

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE  
ON THE  
Quadri-Centennial Celebration of the Discovery of America,  
*Washington, January 11th, 1890.*

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ARGUMENTS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK<sup>o</sup>

BY

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,  
*Chairman of the Committee on Legislation,*

HON. BOURKE COCKRAN,  
*Ex-Member of Congress,*

HON. WARNER MILLER,  
*Ex-U. S. Senator,*

JAMES T. WOOD,  
*President of the New York State Agricultural Society.*

Presentation of the Memorial by W. E. D. STOKES,  
Secretary of the Committee on Legislation.

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ISSUED BY

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF 1892  
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

HON. HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor, *Chairman.*

W. McM. SPEER, *Secretary.*

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CONGRESS

Four bills were introduced in Congress for holding the World's Fair, severally locating it in different cities. They were referred to a special committee, of which Senator Frank Hiscock is Chairman.

Days for a hearing were assigned by the Committee to the different cities, and they were heard at the Capitol as follows :

On Wednesday, the 8th January, 1890, the City of St. Louis by Governor Francis and Col. C. H. Jones, Chairman of their World's Fair Committee.

On Friday, the 10th, the City of Washington by Alexander D. Anderson, Myron M. Parker, John W. Powell, Felix Agnus and John W. Douglas.

On Saturday morning the 11th, the City of New York ; and

On Saturday afternoon the City of Chicago by Mayor D. C. Cregier, Hon. Thomas B. Bryan and Edward T. Jeffrey.

The proceedings on Saturday morning, when New York was heard, are given in this pamphlet.

One hundred members of the New York General Committee were present.

On the invitation of President Harrison the delegation were received at the Executive Mansion at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening, at a reception given by Representatives Flower and Belden, the delegation met the Senators and Members of the House and the other visitors to the City.

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ARGUMENT BY CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE, JANUARY 11TH, ON THE QUADRI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE :

The New York delegation expresses its thanks to the Committee for according to it a hearing on a day when so many could attend. We are here to the number of over a hundred. Most of the delegates leave large business interests and pressing duties at home, and they fairly represent the activities and enterprise of New York City and State. The object of their visit is to impress upon you the claims of New York for the World's Fair of 1892.

Any American who visited the great Exhibition at Paris last summer was impressed with the fact that there was a great necessity upon the people of the United States in the near future to have one which would be equal, if not better. It was in all respects the most superb collection of the evidences of the development of different nations in their arts, industries and mechanical work which has ever been gathered. The nations of Continental Europe, of Asia, of Africa, of Great Britain and her dependencies round the globe, of Mexico and the South American Republics, in their buildings and in their exhibits, presented superb illustrations of their products and skill.

The United States alone was utterly deficient in any adequate representation of its resources, its inventions or its mechanical powers. The impression left upon the representatives of the different peoples of the earth was that America might have vast area, great population and free institutions, but that for commercial purposes, in the interchange of commodities which the world needed, or in supplying those which were required by its different markets, she was unequal to the competition with older nations.

The main attraction of the American exhibit was petrified wood from Arizona. An English Delegate, desiring to relieve my mortification, said: "Your country's exhibit of petrified wood is unequalled in this Fair." The effect of this has been to do incalculable injury to our commercial future. The commissions appointed by the several governments and the merchants from all parts of the globe carried back to their people accounts of the products and manufactures which cannot fail to be enormously beneficial to the countries which were properly represented, and injurious to the United States. It will take a quarter of a century by the ordinary methods of trade to place the United States properly before the world.

#### THE FAIR A NECESSITY.

The largest manufacturing nation is compelled in the most marked and the quickest way to exhibit its resources and skill. This can only be done by an international fair in the United States so comprehensive as to fitly present all that we have and all that we can do, and so broadly national and hospitable as to invite and secure the attendance of every other nation. So that at the threshold of this discussion we must dismiss the fallacy which has been urged by the advocates of St. Louis and Chicago, that this is a national and not an international fair. Unless international there is no purpose in holding it. The marvelous development of transportation lines and methods of rapid communication within the United States has put into the possession of every market so intelligently the products and opportunities of every other market, that no purely national fair would either add to our information or to our prosperity.

It is in this sense of an international fair, held for the purpose of impressing upon the world the fact that we can supply the articles needed for its necessities and its luxuries, as well and as artistically made, and as cheaply sold as they can be purchased anywhere else, that New York be-

comes the only place where such an exhibition can be successfully held. All the visitors from abroad will come first to New York. If, in addition to the 3,000 miles of ocean travel, there is presented to them the further necessity of breaking bulk, and travelling with their goods a thousand miles into the interior, it would deter many of them from coming.

The experience and the expense of the carrying of goods and of persons among the older nations of the world is such as to make them dread great distances of land travel, carrying with them valuable and bulky goods. It has been urged that, because only 125,000 Americans visited the Fair at Paris, and possibly not more than 75,000 foreigners would visit the Fair in America, they are not to be considered as an important element in the success of the undertaking.

#### WHAT THE FOREIGNER REPRESENTS.

But, while there will probably be 30,000,000 of visitors to the Exposition, whose gate money will pay its expenses, and whose presence will attract the merchant, the manufacturer and the artist to exhibit, the 100,000 foreigners who may be there will represent hundreds of millions of people, to whom they are to carry a favorable or an unfavorable report of the commercial opportunities of the United States. We have had recently in Washington two congresses, one the Pan-American, and the other the Maritime, which numbered less than 100 delegates to each, and yet the one was the expression of the statesmanship and the commercial aspirations of Mexico and the South American republics, and the other represented authoritatively the position upon questions affecting the great highways of commerce upon the ocean, the opinions to be crystallized into international law, of all the maritime nations of the globe. So the Commissioners from the various States, and the keen-eyed merchants who bring their wares, will carry back to every port which a steamer can enter or where a flag can float, the story of the vast resources, of the won-

derful inventions, of the unequalled mechanical skill, of the enormous surplus of manufactured products to be stimulated by opportunity, which the world wants and which America wants to sell.

#### METROPOLIS SPELLS SUCCESS.

No fair has ever been successful unless held in the metropolis of the nation which authorized the exhibition. When freed from sectional ambitions or jealousies at home, we view with impartial eye the situation abroad, we all admit that exhibitions held for Great Britain at Liverpool or Manchester, for France at Lyons or Marseilles, for Italy at Florence or Naples, for Germany at Dresden or Leipzig, would be failures; while it has been demonstrated from past experience that exhibitions held at the metropolis of any country, like London or Paris, are successful in attracting all that there is of the country in which the city is located, as well as the world besides.

I saw two years ago an attempted Universal Exposition at Liverpool, and, while excellent in every way, it attracted little attention even in Great Britain; while two local exhibitions held within the past three years in London, one called "The Healtheries," and the other called "The Italian," were almost equal to the French Fair of last Summer in attendance, in value and variety of exhibits, and in results. This was due to the great resident population within cheap and quick transit, and the vast number of strangers always present in London, and who made part of the daily crowds at the fairs.

No one will dispute that New York is the metropolis of this continent. Its population, its resources, the representative character of its business, the fact that three-fourths of the imports of the country come to its harbor, all make it such.

#### NEW YORK THE PULSE OF THE COUNTRY.

There is not a cotton or woollen mill, a furnace, forge or factory, a mine at work or projected in the United States, which does not have its principal office in the City of New



York. There is no project of any kind, whether to build a railroad to bring agricultural territory into settlement and market, to develop the resources of the new South, to open iron or coal veins in Virginia, Tennessee or Alabama, which does not pass all other places and come to New York. If it is unsuccessful there it goes nowhere else. The conventions of all the trades, which are annually held for mutual benefit, take place in New York, and are all closed with an annual banquet, which I invariably attend. A panic in New York is the paralysis of the country. Prosperity in New York means immense freight upon the railways, and enormous production from farm and factory and mine. New York does not influence, but simply records as the barometer the conditions of trade and production all over the country.

To make a fair successful, a population immediately in contact is absolutely necessary. The French Fair had its thirty millions of visitors, and its 200,000 a day, because it was in the midst of a great resident population, which, for a few cents, and with the least loss of time, could repeatedly visit the Exhibition. St. Louis and Chicago present the most fallacious of arguments in their famous "circles of population." A circle about St. Louis, of 500 miles to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean, may have twenty-seven millions. A similar circle about Chicago, to the North Pole and the Pacific Ocean, may have twenty-five millions. A similar circle about New York may have twenty-two millions. A similar circle about Washington may have twenty millions, and without much difficulty we shall have, by this process of calculation, for the purposes of this Fair within these circles three or four hundred millions of people, and yet not include over one-half of the present located population of the United States.

#### WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH PEEKSKILL?

A similar circle drawn with Peekskill as a centre—a village upon the Hudson where I was born—takes in the Hudson River and the Mohawk valleys with their con-

tinuous villages and cities and unequalled scenery, includes New York, Boston and Philadelphia, New Haven, Hartford and Baltimore, and presents a compact population which in wealth, in ability to travel, in appreciation of exhibitions and determination to visit them, is unequalled anywhere in the country. But then, Peekskill is deficient in hotel accommodations and in internal lines of travel necessary to carry vast masses to a fair ground and to take them comfortably away. Besides Peekskill is not here asking for the Fair. On the circle theory, the success of an exhibition is in populations in contact with the fair. Take a point centrally located at Jersey City, and draw about it a radius of diameter and extent equal to a line drawn from a point at Lake Michigan around the boundaries of Chicago, and you have a larger population than there is in the City of Chicago. You cross the river by ferry, and you have on the island of Manhattan the City of New York, with 600,000 more people than there are in Chicago. You cross to Long Island by the Brooklyn Bridge, and a circle again thrown out, covering again the same territory on Long Island as is included in the boundaries of Chicago, has more population than there is in Chicago.

#### THREE CHICAGOES AND A HALF.

So that, within what might properly be called the City of New York, there are three Chicagos and a half. Then, if you take Central Park as a centre, and within a radius of 200 miles, including the distance where people can come in the morning and go back at night, there are 8,000,000 of people. The lunch basket and dinner pail brigade, who are the real supporters of a fair, and can get there and return home for a minimum of 5 cents and a maximum of \$2, to the number of not less than 8,000,000, are tributary to the New York Exhibition. That of itself makes it a phenomenal success, and can be met by no similar fact from any other place on the American continent.

The transportation question is one little understood,



because it has been little studied. The success of the Paris Exposition was largely due to its location upon a park which had been reserved for military purposes in the heart of Paris, and was accessible from populous centres by a ten to twenty minutes' walk and by every line of transportation in the city. On any important day there will be present at the Exhibition at the time it closes 200,000 people. It is absolutely essential that an exhibition be closed at a specified hour, when the curtains are drawn over the booths and the ropes across the avenues inside the grounds. Then 200,000 hungry, tired, cross people, many with babies and young children, are discharged from the various exits, wild to get to their homes and lodging houses or to catch outgoing trains and steamboats.

A steam railroad, conducting its ordinary business, could run every five minutes a train of ten cars, carrying sixty people each, or 7,000 an hour. A cable road could do about the same on a headway of two minutes; surface roads not quite so well. It would not be possible, in any place where they think of locating the Fair in either St. Louis or Chicago, to discharge over 25,000 people an hour, and that would take for your 200,000 people eight hours. The first day of the block would be the last of the Fair.

#### NEW YORK'S TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The location of New York upon an island makes it wonderfully adapted to the easy distribution of large masses of people. The Museum buildings in the Central Park are in the centre of population, and the locations outside of the Park will be in easy and near connection by electric roads. There are seven lines of horse cars, two lines of elevated roads, and two lines of steam railroads connected with the ground. These carry New York Central trains to the interior of the State and the West, Harlem trains up the territory back of the Hudson, and New Haven, Boston & Albany and New York & New England trains to New England. In addition, a twenty minutes' walk, or, with

the transportation which would be provided, a ten minutes' ride to the river on either side, furnishes the piers and docks where steamboats and ferries can transport them up and down the Hudson, to Staten Island, to Long Island, up the Sound, and across to Jersey City to the network of roads which run out from there to all parts of the country.

Few of the promoters of this great enterprise have contemplated the enormous responsibility which the city assumes which undertakes to make it successful. The French Exposition cost, in round numbers, ten millions of dollars. Of this, five million was contributed by the Government of France and the City of Paris, and four million raised by a lottery, and the rest by the sale of concessions, the grounds being entirely contributed by the city. With the differences in cost of labor and material we must add thirty per cent. It would be unsafe to begin a fair unless at least thirteen millions of dollars were pledged. So far as I have been able to ascertain, Chicago and St. Louis have each about four millions which might be called available. New York has a guarantee fund of five millions of dollars, subscribed under a contract which is binding upon the subscribers and their estates.

“ MONEY MAKES THE FAIR GO.”

The Committee on Legislation have unanimously adopted a bill asking the Legislature to authorize the City of New York to expend ten millions of dollars in buildings and grounds. There is no doubt about this authorization. Part of it will go for the completion of the Museum of Natural History and of the Museum of Art, to the completion of both of which the city is already pledged. This will furnish fifty-two acres of floor room in fire-proof buildings. These buildings will be connected, through the subway which adjoins them, by an electric road, and over it a promenade can be built which will present a horticultural garden of unequalled beauty; while in the grounds north of the Park, which comprise Morningside and Riverside

Parks and lands already promised, there are several hundred acres more for machinery hall and such other structures as may be required for the purposes of the Exhibition. New York, therefore, comes here, not only as the metropolis of the country, not only as the gateway to the continent, not only with the unequalled location where the ships can sail to the docks adjoining the Exhibition, but with the money pledged which makes the Fair an unquestioned success.

#### THE CITY'S TREASURE HOUSES.

Besides, New York has in her two museums art treasures exhibiting the progress of civilization for thousands of years, which have cost \$5,000,000 and are of priceless value. These could not be transported to any other place. Then the wealth and opportunity of a century have accumulated in New York in private collections, treasures gathered from the monuments and tombs of the ancients, from the sales of rare collections in Europe and the dispersion of galleries and art treasures, which, in the aggregate, are not equalled in any city in the world. All these, in the fire-proof buildings of the Museum of Art, would be available for the purposes of this Exhibition, to make it a phenomenal triumph.

The Exhibition will be held from May to November. During that period at Washington, at St. Louis, at Chicago, it is a question of pajamas and palm-leaf fans. But an exhibition requires comfortable clothing, and the disposition and the physical power to move fast and far. St. Louis admits the phenomenal heat of the Democratic Convention of 1884, which ended National conventions thereafter being held within her borders. Chicago claims that Lake Michigan is her refrigerator and her reservoir. While gasping for breath one midnight in the great Lake City, with my pajamas hanging on the bedpost, I remarked to my Chicago friend: "What is the matter with the refrigerator?" He said: "In every well regulated household there are occasions when the hired man neglects to put the ice in the box."

## NEW YORK AS A SUMMER RESORT.

During the months of July and August the sweltering foreigner, wishing to see the inhabitants of these cities, would find them in New York and the sea coast adjacent. New York has become the largest watering place in the world. The ante-bellum Southerner, if he passed the White Sulphur Springs, went to Saratoga, to the White Mountains, to Sharon Springs; but the New South comes to New York, where it can drive in Central Park, stand on the Brooklyn Bridge on moonlight nights, sail up and down the unequalled bay and the unrivalled Hudson, go to Coney Island or Long Branch and take a plunge in the surf, and enjoy the forty theatres and one hundred concert halls, which furnish amusement in the evening.

Twenty-five thousand strangers for comfort, fifty thousand at the outside, would be the limit of St. Louis. The Republican Convention last June in Chicago, which brought possibly a hundred thousand, crowded the town to the extent of discomfort—I remember it crowded me—while the Centennial of the Inauguration of George Washington last April in New York brought there a million of visitors, who were amply accommodated, and added scarcely a visible addition to the enormous crowds which are the normal characteristic of the metropolis. At Coney Island, at Long Branch, at Rockaway, at Long Beach, at the innumerable places of resort within an hour of the city, a million of people can be comfortably accommodated over night, with the attractions of surf and air unequalled anywhere else upon the coast, and unknown in the interior.

The Exhibition fails in one of its objects unless it is educational. American artisans, mechanics and working men and women can there see the best results in metals, in wood and in textile fabrics from the shops and looms of the world. Expensive transportation will prevent their visiting a fair, but steamships in which they can be cheaply carried and housed will bring them from all along the Atlantic coast to the gates of the New York Fair.

The Southern Society in New York has more members than there are in any club in any city in the South. The Ohio Society of New York numbers more citizens of Ohio than any club in the cities of that State, and has just furnished one of its members to be Ohio's next United States Senator. The same is true of the Pacific Coast, and of the West and Northwest. There are in New York more Irish than in Dublin, more Germans than in any city in Germany, save two; and Italians enough to make one of the group of cities third in population in Italy. New York, with her harbor, her Hudson and East rivers, her Brooklyn Bridge and Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, her museums, parks and theatres, her race courses and seaside resorts, is alone the most attractive exhibition on the American continent.

Politics have been suggested. The bugaboo of Tammany, with the tiger's head, the shining teeth, the whisking tail and the polished claws, stands on a national platform, facing the Republican party. Well, I have lived all my life right under those claws, and every once in a while we pull them. The idea is that some of the ten millions or more expenditure which this Fair is to create, may get into the hands of Tammany and enable it to hold the State of New York during the next four years, and to carry it in 1892. But under the bill which we have drafted, the expenditure of the money is left entirely in the hands of the corporators named in the bill now on your desk—103 men, of whom 60 are Republicans and the rest are Democrats of all shades. But they are all gentlemen of honor and integrity, who would assume the responsibilities of this trust as a public duty.

It has been alleged against New York that she has no local pride. That is true. London has no local pride. Paris has no local pride. Immense aggregations of people from different parts of the country, and largely representative of different sections, do not have local pride. But the people of New York do know (with their large views) what



the Exhibition should be, and we are here to urge the selection of New York, not because we are New Yorkers, but because we want the Fair to be a phenomenal national success.

#### THE METROPOLIS ABOVE JEALOUSY.

While there has been some chaff and ridicule and railery and pleasantry in the discussion of the claims of Washington and St. Louis, of Chicago and New York, I can say for New York that there has been no feeling other than the warmest, the kindest and the most respectful for those other cities and their ambitions. We appreciate the public buildings and the unequalled situation of Washington; the history, the location in the Mississippi Valley and the future of St. Louis; and the marvelous growth, expansion and development, not only in commerce and trade, but in all the elements which constitute a great city, of art and culture, of Chicago.

Wherever the Fair may go, New York, so far as a great city like that can, will do her best to make it a success. But if this Committee will dismiss all claims of locality, all efforts to add to the prosperity of a city or section, and look at the whole country, its needs and opportunities for the World's Fair, and the place where the whole country would be most benefited by the Exhibition, the decision cannot fail to be New York.

If the Government should to-day appropriate to every family in the United States the money which would carry them to one place, with the distinct understanding that they could select no other, the vote, with an unanimity unequalled in the expression of desire, from Maine to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, among farmers, ranchmen, mine-men, merchants, artisans, professional men, journalists, artists, would be, "Take me to New York."

## REMARKS OF HONORABLE BOURKE COCKRAN.

MR. COCKRAN :

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE :  
It seems to me that at the threshold of this discussion lies, the question—Where can this Fair be held? If it be decided that there is more than one available site, then the competition of the various cities may be permitted to begin.

After hearing the speech of Mr. Depew, and after hearing the reasons which he has spread before this Committee, it is difficult to conceive how anybody could contend that there is more than one city at which an exposition of this character can be held. If Mr. Depew has not convinced the Committee that the Exposition must necessarily be held in the City of New York, it were idle to attempt further discussion of the subject. Apart from the considerations of expediency, convenience and pecuniary success, there are also, from the very nature of the undertaking, many reasons why the Exposition should be held within the City of New York; indeed, I may be permitted to suggest that the very object and scope of this Exhibition has been somewhat lost to sight in the rivalry with which various municipalities have contended for the honor of being designated as the theatre of the display.

I do not believe that this Exposition should be confined to a mere display of the material wealth of this country. I do not believe that its purpose should be the provoking of a spirit of envy in the minds of visitors from other countries. I think it has a broader and grander aspect than the mere display of our resources and the results of our industry. What is it that we are to celebrate? We are called upon to commemorate not a mere voyage across the Atlantic Ocean; not merely the courage of a navigator who confronted perils which were unknown and terrible by reason of their uncertainty; not merely the venturesome spirit

which surmounted the difficulties which beset his path; not merely the discovery of a new world; but we will celebrate the new birth of the whole world, the beginning of a new era. the destruction of the ancient notions of glory and the ancient notions of what constituted fame; the advent of that higher and grander civilization which believes that the spirit of commerce has bred a more glorious chivalry than any that existed during the dark ages. I think I may say, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee, that when in April, 1493, Christopher Columbus, a commoner who had not signalized himself by prowess or deeds of valor in the field involving the destruction of property, the murder of human beings, the shedding of blood, the sacking of towns or the burning of villages, but who had accomplished a peaceful triumph over the forces of nature and the darkness of ignorance—when he was permitted to appear seated in the presence of Ferdinand and Isabella at Barcelona, that moment witnessed the destruction of the ancient notions of honor and fame and the birth of what may be deemed the commercial era; and that is the great event which we have to commemorate by our Exposition in 1892.

Mr. Chairman, if we look over the aspect of the world 400 years ago, this statement will not appear exaggerated. It is a remarkable thing that the whole course of events in the Old World seems to have prepared the event which we are now about to commemorate. Feudalism had expired everywhere. Ten years before Christopher Columbus had discovered America Louis XI. had laid down and died. The work of his life had been the destruction of the power of the old French nobility. Henry VII. had just called a Parliament in England to which, I believe, but twenty-seven barons had responded, all the chivalry and feudal power of England having been destroyed in the Wars of the Roses. Ferdinand and Isabella had consolidated the power of Spain, and the privileges of the Spanish cities and the power of the Spanish chiefs were crushed a few years

afterwards by the standing armies and iron purpose of Charles V.

But if feudalism had been crushed absolutism reigned supreme. Absolute monarchy was more hostile to liberty than feudal institutions. The change was not, therefore, an immediate step towards liberty. The discovery of a new land by Christopher Columbus opened the field to which men fled from suppression in pursuit of an opportunity for independent labor. They here learned the lesson that industry could flourish only in the light of freedom, and on this continent they kindled a lamp which shed its light across the sea into the darkest recesses of the Old World, awakening the minds of men to a proper conception of the inestimable fruits of liberty and independence. Wherever in the Old World cities were permitted to flourish, there the light of liberty was first beheld—that liberty which has continued to grow until, in this century, it has shattered thrones, overturned dynasties and made kingcraft a lost science. The growth of cities has been the direct result of Columbus's discovery. The impetus which it lent to commerce stimulated ship building, inspired industry and developed trade. With the growth of wealth grew the determination to acquire those political rights which alone make wealth secure. In cities the cradle of liberty has been rocked. Every revolution against despotism had its birth and guiding impulse in the crowded marts of commerce. The train bands of London recruited the armies of the English Parliament; the Faubourg St. Antoine sounded the tocsin which awakened the French people from the lethargy in which they had slumbered for two centuries. The seed dropped in the soil which was discovered by Columbus has taken root and grown and flourished. It has attracted the attention of the whole world and caused the people of every nation to turn their steps into the pathway which leads to democratic institutions and free government. If this is to be an Exposition of the growth and genius of commerce, it must then necessarily occur in the chief city

of the western hemisphere. When we ask that this Fair be located in New York, we simply ask you to be consistent with the events that you are attempting to celebrate, and we would ask you in determining the site to be guided by a determination to present to the people of other climes the best evidence, the concrete proof of all the great results which have flown from the memorable voyage which Columbus made in 1492.

Do you suppose if you select New York you can ignore any of the features of this country which have made that city what it is—do you suppose there can be a rivalry when it comes to the exhibit of cities themselves between New York and any other city in the United States. When we consider that branch of this subject which Mr. Depew describes as the circle theory, the capacity of hotels to accommodate thronging hosts of visitors, the means of transportation to and from the fair grounds, we have, it seems to me, gentlemen of the Committee, but the smallest side of the question which is presented to you. From these aspects of the case, however, New York stands without rivalry, and without a competitor. As she has been described by the president of perhaps the greatest railroad system in the world, she has been so favored by nature in her location that there can be no doubt about her capacity to provide for the physical comfort of those who visit the Exposition. There is no rivalry between New York, St. Louis and Chicago; their claims cannot be considered as capable of being weighed in the same balance. There is, however, an argument in favor of holding the Exposition in Washington. It is a serious one and I think it will merit some consideration and very careful consideration by this body.

I regret that the expression “claims of cities” should enter into a question so important as this, but that appears to be the phraseology adopted by general consent and I use it for the purpose of this discussion. Washington claims that she should have the Exposition on the ground



that it is the seat of government, and one eloquent gentleman declared that no exhibition could be held with a proper regard to the principles of etiquette unless it were held within this City, and I believe he asserted that the nice technicalities of etiquette which should be observed between this country and foreign countries required that the President in his own national city should welcome the visitors from all over the globe in the capital city of the country. That argument might be strong and conclusive if it were addressed to a body representing a governmental system which claimed to be something more than an instrumentality to carry out the public will. The resources, the growth, the progress of this country are not due to any direct action on the part of the government. The government is but the machinery by which our constitutional system is carried into operation. What is this government which we intend to exhibit to the people who attend the Exposition who may come here to study our mechanical genius and our commercial development as well as the constitutional system under which both have flourished. Does it consist of the honorable body of which you gentlemen are members? Is the government framed that a President may sit in the mansion at the other end of the avenue, that a body equal to yours in influence, composed of gentlemen your equals in intelligence, may sit at the other end of this capitol, that judges may wear ermine, that titles may be prefixed to the names of citizens? No! This government is but a compact, novel in that it is founded upon the eternal principles of justice, a government that is but a bond between all the elements that compose the nation, providing that in all their relations with each other they will be governed by the principles of equity and justice, and the various departments which dot the surface of this city are but the instruments that carry out that compact. These instrumentalities are the subjects of popular power and not its source, they do not even exercise a controlling power over the daily lives of our citizens.

Now the exhibit which we can make in the City of New York differs from any exhibit which can be made by Washington or by any other city of the country. We can show the world a city at the gateway of western commerce which within a few years has attained its present eminence. It is old in its foundation, but its commercial importance is of comparatively recent growth? It is a city that numbers within its corporate limits 1,700,000 inhabitants, and beyond the river that surrounds it it is belted by a series of cities, some of them greater than any of the competing cities that ask to have this Fair placed within their corporate limits.

Mr. Depew has shown you the extent and importance of this great commercial metropolis, but we can show something which is beyond and above all mere displays of riches, beyond the magnificent rows of buildings devoted to commerce and industry, beyond the splendid edifices devoted to worship, beyond the palaces that line the residential streets where opulence and wealth are housed, beyond the wharves crowded with the vessels of the world, from which hang the flags of all nations rising and falling with every breeze, beyond the banks whose vaults are bursting with accumulated gold, beyond every type and sign of wealth we can show the substantial fruits of that liberty which forms and opens up the sole avenue to wealth which mankind can afford to keep open. Our City rises on the borders of the sea which Columbus conquered and no Exposition can properly carry out the idea of this great event which is not held within sight of that ocean where the navigator won his victory, as well as in the presence of the land which he gave to civilization and which has been made the home of progress and the cradle of liberty.

Now if you ask where a fair may be held, I am not prepared to say but that Chicago, or St. Louis, or Cincinnati, or Duluth (immortalized forever by the wit and eloquence of Mr. Knott) can within these two years prepare for the mere housing of a crowd or for the mere entertainment of vis-

itors, yet that is not the essential requisite of an exposition. This great enterprise is not undertaken with the idea of exposing something to the sun, or moon, or the stars, but rather to expose the condition of the country to the eyes of mankind, to expose it in a way that may illustrate what this world is to-day compared with what this world was when Columbus's voyage was first begun and the foundations of modern commerce were laid in his genius, his enterprise and his courage. And as this immense development is illustrated and considered, men will naturally inquire what it is that has made this progress possible, and the answer will be found not alone in the Exposition itself, but in the political condition of the country whose marvelous progress it will illustrate. In the light of its environment it will prove the wonderful benefit which mankind has derived from the development of commercial enterprise; it will illustrate the heroism, the genius, the courage and the resources of that commercial spirit which has been indifferent to every danger, and which has surmounted every difficulty, which has penetrated into the dark recesses of unknown continents and has explored the pathless wastes of treacherous seas, which has brought the surface of the globe into cultivation and which is rapidly bringing mankind into one common family, which has inspired men to accomplish wonders greater than those which have been attributed to the fabled heroes of romance.

It is the liberty to enjoy the fruits of labor which has proved the stimulus to our industry and to our enterprise and in this Exposition of 1892 we shall celebrate the event which marked the first dawn of that liberty upon the world.

If I dispute the right of Washington to this Fair, I do not desire to be understood as saying anything derogatory to that unique character which makes this city one of the most delightful in the world. In this capital city must for ever find expression some of the loftiest and best sentiments that have ever been uttered anywhere on the face of

the globe, but the merit and the excellence which its advocates justly claim for it are precisely the reasons why it should not be selected as a site for an international exposition. The advocates of Washington claim that it is a neutral city, that it is the seat of the government, and as the government is the representative of all the States, this city is the city of all the States and is therefore the proper theatre for a display of all the fruits of the industry and genius of the people of the United States. To me it appears that this peculiar character of Washington furnishes the strongest argument against its selection by Congress as the site of this exposition. It is because no privilege of the people, no right to peaceably enjoy the fruits of industry flow from this government as a favor that this government has no essential part in an exposition of this character. Did we live under other institutions, did we enjoy our liberties and privileges as the grant of a sovereign, as the fruits of his bounty and clemency, then all the wealth and all the achievements of the people might well be placed at his feet and the world might be asked to scrutinize them there. No person who crosses the sea to view this exposition, whether he stop for this purpose in the City of New York or whether he cross the thousand miles that intervene between our City and Chicago, who views the wonderful bounty of nature and beholds this people enjoying in full security all the benefits that it has pleased Providence to bestow upon them, not as a privilege granted by king or magistrate, but as a right to which they have been born, and who beholds the beneficent fruits of industry stimulated and protected by liberty, will fail to come to this City and see the theatre in which our government operates. If this Exposition be held in New York no stranger will fail to visit Washington and the journey will be repaid by the sights of this neutral city, as it has been described by its representatives.

Here the visitor will behold a Government which serves the people, but does not control them, which protects them,

but cannot oppress them. which is based upon such an exalted conception of popular rights, that it has stood for a century a temple of liberty and a monument of progress. He will view its various departments all working for the public welfare, his eyes will be gratified by a view of that Senate which has become conspicuous in the eyes of the world as a body representative of the people, and yet not subject to popular caprice.

He will see, in the long service of one of the members of this Committee, the refutation of the old slander that republics are ungrateful, and he will also learn that the confidence of American constituencies is controlled by discernment as well as by gratitude. He will see that the confidence which has been extended by a constituency which embraces all the people of the United States without interruption for more than a generation has been won by conspicuous and meritorious services. He will learn that the servant who has been retained in public life for thirty years has earned the distinction by the display of exalted virtue and enlightened patriotism in various avenues of the public service, and especially in that great department of the Government, which in the infancy of our republic was made the theatre of great financial achievements, and which at a later period was administered by the Senator from Ohio, with such genius and patriotism, that we possess to-day the most prosperous treasury in the world, with vaults so rich, that the only burning question that divides our parties is the proper method of disposing of our surplus treasure.

I take Senator Sherman, of Ohio, the oldest member of this Committee, as a type of the statesmanship of the common people, which the visitor from abroad will notice as the distinguishing feature of our public life. Through the patriotism and sagacity of such representatives of the nation, he will learn that we have surmounted all the difficult questions of finance, all the perplexing questions of statecraft which from time to time have arisen in the path-



way of the country. He will be amazed to find that through their guidance we have developed from a meagre population to a nation of sixty millions, repelled foreign invasion, quelled domestic insurrection, raised armies, equipped them, disarmed them and sent our soldiers back to the peaceful pursuits of industry without any disturbance to our political system ; funded an enormous debt, raised our credit to the high standard among the nations of the world, and all this with the aid of statesmen who sprang from the common people without that special education which in other countries is deemed essential to the discharge of the duties that pertain to public life. Nor is it in the Senate alone that the visitor will be impressed with the advantages of our Government. At the other end of the Capitol he will witness the proceedings of the most intelligent, the kindest, the most patriotic, the best natured representative body in the civilized world. From the legislative, the visitor will proceed to the judicial and executive departments, he will follow their operation from the central seat of government through all their ramifications, until they come into contact with the daily lives of the people, and he will leave Washington with a better comprehension of the character of this Government than he could possibly acquire if his mind were bewildered by a conglomerate display of things industrial which do not naturally pertain to Washington, and things political which find their natural home within the city. He will thoroughly appreciate that the Government is the servant of the people, that it is a happily tuned instrument fully responsive to the expression of public opinion, and he will also learn that in this country every man stands upon his own feet, and that industry finds its best protection in its absolute security from governmental interference.

An industrial exposition should properly take place in an industrial centre ; the government of this country can best be examined, studied and understood in this capital city

where it makes no pretense to interfere in the industrial concerns of the people.

Mr. Chairman, we believe that the City of New York should present her views on this subject to this Committee. I think I may say for these gentlemen who are here with me that we do not make any claim to this Exposition. I feel that I may ask all our sister cities to join with us in that same spirit of submission to the judgment of this body. We are here to assist this Committee in reaching a conclusion. Whatever that conclusion may be, we are ready to accept it as the best solution of this question. We do not ask that this Exposition be located in New York to gratify any feeling of pride which as citizens of New York we may cherish. The Exposition buildings of which Mr. Depew has spoken will be constructed by the city in any event. So far as this Exhibition might have any permanent results, these results will be secured to the City of New York through the enterprise of her own citizens whatever may be the location elected by Congress. They may not be built as quickly if the Exposition be located elsewhere, but if in the judgment of Congress it be deemed proper to hold it in New York, the bill that Mr. Depew has spoken of will be passed immediately through the Legislature and instead of devoting four or five years to constructing these improvements they will be constructed in twelve months, and the expenditure will merely be anticipated. The City of New York has at present museums of art and natural history and a vast amount of park surface. If the Exposition be located in our city no additional park lands will be purchased, and if it be located elsewhere all these parks and buildings will still be possessed by the city.

If 150,000 people a day visit the Exposition they will hardly be noticed on the streets or in the hotels. If the attendance should amount to a million, that vast throng can be accommodated in New York with perfect comfort to every one of them and without any interference with the citizens who depended upon their daily labors for a liveli-

hood. Indeed, I think that one of the most interesting sights that can be shown to a visitor is the vast army of two millions of human beings leaving their homes in the morning and returning to them at night by the laborers of each day increasing the sum of our wealth and adding to the general comfort and happiness. That sight can be seen daily in the great city which lies at the gateway of western commerce. It will be offered to the visitor who comes across the ocean, not as an evidence of our own prosperity, not as a gratification of our own pride, but as convincing and striking proof of what the resources, the extent and the industry of that great country which lies behind us have done in building up a great metropolis, worthy of this nation and of the people who compose it. It is for these reasons that we ask this Committee to decide that New York is the proper site for the International Exposition.

We do not present these views as a claim on the part of the city, but as a submission on the part of its citizens of such facts as are deemed by them proper that the Committee should have in mind when they decide a question of such vast importance to the people of this country and to the people of the whole civilized world.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Committee will now take a recess.

Thereupon (at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes A. M.) the Committee took a recess until 15 minutes past 1 o'clock P. M.

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At the expiration of the recess the Committee resumed its session.

THE CHAIRMAN: I understand that Senator Miller and Mr. Wood will speak further in behalf of the New York case. When they have concluded the Mayor of Chicago, Mr. Cregier, and Mr. Bryan and Mr. Jeffrey will address the Committee in behalf of Chicago.

## REMARKS OF HON. WARNER MILLER.

MR. MILLER :

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE :  
The reasons why New York is the most desirable place in America for the holding of a great International Fair in 1892 have been so admirably presented here this morning that I should hesitate to mar the symmetry of the argument which has been made by anything I might say, were it not for the deep personal interest that I feel in the success of this coming celebration, and because I know that the united people of the State and City of New York most earnestly desire that this Exposition shall be held in the City of New York.

There is little that I can add to what has been already said. The three requisites for the holding of a grand International Fair have been presented here to-day most fully. First, that of its finances ; secondly, that of transportation facilities for handling the immense crowds of people who will attend it ; and thirdly, the ability of the city where it shall be held to properly house and comfortably care for the millions of people who will visit the Exposition.

Upon those three points, Mr. Chairman, I feel confident in saying that no argument can be made against New York ; that it meets all these conditions fully and frankly and beyond criticism.

I do not undertake to say, however, that any other city in the Union might not do that as well. I am here not to speak against Chicago or against Washington or against St. Louis or against any other city which may be proposed, but simply to urge upon this Committee the reasons why, if in the judgment of the Congress of the United States the Fair should be placed in New York, Congress might feel that the Fair would be made a grand success.

New York has been so quiet in the organization of its Committees for this Exposition and in its methods of raising

money and in fulfilling all the conditions that are necessary, that an impression has gone abroad that New York City and New York State do not care for the Fair; that they are rather indifferent regarding it. But I am sure that after the presentation which has been made here by the two gentlemen who have preceded me that that charge will no longer be made.

New York has indulged in no flourish of trumpets. It has not gotten excited over this matter at all. The character of its population is such that it does not easily take fire, but when it has made up its mind that it desires to do a thing it goes about it methodically and never ceases in its efforts until it has made success not only possible but absolutely certain.

So to-day, in the matter of finances, we say to the Congress of the United States and to the whole country, if the Exposition is put in New York its finances, or the success of the Exposition which depends upon its finances, are absolutely secure. I need not go over that question any further. But New York simply says in sober, quiet mood to the Congress of the United States, "If you put the Exposition in New York we will see to it that all the money that shall be needed to make it a grand success and the grandest success of all the World's Fairs that have ever been held up to this time, the money shall be forthcoming, whether it be ten or fifteen or twenty or twenty-five million dollars. That is absolutely and unquestionably provided for in the plan which our Committee has devised and which has been explained to you here by Mr. Depew.

New York comes here with no spirit of rivalry or of contention, and I trust, sir, whatever may be the result of these hearings and the legislation that shall come out of it finally, that sectionalism will be absolutely abolished from its discussions and shall have no influence whatever upon the decision of Congress in regard to this matter. Happily now the country at large is in a prosperous condition, but so far as the interests of this country are concerned, there is



no North, there is no South, there is no East, there is no West; there is but one United America. And if this Congress shall decide that this Fair or this Exposition shall be held in any other city than that of New York, New York will lend to it its aid in every proper and legitimate way to make it a success wherever it may be. [Applause.]

After all the conditions which are necessary for the holding of an Exposition of this kind have been met, and the main object of the celebration shall have been fulfilled, we ask ourselves the question, "What are to be the benefits from an Exposition of this kind to the people, and how are we to conduct it so that the greatest benefit will come to the greatest number of our people?"

It is simply on this idea that I desire to detain the Committee for a few minutes, and I shall not undertake to repeat the arguments which have been made by the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me.

I take it then that this Exposition or World's Fair is not to be the setting up merely of a commercial or trading exposition; that it is not chiefly or mainly for that purpose that it is to be undertaken; but we hope that there shall come from this Exposition when it shall be held a great educational power and a movement which shall benefit all classes of our people.

The history of all the World's Fairs that have been held heretofore show that they have resulted in the education and advancement of the people. The first World's Fair in London gave an impetus to the manufacturing interests of England such as they had never experienced before.

And so when we held our great Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, I think all of this Committee and all who are here assembled will admit that the chief benefit which came to the people of this new country was in putting new life into our industries, the introduction of new industries and the improvement and advancement of the industries already established. In short that great International Exposition at Philadelphia was a great school in which all

of our skilled artisans and manufacturers and our captains of industries learned a thousand and one things, which enabled them to go on in the contest with the other manufacturing nations of the world. I believe that the Centennial Exposition has done as much as any other, if not more than any other, influence which has acted upon our people, and which makes us to-day the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, as well as the greatest agricultural people in the world.

If this Exposition is to be held, and if this benefit is to be derived from it, should not the Fair or the Exposition be located at such a point that the largest number of our skilled artisans and those who are operating in our industrial enterprises could have an opportunity to visit it and to visit it frequently, or even for a long period, and thus derive from it the benefits of which I have spoken, educational or technical.

The City of New York, although it is upon the seaboard, can be reached with the present facilities of transportation by more than twenty-five millions of people who are within twenty hours ride of it. Six millions of people in our own State. The same number in New England, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio, are all within twenty, or from the most extreme point of Maine, within twenty-four hours ride by rail of the City of New York, and in these portions of our country which I have mentioned, New York, New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Ohio are located to-day, not attempting to speak exactly, more than three-fourths of all the manufacturing industries of this country; more than three-fourths of all the skilled artisans, those engaged in the metal trade, in the textile, the fabrics, and in fact all the thousand and one industries. Therefore they can very easily reach this Exposition, and derive from it the benefits of which I have spoken, that of witnessing the handicraft of the whole world, than they can at any other single point.

It seems to me that this view of the case ought to deter-

mine its location. I take it for granted of this Exposition, if it is to be made a success by the raising of a sufficient fund to make it so, and if the Federal Government shall issue invitations to all the nations of the world to participate in it, that there will be gathered to this Exposition the greatest exhibit of the products of human ingenuity and of industry that have ever been brought together in any one place in the history of man.

The Congress of South American nations and our own nations which is sitting now in this city, and the results which will accrue therefrom, will doubtless lead to the greatest exhibition from those countries that has ever been brought together, and if the rest of the world were to be cut off it would still be the greatest that the world has ever seen. We are to have upon exhibit the main product of every South American and Central American country together with our own, and certainly in such an Exposition as this we need have no fear whatever that all the great manufacturing countries of the world will make the finest exhibits of their products and of their industries that can be made.

In short, this Exposition is to be a grand technical school to which our artisans and our people can go for instruction. It is there that they are to see the finest and the grandest productions of man's ingenuity, and it goes without saying, that when the American people and the American artisan shall be brought into actual contact with all these productions and the machinery which will be exhibited that it will be a source of instruction and pleasure and benefit.

These arguments, I say, ought to be sufficient. If it be claimed, however, that the agricultural portion of our people are to derive a great benefit from this Exposition and that the agriculture of the country lies west of the Alleghany mountains and finds its home upon the great prairies of the west, my only answer is that New York stands today first in the list of manufacturing States, producing the

largest amount of manufactured products, employing the largest number of artisans and employing the largest amount of capital, but New York also stands third in the list of agricultural States in this country. Only two other States, Ohio and Illinois, surpass us in the number of farms. New York has over two hundred and forty thousand separate farms, and but two other States, Ohio and Illinois, have a larger number, and they exceed us only by a few thousands. The farms in the east, in New England, in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, are much smaller. The number of acres to the farm is much smaller in the east than in the west, and therefore we have a much larger number of farmers than are found in any other section of this country.

But if the farmers need the education and the impetus which is to come from this Exposition—and I admit they do—I want to plead with our friends of the west for the eastern farmer. If there is any class of American citizens that is suffering while the country is prosperous it is the eastern farmers. In New York we have built a great waterway from the lakes to the sea, and we have made it free for Illinois and Minnesota, &c., and the result has been, sir, as you know, to greatly reduce the value of the lands of New York per acre and to reduce thereby the value of the products of our farms.

In conclusion—and I want to be brief—I simply want to say a word or two upon the political question which has been raised here and elsewhere. I have met with it since I came to this city and I have been told by some kind Republicans that if this Exposition were held in New York it would be a dangerous thing for politics in 1892, and that it had better go somewhere else or not at all.

If I believed that this Exposition was to be brought into party politics, and party politics were to have anything whatever to do with it or control over it, I would be here to say to this Committee and to the country and to Congress, that we had better not have any Exposition. If the

sixty million people in this country, enjoying the freest and best government in the world, are not able to organize this grand Exposition and this grand fair which is to celebrate the discovery of this new country, which was so eloquently presented here to-day by Mr. Cockran, then I should say that we were scarcely fit for self government. But politics are practical, and other matters are practical, and must be looked at from a practical standpoint.

New York proposes to manage this Exposition through a commission of one hundred and three men, if I remember arightly, all of whom have been selected and their names have been engrafted in a bill which it is proposed to enact in a law.

The names and characters of these men are an absolute guarantee that politics, partisan politics, can have nothing and shall have nothing whatever to do with this Exposition if it shall be held in the City of New York.

How that body of men are divided politically was told you this morning. I need not repeat it. I simply want to say—speaking for myself and as representing a few at least of the Republican party of the State of New York—I simply want to say that we are here to pledge ourselves that there will be nothing of partisan politics in it, and that neither political party shall obtain any aid from it in any possible way, and if I could not come here feeling perfectly competent to give that assurance to this Committee and to the country, then I would have nothing to do with it whatever. I can say most positively for myself and for the people I represent, that we have no fear of any such disaster as that, and if this grand Exposition shall be located in New York by the action of Congress, that the people of New York in their sober, quiet way give you their pledge, sir, that everything that is necessary to be done in making it the grandest success of any exposition that has ever been held, will be done by the people of New York and that there will be no failure in any direction whatever. [Applause.]



## REMARKS OF JAMES T. WOOD.

MR. WOOD.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: As President of the New York State Agricultural Society, I desire to ask your consideration of the subject before you from the Agriculturists' standpoint.

I make no plea for the eastern farmer, but I wish you to consider the American farmers collectively as they are interested in this question. We are a great agricultural people. Agriculture is the leading industry of our country, and the proposed World's Fair will come very far short of truly representing our interests if it be not, in part, a great agricultural display. I have given, from my connection with agricultural interests, considerable attention to the matter of agricultural exhibitions, and it has been my privilege to study the make-up of many of the great exhibitions held in Europe in recent years, by my own personal observation in attendance upon them, and from this experience I can say to you with the utmost confidence that the true interests of the agricultural population of the United States will be best served by holding this World's Fair in the City of New York. It is necessary for you to give but a moment's consideration to the fact that the agricultural products of every section of our country find their way by well established channels to the City of New York already. New York is the only city where the agricultural products of every district of our country already find their way. Other cities are the markets for certain districts only, as Chicago for the northwest, St. Louis for the central west, etc., but New York receives from all. If an exhibition is to include all our agricultural products, it will require a very great effort to take those exhibits anywhere but to the City of New York, and it will be an unnatural and difficult thing to do, whereas the channels of communication for these products, whatever they are, are already well established to New York. Especially is this true of

the great south, and it is not true as affecting the south of any other locality where it is proposed that this World's Fair shall be held.

All recent exhibitions that are worthy of the name of agricultural displays are founded upon an idea far beyond that of a show. They are made educational, so that those who attend them may derive some permanent benefit from such attendance; and if we have such a display we must have it to illustrate in a broad way all the products of our country.

The visitors from foreign lands must see what will be new to nine out of ten of them, a plot of Indian corn, in the most perfect state of cultivation. They, as well as our own people, must see a little cotton field during four months of the summer when this is practicable and thus learn how our great southern staple is produced. The orange groves of Florida must have their representative in this World's Fair if it be truly representative of all our agricultural interests. There is no difficulty, if it can be taken in hand at once, in having orange trees there in full bearing so that we may show as good an orange grove as can be found in the State of Florida, and this can only be done by means of water transportation, for the jar incident to rail carriage would make it impossible to carry such trees to inland states, but they can be taken to New York and thus a most interesting display made of the chief product of one of our Southern States. The orange grove is an illustration, and I mention it only for that purpose. The cotton plants that we require in this display can be made ready to be put down in the Exposition in June, and visitors can see in a high state of cultivation a field of cotton as it actually grows in our Southern States.

Not only is this true of the agricultural interests of our own country, but we must take into consideration the States of Central and South America. They are agricultural peoples like ourselves. It is their leading industry and they can only make their agricultural exhibit at some

point on the seaboard. We must have their coffee trees growing, and the rubber trees of Brazil. Indeed, with the Pan-American Congress now in session here, when our country is joining hands with the Republics of the whole Western Hemisphere, from which we hope for such beneficent results, it would seem that they can be justly treated in this matter only as we provide a location for this World's Fair which they can use, and I ask your attention, gentlemen, to the fact that the South American and Central American countries can make their great exhibit only at a seaboard town. There is no town in South America of any considerable size but what already has its correspondents and its connections with the City of New York. They have such connections with no other city on this Continent. It is easy for them either to send their exhibits or to come in person, where they have acquaintances and where they know they can be taken care of. Any other city is to them an unknown land, and we cannot expect them to make exhibits at any other point. Indeed, it would be practically impossible.

So, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee, every consideration of the agricultural interests of our people in this country, and of the leading industry of every country on the Western Hemisphere which the genius and energy of Columbus revealed to the world, unite in demanding that this Exhibition shall be held at that point where the best agricultural display can be had; that it be held at that point where it will be most truly educational in its effect and most truly representative of this paramount industry of the whole Western Hemisphere. [Applause.]

The Memorial of the City of New York was presented by Mr. W. E. D. Stokes.

MR. STOKES: MR. CHAIRMAN AND SENATORS—As Secretary of the Committee on Legislation, I have the honor now to present to you the official document of that Committee. It contains the arguments upon which New York rests her claim; the maps of the site; the elevations of the Museum Buildings as they will appear when completed; a certified list of the subscribers to the Five Million Guarantee Fund, with the names, addresses and the amount of each subscription; a list of the General Committees and the Sub-Committees; showing the interests and professions they represent, and the proposed Act of Congress. The Argument has been compiled under the eye of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, and I regret exceedingly that he is unable, on account of sickness, to attend. I now present you with the document.

This closes New York's case.

SENATOR VEST: I would like to ask the Secretary a question. What is the aggregate amount of the subscriptions of New York?

MR. STOKES: Up to December 19, 1889, the grand total of the guarantee subscription was \$5,071,492. The certificate of the Finance Committee reads as follows:

“The foregoing is a true copy of the subscribers to the \$5,000,000 Guarantee Fund recorded on the books of the Finance Committee from October 25 to December 19, 1889, both inclusive.

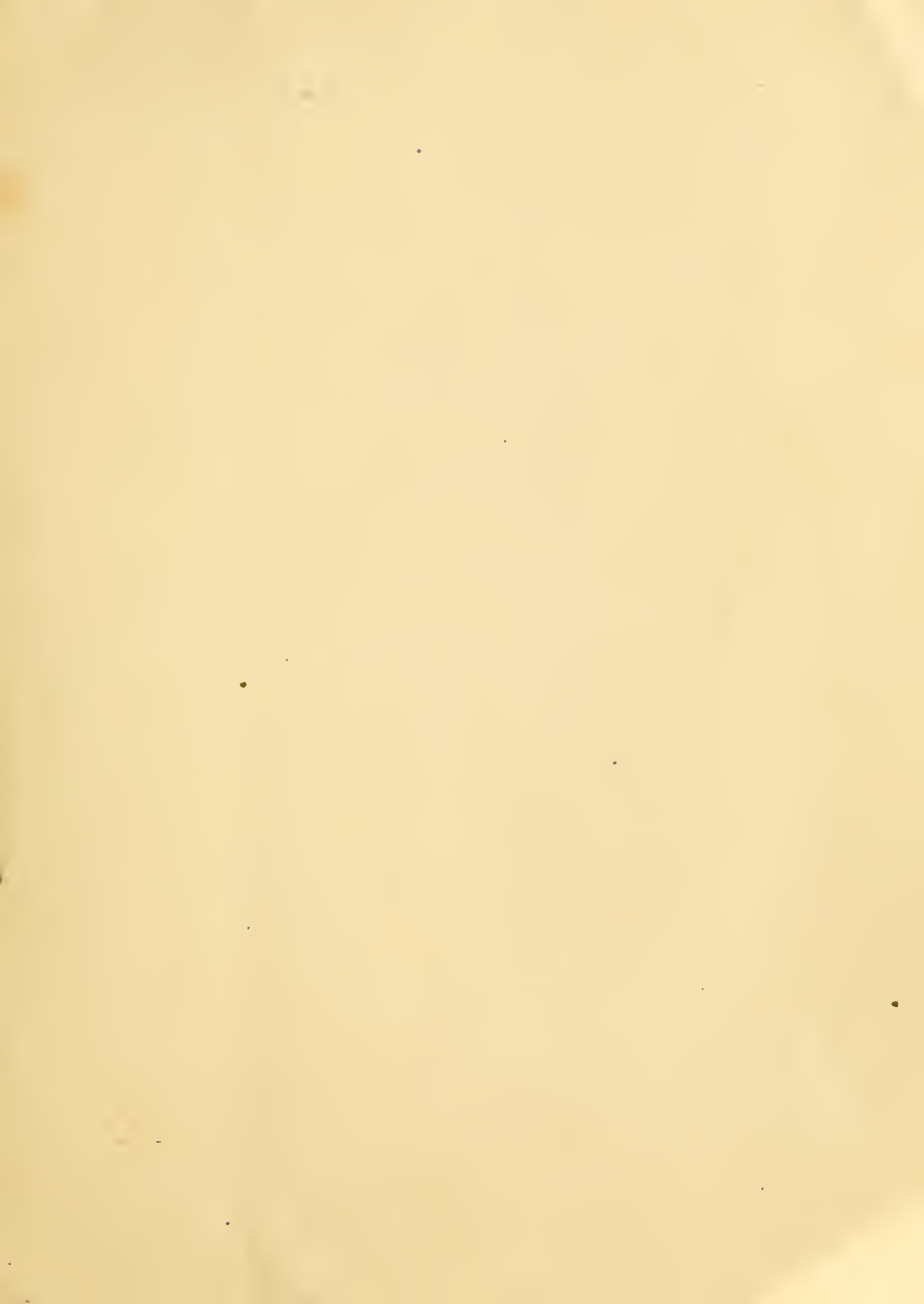
SAMUEL B. BABCOCK, *Chairman*,  
GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary*.”

I will add that Mr. Wilson is the Secretary of our Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Babcock is an ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce. Since that date the subscriptions have been coming in daily, but they have not yet been officially announced.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hearing is now closed on the part of New York.







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