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Article Summary: After many delays and some hurried final preparations, Nebraska was officially represented at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia marking the one hundredth birthday of the United States. Despite a small population, the youngest state (except for Colorado) made a creditable showing among the other states and territories as well as foreign countries which exhibited.

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Photographs / Images: International Exhibition – Philadelphia coin; Governor Silas Garber; Professor Samuel Aughey; Drawing of old windmill in main aisle of Agricultural Hall; Bird's eye view of the Centennial buildings, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia

NEBRASKA IN THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA, 1876

By Anne P. Diffendal

International expositions to exhibit the products of a burgeoning industrialization were held in the major cities of Europe and the United States during the latter half of the 19th century. Exhibitors and visitors joined to celebrate man's ability to fashion new products in his factories and to increase the output of his farms. The pattern for these world's fairs was set by the International Exhibition, popularly known as the Crystal Palace Exhibition, held in London in 1851. This show was followed by others including the Paris Universal Expositions in 1855 and 1867, the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition in Omaha in 1898.

To commemorate its centennial the United States sponsored a great exhibition in 1876 and invited the world to join in honoring the industrial and agricultural achievements of the country. By the time of its closing, the Centennial Exhibition at Fairmount Park in Philadelphia included exhibits from thirty-seven states and territories and from over fifty foreign countries. The official attendance was set at 10,164,489 people.¹ Formal preparation for the exposition began on March 3, 1871, when Congress passed an "Act to provide for celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six." This law established a Centennial Commission composed of one commissioner and one alternate from each state and territory to

be appointed by the President from nominees submitted by each governor. On June 1, 1872, funding for the exhibition was authorized by another act of Congress which provided for a Board of Finance organized as a corporation and empowered to raise \$10 million through the sale of stock.² This board would consist of two incorporators from each congressional district and an additional representative from each state and territory. Shares of stock were apportioned among the states and territories according to population. Nebraska, ranking thirty-six out of forty-seven states and territories in population, received a quota of \$31,900 to be raised by the sale of 3,190 shares of stock at \$10 each.³

Governor Robert W. Furnas initiated Nebraska's involvement in the Centennial Exhibition when he appointed Henry S. Moody of Omaha to be the state's representative on the Centennial Commission and himself the alternate. These appointments were confirmed by President Grant in time for Moody to attend the first meeting of the commission in Philadelphia on March 4, 1872. In order to secure support and cooperation throughout the nation, the commission recommended the formation of state boards of centennial managers. Furnas promptly responded to this suggestion and on November 26, 1873, appointed the following men as the original state centennial managers for Nebraska: Daniel H. Wheeler of Plattsmouth, J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska City, General James S. Brisbin of Omaha, W. D. Scott of Rulo, and Guy C. Barton of North Platte.⁴ In August, 1875, Charles F. Manderson was added to the board upon the resignation of Brisbin.⁵

Although the announcement of these appointments was generally received with approval, Furnas did not escape criticism entirely. The editor of the *West Point Republican* tried to revive an old factional controversy which had persisted as a theme in Nebraska politics since territorial days. He claimed that Furnas had slighted Nebraskans living north of the Platte to favor those south of that river in his choice of centennial managers. He also called for the resignation of Furnas as a centennial commissioner, arguing that Furnas should not hold both this position and that of governor at the same time.⁶ A reply by the *Omaha Bee* seemed to quiet the argument with the remark that: three of these managers—Messrs. Morton, Wheeler, and Scott—reside south of the Platte, while the other two—Messrs. Barton and Brisbin—reside at North Platte and Omaha, respectively. Mr. Barton represents more than half of Northwestern Nebraska in the State Senate, and will certainly pass unchallenged as a "North Platte" man.

The *Bee* also saw no objection to Furnas' serving as a commissioner since the president of the commission, General J. R. Hawley, had been governor of Connecticut when appointed to the commission and was then serving in the United States Congress.⁷

The *Bee* did, however, object to the commissioners for another reason. Editor Edward Rosewater denounced Furnas for "his selection of members of what some are pleased to designate as the 'Agricultural Board Ring.' Some of the Governor's best friends," Rosewater continued, "deprecate the narrowness of the circle within which His Excellency seems to see all the wisdom, virtue and patriotism of Nebraska."⁸ The appellation, "Agricultural Board Ring," although pejorative was not completely inaccurate. From 1873 through 1876, Furnas, Morton, Brisbin, Wheeler, and Barton—all Nebraska centennial commissioners or managers—were also officers or board members of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture. Other members of the board who were subsequently to be involved with the centennial exposition included Moses Stocking, James W. Moore, and Governor Silas Garber. Furnas could have countered Rosewater's charge by observing that because the State Board of Agriculture was responsible for the Nebraska State Fair he could not have chosen a more experienced group of men to direct Nebraska's participation in this international fair.⁹

Legend on coin: International Exhibition—Philadelphia, Awarded by the United States Centennial Commission.



Neither the reference to the "north-of-the-Platte—south-of-the-Platte" division nor the charge of political favoritism in choosing Nebraska's centennial officers sparked a controversy. Nearly two years passed before any serious concern in Nebraska about the state's role in the Centennial Exhibition appeared. During 1874 the Great Plains was plagued by grasshoppers, and the destruction caused by this pest turned the state's attention from any other concerns. In his message to the Legislature on January 18, 1875, Furnas recommended that it consider Nebraska's participation in the exposition. The House appointed a "committee on centennial matters" but took no further action. At that same session, however, the legislature approved the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$50,000 to provide "seed for citizens of counties devastated by grasshoppers."¹⁰

While most Nebraskans struggled to recover from the insect attack, some men still wanted to see the state represented at Philadelphia, if only in a modest way. On August 7, 1875, Furnas's successor, Governor Silas Garber, issued a proclamation calling "all persons interested in having the State of Nebraska represented at the Centennial exhibition" to a meeting "at Grand Central hotel at Omaha upon the 18th day of August. A full attendance is desirable and it is hoped that each county may be represented."¹¹ It was impossible to expect persons from all of the counties to be present on such short notice. Douglas and Lancaster Counties provided over half of the thirty-seven persons who appeared at the meeting. Webster and Hall Counties were also represented.

The gathering considered two general topics: the sale of Nebraska's share of the centennial stock offered to the public, and the means by which Nebraska could be among the exhibitors at the exposition. Most of the members of the Board of Finance appointed to direct the sale of centennial stock were present: former-Governor Alvin Saunders of Omaha, E. H. Rogers of Fremont, John I. Redick of Omaha, Colonel David Remick of Pawnee City, and Colonel A. J. Cropsy of Lincoln. Only State Auditor J. B. Weston was absent. To that time Nebraskans had purchased none of the state's quota of the stock for sale to the public. The proceeds from this stock were to pay for the general operation of the fair and not to finance an exhibit by the state. The Board of Finance resolved to promote the sale of stock in the various counties. The assembly next considered ways of

collecting and transporting Nebraska products to Philadelphia. It resolved to raise money from private subscription and from banks and other corporations; to call for a special session of the legislature to make an appropriation; and to request that each county organize a society to secure donations and products for exhibition. A committee was appointed to urge Governor Garber to see that Nebraska would be represented at Philadelphia.¹²

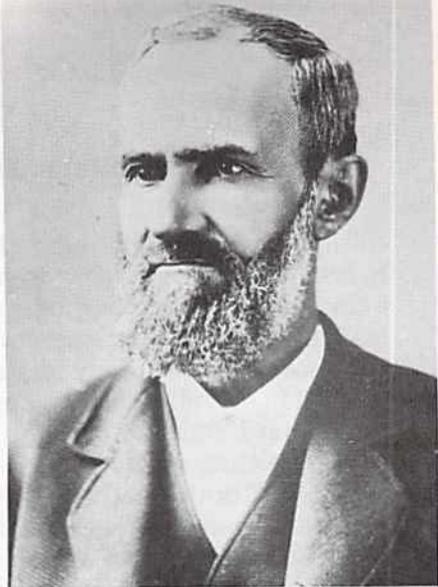
This meeting spurred some local activity on behalf of the fair. The sale of centennial stock began, although slowly at first, in Omaha, Plattsmouth, and Fremont. Residents of Nebraska City and Otoe County met in late August to choose delegates to gather local products for exhibit. On October 6 a meeting was held to arrange activities in Omaha and Douglas County.¹³ The State Board of Centennial Managers appointed one man in each county to oversee arrangements for collecting products and urged Garber to call a special session of the legislature. Although the idea of a special session received support from many people, the legislators were never called together because the expense would have been too great to justify the purpose.¹⁴

As May 10, 1876, the date set for the opening of the exhibition, approached, Nebraskans had made no adequate effort to assure the state's presence in Philadelphia. Furnas, in the city to attend a meeting of the commissioners in late April, observed that other states were at work on their displays. He was impressed with the efforts of Kansas, which was erecting a separate exhibits building to be shared with Colorado.¹⁵ Moved by the approach of the fair's opening, Garber began to make arrangements for a Nebraska exhibit. First he confirmed a reservation of space in Agricultural Hall, one of the main buildings on the grounds. Next he secured promises from the land agents of the Burlington and Missouri and the Union Pacific Railroads to ship any materials collected. He prepared a letter, which was printed in newspapers throughout the state, calling upon Nebraskans to forward goods, especially agricultural products, to him. He took out loans against the credit of the state from banks in Omaha, Lincoln, and Nebraska City to pay expenses. Finally he went to Philadelphia to attend the opening of the exposition as well as to receive the shipments of Nebraska products.¹⁶

The governor's party, which arrived on May 9, consisted of the Governor and Mrs. Garber, State Treasurer General J. C. McBride, and Secretary of State Bruno Tzschuck and his wife.



Governor Silas Garber



Professor Samuel Aughey

McBride described their journey for the *Lincoln Journal*:

Saturday noon, when we left Lincoln it rained; it did the same thing on Sunday and Monday; to-day is Tuesday, and still it rains. If my name were Noah, I should build an ark—but it isn't.

We arrived safely this morning at 3:15, and were met at the depot by the father and brother of General Roberts, who escorted us in good style to the Girard House where we are to be permanently located.

Every hotel is filled to overflowing, and the prospects are that Philadelphia, with her 500 hotels and boarding houses, will not hold half that come here to visit.¹⁷

The state officials, joined by the Nebraska congressional delegation, attended the opening ceremonies. They enjoyed some attractions of the fair but were shocked by the high prices. A correspondent for the *Omaha Daily Herald* reported that

Governor Garber and lady, and State Treasurer McBride and lady, went into the French restaurant and took dinner, which was very plain—nothing extra—and when they called for their bill, which was \$9.00, they remarked that they did not wish to buy the establishment and settled their bill, but took good care to give that establishment a wide berth since.

When it was time to leave, McBride wanted to remain longer but said that because "Union Pacific stocks are falling. . . the State Treasury won't allow him to pay for \$9.00 [dinners] any more."¹⁸

Meanwhile, preparations for the Nebraska exhibit continued. John C. Bonnell, secretary of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad Land Department in Burlington, Iowa, designed display cases and planned the arrangement of items. The cases arrived in Philadelphia during the first week of June, and the exhibit was in place by June 17.¹⁹ The Nebraska display, occupying 750 square feet in Agricultural Hall, was formed by

ten walnut cases, each twelve feet tall, arranged in two semi-circles on either side of a rectangular display case. The ten cases each contained sixty-one diamond shaped compartments covered with glass and filled with samples of grain, seed, and soil. The panels at the top of each case contained the following legends in gold lettering:

- Nebraska—The great middle farming and stock region
- Nebraska—The best for corn, wheat, hogs, cattle and sheep
- Nebraska—The summers genial and pleasant
- Nebraska—The great central region
- Nebraska—The champion state for fruit
- Nebraska—On the route across the continent
- Nebraska—Springs and streams in abundance
- Nebraska—Winters mild and short
- Nebraska—Virgin and productive soil
- Nebraska—The loess soil her foundation

The rectangular case in the center held farmers' tools and below on the floor were more agricultural implements. On a table rested a register in which visitors signed their names. A handsome leather-bound volume trimmed in gold, the book had been made especially for this purpose by the State Journal Printing Company in Lincoln. Also on display was a portfolio of photographs bound by the State Journal Printing Company. The photographs, made by V. H. Young and S. S. Dennison of Lincoln, included views of the University of Nebraska and scenes of interest in other parts of the state including locations along the Burlington and Missouri route, on the Blue River, and at the Normal School at Peru.²⁰

At first R. R. Randall of the Burlington and Missouri in Lincoln was present at the Nebraska display to greet visitors and distribute promotional literature published by the railroad. Later James W. Moore of Nebraska City replaced Randall.²¹

The state's official exhibit was not the only evidence of Nebraska's presence at the centennial exhibition. Regular columns in their newspapers kept Nebraskans informed about the fair. Many Nebraska newspapers carried a weekly column which was supplied by the press department of the exhibition. The centennial directors encouraged publicity by establishing a press committee which distributed nearly five thousand press passes to newspapers all over the United States, released new items, and provided plates from which magazines and newspapers printed views of the grounds and buildings. Accredited newspapermen had access to desks and stationery as

well as postal and telegraphic facilities at a convenient location on the fair grounds. More facilities for the press were available at the American Newspaper Exhibition in the Newspaper Pavilion, an exhibit sponsored by Messrs. George P. Rowell & Company, a newspaper advertising agency. This building housed a current file of nearly every newspaper then being published in the United States, including those in Nebraska. Visitors stopped at the reading room to catch up on the latest news from their home towns while correspondents filed their stories from desks on the second floor.²²

Some Nebraska papers carried news of special interest to the state. The *Omaha Herald* kept a correspondent, B. M. Brake, in Philadelphia during the exposition. Brake, a former editor of the *Lincoln Spy*, wrote under the pseudonym "Gen. Bick." He reported on displays and special events while he complained about the hot weather and the high prices of food and accommodations:

"Hottest! No other form of the adjective will express the fact," exclaimed Brake. "The glass registers the nineties, and now and again passes over into the hundreds. But what would be endurable on the plains, is simply indescribable in Philadelphia. We don't perspire; we melt."

The heat did not melt Brake's enthusiasm for the exhibition as the following paean demonstrated:

Probably the world has done about its best in this friendly tournament of trade. The utmost present possibility in the nations is here represented. It is magnificent. It is more; the whole grand display is a unit. There is an almost infinite variety in details in arts and manufactures, but through all slight specific differences, the type is one. It is manifest from man's works that the whole world is akin—that humanity, from India to the poles, is a brotherhood. This latest demonstration of the old fact is not without significance. We shall not be indifferent to it in Nebraska, where we are making a nation out of peoples and races many.

Brake also sent, for publication in the *Herald*, lists of Nebraskans who signed registers kept at press headquarters and at the Nebraska exhibit. He stopped that practice, however, when he discovered that many people who never attended the fair had themselves registered for the prestige of seeing their names in print.²³

None of the other Nebraska papers had a regular correspondent. The *Lincoln State Journal* ran several columns from "Skimmerhorn's Boy," written by State Treasurer J. C. McBride when he attended the opening of the exhibition. The *Omaha Bee* carried many unsigned columns on the fair,



Old windmill in main aisle of Agricultural Hall.

Bird's eye view of the Centennial buildings, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Agricultural Hall is in lower left corner.



probably written by editor Edward Rosewater from information gathered on his personal visits to Philadelphia. Rosewater, a supporter of Rowell's American Newspaper Exhibit, had contributed money to help pay for the construction of the Newspaper Pavilion.²⁴

The number of Nebraskans who attended the fair is impossible to determine. Reports about the high prices of food and hotel rooms together with the cost of transportation may have kept many at home. By September some railroads reduced the round trip fare between Omaha and Philadelphia from nearly \$60 to about \$45 in honor of the centennial.²⁵ Nebraskans journeyed to Philadelphia to participate in a variety of activities at the exposition. An unidentified Nebraskan exhibited horned cattle. Another Nebraskan exhibited several articles in the Shoe and Leather Building. Edward Neve, an Omaha dentist, exhibited a set of false teeth he had made. A delegation of the Nebraska lodge of the Knights of Pythias went to Philadelphia to join the centennial parade of their order on August 22. Among the judges were Chauncey Wiltse of Omaha in the furniture department and Moses Stocking of Wahoo in the sheep and wool department.²⁶

Next to the state's own display, the largest Nebraska showing at the fair was that of the Nebraska Horticultural Society's pomological exhibit, one of several special arrangements. This showing of fruits was held in Pomological Hall, a building designed for this purpose, during the week of September 11-16. At its July meeting the horticultural society had decided to sponsor a display. A committee composed of J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska City, ex-Governor Robert W. Furnas of Brownsville, Stephen B. Hobson of Mount Pleasant, and Hiram Craig of Fort Calhoun solicited specimens for exhibit and distributed packing and shipping instructions. Upon Morton's suggestion James W. Moore of Nebraska City took charge of the exhibit. Moore supervised the shipment of fruit and its arrangement in Philadelphia. He remained with the exhibit to discuss Nebraska and its products with interested visitors.

Nebraska fruits, including pears, grapes, and apples, were displayed in competition with those from many other states as well as from Canada. The horticultural society received an award for its pears which were pronounced "large smooth and well colored." It received another award for its apples which the

judges described as "a remarkably fine collection" honored "for the unusually large number of finely grown specimens of Excellent varieties, also for the general freedom from insect markings, fungus, and weather discolorations." Each of these awards, like all others at the Centennial Exhibition, brought with it a bronze medal and a diploma which carried the report of the judges.²⁷

The final Nebraska contribution to the exposition was an address on the geology, topography, soil, natural history, and weather of Nebraska delivered by Professor Samuel Aughey of the University of Nebraska. The Centennial Commission had requested the governor of each state and territory to appoint an orator who would deliver an address on the history and growth of the state. The addresses were to be collected and published. Governor Garber, sensitive to the factional distrust between residents living on either side of the Platte River, appointed two orators for Nebraska. J. Sterling Morton was to represent the area south of the Platte and Aughey that to the north. Initially Aughey expressed misgivings about the value of the exercise. He doubted that many people would listen to a speech when confronted by all the other attractions of the fair. He also was reluctant to leave his duties at the university for the event. Finally the two men agreed upon October 26 as the day to deliver their speeches and divided the topic between them. Morton was to speak on the history and social conditions of Nebraska; Aughey on the natural history and physiography. In spite of Morton's enthusiasm for the project, there is no evidence that he ever spoke at Philadelphia. Aughey delivered his address in Judges' Hall, one of twenty-seven speeches given by representatives of various states and territories. The original plan of publishing the collected speeches was abandoned when too few of them were furnished the Centennial Commission.²⁸

After the conclusion of the exposition, Garber asked the legislature for an appropriation to cover the state's expenditures for the exhibit. He had borrowed \$3,500 from several banks on the state's credit rather than call a special session of the legislature which would have cost more than the amount spent. He reported that the total cost of the display to the state was \$4,509, most of which was paid to the Burlington and Missouri Railroad for producing the exhibit. The legislature responded quickly. The House approved the special appropriation with an

emergency clause on February 12, 1877, and the Senate followed on February 15. The governor signed the act on that same day.²⁹

After many delays and some hurried final preparations, Nebraska was officially represented at the Centennial Exhibition to mark the one hundredth birthday of the United States. Despite a small population which had recently suffered an economic disaster, the youngest state (except for Colorado which entered the Union in 1876) made a creditable showing among the other states and territories as well as foreign countries which exhibited at Philadelphia.

NOTES

1. United States Centennial Commission, *International Exhibition, 1876, Report, I* (11 vols., Washington, 1880-84), 124-127, 438-439. Hereafter cited as U. S. Centennial Commission, *Report*.

2. United States, *Statutes at Large*, XVI, 470-1; XVII, 203-211.

3. *Journal of the Proceedings of the United States Centennial Commissioners at Philadelphia, 1872, I* (Philadelphia, 1872), app. I, 18.

4. *Ibid.*, 30; U. S. Centennial Commission, *Report, II*, 52; Robert W. Furnas to J. Sterling Morton, November 26, 1873, J. Sterling Morton Papers at the Nebraska State Historical Society. Hereafter cited as Morton Papers.

5. *Omaha Weekly Herald*, August 20, 1875; Charles F. Manderson to Silas Garber, August 13, 1875, Silas Garber Papers at the Nebraska State Historical Society. Hereafter cited as Garber Papers.

6. *West Point Republican*, December 18, 1873.

7. *Omaha Bee*, December 23, 1873.

8. *Ibid.*

9. Nebraska, *Journal of the Proceedings of the State Board of Agriculture, September 4, 1873, to January 26, 1876* (Omaha, 1876), I, 4-5, 29-31.

10. Nebraska, *House Journal, 1875* (11th sess.), 70, 232-235, 304; Nebraska, *Laws, 1875*, 175; Nebraska, Auditor of Public Accounts, *Biennial Report, November 1876*, 16; *Omaha Weekly Herald*, August 20, 1875.

11. *Omaha Weekly Herald*, August 13, 1875.

12. *Omaha Bee* (evening), August 18, 1875, August 19, 1875; *Omaha Weekly Herald*, August 20, 1875; *Lincoln Daily State Journal*, August 20, 1875.

13. *Omaha Daily Herald*, August 27, 1875, October 8, 1875; *Omaha Weekly Herald*, September 17, 1875, November 26, 1875; *Omaha Bee* (evening), October 5, 1875, October 7, 1875.

14. Manderson to Morton, November 15, 1875, Morton Papers; Nebraska, *House Journal, 1877* (14th sess.), 92.

15. Furnas to Morton, April 30, 1876, Morton Papers.

16. *Nebraska City News*, June 3, 1876; *Lincoln Daily State Journal*, May 5, 1876, May 26, 1876; *Omaha Bee* (evening), May 4, 1876; Nebraska, *House Journal, 1877* (14th sess.), 92.

17. *Lincoln Daily State Journal*, May 11, 1876, May 13, 1876; *Omaha Bee* (evening), May 13, 1876.

18. *Omaha Daily Herald*, May 19, 1876, May 21, 1876.

19. *Omaha Weekly Bee*, July 19, 1876; *Lincoln Daily State Journal*, May 31, 1876; *Omaha Daily Herald*, June 9, 1876, June 17, 1876.

20. *Lincoln Daily State Journal*, April 16, 1876, June 13, 1876; *Omaha Daily Herald*, June 13, 1876; *Omaha Weekly Herald*, June 16, 1876, June 23, 1876, supplement; *Omaha Bee* (evening), October 23, 1876. No sketch or photograph of the Nebraska exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition has been found. Several contemporary newspaper accounts contain descriptions of the exhibit. Photographs in the Nebraska State Historical Society of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exhibition at New Orleans in 1884-1885 suggest that the ten walnut cases were also used in the Nebraska display at that fair. In the latter instance, the cases were arranged differently and panels containing the legends were removed from two of the cases.

21. *Omaha Daily Herald*, September 17, 1876, October 8, 1876.

22. U.S. Centennial Commission, *Report*, I, 28; Kansas, *Kansas at the Centennial: Report of the Centennial Managers* (Topeka, 1877), 45-7; *Centennial Newspaper Exhibition* (New York, 1876), iii-vi.

23. *Lincoln Daily State Journal*, May 20, 1876, May 23, 1876, July 9, 1876, July 12, 1876.

24. *Omaha Daily Herald*, June 25, 1876, June 27, 1876, July 15, 1876; *Omaha Bee* (evening), August 15, 1876; *Centennial Newspaper Exhibition*, xv, 240-241.

25. *Lincoln Daily State Journal*, May 23, 1876, June 10, 1876, June 22, 1876; September 14, 1876; *Omaha Bee* (evening), August 15, 1876.

26. U.S. Centennial Commission, *Report*, I, 73, 20, 246; II, app. B, 83, 86; *Omaha Bee* (evening), February 25, 1876, March 24, 1876, July 15, 1876, July 22, 1876, August 17, 1876; *Lincoln Daily State Journal*, July 13, 1876.

27. Nebraska State Horticultural Society, General Record, 91-2, 147-8; *Omaha Bee* (weekly), August 23, 1876; *Nebraska City News*, August 26, 1876, September 30, 1876, October 9, 1876; Morton to A. E. Touzalin, July 10, 1876, Morton Papers; J. S. Ingram, *The Centennial Exposition Described and Illustrated*. . . (Philadelphia, 1876), 752-753; James W. Moore to Daniel H. Wheeler, September 10, 1876, Daniel H. Wheeler Papers at the Nebraska State Historical Society.

28. U.S. Centennial Commission, *Report*, II, 23; *Lincoln Daily State Journal*, May 5, 1876, October 24, 1876; Garber to Morton, March 29, 1876, April 10, 1876, Morton Papers; Samuel Aughey to Morton, May 1876, June 21, 1876, October 18, 1876, Morton Papers; Morton to Aughey, May 29, 1876, June 26, 1876.

29. Nebraska, *House of Journal*, 1877 (14th sess.), 92-3, 522-3, 706, 783; Nebraska, *Senate Journal*, 1877 (14th sess.), 754, 790, 850; Nebraska, Auditor of Public Accounts, *Biennial Report*, 1879, 37; Nebraska, Auditor of Public Accounts, *Appropriation Book*, 1877, 148; J. D. McFarland to Garber, July 3, 1876, December 12, 1876, Garber Papers.