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Souvenir of the Dedicatory Ceremonies of the Iowa State Building, at Jackson Park, Chicago, Illinois, October 22, A. D. 1892.

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PRESS OF PETTIBONE, WELLS & Co., CHICAGO.

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FROM "WONDERFUL CHICACO" AND THE WORLD'S FAI

EU. W. MELVILLE CHICAGO,

IOWA STATE BUILDING

JACKSON PARK

June Mesals of the Ward Columbus Erroston

Program of Ceremonies of Dedication.

Overture, —Barber of Seville, —Rossini,
Invocation,
Presentation of the Building to the Governor of Iowa, . James O. Crosby, Pres. Iowa Col. Commission
DEDICATION AND TENDER TO THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION,
RESPONSE, Director-General Geo. R. Davis
Music,—Reminiscences of all Nations,
Роем,—The Ballad of Columbus,—Maj. S. H. M. Byers,
Song,—Star Spangled Banner,
Oration,
Doxology, Audience, accompanied by Iowa State Band
Benediction,
Music,—Iowa Columbian March,—Prof. Phinney,

F. N. CHASE,
S. B. PACKARD,
HENRY STIVERS,
Committee
on
Ceremonies.

Program of Ceremonics of Demostron.

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lows Slate Band	Music, -Remarks in the or and Nutrons.
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Iowa Officials of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture, W. I. BUCHANAN, Sioux City.

U. S. COMMISSIONERS FOR IOWA.

W. F. KING, Mt. Vernon.

JOSEPH EIBOECK, Des Moines.

ALTERNATES.

JOHN HAYES, Red Oak.

CHARLES E. WHITING, Whiting.

MEMBERS OF WOMAN'S BOARD OF U. S. COMMISSIONERS FOR IOWA.

MRS. WHITING S. CLARK, Des Moines.

MISS ORA E. MILLER, Cedar Rapids.

ALTERNATES.

MRS. IRA F. HENDRICKS, Council Bluffs.

MISS MARY B. HANCOCK, Dubuque.

IOWA COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

Pres., J. O. Crosby, Garnavillo. V.-Pres., J. F. Duncombe, Ft. Dodge. Secy., F. N. Chase, Cedar Falls. Treas., Wm. H. Dent, LeMars.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. H. MALLORY, Chariton.

H. W. SEAMAN, Clinton.

S. B. PACKARD, Marshalltown.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

THEO. GUELICH, Burlington.

S. B. PACKARD, Marshalltown.

HENRY STIVERS, Des Moines.

ON COMPILATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

CHAS. ASHTON, Guthrie Center.

J. O. CROSBY, Garnavillo.

J. W. JARNAGIN, Montezuma.

DEPARTMENTS.

	Live Stock,			"F" Woman's Work, J. O. Crosby
"B"	Agricultural and Dairy,		. F. N. Chase	"G" Manufactures and Machinery, H. W. Seaman
"C"	Horticultural,	•	Wm. H. Dent	"H" Education and Fine Arts, J. W. Jarnagin
				"I" Forestry, Theo. Guelich
"E"	Press		Henry Stivers	

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Pres., MISS ORA E. MILLER, Cedar Rapids. Secy., Mrs. Eliza G. Rhodes, Mt. Pleasant.

V.-Pres., Mrs. N. C. DEERING, Osage.

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Mrs. Orry H. Salts, Corning.
Miss Jennie E. Rogers, Sioux City.

MRS. ELLEN K. COOK, Davenport.

Iowa Uncials of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Chef a the Barear at Agreed on A. L. let mrvvs, see City

U. S. COMMISSICNERS FOR ICIVA.

W. E. Kive Mt. Vergor Just I Thronds, Des Mr. ...

ALTERNATES.

JOHN HYPES, Red Oak

MEMBERS OF WOMAN'S BOARD OF U.S. COMINISSIONERS TOF TOWA.

M.s. Thirtish S Clark, Des Momes. Miss Col E. Minnell L. L. L.

ALTERNATES,

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TOWN COLUMNIAN CONTINSION.

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AUDITING COMM'TTEE.

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ON COMPILATION OF ARCHARCLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

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Prayer by Rev. Thos. E. Green, D. D., Chaplain of the First Regiment Iowa National Guard.

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We praise Thee O Lord: We acknowledge Thee to be the Lord. Thou art the ruler of the nations and the King of Kings. By Thy sovereign will have the bounds of the earth been set, and out of the counsels of Thy wisdom have the nations been established.

We praise Thee for all Thy manifold mercies, and especially at this time for the Providence that called

into being this our western world, and has made and preserved for us our beloved nation.

And as we give Thee thanks so we supplicate Thy continued blessing. We pray for our land and nation. Preserve it from peril, establish it in righteousness, and fill it with Thy fear and obedience to Thy law.

Bless we beseech Thee the President of the United States; in this his hour of sore distress, manifest to him the comforts of Thy grace. We pray for the Governor of our state, and for all who are over us in authority. May they be men of clean hands and pure hearts, whose strength is in Thee and in Thy righteousness.

Bless our Commonwealth. Save us from sin and iniquity and establish us in prosperity and peace.

Accept we beseech Thee the work which we now dedicate to humanity, and therefore to Thee. May it serve its purpose in the advancement of Christian civilization, in the building up of the brotherhood of humanity and the proclamation of the Fatherhood of our God. And so may Thy blessing be upon us, and Thy mercy upon our children—and to Thee, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, shall be glory and honor, now and evermore. Amen.

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Chaplain of the First Regiment Iowa National Guard.

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Address of James O. Crosby,

President of the Iowa Columbian Commission.

National celebrations in great measure show forth the character of the people constituting the nation.

In early ages the conquests of arms were made the greatest occasions for long continued and enthusiastic celebrations, and the order of exercises indicated what the people deemed best calculated to express their joy and admiration and to afford them their highest pleasure and gratification.

The savage chieftain celebrated his success upon the war path by midnight orgies with the weird war-dance and superstitious sacrifices.

In A. D. 70, a Roman army occupied Palestine menacing Jerusalem, because the Jews failed to pay to Rome the stipulated tribute money. The presence of the army alone, was not enough to bring the tribute, and Titus destroyed the city, razing its walls to the ground.

He returned to Rome with 60,000 prisoners, and by the Senate was accorded a triumphal procession. The prisoners built the Coliseum with a seating capacity of 87,000, and upon its completion in A. D. 80, One Hundred days were spent in celebrating with games and shows, gladiatorial combats to the finish, and contests with wild beasts. The triumphal arch of Titus and the Coliseum still stand to perpetuate the fame and glory achieved in the destruction of Jerusalem.

A few years later, when the emperor Trajan returned from the Danube after his conquest of the Dacians, again the Coliseum was thrown open, to celebrate his victory, and for 120 days, for the entertainment of the people, the Dacian prisoners were compelled to fight with wild beasts and to butcher one another to make Roman holiday. The statue of the Dying Gladiator perpetuates the memory of that butchery, and the column of Trajan and the forum in ruins, bearing his name, are reminders of the history of the close of the first, and the beginning of the second centuries of the Christian Era.

The destructive wars of Napoleon Bonaparte are commemorated in Paris by triumphal arches in Place du Carousel and Place de l'Etoile; and in Place Vendome rises a column modeled after the column of Trajan. The galleries of France glare with highly imaginative representations of the Napoleonic wars. A turn of the kaleidoscope, and standing on the field of Waterloo, we see a mound of earth 150 feet high, on the summit of which the British Lion triumphantly looks defiance over the site of Napoleon's headquarters at Belle Alliance.

Pomp and glitter with the excitement and victories of war, have educated men to hero worship of the military chieftain who through blood and carnage attains signal victory; and the sculptor's and the painter's art are exhausted to cultivate admiration for military achievements; and they are commemorated in song and story.

In the progress of the world's civilization, the cultivation of the arts of peace is resulting in victories, which if not so glittering, are more beneficial to mankind, lifting them to a higher and better plane of life.

Friendly contests among the nations in the arts, sciences and industries which benefit mankind, are celebrations that stimulate the world to the building up of all the nations, in those things that make a people great and prosperous and happy. Such are the conquests of peace. No ruined cities or devastated fields follow in the path of such victories. From them some noble structures are left as monuments to perpetuate their memory, like the beautiful Crystal palace of Sydenham, the palaces of Industry and Trocadéro in Paris, and the Horticultural and Memorial Halls in Fairmount Park, at Philadelphia.

When in 1876 our nation celebrated the centennial anniversary of its birth by such an exhibition, the different sections of our Union were drawn into closer relations of amity, and our nation with the other nations of the world; while the central thought of Republican Liberty, that "Mankind is capable of self government" was sown like the seed of the sower that, in the parable, went forth to sow.

Acts that are truly great and far-reaching in their influence, in human estimation grow with the lapse of centuries.

Four hundred years ago, Christopher Columbus discovered America, which in effect was the discovery of a new world and joining it to the old. For a brief period following his heroic discovery he was treated with marked favor, but afterward, there were few to do him honor, and neglected, he died in poverty. After four centuries his courage, skill, daring adventure and grand achievement have come to be appreciated in the new world which he discovered, and popular sentiment decreed that its fourth centennial must be celebrated with a world's Fair.

The Congress of the United States recognized this decree in the following words: "Whereas, it is fit and appropriate that the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America be commemorated by an exhibition of the resources of the United States of America, their development, and of the progress of civilization in

Address of James O. Crosby,

President of the Iowa Columbian Commission.

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Herein med to Rome with 90.000 anisoners, and by he? anate was also oded a triamphal procession. The presences built the Orlin manyith a string capitotic of a fit and approximate completion in A. B. 81. On Human Julius, a consequent in actionalist with gain a and hows, glicitatorial combasts and the Amsh, and contasts with wind teasts. The triamphal arch of five and the Cohean a still stand to perpetuate the come and glory of its first the desiration of Jerusale a.

A ser years later, when the eager, a Tenjan relaced from an Danube after his verquest at the Barress, grid the voltses at thrown specific percent by terr, and for 120 days, in the entertainment of the percent be fast a prison verse very competed to fight with wild reases at the fast of prison verse accuses a competed to be ideal, "The statue of the Log visit of the color accuses a value Poman by iday. The statue of the Log visit of the memory of that before y, and the column of the jan and the form on mins, bearing bit came, are remained to the accust vertically of the first, and the acgin may of the second of the second that Era.

The destructive vars of Napsleon Shaip, the the commentants in Paris by trumphal arches in fince du Caronsel and Place de l'E oile; a. to a Place Vendone vi, succhant indefect after the column of Trijan. The goi criss of France giaro with highly magicative coprimentations of the Vendonic vins. A fursion the koleitoscope, and standing on the field of Waterloo, we see a mount of earth 50 feet high, on the summit of which the British Lionalia applications the defendence over the site of Napoleon's heademarters of Rede Villance.

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the new world," and enacted that this commemoration shall be a World's Columbian Exposition to be inaugurated in the year 1892, in the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois.

The location was most happy, for its citizens, in leading characteristics, are like Columbus, energetic, courageous, daring and persevering. As the storm spirit was unable to deter the great navigator from pressing on in his voyage of discovery, so the fire fiend spreading devastation through the heart of this city, sweeping away its noblest structures like chaff before the wind, could not deter its citizens from pressing forward in the building of the finest and greatest city that was ever constructed in so short a time, since the creation of the world, and it has been truly said that one of the greatest exhibits of the exhibition, will be the city of Chicago itself.

With characteristic energy and boldness they entered upon the herculean task of preparing for the reception of the world upon a scale of grandeur and magnificence never before equalled, and the result of their labors is to-day before us.

While the bill was pending before Congress providing for the Columbian Exposition, the 23rd General Assembly of the state of Iowa, passed an act approved April 15th, 1890, making an appropriation and providing for an Iowa Columbian Commission charged with the duty of devising and executing plans to creditably represent at such Exposition, the agricultural, mineral, mechanical, industrial, educational and other resources and advantages of the state.

When the President of the United States in pursuance of the act of Congress had issued his proclamation, our Commission issued an address to the people of the state, invoking their aid to place Iowa in her exhibit before the world in the position to which she is justly entitled, that we might be enabled to compare with other states our condition and capabilities, and our Nation with the other Nations, and setting forth that this Exposition "will be a school of observation to the farmer, of technical education to the artisan, of design to the manufacturer; it will stimulate progress in the sciences, arts and industries that benefit mankind; it will advance knowledge, dispel conceit and prejudice, and cultivate friendship between individuals, States and Nations."

"There is no other means of diffusing knowledge in so short a time, so wide and varied in its scope, to an extent so great and far reaching in its refining and elevating influence."

"It is desirable that the greatest possible number of our people should attend the Exposition, and devote as much time as they can give to the study of its mammoth collection of object lessons, for it will be an opportunity the value of which is beyond computation."

It was deemed of first importance that a commodious building should be erected as a headquarters for the numerous visitors from our state that would avail themselves of the advantages here to be gained, and an early application for a site on which to build, resulted finally in the acquisition of this delightful location on the shore washed by the waves of Michigan, the head of the great chain of American lakes.

It is a fitting locality to serve as a headquarters for our beloved state that lies within the embrace of the two great rivers of the West, the Missouri and Mississippi, within that temperate zone that gives health and vigor to its people;— and with a soil of great fertility, irrigated by nature, seed time and harvest never fail. Providence has spread its gifts with bountiful hand throughout its borders.

In 1854 when it became my home, there was not a mile of railway within its limits, and the population numbered 326,000. Now, it is enveloped in a network of 10,000 miles, extending into all of its ninety-nine counties, affording railway facilities for its 2,000,000 inhabitants and its \$474,000,000 worth of annual products. This marks the progress of Iowa.

Designed by Iowa Architects, Josselyn and Taylor of Cedar Rapids, under the supervision of the Executive Committee, Commissioners Mallory, Packard and Seaman, this structure has been prepared in which to install a collective exhibit of Iowa products, not for competition, but to show the wealth of the resourses of our state.

Spacious apartments are provided, attractively decorated, in part by the skill and labors of the ladies of our state generously contributed, for the accommodation of Iowa visitors, where kindly attention will be cheerfully bestowed to minister to their comfort and make their stay pleasant; a place to welcome friends, to greet the stranger, to write and to receive letters, to read the home papers, to gain information in general about the exposition; a place where weary ones can rest and be thankful that they are citizens of the Hawkeye State; in short, as complete a home as we can make it, and from its highest pinnacle floats our National Banner;

"As it floated long before us,
Be it ever floating o'er us,
O'er our land from shore to shore;
There are freemen yet to wave it,
Millions who would die to save it,
Wave it, save it evermore."

In its constellation of states there will be no star that in patriotism shall shine brighter than Iowa.

And now in behalf of the Iowa Columbian Commission, to you Governor Boies, as the chief Executive Officer of the State of Iowa, I present this structure, to be by you dedicated to the uses and purposes for which it is designed.

the new world" a complete this concentration but he world's Columbia Mysposition as be in ungurated at the secretism. It the city of Columbia the state of Historia.

The location was not happy, for its citizens, it testing characteristics, are like Columbus, energetic contrageors, during and perevocing. As the steam spirit was unbust on ter the great navigation from pressing on in his voyaire of viscovery, so the fire from spessing on in his voyaire of viscovery, so the fire field spirit specific structures from the like characteristic viscount and citizens from pressing forware in the building of the hard and greatest city that was ever constructed in so short a time, since the meating of the world, and it has been truly said that one of the greatest consider a time, since the greatest consider a fine exhibition, what he the fix of this greatest the fixency of the cyclibits.

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"As it dorted long before us,
Be it ever floating o'er us.
Ther our isn't from shore to shire;
There are fraction yet to wave it.
Millions who would die to save it.
Wave it. save it evermore."

in its constellation of states there will be no star that a parantism shall shad brighter than love.

And now in behalf of the lown Columbian Commission 40 or Governor Boice, as the chief Executive Officer of the State of Lown I present this structure, to be by you dedicated to the using and purposes for which it is designed.

Dedication by his Excellency, Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa.

The right of Labourer to Also S. H. M. Born

Mr. President of the Iowa Columbian Commission:

I am assured by those who have perfected the arrangements for this occasion that the duty assigned me is a purely formal one.

Before discharging this, permit me in behalf of the people of our state to express to you and those associated with you their gratitude for the faithful and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duties as members of that Commission, and the pride we all feel in the work you have thus far accomplished.

And now, Mr. President, as the representative of the citizens of Iowa, I accept from your hands this beautiful edifice and in their name dedicate it to the noble purposes for which it was constructed, hoping it will largely assist in bringing to the attention of the world the many advantages of the state whose munificent bounty has produced it. And to the President of the World's Columbian Exposition, for and in behalf of my people, I tender this building a contribution from their hands to the great work over which he has been called to preside, believing it worthy of those who present it, and hoping it will prove of substantial assistance in the accomplishment of that grand success which we earnestly pray may crown his efforts and make this the greatest and the best of all the World's Expositions.

Dedication by his Excellency, Horace Bows, Governor of Iowa

Mr. President of the Low Colombian Commission:

I am assured by those who have parfect of the arrangements for the over an election in the line is a purely formal one.

Before discharging this, perant me in a buit of the people of our start to apres the control of the east seciated with you their gratitude for the faithfur and edicient manacriate with real has been appeared unterstanded as members of that Commission, and the professes all feet in the work, on love that it is not as the professes all feet in the work, on love that the plished.

And now Mr. President, as the representative of the citizens of lower recept from your wind the beautiful edifice and in their name dedicate at to the noble purposes for which it was constructed at the will largety assist in bringing to the attention of the world the nongrability and respect to the states who aminificent bound has produced in And to the President of the World's Committed Reposition for an in behalf of any people, I tender this bunding a contribution from their familia to the great work or or which he has been called to preside, believing it worthy of those who present it, and hope of the power of substantial assume in the accomplishment of that grand success a fact we very start providers.

The Ballad of Columbus, by Maj. S. H. M. Byers.

Read by Mrs. Lucia Gale Barber.

(Copyrighted)

It was fourteen hundred and ninety-two,
The close of the New Year's day,
When the armies of Catholic Ferdinand,
The flower of all the Spanish land,
At the siege of Granada lay.

Ten thousand foot and ten thousand horse
And ten thousand men with bows
Were on the left, and as many more
Had stormed close up to the city's door,
Where the Darrow River flows.

And the king held levee, for on that day
Great news had come to court—
How on the morrow the town would yield,
And the flag of Spain, with the yellow field,
Would floa: from the Moorish fort.

There were princely nobles and high grandees
That night in the royal tent;
And the beautiful queen with the golden hair
And shining armor and sword was there—
On the king's right arm she leant.

It was nine, and the old Alhambra bells
Tolled out on the moonlit air;
And over the battlements far there came
The murmuring sound of Allah's name,
And the Moorish troops at prayer.

"Hark!" said the king, as he heard the sound,
"Hark, hark! to you bells refrain—
Five hundred years it has called the Moor;
This night, and 'twill call him nevermore—
To-morrow 'twill ring for Spain!"

Then spake a guest at the king's right hand:
"To-morrow the end will be;
Hast thou not said, when the war is done
And the Christ flag floats o'er the Moslem one,
Thou wouldst keep thy promise to me?

"Thou wouldst give me ships, and wouldst give me men Who would dare to follow me?

Help thou this night with thy royal hand,
And I'll make thee king of a new-found land
And king of a new-found sea.

"For the world is round, and a ship may sail Straight on with the setting Sun, Beyond Atlantis a thousand miles, Beyond the peaks of the golden isles, To the Ophir of Solomon.

"So I'll find new roads to the golden isles, To the gardens that bloom alway, To the treasure-quarries of Ispahan, The sunlit hills of the mighty Khan, And the wonders of far Cathay.

"And gold I'll bring from the islands fair,
And riches of palm and fir
Thou shalt have, my king; and the lords of Spain
Shall march with the Christ flag once again,
And rescue the Sepulchre."

But the nobles smiled and the prelates sneered,
With many a scornful fling;
"Had not the wisest already said
It was but the scheme of an empty head,
And no fit thing for a king?

"And were it true that the world is round,
And not like an endless plain,
Were our good king's vessels the seas to ride
Adown the slope of the world's great side,
How would they get up again?

"And the land of the fabled antipodes
Was a wonderful land to see,
Where people stand with their heads on the ground,
And their feet in the air, while the world spins
round"—
And they all laughed merrily.

But the king laughed not, though he scarce believed
The things that his ears had heard;
And he thought full long of the promise fair,
And he knew that the day and the hour were there,
If a king were to keep his word.

So he said, "For a while, for a little while, Let it bide, for the cost is great;" But the guest replied; "Nay, seven years I have waited on with my hopes and fears; And soon it will be too late."

Then spake the queen, "Be it done for me.

Here are jewels for woe or weal;"

And she took the gems from her shining hair,

And the priceless pearls she was wout to wear,

And she said, "For my own Castile."

There were three ships sailing from Palos town, Ere the noon of a summer's day, And the people looked at the ships and said, "God pity their souls, for they all are dead;" But the ships went down the bay.

The Balled of Columbus by Maj. S H. M. Byers.

Read by Mrs Lucia Gale Barbur.

(Convenible of)

t was fourteen hundred and ninety-the The close of the New Year's day.

Viten the armies of Carbolic Ferdinand,
The nower of all the spanish tand.

At the siege of transday.

I can than and foot and ten thousand how a And ten risons at domination from the left, and a many turn. Had so an a close up to the lift, down. The latter the Darrow There flows.

And the king gold error, for on that it is car never had come to come.
Then, a the never had come would notify.
And the force (Spain, with the goldon of it is outlined from the constant of spain.

There were firm by anthought, the night would be That of them they also not the folder of the folder.

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the belt sold that he as he heard me and the him thank, hark to you had thread the hand from the land the sold in a sevention than the first of the

The spake is established in a right hand bostomerrow the end with he;

Hear her and soil, when the war is done.

And the first flag frais the Moslem on Thom you do know it and the Moslem on the war is the second of the frame o

"Then werlest five mechips, and woodst give meder.

Who would dare to littow are?

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translated to the explorance of the entire And rather of pulmer; there is and the locals of the fillians shall are a marker and the locals of the filliant market by the confidence of the explans and the same the Septilehre, it

Bet the nones smi dianatus prester welled to the ten anny a see afth Hing;

"He ten the whest already but it.

It is but the scheme of a coupty head and a the three ten are the coupty head.

"And rare in trans to the wood from a And and take accounts show to Week out good him so the contract of the distribution of the Work would then seeing again."

And the land of a Cabled a legiones. Was a wonderful land to see. Where people stand with their all and a legions of a legion and the legions are the legion and an according.

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Sur the king tray be now the by his one of the Things true has ears each to the finings true has ears each to the fact that he thought to the north of the properties of the fact that he know that the day that the thing was as keep his out

As be said "" or a wail, for a day of the vistal title in bide, for the cost great."

"at the guent repital. Any second that writed on with my hope and a date."

And sood it vit be a schate."

Then spake the green, "Re it does for any
fighte are joace, for voer a weat;"
And she took to crowns from net shiping han
And the pricetess plants me was wont to corr,
And the said, "Unrang own Cashe."

'a dere were there ships sadding from Person and Locathe about of a summer. And the prophe followed at the sadpa and a summer " add pits their souls, for they are dead; that the ships we at always a sadding the ships we at always a sadding.

And an east wind blew, and the convent bells Rang out in sweet accord, And the master stood on the deck and cried, "We sail in the name of the Crucified, With the flag of Christ our Lord!"

They were ten days out when a storm wind blew— Ten days from the coast of Spain— And the sailors shrived each other and said, "God help us now, or we all are dead! We shall never see land again."

They were twelve days out when an ocean rock
Burst forth in a sea of fire,
As if each peak and each lava cliff
Of the red-hot sides of Teneriffe,
Where a sea-king's funeral pyre.

And the sailors crossed themselves and said, "Alas, for the day we swore
To follow a reckless adventurer—
Though it be at last to the Sepulchre—
In search of an unknown shore."

And they spoke of the terror that lay between,
Of the hurricanes born of hell,
Of the sunless seas that forever roar,
Where the moon had perished long years before,
When an evil spirit fell

And ever the winds blew west, blew west,
And the ships blew over the main.
"They are cursed winds," the mariners said,
"That blow us forever ahead—ahead;
They will never blow back to Spain."

But the master cited the Holy Writ;
And he told of a vision fair,
How a shining angel would show the way
To the Indus Isles and the sweet Cathay,
And he "knew they were almost there."

But a sea-calm came, and the ships stood still,
And the sails drooped idle and low,
And a seaweed covered the vasty deep
As darkness covers a world in sleep,
And they feared for the rocks below.

It was twelve that night when a breeze sprang fresh.
As if from a land close by,
And the sailors whispered each other and said,
"God only knows what next is ahead —
Or if to-morrow we die."

It was two by the clock on the ship next morn, And breathless the sailors stand, With eyes strained into the starless night, When, lo! there's a cry of "A light, a light!" And a shout of "The land, the land!"

There were weeping eyes, there were pressing hands, Till the dawn of that blessed day; When the admiral, followed by all his train, With the flag of Christ and the flag of Spain, Rode proudly up the bay.

In robes of scarlet and princely gold, On the New World's land they kneel; In the name of Christ, whom all adore, They christened the island San Salvador, For the crown of their own Castile.

And the simple islanders gazed in awe
On the "gods from another sphere;"
And they brought them gifts of the Yuca bread,
And golden trinkets, and parrots red.
And showed them the islands near.

They told of the lords of a golden house,
Of the mountains of Cibao,
The cavern where once the moon was born,
The hills that waken the sun at morn,
And the isles where the spices grow.

From isle to island the ships flew on,
Like white birds on the main,
Till the master said, "With my flags unfurled,
I have opened the gates of another world—
I will carry the news to Spain."

It was seven months since at Palos town,
Ere the noon of that summer's day,
The good ships sailed, with their flags unfurled,
In search of another and far-off world—
And again they are in the bay.

Twelve months have passed, and the king again
Holds levee with all his train,
And Columbus sits at the king's right hand,
And, whether on sea or upon the land,
Is the greatest man in Spain.

And the queen has honored him most of all—
She has taken him by the hand;
"Don Christopher thou shalt be called away:"
And a golden cross on his heart there lay,
And over his breast a band.

And ships she gave, and a thousand men,
With nobles and knights in train;
And again the convent bells they rung,
And the praise of his name was on every tongue,
And he sailed for the west again —

To the hundred islands and far away
In the heats of the torrid zone,
To gardens as fair as Hesperides,
To spice-grown forests, and scented seas
Where no sails had ever blown;

And up and down by the New World's coast,
And over the western main,
With but the arms of his own true word,
He lifted the flag of the blessed Lord
And the flag of the land of Spain.

And he gave them all to the king and queen,
And riches of things untold;
And never a ship that crossed the sea
But brought them tokens from fruit and tree,
And gems from the land of gold.

Three times he had sailed to his new-found world,
Five times he had crossed the main,
When, walking once by the sea, he heard,
By secret letter or secret word,
Of a murderous plot in Spain —

How that envious persons about the court
Had poisoned the mind of the king
By many a letter of false report,
By base suspicion of evil sort,
And words with a traitorous sting

And an east wind blow and the convent bells. Rang out in sweet accord. And the marter stood on the deck and cried, "We sail in the name of the Cruc' Ged.
With the flag of Christ our Lord!"

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And they spoke at the terror that far between, Of the corricates been at held, all the suites seed that forecorder rate, When the moon had perished long years before with a an axil spirit fell.

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And a rounced correct the vosty disp
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1) of of warler and princely gold.
On the New World's hill less tenel.
In he name of Strik, who doll worr,
They christened the Island han Salmad.
For the crown of Soir or a Candie.

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Ere lb. noon of that summer's day.
The good ships sailed, with their flags unfuried,
In search of another and far off world—

And again they are in the day.

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And Columbus consist in king's right (ad And, a hetner on so are upon the column as the greatest man in Syan).

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"Don Christophe that shall be called away:
And a golden cross on his mart there by,

And ships she gave, and a requestioner
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"no gardens as fact as Hosper'de.

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And the king, half eager to hear the worst,
For he never had been a friend,
Believed it all, and he rued the hour
He gave to the master rank and power,
And resolved it should have an end.

So with cold pretence of the truth to hear,
And with heart that was false as base,
A ship was hurried across the main,
With Bobadilla, false knight of Spain,
To take the admiral's place.

O that kings should ever unkingly be!
O that men should ever forget!
For that fatal hour the false knight came,
To the king's disgrace and the great world's shame
The star of Columbus set.

They took the queen's cross from off his breast,
And chains they gave him instead;
And iron gyves on his wrists they put,
Vile fetters framed for each hand and foot—
"'Twere better they left him dead."

For he who was first of the new-found world, And bravest upon the main, Who had found the isles of the fabled gold, And the far-off lands that his faith foretold, Was dragged like a felon to Spain.

But the whole world heard the clank of his chains, When he landed in Cadiz bay;
And fearing the taunt and the curse and scoff,
The false king hurried to take them off,
At the pier where the old ship lay.

But little it helped, or the king's false smile,
As he sat in his robes of state;
For wrong is wrong, if in hut or hall,
And the right were as well not done at all,
If done, alas! too late,

And little it helped if, here and there,
The mantle of favor stole
Across his shoulders, to hide the stain
Of a broken heart or a broken chain—
They had burned too deep in his soul.

So the years crept by, and the cold neglect Of kings, that will come the while; Forever and ever 'tis still the same — Short-lived's the glory of him whose fame, Depends upon a prince's smile.

And long he thought, could he see the queen, Could he speak with her face to face, She would know the truth and would be again What once she was, ere his hopes were slain; And he sighed in his lonely place.

And on a day when he seemed forgot,
And darker the fates, and grim,
A letter came, 'twas the queen's command,
"Come straight to court," in her own fair hand,
And she would be true to him.

But alas for man, and alas for queen,
And alas for hopes so sped!
He had only come to the castle gate,
When the warder said, "It is late—too late,
For the queen, she is lying dead.

And the king forgot what the fair, good queen With her dying lips had said;
And he who had given a world to Spain Had never a roof for himself again,
And he wished that he, too, were dead.

Slow tolled the bells of old Seville town,
At noon of a summer's day;
For up in a chamber in yonder inn,
Close by the street, with its noise and din,
The heart of the New World lay.

Perhaps the king, on his throne close by, No thought to the tolling gave; But over a world, far up and down, They heard the bells of Seville town, And they stood by an open grave.

And the Seville bells, they are ringing still,
Through the centuries far and dim;
And though it is but the common lot
Of men to die, and to be forgot,
They will ring forever for him.

to the king, by ager to hear the worst.

For homer and be no friend,

believed it all, and he shed the hour

lie gave to the master rank and power,

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Other kings should on making part of the relief of that pure so and ever force:

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But the vibols world heard the clark of his chains, when he landed in Cadia hay; Ard fiving the turnt and the consecution of The raise turn historied to take three off At the pier where chaoid, hip lay,

but bits of helps constrainty a full a part,
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And the right vare as well not done at all
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"The broken meant or a proken due.

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From very and even its still the same.

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And darker the false, and grain,
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And he berillo belis, they at ring a colling and the sand dung that then the fell the the comment of the colling to die, and to be for colling they will ring for certaching.

Oration by Judge Edward P. Seeds.

As citizens of the Commonwealth of Iowa, we have gathered here upon the shores of the ever-throbbing lake, whose waves kiss a landscape spreading away to the west in one long vista of grassy, cultivated beauty; here in this wonderful city of Chicago, - the most marvelous evolution of municipal growth, business energy and unconquerable faith known in history, for the purpose of dedicating this building to the services of the Columbian Exposition, in exhibiting in material form the growth of our noble state. The purpose, the place the time are all filled with inspiration, and, let us hope, prophetic of splendid victory for good government and individual character. The States of our Union are here in no jealous rivalry. Each glories in the garnered results of all the others. They were born into the life of our Republic at different times and sprang from various and dissimilar causes. They have not alike the same number of talents, but none, upon this occasion, brings her talents without usury, or tarnished with the dirt of burial. Each commonwealth pours into the lap of this wonderful city the richest productions of her farms, the surprising creations of her workshops, the varied product of her roaring furnaces and busy manufactories, the noblest and best results of her intellectual efforts: in fact all that is truest and best in her history. And this, that the citizenship of the world may see and realize that our people have been blest, materially and intellectually, and we hope spiritually, as no other people upon the earth; that other nations as they study this wide-spread and farreaching expansion of life may take therefrom inspiration to utilize and adopt all that is truly good and wise in our growth. Each state, necessarily, from its geographical position, its climatic conditions, and other physical environments, together with its historical development, has an individuality peculiarly its own. Upon such occasions as these, when for months the state will stand forth in the full light of day, "to be seen and read of all men," that individuality becomes dynamic in its expression; it prompts the state to spread a wide canvass, and to paint her picture in grand relief; to lay the colors on with a heavy brush, yet with the touch of a skilled artist; to so arrange the background as to catch the light of history at every coigne of vantage. The artist who paints this picture for

Iowa must not only be a master in technique, an adept in coloring, and skilled with the brush, but beyond and above all, he must have the inspiration of the poet, and the vision of the prophet in order that the grace and charm which clings to such a subject, like the perfume to the rose, may be caught and made to live. The speaker is aware that he is not the artist which such a work of art demands; but he trusts that he may gather into a general outline the prominent facts of Iowa's short and luminous history, and so present them that your loyal and loving imaginations may fill up the outline with beauty, and so be held in prond remembrance until the artist shall come to paint our picture in elegant and charming prose for the delight of the future. That such an artist will come admits not of a doubt. A great occasion demands and will produce its interpreter.

Geographically Iowa is centrally located in relation to the territory of our nation, and is located in fruitful embrace by two of the mightiest rivers of the earth—the Mississippi and the Missouri. While upon the north and south it is bounded by the two powerful and growing states of Minnesota and Missouri respectively. Within the area so circumscribed lies 55,000 square miles of the most productive, well watered, undulating and beautiful land that the sun enriches with its wealth of heat and light in all its yearly journey. There is probably less waste land to the amount of arable land than in any equal area of soil in the wide world. Its position too, as to climatic conditions could not well be improved; in the winters the cold is of that bracing, invigorating character, which locks and conserves the productive elements of the soil, and at the same time makes vigorous and vitally active the powers of the human body; while the warmth of our summers brings into lavish activity all of the productive forces of our protean soil. Our springs and autumns are nature's poems; filled with the music of purling streams, the anthems of rustling leaves and soughing branches, the melody of the sweet-voiced meadow-lark; made beauteous with the profusion of prairie flowers — the butter-cup, the daisy, the violet and goldenrod; and glory crowned with the yellow, russet, brown and red of autumnal fruitage. A beautiful land indeed! The seat of no fabled

Oration by Judge Edward P. Seeds.

As an acus of the Commonwealth of Itwa, we have gathered here upon the shor, of the ever-timebbing iske, whose waves kiss a limiscape spreading away to the nest in one long vista of grassy, introduct of the desiry is the standard of the desired - the most in rvelous evolution of municipal granth, business energy and uncer anorable faith known in history, for the pure se of dedicating this I obline to the covines of the Columbian Paposition, in exhibitby it mater al form the growth of our noble state. The purpose, the place the time are all filled with insuration and, let us hope, propletic of splendid victory for good government and individual character. The States of our Union are herein no fealons rivairy. Each glories in the sugmery results of all the others. They were born who the life of our Republic at different times and sprang from various and discincilar causes. They have not alike the same nameher of talente, but none, agod this occasion, triugs her talegus withat 1sury, artaraished with the dirt of burnal. Each commonwealth per since the lap of this wonderful city the richest productions of her farms, the surprising creations of her workshops, the varred prodirt of her roads r furnice, and basy manufactories, the nobless and best results of her intellectual efforts; in fact all that is truest and best in her history. And this, that the citizensarp of the world may see and realize that our people have been blest, materially and intellectually, and we hope spiritually, as no other people upon the earth; hat ther nations as they study this wide-mare id and forreaching expansion or lite may take therefrom inspiration to utilize and adopt all that is truly good and wise in our growth. Rach state, necessarily, from its geographical position, its climatic conditions, and other physical environment, rogether with its historical development, has an individuality peculiarly its own. Upon such occasions as tuese, when for mentils the state will stand forth in the full light of cay, to be seen and read of all ment that individuality becomes dynamic in 'ts expression'nt prompts the state to spread a wide canyass, and to point her picture in grand relieft to lay the colors on with a tarry one, a yet with the touch of a skilled artist; to so arrange the background as to eath the light of history at every origine of sand, several actist who paints this picture for

lower must not only be the united in reduction, an adept the coloring and skilled with (he brush: but it eyond and above all, he must have the preparation of the poet, and the vision of the preparation of the preparation chart in a grade and charts when chings to such a subject, have the perfume to the rose, may be caught and made to live. The speaker is aware that he is not the artist which such a work of an demands; but he trusts that he may gather also agreed cather the preminent facts of Iowals short and bruinous history, and so present the with beauty, and so be hald in proud remembrance until the line with beauty, and so be hald in proud remembrance until the artist shall come to paint our piliture in elegant and charming prose for the delight of the future. That such an artist was so ne admits not of a doubt. A great accasion semands and will produce its in terpreter.

Geographically fowa is centrally rocated to relation to the territory of our nation, and is located in fuitful embrace by two if the mightlest rivers of the earth - the alissus or and the alissuri While upon the north and seath it is bounded by the two powerful and growing states of Minnesota and Plass of respectively. Within the area so incumseribed lies 55.00 square niles of the most productive, well watered, undulating and legutiful land that the unenriches with its wealth of heat and light in all its rearly journey. There is probably less waste land to the amount of arable land than in may equal area of soil in the w. de word. Its position too, as to climatic conditions could not well be improved; in the winters the cold is of that brackly, in rigorating character, which well and conserves the productn e elements of the wil, and at the same time makes vigorous and vitally active the powers of the human body: while the warmth of our summers brings into harish activity all of the productive for as of par proteau soil. Our springs and accounts are and ore's pounts, filed with the masis of parling streams, the nutherns of custing leaves and soughing branches, the melody of the swe t-roject meadow-lark; made issue ous with the profusion of practic decrets—the butter-cap, the delay, decribed and gold as rod; and glory crowred and the raley, caset, brown and red of aurenmal fraitage, Abenutriat and adredt The seat of no fabled

Hesperides, but a present and visible paradise full of unnumbered beauties. Historically our commonwealth has but recently become a product of articulate Time. For three centuries after the discovery of this continent our land slept in the bosom of the great unknown, with only an occasional whisper that there was a land "of pure delight" far beyond the towering heights of the Alleghenies. When the cruel and senseless edicts of kings and the fierce oppression of bigotry in the old world was driving the brave and true-hearted into the rugged wilderness of our Atlantic coast, the land now known as Iowa was the home of the buffalo and the Indian. The population upon our eastern shores had become quite numerous; the first stirrings of National life were being felt; the prophecies of a New Nation were being uttered, when in 1673, Joliet and Marquette, two French missionaries, floating upon the placid waters of the Mississippi first gazed upon the flower-decked prairies of our Iowa. The white man was now looking upon a far-reaching picture of Nature's loveliness, and we may well believe that visions of future greatness, as to the occupants of the land before him, began to take shape in his historical consciousness; a vision not unfolded in words, but handed down from generation to generation, with the potency of unuttered thought, until it burst into a reality in this century. The two missionaries must pass away, and a century sift its dust upon their tombs, ere that vision begins to assume form and fashion; a century of struggle and storm; a century in which freedom, emerging from the pit of slavery, grapples in deadly strife with monarchical pretension and aristocratic greed and triumphs. A century without which the history of Iowa might have been one of darkness and sorrow, instead of joy and gladness. During these years, slow going the population upon the Atlantic coast increased greatly, and pushed, amid multitudinous difficulties, over the mountain wall, and obtained a footing upon the eastern edge of the Mississippi valley. Not until 1788 did any white man look again upon the soil of Iowa. Then it was that Julien Dubuque, a French Canadian, staked a claim upon the picturesque site of the present prosperous, wealthy and enlightened city named for himself. The vision of the Frenchmen of a century before had begun to take form. Iowa was to be. Beginnings are proverbially slow. The inertia of great masses is not easily overcome. The wider the room in which any given expansive force is to act, the less effective the force; so it was only when the energy, hope and practical business activity of the people in the eastern portion of our country became so confined as to need an outlet, that the population rolled through and over the magnificent states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and entered into the Promised Land. It was about the year 1833 that this onward moving tide of civilization first made permanent settlement upon the eastern borders of our state. A year or so on either side of that date is immaterial to the general fact. The places upon which they pitched their tents were pleasant to look upon, but there was nothing about them to suggest that in a few short years those sites would be occupied by the energetic, progressive and handsome cities of Keokuk, Ft. Madison, Burlington, Davenport, Muscatine and Dubuque. Gathered at nightfall around their camp-fires, these pilgrims of the prairies, tired, lonely and no doubt homesick, their eyes may have been rested and their souls exalted, by gazing upon a scene more enchanting than any of the marvelous creations of a Michael Augelo; a scene to them of passing beauty simply, but in truth a scene fresh from the brush of the great Creator and carrying in it a prophecy of the future. At their feet moving in majestic grandeur were the blue waters of the Mississippi; its waves, faintly breaking on the grassy banks, seemed to the homeless pilgrims, to be chanting a requium over their happy past, and yet its music entered into their unuttered musings with that gentle touch of nature which soothes and at the same time engenders courage. The wide, rolling, grass-covered prairies stretched in unbroken loveliness, except where broken by the rippling waters of the merry stream, far into the west; there the great luminary of day was just sinking from sight, bathing the earth and sky in one transcendent flood of golden light; just before it sinks behind the golden-tipped line of our western boundary, there might have been seen athwart its red disk the rushing, plunging shadow of the buffalo, and closely following the dark, savage silhouette of a red warrior, his form erect and defiant, his visage stern with wrath yet over it all the shadowed fear of final defeat; for one moment he stands in haughty defiance, and then warrior and buffalo plunge in the Sun and are gone. As the myriad stars, in their silvery splendor, swing out their lights in the dark vault of heaven, the lonely pioneers on the margin of the river might have guessed the prophecy in the scene—the dawn had risen upon Iowa, and its ancient denizens must depart.

Let us for a moment consider who these pioneers were, and what their character, as they stand upon our soil for the first time in 1833. This is an initial point in our history—in truth, here and with these men and women our history begins. Previous to this time Iowa is mentioned only in connection with other large areas of land; its existence had been but a whispered one; it had no civilization, it had

Respectide but a not cut and visible paridise full or non subcred beauties. He torically our componwealth has but recent, occura product of orticulate Time For toree entaries art, the discovry of this continent our land slept in the bosom of the great unknown, with only an occasional whisper that there was a land " of pure 4elight 'tribeyond the to trips heights of the Alles nevies. When the end in discuretes edicts of times and the deces, pressure of bigotry in the old warta was driving the brave and was heart a into the ragged wilderness of one Atomic chash, the land new known as lova was the home of the outtale and the ludian. The population upon or castern shores had become quite ammirous like first stirrings of National Life were being fell; the propine reset a New Nation were being attered, when in 1673, Johnt and Morgantie, to French missionaries, feating upon the placed v. iters of the raississippi mist guzed upon the florer-decked printers of our lower. The vinitarian was now looking upon a far-reaching pingue of Malure Aloychiness, and we may well believe this evisions of into regretiness, as to the occupants of the land before him, tegan to take shalle in his historical conscionsness; a visual not nufold. I in words, but handed down from generation to generation, with the patency of numbered thought, muti it burst into a reality in this century. The two missignaties must pass a pay, and a century sift its cust upon their tombs, ere that rision begins to assume form and fushlon; a century of straggle and storm; a century in which freedom, emerging from the pit of slavery, grapples in deadly smith monarchical piete... on and aristowratic greed and triumphs. A century without which the history of Iowa in ght have been one of darkness and with instead of joy and gladuers. Dancy times years, slow going the copulation open the Atlantic coast increased greatly. and pushed, stand realtitude and differ ties, over the rangulatio will, and obtained a forting upon the east in edge of the Mississippi vailey. Het upril 1788 did any white man look again poon the soll of Iowa. Then it was that Julien Dubuque, a French Canadian, staked a claim upon the picturesque site of the present prosperous, wealthy and onlightened city in med for himself. The vision of the Freminian of a cent my before had begun to take form. Jown vias to be. Reginannes are proverbially slow. The inertia of great masses is nor easily overcome. The wider the room in which any gaven expansive force is to act, the less effective the force; so at was only when the energy, hope and practical baseess activity of the people in the eastern portion of our country in cause so confined as to need on outlet, that the population relied through and ever the augustificen-

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no promise. But now we are in the presence of the genesis of a commonwealth — and what it shall be depends upon what those homeless wanderers were. They were to be the fathers and mothers of a people who now and here proudly and confidently challenge the admiration of the world. Is our challenge justified? Who were the pioneers of 1833? They were the commonality from the states of New England, New York, Ohio and Indiana; men and women who thought that they could make more of life and its opportunity in the far west. They had descended from a yeoman stock that had upon innumerable battle fields in this and the old world defended the rights of man. Were they a people blessed with an abundance of material wealth? Far from it. They may have had the bare necessities of life, but that was all. But in their characters they had the wealth of the ages; their souls were filled with that indomitable courage which knows no moral fear; their minds were stored with that wholesome knowledge which teaches one to grasp at Nature's resources and transmute them into agencies for man's benefaction; they possessed a faith that surmounted the things of time and sense, and saw the completion of man's nature in the radiant beauty of a higher life. They were not educated in the learned institutions of the east; but they had studied deeply in the University of Nature and had treasured up and made a part of themselves her lessons of manhood and womanhood. They knew the value of education though, and sacrificed much that those who came after them might drink deep and long at the fountains of knowledge. They never had rested in the lap of luxury, but they had learned well that lesson, first taught by the Almighty, that labor is honorable in all men; and that the sun-browned face and the calloused hand is the best diploma man can possess. In the presence of such evidences of graduation from God's University the dilettanteism of the 400, the sensualism of the court, and the aristocracy of slavery alike shrink away. Those women may not have graced the salons of the rich and cultured; their forms may never have been robed with the silks and satins of the orient; their days were probably spent in the hard cares of household drudgery; but in nobility of soul, in sweetness of disposition, earnestness of character and true courage they never had superiors. Their kisses were inspirations, their smiles were benedictions, while their words of love and instruction wrought miracles in the human soul. Motherhood never found more lovely caskets than in those lonely, unknown, immortal women who watched by the river brink in 1833. From such women are born noble sons and lovely daughters; sons and daughters who rear monuments more durable than stone or brass to their memory as they build a commonwealth founded in courage, love and truth. Those men and women have gone to their reward, but the soil of Iowa is sanctified by the presence therein of their dust. May we hold them in sweet and lasting remembrance!

From this time forward our history becomes more marked and important. In 1846, after various efforts, Iowa took her place in the sisterhood of states. There she has taken an important place. In every effort for the amelioration of the condition of humanity she has been in the foremost ranks. She determinedly set her face like a flint against the crime of slavery; and when that crime had brought upon this Nation the mad passion of war, she sent to the front 75,000 of her sons to emphasize her protest against the wickedness of that system; to aid in maintaining the integrity of the Union; to uphold the nobility of manual labor. Into the varied character of our history since we became a state, other than it is developed in our industrial, intellectual and moral growth, we can not enter today. Industrially, our progress has been phenominal; and its direction and amount is the necessary outgrowth of our conditions and personal characteristics. It is no easy undertaking to present in a compact form, and yet vividly, the many factors which go to make up the industrial life of a people; to bring before your imagination the thousands and thousands of acres of grain, waving in the summer's breeze; to present to you the equal or greater acreage of maize, which stands like great banks of swaying emerald, until by the alchemy of the Sun's rays it is transmuted into fields of gold; to lead before you the countless herds of meek-eyed kine, and recite to you the tales of their production of milk and butter-tales which sound like stories of the Arabian Knights, but are true as Holy Writ itself; to ask you to listen to the rolling thunder as it tells of the approach of an army of horses which equal in speed, beauty and power the far famed steeds of Araby the Blest; to summon from a hundred thousand farms the innumerable concourse of Chicago iewels, and hush their unmelodious voices in your presence; to take you into our myriad workshops, and into the darkness of our mines of coal and there show you our intelligent artisans turning the crude material into articles of use and beauty; to take you along our handsome streets, and broad highways and with conscious pride point you to our palatial stores, our humming factories, our noble public buildings, and tell you how they are all developed from the crude, inartistic buildings of 1846-in a word, to hang before you a word-painting, even in faint outline, that would do justice to Iowa's

no promise. But no an attention to the period at a commonwealth - i.d . w' shall bedracht if on whet theish iches randerers was They were to be the faction and mothers of oc ole who now as a hore proudly and confidently challenge than a mirrary of the cord. Is our challenge justified? Who were it plance and \$33? There were the commer with from the states of You I's class Very Lork, Ohio and Indiana; more and you nake thought that any sould make more of life and its opportunity in the int west. They had be cented from a yearing stock that had appear inguarrable batile fields in this and the old verid defended the rights of tran. Wire they a pecule blessed with an abundance of in the infinith? For from it. They may have but the bere ordersi ich of ille, but that was all. But in their characters drey had the wenth of the ages; their souls were failed with first indem table court ge which knows no moral fear; their numbs were stored . iti. that wholesome kn wiedge which teaches one to grasp at Nature's res varces and transmute them tuto agencies for man's benefaction; they possessed a faith that purniounted the things of time and rense. and saw the completion of man's nature in the radiant bear, y of a higher life. They were not educated in the learned institutions of the east; but they had studied desply in the University of Nature and had transured up and made a part of themselves her lessons of manhood and womanincod. They knew the value of education though, and storificed much that those who came after them might drink doep and long at the fountains of bnowledge. They lever had rested in the tipe f luxury, but they had learned real that lessen, first sught by the Aimighty, that lawy is honorphe in almen; and but the sau-browned face and the calloused hand is the beat dir io an inau car possess. In the presence of such evidence of graluction than God a University the dilettageiser of the 400, the enumatism of the court, and the cristocracy of slatter alike shrink away. Thuse notine ruly not have graced the salelia of the rich and cult a cliffier furnament rever hare been some with the wife and sains of the rient; their days wer, embably spont in the hard cares of bousehold drudgery; but immobility of scale in swintness of disposition, earnestness of character and tend to unuge they never I ad superiors. Their kisses were inspirations, their smiles were benedictions, while their words of love and instrumton arought miracles in the horizon coul. Most enhact never found more twelve anekets than it there's lovely, to known, in nortal memen who watched or the river brusk in 1843. Thom such women are born noble sone and lovely daughters; sons and daughters who rear monuments more

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present grandeur is for me impossible. I can only submit to you a column of figures—the driest of facts—the indices simply of the possible, for they can not, in truth, unfold to you the fact. Nor can I give you the figures for a series of years, for it would be too voluminous, and make of this faint effort of an oration a catalogue of names and figures, instead of an inspiration, as it ought to be. I have chosen as years for comparison 1849-50 and the year 1891. In so doing I have chosen the earlier year somewhat arbitrarily, and with no idea of picking out one of less relative prosperity than those immediately preceding it, but mainly because I have had access to the statistics of that year and not to those preceding it. The time which has elapsed from 1850 to last year is indeed short, it is but a span, and yet what a marvelous growth is exhibited by this small array of figures! To understand how incomprehensible these figures are, you have but to ascertain the ratio of increase for any given number of years, say five, and apply that to the half century of our existence as a state, and the result will surprise you by its vastness. In 1850 our population was 192,124, or about one-sixth as many as now inhabit this one city; at the present time our population is at least 2,000,000. This represents the unity of our present brain power.

In 1849-50 our industrial condition stood about as follows:

Wheat, bushels
Oats, "1,524,345
Corn, "8,656,799
Potatoes, " 282,368
Butter, pounds2,171,188
Cheese, " 209,840
Horses 38,536
Cows 45,704
Swine
Other cattle 91,000
Sheep
Value of live stock on farms \$3,689,275

At the first glance these figures may seem large, and to the average citizen, who has no occasion to hunt about in musty records or to burden his mind with figures, it may seem that any enlargement of them to any great extent will be an attempt to impose upon one's credulity. When we strike the million figure we have about reached the limit of average computations, and anything above it has the air of oriental exaggeration. However that may be the following statement of production is substantially correct, and in-

dicates what Iowa citizens accomplished along one channel of their activity in 1891.

Corn, bushels,	. 335,031,598
Wheat, "	. 27,586,000
Oats, "	.115,810,800
Rye, "	. 2,051,400
Barley, "	. 4,528,669
Potatoes,"	. 25,828,250
Hay, tons	. 5,582,800
Butter, pounds	.168,690,715
Cheese, "	. 5,000,000
Horses	. 1,095,300
Mules	. 42,739
Sheep	
Hogs	
Milch cows	. 1,278,612
Other cattle	. 2,680,247

These amounts, together with various smaller items, which belong to the part of our industry known as agricultural, aggregate in money value the enormous sum of \$474,097,710. Are you able to comprehend it? But this is not all there is of our industrial life. Take our coal. Nearly one-half of our state is underlaid with this heat producer. It is produced in 26 Counties. During the year 1889 there was mined 4,061,704 tons, valued at \$5,392,220; and there was distributed in wages among 9,198 employees \$2,903,291.

It must not be forgotten that in 1850 the production of coal was of little consequence; and at the same time our manufactories amounted to nothing. It is true that we are principally an agricultural state, but that does not preclude the possibility of our having a large capital in manufactories. The truth is that we have over \$100,000,000, invested in those institutions, and there is hardly a town of three thousand inhabitants in our state, from which may not be seen daily the smoke from a factory. This accumulation of everchanging forms of wealth is carried from place to place, from farm to market by means of over 8,440 miles of rail ways, the total carnings of which in 1890 was \$43,102,399.; and the number of employees was 27,580.

A fair index of the industrial standing of a people may readily be gained by consulting the bank accounts. Last year in the savings banks (and they usually represent the common laborer,) the deposits aggregated \$20,821,495. While in the state banks the deposits were \$12,960,211. It is hardly possible that any citizen of this

present arandour is for me impresible. Leanury salmit a vou a column of figures—the driest of facts -the indices simply of the grassible, for they can not, in traca, unfeed to outlist et. Mar an I give you the tiggress for a series of yours, for it would be too voluminote, at danche of the stant effort of an oration a catalogue of names and neure, its toud of an inspiration, as it carbit to be. I have chasen as years for comparison 1849-50 and the year 1991. In so John Linis chosen the earlier year somer hat arbitrarily, and with morder of radaing cut one of less relative prospertly than those hunselearly procedure it, but manualy because had had come in the maristics of that rear and not to those preceding it Tile time which has slap ed from 12 to hist war is builded short, is is but a ser un. and yet what a major lone growth as all ubited by this are Harrey of heartest. To and aska ad how recon probousible those harren a c. vol. a activition ascrit an above to of increase for my rive a nation of rears survive and apply that lotted all contary of our exist me and state, and the result will sume so you by its rearess In 1800 our paper for mes 192,124 or that one six, has many as not intrinse once; ye at the present time, our population is at least 2,300% W. This retrorate the unity of our present bram power.

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It must not be for partial that in 1200 the production of coal was around counsequences; and as the same line current manufactures around it nothing. It is true that we are pruncipally as exceptional state, but that for some methods for exhibiting of an about some are pital in a normalizable. The total state of the over those of the control of the c

A full index of all idealizar shaling of a producer such be gined by socialize the rock owns. Last viril the richings lanks and they break represent the common tenter) the deposits agarested 1902. This in the stair last's tarpoints a sea 13 900 21t. In a shall be in the stair last's tarpoints a sea 13 900 21t. In a sea 300 you is a that has stair dated at the

proud Nation, whether his home be in Maine or Texas, or in our own loved state, can be other than greatly pleased by such a showing of the industrial forces of one of the Commonwealths of our land. But if this was all that we had to bring to this exhibition, if we only had the material to call the world's attention to, I question if we would have much worthy a noble people's consideration. Thank God that our material is but the pedestal upon which is reared a character for true manhood and womanhood unsurpassed, as I believe, in the whole world! And that character has for its inner motive the intellectual and moral life of our people. Our intellectual life is represented principally by two factors; the common school system, together with its cognate system of higher education, and the public press. In 1850 the number of schools were few indeed; the accommodations poor and the system of education crude and mechanical in the extreme, In 1891 the statistics of the common schools were as follows:

The total expenditure for school purposes is now over \$6,000,000 annually. We have over 20 institutions entirely given to higher education. The character of our instruction in these schools is of the highest. Our teachers are in the front ranks as educators, and are ready and anxious to adopt all improved methods whereby our children may obtain the requisite knowledge for life's work in the most scientific manner. That our educational system is doing good work, and is entitled to our most earnest praise and acknowledgement is shown in the fact, that in 1880 and 1890 the census showed that our people had the least amount of illiteracy among them of any state in the Union, and of a consequence of any people on the earth. The greatest power to-day for all purposes is the Press. Find the general character of that instrument of progress and you can at once tell the general character of the people.

The press takes up the ideas, the thoughts, the aspirations of a people and spreads them broad cast. It makes possible the permanent good accomplished by the schools, though, unfortunately, it may be the active means of turning the rational product of the school to bad ends. In our state in 1850 the press was of that crude make that characterized all the instruments of progress of that day.

There were but a dozen or so of papers published in our wide domain. and they were principally given to the spreading of local news. The telegraph and the railroad had not at that time made it possible to bring daily to the editor's table the facts of the world, and hence he did not see or feel the necessity of writing leaders which should present the good or bad principles behind the daily facts for the consideration of the people. Now that is all changed: not alone do the papers come to our homes laden with a multiplicity of fact but there is with them the editorial, from which the newspaper takes a large part of its character. In 1890 there were published in our state 756 newspapers. Of these 47 were daily and 646 were weekly, the balance being tri-weekly, monthly and fortnightly. Our daily press is exceptionally free from the vice of some of the metropolitan dailies, which find their greatest force in spreading, with great particularity the latest social scandal, the brutal action of things. masquerading as men, in their efforts to eclipse the dogs in fighting. or in retailing fully the rascality of the previous day. Our dailies seem to appreciate the fact that they enter pure homes, they are read by noble boys and lovely girls, and that they are responsible for their growing characters. The weekly press is unquestionably the bulwark of our homes and of our morals. With hardly an exception they are ably edited, carefully sifted that nothing impure enters their columns, and filled with the character of general literature which aids in moulding good lives. Our state is too new to have developed any great strength in the line of pure literature; though a number of our citizens have become authors of very creditable works. In the line of art our state has produced some paintings and statuary, which couclusively demonstrate that the artistic faculty is present with our people. But art in its highest form can not be produced while a people are given over principally to the accumulation of material wealth; and yet, that is necessarily our present condition. Not that we choose the latter in preference to the former, but because the conditions are such as to compel us to take the direction which we do. But our intellectual development, our moral growth are both in the direction which will, if not turned aside by the lack of faith or religious aspiration, ultimately lead to an artistic expression. Our moral life is shown in our homes and our religious institutions And I believe that the power of our state is found in this department of our life. Iowa is great and prosperous; Iowa has taken a foremost position in this Nation, not because she has a broad and fruitful soil, not because she has the material elements which enter into the activities of our modern life, not because she has

noted Nation, westler in the total Name of Towns on Towns wing of the can be other than or, any pleased by such a torving of the endustrial forces of our of the Commonwealths of the first. But if the was all that we had to bring to this exhibition if we only had the uniterial to call the world's attacher to, I grassion if we only won that we much worthy a observed of the call of a various. The mark worthy a observed in the perestal upon which is rearch a that own material is but the perestal upon which is rearch a that it the whole wo in the character has for its in a mortive rither which and moral life of our people. Our is the total if it is a total principally by we fir total the sums of wheals set a total principally by we fir total the sums of wheals set along the rith is committeed to higher educations and the interest of the strenge of the manber of the course in a deed, the and the extreme, in the last the cations of the common set if the cations of the common set in the cations.

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 018,5-1

 Enrolled in public schools
 503,757

 No. of teachers
 26,769

 No. of school bouses
 13,129

 Value of school bouses
 133,184,914

The ctal expenditure for school proposes is now ever the form and ally. We have ever 20 institutions enthropy given to higher address or the character of our instruction in these so cois is of the authors, and are really care and arrived and as along the constant tors, and are really and auxicus to adopt all the proved meth down hereby our children may of ain the requisite knowledge for the more in the cross scientist manner. That our clacational system is doing good sorth, and is solvened to over that in 1900 and 1900 those satisfactions came through the constant that in 1900 and 1900 those satisfaction of the first are explicit the least that in 1900 and solve also the cross state in the Imon, and of a time of any scople a the comb. The great set, our for all purposes is the Press. That he general that the grower constant of grogos and the constant of grogos and the general thronger of any scople.

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Thus imperfectly, but in truthful effort, have I endeavored to present to you in words, the political, material, intellectual and moral history of one of the foremost Commonwealths of this Nation; a Commonwealth of which we are all proud to be citizens. In a more substantial, in a more concrete manner will the evidences of these great elements of our prosperity be presented to the admiring gaze of the peoples of the earth in the months which are to follow at this Exposition. No true citizen of Iowa can feel insensible to the splendid opportunity thus offered his state, and duty and pleasure alike should move him to do all in his power to so present the evidences of our marvelous growth, as to leave a lasting impression for good upon every individual who attends this Fair, and to advance to a higher plane the already enviable reputation which we possess as a people. But, my fellow-citizens, we will fail, and sadly fail of seizing the supreme opportunity of this occasion, if we are simply satisfied with a magnificent display of our farm products, of our herds and flocks, of the workmanship of cur shops and manufactories, of our mines and railroads, of our school system, and the various evidences of our intellectual productiveness. This must constitute the basis, but it ought not to be the glory and truth of the impression which is to be the permanent impression made by our state. Who now puts his knowledge-seeking interrogation, as to Greece or Rome in this form: "What did Greece do, or what did Rome do?" Who cares for the simple fact, solely, that Greece conquered at Salamis, or that three hundred patriots died at Thermopylae in defense of their country? Such facts have been repeated many times since, in their essence. Why waste time reading of the victories of Cæsar, or of the stern, and oft-times barbarous rule of the City by the Tiber? Who cares whether those ancient people had few or many cattle, good roads or bad ones, one lyceum or a dozen, homes of luxury or of poverty? Not that all these things are not of interest and importance to the historian or the sociologist, but they are of little importance to the world at large. But our interrogation becomes instinct with life, it is of importance to all men when out in this fashion: "What was the Greek, or what was the Roman?" "I am a Roman citizen," meant much, not of herds, and houses and schools, but as to character. That character stood for the supremacy of law, justice and

order; and that character is Rome's gift to the world. Rome's influence on earth to-day is through the power of that gift. The Roman citizen, the man, the woman, were the authors of that gift. To be a Greek meant, not to be identified with great battles, with goat-raising, and with money-getting, but to be a lover of the beautiful - whether in form, thought, or deed; and it is this character of the Greek, not of Greece, which has saved that Nation from being buried beneath the waters of oblivion. Out of the things which are called material, out of the acts which make history, is evolved that which characterizes a people and the individual; and that character is the crowning gift of the people to posterity. In a few months all this wonderful aggregation of wealth will have been dissipated to the four quarters of the globe. The multitudes of the world's citizens will have returned to their respective homes with generalized impressions of this Exposition. No brain is large enough, no memory is strong enough, no imagination is vivid enough to take into itself, call up and illumine the myriad facts which will be here presented. Only general impressions, which the individual is forming in his mind as he passes about among the exhibits, can become permanent and of future importance to him. What is to be the general impression that Iowa is to make as its permanent addition to the stock of the World's good? Shall it not be that her men are honest, intelligent and noble; her women lovely, true and queenly? Each of our citizens while here, whatever be your avocation in life, should endeavor to impress upon all with whom you come in contact that Iowa has none but gentlemen and ladies, none but loyal and intelligent persons in all her broad domain, none but men and women of broad culture, high thought and noble aspiration. You should remember constantly that here you are the walking, living epitome of all our history. Iowa has made you what you are; show the world that her production is almost an ideal one.

And, in conclusion, let us hope that when the world has given its final verdict upon this wonderful Exposition, when it has formed its supreme impression of the peoples represented here; that that verdict, and that impression as to Iowa will be, her citizenship is the true flower of righteous self-government, and then may we feel that our history is justified by her supreme production—a CITIZEN.

BENEDICTION.

The Blessing of God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, be upon you and remain with you always. Amen.

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BENEDICTION.

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