

Smithsonian Exhibit at A-Y-P Exposition, Seattle

The portly in the vivid form of the original materials, or exact models or photographs of them, as much as possible of the knowledge hidden between the covers of students' many-volumed history of the United States and its possessions, is the purpose of the exhibit of the Smithsonian Institution and the United States National Museum at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition in Seattle. Yukon-Pacific has been directed particularly toward showing the beginnings and development of various human interests and culture in Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and other Pacific possessions, and that part of the United States west of the Rocky mountains, both before and after the white man changed original ideas and methods of living.

The Smithsonian and Museum exhibit, however, is not limited to the far west. Certain features of the development of the country as a whole are pictured, a medallion and cartographic history, or history shown by maps at various periods, and also a novel collection showing the territorial expansion of our country by means of reproductions of the treaties, the originals of which are carefully guarded in the archives of the state department, by which the various tracts of land were added.

A feature of particularly timely interest is the collection of perfect models just made, of the compounds of large buildings so far excavated on the Casa Grande reservation in Arizona under the direction of the institution. The settlement around these buildings, still for the most part buried beneath the desert sands, is a remnant of a prehistoric American civilization, considered probably by the ancestors of the Indians, but as yet disclosed to us only in its main points. The ruins have proved of such archaeological importance as to have caused the discovery of an American Pompeii, destroyed not in a night by a volcanic eruption, but by centuries of wind-blown sands.

These exhibits are housed in the U. S. government buildings that stand out on the side of a hill, the main structure in the center, flanked by four pavilions devoted to the bureau of fish and fisheries, and to Atlanta, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, respectively. The central hall of the main building is the space allotted to this particular summary of United States history.

EMINENT AMERICANS.
Around the walls, embracing the evidences of progress in the various sections of the country, is hung a gallery of colored portraits of eminent persons associated with the discovery and history of America, from Columbus, Cabot, and Amerigo Vesputius, through the explorers, statesmen, jurists, philanthropists, men of literature, science, and art, naval and military heroes, to John D. Rockefeller, Mr. Roosevelt, and President Taft of today. With these are associated portraits of such men as Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, George Vancouver, John McLoughlin, George Abernathy, John A. Sutter, Bret Harte, John Bidwell, and others who played important parts in the history of the Pacific coast and Alaska. Hawaii is represented by portraits of members of the royal family from Kamehameha I to Queen Liliuokalani, together with photographs of Gerritt P. Judd, Peter J. Gulek and other Americans prominent in Hawaiian history. For the Philippines, portraits of Jose Rizal, Emilio Aguinaldo and others, including a number of prominent Americans, have been collected.

To supplement this portrait gallery there have been gathered many reproductions of paintings of historic scenes and landmarks, a catalogue of which alone would vividly summarize American political events for the last three centuries. Perhaps the most striking of these is a great photographic enlargement of the original Declaration of Independence showing the signatures of men who by their act of signing this epochal document made themselves forever famous.

A novel bit of history collected by Mr. W. C. Ravenel, who had charge of the installation of the whole exhibit and who is the representative of the institution and museum on the government board, and lent through the courtesy of Mr. Glenn Brown, is the development of the United States capitol building shown by architects' elevations, including those of Thornton and Walter, and views at different periods especially before and after the burning by the British in 1814.

HOW RAILROADS GREW.
A graphic story of the advance in civilization is embodied in the models of various means of water and land transportation. On sea, from the Santa Maria of Columbus, the Susan Constant of the Jamestown settlers, the Half Moon of Henry Hudson, and the Mayflower of the Pilgrims, a great progress is pictured through Robert Fulton's Clermont, the first really successful steamboat, and the Savannah, the first steamboat to cross the Atlantic, to the

palatial ships of today that can carry the population of a fair-sized town. On land, the contrast is even greater. The story begins with the primitive travois and sled of the Indians, runs through the "Carreta" or ox-wagon of New Mexico, the clumsy Red river cart of the Dakotas and British Columbia, the American stage coach that played so important a part in the early days, the locomotive of John Stevens, the first in America of which there is a reliable record, and the locomotive John Bull of the Camden and Amboy Railroad company, the oldest complete locomotive in America, that made its historic run on Nov. 12, 1825, from Bordentown, N. J., and finally ends with the powerful cross-continent engines that now whiz over the plains traversed at such cost of weary toil a half century ago.

A special case shows various features of the original work of Prof. Joseph Henry, the first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in his researches in electrical science. Prof. Henry discovered and applied the principles of electricity which has since developed into so many different forms each of vital importance to mankind.

HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

Two general features of unique interest are the history of photography and the history of medicine in America. The former begins with one of the first permanent photographs, Joseph Nicéphore Niépce's "View from the Window at Le Gras," a Frenchman, who invented his asphaltum process in 1824. These were the first real photographs. In 1829 Niepce entered into partnership with Daguerre, and together they worked out a process bearing his name so popular with our grandfathers. H. Fox Talbot in 1834 conceived the first negative and print process which was followed by the first in America, the daguerotype, with albumen, then with collodion, and finally with the gelatin-bromide dry-plate photography of the present day. In this the marvelous results recently achieved in direct photography are not neglected. Specimens of each sort of photograph in its different forms have been collected, and the different kinds of cameras in use at different periods are also shown. A section of the photographic exhibit is devoted to scientific work. There are enlarged prints of the moon's surface, and prints of the solar spectrum, especially that part which the red discovered by the late Prof. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

The exhibit showing the history of medicine in America consists mainly of the first in America to perform the operation of inoculation for smallpox; Dr. John C. Warren, Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, Dr. Crawford W. Long and Dr. William T. G. Morton, men connected directly with the first successful application of surgical anesthesia; Dr. Walter Reed, U. S. A., who planned and directed in Cuba the experiments which gave man control over yellow fever; Dr. Carlos J. Finlay, who first formulated a definite theory of the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito; and six score others who have done much toward advancing medical science in this country.

THREE CHURCHES OF WEST.

Relating more particularly to the west and its development are three rather unusual exhibits of ecclesiastical history. They include the early California missions, with their picturesque flower-covered surroundings, the Russian Orthodox church in snow-clad Alaska, and the Mormon Church of the Salt Lake region. In the California mission exhibit are included a large model of the Santa Barbara mission founded in 1786, as a type of the modified Romanesque architecture of the region, and a series of paintings of San Luis Rey, San Gabriel, San Juan, San Diego and other missions lect by T. J. Richardson. The Russian Orthodox church is represented by models of cathedrals, portraits of prominent priests, and bishops, and banners, and the Mormon exhibit includes the Church of the Latter-day Saints, is shown by a gallery of such men as the first president and founder, Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, the founder of Utah, and scores of others, a collection of works of general literature, and relics, recalling the migrations and achievements of the band of western pioneers of 60 odd years ago and their descendants.

AN AMERICAN POMPEII.

Before leading into an exhibit of the peoples of the Pacific coast and our island possessions, a group of models give some idea of the way certain prehistoric Americans lived, in the southwest which in later years the Zuni claimed as their hunting ground. Here have recently been unearthed the ruins of an ancient settlement of startling importance, called Casa Grande.

"The Casa Grande reservation is about a mile square, situated in Pinal county, Arizona, a mile south of the Gila river, and 12 miles west of Florence, the county seat. Much of this area is covered with mounds in the midst of which lie the history of a building called, in 1894, by its discoverer, the Jesuite Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, Casa Grande, or Great House.

"The so-called Casa Grande mounds are of several types—refuse heaps, pyral mounds, or burying places buildings covered with earth, a reservoir with high banks, and irrigation canals. The largest of these buildings is a rectangular area surrounded by a massive wall enclosing single rooms and blocks of houses. Five of the rectangular areas, called compounds, have been more or less completely excavated. Scattered over the reservation are also small mounds with indications of clusters of rooms, called clan houses. There are also small, low mounds showing evidences of dwellings, with fragile walls which were formerly supported by upright logs.

"Compounds are supposed to have been communal structures erected for defense, for celebration of ceremonies, or for storage of crops. The former chiefs of the settlement may have dwelt in them, and they sometimes contained habitations of people.

"The excavation and repair of the mounds on the Casa Grande reservation were made in 1890 and 1891 by the Smithsonian Institution with special appropriations by Congress for that purpose.

"With this Casa Grande group are shown a painting of Cliff Palace in Mesa Verde national park, Colorado, the largest known cliff dwelling, and a model of Mummy Cave ruin in northwestern Arizona, the burial place of some of the clans now living among the Hopi Indians.

INDIANS OF PACIFIC COAST.
Across the Rockies into California, the exhibit shows a life size model family group of Hupa Indians engaged in their principal industries of harvesting and grinding acorns which they make into meal and prepare for food.

From the northern Pacific coast are brought together specimens of the most commonly curved Indian masks, of baskets, dug-out canoes, and of different sorts of wood, stone, and shell objects artistically fashioned, and connected with the weird mythology of these Indians.

Tracing the coast northward there have been brought to the exhibit many

implements used during the long arctic days and nights by the Eskimos—spears, bows and arrows, clubs, kayaks for water travel, and sledges for land travel, wooden dishes, and mortars, colored baskets and masks. Photographs of Thlingit and other Indians, and of various scenes in Alaska give an idea of some of the native peoples and their surroundings.

HAWAII, SAMOA, AND GUAM.

To picture the islands of Hawaii, Samoa, and Guam and the life on them from an olden time, specimens, models, and photographs are here also exhibited in large numbers. For Hawaii the story is told by a village group of early Hawaiians engaged in their various labors and pastimes—fishing, hunting, bathing, making cloth and wooden bowls, painting, etc. Many other individuals are shown at occupations in which the Hawaiians are engaged.

Similarly, for the Samoans, robust and active as a race, a family group, paintings, and objects show their life and, for a people of their opportunities, accomplished mode of life. The Samoans are a village people, living like the Hawaiians along the coasts of their tropical islands, in comfortable, palm-roofed, well-constructed houses, and ruled by a hereditary chief. Breadfruit, bananas, taro, potatoes, and coconuts furnish the principal food supply, and the pig is the only domesticated animal in the pig. In wood-working the men excel, building elaborate houses, large canoes, and carrying out bowls, dishes, clubs and spears of the Salomon chestnut. The women weave mats of the finest texture and beat out bark cloth of strong fiber with corrugated clubs, decorating the fabric with native designs in colors. Specimens of this bark cloth for which they are noted are included.

Likewise for Guam, the natives of which are not very different from the Samoans, there is shown a picture of the island and people.

PEOPLES OF PHILIPPINES.

The Philippines have received perhaps as much attention as any one special exhibit, responded to by the department. With the exception of Messrs. Brainerd, who happened to be present and donned helmets, all in the picture were members of the old volunteer fire department. Those in the picture are:

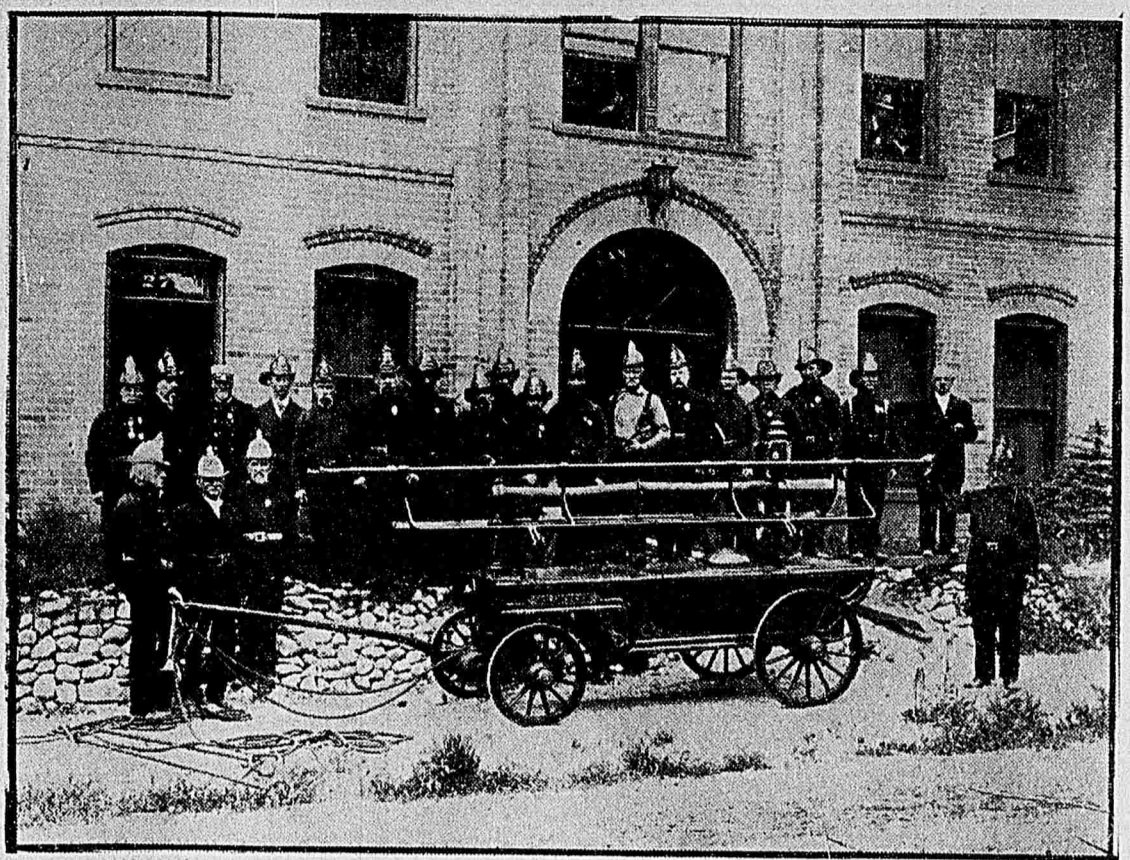


Photo by Utah Photo Materials Co.

THE OLD GUARD OF THE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

The remnants of the old fire brigade which fought the flames for love in the old days prior to a paid fire department in Salt Lake, responded to a general alarm this week and posed before the camera. With the exception of Messrs. Brainerd, who happened to be present and donned helmets, all in the picture were members of the old volunteer fire department. Those in the picture are:

Bottom row—Chief George M. Ottinger, John Reading, Sam Skidmore, J. W. Snell.

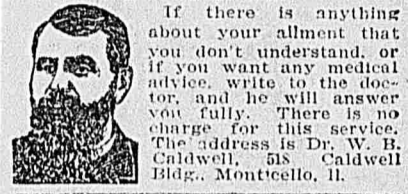
Back row—James Pascook, Judge Cornelius H. Hanks, Rube Simpson, J. Powder, H. P. Burns, Brainerd, Lorenzo Simpson, Brainerd, W. Pickering, Sol Angell, Charles Millard, Will Cardwell, Harry Leland, Tom Manning, Harry Barnes, Sam Potts, Secy. H. S. Cottle.

Why Syrup Pepsin is Free

For more years probably than the age of the person reading this, Dr. W. B. Caldwell, of Monticello, Ill., has practiced medicine, and the one thing that forced itself on his mind was the urgent need of the human body for something that would scientifically regulate the digestive organs—the stomach, liver and bowels.

These years of study developed Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, now recognized as the national safeguard of health in thousands of good American homes. For twenty years it has been gaining friends, for it is today, as it always has been, the best laxative tonic for women, children and old folks, for those especially need a gentle, safe laxative tonic that is sure in results and does not gripe. It is because the doctor has watched its good work for all these years and believes in the merit of his remedy that he offers to send a free trial bottle at his own expense to anyone who writes him. You have simply to send your name and address. On the strength of what these free trial bottles have done—and thousands have been given away—Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is today more widely used than any other American remedy for constipation, liver trouble, flatulency, indigestion, indigestion, sour stomach, dyspepsia, heartburn and all the disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. It can be obtained of any druggist at 50 cents and \$1.50 bottle, and a bottle will do you a hundred times the amount of good it costs you.

People like Mrs. M. L. Graves, 822 Oakwood Ave., Toledo, O.; W. H. House, Bessmer, Ala.; William J. Redd, Goodman, Miss.; once sent for a free trial bottle and now have their entire family using it as needed.



If there is anything about your ailment that you don't understand, or if you want any medical advice, write to the doctor, and he will answer you fully. There is no charge for this service. The address is Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 822 Oakwood Bldg., Monticello, Ill.

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Trimmed Hats---To Clear

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\$8.00 to \$12.00 Trimmed Hats—\$6.00
\$13.00 to \$18.00 Trimmed Hats—\$9.00
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\$26.00 to \$35.00 Trimmed Hats—\$15.00

Clearance Untrimmed Shapes

The Summer's latest models in colored straws—entire stock sacrificed for a sweeping June clearance.

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50c	75c	\$1.00

Clearance Children's Hats and Infants' Bonnets

Infant's Muslin Caps	\$1 Children's Hats . . . 50c	\$1.50 Straw Bonnets 75c
75c Muslin Caps 25c	\$2 Children's Hats \$1.00	\$2.50 Straw Bonnets \$1.00
\$1.00 Muslin Caps 50c	\$3 Children's Hats \$1.50	\$2.75 Straw Bonnets \$1.38
\$1.50 Muslin Caps 75c		

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