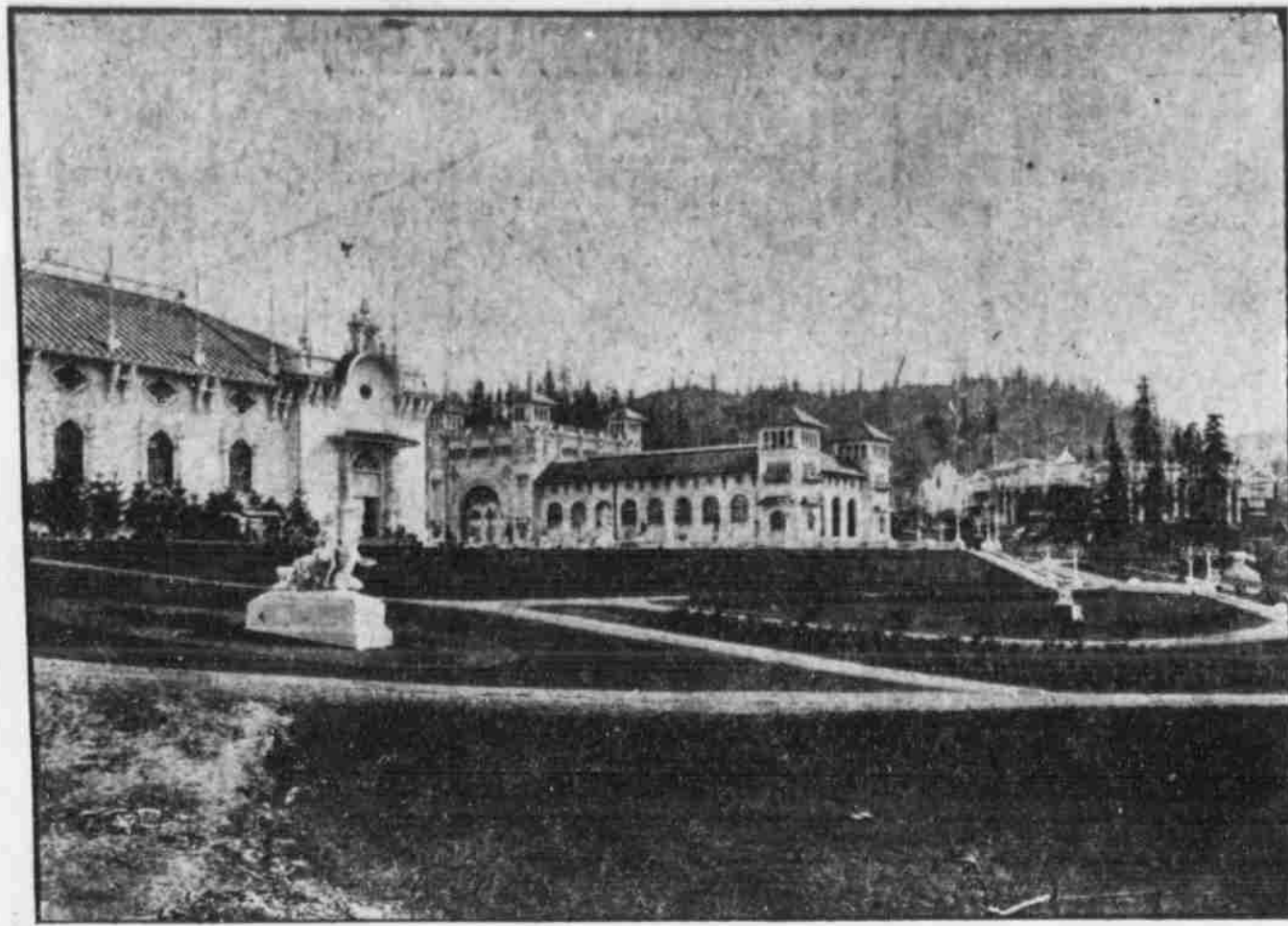


Portland Exposition the Magnet for Pacific Coast Visitors This Year



LAKE VIEW TERRACE AT PORTLAND EXPOSITION.

The buildings are of the California mission architecture. They are finished with the cream-colored facades and red-tiled roofs, but classic porticos of the Ionic order connect the three small buildings with the larger exhibit structure. The grand entrance to the main exhibit building of the government group is of classic design and is one of the most attractive architectural offerings on the exposition grounds. Three smaller buildings house the fisheries, territorial and irrigation exhibits, and to the extreme left and on the shore of Guild's lake is located the life saving exhibit building. This little building is unique in its design and quite picturesque. The main group of buildings are planned in the form of an ellipse. The front on great court which contains sunken gardens. These are an achievement in the garden architect's art.

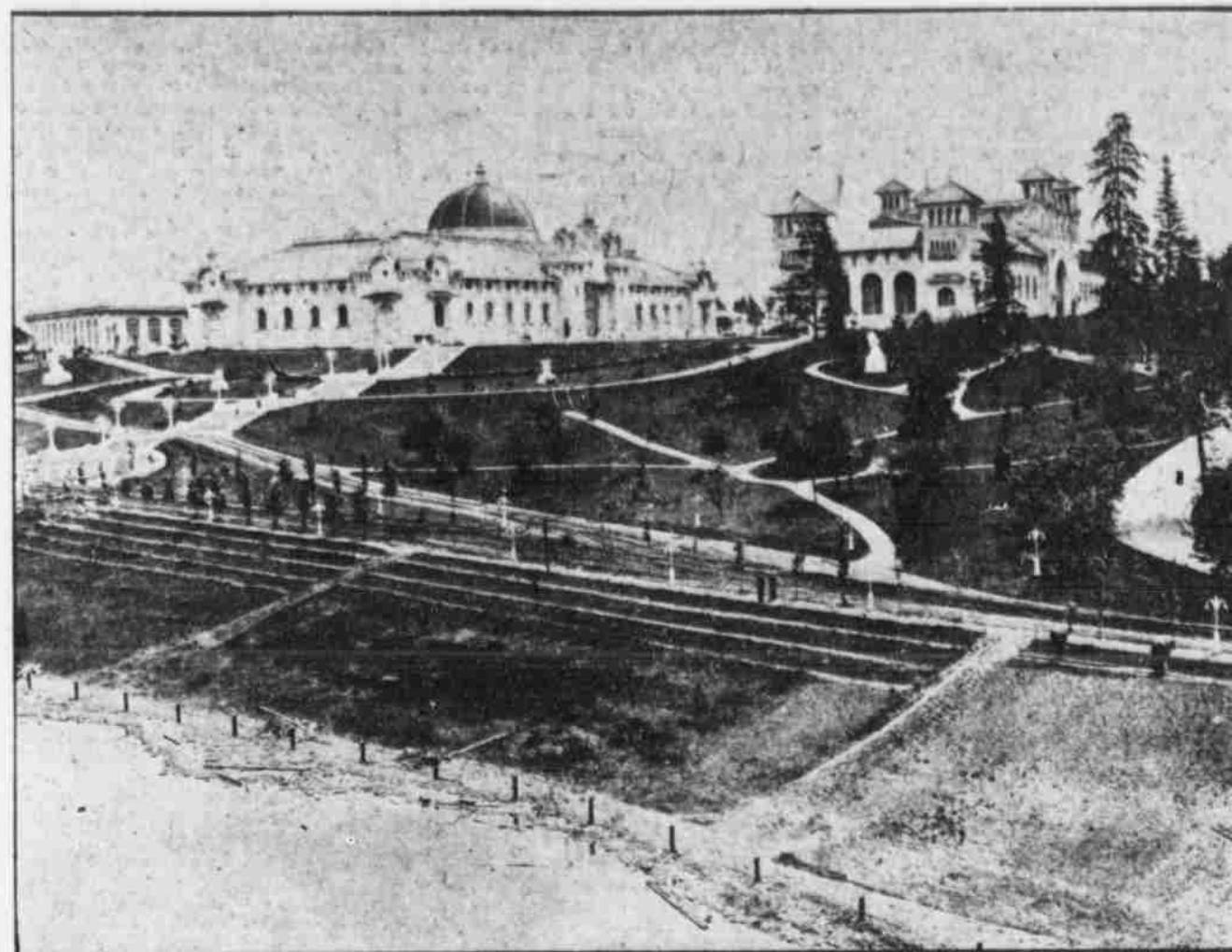
Irrigators will be interested in the display contained in the irrigation building. Here are shown models of some of the great reclamation projects recently undertaken by the government, particularly those in the barren wastes of Idaho, southern California and the basin of the Colorado river. These models are in relief and afford a fit subject for the study of arranging feed ditches and laterals to the best advantage for the distribution of water. Outside the building, practical demonstrations of irrigation are given in a small farm which is laid out with perfectly constructed ditches fitted with proper headgates. Through these the water is directed among vegetables and feedstuffs in actual growth. The Territorial building houses displays from our recently acquired island possessions. The exhibit is distinctive in every respect and has already proved one of the most patronized of any of the government displays.

Agriculture Building.

The Agriculture building at the Lewis and Clark exposition is the largest and one of the handsomest structures on the grounds. It is 46x220 feet in dimensions and is situated on the east side of the exposition. The main plaza of the exposition. The structure cost \$4,525. In design the Agricultural Palace is composite and its inception cannot be traced definitely to any order. Wherever the architect felt that the embodiment of a feature from some established order would better the appearance of the building this was done, and the result has been satisfactory in every particular. Traces of the Romanesque are found in the ornate work including the window frames, and in many instances Spanish Renaissance has been used to advantage. The main entrances are designed after the Mission architecture and are very pleasing. With its soft cream-tinted facade, red-tiled roof and its great translucent dome, the Agriculture building is one of the most presentable of any at the exposition. The dome is 100 feet in diameter and is supported by 120 columns. This rises from the center of the structure and is of monstrous proportions, and can be seen, not only from every part of the grounds, but for miles down the Willamette river. Its great ribs and the final, which crowns it, are liberally studded with incandescent lights, which at night offer a scene marvellously attractive. Cast staff has been used upon this building elaborately and it is generously favored with attractive pilasters, cartouches and festoons.

Forestry Building.

Most original and unique among the exhibits of the Lewis and Clark exposition is the Forestry building, a veritable timber exhibit in itself, 30x100 feet. This structure is built entirely of huge logs and as an architectural creation is marvellously attractive. The building is situated on a lofty eminence overlooking



FROM THE WATER'S EDGE TO THE FOREIGN EXHIBITS BUILDING.

Guild's lake, the largest body of water ever contained within the domain of an exposition. For the construction of this building two miles of logs, five and six feet in diameter and fifty-two feet long, eight miles of poles and tons of shakes and stumps were required. The structure is distinctly representative of the timber resources for which the state of Oregon is famous, and the people of the commonwealth felicitate themselves in having such a characteristic design for the most important of its exhibits at the Centennial. Externally the Forestry building is not unlike a great log cabin, but the details of its construction distinguish it and give it a stately appearance even superior to that of its neighbor, the Oriental Exhibits building, a true replica of the Corinthian order. As surprising and attractive as is the exterior of the Forestry building, its interior is more so. There is offered a veritable forest of fir, fifty-two tree columns, as thick as a man is tall, towering to the rafters, fifty feet above. These are grouped to form an enormous colonnade and are displayed to excellent advantage. The interior walls of the Forestry building are also unfinished, and their crude surfaces afford a very pleasing appearance. Rustic stairways lead to a series of balconies, from which the visitor may view the exhibits as well as the native products of the forest.

European Exhibits Building.

Separated from the Agricultural palace by the beautiful Sunken Gardens of Columbia court, the European Exhibits building at the Lewis and Clark exposition adds greatly in making the main plaza of the Centennial a very attractive feature. This structure is 46x100 feet and cost \$5,170. Spanish renaissance has been utilized for

the design of the European Exhibits palace and is truly portrayed in its every detail. Each corner of the building is set off by towers, having open arches on their facades and guarded by ornamental balustrades. The main entrance is through a large semi-circular arch, the face of which is richly adorned with sculptured flowers and vases, and allegorical figures are appropriately embodied in the design. From the center of the building arises a huge square tower, surmounted on each corner by smaller towers. The floor of this great tower contains a roof garden, where visitors may seat themselves and partake of light refreshments while they gaze upon the gala and animated scene hundreds of feet below. The roof garden is reached by broad stairways leading from the interior of the building. Exhibits are housed from all European countries, England, Germany, France, Russia, Switzerland, Holland and Hungary being chiefly represented. The displays are comprised chiefly of exhibits distinctive of their expositors and embrace art, science and industry.

Oriental Exhibits Building.

The Oriental Exhibits building is the only structure in which the classic have been followed consistently as regards design. The building is 338 feet long and 160 feet wide and contains 46,000 square feet of exhibit space. In design the structure is strictly Corinthian. The main entrance is situated on the south front and is very imposing. Two large buttresses rise on either side of the entrance and project sufficiently to afford ample shelter to the main doorways. These are ornamented with carefully studied cartouches. The entrance proper is under a huge arch. Classic moldings carry around this from a cartouche in the center of the rise and are returned to

the buttresses. The facades are broken here and there with fluted pilasters. Windows are located between each pair of pilasters. Their casings are artistically embellished in bas relief. The rear of the building terminates in a great bay. An enormous arched dome surmounts the structure. Additional light is afforded by a great skylight, which runs the entire length of the dome. Eight classic cupolas, two on each corner of the square of the building, finish the structure. All the exhibits contained in the building are distinctly Oriental. Japan makes a very creditable display. China's exhibit is large, thorough, interesting and instructive. India is well represented. The islands of the East Indies, Ceylon and others, have sent excellent exhibits.

Other Exhibition Buildings.

The Manufactures, Liberal Arts and Varied Industries building at the Lewis and Clark exposition is one of the largest structures on the grounds, containing 30,000 square feet of exhibit space. The Mines and Metallurgy building is one of the handsomest structures on the grounds. The building is 200 feet long and 100 feet wide and contains 20,000 square feet of exhibit space. The longest building is that devoted to transportation, electricity and machinery, its dimensions being 500x100 feet. Two wings, each 100x100 feet, made necessary by the remarkable demand for exhibit space, extend at right angles from either end of the building. Facing the Concourse Plaza at the Lewis and Clark exposition is Festival hall, the building wherein will assemble all the great conventions, musical festivals and merry-making, which will be notable features of the Centennial.

Thursday, June 1, at Portland, Ore., with appropriate ceremonial and amidst the enthusiastic applause of some thousands of the energetic people of the Pacific coast was opened an exposition that is intended to commemorate the centenary of a remarkable achievement. The Lewis and Clark expedition that traced in the years 1804 and 1805 the waterways of the great west from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia was epoch-making in more ways than one. It gave the first distinct and co-ordinated notion of the country that lies between the great Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast. For three centuries the coasts had been known to exist, and in a desultory sort of way some knowledge of the interior was obtained, but this fragmentary knowledge was based more on stories brought in by the adventurous fur hunters and trappers than on actual exploration. It is a remarkable fact that President Jefferson, by whose direction the journey was undertaken, as one of the reasons justifying his purchase of the Louisiana territory, recounted the fact that somewhere in the interior of the country, presumably in what is now Kansas, was a great mountain of salt, whose value alone was equal to the price paid France for this is now a magnificent empire. This is only one of the many evidences of the lack of knowledge of the country that is now so familiar to all.

Stimulated by Commerce.

Columbus sailed from Tagos to find the Indies by a western passage; the eastern had been closed by the Mussulman hordes, and the traffic of Christian Europe languished. Columbus died in the full belief that he had discovered Asia, and for some years thereafter the explorers who put out along his track believed with him. After

the continental nature of the land fall had been demonstrated, and the Portuguese had doubled to Cape of Good Hope, establishing the fact that Columbus had not discovered Asia, interest in the interior of the new continent sagged. Magellan's epoch-making voyage had a tremendous effect on the geographical knowledge of the period, but did little more than to stimulate a desire for an easier passage from the eastern to the western ocean. The Spanish penetrated to the Isthmus of Darien and subsequently found in Mexico and Peru all they had sought in the Orient. The English persisted in attempts to round the northern end of the continent, as the Portuguese and Spanish had rounded the southern extremities of two, and the French, in a desultory way, stimulated more by private curiosity than national enterprise, devoted some efforts to an attempt to pursue one or two of the great waterways of the continent to their sources. English voyagers and Spanish, too, partially explored the western coast of the American continent, but the great interior plains were left a terra incognita, and for three centuries the nature of the country was known only in the vaguest way, save for a comparatively narrow strip along the eastern border. The Louisiana purchase at the beginning of the nineteenth century stimulated the inquiry as to what the country between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast really contained. The first general expedition sent out was to determine if a practicable course for commerce by water existed across the continent. Other expeditions were undertaken under the leadership of John C. Fremont, Zebulon Pike and others, and the discovery of gold in California set the tide of travel moving westward under a tremendous spur. This began the real development of the west, three and one-half centuries after the land fall that gave to humanity knowledge of half the world that

had awaited the light of civilization for ages.

Portland's Pretty Exposition.
The exposition at Portland commemorates one episode in the development of this empire, but serves to illustrate in a most practical way the progress made, not only of the people who have developed the country during the last half century, but of the world at large. It is not the most expansive of the general expositions that have been so numerous during recent years, but it has the advantage of the experience of all the others, and in this way it represents what is best in the exposition idea, with sufficient of novelty to add interest even for those who have seen all the rest. It has a most slightly location on the shores of the Willamette river, nestling under a spur of the Cascade mountains, with a broad expanse of water washing the base of the hill that has been selected as a site for the main buildings. This hill, whose slope is gentle, is crowned on the top with the pretty buildings of the exposition, so grouped as to abandon the conventional idea and yet to preserve the architectural picture and be easily adjacent, so that access from one to another is easy. The hillside is beautifully laid out in terraces, grass plots, flower beds and winding walks and drives, leading down to the water. A bridge connects the main grounds with an island, on which the government exhibit has been installed. Along this bridge the sidewalks have been aligned and the whole has been named "The Trail," after the old Oregon trail.

United States Government Buildings.

The buildings of the United States government at the Lewis and Clark exposition, five in number, are grouped about the peninsula which extends into Guild's lake, the great natural basin of the Centennial. Generally speaking, the design of

generations cast gold images into it as offerings to their deities. The captain of one of the ships which sail from New York to Colon is financially interested in it, and it is from his mouth that I have the story. The names, with the exception of the pirates, are changed, as the man who owns the secret is still living, and the several prominent Americans who have been hunting the board do not care for publicity. Said the captain:

Mona Island Millions.

"I heard the story of a live treasure on my way to Panama. The captain of one of the ships which sail from New York to Colon is financially interested in it, and it is from his mouth that I have the story. The names, with the exception of the pirates, are changed, as the man who owns the secret is still living, and the several prominent Americans who have been hunting the board do not care for publicity. Said the captain:

"Our treasure lies somewhere in the island of Mona, and we have a chart which ought to show the exact spot. It is composed of silver hid there by pirates. The silver is in round plates, and there is so much of it that it lightened the boat which carried it there three feet when it was taken out. Figuring on the size of the boat I estimate that it must weigh at least 100 tons, or, in round numbers, just about 20,000 pounds, and all is pure silver."

"I first got wind of this treasure in Mexico City," continued the captain. "My information came from a friend whom I shall call Smith, and he had it by tradition from his great-grandfather, who was captain of the New York City prison in 1720. While acting as such two pirates, a captain named Golden and a mate named Frazer, were in jail condemned to death. Captain Smith was the only man who was kind to them, and each, not knowing that the other was doing likewise, confided to him that the pirates were in the prison, and he had buried this treasure on the island of Mona. They told similar stories of their captures, and how they had put their prisoners to death by making them walk the plank. On being chased by a man-of-war they had taken their treasure to Mona and buried it there. The captain gave the chaplain a chart showing exactly where the treasure lay. It was near a tree within a certain paces distance from some wells. A similar story was told by the mate. These stories and the chart were handed down from father to son, until he had reached my friend Smith. I urged him to join with me and form a company to seek the treasure, and this we did."

"And how did you succeed?" I asked.

"We failed," replied the captain, "but I am sure the treasure is there yet, and we shall try again. There are five members in the company and it is a close corporation. It is only a short time since we made our first expedition. We went to Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and there hired a small boat to take us over to Mona island, which lies about eighteen miles away in the Mona Strait. It is not difficult of access, and it has at times been occupied by Germans, who have been working there for guano.

During the Spanish war they abandoned their works, leaving their wharves and houses. Upon our landing we took the chart and soon found the localities named on it. We paced the distance to the place where the treasure should have been concealed and dug down. About ten feet below the surface we came upon an old pick and shovel and some scattering bullets. We went a little lower, but, being short of provisions, left, intending to return again. The circumstances were such that we could not get back at that time, and so we gave up the search. In all probability we had a trifle too high an estimate of the treasure. It has been removed, but there is no doubt of the correctness of the chart, for we found every mark upon it to correspond exactly with the landmarks of the island."

Madonna of Solid Gold.

The most wonderful treasure island in this part of the world, however, is Cocos island, which lies in the Pacific ocean south of Costa Rica and about two days' steam from Panama. A party of treasure hunters are there now, and a steamer of 5,000 tons which is fitted out for another party to hunt that treasure has just left Panama.

"In the first place, let me tell you something of the treasure. It is said to be worth \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000, and is made up of silver, gold and jewels. Among the objects buried is a life-sized statue of the holy virgin, made of solid gold, and smaller golden statues of several saints. These were carried to the island in 1720, at the time of a revolution in Peru, when the citizens of Callao fled there with their plate, bullion and valuables. They were in danger of their lives, and they chartered a little Newfoundland vessel named the Mary Dear, which was lying at the wharf. The officers were not told where they were going. They were chased by a Peruvian man-of-war, but escaped and finally landed at Cocos island, where eleven boatloads of treasure were taken ashore and buried. The vessel then started back to Peru, but was met by one of the Peruvian man-of-war and bombarded. The result was that every person on board was killed with the exception of two men named Keating and Thompson."

I do not know what became of Thompson, but Keating returned to Newfoundland and organized an expedition to go to Cocos island and get the treasure. He landed there and took some away, but, coming back to Panama to get some tools for further excavation, his vessel was wrecked and as a result he saved only 200,000 pounds, and all is pure silver. On his second journey, however, he and his crew were arrested at Panama and narrowly escaped execution. This discouraged him and he went back to Newfoundland and there died, leaving his charts and maps to his daughter, a Mrs. Young, who in 1822 was living in Boston.

In addition to this treasure left by the Peruvian revolutionists, there are pirate boards, which were buried there by William Dampier, a buccaner who ravaged these seas in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Dampier blockaded Panama in 1684, and the following year he took a big treasure ship, which was coming north from Lima. He is said to have stored vast amounts of silver on the Cocos

islands, and at one time to have taken six boatloads there.

Fifty Million Dollars.

For generations these stories of Cocos island have been told. Mrs. Young published a statement some years ago that her father, Captain Keating, had buried treasure buried there at \$50,000,000, and that her papers would show the exact location of it. There are other charts in existence which claim to show the burial places of the pirate boards, and these have caused a number of treasure-hunting expeditions to be sent out, which are still going on, is that of the steam yacht Ros Martin, which left England last September and came around through the Straits of Magellan to the island of Cocos. It has been at the ports of Costa Rica a great part of this year. It comes from Southampton and is owned by Harold W. S. Gray, a member of the Royal St. George Yacht club of which the prince of Wales is the commodore.

Fortune-Hunting Earl.

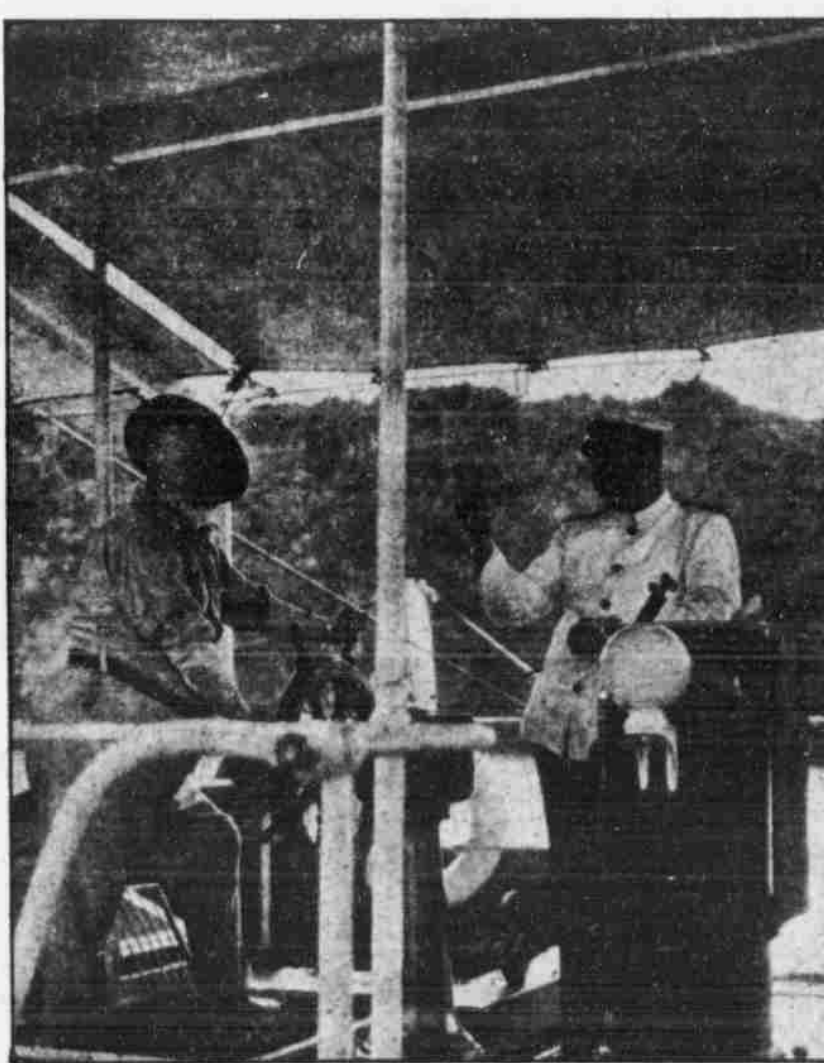
An even more important expedition to Cocos island was that undertaken by Earl Fitzwilliam early this year. His ship, which has been lying in Panama during a great part of my stay, was recently sold to the Peruvian government for \$150,000. A naval crew has taken it to Callao, and it is now the Iquitos of the Peruvian navy.

Earl Fitzwilliam is amongst the richest of the English nobility. One of his ancestors under Queen Elizabeth was five times lord deputy of Ireland, and the present earl is said to own more than 100,000 acres there. He has an income of a million and a half dollars a year, which means about \$4,000 a day. He is a young man, and it was probably the love of adventure rather than the lust for gold that sent him treasure hunting in the waters above Panama bay.

Earl Fitzwilliam was inveigled into his treasure-hunting by Admiral Palliser. This man is twice as old as the earl, but he is a keen sportsman and an ardent chaser not only of adventure, but the dollar. The admiral was commander-in-chief of the British fleet on the Pacific station from 1896 to 1898. He has long known of the wealth hidden on Cocos island, and, indeed, it is said here that he made several expeditions in search of it while he was in the navy, and that at one time he landed marines there and did some digging. At any rate, he laid his maps and charts before the rich young earl and the earl supplied the money for what was perhaps the most remarkable treasure-hunting journey since the Argonauts started out after the golden fleece.

Adventures of the Veronique. The first thing was to get a ship, and they bought this vessel which has just been sold to Peru. Its name was the Veronique. It cost Fitzwilliam just \$200,000, so that Peru gets it for half price.

The Veronique was a steel steamer of about 5,000 tons, which had been used as a transport to carry troops to South Africa. It is big enough to carry 4,000 tons of freight, fifty first class passengers and 1,500 steerage. Before sending it out it was fitted up with all the luxuries of a rich man's yacht. Partridges, grouse, hare and other meats were put away in its cold storage chambers, and the steward laid in wines galore, pate de foie gras and all sorts of



ADMIRAL PALLISER OF THE ENGLISH NAVY AT THE WHEEL.

good things, many of which have been since peddled about Panama and some of which I have eaten.

When the ship was manned and supplied with a good corps of men for digging and blasting it was sent about through the Strait of Magellan to Panama, and the earl and the admiral came across the ocean to meet it. The admiral's party took the Royal Mail for Jamaica and thence came to Colon. The earl went to New York and New Orleans and on to Panama, arriving just a little after the Veronique anchored.

Leaving Panama on their ship they had a quick sail to Cocos island, but their anchor was dampened to find that a man named Giesler had a concession from Costa Rica, which gave him the exclusive right to dig for treasure there, and that he would not let them land. He was persuaded, however, by a goodly sum of money offered by the earl, and that the more easily when they told him where they expected to dig. The landing at Cocos island is difficult. The men, including the white-bearded, gray-haired Admiral Palliser and others, had to wade through the water up to their necks in reaching the shore, and they carried the dynamite and tools on their heads.

Pirate Board Dynamited.

Everything was landed at last, however, and carried to the place which they had marked on the chart, a short distance in-

land. The spot was at the foot of a besting cliff, and in order to expedite matters they used dynamite, putting in a big charge and then running away to avoid the explosion. When the charge went off it tore the earth to pieces, and all rushed back to cast their eyes on the treasure. While they were stooping over and pulling the stones aside a great mass of the cliff above, which had been loosened by the shock, fell with a thundering crash to the ground, burying most of the party. The earl was struck in the head with a rock. Colonel Gordon Carter of the First Life Guards had his foot badly crushed, and a number of the men were seriously hurt.

The injuries, all told, were so great that the earl and the admiral became thoroughly disgusted, and they asked nothing else than to get away as quickly as possible. They went back upon board and sailed straight for Panama. Here the wounded were carried to Ancon hospital and there treated, while the earl and the admiral and the rest of the noble party crossed, post haste, to Colon, and took ship for Europe, leaving their steamer there to be sold.

In the meantime the golden Madonna still lies in Cocos island, like the sleeping princess in the fairy tale, awaiting the adventurous youth who shall make his way to her and kiss her to life.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Hidden Treasures Buried on the Isthmus and the Islands About



EARL FITZWILLIAM, WHO STILL HUNTS PIRATES' BOARDS.

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PANAMA, June 22.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—There is a great chance here for the formation of a treasure hunting syndicate to prospect the Isthmus of Panama, the mountains between here and Colombia and some of the islands of the Pacific and the Caribbean sea. This whole region was for generations the resort of pirates and buccaners. Brigandage was common in the days of the Spaniards, and robbery rife when the forty-niners from California crossed the Chagres with their loads of gold. All the gold and silver that Pizarro squeezed out of the Incas was brought to Panama and taken by horses and men across to the Atlantic. That treasure alone was enormous. Silver was so common that the soldiers had their horses shod with it and it was brought here by the ship load. One of the first expeditions to Peru resulted in the capture of Atahualpa, the Inca king. Pizarro offered to ransom him if the Indians would fill the prison room where he was kept with gold. This prison was seventeen feet long, twenty feet wide and nine feet high. The gold was brought in and piled up until the whole was filled. It comprised a mass of gold plate torn from the Temple of the Sun at Cuzco, hundreds of drinking cups, dishes and gold bastards, and beautiful

vases wonderfully carved. There was so much of it that the Indian goldsmiths, working day and night, a whole month to cast it into ingots. The successors of Pizarro carried other treasures to Panama and the galleons of Spain for generations brought silver and gold from the western coasts of Mexico and South America, and even from Manila, to be taken across these mountains for shipment to the mother country.

Booty of Buccaners.

Many of these expeditions were attacked by pirates. Buccaners were common and they hunted for treasure not only on sea, but also on land. The buccaner Morgan marched across the Isthmus in 1671 and took Panama, which was then one of the richest cities of the hemisphere. He burned it to the ground, killed many of the inhabitants and held others for ransom. He tortured them to discover where their treasures were hidden, and when he went away he had 15 horses laden with jewels, silver and gold.

The Indians are said to have buried treasures in different parts of this region. There is now an English syndicate draining the lake of Guatavita, which lies on the top of a mountain in the neighboring state of Colombia. This lake is sacred to the Indians, and it is said that they have for