impose such duties, as will tend to promote the efficiency of every agency employed. Those officers, when appointed, will be the officers of the Commission, and will be paid out of the funds appropriated by Congress in aid of the Exposition.

In this connection it is suggested that the Commission may so regulate and define the powers and duties of the members of the Board of Lady Managers as to constitute them officers, and in such event (subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury) their compensation may be fixed and provision made for their payment.

This Commission is not charged with any duty in regard to the selection of the site

or grounds for the Exposition, or to devising or preparing the plans and specifications for the buildings to be erected thereon, other than the power and duty to reject or to accept and approve the same.

It is the duty of this Commission to notify the President of the United States, when provision shall have been made for the buildings contemplated by the act of Congress, and, when such buildings shall have been erected, to provide for their dedication with appropriate ceremonies.

The Commission is also to report to the President from time to time the progress of the work, including such regulations as it may adopt, and in the final report present a full exhibit of the results of the Exposition.

Your committee submit further, that the action of the Commission in the approval of the site, or in the approval of plans and specifications for the buildings, does not necessarily exhaust or extinguish its power over these subjects. Such action may be reconsidered, but of course the reconsideration must be had within reasonable time and upon good and sufficient grounds.

The Illinois corporation is charged with the duty of furnishing the necessary grounds and buildings for the Exposition, this duty to be exercised, as has already been seen, subject to the power of this Commission to approve or disapprove either the site or the plans and specifications for the buildings.

When the site shall have been finally selected and accepted, and the plans and specifications for the buildings finally approved, the preparation of the grounds and the erection of the buildings will fall within the scope of the powers conferred upon the Illinois corporation, and this Commission and the public must rely upon the zeal, energy, and good faith of that corporation and its managing officers for the due performance of these most important duties.

Whilst the Illinois corporation, "The World's Columbian Exposition," has power to prescribe rules and regulations governing rates for entrance and admittance fees, and otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, and interests of exhibitors and the public, and for the general conduct of the financial affairs and the orderly management and control of the Exhibition during the time it may continue, that power is to be exercised subject to the right of the majority of this Commission to modify such rules and regulations, and subject to the exclusive power of this Commission to allot space to exhibitors, to classify exhibits, to determine the plan and scope of the Exhibition, to appoint judges and examiners, to award premiums, and generally to have charge of the intercourse with exhibitors and with the representatives of foreign nations.

The Illinois corporation is to supply the necessary funds, and furnish the grounds and buildings, and generally to have direct control of the administrative details in the management of the Exposition during the time it shall be open to the public, and for these purposes will act through its own officers, agents, and employés.

The power of general supervision and control, and as to the matters hereinbefore specifically named, of exclusive control, rests in and must be exercised by this Commission, to the end that there shall be given to the Exposition that national and international character contemplated by the Congress of the United States.

All of which we respectfully submit.

WILLIAM LINDSAY.
GEO. V. MASSEY.
J. W. ST. CLAIR.
L. GREGG.
B. B. SMALLEY.
WM. J. SEWELL.

The Judiciary Committee also reported rules of order and procedure, which were adopted.

The Judiciary Committee submitted, and the Commission adopted, by-laws for its government, which, as subsequently amended, will appear in the appendix to this report.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

The election of a director-general took place at this session of the Commission. In accordance with instructions of the Commission the Executive Committee invited and held a conference with the Executive Committee of the Local Directory on this subject. The local directory was invited to express its preference in regard to a director general, and that body declared in favor of Hon. Geo. R. Davis, of Chicago. This gentleman was subsequently elected director-general by the Commission.

The president announced at this meeting the names of the lady managers and their alternates, so far as they had, up to this time, been determined upon.

The president also announced at this session the various standing committees, as provided for by the by-laws.

The Committee on Titles and Local Facilities made a report on the titles for the site for the Exposition and the transportation facilities connected therewith, which was adopted.

At this session the question of a site for the Exposition was again discussed, and Washington Park and the Midway Plaisance were included as additions to the site heretofore accepted.

In accordance with article 16 of the by-laws, James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, was elected vice chairman of the Executive Committee.

During this session the various standing committees met and organized, and considered matters referred to them by the Commission.

After the transaction of business of minor importance the Commission adjourned *sine die*.

THIRD SESSION.

NOVEMBER 18 TO 26 INCLUSIVE.

(Eight days.)

The third session of the Commission was called by the president to accept the plans and specifications for the buildings of the Exposition and to take action necessary to enable the President of the United States to make and publish his proclamation, as contemplated in section 10 of the act of Congress creating the Commission.

A system of classification was considered and adopted at this meeting, and ordered printed.

Reports were received from several standing committees in regard to the work performed by them during the recess of the Commission.

The report of the Auditing Committee, adopted by the Commission, is as follows:

CHICAGO, November 19, 1890.

Hon. THOS. W. PALMER,

President World's Columbian Commission:

DEAR SIR: Your Committee on Auditing respectfully submit to you and to the Commission the following report:

The committee met in this city on the 13th instant in pursuance of your request and also of a resolution of the committee adopted at its first meeting, held September 24, 1890. The duties of this committee, as defined in the by-laws of this body, are as follows: "They shall have charge of examining and auditing all bills and accounts of this Commission."

The committee have examined into the methods employed in the secretary's office in keeping the accounts of the Commission, and found that all vouchers were prepared in duplicate and forwarded to the Treasury Department for allowance and payment; that a second duplicate is filed in his office with the claim, contract, or account upon which the voucher is based, attached thereto for preservation and reference. These vouchers are numbered consecutively, commencing at No. 1 at the organization of the Commission. Upon each voucher is stamped the distribution of its amounts by showing what part of it is chargeable to transportation, subsistence, salaries, supplies, fixtures, printing, and incidentals, which are the respective heads under which all the accounts of the Commission are classified, and appear to us to be sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all the expenditures.

This memorandum of distribution is in like manner transferred to the register and journal, showing at a glance what is expended on each part of the Commission work.

We have examined into the correctness of figures in each voucher, and the distribution of its amount, from the organization of the Commission up to the present date, and which embraces all vouchers from A No. 1 to A No. 204, B No. 1 to B No. 71, inclusive.

The account books of the Commission are the voucher register and journal and ledger, which we have also examined, comparing each voucher with the entry upon the books, and finding a complete verification throughout, and also finding the total of each and every column to be correct, and that the ledger shows the individual account of each Commissioner.

The system, as prepared by Mr. O. R. Sinclair, the very efficient accountant, and adopted by Secretary Dickinson, is simple and comprehensive, and is of great assistance to the perfect examination of accounts. The various purchases of supplies made by the Secretary for the use of the Commission have been, so far as we were able to judge, made in the spirit of wisdom and economy. An inventory is kept in his office of all property purchased and owned by the Commission, and its care and preservation is made the duty of one of the employes of his office, in connection with other duties.

We find the following to be the summary of the expenses of the Commission, as per vouchers, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment:

First session of the Commission (of which \$6,624.56 was for transportation and \$7,406 for subsistence).....	\$15, 806. 61
Second session of the Commission (of which \$4,524.32 was for transportation and \$6,633.50 for subsistence).....	13. 463. 48
Centennial reports for Commissioners (purchased by Committee on Permanent Organization).....	1, 324. 40
Expense of Committee on Permanent Organization.....	423. 05
Expense of Committee on Judiciary.....	207. 40
Expense of Executive Committee.....	1, 241. 36
Expense of Committee on Classification.....	1, 473. 70
Expense of Committee on Ceremonies.....	72. 85
Expense of Committee on Fish and Fish Culture.....	71. 50
Expense of Committee on Electricity and Electrical Appliances.....	18. 15
Expense of Committee on Grounds and Buildings.....	132. 90
Expense of Committee on Foreign Affairs.....	20. 85
Expense of Committee on Fine Arts.....	221. 92
Lady Managers (lithographs and printing of commissions).....	328. 55
Expense of President's office (clerkship, supplies, and furniture).....	633. 49
Expense of Secretary's office (salaries, clerkships, supplies and furniture).....	5, 739. 95
Expense of Director-General's office (salaries, supplies, and furniture).....	2, 223. 45
Expense of Vice Chairman's office (salaries, supplies, and furniture).....	912. 30
Total.....	44, 315. 91

In addition to this there are bills and accounts outstanding which have not yet been passed upon, which will increase the expense of the Commission up to the time of this session to about \$51,000.

The amount of printing bills allowed and included in the above summary is \$3,077.05. It is proper to remark that, while this charge of printing appears duly large, it must be remembered that this work was done upon the direct order of the Commission; that a great amount of it was night work, which is always expensive, and much of it ordered hastily; and some, in fact, unnecessarily, but by order of the Commission during its session. The prices charged for the printing are the customary rates for work of that kind.

While the amount expended by the Commission during the five months of its existence is large, it should be borne in mind that it embraces in its details the cost of organization—an expense not to be repeated; that it includes the cost of the complete equipment of the various offices of the Commission, which will continue in use as long as the Commission exists; that it embraces stationery and various supplies sufficient to meet the wants of the Commission and its officers for several months to come. If the expense thus far (\$51,000) be deducted from the \$200,000 appropriated by the act of Congress, there would remain a balance of \$149,000. But it must not be assumed that this apparent balance is at the command of this Commission, for the United States Exhibit Board at Washington, representing the several departments of the Government, are also authorized to make drafts upon this fund for the purposes of the National exhibit, and to what extent this balance has been depleted at that end of the line your committee has no information, but prudence indicates the necessity of indulging in no expense that can be reasonably avoided.

Much labor and delay can be saved if the Commissioners would be more particular in preparing their vouchers for subsistence and transportation. We have been convinced of the necessity of this, and earnestly recommend the Commission to observe the suggestions made by the secretary yesterday upon this subject. The Treasury Department has forwarded to the secretary a complete and proper form for the guidance of Commissioners, and we recommend that the secretary furnish each Commissioner, with a copy of that form. We also suggest that Commissioners, immediately upon their return home, prepare their vouchers and forward them at once to the secretary, that they may be early transmitted by him to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment. Your attention to this will render great assistance in expediting business and the final settlement of your claims.

In the performance of our duties we have passed only upon bills that have been certified to by the secretary and paid by the Treasury Department, certifying only as their correctness in footings and transfer to the several departments to which they properly belong. We have not inquired into the advisability of any purchase, or the reasonableness of any charge, but simply the correctness of the amounts. We are in doubt as to the scope of our authority, and desire that this part of our report be referred to the Judiciary Committee, that our duties may be more fully defined, and that we may know if they are simply supervisory, or if we are expected to pass upon the correctness of any or all claims before they are allowed and paid by the Treasury.

'It is but proper for us to say in conclusion, that the multitude of duties imposed upon the secretary of the Commission in its organization and plans of work has rendered it impossible for him to properly arrange a system of accounts before the 1st of October, but since that time, with the aid of his efficient accountant, Mr. O. R. Sinclair, the perfect system now in use has been adopted, which to us is another evidence of the wisdom of this Commission in its selection of Mr. Dickinson for the office of secretary and his business ability in the choice of able and obliging assistants that surround him.

Respectfully submitted.

PHIL. ALLEN, JR.
C. K. HOLLIDAY, JR.
JAS. D. BUTT.
THOS. E. GARVIN,
Chairman.

The report of the Executive Committee, submitted at this session and adopted by the Commission, contained a full account of the proceedings of that committee during the recess of the Commission, and contained two reports from the Director-General, as follows:

FIRST REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

To the president and members of the Executive Committee, World's Columbian Commission :

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to respectfully report that immediately on the adjournment of the Executive Committee, temporary offices were secured in the Pullman building for the transaction of business under my charge. The offices in this building are inadequate. I have not been informed of their expense, but understand that they are only rented by the month.

Believing that we should seek quarters more ample for our accommodation, and in the immediate vicinity of the local corporation, after consultation with President Palmer and Secretary Dickinson, I informed the local corporation that we should join them in the selection of a joint headquarters, the Commission to pay pro rata for the space occupied.

Many buildings were inspected, and the one most acceptable was the Rand-McNally building. The fourth and fifth floors of this building have not yet been divided into offices. It is thought that the fourth floor will be sufficient for the accommodation of the Commission and the Local Board. This floor will contain about 15,000 square feet for offices, and will be arranged so as to contain an assembly room, for the use of the Executive Committees, and the remaining portion arranged in offices to suit the convenience of both organizations. The rent will be \$16,000 per annum for one year, with the privilege of three years.

The fourth floor of this building is to be fitted up as offices, and it is intended that, if at any time additional room is required, the overflow could be accommodated on the fifth floor.

This building is thoroughly fire-proof, is new, is located on Adams street, just west of La Salle, and convenient to business.

It is believed to be of interest to the Exposition that the executive offices of both organizations be located in the same building.

The offices can be prepared for occupancy by January 1, 1891.

ORGANIZATION.

Following in the line of those expositions which have been successful heretofore, also in conformity with the writings and reports of those experienced in the conduct of great expositions, to which I have given careful thought and study, and in conformity with my own experience in business matters, I am of the opinion that time and money will be saved and efficiency promoted by conducting the business we have before us through administrative departments or bureaus. I do not comprehend how it is possible to attempt carry out the work, the magnitude of which I feel is not fully appreciated, in any other manner. I can call to mind at this moment many instances where another method has been adopted which subsequently had to be changed to the administrative system to prevent failure.

I believe we should profit by the experience of other expositions and adopt the system which has universally proved a success. This system will vitalize the energy of every officer and committee that you have elected or appointed. It will give to each something to do and prevent the work assigned to an officer or committee being interfered with by another. It will lessen the expense, avoid confusion, give character, dignity, and confidence to this enterprise.

The active and willing members of the committees will be in close communication and consultation with the chief of the bureaus, or the superintendent of a department or subdepartment with which it has to do, and each committee will be stimulated to extra exertion to make theirs the most attractive and successful department, and a keen sense of responsibility will be thus secured.

To this end I believe the work should be divided into bureaus, somewhat as follows:

1. Bureau Foreign Department.
2. Bureau Installation, which will also include manufactures in Department J.
3. Bureau Agriculture, covering Departments A, C, and D.
4. Bureau Horticulture, Department B.
5. Bureau Mines and Mining, Department E.
6. Bureau Machinery, Department F.
7. Bureau Electricity, Department H.
8. Bureau Education, covering Departments L and M.
9. Bureau Railways, Department G.
10. Bureau Awards.
11. Bureau Admissions.
12. Bureau Protection.
13. Bureau Press and Information.
14. Bureau Engineering and Construction.
15. Bureau Transportation.
16. Bureau Printing, Stationery, and Supplies; and the necessary superintendents for departments and subdepartments of each bureau.

The work of several of the foregoing bureaus will mainly be within the entire control of the local board, subject to the general supervision of the Commission.

The Foreign Department should be under the immediate supervision and attached to the office of the Director-General. The assistants or secretaries for this bureau should be provided for, that, when the necessity requires the appointment, no delay should ensue.

The Bureau of Installation should be created at once. This bureau will take charge of the correspondence with exhibitors, supply them with blank applications, and distribute the classification, furnish all data, rules, and regulations pertaining to the Exposition, and allot space, and install department of manufactures. This bureau will also perform much of the preliminary work of other bureaus until a necessity exists for their creation.

The Bureau of Horticulture should be organized immediately.

The Bureau of Fine Arts should be organized immediately.

The Bureau of Printing, Stationery, and Supplies should be immediately created, and the printing, stationery, and supplies for the Commission and for the local corporation should be filled under one and the same contract.

The Bureau of Press and Information should be immediately created, and the necessity for its creation has existed for some time.

The Superintendent of Music, under the Bureau of Education, should be appointed.

The Bureau of Transportation is regarded by the local corporation as a necessity, and so thoroughly was I impressed with this belief, a traffic manager was appointed, and assigned to this duty, of which further reference will be made in supplemental report.

WORK OF THE OFFICE.

The following appointments have been made and are respectfully submitted for the approval of the Executive Committee:

Mr. E. E. Jaycox, as traffic manager; compensation \$5,000 per annum, to be paid by the local corporation.

General F. C. Armstrong, as aid to the Director-General. This officer will be sent to the different States to communicate with commissioners, assist in organization, and perform such other duties as may be required. I recommend that his salary be fixed by the committee, and provision made for its payment, and also for the payment of his expenses.

I have appointed a chief clerk for my office, and require further assistance, such as clerks, stenographers, and typewriters, and respectfully request the committee to fix the salary of the chief clerk, and authorize the necessary help for the office and its incidental expenses.

A more comprehensive and systematic organization than now exists is required for the prompt and economical transaction of our work.

The Commission and the local corporation should come to a thorough understanding on a business basis; the questions affecting the rights and jurisdiction of each will, I believe, be easily determined if the success of the Exposition is constantly kept in view by all.

GEO. R. DAVIS, *Director-General.*

SECOND REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

The report of the Director-General is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
November 17, 1890.

To the President and Members of the Executive Committee, World's Columbian Commission :

OFFICIAL HEADQUARTERS.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that in conformity with the instructions of the Executive Committee the president, vice-chairman, secretary, and the Director-General visited and examined the accommodations for offices of the Commission offered by the proprietors of the Rand-McNally building. Being satisfied that they were central as to location, ample as to space, and reasonable as to rental, the Committee advised the local board that the Commission would join the Board of Directors in securing the quarters. The offices are now being prepared, and will be in readiness for occupancy by the 1st of January.

UNDERGROUND MINING DISPLAY.

In the matter of the proposition for underground mining display to be provided by Mr. E. F. Browne, referred for consideration and report, it is respectfully submitted that it appears from the record that a subcommittee appointed by the Commission has already recommended that said exhibit be an adjunct to the World's Fair, the details of its regulations and control to be referred to the Executive Committee of the Commission and the Board of Directors.

The proposition is to locate the shaft upon the Lake Front, and present a mining exhibit some 500 feet below the surface.

I understand that the stockholders of the company which proposes to sink the shaft are responsible and well-known people.

If desired by the Board of Directors, and sufficient guaranties are given to secure a safe and satisfactory exhibit, I see no special objection to the enterprise.

I am unofficially aware that this subject has not yet received the favorable indorsement of the Board of Directors, which I believe it should receive before further action is taken by the Executive Committee.

DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

In the matter of departmental organization, no action has been taken during the recess of the committee. The Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the subcommittee which met in a conference with a subcommittee of this Executive Committee, adopted the plan set forth, with slight and unimportant alterations, with the exception that it did not provide for the Bureau of Admissions, and of Protection, which was contemplated by the joint report of the Committee of Conference. It was the opinion of the Board of Directors that probably these bureaus would not be called into existence for a year or more, and that it was thought best to defer action upon them. Believing that the adoption of the report of the Conference Committee by the Executive Committee of the Commission and Board of Directors established the plan of methods and agencies to be employed in the prosecution of the work, and that the National Commission was recognized as having supervisory powers in the several departments of administration, and that reports should be made to it from every department connected with the Exposition, in order that the Commission should at all times have sufficient information to insure an intelligent supervision in any department when, in the interest of the Exposition, it should be called upon to act, and also to enable the Commission to conform to the act of Congress wherein it is made the duty of the Commission to make report from time to time to the President of the United States of the progress of the work, and in a final report present a full exhibit of the results of the Exposition, I deemed it my duty to make respectful protest to the appointment by the Board of Directors of a Chief of Construction, the duties of which officer were specified as follows in the resolution creating the office:

"The Chief of Construction shall have general charge of the construction of buildings, the supervision of the designs therefor, the preparation of the grounds and engineering incident to a proper prosecution of the entire work. He shall have supervision of buildings erected by outside parties and of the maintenance of all buildings belonging to the Exposition Company. He shall examine all bids and propositions for work under his control, and recommend to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds for approval such as commend themselves to his judgment. He shall, sub-

ject to the approval of the committee on buildings and grounds, organize bureaus of architecture, engineering, landscape gardening, sanitation, etc., and shall, subject to the approval of the committee, hire and dismiss all employes in his department and fix the compensation for their services. He shall report to the committee from time to time the progress of the work, and shall perform such other duties as the committee may assign to him.

The Board of Directors continued their subcommittee for any further conference that might be required, in the same manner as did this committee continue theirs.

It is therefore respectfully suggested that a further conference be held, that the methods and agencies through which the work is to be performed may be, as far as is practicable, determined upon, and some general plan adopted. In this connection I wish to say, that there is no reason to believe that by the adoption of this resolution creating this office of Chief of Construction that the Board of Directors intended any discourtesy to the Commission or to myself.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

I have recently forwarded to the members of the National Commission a suggestion of plan for organization to secure an exhibit and to promote the interests of the Exposition in the various States and Territories and District of Columbia.

Herewith is submitted a copy of this plan, which is entirely suggestive in its character, and would request that this committee transmit the same to the Commission for consideration, as it is believed this subject is of such serious and immediate importance that it should be fully and freely discussed by the Commission in order that the views of Commissioners from different sections of the Union may be obtained on the question, and their hearty coöperation enlisted in some plan of State organization.

In this connection, and in view of the fact that a majority of the Legislatures meet this winter, it is suggested that your committee recommend to the Commission that the Director-General be given the authority to request Commissioners at the proper time to proceed to their respective capitals to induce their Governors to recommend in their messages an adequate appropriation for State exhibits, and also introduce suitable bills in the Legislatures looking to this end, and that the Commissioners be allowed their expenses for transportation and subsistence for such time as the Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may designate.

It is desired that the Commissioners should also assist in carrying out some suitable plan for State organization, at their earliest convenience, and to commence not later than the 15th of next month.

ADVISORY STAFF.

As an additional and powerful means of securing the very highest order of intelligence and experience to coöperate in the management of the Columbian Exposition, I would respectfully request this committee to recommend to the Commission that an Advisory Board be created, to be known as an Advisory Staff to the Director-General, to be absolutely and purely honorary, the membership to be limited to five from this country and five from foreign countries, and that the members of said Board be nominated by the Director-General and confirmed by the Executive Committee of the National Commission and by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. The requisites for nomination to be distinguished reputation for experience and success in the management of great Expositions.

I believe that such a courtesy bestowed upon the Director-Generals of the Philadelphia Centennial and of the Paris Exposition, and upon similar officers in this and other countries, would cause a deeper interest to be taken by these officers in the success and welfare of this Exposition than all the pecuniary emoluments that could be offered to them. They have passed through the tremendous mental and physical effort of the management of World's Expositions, and it is believed their wide field of information and their varied experience could be obtained by means of the courtesy proposed.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

In view of the fact that the classification is expected to be reported at this session and given to the public, I submit herewith blank forms, which I have had prepared in reference to applications for space, with general rules and regulations to be printed on the back; also, circulars giving the general rules and regulations for the information of persons intending to exhibit. One of the circulars is specially framed for the foreign exhibitors. Realizing the desire for information in regard to the custom service, and what is necessary for them to do in order to avoid petty annoyances and delay, usually caused by not having the proper information, I have had a

circular drafted to be submitted to the Treasury, and, after making such charges as may be necessary to conform to the rulings of the Treasury Department, he will cause the same to be issued. We can then have certified copies printed in circular form to be forwarded to all foreign Commissioners.

The general rules are framed on the supposition that awards will be given. If awards are not given, that part referring to awards can be stricken out.

These forms and circulars have been prepared for the consideration of the Executive Committee of the Commission; they should also receive the consideration of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, and it is suggested that a special committee of two (2) from this committee be appointed to meet a like committee of the Board of Directors to pass upon the same.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE R. DAVIS,
Director-General.

The report of the Executive Committee also contained letters from the Secretary of the Treasury, approving the salaries of the officers of the Commission, and the allowance of subsistence at \$6 per day, and traveling expenses for members of the Board of Lady Managers, when attending the meetings of said Board.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings, after reciting in detail all previous action in regard to a site, reported the following resolutions which the Commission adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the question of site so happily and unanimously settled at the September meeting of this Commission, and then declared to be "satisfactorily and finally settled and disposed of," shall remain undisturbed.

2. *Resolved*, That we will approve plans and specifications for suitable and adequate buildings, when presented by the Directory, to be located west of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks on that part of the site known as the Lake Front, to wit: The art building, decorative art building (for goods known in the classification as Department K), music hall, electrical display, water palace (if any), and steel tower (if any), and also such other exhibits as are germane thereto.

3. *Resolved*, That we will approve plans and specifications for suitable and adequate buildings, when presented by the Directory, to be located on that part of the site known as Jackson Park, in which to make the display under the following departments of the classifications, to wit: Department A, Agriculture, Forest Products, Forestry, Machinery, and Appliances. Department B, Viticulture, Horticulture, Floriculture. Department C, Live Stock, Domestic and Wild Animals. Department D, Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing. Department E, Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy. Department F, Machinery. Department G, Transportation, Railways, Vessels, and Vehicles. Department H, Manufactures. Department J, Electricity. Department M, Ethnology, Archaeology, Progress of Labor and Invention, and Department L, with the exception of Music and the Drama, also to be located on said park; the Government Building, the State Buildings, and Foreign Buildings, and such other exhibits as are germane thereto, and the overflow to be accommodated on the Midway Plaisance and Washington Park.

The Commission adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be, and it is hereby expressly authorized, empowered, and directed to expend the sum of \$20,000 in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of that committee, just accepted and adopted by the Commission, in defraying the costs and expenses of any such agents which may be employed by the said committee to visit foreign countries, or of any agencies employed for purposes connected with the admission of foreign goods for exhibition; and that for all such expenditures vouchers shall be duly made, and be approved by the chairman or vice chairman of the committee, and also by the president of this Commission, as specified in the official communication from the Treasury Department touching this particular fund.

Provided, That no money shall be expended from the specific fund until the President of the United States has issued his proclamation notifying foreign countries of the inauguration of the World's Columbian Exposition, as provided for in Section 10 of the act of Congress.

The Commission adopted the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, covering the work of that committee and the questions considered by it during the recess of the Commission.

The Commission accepted and ordered referred to the Department of Foreign Affairs, when that department shall have been created, a supplemental report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs looking to a comprehensive general exhibit from the territory embraced within the several Latin-American Republics.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

The following report from the Select Committee, appointed to report upon the duties and powers of the Commission, was unanimously adopted:

To the President of the World's Columbian Commission :

Your Special Committee, to whom were referred certain resolutions and amendments thereto, with direction to report the result of their deliberation to this Commission, submit the following:

It is their opinion that this Commission, under the act of Congress, possesses the powers hereinafter enumerated, and that those powers are in no sense diminished or abridged by reason of the fact that the larger portion of the fund to be used in setting on foot and carrying into successful operation the World's Columbian Exposition is to be raised through the instrumentality of the local Illinois Corporation. It is the opinion of your committee that this fund, when raised, is a quasi-public fund, dedicated by the act of Congress and with the consent of the Illinois Corporation to a specific purpose, and to be controlled and expended in the execution of that purpose by the agencies named by the said act of Congress.

1. It is the opinion of this committee that this Commission possesses the sole and exclusive power to allot space to exhibitors, to prepare a classification of exhibits, to determine the plan and scope of the Exposition, to appoint all judges and examiners for the Exposition, to award all premiums, and generally to have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and with the representatives of foreign nations; and that the exhibitors with whom this Commission is to have all intercourse are the same exhibitors to whom this Commission is to allot space, and that a surrender by this Commission of the right and power to have such intercourse with the home or domestic exhibitors would be in effect to denationalize the World's Columbian Exposition, in the face of the express declaration in the preamble of the act of Congress that such Exhibition shall be of a national and international character, and a failure by this Commission to exercise a duty clearly and manifestly imposed upon it by the act of Congress.

2. It is the opinion of this committee that this Commission has the right to exercise all of the foregoing powers through its proper committees, and such executive and ministerial officers as it may name, and that under its existing organization the Director-General of this Commission is the officer through whom space is to be allotted to exhibitors, the classification determined upon executed, and through whom this Commission, and its appropriate committees, is generally to have charge of all intercourse with all exhibitors and with the representatives of foreign nations.

3. Whilst this Commission is not charged with any duty in the selection of the site or grounds, or in preparing plans and specifications for the buildings to be erected for the Exposition, it has the power and is charged with the duty to reject or to accept and approve the same.

4. It is the duty of this Commission to notify the President of the United States when provision shall have been made for the buildings contemplated by the act of Congress, upon a satisfactory site, and according to the plans and specifications accepted and approved by this Commission.

In reference to the powers and duties of the Illinois Corporation, your committee submit the following:

1. It is the duty of the Illinois Corporation to furnish the necessary grounds and buildings for the Exposition, subject to the approval or disapproval of this Commission, either as to the site or as to the plans and specifications for the buildings; but when such site shall have been finally accepted and the plans and specifications for the buildings finally approved, the Illinois Corporation has the sole and exclusive right to prepare the grounds and erect the buildings in question, and this Commission is in nowise responsible for the manner in which such corporation may exercise this power and perform this duty; but unless the buildings erected shall be in accordance with the plans and specifications, it will not become the duty of this Commission to receive and dedicate the same as contemplated by the ninth section of the act of Congress.

2. The Illinois Corporation may prescribe rules and regulations governing rates for entrance and admittance fees, and otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, and interest of exhibitors and the public, and for the general conduct of the financial affairs and orderly management and control of the Exhibition during the time it may continue; but that power is to be exercised subject to the right of a majority of this Commission to modify such rules and regulations, and subject to its exclusive powers hereinbefore set out.

3. The Illinois Corporation is to raise and provide the necessary funds, not less than \$10,000,000, to be used and expended for the purposes of the Exposition, but such funds are to be used in accordance with the act of Congress, and are to be expended only under the general supervision and subject to the approval of this Commission.

4. The general conduct and orderly management of the Exhibition during the time it may continue will be in the Illinois Corporation, but to be exercised in accordance with rules and regulations to be approved by a majority of this Commission, and under the general supervision of its Director-General.

5. Whilst it is desirable that the committees of this Commission and those of the Illinois Corporation shall act in harmony, it is our opinion that the last-named committees have no power to originate any action in regard to intercourse with exhibitors, foreign or domestic, without the consent of this Commission, or of its proper committees or officers.

Now, in view of the fact that it is absolutely essential to the success of this Exposition that harmonious action shall be had between this Commission and its officers and agents and the local Illinois Corporation known as the "World's Columbian Exposition," and of the further fact that there exist differences of opinion between the bodies as to their relative rights, powers, and duties, we recommend to the Commission the appointment of a special committee of not less than eight members, to be vested with the power of meeting and conferring with such representatives of the said local corporation as it may deem proper to appoint, in order that this Commission may ascertain during its present session whether or not harmonious action can be had between the two bodies upon the basis indicated by this report, and to the end that this Commission may be enabled to determine as to such final action as it may see proper to take.

The Committee of Conference, suggested in the above report and provided for in a resolution of the Commission, met a like committee of the Local Directory, and after full and free conference, reported the following, which was adopted by both the Commission and the Local Directory:

REPORT OF JOINT CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

To the World's Columbian Commission, and to the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition:

Your Special Committee of Conference, to whom were referred the resolutions adopted by your two bodies, respectively, on their separate jurisdiction as such, beg leave to report the result of their joint conference in the matters at issue, and so to them submitted:

Your committee have deemed it best to avoid all discussion upon legal issues and technicalities, and adopt such measures as to them seem advisable for the harmonious administration of the affairs of the Exposition. In pursuance of that intent, they recommend the adoption by your respective bodies of the plan of procedure, outlined as follows:

The work of the Exposition shall be divided into the following great departments, and to properly administer and systematize the Exposition, there shall be established a head or chief officer of each of these departments, such bureaus to be at all times open to the inspection of the appropriate committees of the two bodies. Each chief shall have under his control a Bureau of Clerks, and shall generally have charge of correspondence with intending exhibitors in his department.

The salaries of the chiefs of the several departments hereinafter enumerated, and their subordinates, together with the current expenses of each, shall be paid by the World's Columbian Exposition. The salaries to be fixed by the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of said Exposition; and the right is reserved to the said Board of Directors to discontinue or reduce the appropriations for any one or more of said departments, when, in their opinion, the interests of the Exposition shall so require.

The chiefs of departments shall be appointed by the Director-General, subject to confirmation by the National Commission and Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and not by any committee of either. The Director-General shall also have power to appoint all subordinates necessary to the proper administration of the departments.

Removals for cause may be made by the Director-General of all officers and employes appointed by him.

DEPARTMENTS.

The departments shall consist of the following:

- A. Agriculture, Food and Food Products, Farming Machinery and Appliances.
- B. Viticulture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.
- C. Live Stock—Domestic and Wild Animals.
- D. Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.
- E. Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.
- F. Machinery.

- G. Transportation Exhibits—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.
- H. Manufactures.
- J. Electricity and Electrical Appliances.
- K. Fine Arts—Pictorial, Plastic, and Decorative.
- L. Liberal Arts, Education, Engineering, Public Works, Architecture, Music, and the Drama.
- M. Ethnology, Archæology, Progress of Labor and Invention—isolated and collective exhibits.
- N. Forestry and Forest Products.
- O. Publicity and Promotion.
- P. Foreign Affairs.

The creation of this Department of Foreign Affairs is not to contravene the rights and powers of the committee on foreign affairs to control the disbursement of the \$20,000 heretofore placed under their control; but the manner of such expenditure shall be reported to, and be made part of, the record of this department, and in all other respects the committee on foreign affairs shall bear the same relation to this department as other standing committees bear to their corresponding departments.

The Director-General may, in his discretion, and with the consent of the Executive Committees of the two bodies—National Commission and Local Directory—place two or more of these departments under the control of one chief, and so continue them until necessity shall require independent chiefs.

The expenses of the Director-General's office and his clerk hire shall be paid out of the Government funds, under the provision made for the payment of contingent expenses, as set forth in section 18 of the act of Congress.

Any material changes, modifications, or extensions in the plans of the grounds or buildings, as adopted by the Commission and the Directory, will be subject to the joint approval of the Board of Reference and Control of the Commission and the grounds and building committee of the directory. The Commission, through its Director-General, or other officer selected for the purpose, shall at all times have access to the grounds and buildings for the purpose of inspection and information.

It being deemed essential that representatives of the Exposition should be duly accredited, it is recommended that all persons hereafter officially authorized to promote the interests of the Exposition shall be commissioned by the Director-General, under the seal of the Commission.

BOARD OF REFERENCE.

Resolved, That a Board of Reference and Control be created, consisting of the president, vice chairman, and six members of the Commission, to be hereafter appointed by the president of the Commission, upon whom shall be conferred all the powers and duties of the Executive Committee when not in session, and which, with a like committee of the directory, to be appointed by their president, shall constitute a committee of conference, to which shall be referred all matters of difference, and the action of which thereon shall be conclusive.

Your committees respectfully suggest, that in their opinion the adoption of the foregoing plan will render immaterial all questions of controversy as to the relative rights, powers, and duties of the two bodies they represent, and insure harmonious action in the future.

LYMAN J. GAGE,	J. W. ST. CLAIR, <i>Chairman</i> .
THOMAS B. BRYAN,	WILLIAM LINDSAY,
FERD. W. PECK,	THOMAS M. WALLER,
E. WALKER,	E. B. MARTINDALE,
E. T. JEFFERY,	W. J. SEWELL,
POTTER PALMER,	M. H. DE YOUNG,
F. S. WINSTON,	GEO. V. MASSEY,
DEWITT C. CREGIER.	V. D. GRONER.

The by-laws of the Commission adopted at the second session were amended to conform to the plan of organization adopted in the foregoing conference report.

A copy of these by-laws, as amended, will appear in an appendix to this report.

SALARIES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION.

The following report of the judiciary committee in reference to the salaries of the officers as fixed by the Commission was unanimously adopted:

To the President of the World's Columbian Commission:

SIR: The judiciary committee, to whom was referred, on motion of Commissioner Waller, of Connecticut, that paragraph of the executive committee's report to be found at the head of page 5 of the official minutes of Tuesday, the 18th inst., to-

gether with the letter from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury therein incidentally referred to, beg leave to submit the following report:

It is the opinion of the committee that the paragraph referred contains merely the statement of a fact, to wit: the reception by that committee of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, which was thereupon read before the committee, so that this paragraph, in fact, presents nothing which this committee can consider.

As to the communication from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, the committee beg to observe that it contains his official approval of articles 15 and 16 of the by-laws of the Commission, fixing the salaries of the officers of the Commission therein named, so that there is likewise nothing in this branch of the reference which either suggests or requires any action by this committee. Your committee is not, however, disposed in any sense to be technical or captious, and inasmuch as it was manifest by the discussion in the Commission of the motion of Commissioner Waller that it was the desire of the Commission that the question of the salaries prescribed by articles 15 and 16 of the by-laws should be considered by your committee, and some further deliverance made respecting the same, your committee considered that it ought to regard the sense of the Commission thus expressed: and, having done so, submits the following views and conclusions:

In the original consideration of the subject of the salaries of these officers your committee, appreciating its responsibility in dealing with a question so delicate and important, held several conferences respecting the same, and endeavored to discharge its duty in this behalf impartially, fairly, and honestly, having due regard to the extent, character, and responsibility of the duties imposed upon the several officers in their respective spheres to the magnitude and importance of the great undertaking they were to serve and promote, and also the condition and extent of the Commission's resources as to funds for the payment of these and other expenses necessarily incident to the prosecution of its work, and arrived at the conclusion that the salaries prescribed by articles 15 and 16 of the by-laws, as reported, were not exorbitant, but reasonable and just, and this conclusion was reached with remarkable unanimity, there being, in fact, but one dissenting member of the committee.

In arriving at this conclusion, your committee was, among other considerations, seriously impressed by the following, to wit:

1. The tenure of these officers is uncertain, and the employment necessarily temporary.

2. In view of the national and international character of the great and important work these officers are required to undertake, it was essentially important that they should be representative men, specially well equipped and qualified for the discharge of the varied and multifarious duties necessarily incident to their respective stations.

3. That the character of their duties was such as necessarily to require the abandonment of all private business, their removal from their homes to Chicago, and their continued residence therein during the course of their work, and the necessary pecuniary loss they would sustain in their business relations, as well as the increased expenses to which they would be subjected in this change of residence and in the social relations incident to their official stations.

4. That the Congress of the United States had regarded the World's Fair enterprise as an undertaking of such magnitude and importance as to justify them in constituting this Commission, representing all the States and Territories as well as a certain number at large, and endowing that body with large and responsible powers and functions, touching the government and control of the World's Fair, and expressly authorized the election of officers who should be its official heads, representatives of its dignity and powers, and in their several spheres ministers to execute its behests.

When the former report was made, it will be remembered that a proposition was submitted to reduce each of the several salaries mentioned in the report, and the Commission, on that question, by a vote so practically unanimous as to furnish but a single dissenting Commissioner, most emphatically expressed its deliberate judgment that no reduction should be made; and as to one of these salaries, at the time of the consideration of the report, there was a motion to increase it, which question the Commission, by a divided vote, decided in the negative. It is apparent, therefore, that this matter of salaries was not disposed of in a corner, but was fully and fairly considered and deliberately determined; and your committee, therefore, in this aspect, deem it injudicious and unwise to reopen the question.

Moreover, the several officers have been installed in their offices and the salaries fixed, and any diminution of such salaries, except upon their suggestion and with their express consent, would be unjust to them and violative of at least the moral obligation toward them which the Commission imposed upon itself by the deliberate action in this behalf heretofore had.

Your committee are, therefore, for all the reasons stated, unwilling to recommend any amendments to by-laws 15 and 16, unless they shall be specially thereto directed by the order of the Commission.

AWARDS.

The following report of the Executive Committee on the subject of awards was adopted:

1. Should awards be given?

At the outset of its investigation, the committee were almost unanimously inclined to the opinion that no awards should be made, but that the fact of the admission of an exhibit should be the evidence of its merit, to be verified in all cases by the same character of certificate or medal; but after conference it became apparent that there were practical obstacles to this plan. It was found, for illustration, that until exhibits were unpacked and properly set up in their respective places in the exhibition building, it would in many cases be impossible to determine their character. Again, many of the exhibits would not be received until a late day, and at the very hour of the opening of the Exposition, countless boxes would be in process of being opened and being set up. Again, the juries to determine awards must necessarily be quite numerous in connection with a Fair of this magnitude; and it was found in the light of experience that it would be difficult and expensive to collect and to hold together such juries of sufficiently expert character in advance of the holding of the Fair. On the other hand, it would seem reasonably certain that the Fair, once in progress, would naturally attract to Chicago from all parts of the world large numbers of experts in every branch of the classes of the Exhibition.

These and similar considerations have led your committee to recommend that there shall be awards.

2. What should be the character of such awards?

The committee are unanimous in reporting that awards should not be competitive. This Exposition was designed to show the development of the resources of the United States and the progress of civilization in the new world, in comparison with all nations who might wish to participate. It was thought that it should be put in its results upon a higher plane than simply to indicate the relative merits of the competitive exhibits of Smith and Brown. It was believed that it should indicate some independent and essential excellence in the article exhibited, and that it should record some advancement in the state of the art represented by such exhibit.

To that end the committee recommend that awards shall be granted upon specific points of excellence or advancement, formulated in words by a Board of Judges or Examiners, who shall be competent experts; and the evidence of these awards shall be parchment certificates, accompanied by bronze medals.

The awards of these Boards of Judges or Examiners will thus constitute an enduring and historical record of development and progress as represented by the exhibits in question; the parchment certificate will, by sufficient terms of identification, evidence the award, and the bronze medal will serve to the exhibitor as enduring mementos of his success. Those exhibits which, in the opinion of the juries and examiners do not possess sufficient excellence or intrinsic development to warrant awards, will simply be scheduled in the general catalogue of the Exposition.

3. The character of such bronze medals.

It is recommended that there should be but one class or kind of medal; that they should be made of bronze; that they should be works of art and selected from competitive tests by the Committee on Fine Arts of the Commission, or the Joint Committees on Fine Arts of the Commission and the Local Directory, if that should seem more desirable.

4. Under whose jurisdiction do the awards fall, and by whom should the certificates or medals be furnished?

The awards and the appointment of all judges and examiners for the Exposition, by the express terms of the sixth section of the act of Congress, approved April 25, 1890, fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commission. It is not, however, so clear whether the certificates or medals should be furnished by the Commission or the Local Directory. It is, in the opinion of the committee, eminently fitting that the Government should furnish these, especially in the case of foreign exhibits; but there does not appear to be provision made therefor in the existing appropriation of Congress.

It is proper to state that the Committee of the Local Directory fully concur in all the views herein expressed, as will appear by a copy of the minutes of the joint committees hereto attached, and marked Exhibit A.

Your committee thereupon ask the submission of the foregoing recommendations for adoption by the Commissioners; and that the committee be continued for such further and additional work in connection with awards as may hereafter seem to be necessary.

A. T. BRITTON, *Chairman.*
WM. F. KING.
HIRAM ATKINS.
JOHN BOYD THACHER

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF BUILDINGS.

The Commission adopted the following report of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, with accompanying resolutions in reference to plans and specifications for the buildings of the Exposition:

CHICAGO, November 21, 1890.

To the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition:

SIRS: The duty of the undersigned with respect to the preparation of plans, has, up to the present time, been to aid committees in studying the capabilities of different suggested sites. These plans have been prepared without accurate data and upon bases in many respects hypothetical. They have been intended simply to aid in debate by giving a more definite form to verbal suggestions.

We were yesterday advised of action of the Commission by which, for the first time, a general scheme of classification of the exhibits of the Exposition was determined, yet without fixing the space or the proportion of space to be assigned to each of its divisions. We have also received instructions, dated yesterday, by which we are notified that Jackson Park has been selected as the site of the Main Exposition; the Lake Front for parts of it, and the Midway Plaisance and Washington Park as reserves for possible other parts. We are further instructed to provide, at the earliest possible moment, plans and specifications for buildings to be located in Jackson Park, and on the Lake Front. We have been given to know, unofficially, that it is desired that these required plans and specifications shall be considered and acted upon by the Commission at its present session, and that it is hoped that they may be submitted for the purpose within twenty-four hours.

Although we have given the matter no little consideration, it is not to be supposed that the term, "plans and specifications," can have been used under the circumstances to which we have referred in a sense often allowed them.

At a stage of the undertaking of the last Paris Exposition approximately corresponding to that which has now been reached in the development of the Columbian Exposition, the period of one year was given the designers, with a large, well organized, disciplined, and accomplished staff of assistants, to prepare what have been described as the "plans and specifications" for that work. It is obvious that this term can not be used in the present case with the same significance. We are obliged to assume that what is asked of us at this time is a scheme of general arrangement for the principal buildings of the Exposition, with a verbal description as specific as is practicable to be prepared within the time prescribed, of the more important characteristics of the materials proposed to be used in them, the manner of their construction, and their general style and aspect.

JACKSON PARK.

It is intended to use the entire park for purposes of the Fair, leaving the improved parts as much as possible in their present condition. The unimproved part is to be laid out in a manner appropriate to the whole plan of buildings, and at the same time follow, when possible, the lines already laid down by the park commissioners.

The grounds.—In general, the present northern inlet is to be further extended and to become an interior lagoon, that shall inclose the island shown upon the accompanying maps. This island is now covered with an extensive body of native wood. It is an essential point of the general design that it shall be preserved and made the basis of a passage of natural landscape to supply an episode of scenery in refreshing relief to the grandeur of the buildings, and through its sylvan qualities to the crowded and busy aspect that must be looked for almost everywhere else within the grounds. To this object it is essential that, neither within the limits of the island nor in close association with it, should structures be given a place which, by their size, their architectural design, or the purposes for which they are to be used, will interfere with the motive thus proposed to be controlling in the locality.

From the lagoon above mentioned a canal will continue the waterway southward along the main building and into the large basin, which is to form the center of a great court about which the principal buildings of the Exposition are to be grouped. The banks of these land-locked bodies of water are to be finished in ways appropriate to the various localities through which they pass. Thus broad terraces and landings will be needed where the lagoon opens into the lake for both the Fisheries and the Government Exhibits, while the shores of the island should have informal outlines masked with foliage. The borders of the canal and the basin in the court are to be treated formally, with embankments of stone or brick, surmounted by parapets or balustrades of stone, iron, brick, or terra cotta, and opening upon steps and landings here and there where boating parties may land.

All walks and outdoor places for assemblages of people are to be furnished with numerous seats and resting places, and are to be paved with mosaics of brick, stone, or concrete blocks, except where gravel or stone chips may seem more expedient.

At their own expense the South Park commissioners will pave the beach along the entire shore of the lake.

The ornamentation of the grounds with turf and flowers, shrubs and trees, is a matter of too much detail to be here described. It must be studied out as the plans progress.

Transportation.—All public passenger railways, whether steam, cable, electric, or horse, are to enter the park at the southwest corner, though any of them may have stations at the Midway Plaisance or other convenient places, if kept outside the grounds. The width of trackage is yet to be determined upon by the transportation authorities, and therefore the location alone can be indicated here. These roads entering the inclosure will deliver passengers inside the Administration Building. From this place an intramural, electric, elevated road will pass out through the grounds, entering buildings where deemed advisable and having convenient stations wherever necessary. It will connect with the station at the Midway Plaisance and pass back to the Administration Building by another route, thus forming a complete circuit and making it easy to go from one place to another without walking.

Visitors once in the Fair will come out of the Administration Station upon the great square, where all the spaces are very broad, affording ample room for the gathering or dispersing of large crowds. Wheeled chairs are to be always kept in attendance here. The buildings will be impressive in appearance when viewed from this court; and to make them even more so, and also to afford protection when the weather is inclement, a grand open arcade will inclose this space, except toward the lake, and will connect the buildings together, so that visitors may safely go from place to place in any weather. As mentioned before, there will be a great water basin in the center of this court, where important fountains will play, forming an object of brilliant beauty in the sunlight or when illumined by colored incandescent lamps at night. The basin has an outlet to the lake. This will be bridged by an iron, stone, or brick structure, the arch being made to blend with the artistic spirit of its surrounding.

Opposite the great open court a pier, to be of such form and direction as may be hereafter determined, will project into the lake about 1,500 feet. It is to be so constructed as to form a harbor for the landing of lake craft and for their safety. The floor of the pier will slope gently upward as it leads from the shore, so that visitors may look back over each others' heads and get the full effect of the court and its surroundings, the paved beach covered with people, and the architectural grandeur of the most imposing and important buildings of the Fair.

There is to be a large restaurant and resting place at the outer end of this pier, with a band-stand and dancing-floor in connection. This pier is intended to be a most noted feature of the Exposition.

Without destroying the improved part on the north, the Horticultural Exhibit is to be placed there upon the open meadow. The building will be largely of iron and glass, and furnished with a plant for purposes of heating and ventilating. The large open green in front of the building will be used for the out-of-door horticultural exhibits. Among the trees near this location, and placed in a way to preserve them, will be a few small, finely-designed houses, either for the States or of some archaeological interest. These smaller structures are to be made of materials substantial enough for one season, but as inexpensive as possible, compatibly with the desired effect.

An imposing entrance arch and administration station is to be placed on the Midway Plaisance that may be permanent, and is therefore to be of lasting materials.

According to instructions we have placed the Agricultural and Live Stock Exhibits in the southwestern portion of the park, where the land is comparatively high and well protected. For agriculture a main building is to be erected, in size and arrangement adapted to every need of this department and having an independent heating-plant.

For live stock the buildings are to be adapted to the needs as shall be expressed by those having this department in charge. In general there will be housing for stock and their attendants, and hospitals for the animals. There will be grand stands and display wings and other buildings to meet all proper requirements. These buildings are to be temporary, and therefore to be cheaply erected and made largely of wood; will be carefully designed with due regard to beauty and general effect.

Realizing the importance of the Agricultural and Live Stock Exhibits, it is the intention of the designers to make these departments interesting in plan and appearance by all the arts at their command.

The Government will furnish its own building and exhibits, among the latter a line of battle ship fully equipped. A large open campus will be left near this point for Government use and display.

Across the inlet from the Government Exhibit will be the building for the Fisheries. A building here, as beautiful as possible in appearance, will be erected of durable materials and fitted with every arrangement and detail to carry on the propagation, subsisting, and display of water animals. A plant for heating will be supplied.

About and near the Fisheries are to be small, finely designed buildings, disposed in

a manner not to break up the quiet of this expanse, which may be used for the purposes mentioned before when speaking of those near the Horticultural Exhibit.

The Administration Building is to cover many functions, among them that of a station for all transportation lines entering the park; a station more extensive than any now existing. It will also contain the full administration forces; for information, for police, fire, transportation, public comfort, expenditure and accounts, and any other similar purposes. It is therefore headquarters where nearly all visitors will arrive, attend to any business that they may have, and depart, and where all forces and employés report and take their orders. It should be the most important in architectural appearance, and, of necessity, well constructed and fire-proof.

The Machinery Hall, which will be larger than any before built, will not only cover machinery in the ordinary sense, but will furnish a great central open space, spanned with wide trusses, where there shall be the best chance possible for the display of the different transportation exhibits.

Railway tracks are to be laid in all passages and covered with the floors when not in use, so that heavy machinery may be moved about at will. These railway tracks are to lead out upon the main lines in the grounds, so that locomotives and cars may enter and depart without delay. Power houses and heating plants will be made in connection with this building.

The main building for manufactures is to be arranged in plan to cover many functions. In it, either on the ground floor level or above, are to be special isolated rooms for judges and for special societies or committees. Here are to be restaurant and toilet rooms, toward the canal and toward the lake. The lighting of this building is to be especially cared for, and heating provided where necessary for comfort or to carry on any exhibit.

The Electric and Mining exhibits are to occupy each a building across the canal from the manufactories building, each adapted to its purpose and furnished with power. The one for electricity is to be adapted not only for power house and light station, but to be especially for all displays and contests for manufacturing and of the companies or persons in that business, and to be in itself, when seen from a distance, an object of beauty by day or night.

This group of buildings, namely, the Administration, the Machinery, the Manufactories, the Mining and the Electric, are to form a whole in design; they are intended as a mass to be impressive, as a plan most convenient, and as structures to be very substantial. The materials entering into their composition will be largely iron and masonry of brick and stone, though a free use will be made of terra cotta, wood, staff, and other materials.

Electricity.—The lighting of the exposition will be by electricity, and much of the power to be supplied will be by the same means. Displays are to be made under fountains and water ways, and possibly under the outer lake itself.

Steam.—The special large plant will be at the Machinery Building, from which heat and power may be transmitted to the Administration Building.

In other places needing steam there will be separate plants.

Gas.—Gas is to be used as little as possible, and only when demanded for set purposes of manufacture, or very late lighting.

Water.—An arrangement will be made with the city of Chicago to furnish all the water required for exposition purposes.

All buildings for exhibits are to be designed with reference to the health and convenience of attendants and visitors, and provided with spaces for taking care of packing cases and extra goods, with due regard for safety of the contents; but it is impossible to go into further particulars about the planning or exteriors at this early date.

Severage.—This work will be handled by those most expert, to insure a perfect fulfilling of its functions.

LAKE FRONT.

Until it is determined how much land is to be used on the lake front, and whether new land is to be made there, it can not be definitely stated how the buildings will be arranged. It is understood, however, that buildings for what is known in the classification as "Department K," and for that portion of Department L which is generally grouped with it, will be placed on the lake front, and that in addition large station facilities will be provided for the crowds who will make this ground a starting place for their visits to Jackson Park.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction.

JOHN W. ROOT,
Consulting Architect.

F. L. OLMSTED & Co.,
Consulting Landscape Architects.

A. GOTTLIEB,
Consulting Engineer.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the plans and specifications of buildings adopted by the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition at a meeting held Friday, November 21, 1890.

Witness my hand and the seal of the corporation this 24th day of November, A. D. 1890.

[SEAL.]

BENJ. BUTTERWORTH,
Secretary.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Whereas the Directory of the World's Columbian Exposition have caused to be prepared, and have tendered to this Commission for acceptance, under the fifth section of the act of Congress, plans and specifications of buildings "to be erected by said corporation for the purposes of the Exposition," the said plans and specifications being so tendered under the following resolution of said Directory, to wit:

Resolved, That the plans and specifications of the grounds and buildings for the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition, prepared by the Consulting Architect, Landscape Architect, and Engineer and Chief of Construction, and marked "Exhibits A and B," be, and the same are hereby, adopted by the Board of Directors, and the same are hereby tendered to the Commissioners of the World's Columbian Commission in pursuance of the provisions of section 5 of the act of Congress; and it is agreed that any changes, modifications, or extensions that may be found necessary to be made to said plans and specifications shall be made with the approval of the Committee of Conference and Control of the Commission and the Committee of the Directory on Buildings and Grounds, provided such reference be adopted by the Commission in place of that agreed to, this 24th of November, 1890, by the joint conference committee of the two bodies on their respective duties.

I hereby certify that the above resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition at an adjourned session of a special meeting of said board, held at the headquarters of the directory this 24th day of November, 1890.

Witness my hand and the seal of the corporation.

[SEAL.]

BENJ. BUTTERWORTH,
Secretary.

Therefore be it resolved, That said plans and specifications are hereby accepted by the World's Columbian Commission, subject to the terms and conditions set out in the said resolution of the Directory adopting and tendering the same.

Provided, The said plans and specifications are accepted upon the further conditions that the detailed plans and specifications to be hereafter proposed, including those relating to space and to the material to be used in the construction of the several buildings, shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Reference and Control of this Commission, and subject to the right of said Board to be informed as to the estimated aggregate cost of said buildings and of each building, and of the right of this Commission to have reported to it the actual cost of said building and each of them when completed, and that the main buildings, so far as possible, shall be fire-proof.

That this Commission, being satisfied that said corporation has an actual bona fide and valid subscription to the capital stock which will secure the payment of at least \$5,000,000, and that not less than \$500,000 has been paid in, and that the further sum of \$5,000,000, making in all \$10,000,000, will be provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use during the prosecution of the work for the complete preparation for said Exposition:

Therefore resolved, That the president of this Commission be, and is hereby, directed to transmit to the President of the United States a certified copy of these resolutions, together with a certified copy of the resolutions of this Commission accepting the site for the Exposition, and notifying the President that provision has been made for ground and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition as required by section 10 of said act of Congress.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

The Board of Lady Managers met in the city of Chicago during this session of the Commission, and the salary of the secretary of said Board was fixed at \$2,000 per annum, and an allowance of \$500 per annum was made for postage, books, stationery, etc., for said office. The secretary of the Commission was directed to set apart a room at the office headquarters of the Commission in Chicago for the use of the president and secretary of said Board of Lady Managers.

After the transaction of routine matter, the Commission adjourned to meet the first Wednesday of April, 1891, unless sooner called together by the President.

The foregoing report contains a synopsis of all the principal measures adopted and action taken by the Commission since its organization, June 26, 1890, up to the conclusion of its third and last session, November 26, 1890.

Very respectfully,

JNO. T. DICKINSON,
Secretary World's Columbian Commission.

APPENDIX.

BY-LAWS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

ARTICLE I.—*Official title.*

This body shall be known by the title of the "World's Columbian Commission," as designated by the act of Congress approved April 25, 1890; and the celebration with reference to which the Commission is created shall be known as the "World's Columbian Exposition."

ARTICLE II.—*Quorum.*

A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than a majority of the Commissioners, but the alternates representing absent Commissioners shall be counted as Commissioners.

ARTICLE III.—*Powers of alternate Commissioners.*

An alternate Commissioner shall assume and perform the duties of the Commissioner whose alternate he is only when his principal may be unable to attend the meetings of the Commission. Service upon standing or special committees shall not devolve upon an alternate Commissioner whose principal is a member thereof, unless in the absence of such principal service upon such committee shall be specially assigned to the alternate by the Commission.

ARTICLE IV.—*Officers of the Commission.*

The officers of this Commission shall consist of a President, whose official title shall be President of the "World's Columbian Commission;" five Vice Presidents, who shall be denominated First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Vice Presidents; the First Vice President shall be of opposite politics to the President, and the other four shall be divided equally in politics; a Secretary; a Director-General; all of whom shall hold their offices at the pleasure of the Commission, and the Board of Lady Managers authorized by section 6 of the act of Congress, of the number hereinafter specified, and as heretofore fixed by the Commission.

ARTICLE V.—*Executive Committee.*

There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of twenty-six members, of whom the President shall be one, and *ex officio* chairman, and the remaining twenty-five shall be by him appointed in accordance with the spirit of the act of Congress. The said committee, when the Commission is not in session, shall have all the powers of the National Commission, except in cases in which the act of Congress requires the action of the Commission or a majority of the Commissioners. A majority of its members shall constitute a quorum, and the committee may make such regulations for its own government and the exercise of its functions through the medium of such subcommittees as it may consider expedient. This committee shall select such employes and agents as may be necessary, shall define their duties and fix their compensation: *Provided*, however, that this selection shall only apply to such employes and agents as the Director-General is not expressly authorized to select and appoint. They shall report fully all their transactions to the Commission at its stated and special meetings. In case of any vacancy in the committee, the same shall be filled by appointment by the President. In all cases where Commissioners who are members of the Executive committee are absent, their alternates are directed to represent them on that committee.

ARTICLE VI.—*Duties of the President.*

The President shall preside over all the meetings of the Commission, and shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed by the Commission, and he shall have all the powers and authority incident to the office of President. The President may, and, at the written request of a majority of the Executive Committee or of one-third of the members of the Commission, or of six members of the Board of Reference and Control, shall, call a meeting of the Commission, by giving each member reasonable notice of the time and place of such meeting.

ARTICLE VII.—*Duties of the Vice Presidents.*

The Vice Presidents shall, in the absence of the President, perform his duties, each taking precedence in numerical order, and if all the Vice Presidents be absent, the Commission shall elect a temporary presiding officer.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Duties of the Secretary.*

The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Commission and be the custodian of all documents and records relating to its business. He shall keep a full and accurate record of its proceedings and of those of the Executive Committee, and of those of the Board of Reference and Control, and shall make report of same, from time to time, as he may be required. He shall have power to appoint such assistant secretaries and select such clerical force as shall be necessary properly to conduct the business of the Commission, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. He shall keep all the accounts of the Commission and certify the same to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment. All papers, accounts, and records in his custody shall at all times be open to inspection on the demand of any Commissioner.

ARTICLE IX.—*Duties of the Director-General.*

He shall exercise such supervision, direction, and control of the operation of the "World's Columbian Exposition," within the domain of the powers possessed by the Commission, as will tend to promote the efficiency of every agency employed. He shall be authorized and instructed to assume and exercise all such executive powers and functions as shall be necessary to secure promptness, efficiency, and good faith in every department of the work within the purview of the authority of this Commission, and shall make report of his proceedings to the Executive Committee at such times and in such manner as shall be required by said committee, and shall in all matters be subject to the direction and control of the Executive Committee. It shall also be his duty and privilege to attend the meetings of any of the standing committees for the purpose of suggestion and conference, and to the end that all the agencies of the Commission may be rendered more efficient.

The Director-General shall have the power to appoint chiefs of the several great departments, subject to the confirmation of the National Commission and the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and not by any committee of either body.

He shall fix the salaries of such chiefs, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition.

He shall have power to appoint all subordinates necessary to the proper administration of the several departments, and fix their compensation.

He may make removals for cause, of any and all officers and employes appointed by him.

He may, in his discretion and with the consent of the Executive Committee, or Board of Reference and Control of the National Commission, and the Executive Committee of the Local Directory, place two or more of the great departments under the control of one chief, and so continue them until necessity shall require independent chiefs.

He shall have power by himself, or through such other officer or agent as he may select, to inspect the grounds and buildings during the process of their preparation and construction; and it shall be his duty, from time to time, to give such information in relation to the progress of the work and the manner of its performance to the Executive Committee, or the Board of Reference and Control of this Commission.

The Director-General shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to commission all such representatives of the Exposition as shall be officially authorized to promote the interests thereof.

The expenses of the Director-General's immediate office, and his clerk hire, shall

be paid out of the Government funds appropriated by the eighteenth section of the act of Congress for paying the expenses of this Commission and other continued expenses and he may select such assistants and clerks as may be necessary to enable him to properly discharge the duties of his office, and fix their salaries, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, or the Board of Reference and Control of this Commission.

ARTICLE X.—*Departments and Standing Committees.*

The operations of the Exposition shall be conducted and carried on through the medium of the following great departments, to wit:

- A. Agriculture, food and food products, farming machinery and appliances.
- B. Viticulture, horticulture, and floriculture.
- C. Live stock: Domestic and wild animals.
- D. Fish, fisheries, fish products, and apparatus of fishing.
- E. Mines, mining, and metallurgy.
- F. Machinery.
- G. Transportation exhibits: Railways, vessels, vehicles.
- H. Manufactures.
- J. Electricity and electrical appliances.
- K. Fine arts: Pictorial, plastic, and decorative.
- L. Liberal arts: Education, engineering, public works, architecture, music, and the drama.
- M. Ethnology, archæology, progress of labor and invention; isolated and collective exhibits.
- N. Forestry and forest products.
- O. Publicity and promotion.
- P. Foreign affairs.

And there shall also be the following standing committees, to wit:

Committee on Judiciary Rules and By-Laws, consisting of eight Commissioners, whose duty shall be to formulate Rules and By Laws for submission to the Commission, and to report on all such matters as may be referred to it by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Tariffs and Transportation, consisting of sixteen commissioners, which shall have consideration of all such matters relating to tariffs, bondage and releasing of goods, and the transportation of goods, as may be referred to it by the National Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control, in conjunction with such officers of the Treasury Department as may be appointed.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, consisting of eight commissioners, who shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the foreign exhibits of the Exposition that may be referred to them by the National Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Legislation, consisting of the Commissioners and alternates from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, and also the Commissioners-at-Large and their alternates, which shall have consideration of all matters pertaining to the National, State, Territorial, or municipal legislation affecting this Exposition.

Committee on Fine Arts, consisting of eight Commissioners, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to fine arts which may be referred to it by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Science, History, Literature, and Education, consisting of eight Commissioners, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to these subjects that may be referred to it by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Agriculture, consisting of sixteen Commissioners, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to agriculture which may be referred to it by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Live Stock, consisting of sixteen Commissioners, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to live stock, including domestic animals, poultry, and birds of all varieties, as shall be referred to it by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Horticulture and Floriculture, consisting of sixteen Commissioners, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to these subjects that may be referred to it by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Finance, consisting of eight Commissioners, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the expenditures of this Commission under the act of Congress, or such other matters of finance as may be referred to it by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Auditing, consisting of four Commissioners, which shall have charge of examining and auditing all paid bills and accounts of the Commission; and this

committee may hold sessions at the call of its chairman not oftener than once in two months.

Committee on Ceremonies, consisting of eight commissioners, which will have charge of all matters pertaining to the inauguration of the World's Columbian Exposition, and all ceremonies connected from time to time therewith.

Committee on Classification, consisting of sixteen Commissioners, which shall have charge of all subjects pertaining to the classification of exhibits, and the limitation of space therefor, as may be referred to it by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Manufactures, consisting of sixteen Commissioners, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to this subject that may be referred to it by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Commerce, consisting of sixteen Commissioners, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to commerce that may be referred to it by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Mines and Mining, consisting of sixteen Commissioners, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to metallurgy, mines, and mining processes, as may be referred to it by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Fish, Fisheries, and Fish Culture, consisting of eight Commissioners, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to these subjects as may be referred to it by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Electricity, Electrical and Pneumactical Appliances, consisting of eight Commissioners, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to these subjects that may be referred to it by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Machinery, consisting of eight Commissioners, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to machinery that may be referred to it by the Commission, the Executive Committee, or the Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Forestry and Lumber, consisting of eight Commissioners, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to these subjects as may be referred to it by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Printing, consisting of six Commissioners, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to this subject as may be referred to it by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on Press, consisting of six Commissioners, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to this subject as may be referred to it by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Committee on World's Congresses, consisting of eight Commissioners, who shall act in connection with the Local Directory in reference to any World's Congress that may desire to assemble here during the Exposition.

Committee on Grounds and Buildings, consisting of six Commissioners, which shall have charge and supervision of the grounds and buildings in so far as the Commission may exercise authority over the same, and shall also examine and report to the Commission as to the provision made by the World's Columbian Exposition for such buildings, as it shall be thereto required by the order of the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Board of Reference and Control.

Each of the said several standing committees, hereinbefore enumerated, shall have power and authority to investigate from time to time the workings of the several great departments, respectively, having charge of the particular subject or subjects, with reference to which each such committee was created, and from time to time to make reports and recommendations respecting the same, either to the Board of Reference and Control, the Executive Committee, or to the Commission.

ARTICLE XI.—*Board of Lady Managers.*

The Board of Lady Managers shall consist of two women from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, to be nominated by Commissioners from the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and of one woman to be nominated by each of the Commissioners at Large, and to be appointed by the President; and also nine women of the city of Chicago, to be appointed by the President, as has been expressly determined by the order of the Commission; and a like number of alternates, to be appointed in the same manner as the principals, and to assume the duties and functions of such principals only when the principals are unable to attend. Principals and alternates shall be duly commissioned in accordance with the direction of the Commission. The Board of Lady Managers shall be convened by the order of the Executive Committee of the Commission at such time and place as it may deem proper, and when so convened shall organize by the election of a chair-

man and secretary. The duration of such first meeting, as well as the number and duration of each subsequent meeting, shall be wholly under the control and be determined by said Executive Committee. The members of this Board shall be officers of the Commission, and shall perform such duties in connection with the Woman's Department of the Exposition as said Executive Committee shall prescribe. Each member of the Board shall be entitled to receive \$6 per day for each day necessarily absent from home engaged in the work of the Commission, and also the expenses for transportation actually incurred by her on that account. The alternates shall receive no compensation or expenses for transportation, except in cases where their principals are unable to attend to the duties assigned to them. No expenses for transportation shall be allowed except the travel be authorized by the said Executive Committee and certified accordingly.

ARTICLE XII.—*Stated meetings.*

There shall be two stated meetings of the Commission in each year during the existence of the Commission, to be held on the first Wednesday of April and on the first Wednesday in September in each year respectively, commencing with the first Wednesday of April, 1891.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Special meetings.*

Special meetings shall be held upon call of the President, and such call therefor may be made on his own motion, and shall be made at the written request of the Executive Committee, or of one-third of the members of the Commission, or six of the members of the Board of Reference and Control, and reasonable notice, and the time and place of such meeting, shall be given to each Commissioner.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Reports of disbursements.*

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of this Commission, and of any and all other officers thereof authorized or empowered to certify any account or voucher for expenses incurred in the work of this Commission, to report the same in detail at least once each month, and before the tenth day thereof, to the Executive Committee, or to the Board of Reference and Control, and to make detailed reports of the same to this Commission at each of its stated or special meetings, and not later than the third day of each meeting.

ARTICLE XV.—*Salaries of officers.*

Annual salaries shall be paid to the President, Secretary, and Director-General, as follows:

To the President, a salary of \$12,000.

To the Secretary, a salary of \$10,000.

To the Director-General, a salary of \$15,000.

And such salaries shall commence to accrue from the date each has assumed, or shall assume, the duties of his office

ARTICLE XVI.—*Vice Chairman of Executive Committee.*

There shall be also an officer of the Commission, designated *Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee*, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Commission or its Executive Committee, and who shall receive an annual salary of \$8,000, which shall commence to accrue from the date of assuming the duties of his office.

ARTICLE XVII.—*Board of Reference and Control.*

There shall be a Board, to be designated "Board of Reference and Control," to consist of the President of the Commission, the Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee, and six members of the Commission, to be appointed by the President, upon which Board are conferred all the powers and duties of the Commission when the said Commission and its Executive Committee shall not be in session, except in cases in which the act of Congress requires the action of the Commission, or of a majority of the Commissioners; said Board of Conference and Control, with a like committee of the Directory of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be appointed by the President thereof, shall constitute a Committee of Conference, to which shall be referred all matters of difference, and the joint action of the two Boards, constituting the

Joint Committee on such matters of difference, shall be conclusive. The said Board of Conference and Control shall keep accurate records of all its proceedings, and make full reports of the same to the Commission at each session thereof within the first two days of the session.

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Employment of Commissioners.*

No Commissioner shall demand or receive for any service rendered as chief of, subordinate employé in, any of the great departments any sum of money except such as he may be entitled to demand and receive under the provisions made by the act of Congress for the transportation and subsistence of the members of this Commission; and no member of this Commission shall accept any office created by the local Illinois corporation to which a salary is attached, nor shall he accept any office to be hereafter created by this Commission to which a salary is attached.

ARTICLE XIX.—*The official seal.*

There shall be an official seal of the Commission, circular in form, with the following devices thereon, viz: Around the margin thereof the words—

“World’s Columbian Commission, created by act of Congress of the United States of America organized 1890.”

In the center a vignette composed as follows:

In the top of the circle the eagle, copied from our national coat of arms, perched upon the figure of a globe, and below it a section of the well-known picture of the landing of Columbus, showing the prow of the boat.

ARTICLE XX.—*Amendments.*

Amendments shall only be made by a two-thirds vote of the Commissioners present; and all propositions to alter or amend shall be referred to the Committee on Rules, By-laws, and Regulations, and be by it considered before any final action thereon by the Commission.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

LIST OF OFFICERS, COMMISSIONERS, AND ALTERNATES.

President, THOMAS W. PALMER, of Michigan, R.

First Vice President, THOS. M. WALLER, of Connecticut, D.

Second Vice President, M. H. DE YOUNG, of California, R.

Third Vice President, DAVIDSON B. PENN, of Louisiana, D.

Fourth Vice President, GORTON W. ALLEN, of New York, R.

Fifth Vice President, ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS, of North Carolina, D.

Secretary, JOHN T. DICKINSON, of Texas, D.

Director-General World's Columbian Exposition, GEORGE R. DAVIS, of Illinois, R.

Vice Chairman Executive Committee, JAMES A. MCKENZIE, of Kentucky, D.

COMMISSIONERS AT LARGE.

Commissioners: Augustus G. Bullock, D., Worcester, Mass; Gorton W. Allen, R., Auburn, N. Y.; Peter A. B. Widener, R., Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas W. Palmer, R., Detroit, Mich; Richard C. Kerens, R., St. Louis, Mo; William Lindsay, D., Frankfort, Ky.; Henry Exall, D., Dallas, Tex.; Mark L. McDonald, D., Santa Rosa, Cal. *Alternates*: Henry Ingalls, Wiscasset, Me.; Louis Fitzgerald, New York, N. Y.; John W. Chalfant, Pittsburgh, Pa.; James Oliver, South Bend., Ind.; R. W. Furnas, Brownsville, Nebr.; Patrick Walsh, Augusta, Ga.; H. C. King, San Antonio, Tex.; Thomas Burke, Seattle, Wash.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Commissioners: Alexander T. Britton, R., Washington; Albert A. Wilson, D., Washington. *Alternates*: E. Kurtz Johnson, Washington; Dorsey Clagett, Washington.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATES.

- ALABAMA.—*Commissioners*: Frederick G. Bromberg, R., Mobile; Oscar R. Hundley, D., Huntsville. *Alternates*: Gotthold L. Werth, Montgomery; William S. Hull, Sheffield.
- ARKANSAS.—John D. Adams, D., Little Rock; Lafayette Gregg, R., Fayetteville. *Alternates*: J. T. W. Tillar, Little Rock; Thomas H. Leslie, Stuttgart.
- CALIFORNIA.—*Commissioners*: Michael H. De Young, R., San Francisco; William Forsyth, D., Fresno. *Alternates*: George Hazleton, San Francisco; Russ D. Stephens, Sacramento.
- COLORADO.—*Commissioners*: Roswell E. Goodell, D., Leadville; Frederick J. V. Skiff, R., Denver. *Alternates*: Henry B. Gillespie,* Aspen; O. C. French, New Windsor.
- CONNECTICUT.—*Commissioners*: Leverett Brainard, R., Hartford; Thomas M. Waller,† D., New London. *Alternates*: Charles F. Brooker, Torrington; Charles R. Baldwin, Waterbury.
- DELAWARE.—*Commissioners*: George W. Massey, R., Dover; Willard Hall Porter, D., Wilmington. *Alternates*: Charles F. Richards, Georgetown; William Saulsbury, Dover.
- FLORIDA.—*Commissioners*: Joseph Hirst,* R., Tampa; Richard Turnbull, D., Monticello. *Alternates*: Dudley W. Adams, Tangerine; Jesse T. Bernard, Tallahassee.
- GEORGIA.—*Commissioners*: Lafayette McLaws, R., Savannah; Charlton H. Way, D., Savannah. *Alternates*: James Longstreet, Gainesville; John W. Clark, Augusta.
- IDAHO.—*Commissioners*: George A. Manning, R., Post Falls; John E. Stearns, D., Nampa. *Alternates*: A. J. Crook, Hailey, John M. Burke, Wardner.
- ILLINOIS.—*Commissioners*: Charles H. Deere, R., Moline; Adlai T. Ewing, D., 38 Montauk Block, Chicago. *Alternates*: La Fayette Funk, Shirley; De Witt Smith, Springfield.
- INDIANA.—*Commissioners*: Thomas E. Garvin, D., Evansville; Elijah B. Martindale, R., Indianapolis. *Alternates*: William E. McLean†, Terre Haute; Charles M. Trevis, Crawfordsville.
- IOWA.—*Commissioners*: William I. Buchanan, D., Sioux City; William F. King, R., Mount Vernon. *Alternates*: Joseph Eiboeck, Des Moines; John Hayes, Red Oak.
- KANSAS.—*Commissioners*: Charles K. Holliday, jr., D., Topeka; Reese R. Price, R., Hutchinson. *Alternates*: J. F. Thompson, Sabetha. Frank W. Lanyon, Pittsburgh.
- KENTUCKY.—*Commissioners*: John Bennett, R., Richmond; James A. McKenzie,* D., Oak Grove. *Alternates*: David N. Comingore, Covington; John S. Morris, Louisville.
- LOUISIANA.—*Commissioners*: Davidson B. Penn, D., Newellton; Thomas J. Woodward, R., New Orleans. *Alternates*: Alphonse Le Duc, New Orleans; P. J. McMahon, Tangipahoa.
- MAINE.—*Commissioners*: Augustus R. Bixby, R., Skowhegan; William G. Davis, D., Portland. *Alternates*: James A. Boardman, Bangor; Clark S. Edwards, Bethel.
- MARYLAND.—*Commissioners*: James Hodges, D., Baltimore; Lloyd Lowndes, R., Cumberland. *Alternates*: George M. Upshur, Snow Hill; Daniel E. Conkling, Baltimore.
- MASSACHUSETTS.—*Commissioners*: Francis W. Breed, R., Lynn; Thomas E. Proctor, D., Boston. *Alternates*: George P. Ladd, Spencer; Albert C. Haughton, North Adams.
- MICHIGAN.—*Commissioners*: M. Henry Lane, R., Kalamazoo; Charles H. Richmond, D., Ann Arbor. *Alternates*: Ernest B. Fisher, Grand Rapids; George H. Barbour, Detroit.
- MINNESOTA.—*Commissioners*: Matthew B. Harrison, D., Duluth; Orson V. Tonsley, R., Minneapolis. *Alternates*: Thomas C. Kurtz, Moorhead; Lewis P. Hunt, Mankota.
- MISSISSIPPI.—*Commissioners*: Joseph M. Bynum, R., Rienzi; Robert L. Saunders, D., Jackson. *Alternates*: Fred W. Collins, Summit; Joseph H. Brinker, West Point.
- MISSOURI.—*Commissioners*: Thomas B. Bullene, R., Kansas City; Charles H. Jones, D., St. Louis. *Alternates*: O. H. Picher, Joplin; R. L. McDonald, St. Joseph.
- MONTANA.—*Commissioners*: Lewis H. Hershfield, R., Helena; Armistead H. Mitchell, D., Deer Lodge City. *Alternates*: Benjamin F. White, Dillon; Timothy E. Collins, Great Falls.

* Present address, Chicago.

† And 15 Wall street, New York City.

‡ 1110 F street, Washington, D. C.

- NEBRASKA.—*Commissioners*: Euclid Martin, D., Omaha; Albert G. Scott, R., Kearney. *Alternates*: William L. May, Fremont; John Lauterbach, Fairbury.
- NEVADA.—*Commissioners*: James W. Haines, R., Genoa; George Russell, D., Elko. *Alternates*: Enoch Strother, Virginia City; Richard Ryland, Reno.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Commissioners*: Walter Aiken, D., Franklin; Charles D. McDuffie, R., Manchester. *Alternates*: George VanDyke, Lancaster; Frank E. Kaley, Milford.
- NEW JERSEY.—*Commissioners*: William J. Sewell, R., Camden; Thomas Smith, D., Newark. *Alternates*: Frederick S. Fish, Newark; Edwin A. Stevens, Hoboken.
- NEW YORK.—*Commissioners*: Chauncey M. Depew, R., New York; John Boyd Thacher, D., Albany. *Alternates*: James H. Breslin, New York; James Roosevelt, Hyde Park.
- NORTH CAROLINA.—*Commissioners*: Alexander B. Andrews, D., Raleigh; Thomas B. Keogh, R., Greensborough. *Alternates*: Elias Carr, Old Sparta; G. A. Bingham, Salisbury.
- NORTH DAKOTA.—*Commissioners*: H. P. Rucker, R., Grand Forks; Martin Ryan,* D., Fargo. *Alternates*: Charles H. Stanley, Steele; Peter Cameron, Tyner.
- OHIO.—*Commissioners*: Harvey P. Platt, D., Toledo; William Ritchie, R., Hamilton. *Alternates*: Lucius C. Cron, Piqua; Adolph Pluemer, Cincinnati.
- OREGON.—*Commissioners*: Henry Klippel, D., Jacksonville; Martin Wilkins, R., Eugene City. *Alternates*: J. L. Morrow, Heppner; W. T. Wright, Union.
- PENNSYLVANIA.—*Commissioners*: William McClelland, D., Pittsburgh; John W. Woodside, R., Philadelphia. *Alternates*: R. Bruce Ricketts, Wilkes Barre; John K. Hallock, Erie.
- RHODE ISLAND.—*Commissioners*: Lyman B. Goff, R., Pawtucket; Gardiner C. Sims, D., Providence. *Alternates*: Jeffrey Hazard, Providence; Lorillard Spencer, Newport.
- SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Commissioners*: A. P. Butler, D., Columbia; John R. Cochran, R., Anderson. *Alternates*: E. L. Roche, Charleston; J. W. Tindell, Sumter.
- SOUTH DAKOTA.—*Commissioners*: Merritt H. Day, D., Rapid City; William McIntyre, R., Watertown. *Alternates*: S. A. Ramsey, Woonsocket; L. S. Bullard, Pierre.
- TENNESSEE.—*Commissioners*: Louis T. Baxter, R., Nashville; Thomas L. Williams, D., Knoxville. *Alternates*: Rush Strong, Knoxville; A. B. Hurt,† Chattanooga.
- TEXAS.—*Commissioners*: Archelaus M. Cochran, R., Dallas; John T. Dickenson,† D., Austin. *Alternates*: Lock McDaniel, Anderson; Henry B. Andrews, San Antonio.
- VERMONT.—*Commissioners*: Henry H. McIntyre, R., West Randolph; Bradley B. Smalley, D., Burlington. *Alternates*: Aldace F. Walker,‡ Rutland; Hiram Atkins, Montpelier.
- VIRGINIA.—*Commissioners*: Virginius D. Groner, R., Norfolk; John T. Harris, D., Harrisonburgh. *Alternates*: Charles A. Heermans, Christiansburgh; Alexander McDonald, Lynchburgh.
- WASHINGTON.—*Commissioners*: Henry Drum, D., Tacoma; Charles B. Hopkins, R., Spokane Falls. *Alternates*: William Bingham, Cheney; Clarence B. Bagley, Seattle.
- WEST VIRGINIA.—*Commissioners*: James D. Butt, R., Harper's Ferry; J. W. St. Clair, D., Fayetteville. *Alternates*: Wellington Vrooman, Parkersburgh; John A. Corcoran, Wheeling.
- WISCONSIN.—*Commissioners*: Philip Allen, jr., R., Mineral Point; John L. Mitchell, D., Milwaukee. *Alternates*: Gustavus E. Gordon, Koshkonong; Myron Reed, Superior.
- WYOMING.—*Commissioners*: Asahel C. Beckwith, D., Evanston; Henry G. Hay, R., Cheyenne. *Alternates*: Asa S. Mercer, Cheyenne; John J. McCormick, Sheridan.

TERRITORIES.

- ARIZONA.—*Commissioners*: George F. Coats, R., Phoenix; William Zeckendorf, D., Tucson. *Alternates*: W. L. Van Horn, Flagstaff; Herbert H. Logan, Phoenix.
- NEW MEXICO.—*Commissioners*: Thomas C. Gutierrez, D., Albuquerque; Richard Mansfield White, R., Hermosa, Sierra Co. *Alternates*: L. C. Tetard, East Las Vegas; Charles B. Eddy, Eddy.
- OKLAHOMA.—*Commissioners*: Othniel Beeson, D., Reno City; John D. Miles, R., Kingfisher. *Alternates*: John Wallace, Oklahoma City; Joseph W. McNeal, Guthrie.
- UTAH.—*Commissioners*: Frederick J. Kiesel, D., Ogden; Patrick H. Lannan, R., Salt Lake City. *Alternates*: William M. Ferry, Park City; Charles Crane, Kanosh.

* Present address, Chicago.

† Chicago.

‡ Rookery Building, Chicago.

LIST OF LADY MANAGERS AND THEIR ALTERNATES.

NOMINATED BY COMMISSIONERS-AT-LARGE.

Lady Managers.—Mrs. D. F. Verdenal, New York City, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrell, Georgetown, Ky.; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John J. Bagley, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Ellen A. Ford, New York City, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary S. Harrison, Helena, Montana; Mrs. Ida A. Elkins Tyler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Rosine Ryan, Austin, Tex. *Lady Alternates*: Mrs. Ben C. Truman, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks, Morganfield, Ky.; Mrs. James B. Stone, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.; Mrs. Helen A. Peck, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Caroline E. Dennis, Auburn, N. Y.; Mrs. George R. Yarrow, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Lilla C. Baxter, Navasota, Tex.

BY COMMISSIONERS FROM THE STATES.

- ALABAMA.—*Lady Managers*: Miss Hattie Toney Hundley, Mooresville; Mrs. Anna M. Fosdick, Mobile. *Lady Alternates*: Miss Sallie Talula Smith, Birmingham; Mrs. Louise L. Werth, Montgomery.
- ARKANSAS.—*Lady Managers*: Mrs. James P. Eagle, Little Rock; Mrs. Rollin A. Edgerton, Little Rock. *Lady Alternates*: Mrs. Mary Gray Dunlap Rogers, Fort Smith; Mrs. Wm. B. Empie, Newport.
- CALIFORNIA.—*Lady Managers*: Mrs. Parthenia P. Rue, Santa Rosa; Mrs. James R. Deane, San Francisco. *Lady Alternates*: Mrs. Theresa Fair, San Francisco; Mrs. Frona E. Wait, San Francisco.
- COLORADO.—*Lady Managers*: Miss Mary A. Samson, Pueblo; Mrs. Susan R. Ashley, Denver; *Lady Alternates*: Mrs. Robt. J. Coleman, Buena Vista; Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, Pueblo.
- CONNECTICUT.—*Lady Managers*: Miss Frances S. Ives, New Haven; Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, Hartford. *Lady Alternates*: Mrs. Amelia B. Hinman, Stevenson; Mrs. Virginia T. Smith, Hartford.
- DELAWARE.—*Lady Managers*: Mrs. Mary Richards Kinder, Milford; Mrs. J. Frank Ball, Wilmington. *Lady Alternates*: Mrs. Mary E. Torbert, Milford; Mrs. Theodore F. Armstrong, Newark.
- FLORIDA.—*Lady Managers*: Mrs. Mary C. Bell, Gainesville; Miss E. Nellie Beck, Tampa. *Lady Alternates*: Mrs. Chloe Merrick Reed, South Jacksonville; Mrs. H. K. Ingram, Jacksonville.
- GEORGIA.—*Lady Managers*: Mrs. Wm. H. Felton, Cartersville; Mrs. Charles H. Olmstead, Savannah. *Lady Alternates*: Miss Meta Telfair McLaws, Augusta; Mrs. Geo. W. Lamar, Savannah.
- IDAHO.—*Lady Managers*: Mrs. Lena Shoup, Boise City; Mrs. Joseph C. Straughan, Boise City. *Lady Alternates*: Mrs. Anna E. M. Farnum, Post Falls; Mrs. Ella Ray Miller, Blackfoot.
- ILLINOIS.—*Lady Managers*: Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, Elkhart; Mrs. Frances Welles Shepard, Chicago. *Lady Alternates*: Mrs. Marcia Louise Gould, Moline; Mrs. Frances Bundy Phillips, Bloomington.
- INDIANA.—*Lady Managers*: Miss Wilhelmine Reitz, Evansville; Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, Cambridge City. *Lady Alternates*: Miss Susan W. Ball, Terre Haute; Miss Mary H. Krout,* Crawfordsville.
- IOWA.—*Lady Managers*: Mrs. Whiting S. Clark, Des Moines; Miss Ora Elizabeth Miller, Cedar Rapids. *Lady Alternates*: Mrs. Ira F. Hendricks, Council Bluffs; Miss Mary B. Hancock, Dubuque.
- KANSAS.—*Lady Managers*: Mrs. Jennie S. Mitchell, Fort Scott; Mrs. Hester A. Hancock, Osborne. *Lady Alternates*: Mrs. Sara Blair Lynch, Leavenworth; Mrs. Jane H. Haynes, Fort Scott.
- KENTUCKY.—*Lady Managers*: Miss Jean W. Faulkner, Lancaster; Miss Cora D. Payne, Henderson. *Lady Alternates*: Miss Sarah F. Holt, Frankfort; Mrs. Alice B. Castleman, Louisville.
- LOUISIANA.—*Lady Managers*: Miss Katherine L. Minor, Houma; Miss Josephine Shakspeare, New Orleans. *Lady Alternates*: Mrs. Bowling S. Leathers, New Orleans; Mrs. Belle Hamilton Perkins, New Orleans.
- MAINE.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. Edwin C. Burleigh, Augusta; Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Portland. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Sarah H. Bixby, Skowhegan; Miss Kate Hutchins Locke, Bethel.
- MARYLAND.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. William Reed, Baltimore; Mrs. Alexander Thomson, Mount Savage. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Mary M. Birkhead, Baltimore; Miss Eloise Roman, Cumberland.

*Chicago, Ill.

- MASSACHUSETTS.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. Rufus S. Frost, Chelsea; Mrs. Jonas H. French, Boston. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Cambridge; Miss Mary Crease Sears, Boston.
- MICHIGAN.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. Eliza J. Pendry Howes, Battle Creek; Mrs. Sarah S. C. Angell, Ann Arbor. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Frances P. Burrows, Kalamazoo; Miss Anna M. Cutcheon, Detroit.
- MINNESOTA.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. Mary Allen Hulbert, Duluth; Mrs. H. F. Brown, Minneapolis. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Francis B. Clarke, St. Paul; Mrs. M. M. Williams, Little Falls.
- MISSISSIPPI.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. James W. Lee, Aberdeen; Mrs. John M. Stone, Iuka. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. George M. Buchanan, Holly Springs; Miss Varina Davis, Beauvoir.
- MISSOURI.—*Lady managers*: Miss Phoebe Couzins, LL. B., St. Louis; Miss Lillian Mason Brown, Kirkwood. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Patti Moore, Kansas City; Mrs. Annie L. Y. Swart, St. Louis.
- MONTANA.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. Henry Knippenberg, Glendale; Mrs. Lily Rosecrans Toole, Helena. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Frank L. Worden, Missoula; Mrs. Mariam D. Cooper, Bozeman.
- NEBRASKA.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. John S. Briggs, Omaha; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Langworthy, Seward. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. M. A. B. Martin, Broken Bow; Mrs. Lana A. Bates, Aurora.
- NEVADA.—*Lady managers*: Miss Eliza M. Russell, Elko; Mrs. Ellen M. Stevenson, Carson City. *Lady alternates*: Miss Mary E. Davies, Genoa; Mrs. M. D. Foley, Reno.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. Mira B. F. Ladd, Lancaster; Mrs. Daniel Hall, Dover. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Frank H. Daniell, Franklin Falls; Mrs. Ellen J. Cole, Lake Village.
- NEW JERSEY.—*Lady managers*: Miss Mary E. Busselle, Newark; Mrs. Martha B. Stevens, Hoboken. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Amanda M. Smith, Newark.
- NEW YORK.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. Ralph Trautmann, New York City; Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, New York City. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. John Pope, New York City; Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, New York City.
- NORTH CAROLINA.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. George Wilson Kidder, Wilmington; Mrs. Charles Price, Salsbury. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Sallie S. Cotten, Falkland; Miss Virginia Stella Divine, Wilmington.
- NORTH DAKOTA.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. S. W. McLaughlin, Grand Forks; Mrs. W. B. McConnell, Fargo. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Alice Vineyard Brown, Lisbon; Mrs. Frances Chamberlain Holley, Bismarck.
- OHIO.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. Mary A. Hart, Cincinnati; Mrs. Walter Hartpence, Harrison. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren; Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell, Springfield.
- OREGON.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. E. W. Allen, Portland; Mrs. Mary Payton, Salem. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Anna R. Riggs, Portland; Mrs. Hattie E. Sladden, Eugene City.
- PENNSYLVANIA.—*Lady managers*: Miss Mary Elliott McCandless, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Harriet Anne Lucas, Philadelphia. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Samuel Plummer, Franklin; Mrs. W. S. Elkins, Philadelphia.
- RHODE ISLAND.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. Amey M. Starkweather, Pawtucket; Miss Charlotte Field Dailey, Providence. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. George A. Mumford, Pawtucket; Miss Loraine Pearce Bucklin, Providence.
- SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. Mary Preston Darby, Columbia; Mrs. Ellery M. Brayton, Columbia. *Lady alternates*: V^{ve}. J. S. R. Thomson, Spartanburgh; Miss Carrie A. Perry, Walhalla.
- SOUTH DAKOTA.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. John R. Wilson, Deadwood; Mrs. Helen Morton Barker, Huron. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Minnie Daniels, Watertown; Mrs. Marie J. Gaston, Deadwood.
- TENNESSEE.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. Laura Gillespie, Nashville; Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke, Knoxville. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Carrington Mason, Memphis; Mrs. Bessie Bowen McClung, Knoxville.
- TEXAS.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. Ida Loving Turner, Fort Worth; Mrs. Mary A. Cochran, Dallas. *Lady alternates*: Miss Hallie Earle Harrison, Waco; Mrs. Kate Canthon McDaniel, Anderson.
- VERMONT.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. Ellen M. Chaudler, Pomfret; Mrs. Elizabeth V. Grinnell, Burlington. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Minna G. Hooker, Brattleboro'; Mrs. Theresa J. Cochrane, Groton.
- VIRGINIA.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. John Sergeant Wise, Richmond; Mrs. K. S. G. Paul, Harrisonburgh. *Lady alternate*: Miss Mattie P. Harris, Staunton.
- WASHINGTON.—*Lady managers*: Mrs. Melissa D. Owings, Olympia; Mrs. Alice Houghton, Spokane Falls. *Lady alternates*: Mrs. Chauncey Wright Griggs, Tacoma; Miss Josephine Helen Stinson, Colfax.

- WEST VIRGINIA.—*Lady managers* : Mrs. W. Newton Linch, Martinsburgh ; Miss Lily Irene Jackson, Parkersburgh. *Lady alternates* : Mrs. George W. Z. Black, Halltown ; Miss Annie M. Mahan, Fayetteville.
- WISCONSIN.—*Lady managers* : Mrs. Flora Beall Ginty, Chippewa Falls ; Mrs. William P. Lynne, Milwaukee. *Lady alternates* : Mrs. Sam S. Fifield, Ashland ; Mrs. J. Montgomery Smith, Mineral Point.
- WYOMING.—*Lady managers* : Mrs. F. H. Harrison, Evanston ; Mrs. Frances E. Hale, Cheyenne. *Lady alternates* : Mrs. Elizabeth A. Stone, Evanston ; Miss Gertrude M. Huntington, Saratoga.

BY COMMISSIONERS FROM THE TERRITORIES.

- ARIZONA.—*Lady managers* : Mrs. Thomas J. Butler, Prescott ; Miss Laurette Lovell, Tucson. *Lady alternates* : Mrs. George Hoxworth, Flagstaff ; Mrs. H. J. Peto, Tombstone.
- NEW MEXICO.—*Lady managers* : Mrs. Franc Luse Albright, Albuquerque ; Mrs. Edward L. Bartlett, Santa Fé. *Lady alternate* : Mrs. Louise Dakin Campbell, Eddy.
- OKLAHOMA.—*Lady Managers* : Mrs. Marie P. Harmond Beeson, Reno City ; Mrs. Lucy D. Miles, Kingfisher. *Lady alternates* : Mrs. Julia Wallace, Oklahoma City ; Mrs. Mary S. McNeal, Guthrie.
- UTAH.—*Lady managers* : Mrs. Thomas A. Whalen, Ogden ; Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salisbury, Salt Lake City. *Lady alternates* : Mrs. Susie B. Emery, Park City ; Miss Maggie Keogh, Salt Lake City.

BY COMMISSIONERS FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- Lady managers* : Mrs. John A. Logan, Washington ; Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, Washington. *Lady alternates* : Mrs. Emma Dean Powell, Washington ; Miss Emma C. Wimsatt, Washington.

BY THE PRESIDENT, FROM THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

- Lady managers* : Mrs. Bertha M. Honoré Palmer, Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, jr., Mrs. Jennie Sanford Lewis, Mrs. James A. Mulligan, Frances Dickinson, M. D., Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Mrs. James R. Doolittle, jr., Mrs. Matilda B. Carse. *Lady alternates* : Miss Sara T. Hallowell, Mrs. L. Brace Shattuck, Mrs. Annie C. Meyers, Martha H. Ten Eyck, Mrs. Margaret Isabelle Sandes, Mrs. Leander Stone, Mrs. Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Frances E. Willard.

EXHIBIT B.

[Official copy transmitted by George R. Davis, Director-General.]

CLASSIFICATION OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, U. S. A., 1893,
PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION.

COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION.

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WILLIAM McCLELLAND, Pittsburgh, Pa., *Secretary.*

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J. D. MILES, Oklahoma.
H. P. PLATT, Ohio.
G. F. COATS, Arizona.
A. C. BECKWITH, Wyoming.
J. HIRST, Florida.

DEPARTMENT A.

AGRICULTURE, FOREST PRODUCTS, AND FORESTRY—MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES.

GROUP 1.—*Cereals, grasses, and forage plants.*

- Class 1.—Wheat and its culture.
Varieties of wheat grown in America and abroad.
Statistics of product and of prices.
- Class 2.—Indian corn—all varieties.
Illustrations of methods of planting, tilling, and harvesting. Statistics
of product and of prices.
- Class 3.—Oats.
- Class 4.—Barley.
- Class 5.—Rye.
- Class 6.—Rice and its culture.
- Class 7.—Buckwheat and other grains.
- Class 8.—Grasses, various species; hay and hay making.
- Class 9.—Forage plants—clover, alfalfa, cow-pea, cornstalks.
- Class 10.—Ensilage—silos, etc.
- Class 11.—Flours, meals, decorticated grains, grits, etc.

GROUP 2.—*Bread, biscuits, pastes, starch, gluten, etc.*

- Class 12.—Bread and its manufacture; yeast and its preparations.
- Class 13.—Cakes and pastry.
- Class 14.—Biscuit industry, crackers of all kinds.
- Class 15.—Italian paste, semolino, vermicelli, macaroni, etc.
- Class 16.—Starch and its manufacture from all sources: from cereals, tubers, arrow-
root, plantain, cassava, zamia, manioc, tapioca, sago, pearl flour, etc.

GROUP 3.—*Sugars, sirups, confectionery, etc.*

- Class 17.—Sugar cane, its cultivation and treatment: manufacture of sugar.
 Class 18.—Cane sugar, sirup, molasses, etc.
 Class 19.—Grape and fruit sugars.
 Class 20.—Beet-root sugar.
 Class 21.—Maple sugar, sirups, etc.
 Class 22.—Palm sugar.
 Class 23.—Milk sugar.
 Class 24.—Sorghum, its culture and uses, and preparation of sirup and sugar.
 Class 25.—Glucoses, etc., prepared.
 Class 26.—Honey (see also Class 200).
 Class 27.—Confectionery, confections, etc. (For jams, jellies, etc., see Group 25.)

GROUP 4.—*Potatoes, tubers, and other root crops.*

- Class 28.—Potatoes—all varieties.
 Class 29.—Sweet potatoes.
 Class 30.—Yams.
 Class 31.—Beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips, etc.

GROUP 5.—*Vegetable products of the farm not otherwise classed.*

- Class 32.—Pumpkins, squashes, peas, beans (as crops; for garden vegetables, etc., see Group 21).

GROUP 6.—*Preserved meats and food preparations.*

(For fish product as food, see also Group 40.)

- Class 33.—Dried meats, jerked beef.
 Class 34.—Smoked beef, hams, and bacon.
 Class 35.—Salted meats.
 Class 36.—Canned meats, including fish, flesh, and fowl, pates, sardines, etc. (Lobsters, oysters.)
 Class 37.—Meat extracts, soups, and food preparations.
 Class 38.—Extract of beef.
 Class 39.—Milk, dried or in cans, evaporated or condensed.
 Class 40.—Milk and coffee and similar preparations in tin or glass.

GROUP 7.—*The dairy and dairy products.*

- Class 41.—Milk and cream, with apparatus and methods of treatment.
 Apparatus and methods of transporting and delivering milk and cream.
 Concentrated or partly evaporated milk. (For condensed milk, see Class 39.)
 Class 42.—Butter.
 Class 43.—Cheese and its manufacture.
 Class 44.—Dairy fittings and appliances—churns for hand and power, butter workers, cans and pails, cheese presses, vats, and apparatus.

GROUP 8.—*Tea, coffee, spices, hops, and aromatic and oleaginous vegetable substances.*

- Class 45.—Tea, and substitutes for tea.
 Class 46.—Coffee and substitutes, adulterants, and mixtures. Cocoa, chocolate, etc.
 Mixtures and preparations.
 Class 47.—Peppers, cloves, cinnamon, and other spices.
 Class 48.—Tobacco in the leaf, and tobacco not manufactured.
 Class 49.—Machines and appliances for the manufacture of tobacco.
 Class 50.—Commercial forms of chewing and smoking tobacco.
 Class 51.—Cigars, cigarettes, and snuff.

GROUP 9.—*Cotton, flax, wool, silk, and other fibrous or hairy substances.*

- Class 52.—Cotton on the stalk—its several varieties; long and short staples, shown by living examples, by engravings, photographs, etc.
 Class 53.—Methods of planting and culture.

- Class 54.—Machines and appliances for planting, cultivating, picking, ginning, and baling.
- Class 55.—Cotton seed and its uses.
- Class 56.—Remedies and appliances for destroying insects.
- Class 57.—Literature, history, and statistics.
- Class 58.—Hemp, flax, jute, ramie, etc., in primitive forms and in all stages of preparation for spinning, and all similar fibers, such as the *cabouya*, of Santo Domingo; from plants of the aloe family; pine-apple fiber, China grass, nettle fiber, plantain. Substitutes for hemp.
- Class 59.—Coir or cocoanut fiber, and other similar substances.
- Class 60.—Wool in the fleece, in sacks, and in bales.
- Class 61.—Silk in the cocoon and reeled.
- Class 62.—Hair as a textile material. (See also Class 98.)

GROUP 10.—*Pure and mineral waters, natural and artificial.*

- Class 63.—Distilled water, for use in the arts and for drinking.
- Class 64.—Spring water, mineral water, natural and artificial. (See also Group 48.)
- Class 65.—Aerated waters.

GROUP 11.—*Whiskeys, cider, liqueurs, and alcohol.*

- Class 66.—High wines—Whiskey and its manufacture.
- Class 67.—Rum and other distilled spirits, as saki, samshoo, etc.
- Class 68.—Alcohol—pure spirit.
- Class 69.—Cordials and liqueurs.
- Class 70.—Bitters and mixed alcoholic beverages.
- Class 71.—Cider and vinegar.

GROUP 12.—*Malt liquors.*

- Class 72.—Preparation of the grain. Malt and extracts of.
- Class 73.—Beers, ales, porter, stout, etc.

GROUP 13.—*Machinery processes and appliances of fermenting, distilling, bottling, and storing beverages.*

- Class 74.—Apparatus of fermenting—vats, cellars, etc.
- Class 75.—Distilling. Ordinary and vacuum stills, etc.
- Class 76.—Rectifying apparatus and methods.

GROUP 14.—*Farms and farm buildings.*

- Class 77.—Farms and farm administration and management, shown by farms or by maps, models, records, statistics, and other illustrations.
- Class 78.—Laying out and improving farms—clearing (stump extractors), models of fences, construction of roads, draining, irrigating, gates, drains, dams, embankments, irrigating machinery, stack building, and thatching, etc.
- Class 79.—Systems of plantings and cultivation.
- Class 80.—Systems of draining and application of manures.
- Class 81.—Systems of breeding and stock feeding.
- Class 82.—Farm buildings, houses, barns, stables, etc., shown by reference to special examples, or by models, drawings, or other illustrations. Stable fittings.
- Class 83.—Statistics of farms and farming.

GROUP 15.—*Literature and statistics of agriculture.*

- Class 84.—Reports of agricultural societies. Transactions of farmers' clubs. Agricultural papers and journals. Special treatises on agriculture.

GROUP 16.—*Farming tools, implements, and machinery.*

- Class 85.—Tillage—Manual implements—spades, hoes, rakes, etc. Animal-power machinery—plows, cultivators, horse-hoes, clod-crushers, rollers, harrows. Steam-power machinery—plows, breakers, harrows, cultivators.
- Class 86.—Planting—manual implements—corn-planters and hand-drills, hand-seeders. Animal-power machinery—grain and fertilizer drills, corn-planters. Steam-power machinery—grain and fertilizer drills.

- Class 87.—Harvesting—manual implements—scythes, rakes, forks, grain-cradles, sickles, reaping hooks. Animal-power machinery—reapers, binders, and headers. Mowers, tedders, rakes, hay elevators, and hay loaders. Potato diggers, corn harvesters, and combined harvesters.
- Class 88.—Preparatory to marketing—trashers, clover-hullers, corn-shellers, winnowers, and apparatus of baling, hay, straw, and other products.
- Class 89.—Applicable to farm economy—portable and stationary engines, windmills, chaffers, hay and feed cutters, vegetable and root cutters, feed-grinders, corn-mills, farm boilers and steamers, incubators.
- Class 90.—Transportation—wagons, carts, sleds, harness, yokes, traction engines, and apparatus for road making and excavating. (See also Department G.)

GROUP 17.—*Miscellaneous animal products—fertilizers and fertilizing compounds.*

- Class 91.—Miscellaneous animal products—hides, horns, ivory, bones, scales, tortoise shells, shells, glue, gelatine, etc. Animal perfumes—musk, castoreum, civet, ambergris, etc., in their crude state, not manufactured.
- Class 92.—Hair—for masons' use; for upholsterers—heavy felting, bristles, feathers, down, etc.
- Class 93.—Fertilizers of living animals. Guanos, raw and mixed.
- Class 94.—Fertilizers of fossil origin. Commercial fertilizers—phosphatic, ammoniacal, calcareous, potash, salts, etc.

GROUP 18.—*Fats, oils, soaps, candles, etc.*

- Class 95.—Animal oils and fats; lard, tallow, butterine, oleomargarine, lard oil, whale oil. (For fish oils, see also Department D.)
- Class 96.—Vegetable oils, cotton-seed oil, olive oil, rape-seed oil, linseed oil, palm oil, with the seeds and residues.
- Class 97.—Soaps and detergent preparations. (For perfumery and toilet soaps, see also Group 86.)
- Class 98.—Stearine, glycerine, paraffine, etc.; spermaceti, ozocerite, wax, candles, etc.

GROUP 19.—*Forest products—forestry.*

- Class 99.—Logs and sections of trees—samples of wood and timber of all kinds generally used in construction or manufactures, either in the rough or hewed, sawed or split, including square timber, joists, scantling, plank, and boards of all sizes and kinds commonly sold for building purposes. Also ship timber, as used in shipbuilding, or for masts and spars; piles; timber for fencing, for posts, or for timbering mines. Miscellaneous collections of wood.
- Class 100.—Worked timber or lumber, in form of clapboards, shingles, sheathing or flooring, casings, moldings, stair-rails, or parts of furniture.
- Class 101.—Ornamental wood—used in decorating and for furniture; veneers of hard and fancy woods; mahogany logs, crotches and veneers; rosewood, satinwood, ebony, bird's-eye maple, madrona, black walnut veneers, and other fancy woods suitable for and used for ornamental purposes.
- Class 102.—Timber prepared in various ways to resist decay. (See also Class 118.)
- Class 103.—Dyeing, tanning, and coloring—dye woods, barks, and various vegetable substances in their raw state, used for dyeing and coloring, such as logwood, Brazil wood, peach wood, fustic, sumac.
Barks of various kinds, Brazilian, acacias, oak, hemlock murici, bicida, gordonia. Galls, excrescences, and abnormal woody products. Mosses used for dyeing and coloring.
- Class 104.—Cellular substances—corks and substitutes for corks, of vegetable growth; porous woods for special uses, pith, rice paper, etc.
- Class 105.—Lichens, mosses, pulu, ferns, and vegetable substances used for bedding, for upholstery, or for mechanical purposes, as teazles, Dutch rushes, scouring grass, etc. "Excelsior."
- Class 106.—Gums, resins, vegetable wax, or tallow wax, including caoutchouc, gum senegal, tragacanth, Arabic, mesquite gum, myrrh, copal, etc.
- Class 107.—Seeds and fruits, for ornamental purposes; vegetable ivory, coquilla nuts, coccanut shells, ganitrus beads, bottle gourds, etc.
- Class 108.—Miscellaneous products.
- Class 109.—Wood pulp, for making paper and other objects.
- Class 110.—Wooden ware generally, as pails, tubs, platters, broom corn, brooms, cooper's stock.
- Class 111.—Basket industry—willow ware, etc.

- Class 112.—Rattan, bamboo, and cane work in part. (For rattan furniture, see also Group 89.)
- Class 113.—Forest botany—distribution of forests, of genera, of species (maps).
Wood sections and herbarium specimens of the economically important timber trees.
Seed collections—not herbarium—etc.
Illustrations of forest growth, typical trees, botanical features.
Anatomy and structure of woods. (Veneer sections and photomicrographs.)
Peculiarities of forest growth—cypress knees, burls.
Diseases of forest trees and timber. Injurious insects.
- Class 114.—Timber culture—plant material—conifers, seedlings, and transplants.
Broad-leaved trees—seedlings, transplants of various sizes, cuttings.
Seed collections and means for storing seed.
Means employed in gathering and preparing seed and other plant material for market and seed testing.
- Class 115.—Timber culture and cultivation—implements for the cultivation of the soil. Special adaptations.
Sowing machines and tools.
Implements and machines used for planting.
Implements used in after-culture. Means of protection against insects, animals, climate.
Seed beds and other graphic illustrations of nursery practice.
- Class 116.—Forest management—maps, plans, illustrations, calculations illustrating forest management.
Instruments for measuring standing timber.
Growth of different ages and soils. Graphic or other illustrations showing rate of growth. Graphic or other illustrations showing influence of various managements on tree growth.
Statistics of lumber trade and of forestry.
Exhibits showing relation of forests to climate.
Literature and educational means.
- Class 117.—Lumbering and harvesting of forest products—the lumbering industry—logging and transportation—implements, machines, plans, drawings, and statistical material. Loggers' tools—stump-pulling devices, marking devices, measuring tools. Loading devices—sleds, flumes, slides, rope tramways, railroads, methods of water transportation, rafts, booms, etc.
The tan-bark industry. Other barks.
The turpentine industry.
The charcoal industry.
- Class 118.—Preparation and manipulation of lumber—dressing, shaping, and preparation of wood. Hewing of logs, spars, etc. Shaping of knees. Sawing and milling.
Drying and seasoning of wood, kiln-drying, steam-bending, etc.
Preservation of wood by use of antiseptics, etc.

DEPARTMENT B.

VITICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, FLORICULTURE.

GROUP 20.—*Viticulture.*

- Class 119.—The vine and its varieties; shown by living examples, by cuttings, by engravings, photographs, etc.
- Class 120.—Methods of planting, staking, and training the vines.
- Class 121.—Vineyards and their management.
- Class 122.—Grapes for the table.
- Class 123.—Grapes for wine making.
- Class 124.—Grapes for drying—raisin culture.
- Class 125.—Methods of and appliances for cultivating, harvesting, curing, packing, and shipping grapes—wine cooperage.
- Class 126.—White wines.
- Class 127.—Red wines, clarets, Zinfandel, Burgundies.
- Class 128.—Sherries, Maderia, port.
- Class 129.—Sparkling wines.
- Class 130.—Methods of expressing the juice of the grape; of fermenting, storing, racking, bottling, and packing.
- Class 131.—Brandy of all kinds; methods and apparatus for the production of brandy.
- Class 132.—Literature, history, and statistics of viticulture.

GROUP 21.—*Horticulture.*

- Class 133.—Garden vegetables and their cultivation. (See also Groups 4 and 5.)
 Class 134.—Market and truck gardening.
 Class 135.—Esculent vegetables.
 Class 136.—Garden tools and other accessories of gardening.

GROUP 22.—*Floriculture.*

- Class 137.—Hardy perennials, flowering shrubs, etc., other than roses, rhododendrons, etc.
 Class 138.—Roses of all varieties.
 Class 139.—Rhododendrons, azaleas, and wild flowers.
 Class 140.—Orchids and orchid houses.
 Class 141.—Ornamental leaf plants.
 Class 142.—Bedding plants and annual flowering plants, ornamental bulbs, etc.
 Class 143.—Flower and seed trade—methods of testing vitality of seeds.
 Class 144.—Cactaceæ.
 Class 145.—Aquatic plants and their culture. *Nymphæa*, etc.
 Class 146.—Cut flowers and florists' work.
 Class 147.—Floral designs, etc. Bouquets, preserved flowers, leaves, sea weeds. Illustrations of plants and flowers. Materials for floral designs. Bouquet materials, bouquet holders, bouquet papers, table decorations.
 Class 148.—Receptacles for plants. Flower pots, plant boxes, tubs, fern cases, jardinières, etc. Window gardening. Plant and flower stands, ornate designs, in iron, wood, and wire.

GROUP 23.—*Arboriculture.*

- Class 149.—Ornamental trees and shrubs. Methods of growing, transplanting, etc.
 Class 150.—Fruit trees and methods of rearing, grafting, transplanting, pruning, etc.; means of combating insects and other enemies.
 Class 151.—Nurseries and the nursery trade.

GROUP 24.—*Pomology.*

- Class 152.—Fruits of temperate and subtropical regions, as apples, pears, quinces, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, grapes, cherries, and melons; cold storage, and other methods of keeping, packing, and shipping. (For grapes, see Group 20.)
 Class 153.—Citrus fruits—oranges, lemons, etc.
 Class 154.—Bananas, pineapples, and other tropical fruits, except citrus fruits.
 Class 155.—Small fruits—berries, etc.
 Class 156.—Casts and models of fruits.

GROUP 25.—*Preserved fruits and vegetables.*

- Class 157.—Dried apples, pears, and peaches, and small fruit.
 Class 158.—Apparatus and methods of desiccating.
 Class 159.—Raisins and the raisin industry; methods and appliances.
 Class 160.—Prunes, figs, dates, etc.—in glass or boxes.
 Class 161.—Fruits in cans or glass, preserved in sirup or alcohol.
 Class 162.—Jellies, jams, marmalades.
 Class 163.—Vegetables, dried, or in cans or glass.
 Class 164.—Pickles, champignons, truffles, chutney, mustard, etc.
 Class 165.—Fruits glacé and imitations in wax.

GROUP 26.—*Appliances and methods of horticulture, floriculture, arboriculture, etc.*

- Class 166.—Hothouses, conservatories—methods of construction, management, and operation.
 Class 167.—Heating apparatus for hothouses and conservatories.
 Class 168.—Hot-beds, forcing and propagating houses and appliances.
 Class 169.—Seats, chairs, and adjuncts of the garden and conservatory.
 Class 170.—Ornamental wire work, trellises, fences, borders, labels for plants and trees, etc.

Class 171.—Garden and nursery administration and management. Horticulture, floriculture, and arboriculture as arts of design and decoration. Laying out gardens—designs for the laying out of gardens and the improvement of private residences. Designs for commercial gardens, nurseries, graperies. Designs for the parterre. Treatment of water for ornamental purposes—cascades, fountains, reservoirs, lakes. Formation and aftertreatment of lawns. Garden construction, building, etc.—rock work, grottoes. Rustic constructions and adornments for private gardens and public grounds. Planting, fertilizing, cultivating, and appliances.

DEPARTMENT C.

LIVE STOCK—DOMESTIC AND WILD ANIMALS.

GROUP 27.—*Horses, asses, mules.*

- Class 172.—Draft horses—all breeds.
- Class 173.—Coach horses.
- Class 174.—Trotting horses.
- Class 175.—Thoroughbred horses.
- Class 176.—Saddle horses.
- Class 177.—Hunters.
- Class 178.—Educated and trick horses.
- Class 179.—Ponies.
- Class 180.—Asses.
- Class 181.—Mules.

Literature and statistics; copies of the constitution and by-laws of National Horse Breeding Association.

GROUP 28.—*Cattle.*

- Class 182.—Beef.
- Class 183.—Dairy.
- Class 184.—Oxen.
- Class 185.—Crosses of cattle with buffalo, etc.
- Class 186.—Collection of brands and registers of brands and marks, with implements of herding, tying, etc.

GROUP 29.—*Sheep.*

- Class 187.—Fine-wooled sheep.
- Class 188.—Combing-wooled sheep.
- Class 189.—Middle-wooled sheep.
- Class 190.—Sheep for mutton.

GROUP 30.—*Goats, llama, camel, and other domesticated animals.*

- Class 191.—Camels and elephants, llama, vicuña, alpaca, guanaco, yaks, etc.

GROUP 31.—*Swine.*

- Class 192.—Swine of varieties.
- Class 193.—Methods of rearing, feeding, fattening, breeding, killing, and packing. Statistics, literature, and history of the industry.

GROUP 32.—*Dogs.*

- Class 194.—Dogs for hunting, watchdogs, coach dogs, and all other varieties.
- Class 195.—Pet dogs, all varieties and breeds.
- Class 196.—Dog collars, chains, muzzles, etc.
- Class 197.—Breeding kennels, bench shows, registers, standards, and literature.

GROUP 33.—*Cats, ferrets, rabbits, etc.*

- Class 198.—Breeds of the domestic cat; illustrations of uses and value.
- Class 199.—Ferrets and their uses.
- Class 200.—Rabbits, and methods of rearing and hunting, and of their destruction as pests.

GROUP 34.—*Poultry and birds.*

- Class 201.—The breeds of poultry and pigeons and all domesticated birds. Poultry shows. Standards of perfection. Literature.
- Class 202.—Fowls and capons.
- Class 203.—Ducks and geese. Swans.
- Class 204.—Turkeys.
- Class 205.—Pigeons and pigeon lofts. Homing pigeons.
- Class 206.—Guinea fowls, peafowls, ostriches, etc.
- Class 207.—Pheasants and other ornamental birds. Pet birds in general. Cages.
- Class 208.—Poultry and bird houses and their fittings. Incubators.
- Class 209.—Artificial stuffing, caponizing, *paté de foie gras*.
- Class 210.—Poultry and eggs for market, feathers, down, quills, and all products. Methods of packing and transportation. Prices. Statistics, etc.

GROUP 35.—*Insects and insect products.*

- Class 211.—Honeybees and honey—hives and apparatus.
- Class 212.—Silkworms.
- Class 213.—Cochineal insect.
- Class 214.—Other insects, useful or injurious. Apparatus for the destruction of injurious insects: insecticides and method of application.

GROUP 36.—*Wild animals.*

- Class 215.—Animals of all countries, alive and as stuffed specimens.
- Class 216.—Methods of collecting, housing, caging, etc. Protection of wild animals and game.
- Class 217.—Game preserves; copies of game laws and regulations.

DEPARTMENT D.

FISH, FISHERIES, FISH PRODUCTS, AND APPARATUS OF FISHING.

GROUP 37.—*Fish and other forms of aquatic life.*

- Class 218.—Aquatic life—scientific collections and literature. Works on aquatic zoölogy and botany. Maps illustrating geographical distribution, migration, etc., of fishes and other aquatic animals.
Specimens and representations illustrative of the relations between extinct and existing forms of life.
Specimens (marine and fresh water), fresh, stuffed, or preserved, in alcohol or otherwise, casts, drawings, and representations of objects named in the following classes:
- Class 219.—Algæ, genera and species, with localities.
- Class 220.—Sponges, corals, polyps, jelly-fish.
- Class 221.—Entozoa and epizoa.
- Class 222.—Oysters, clams, and mollusca of all kinds; shells.
- Class 223.—Star-fishes, sea-urchins, holothurians.
- Class 224.—Worms used for bait, or noxious; leeches, etc.
- Class 225.—Crustacea of all kinds.
- Class 226.—Fishes, living or preserved, or represented by casts, drawings, or otherwise.
- Class 227.—Reptiles, such as tortoises, turtles, terrapins, lizards, serpents, frogs, newts.
- Class 228.—Aquatic birds.
- Class 229.—Aquatic mammalia, otters, seals, whales, etc.
- Class 230.—Characteristic plant and animal life at great depth.
- Class 231.—Fishing grounds.

GROUP 38.—*Sea fishing and angling.*

- Class 232.—History of fishing, fishery laws, and fish commerce. Ancient fishing implements or their reproductions. Models, pictures, books, emblems. Charters and seals of ancient fishermen's guilds.
Fishery laws of different countries.
Copies of treaties, conventions, etc., dealing with international fishery relations.
Reports, statistics, and literature of fish, fishing, and fisheries. Reports of acclimatization of fish, and of attempts in that direction.

- Class 233.—Gear of every description and of all nations used in trawl, herring, long line, hand line, and every other mode or system of fishing; fishing lines and rigged gear.
- Class 234.—Fish hooks, jigs, and drails.
- Class 235.—Fishing rods and reels for lines and nets.
- Class 236.—Nets and seines, rakes and dredges, and materials used in their manufacture.
- Class 237.—Fish traps, weirs, and pounds.
- Class 238.—Fishing stations and their outfit.
- Class 239.—Knives, gaffs, and other apparatus.
- Class 240.—Illustrations of special fisheries. The whale and seal, cod, mackerel, halibut, herring, haddock, pollock, menhaden, swordfish, bluefish, oyster, sponge, and other sea fisheries.
- Class 241.—Fishing boats and vessels.

GROUP 39.—*Fresh water fishing and angling.*

- Class 242.—History and literature of angling. Waltonian literature. Folk-lore. Angler's trophies.
- Class 243.—Salmon nets, and fixed appliances for catching salmonidæ in all their varieties.
- Class 244.—Salmon rods, reels, lines, artificial flies and baits, gaffs, spears, creels, etc.
- Class 245.—Bass, pike, perch rods, reels and tackle, artificial spinning baits, etc.
- Class 246.—Traps, nets, bucks, wheels, and all kinds of apparatus for catching eels, lampreys, etc.
- Class 247.—Angler's apparel of every description.
- Class 248.—The angler's camp and its outfit.
- Class 249.—Illustrations of special fresh-water fishery. Shad and alewife, sturgeon, eel, salmon, whitefish, the great lake fisheries, etc.

GROUP 40.—*Products of the fisheries and their manipulation.*

[See, also, in part, Groups 6 and 17.]

- Class 250.—Models of fish-curing and canning establishments. Methods of, and models, and other representations of any appliances for drying, curing, salting, smoking, tinning, cooking, etc.
- Class 251.—Fish, dried, smoked, cured, salted, tinned, or otherwise prepared for food.
- Class 252.—All products prepared from fish, such as oils, roes, isinglass, etc.
- Class 253.—Antiseptics suitable for preserving fish for food.
- Class 254.—Oils, manures, and other products prepared from fish.
- Class 255.—Methods of, and models, and other representations of appliances for preparing oil and manures from fish.
- Class 256.—Sea and fresh water pearl shells; mother-of-pearl, manufactured; pearls, sorted.
- Class 257.—Preparation and application of sponges, corals, pearls, shells, and all parts and products of aquatic animals, etc., to purposes useful and ornamental, with specimens.
- Class 258.—Appliances for carrying fish, and for preserving fish during transport or otherwise, and models of the same. Models of fish markets and appliances connected with the same.

GROUP 41.—*Fish culture.*

- Class 259.—The history of fish culture.
- Class 260.—Hatching, breeding, and rearing establishments, including oyster and other shellfish grounds.
- Class 261.—Apparatus and implements connected with fish culture, and for transporting fish and fish ova. Food for fry.
- Class 262.—Representations illustrative of the development and progressive growth of fish.
- Class 263.—Models and drawings of fish ways and fish ladders.
- Class 264.—Diseases of fish, with special reference to their origin and cure. Models and drawings.
- Class 265.—Processes for rendering streams polluted by sewage and chemical or other works innocuous to fish life. (Illustrated by models and drawings.)
- Class 266.—Physicochemical investigation into those qualities of salt and fresh water which affect aquatic animals; investigation of the bottom of the sea and of lakes, shown by samples; aquatic plants in relation to fishing, etc.; researches into the aquatic fauna (animals of the several classes, preserved in alcohol or prepared, etc.); apparatus and implements used in such researches.

Class 267.—Acclimatization of fish. Marking of introduced fish for purposes of identification.

Class 268.—Statistics of the results of fish culture. Specimens of fish artificially propagated or introduced.

DEPARTMENT E.

MINES, MINING, AND METALLURGY.

GROUP 42.—*Minerals, ores, and native metals.*

Class 269.—Collections of minerals systematically arranged.

Class 270.—Collections of ores and the associated minerals; specimens illustrating the formations.

GROUP 43.—*Building stones, marbles, ornamental stones, and quarry products.*

Class 271.—Building stones, marbles, slates, etc.—rough, hewn, sawed, or polished, for buildings, bridges, walls, or other constructions, or for interior decoration, or for furniture.

Marble—white, black, or colored—stalagmitic marbles, “onyx,” brecciated marbles, silicified wood, agates, jaspers, porphyries, etc., used in building, decoration, statuary, monuments, vases, or furniture.

GROUP 44.—*Mineral combustibles—coal, petroleum, natural gas, etc.*

Class 272.—Coal—anthracite, semibituminous, and bituminous; coal waste, “slack,” and pressed coal.

Class 273.—Asphaltite and asphaltic compounds—nintaitite, wurtzilite, grahamite, albertite, bitumen, mineral tar, amber.

Class 274.—Petroleum—illuminating and lubricating oil.

Class 275.—Natural gas—methods of conveying and using.

GROUP 45.—*Grinding, abrading, and polishing substances.*

Class 276.—Grindstones, hones, whetstones, grinding and polishing materials, sand, quartz, garnet, crude topaz, diamond, corundum, emery in the rock and pulverized, and in assorted sizes and grades.

Class 277.—Emery and corundum wheels.

GROUP 46.—*Graphite and its products, clays and other fictile materials and their direct products, asbestos, etc.*

Class 278.—Crude graphite, in blocks and in powder.

Class 279.—Graphite and compounds for coating iron, stove polish.

Class 280.—Graphite lubricants.

Class 281.—Electrotypers' graphite.

Class 282.—For pencils, crayons, etc.; lead pencils and leads.

Class 283.—Graphite crucibles and melting pots.

Class 284.—Clays, kaolin, silex, and other materials for the manufacture of porcelain faience, and of glass, bricks, terra cotta, tiles, and fire brick, various examples.

Class 285.—Refractory stones for lining furnaces, sandstone, steatite, etc., and refractory furnace materials.

Class 286.—Bauxite clay for the manufacture of aluminum.

Class 287.—Asbestos, crude and manufactured.

Class 288.—Meerschaum.

GROUP 47.—*Limestone, cements, and artificial stone.*

Class 289.—Lime, cement, and hydraulic cement, raw and burned, accompanied by specimens of the crude rock or material used; also artificial stone, concrete, beton.

Specimens of lime mortar and mixtures, with illustrations of the processes of mixing, etc. Hydraulic and other cements.

Class 290.—Beton mixtures and results, with illustration of the processes.

- Class 291.—Artificial stone for building purposes, building blocks, cornices, etc., artificial stone mixtures for pavements, walls, or ceilings.
 Class 292.—Asphaltic mastics and mixtures, asphaltic sand, asphaltic limestone.
 Class 293.—Gypsum, crude and boiled, calcareous; plasters, mastics, etc.

GROUP 48.—*Salts, sulphur, fertilizers, pigments, mineral waters, and miscellaneous useful minerals and compounds.*

- Class 294.—Salt, from beds or from brines.
 Class 295.—Niter and other nitrates.
 Class 296.—Sulphates, alums, and other salts.
 Class 297.—Sulphur and pyrites for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.
 Class 298.—Boracic acids and its salts; borax.
 Class 299.—Pigments, iron oxides, ochers, vermilion, etc.
 Class 300.—Mineral fertilizing substances, gypsum, phosphate of lime, marls, shells, coprolites, etc., not manufactured. (For commercial fertilizers and compounds, see Group 18.)
 Class 301.—Mineral waters, artesian well water (for commercial forms, as bottled and as beverages, see Group 10), natural brines, saline and alkaline efflorescences and solutions.

GROUP 49.—*Metallurgy of iron and steel, with their products.*

- Class 302.—Ore mixtures, fluxes, and fuels.
 Class 303.—Blast furnaces, stacks, stoves, blowing apparatus, and arrangement.
 Class 304.—Pig iron, cast iron, and mixtures.
 Class 305.—Cupola furnaces.
 Class 306.—Direct processes; sponge and blooming plant and apparatus.
 Class 307.—Puddling—furnaces and appliances.
 Class 308.—Bessemer machinery—details and arrangement.
 Class 309.—Basic process and apparatus.
 Class 310.—Open-hearth steel, plant and apparatus.
 Class 311.—Crucible steel, plant and apparatus.
 Class 312.—Nickel steel.
 Class 313.—Manganese iron and steel, chrome steel, aluminum steel, tungsten steel, other forms of steel.
 Class 314.—Iron and steel railway ties. (See also Department G.)
 Class 315.—Iron and steel armor plates.
 Class 316.—Iron and steel—bars, rods, sheets, wire.
 Class 317.—Spikes, nails, etc.
 Class 318.—Beams, girders, columns, angle irons, etc.
 Class 319.—Horseshoes and crude forgings.

GROUP 50.—*Aluminum and its alloys.*

- Class 320.—Aluminum, pure and commercial; ingots, castings, bars, rods, wire sheets, and partly manufactured.
 Class 321.—Aluminum alloys.
 Class 322.—Aluminum alloy wire and wire cloth.
 Class 323.—Processes for the extraction of aluminum; electric reduction and results.

GROUP 51.—*Copper and its alloys—metallurgy.*

- Class 324.—Native copper and the methods of extracting, melting, and refining it.
 Class 325.—Copper ores and their treatment by fire. Copper smelting. Pneumatic process. Converter system.
 Class 326.—Copper extraction in the "wet" way.
 Class 327.—Copper in ingots, bars, and rolled, with specimens illustrating its various stages of production. Copper and zinc. Brass industry and products regarded as materials of manufacture.
 Class 328.—Copper and aluminum, aluminum bronze.

GROUP 52.—*Placer, hydraulic, and "drift" mining.*

- Class 329.—Apparatus and machines for washing gravel; sluices, cradles, toms, rockers, rifles, etc.

Class 330.—Construction of ditches, flumes, penstocks, etc.

Class 331.—Pipes for conveying water.

Class 332.—“Giants,” nozzles, and appurtenances.

GROUP 53.—*Quarrying and working stone.*

Class 333.—Quarrying, channeling, and cutting engines.

Class 334.—Derricks and fittings.

Class 335.—Slate cutting, sawing, and planing machines.

Class 336.—Machines and apparatus for cutting, turning, and polishing marble, granite, and other stone. (See also Group 77.)

GROUP 54.—*Tools and appliances of underground mining, timbering, and supporting.*

Class 337.—Timber cutting and framing machines.

Class 338.—Methods of timbering shown by examples.

Class 339.—Underground chutes, gates, and appliances for delivering ores.

GROUP 55.—*Boring and drilling tools and machinery, and apparatus for breaking out ore and coal.*

Class 340.—Picks, gads, and hammers.

Class 341.—Hand drills, hammers, and blasting implements.

Class 342.—Drilling by steam or compressed air—“power drills.”

Class 343.—Diamond drills for prospecting or for sinking and driving.

Class 344.—Well and shaft boring (various systems).

Class 345.—Boring for water, oil, or gas—tools and methods.

Class 346.—Machines, apparatus, and implements for coal cutting.

GROUP 56.—*Pumps, engines, and apparatus used in mining for pumping, draining, and hoisting.*

GROUP 57.—*Moving, storing, and delivering ores, coals, etc.*

Class 347.—Tramways, turntables, automatic hoisting and conveying on the surface, contrivances for loading and unloading ores and coal.

Class 348.—Cars of all kinds.

Class 349.—Automatic dumping.

Class 350.—Ore bins and appliances.

GROUP 58.—*Apparatus for crushing and pulverizing.*

Class 351.—Rock breakers.

Class 352.—Rolls.

Class 353.—Large stamps.

Class 354.—Stamps and mortars.

Class 355.—Revolving grinding mills.

Class 356.—Coal breakers.

GROUP 59.—*Sizing appliances.*

Class 357.—Grizzlys and bar screens and sieves.

Class 358.—Perforated plates.

Class 359.—Wire-mesh sieves and trammels.

Class 360.—Sizing by currents of water or air. Overflows.

Class 361.—Sizing by belts.

GROUP 60.—*Extraction of gold and silver by milling.*

Class 362.—Gold mills and accessories.

Class 363.—Silver mills and accessories.

Class 364.—Apparatus and accessories of amalgamation; handling quicksilver.

Class 365.—Retorting, melting, stamping, shipping bullion.

GROUP 61.—*Extraction of gold and silver by lixiviation.*

- Class 366.—Roasting and chloridizing furnaces.
 Class 367.—Chlorination process and adjuncts.
 Class 368.—The Russell and other processes.

GROUP 62.—*Extraction of gold, silver, and lead by fire.*

- Class 369.—Furnace plant and appliances.
 Class 370.—Lead bullion molds and bars.
 Class 371.—Refining operations.

GROUP 63.—*Metallurgy of tin, tin plate, etc.*

- Class 372.—Tin ores and their treatment.
 Class 373.—Block tin and its extraction from tin ore.
 Class 374.—Tin plate, and methods of cleaning and coating iron and steel plates.

GROUP 64.—*Metallurgy of zinc, nickel, and cobalt.*

- Class 375.—Production of spelter.
 Class 376.—Sheet and bar zinc.
 Class 377.—Production of zinc oxide.
 Class 378.—Nickel in ingots, bars, rods, sheets, and wire.
 Class 379.—Nickel-covered steel and iron by rolling.
 Class 380.—Nickel "plating."
 Class 381.—Nickel salts.
 Class 382.—Special nickel alloys, as German silver, etc.
 Class 383.—Nickel steel. (See Class 312.)

GROUP 65.—*Metallurgy of antimony and other metals not specifically classed.*

- Class 384.—Crude and star antimony.
 Class 385.—Antimony compounds and principal alloys.
 Class 386.—Arsenic, white arsenic, orpiment, and realgar.
 Class 387.—Bismuth and alloys.

GROUP 66.—*Assaying apparatus and fixtures.*

- Class 388.—Plans of assay offices.
 Class 389.—Furnaces, muffles, and appliances.
 Class 390.—Scorification and cupelling.
 Class 391.—Volumetric methods and apparatus.
 Class 392.—Fluxes and their receptacles.
 Class 393.—Assay ballances, etc. (See also Group III).
 Class 394.—Assay tables, assay schemes and methods.

GROUP 67.—*History and literature of mining and metallurgy.*

- Class 395.—Maps, relief models, and pictures to illustrate the geology and distribution of minerals and mines and the methods of working mines.
 Class 396.—History and statistics of mines and mining districts. Charts, diagrams, and tabular representations. Statistics of mineral production.
 Class 397.—Mine engineering—surface and underground surveying and plotting; projection of underground work, location of shafts, tunnels, etc.; surveys for aqueducts and for drainage.
 Boring and drilling rocks, shafts, and tunnels, etc.; surveys for aqueducts, and for ascertaining the nature and extent of mineral deposits. Construction—sinking and lining shafts by various methods, driving and timbering tunnels, and the general operations of opening, stopping, and breaking down ore; timbering, lagging, and masonry.
 Hoisting and delivering at the surface, rock, ore, or miners; pumping and draining by engines, buckets, or by adits.
 Ventilating and lighting.

DEPARTMENT F.

MACHINERY.

GROUP 68.—*Motors and apparatus for the generation and transmission of power—hydraulic and pneumatic apparatus.*

- Class 398.—Boilers and all steam or gas generating apparatus for motive purposes.
 Class 399.—Water wheels, water engines, hydraulic rams.
 Class 400.—Steam, air, or gas engines.
 Class 401.—Apparatus for the transmission of power—shafting, hangers, belting, pulleys, couplings, clutches, cables, gearing. Transmission of power by compressed air, etc.
 Class 402.—Electric motors, dynamos. (See also Department J.)
 Class 403.—Pumps and apparatus for lifting and moving liquids, water filters, water and gas meters. (See also Department E.)
 Class 404.—Pumps and apparatus for moving and compressing air or gas.
 Class 405.—Pumps and blowing engines, blowers, and ventilating apparatus.
 Class 406.—Hydraulic rams, presses, elevators, and lifts.
 Class 407.—Beer engines, soda-water machines, bottling apparatus, corking machines. (See also Department A.)
 Class 408.—Iron and other metallic pipes, tubes, and fittings, stop-valves, cocks, plumbers' goods, etc.
 Class 409.—Diving apparatus and machinery.
 Class 410.—Ice machines. Refrigerating apparatus.

GROUP 69.—*Fire engines—apparatus and appliances for extinguishing fire.*

- Class 411.—Engines.
 Class 412.—Hosecarts and hose.
 Class 413.—Ladders and escapes.
 Class 414.—Standpipes, etc.
 Class 415.—Chemical fire extinguishing apparatus.

GROUP 70.—*Machine tools and machines for working metals.*

- Class 416.—Small tools for machinists' use, drills, taps and dies, gauges, etc.
 Class 417.—Squares, rules, and measuring tools.
 Class 418.—Steam hammers, trip hammers, drop forging and swaging machines, hydraulic forging, etc.
 Class 419.—Planing, drilling, slotting, turning, shaping, milling, punching, and cutting machines. Wheel cutting and dividing machines.

GROUP 71.—*Machinery for the manufacture of textile fabrics and clothing.*

- Class 420.—Machines for the manufacture of silk goods.
 Class 421.—Machines for the manufacture of cotton goods.
 Class 422.—Machines for the manufacture of woolen goods.
 Class 423.—Worsted-working machinery and appliances.
 Class 424.—Machines for the manufacture of linen goods.
 Class 425.—Machines for the manufacture of rope and for twine making and for miscellaneous fibrous materials.
 Class 426.—Machines for paper making and felting.
 Class 427.—Machines for the manufacture of India rubber goods.
 Class 428.—Machines for the manufacture of mixed fabrics.
 Class 429.—Machines used in the manufacture of tapestry, including carpets, lace, floor cloth, fancy embroidery, etc.
 Class 430.—Sewing machines.
 Class 431.—Machines for preparing and working leather.
 Class 432.—Machines for making boots and shoes.

GROUP 72.—*Machines for working wood.*

[See also Departments A and E.]

- Class 433.—Direct-acting steam-sawing machines, with gang saws, band saws, circular saws.

Class 434.—Sawmills and sawmill tools.

Wood-working machinery for sawmills.

Wood-working tools and minor appliances for sawmills.

Class 435.—Planing, sawing, veneering, grooving, mortising, tonguing, cutting, molding, stamping, carving, and cask-making machines, etc.; cork-cutting machines.

GROUP 73.—*Machines and apparatus for type-setting, printing, stamping, embossing, and for making books and paper working.*

Class 436.—Steam-power presses.

Class 437.—Hand-printing presses.

Class 438.—Job presses.

Class 439.—Hydraulic presses.

Class 440.—Ticket printing and numbering machines.

Class 441.—Type casting and setting machines—Linotypes.

Class 442.—Hand-casting molds.

Class 443.—Machines and printing blocks.

Class 444.—Typographic electrotyping.

Class 445.—Stereotyping.

Class 446.—Bookbinding machinery.

Class 447.—Envelope machines.

Class 448.—Paper cutters, card cutters.

Class 449.—Printers' cabinets and printers' furniture generally.

Class 450.—Composing sticks, cases.

Class 451.—Brass and type metal labor-saving appliances.

Class 452.—Specimens of plain and ornamental types, cuts, music, borders, and electrotype plates.

Class 453.—Type founders' specimen books of type and typographical ornaments.

GROUP 74.—*Lithography, zincography, and color printing.*

Class 454.—Lithography—tools, materials, and appliances. The various methods of lithography, crayon, pen and ink; engraving, brush work, color printing, etc. Transferring, printing. Zincography.

Class 455.—Color printing—historical illustrations from the sixteenth century to the present time. (Relief engraving. The old chiaro-oscuros. Modern wood engravings. The Baxter process. Intaglio engraving, printed at one impression, *i. e.*, from the plate rubbed in different colors, printed from several plates. Stenochromy. Chromolithography. Wax process, etc.) The modern photomechanical processes applied to color printing.)

GROUP 75.—*Photomechanical and other mechanical processes of illustrating, etc.*

Class 456.—Relief processes—photomechanical processes producing relief-blocks for printing in the type press (etching, swell gelatine, and washout processes). Line processes (phototypographic etchings, typogravures, etc.).

Class 457.—Half-toned processes—gelatine grain processes (Paul Pretsch's and later). Screen processes (Meisenbach, etc.). The Ives process.

Class 458.—Photolithography, etc.—photomechanical processes involving the production of printable designs on stone or zinc, *i. e.*, photolithography and photozincography. Half-toned processes (the Bitumen process, Poitevin's process, Asser's process, etc.). Recent grain processes. Screen processes. Line processes (Osborne's process).

Class 459.—Collographic processes—photomechanical processes, involving the production of gelatine or other glutinous films, to be used as printing surfaces in the lithographic press, *i. e.*, collographic or photo-gelatine processes (albertype, heliotype, artotype, etc.).

F.—*Machinery.*

Class 460.—Photomechanical processes—Producing intaglio plates for printing in the copper-plate press; *i. e.*, photogravure. Etching processes, deposit processes, heliotypes, heliogravures, etc. The Woodbury type—molds and impressions.

- Class 461.—Mechanical processes—Partly chemical, partly mechanical, devised as substitutes for the other hand processes, but not involving photography. Chalcotype, Compte process, Gillott process, etching in relief, typographic etching, properly so called (chemotype, the graphotype, kaolitype, the wax process and allied processes (glyphography, kerography, stylography, typographic etching, improperly so-called, etc.) Machine relief engraving, machine intaglio engraving (medal ruling), galvanography, stencchromy, mineralography, nature printing, the anastatic process, etc. Appendix. Etching on glass (improperly so called, which involves photography, but not the use of the press.)
- Class 462.—Drawings for process work.
- Class 463.—Aids to drawing for process work (used by lithographers and draftsmen). Grained and embossed papers. Pasting tints. The air brush. Day's shading mediums, etc. Methods of reducing and enlarging. Photo-mechanical processes.
- Class 464.—Applications of the photo-mechanical processes in the industrial arts—Prints on metal work, cloth, etc.

GROUP 76.—*Miscellaneous hand tools, machines, and apparatus used in various arts.*

- Class 465.—Machines for making clocks, watches, and watch cases.
- Class 466.—Machines for making jewelry.
- Class 467.—Machines for making buttons, pins, needles, etc.
- Class 468.—Wire-working machinery.
- Class 469.—Machines for ironing, drying, scouring, and laundry work generally.
- Class 470.—Machines used in various manufacturing industries not specifically mentioned.
- Class 471.—For testing the strength of materials—Dynamometers.

GROUP 77.—*Machines for working stone, clay, and other minerals.*

[See also Department E.]

- Class 472.—Stone-sawing and planing machines, dressing, shaping, and polishing, sand blasts, Tilghman's machines, glass-grinding machines, etc.
- Class 473.—Brick, pottery, and tile machines. Machines for making artificial stone.
- Class 474.—Rolling mills and forges—Roll trains, hammers, squeezers, engines, boilers, and other driving power; heating furnaces (coal and gas); special machines for shaping metal, such as spike, nail, and horseshoe machines; tire mills, etc.

GROUP 78.—*Electric welding, forging, riveting, shaping, tempering, and brazing metals.*

[See also Department J.]

DEPARTMENT G.

TRANSPORTATION—RAILWAYS, VESSELS, VEHICLES.

GROUP 79.—*Railways, railway plant and equipment.*

- Class 475.—Railway construction.
- Class 476.—Railway equipment.
- Class 477.—Railway operation.
- Class 478.—Railway maintenance.
- Class 479.—Railway management.
- Class 480.—Railway history and statistics.

GROUP 80.—*Cable roads and cable transportation.*

- Class 481.—Street-railway systems.
- Class 482.—Elevated-cable transportation.

GROUP 81.—*Electric railways.*

- Class 483.—With stationary plant for current and overhead conductors.
- Class 484.—Driven by secondary batteries.

GROUP 82.—*Vehicles and methods of transportation on common roads.*

- Class 485.—Handbarrows, wheelbarrows, trunk and barrel trucks, etc.
 Class 486.—Carts, trucks, drays, farm wagons, garden-truck wagons.
 Class 487.—Heavy wagons for special purposes—Beer wagons; express wagons; for moving heavy objects, as timbers, stone, iron, etc. (For fire engines and ladder trucks see Group 69.)
 Class 488.—Large wagons for pleasure parties, picnic parties, and excursions—"breaks," "barges," etc.
 Class 489.—Omnibuses, herdicks, cabs, hansom, etc.
 Class 490.—Drags, Concord leather-spring coaches, mud wagons for mail, express, and passenger service.
 Class 491.—Pleasure carriages, coaches, victorias, broughams, dog carts, etc.
 Class 492.—Light pleasure carriages, buggies, phaëtons, etc.
 Class 493.—Trotting wagons and sulkies.
 Class 494.—Ambulances for special purposes—For the sick and injured.
 Class 495.—Bicycles, tricycles, and the appurtenances.
 Class 496.—Rolling chairs for invalids and others, baby carriages, etc.
 Class 497.—Wagon and carriage hardware and fittings.
 Class 498.—Harness, saddlery, robes, whips, and accessories of the stable.

GROUP 83.—*Aërial, pneumatic, and other forms of transportation.*

- Class 499.—Transportation of letters and parcels in pneumatic tubes.
 Class 500.—Shop fittings for the transportation of parcels and money.
 Class 501.—Balloon transportation, and captive balloons for observation and experiment.
 Class 502.—By carrier pigeons. (See Class 205.)

GROUP 84.—*Vessels, boats—Marine, lake, and river transportation.*

- Class 503.—Boats and sailing vessels. Sailing vessels used in commerce. Yachts and pleasure boats. Rowing boats of all kinds. Life-boats and salvage apparatus, with life rafts, belts, etc. Submarine armor, diving-bells, etc. Ice-boats.
 Class 504.—Steamships, steamboats, tugboats, steam-launches, and all vessels propelled by steam.
 Class 505.—Ships, boats, and all vessels propelled by electricity.
 Class 506.—Vessels for carrying telegraph cables and railway trains; also coal barges, water boats, and dredging machines; screw and floating docks.
 Class 507.—Steam capstans, windlasses, deck-wiches, and steering apparatus.
 Class 508.—Hawsers, ropes, and cordage.
 Class 509.—Wire ropes.
 Class 510.—Cables and anchors.
 Class 511.—Miscellaneous ship supplies.
 Class 512.—Blocks, tackle, etc.

GROUP 85.—*Vessels of war and defense.*

- Class 513.—Gunboats.
 Class 514.—Cruisers.
 Class 515.—Battle ships.
 Class 516.—Armored vessels.
 Class 517.—Torpedo boats and torpedoes.
 Class 518.—Adjuncts and appliances of naval warfare.

DEPARTMENT H.

MANUFACTURES.

GROUP 86.—*Chemical and pharmaceutical products—druggists' supplies.*

- Class 519.—Organic and mineral acids.
 Class 520.—The alkalis and alkaline earths—potash, soda, ammonia, caustic soda, carbonate of soda, lime, magnesia, barytes, etc., with their salts and compounds. Bleaching powders, etc.

- Class 521.—Metallic oxides and salts of the metals and other commercial chemical compounds.
- Class 522.—Pure chemicals for chemists' use.
- Class 523.—Drugs and pharmaceutical preparations and compounds.
- Class 524.—Chemists' and druggists' wares and supplies.
- Class 525.—Flavoring extracts, essences, essential oils, toilet soap, perfumery, pomades, cosmetics, etc.
- Class 526.—Explosive and fulminating compounds—powder, giant powder, etc., shown only by empty cases and packages, "dummy packages," and cartridges, to illustrate the commercial forms.
- Class 527.—Pyrotechnics (in harmless forms, not charged). Pyrotechnic displays.

GROUP 87.—*Paints, colors, and varnishes.*

[See also Group 48.]

- Class 528.—Colors and pigments—natural and artificial, dry and ground in oil. Printing inks, writing inks, blacking, etc.
- Class 529.—White lead and white zinc industry.
- Class 530.—Painters' and glaziers' supplies.
- Class 531.—Artists' colors and artists' materials.

GROUP 88.—*Typewriters, paper, blank books, stationery.*

- Class 532.—Paper, pulp, and paper stock.
- Class 533.—Cardboard, cards, pasteboard, binders' board, building boards, and felts for walls and roofing; for floors, ceilings, and for decorations; embossed boards, etc. Papier-maché; useful articles made from paper.
- Class 534.—Wrapping papers, manilla paper, paper bags, tissue papers.
- Class 535.—Printing paper for books and for newspapers.
- Class 536.—Writing papers, bond paper, drawing papers, tracing papers, and tracing linen; envelopes; blotting paper.
- Class 537.—Blank books; sets of account books, specimens of ruling and binding, including blanks, bill heads, etc., bookbinding.
- Class 538.—Ornamental and decorated paper; marbled papers, etc.
- Class 539.—Wall papers, oil papers.
- Class 540.—Typewriters, stationery, and stationers' goods; inkstands, weights, rulers, pens, filing cases, letter press, etc.

GROUP 89.—*Furniture of interiors, upholstery, and artistic decoration.*

- Class 541.—Chairs of all grades, rockers, lounges, settles, etc.
- Class 542.—Tables for various purposes—billiard, card, dining, etc.
- Class 543.—Suits of furniture for the hall, parlor, drawing-room, library, dining room, and for the bed chamber.
- Class 544.—Upholstery for windows, doors; curtains, portieres, etc.
- Class 545.—Mirrors and their mountings.
- Class 546.—Treatment of porches, doorways, halls, and staircases, mantels, etc.
- Class 547.—Floors, ceilings, walls, doors, and windows.
- Class 548.—Artistic furnishing, illustrated by completely furnished apartments, with selections of furniture and various objects of adornment from other groups.
- Class 549.—Sewing and embroidering. (See also Group 71.)

GROUP 90.—*Ceramics.*

[For clays and other materials, see Group 46.]

- Class 550.—Bricks and terra cotta for building purposes, plain and enameled. Terra-cotta ware for decorative purposes. Reproductions of ancient Roman and Grecian red ware.
- Class 551.—Stoneware and pottery, lead-glazed and salt-glazed ware. Doulton ware.
- Class 552.—Earthenware, stone, china, and semiporcelain ware, faience, etc., with soft glazes, and with high fire, feldspathic glazes and enamels.
- Class 553.—Porcelain with white or colored body, painted, incised, or *pâte sur pâte* decoration.
- Class 554.—Tiles—plain, encaustic, and decorated tiles, bosses, tessère, etc., for pavements, mural and mantel decoration, etc.

GROUP 91.—*Decorative designs and combinations in tiles, mosaics, and tessère.*

- Class 555.—Mural decoration; reredos and panels, borders for fireplaces and mantels.
 Class 556.—Designs for, and examples of, pavements in tiles and mosaics.

GROUP 92.—*Art metal work—enamels, etc.*

- Class 557.—Art metal work; selected examples of iron forgings, bronzes, bas-reliefs, repoussée and chiseled work.
 Class 558.—Cloisonné enamels.
 Class 559.—Champ levé enamels.
 Class 560.—Niello work.

GROUP 93.—*Glass and glassware.*

- Class 561.—Plate glass in the rough, as cast and rolled, and as ground and polished.
 Class 562.—Blown glass, ordinary window glass, bottles, tubes, pipes, etc.
 Class 563.—Pressed glass and glassware generally for the table and various purposes; skylights, insulators, etc.
 Class 564.—Cut-glass ware for the table and various purposes. Engraved and etched glass.
 Class 565.—Fancy glassware—plain, iridescent, opalescent, colored, enameled, painted, beaded, gilded, etc. Millefiori and aventurine glass.
 Class 566.—Crackled glass in layers, onyx glass, sculptured glass; reproductions of ancient glassware.
 Class 567.—Glass mosaics, beads, spun glass, and glass fabrics.

GROUP 94.—*Stained glass in decoration.*

- Class 568.—Civic and domestic stained glass work, panels, windows, etc.
 Class 569.—Ecclesiastical stained glass work.

GROUP 95.—*Carvings in various materials.*

- Class 570.—Wood carving.
 Class 571.—Ivory carving.
 Class 572.—Bamboo incised work.
 Class 573.—Metal carving and chiseling.
 Class 574.—Sculptured and engraved glass.
 Class 575.—Sculpturing, carving, and modeling in porcelain—*pâte sur pâte*.

GROUP 96.—*Gold and silver ware, plate, etc.*

- Class 576.—Gold ware and silver, gilt ware for the table and for decoration.
 Class 577.—Silver tableware generally—plates, salvers, tureens, bowls, dishes, baskets, candelabra, épergnes, etc.
 Class 578.—Knives, forks, and spoons.
 Class 579.—Fancy bonbon and other spoons; miscellaneous fancy articles in silver—snuff boxes, match boxes, cane heads, handles, chatelaines, etc.
 Class 580.—Ware of mixed metals—mokumé ware, inlaid and incrustated ware, enameled and niello work.
 Class 581.—Plated ware on hard or nickel silver foundation.
 Class 582.—Nickel ware, nickel-silver ware, aluminum ware, and aluminum-silver ware.
 Class 583.—Plated ware on soft metal alloys.

GROUP 97.—*Jewelry and ornaments.*

- Class 584.—Gold ornaments for the person, plain, chased, or otherwise wrought or enameled—rings, bracelets, necklaces, chains, etc.
 Class 585.—Diamonds and various colored gems, as rubies, sapphires, emeralds, chrysoberyls, tourmalines, topazes, etc., mounted in various ornaments.
 (For gems in the rough and unmounted, in part, see Department E.)
 Class 586.—Agates, onyx, jasper; ornaments for the person.
 Class 587.—Pastes and imitations of precious stones—mounted or unmounted.
 Class 588.—Gold covered and gilt jewelry and ornaments.

GROUP 98.—*Horology, watches, clocks, etc.*

[[See also Group 147.]

- Class 589.—Watches of all kinds.
 Class 590.—Watch movements and parts of watches.
 Class 591.—Watch cases.
 Class 592.—Watchmakers' tools and machinery in part. (For machines requiring power, see Department F.)
 Class 593.—Clocks of all kinds.
 Class 594.—Clock movements.
 Class 595.—Clock-making machinery.

GROUP 99.—*Silk and silk fabrics.*

- Class 596.—Cocoons and raw silk as reeled from the cocoon, thrown or twisted silks in the gum; organzine, tram, spun-silk yarn.
 Class 597.—Thrown or twisted silks, boiled off or dyed, in hanks, skeins, or on spools, machine twist and sewing silk.
 Class 598.—Spun-silk yarns and fabrics, and the materials from which they are made.
 Class 599.—Plain woven silks, lute strings, sarsonets, satins, serges, foulards, tissues for hat and millinery purposes, etc.
 Class 600.—Figured-silk piece goods, woven or printed. Upholstery silks, etc.
 Class 601.—Crepes, velvets, gauzes, cravats, handkerchiefs, hosiery, knit goods, laces, scarfs, ties, veils; all descriptions of cut and made-up silks.
 Class 602.—Ribbons—plain, fancy, and velvet.
 Class 603.—Bindings, braids, cords, galloons, ladies' dress trimmings, upholsterers', tailors', military, and miscellaneous trimmings.

GROUP 100.—*Fabrics of jute, ramie, and other vegetable and mineral fibers.*

- Class 604.—Jute cloth and fabrics, plain and decorated.
 Class 605.—Ramie and other fabrics.
 Class 606.—Mats and coarse fabrics, of grass, rattan, cocoon and bark; matting, Chinese, Japanese, palm leaf, grass, and rushes; floor cloths of rattan and cocoon fiber, aloe fiber, etc.
 Class 607.—Floor, oil cloths, and other painted and enameled tissues, and imitations of leather, with a woven base.
 Class 608.—Woven fabrics of mineral origin—fine wire cloths, sieve cloth, wire screens, bolting cloth. (See also Class 704.) Asbestos fiber, spun and woven, with the clothing manufactured from it. Glass thread, floss, and fabrics. (See also Class 567.)

GROUP 101.—*Yarns and woven goods of cotton, linen, and other vegetable fibers.*

- Class 609.—Cotton fabrics—yarns, twines, sewing cotton, tapes, webbings, battings, waddings, plain cloths for printing and converting, print cloths, brown and bleached sheetings or shirtings, drills, twills, sateens, gingham, cotton flannels, fine and fancy woven fabrics, duck, ticks, denims, stripes, bags, and bagging. Upholstery goods—tapestries, curtains, and chenilles.
 Class 610.—Linen fabrics—linen thread; cloth and drills, plain and mixed; napkins, table cloths, sheetings, shirtings, etc.; cambrics, handkerchiefs, and other manufactures of linen.

GROUP 102.—*Woven and felted goods of wool and mixtures of wool.*

- Class 611.—Woolen and worsted fabrics—woolen yarns, union or merino worsted tops, noils, and yarns, shoddy and mungo.
 Class 612.—Woolen goods—all-wool woolen cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, indigo flannels and broadcloth, overcoatings, cloakings and kerseys, flannels, dress goods, etc., for both men and women.
 Class 613.—Blankets, robes, traveling rugs, horse blankets, shawls, bunting, etc.
 Class 614.—Worsted goods—coatings, serges, suitings, cashmeres, etc.
 Class 615.—Cotton and woolen mixed woven goods—unions, tweeds, chevots, flannels, linseys, blankets, etc.
 Class 616.—Woven on cotton warps.
 Class 617.—Upholstery goods.

- Class 618.—Sundries and small wares, webbings and gorings, bindings, beltings, braids, galloons, fringes and gimps, cords and tassels, and all elastic fabrics, dress trimmings, embroideries, etc.
- Class 619.—Felt goods, felt cloths, trimming and lining felt, felt skirts and skirting, table and piano covers, felts for ladies' hats, saddle felts, druggets, endless belts for printing machines, rubber shoe linings and other footwear, hair felting.
- Class 620.—Carpets and rugs, ingrain (two-ply and three-ply), and art carpets, tapestry and body brussels, tapestry velvet, wilton or wilton velvet, axminster, tapestry wilton, moquette, ingrain and smyrna rugs, other woolen rugs, rag carpets.
- Class 621.—Wool hats of every description.
- Class 622.—Fabrics of hair, alpaca, goat's hair, camel's hair, etc., not otherwise enumerated.

GROUP 103.—*Clothing and costumes.*

- Class 623.—Ready-made clothing—men's and boys'.
- Class 624.—Dresses, gowns, habits, costumes.
- Class 625.—Hats and caps.
- Class 626.—Bonnets and millinery.
- Class 627.—Boots and shoes.
- Class 628.—Knit goods and hosiery, woven gloves, gloves of leather and skins.
- Class 629.—Shirts, collars, cuffs, cravats, suspenders, braces, and appliances.

GROUP 104.—*Furs and fur clothing.*

- Class 630.—Furs and skins, dressed and tanned—of the cat tribe, of the wolf tribe, of the weasel tribe, of the bear tribe, of the seal tribe. Fur seals—Alaska, Oregon, South Georgia, Shetland, and Siberia, undressed, plucked, and dyed. Hair seals—Greenland and Labrador seals, spotted seals, silver seal, hard seal, saddleback. Furs of rodent animals—squirrels, chinchilla, beaver, hares, and rabbits.
- Class 631.—Fur mats and carriage or sleigh robes.
- Class 632.—Fur clothing.
- Class 633.—Fur trimmings.

GROUP 105.—*Laces, embroideries, trimmings, artificial flowers, etc.*

- Class 634.—Laces of linen and cotton, of silk, wool, or mohair, made with the needle or the loom; silver and gold lace.
- Class 635.—Embroideries, crochet work, etc.; needlework.
- Class 636.—Artificial flowers for trimming and for decoration of apartments.
- Class 637.—Fans.
- Class 638.—Trimmings in variety, not otherwise classed; buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles.
- Class 639.—Art embroidery and needlework.
- Class 640.—Tapestries, handmade.
- Class 641.—Tapestries, machine work.

GROUP 106.—*Hair work, coiffures, and accessories of the toilet.*

- Class 642.—Hair work, as souvenirs and ornaments.
- Class 643.—Coiffures, wigs, switches, etc.
- Class 644.—Barbers' and hairdressers' tools and appliances.
- Class 645.—Combs, brushes. (See also Class 525.)

GROUP 107.—*Traveling equipments—valises, trunks, toilet cases, fancy leather work, canes, umbrellas, parasols, etc.*

- Class 646.—Tents, shelters and apparatus for camping, camp stools, etc.; hampers, baskets, etc.
- Class 647.—Shawl and rug straps and pouches, gun cases.
- Class 648.—Valises of various materials; dress-nut cases, satchels, hand bags, etc.; toilet articles.
- Class 649.—Trunks, of leather, paper, canvas, and of wood and metal.
- Class 650.—Fancy bags, pouches, purses, cardcases, portfolios, pocketbooks, cigar cases, etc.
- Class 651.—Canes.
- Class 652.—Umbrellas and parasols.

GROUP 108—*Rubber goods, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, celluloid, and zylonite.*

- Class 653.—Clothing; Mackintoshes, capes, coats, boots, shoes, hats, etc.
 Class 654.—Piano and table covers, horse covers, carriage cloth.
 Class 655.—Stationers' articles.
 Class 656.—Druggists' articles, toilet articles.
 Class 657.—Medical and surgical instruments. (See also Group 144.)
 Class 658.—House-furnishing articles, mats, cushions.
 Class 659.—Hose, tubes, belting, packing.
 Class 660.—Insulating compounds.
 Class 661.—Toys of rubber.
 Class 662.—Gutta-percha fabrics.

GROUP 109.—*Toys and fancy articles.*

- Class 663.—Automatic and other toys and games for the amusement and instruction of children.
 Class 664.—Bonbons, fancy boxes and packages for confectionery.
 Class 665.—Miscellaneous fancy articles not specially classed.

GROUP 110.—*Leather and manufactures of leather.*

- Class 666.—Hides and skins.
 Class 667.—Tanned leathers—belting, grain, and harness leather. Sole leather—calf, kip, and goat skins; sheepskins.
 Class 668.—Curried leathers.
 Class 669.—Patent and enameled leathers; morocco.
 Class 670.—Alligator, porpoise, walrus, and kangaroo leather.
 Class 671.—Russia leathers.
 Class 672.—Oil leathers, wash leather, and all other varieties of leather not before named.
 Class 673.—Parchment for commissions, patents, deeds, diplomas, etc. Vellum for similar purposes, and for books and bookbinding; for drums and tambourines; for goldbeaters' use, etc.
 Class 674.—Leather belting.
 Class 675.—Embossed leather for furniture, wall decoration, etc.
 (For trunks, see Class 648. For harness saddlery, etc., see Class 498.)

GROUP 111.—*Scales, weights, and measures.*

[See also Group 147.]

- Class 676.—Scales for commercial use in weighing groceries, produce, and merchandise—counter scales, etc.; portable platform scales.
 Class 677.—Scales for weighing heavy and bulky objects, as hay, ice, ores, coal, railway cars, etc.
 Class 678.—Druggists' and prescription scales.
 Class 679.—Bullion scales—assayers' and chemists' scales. (See also Class 393.)
 Class 680.—Postal balances.
 Class 688.—Steam gauges, water meters.
 Class 682.—Commercial weights and sets of weights—avoirdupois, troy, and apothecaries', with the weights of the metric system.
 Class 683.—Commercial examples of the measures of capacity, for solids and fluids—measuring glasses for the kitchen and for the laboratory.

GROUP 112.—*Material of war: Ordnance and ammunition. Weapons and apparatus of hunting, trapping, etc. Military and sporting small arms.*

- Class 684.—Military small arms, rifles, pistols, and magazine guns, with their ammunition.
 Class 685.—Light artillery, compound guns, machine guns, mitrailleuses, etc.
 Class 686.—Heavy ordnance and its accessories.
 Class 687.—Knives, swords, spears, and dirks.
 Class 688.—Firearms used for sporting and hunting; also other implements for same purpose. (See also Group 157.)

GROUP 113.—*Lighting apparatus and appliances.*

- Class 689.—Lamps for burning petroleum, burners, chimneys, shades, table lamps, hanging lamps.
 Class 690.—Lanterns, coach lamps, street and special lights and lanterns.
 Class 691.—Illuminating gas; fixtures, burners, chandeliers.
 Class 692.—Electroliers and electric lamps.
 Class 693.—The "Lucigen" and similar lighting apparatus.

GROUP 114.—*Heating and cooking apparatus and appliances.*

- Class 694.—Fireplaces, grates, and appurtenances for burning wood, coal, or gas.
 Class 695.—Hot-air heating furnaces.
 Class 696.—Steam heaters, hot-water heaters, radiators, etc.
 Class 697.—Stoves for heating, cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, grills, roasting jacks, ovens, etc.
 Class 698.—Gas burners for heating, gas logs, gas stoves, etc.
 Class 699.—Petroleum stoves.

GROUP 115.—*Refrigerators, hollow metal ware, tinware, enameled ware.*

- Class 700.—Refrigerators.
 Class 701.—Cast hollow ware—kettles, pots, etc.
 Class 702.—Hollow ware of copper, nickel, tin plate, and iron; bells.
 Class 703.—Enameled ware, granite ware, and porcelain-lined ware. Enameled letters and signs.

GROUP 116.—*Wire goods and screens, perforated sheets, lattice work, fencing, etc.*

- Class 704.—Wire cloth of brass, or of annealed iron and steel.
 Class 705.—Wire cloth of special alloys, as aluminum-bronze wire, etc.
 Class 706.—Sieves of various grades and materials.
 Class 707.—Screens for special purposes.
 Class 708.—Perforated metal plates.
 Class 709.—Artistic lattice work.
 Class 710.—Wire netting.
 Class 711.—Wire fencing. (For trellis work for gardens and flowers, see also Group 26.)

GROUP 117.—*Wrought-iron gates, railings, crestings, and artistic forgings not otherwise specifically classed.*

[See also Department K.]

GROUP 118.—*Vaults, safes, hardware, edge tools, cutlery.*

- Class 712.—Builders' hardware—locks, latches, spikes, nails, screws, tacks, bolts, hinges, pulleys; plumbers' and gas-fitters' hardware; furniture fittings; ships' hardware and fittings.
 Class 713.—Axes, hatchets, adzes, etc.
 Class 714.—Edge tools of various descriptions.
 Class 715.—Saws, files.
 Class 716.—Cutlery—knives, scissors, shears, razors, etc.; table cutlery.
 Class 717.—Vaults, safes, and appliances; machinists' and metal-workers' tools.

DEPARTMENT J.

ELECTRICITY.

GROUP 119.—*Apparatus to illustrate the phenomena and laws of electricity and magnetism.*

- Class 718.—Statical electricity.
 Class 719.—Dynamical electricity.
 Class 720.—Thermo electricity.
 Class 721.—Magnetic electricity.
 Class 722.—Magnets, temporary and permanent.
 Class 723.—Direct and induction coils.
 Class 724.—Galvanometers.

GROUP 120.—*Thermo-electric batteries.*GROUP 121.—*Electric batteries; secondary or "storage" batteries.*GROUP 122.—*Machines and appliances for producing electrical currents by mechanical power—dynamos.*

- Class 725.—Dynamos of direct current.
- Class 726.—Dynamos of alternating current.
- Class 727.—High and low voltage.
- Class 728.—Commutators.

GROUP 123.—*Transmission and regulation of the electrical current.*

- Class 729.—Cables, wires, and insulators; rheostats, switches, ammeters, resistance boxes, indicators, and meters; voltmeters, hydrometers, and converters.
- Class 730.—Safety and protective appliances, arresters, etc.
- Class 731.—Lightning rods and ornaments, insulators, rods, cables, and "grounds."

GROUP 124.—*Electric motors and their applications.*

- Class 732.—Movement of machinery in various industrial operations.
- Class 733.—Pumping and hoisting from mines.
- Class 734.—Propulsion of railway cars, street-railway cars, mining cars, propellers, etc.

GROUP 125.—*Lighting by electricity.*

- Class 735.—The arc system and its fixtures, appliances, etc.
- Class 736.—The incandescent system, its fixtures, lamps, and appliances.

GROUP 126.—*Heating by electricity.*

- Class 737.—For warming and heating apartments.
- Class 738.—For heating flatirons and other objects in industrial operations.
- Class 739.—Maintenance of constant high temperature in small ovens, etc.

GROUP 127.—*Electro-metallurgy and electro-chemistry.*

- Class 740.—Electrotyping.
- Class 741.—Electroplating, gilding, and nickeling.
- Class 742.—Electric deposition of iron and other metals.
- Class 743.—Electric deposition of metals as a means of extracting them from their ores or alloys.
- Class 744.—Electric furnaces.

GROUP 128.—*Electric forging, welding, shaping, tempering, brazing, etc.*

- Class 745.—Apparatus and methods of forging, bending, twisting, making angles, or straightening metals and metal work.
- Class 746.—Apparatus and methods of welding or joining iron, steel, and other metals.
- Class 747.—Brazing, soldering, tempering, etc.

GROUP 129.—*Electric telegraph and electric signals.*

- Class 748.—Various systems of transmitting and recording.
- Class 749.—Electric chronographs.
- Class 750.—Annunciators.
- Class 751.—Burglar alarms.

GROUP 130.—*The telephone and its appliances.*

- Class 752.—Cables; construction; underground work.
- Class 753.—Protection of strong current apparatus.
- Class 754.—Switch boards.
- Class 755.—Transmitting apparatus.

Class 756.—Receiving apparatus.

Class 757.—Signaling apparatus.

Class 758.—Subscriber's apparatus—numbers, codes, registers, etc.

GROUP 131.—*The phonograph.*

Class 759.—Receiving and recording apparatus.

Class 760.—Apparatus for the reproduction of recorded sounds and articulate speech.

GROUP 132.—*Electricity in surgery and therapeutics.*

Class 761.—Electric cauteries and apparatus.

Class 762.—Apparatus for application of the electric current as a remedial agent.

Class 763.—Apparatus for the destruction of life.

GROUP 133.—*Applications of electricity in various ways not before specified.*

Class 764.—Ignition of explosives; gas lighting, etc.

Class 765.—Control of heating apparatus by electricity, as applied to steam and hot-air pipes and registers.

Class 766.—Electric pens.

Class 767.—Application in photography.

GROUP 134.—*History and statistics of electrical invention.*

Class 768.—Objects illustrating the development of the knowledge of electricity and of the application of electricity in the arts.

Class 769.—Collections of books and publications upon electricity and its applications.

DEPARTMENT K.

FINE ARTS—PICTORIAL, PLASTIC, AND DECORATIVE.

GROUP 135.—*Sculpture.*

Class 770.—Figures and groups in marble.

Class 771.—Bas-reliefs in marble or bronze.

Class 772.—Figures and groups in bronze.

Class 773.—Bronzes from *cire-perdu*.

GROUP 136.—*Paintings in oil.*

GROUP 137.—*Paintings in water colors.*

GROUP 138.—*Paintings on ivory, porcelain, enamel, metal; fresco painting on walls, etc.*

GROUP 139.—*Engraving and etching.*

GROUP 140.—*Crayon and other drawings.*

GROUP 141.—*Antique and artistic carvings.*

GROUP 142.—*Exhibits of private collections.*

DEPARTMENT L.

LIBERAL ARTS—EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ENGINEERING, PUBLIC WORKS, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

GROUP 143.—*Physical development, training, and condition.—Hygiene.*

Class 774.—The nursery and its accessories.

Class 775.—Athletic training and exercise gymnasiums; apparatus for physical development and of gymnastic exercises and amusement. Skating, walking, climbing, ball playing, wrestling, acrobatic exercises; rowing, hunting, etc. Special apparatus for training in schools, gymnasias, apparatus for exercise, drill, etc.

- Class 776.—Alimentation—food supply and its distribution; adulteration of food; markets; preparation of food; cooking and serving; school kitchens and arrangements for school canteens; methods of warming children's meals, etc. Dinner pails or receptacles for carrying meals for school children, workmen, and others. Restaurants, dining halls, refectories, etc.
- Class 777.—Dwellings and buildings characterized by the conditions best adapted to health and comfort, including dwellings for workmen and factory operatives; houses and villages for operatives in connection with large manufacturing establishments; tenement houses, "flats," and suites of apartments; city and country residences, clubhouses, schoolhouses; designs and models of improved buildings for elementary schools, infant schools, and crèches; courtrooms, theaters, churches, etc.
- Class 778.—Hotels, lodging houses.
- Class 779.—Public baths, lavatories; public and domestic hygiene; sanitation—sanitary appliances and methods for dwelling houses, buildings, and cities. Direct renewal of air—heating, ventilating, lighting, in their relation to health. Conduits of water and sewage. Drains and sewers. Flushing tanks, hydraulic siphons, water-closets, public and private latrines. Sinks, night soil apparatus, sanitary plumbing, walls, bricks, roofs, flooring, etc. Sanitary house decoration—nonpoisonous paints, and wall papers, floor coverings, washables, decorations, etc.
- Apparatus for carrying off, receiving, and treating sewage. Slaughter-house refuse, city garbage.
- Apparatus and methods for filtering water and cleansing water courses.
- Apparatus intended for the prevention of infectious diseases. Methods, materials, and instruments for purifying and destroying germs and disinfecting.
- Apparatus and fittings for warming, ventilating, and lighting schools; school latrines, closets, etc.
- Special school fittings for storing and drying clothing.
- Precaution in schools for preventing the spread of infectious diseases; school sanitarium, infirmaries, etc.
- Class 780.—Hygiene of the workshop and factory—(classification modified from that of the London health exhibition).
- Designs and models for improvement in the arrangements and construction of workshops, especially those in which dangerous or unwholesome processes are conducted.
- Apparatus and fittings for preventing or minimizing the danger of health or life from carrying on certain trades. Guards, screens, air-jets, preservative solutions, washes, etc.
- Objects of personal use—mouth pieces, spectacles, dresses, hoods, etc., for use in certain unhealthy and poisonous trades.
- Illustrations of diseases and deformities caused by unwholesome trades and professions; methods of combating these diseases; preservative measures, etc.
- Sanitary construction and inspection of workshops, factories, and mines; new inventions or improvements for ameliorating the condition of life of those engaged in unhealthy occupations; means for economizing human labor in various industrial operations.
- Class 781.—Asylums and homes—asylums for infants and children; foundling and orphan asylums, children's aid societies.
- Homes for the aged and infirm; homes for aged men and women; soldiers' homes; homes for the maimed and deformed; sailors' homes.
- Treatment of paupers; almshouses; treatment of aborigines; Indian reservations and homes.
- Class 782.—Hospitals, dispensaries, etc.; plans, models, statistics—shed hospitals for infectious fevers and epidemic diseases; tent hospitals; hospital ships; furniture and fittings for sick rooms.
- Class 783.—Protective supervision—sanitary supervision; vaccination and its enforcement; isolation of contagious disease; quarantine; prevention and elimination of animal epidemics.
- Food inspection—treatment of adulterated foods; inspection and analysis; treatment of stale food substances; regulation of abattoirs, mills, etc.; regulation of sale of horses; protective devices.
- Building inspection, etc.—building regulations and inspection; building drainage and plumbing; fire regulations, fire escapes, etc.
- Personal inspection—color tests, etc., for transportation hands, etc.; professional examination for licenses.
- Immigration—reception, care, and protection of immigrants.

GROUP 144.—*Instruments and apparatus of medicine, surgery, and prosthesis.*

- Class 784.—Pharmacology, drugs, pharmacy, etc.—medicines, official (in any authoritative pharmacopœia) articles of the materia medica, preparations unoffical. (See Group 86.)
- Class 785.—Dietetic preparations intended especially for the sick. (For beef extracts, see Class 38.)
- Class 786.—Instruments for physical diagnosis, clinical thermometers, stethoscopes, ophthalmoscopes, etc.
- Class 787.—Surgical instruments and appliances, with dressings, anæsthetics, anti-septics; obstetrical instruments, etc.
- Class 788.—Prosthesis—apparatus for deformities; artificial limbs.
- Class 789.—Instruments and apparatus of dental surgery and prosthesis.
- Class 790.—Vehicles and appliances for the transportation and relief of the sick and wounded, during peace and war, on shore and at sea. (See also Department G.)

GROUP 145.—*Primary, secondary, and superior education.*

- Class 791.—Elementary instruction—infant schools and kindergartens. Description of the methods of instruction, with statistics.
- Class 792.—Primary schools, city and country—schoolhouses and furniture. Apparatus and fittings. Models and appliances for teaching, text-books, diagrams, examples. Specimens of work in elementary schools.
- Class 793.—Domestic and industrial training for girls—models and apparatus for the teaching of cookery, housework, washing and ironing, needle-work, and embroidery, dressmaking, artificial-flower making, painting on silk, crockery, etc. Specimens of school-work.
- Class 794.—Handicraft teaching in schools for boys—apparatus and fittings for elementary trade teaching in schools. Specimens of school-work.
- Class 795.—Science teaching—apparatus and models for the elementary science instruction in schools. Apparatus for chemistry, physics, mechanics, etc.; diagrams, copies, text-books, etc.; specimens of the school-work in these subjects.
- Class 796.—Art teaching—apparatus, models, and fittings for elementary art instruction in schools, text-books, etc.; diagrams, copies, text-books, etc.; specimens of art-work, modeling, etc., in schools.
- Class 797.—Technical and apprenticeship schools—apparatus and examples used in primary and secondary schools for teaching handicraft; models, plans, and designs for the fitting up of workshop and industrial schools; results of industrial work done in such schools.
- Class 798.—Special schools for the elementary instruction of Indians.
- Class 799.—Education of defective classes—deaf, dumb, blind schools, etc.; adult schools for the illiterate.
- Class 800.—Public schools—descriptions, illustrations, statistics, methods of instruction, etc.
- Class 801.—Higher education—academies and high schools. Descriptions and statistics.
Colleges and universities—descriptions, all illustrations of the buildings, libraries, museums, collections, courses of study, catalogues, statistics, etc.
- Class 802.—Professional schools—theology, law, medicine, and surgery; dentistry, pharmacy, mining, engineering, agriculture, and mechanical arts; art and design, military schools, naval schools, normal schools, commercial schools, music.
- Class 803.—Government aid to education—National Bureau of Education. Reports and statistics.

GROUP 146.—*Books, libraries, literature, journalism.*

- Class 804.—Books and literature, with special examples of typography, paper, and binding. They may be arranged under the following classification, which is that of the Dewey Relative System: General works—cyclopedias, magazines, and newspapers, bindings, specimens of typography—philosophy, religion, sociology, philology, natural sciences, useful arts fine arts, literature, history, and geography.
- Class 805.—School books.
- Class 806.—Technical industrial journals.
- Class 807.—Illustrated papers.

- Class 808.—Newspapers and statistics of their multiplication, growth, and circulation.
- Class 809.—Journalism, statistics of; with illustrations of methods, organization, and results.
- Class 810.—Trade catalogues and price lists.
- Class 811.—Library apparatus; systems of cataloguing and appliances of placing and delivering books.
- Class 812.—Directories of cities and towns.
- Class 813.—Publications by governments.
- Class 814.—Topographical maps. Marine and coast charts; geological maps and sections; botanical, agronomical, and other maps, showing the extent and distribution of men, animals, and terrestrial products; physical maps; meteorological maps and bulletins; telegraphic routes and stations; railway and route maps; terrestrial and celestial globes; relief maps and models of portions of the earth's surface; profiles of ocean beds and routes of submarine cables.

GROUP 147.—*Instruments of precision, experiment, research, and photography.*

- Class 815.—Weights, measures, weighing, and meteorological apparatus—balances of precision, instruments for mechanical calculation, adding machines, cash registers, water and gas meters, etc.; measures of length, graduated scales, etc.
(For ordinary commercial forms, see also Group 111.)
(For testing machines, see Class 471.)
- Class 816.—Astronomical instruments and accessories—transits, transit circles, mural circles, zenith sectors, altazimeters, equatorials, collimators, comet-seekers.
- Class 817.—Geodetic and surveying instruments—transits, theodolites, sextants, and artificial horizons, needle compasses, goniometers; instruments for surveying underground in mines, tunnels, and excavations; pocket sextants, plane tables, and instruments used with them; sextants, quadrants, repeating circles, dip-sectors, etc.
- Class 818.—Leveling instruments and apparatus—hand levels, water levels, engineers' levels, of all patterns and varieties; cathetometers, leveling staves, targets, and accessory apparatus.
- Class 819.—Hydrographic surveying; deep-sea sounding.
- Class 820.—Photometric apparatus and methods.
- Class 821.—Photographic apparatus and accessories.
- Class 822.—Meteorological instruments and apparatus, with methods of recording, reducing, and reporting observations.
Thermometers—mercurial, spirit, air; ordinary or self-registering, maximum and minimum.
Barometers—aneroid barometers, anemometers, rain gauges, etc.
- Class 823.—Chromometric apparatus—chronometers, watches of precision, astronomical clocks, church and metropolitan clocks, clepsydras, hour-glasses, sun-dials, chronographs, electrical clocks, metronomes. (For commercial clocks and watches, see also Group 98.)
- Class 824.—Optical and thermometric instruments and apparatus.
- Class 825.—Electric and magnetic apparatus. (See also Department J.)
- Class 826.—Acoustic apparatus.

GROUP 148.—*Civil engineering—public works, architecture.*

- Class 827.—Land surveying, topographical surveying—surveys and location of towns and cities, with systems of water supply and drainage.
- Class 828.—Surveys of coasts, rivers, and harbors.
- Class 829.—Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, pavements, etc.
- Class 830.—Bridge engineering (illustrated by drawings and models.)
Bridge designing—drawings and charts showing methods of calculating stresses.
Foundations, piers, abutments, and approaches of stone, wood, etc.
Arch bridges of stone, wood, or iron.
Suspension bridges of fiber, iron chain, and cable.
Truss bridges of wood, iron, and steel—pony, bowstring, and plate girders, lattice girders, Fink, Bollman, Howe, Pratt, Warren, Post, Long, Whipple, and other trusses of special design.
Cantilever bridges, draw bridges; rolling and swinging machinery.
Tubular bridges.
Railway, aqueduct, and other bridges of special design not elsewhere classed.
(A chart showing date of completion, span, rise, weight, and cost of the great bridges of the world would be of interest.)

- Class 831.—Subaqueous constructions—foundations, piers, harbors, breakwaters, building of dams, waterworks.
- Class 832.—Irrigation—irrigating canals and systems.
- Class 833.—Railway engineering—surveying, locating, and constructing railways.
- Class 834.—Dynamic and industrial engineering—the construction and working of machines; examples of planning and construction of manufacturing and metallurgical establishments.
- Class 835.—Mine engineering—surveying underground, construction of tunnels, subaqueous tunnels, etc.; locating and sinking shafts, inclines, and winzes; driving levels; draining, ventilating, and lighting. (See also Department E.)
- Class 836.—Military engineering—construction of earthworks, breastworks, and temporary fortifications.
- Class 837.—Permanent works—fortifications, magazines, arsenals, mines.
- Class 838.—Roads, bridges, pontoons, etc.; movement of troops and supplies.
- Class 839.—Constructive architecture—plans of public buildings for special purposes; large and small dwelling houses.
Drawings and specifications for foundations, walls, partitions, floors, roofs, and stairways.
Estimates of amount and cost of material.
Designs and models of special contrivances for safety, comfort, and convenience in the manipulation of elevators, doors, windows, etc.
Working plans for the mason, carpenter, and painter—designs and models of bonds, arches, coping, vaulting, etc.; plastering and construction of partitions; painting and glazing.
Plans of appliances for hoisting, handling, and delivering.
Building materials to artisans—scaffolding and ladders; special scaffolding for handling great weights; portable cranes and power elevators.
Illustrations of the strength of materials.
Plans and sections of special architectural forms—metallic floor beams and girders; hollow bricks and other architectural pottery for heating and ventilation; metallic cornice and conduits; shingles and sheathing; glass roofs, floors, and accessories; architectural hardware.
Methods of combining materials.
Protection of foundations, areas, and walls against water.
Working plans for paving and draining.

GROUP 149.—*Government and law.*

- Class 840.—Various systems of government illustrated—government departments: legislative, executive, and judicial.
- Class 841.—International law and relations—fac-similes of treaties, etc.
- Class 842.—Protection of property in inventions—patent offices and their functions; statistics of inventions and patents.
- Class 843.—Postal systems and the appliances of the postal service—letter boxes, pouches, mail bags, postage stamps, etc.
- Class 844.—Punishment of crime—prisons and reformatories, prison management and discipline, transportation of criminals, penal colonies, houses of correction, reform schools, naval or marine discipline, punishment at sea, police stations, night lockups, etc.; dress and equipment of prisoners; examples of convict workmanship.

GROUP 150.—*Commerce, trade, and banking*

- Class 845.—History and statistics of trade and commerce.
- Class 849.—Railway and transportation companies.
- Class 847.—Methods and media of exchange—money, coins, paper money, etc.
- Class 848.—Counting houses, stores, and shops—arrangement, furniture, fittings, methods of management, bookkeeping, devices for distributing change and goods to customers.
- Class 849.—Warehouse and storage systems—grain elevators.
- Class 850.—Boards of trade and their functions illustrated.
- Class 851.—Exchanges for produce, metals, stocks, etc.
- Class 852.—Insurance companies.
- Class 853.—Banks and banking—illustrations of buildings, interiors, methods, and statistical information; clearing houses, etc.; savings and trust institutions.
- Class 854.—Safes and vaults for storage of treasure and valuables; safe-deposit companies.
- Class 855.—Bookkeeping—books and systems of bookkeeping and accounting, commercial blank forms, etc.
- Class 856.—Express companies, freighting, etc.

GROUP 151.—*Institutions and organizations for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.*

- Class 857.—Institutions founded for the increase and diffusion of knowledge, such as the Smithsonian Institution, the Royal Institution, the Institute of France, British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Association, etc.; their organization, history, and results.
- Class 858.—Academies of science and letters—learned and scientific associations, geological and mineralogical societies, etc.; engineering, technical, and professional associations; artistic, biological, zoological, medical, astronomical societies and organizations.
- Class 859.—Museums, collections, art galleries, exhibitions of works of art and industry; agricultural fairs, State and county exhibitions, national exhibitions, international exhibitions, international congresses.
- Class 860.—Publication societies.
- Class 861.—Libraries—public and private; statistics of operations.

GROUP 152.—*Social, industrial, and cooperative associations.*

- Class 862.—Social organizations. Clubs—political, military, university, travelers', press clubs, science clubs, and others.
- Class 863.—Political societies and organizations.
- Class 864.—Workingmen's unions and associations, their organization, statistics, and results.
- Class 865.—Industrial organizations.
- Class 866.—Coöperative trading association.
- Class 867.—Secret societies.
- Class 868.—Miscellaneous organizations for promoting the material and moral well-being of the industrial classes.

GROUP 153.—*Religious organizations and systems, statistics and publications.*

- Class 869.—Religious organizations and systems; origin, nature, growth, and extent of various religious systems and faiths; statistical, historical, and other illustrations; pictures of buildings, plans, and views of interiors.
- Class 870.—Religious music, choirs, and hymnology.
- Class 871.—Missionary societies, missions, and missionary work; maps, reports, statistics.
- Class 872.—Spreading the knowledge of religious systems by publications; bible societies, tract societies, and their publications.
- Class 873.—System and methods of religious instruction and training for the young; Sunday schools, furniture, apparatus, and books.
- Class 874.—Associations or religious or moral improvement.
- Class 875.—Charities and charitable associations connected with ecclesiastical societies.

GROUP 154.—*Musical and musical instruments. The theater.*

- Class 876.—History and theory of music—music of primitive people.
Crude and curious instruments. Combination of instruments, bands, and orchestras. Music books and scores. Musical notation.
History and literature of music. Portraits of great musicians.
- Class 877.—Self-vibrating instruments—drums and tambourines; cymbals, triangles, gongs, castanets, "bones."
Bells, chimes, and peals.
Bell-ringer's instruments. Musical glasses.
Glockenspiels, xylophones, marimbas.
Music boxes.
- Class 878.—Stringed instruments played with the fingers or plectrum.
Lutes, guitars, banjos, and mandolins.
Harps and lyres.
Zithers, dulcimers.
- Class 879.—Stringed instruments played with a bow.
The violin.
The viol, viol-di-gamba, viola, viola d'Amor.
The violincello and the bass viol.
Mechanical instruments—hurdy-gurdy and violin piano.

- Class 880.—Stringed instruments with keyboard—the pianoforte—square, upright, and grand.
 Actions and parts of the piano.
 The predecessors of the piano—clavicytherium, clavicymbal, clavichord, manichord, virginal, spinnet, harpsichord, and hammer harpsichord.
 Instruments and methods of manufacture.
 Street pianos.
- Class 881.—Wind instruments, with simple aperture or plug mouthpiece. The flute, flute-a-bec. Syrinx. Organ pipes. Flageolet.
- Class 882.—Wind instruments, with mouthpiece regulated by the lips. The clarinet, oboe, and saxophone.
- Class 883.—Wind instruments, with bell mouthpiece, without keys. The trumpet (simple) and the bugle. Oliphant. Alpenhorn. The trombone (with slide and with finger-holes). The serpent, bassoon, and bagpipe.
- Class 884.—Wind instruments with bell mouthpiece, with keys. Key bugles, cornets, French horns. Cornopeans ophicleides.
- Class 885.—Wind instruments with complicated systems—accordion, concertinas, and mouth organs.
 Melodeons and harmonicas. Reed organs.
 Hand organs and organettes. Automatic organs, orchestrions, etc.
 The pipe organ.
- Class 886.—Accessories of musical instruments—strings, reed bridges.
 Conductors' batons, drum majors' staves. Mechanical devices for the orchestra.
 Tuning forks, pitch pipes, metronomes, music stands, etc.
- Class 887.—Music in relation to human life—musical composers. Portraits. Biographies.
 Great performers. Great singers.
 Concerts and the concert stage.
 The opera. Its history.
 The oratorio. Masses.
 Church music and sacred music of all periods. Hymnology, ballads, folk song, and folk music of all lands. National airs.
- Class 888.—The theater and the drama—the stage. Plans and models of stages and theaters.
 History of the drama, so far as can be shown by literary record. Portraits of actors. Relics of actors.
 Play bills, etc. Costumes, masks, armor. Scenery. Appliances of illusion, etc. Plays of all ages and peoples.

DEPARTMENT M.

ETHNOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, PROGRESS OF LABOR, AND INVENTION.

GROUP 155.—*Views, plans, or models of prehistoric architectural monuments and habitations.*

- Class 889.—Cave—natural, artificial; dwellings—natural and artificial.
- Class 890.—Lacustrine dwellings—dolmens, tumuli, menhirs, cromlechs, alignments, cup stones, graves, cists, crematories.
- Class 891.—Cliff and other dwellings—models of dwellings, shelters, skin lodges, yourts, huts (of bark, grass, etc.), wooden houses.
- Class 892.—Appurtenances—sweathouses (models), totem-posts (originals and models), gable ornaments, locks.

GROUP 156.—*Furniture and clothing of aboriginal, uncivilized, and but partly civilized races.*

- Class 893.—Household utensils and furniture.
- Class 894.—Articles serving in the use of narcotics—pipes, etc.
- Class 895.—Articles used in transportation.
- Class 896.—Clothing and adornment.

GROUP 157.—*Implements of war and the chase.*

[See also Groups 85 and 112.]

GROUP 158.—*Tools and implements of industrial operations.*

- Class 897.—Gathering and storing food other than game—Water vessels.
 Class 898.—Articles used in cooking and eating.
 Class 899.—Apparatus of making clothing and ornaments and of weaving.

GROUP 159.—*Athletic exercises—Games.*GROUP 160.—*Objects of spiritual significance and veneration, representations of deities; appliances of worship.*GROUP 161.—*Historic archaeology—Objects illustrating the progress of nations.*GROUP 162.—*Models and representations of ancient vessels, particularly of the period of the discovery of America.*GROUP 163.—*Reproductions of ancient maps, charts, and apparatus of navigation.*

- Class 900.—Charts and maps of the world anterior to the voyage of Columbus.
 Class 901.—Charts and maps following the discovery.
 Class 902.—Charts and maps of the period of the early colonization of America.
 Class 903.—Charts and maps of America and the world at the period of the Revolution and since.

GROUP 164.—*Models and representations of ancient buildings, cities, or monuments of the historic period anterior to the discovery of America.*GROUP 165.—*Models and representations of habitations and dwellings built since the discovery of America.*GROUP 166.—*Originals, copies or models, or graphic representations, of notable inventions.*GROUP 167.—*Objects illustrating generally the progress of the amelioration of the conditions of life and labor.*

- Class 904.—The evolution of the dwelling and its furniture.
 Class 905.—The evolution of the plow and other implements of the farm and garden.
 Class 906.—Evolution of tools—The ax, saw, and other implements of handicraft.
 Class 907.—Labor-saving machines and their effects.

GROUP 168.—*Woman's work.*GROUP 169.—*State, national, and foreign government exhibits.*GROUP 170.—*The North American Indian.*

- Class 908.—Special monographic exhibit of the tribes of America.
 Class 909.—Villages or families of various tribes engaged in their native occupations.
 Class 910.—Specimens of their special work and industries. Collections of Indian "trinkets" or curiosities.
 Class 911.—Books or papers written or printed in his native tongue.
 Class 912.—Means and methods of communication between tribes by means of the "sign" language and "picture letters," etc. Status of females under tribal regulations.
 Class 913.—Treaties and acquisition of territory from the various tribes and how obtained.
 Class 914.—Progress of Indian civilization through the efforts of the Government, missionaries, or by his own efforts and choice. His industrial pursuits and capabilities, as exemplified in the shop, on the farm, and in the schoolroom. Inventions, etc.

- Class 915.—Music. The "*Columbian Indian Band*," consisting of sixty or more instruments.
- Class 916.—The allotment of lands to families and individuals and its effects.
The Indian as an American citizen.
The hope of the Indian.
- Class 917.—Other attainments and industries not specially mentioned. (For treatment of Indians, reservations, etc., see Class 781; also special Indian schools, see Class 798.)

GROUP 171.—*Isolated and collective exhibits.*

- GROUP 173.—*Portraits, busts, and statues of great inventors and others who have contributed largely to the progress of civilization and the well-being of man.*

EXHIBIT C.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN EXHIBITORS AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION IN CHICAGO, PRESCRIBED BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, BY AUTHORITY OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED APRIL 25, 1890.

OFFICE DIRECTOR-GENERAL WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
Chicago, Ill., January 7, 1891.

1. The Exhibition will be held on the shore of Lake Michigan, in the City of Chicago, and will be opened on the 1st day of May, 1893, and closed on the 30th day of October following.

2. All governments have been invited to appoint commissions, for the purpose of organizing their departments of the Exposition. The Director-General should be notified of the appointment of such foreign commissions as soon as the appointment is made.

Diagrams of the buildings and grounds will be furnished to the foreign commissions on or before January 1, 1892, indicating the localities to be occupied by each nation, subject, however, to revision and readjustment.

3. Applications for space and negotiations relative thereto must be conducted with the commission of the country where the article is produced.

4. Foreign commissions are requested to notify the Director-General, not later than June 1, 1892, whether they desire any increase or diminution of the space offered them and the amount.

5. Before November 1, 1892, the foreign commissions must furnish the Director-General with approximate plans showing the manner of allotting the space assigned to them, and also with lists of their exhibitors and other information necessary for the preparation of the Official Catalogue.

Products brought into the United States at the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Tampa, New Orleans, San Francisco, Wilmington, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Chicago, and Portland, Oregon, intended for display at the International Exhibition, will be allowed to go forward to the Exhibition buildings, under proper supervision of customs officers, without examination at such ports of original entry, and at the close of the Exhibition will be allowed to go forward to the port from which they are to be exported. No duties will be levied upon such goods unless entered for consumption in the United States.

6. The transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging of the products for exhibition will be at the expense of the exhibitor.

7. The installation of heavy articles requiring special foundations or adjustments should, by special arrangement, begin 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 November 1, 1892, and no articles will be admitted after April 10, 1893.

8. Space assigned to Foreign Commissions and not occupied on the 10th day of April, 1893, will revert to the Director-General for reassignment.

9. If products are intended for competition it must be so stated by the exhibitor; if not, they will be excluded from the examination by the International Juries.

10. An official catalogue will be published in English, French, German, and Spanish. The sale of catalogues is reserved to the World's Columbian Exposition.

The twelve departments of the classification which will determine the relative location of articles in the Exhibition, except in such collective exhibits as may receive special sanction, and also the arrangement of names in the Catalogue, are as follows:

A. Agriculture, Forest Products, Forestry: Machinery and Appliances.

B. Viticulture, Horticulture, Floriculture.

C. Live Stock: Domestic and Wild Animals.

D. Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.

E. Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

F. Machinery.

G. Transportation: Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

H. Manufactures.

J. Electricity.

K. Fine Arts, Pictorial, Plastic, and Decorative.

L. Liberal Arts, Education, Engineering, Public Works, Architecture, Music, and the Drama.

M. Ethnology, Archæology, Progress of Labor and Invention—isolated and collective exhibits.

11. Foreign Commissions may publish Catalogues of their respective sections.

12. Exhibitors will not be charged for space.

A limited quantity of steam and water power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitely at the time of the allotment of space. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the World's Columbian Exposition at a fixed price. Demands for such excess of power must also be settled at the time of the allotment of space.

13. Exhibitors must provide at their own cost all show-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 building where the Exhibit is located. All arrangements of articles and decorations must be in conformity with the general plan adopted by the Director-General.

The World's Columbian Exposition will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition; but it will in no way be responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or for accidents by fire or otherwise, however originating.

14. Favorable facilities will be arranged by which exhibitors or Foreign Commissions may insure their own goods.

Foreign Commissions may employ watchmen of their own choice, to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public, subject to the rules and regulations of the Exposition.

15. Foreign Commissions, 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 Commission.

16. Each package must be addressed "To the Commission (name of country) at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, United States of America," and should have at least two labels affixed to different but not opposite sides of each case, and give the following information:

17. (1) The country from which it comes; (2) name or firm of the exhibitor; (3) residence of the exhibitor; (4) department to which objects belong; (5) total number of packages sent by that exhibitor; (6) serial number of that particular package.

18. Within each package should be a list of all objects.

19. If no authorized person is at hand to receive goods on their arrival at the Exhibition buildings, they will be removed without delay and stored at the cost and risk of whomsoever it may concern.

20. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent nostrums and empirical preparations whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted.

21. The removal of goods on exhibition will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition.

22. Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited, will only be allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and the Director-General; but views of portions of the building may be made upon the Director-General's sanction.

23. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition exhibitors shall remove their effects, and complete such removal before January 1, 1894. Goods then remaining will be removed and sold for expenses, or otherwise disposed of under the direction of the World's Columbian Exposition.

24. Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges and agrees to be governed by the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.

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

25. All communications concerning the Exhibition will be addressed to the "Director-General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A."

The management reserves the right to explain or amend these regulations whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interests of the Exhibition.

GEO. R. DAVIS,
Director-General.

JNO. T. DICKINSON,
Secretary.