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WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
(1893 :
DEDICATORY AND OPENING
CEREMONIES ...

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MEMORIAL VOLUME.

DEDICATORY AND OPENING
CEREMONIES
OF THE
WORLD'S
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.
AS AUTHORIZED BY BOARD OF CONTROL

EDITED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON CEREMONIES
OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION AND THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

World's Columbian Commission

Chicago, Ill. U.S.A. June 29 1893

This Memorial Volume is published
by authority of the Board of Control of the
World's Columbian Commission and is
issued and edited under the direction
of the Joint Committee on Ceremonies
of the World's Columbian Commission and
the World's Columbian Exposition

J. A. Palmer President

World's Columbian Commission



Attest

Jno. J. Dickinson

Secretary

World's Columbian Commission

Attest

E. C. Culp

Secretary Joint Committee on Ceremonies



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF VERAGUA



1. HIS EXCELLENCY, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, THE DUKE'S SON.
2. THE MARQUIS OF BARIBOLES.
3. MR. CHARLES AGUILERA.

4. PILAR COLUMBUS, DAUGHTER OF THE DUKE.
5. THE MARQUIS OF VILLILOBAR.
6. HIS EXCELLENCY, PETER COLUMBUS, SON OF THE MARQUIS OF BARIBOLES.

May- 1893

Chicago



The City of Chicago closes the festivities of the four hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America with a great Exhibition-

The initiators of this idea deserve credit, for the splendid display takes place in one of the most important regions enlightened by Columbus with Gospel, source of all progress.

It must serve to unite more closely the inhabitants of both Hemispheres by way of Commerce, so that they may seek in their own efforts the legitimate means of triumphing in the struggle sustained by all Nations to increase their wealth, thus contributing to the well-being of humanity.

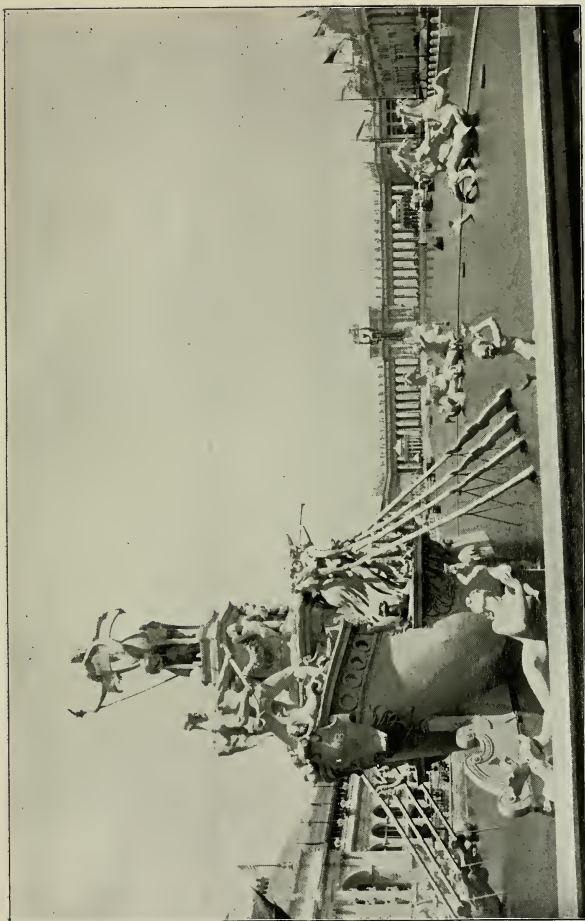
Enrique Salas
Duque de Sangua



CONVENT LA RABIDA—Agricultural Building in Background.



CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING—Reproduction of Spanish Monastery.



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THE COURT OF HONOR.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.
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MACHINERY HALL.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



PERISTYLE.

STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC.

MUSIC HALL
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THE GROWTH OF EXPOSITIONS.

TO THE student of the world's progress, no question is more interesting than the efforts of one race, or one nation to avail itself of the advancement made by other countries in art, science and invention. The artisan, the mechanic or the artist, who has the opportunity to study by personal inspection the works of other lands, can gain valuable knowledge. The statesmen of Europe in the seventeenth century first made a study of this great problem, and laid the foundation for the National and International Expositions, which culminated in the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the countries of Europe were wont to send abroad their most eminent scholars, artists and mechanics, to study the secrets of manufacture and art held by other nations. International brotherhood had not yet been placed on that broad plane which makes it the highest pleasure to impart knowledge to others. It was not until the emigration of the Huguenots, that many of the industrial secrets of France were imparted to the world. So jealously were secrets of manufacture guarded, that Peter the Great, of Russia, labored in disguise as a common workman in a Dutch shipyard, to learn the art of shipbuilding. Each nation locked within its breast the skill of its artificers, and each family and community kept behind barred doors the special secrets of its trade. But gradually, liberality of mind brought about a change, and finally tore away the bolts and bars from the factory and the workshop. The artist, the tradesman and the mechanic, began to exhibit their handiwork; first in their native town, then in the larger cities, until finally the whole world has been drawn together at Chicago, to study the art, the invention, and the skill of all nations.

The great educational work first began with the London National Exposition of 1761. The English Society of Art originated the idea of national industrial exhibitions. Prizes were offered for displays of machinery and mechanical devices, which were exhibited in the rooms of the society in London. No other nation was admitted as an exhibitor. The advertisement announcing the exhibition promised that all displays should be guarded by the society, which guaranteed that no "foreign spies" would be allowed admittance, and that no drawings of the machinery on exhibition should be made. As narrow as were the views taken, and as crude and primitive as were the few devices to be seen in the halls of this society, this display served the purpose to turn the attention of other nations to the advantages accruing from such Expositions.

France was next in order, with the National Exposition held in Paris in 1798. There were only one hundred and ten exhibitors, as the country was yet trembling with the recollection of the "reign of terror." It is a strange commentary on the spirit of the Eighteenth century that at this Industrial Exposition a gold medal was offered to the manufacturer whose goods should prove the most disastrous to the trade of England. In 1801 another Exposition threw open its doors in the French capital.

It was more successful than the first, and another Exposition was opened the following year. These were followed by like expositions in 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, 1839, 1844, and 1849. At the Exposition of 1849, which was the last National Exposition in France, there were nearly five thousand exhibitors. As narrow as were the views of their promoters, and as selfish and bigoted as were the reasons which led them to exclude other countries, these Expositions exerted a wonderful influence upon the commerce and industries of that country. Napoleon himself encouraged and planned trades displays, and early in their history Talleraud said, "that in fostering such enterprises lies hidden the future glory of France."

Meanwhile, England was pursuing a like course, and other European nations were striving to excel in the arts of peace. In 1820, a National Exposition was held in Vienna, followed by similar affairs in 1835, and again in 1849. Germany, too, followed in the wake, and a National Exposition was held in Berlin in 1822, and again in 1827, and the third and most successful exposition in 1844, at which there were over three thousand exhibitors. It was these Expositions that made Berlin the center of German art and German industry.

A number of National Expositions were held at Dresden between 1824 and 1845. Since that time the people of Saxony have made liberal displays at the Expositions of other countries, and by carefully studying the industries of other nations, have advanced the mechanical arts in their own country.

Switzerland had national exhibitions between 1837 and 1848, Lausanne, Berne, St. Gall and Zurich being selected as locations. Belgium had national exhibitions which were held in Brussels and Ghent, between 1835 and 1850; national exhibitions were held at Moscow, St. Petersburg and Warsaw, in Russia, between 1829 and 1849; at Lisbon, in Portugal, between 1844 and 1849; in the kingdom of Sardinia between 1829 and 1855; at Madrid, in Spain, between 1827 and 1850; at New York and Washington, in the United States, between 1828 and 1844, and in England and Ireland, periodically, from the time of the first exhibition, until 1849, the last great national exhibition in the United Kingdom being held at Birmingham in that year.

National exhibitions practically went out of fashion all the world over between 1840 and 1850. Between these years, London was gathering force and material for the first great international exposition. The nations of the earth were to be pitted against each other for the first time. The various countries were husbanding their strength for this great contest. They felt that if the London exhibition were successful, the great exhibitions of the future must be international in character. This has proved to be the case, although many local or minor exhibitions of great interest to the countries in which they were held, have been conducted successfully since 1851.

The first international exposition was held in London in 1851, under a royal commission. The main building of this exhibition has become famous as the "Crystal Palace." It was designed by Sir Joseph Paxton. The general plan was a parallelogram, 1848 feet long and 408 feet wide. On the north side there was a projection 936 feet long. The entire structure covered 1,000,000 square feet. There were four great departments of the exhibition—raw material, machinery, manufactures, and fine arts. These departments were subdivided into thirty classes. One half of all the space was allotted to England and her colonies, and one half to foreign countries. The number of exhibitors was 13,937, of whom 6,861 were from Great Britain and Ireland, 520 from the colonies, and 6,556 from the rest of the world. The estimated

value of the exhibits was £1,781,929, or about \$5,000,000. The admission price was one shilling, or about twenty-four cents, for four days in the week, on Fridays two shillings and six pence, and on Saturdays, five shillings. Season tickets for gentlemen were sold at three guineas (\$15.75), for ladies, two guineas (\$10.50). The difference in the prices charged on Fridays, Saturdays, and other days, arose out of the class distinction which always enters into affairs of this kind in England. The receipts were £275,000, or \$1,375,000 in silver, and £81,000, or \$405,000 in gold. It was estimated that the fixed income of the city of London was increased about £4,000,000, or \$20,000,000 for the six months during which the exposition was kept open. The receipts exceeded the expenditures of the exposition management by about \$1,000,000. This, though the very first, was one of the most successful international expositions ever held. The United States made a very shabby display at the exhibition, the total number of our exhibits being only 499, and the number of Americans visiting London during the entire six months, was but 5,048. The only American work of art which attracted attention, was Power's "Greek Slave."

Two years later an international exhibition was opened at Dublin, Ireland, the expenses of which were defrayed almost entirely by a wealthy private citizen. It was an exhibition of Irish arts and industries, but foreign nations contributed costly displays. The Lord Lieutenant opened this exhibition on May 15, 1853, and it continued open until October 29, following. There had been no paintings on exhibition in London, and the managers of the Dublin enterprise took advantage of this fact. The result was the collection of the finest paintings in Great Britain and Ireland and the continent, the value of which was estimated at \$1,000,000. The display of manufactures was large and interesting. The number of visitors was 1,150,000.

An international Exposition was opened in New York on July 14, 1853. The main building covered an area of 170,000 square feet, and an annex covered 33,000 square feet. The first named was two stories high, the lower floor being in the form of an octagon, and the upper in that of a Greek cross. The exhibition was held under the auspices of a local association with a capital of \$200,000. The government gave the enterprise no encouragement nor official sanction. The cost of the buildings added to the expenses footed up \$640,000; the total receipts were only \$340,000, leaving a deficiency of \$300,000 which had to be met by the stockholders. It was not a creditable exhibition in any respect.

Four years after the opening of the London International Exposition the Universal Exposition opened in Paris. Instead of one great central hall, as in London, the Paris Exposition had several, the most prominent being the Palais d'Industrie and the Palais des Beaux-Arts. Other structures were grouped around these for the accommodation of agricultural implements, carriages, minor articles, etc. The great panorama building was one of the leading features. The main building was of stone, brick and glass, 800 feet long and 350 feet wide. The total number of exhibitors was 23,954, of which 11,986 were from the French Empire. The exposition was open 200 days. The price of admission was generally 1 franc, or 20 cents; On Friday 5 francs or \$1.00 was charged, while on Sundays, that the very poor and employed class of people might attend, the admission price was reduced to eight cents. The total number of visitors was 5,162,330. The largest number in attendance on any one day was on Sunday, September 9, when there were 123,017 admissions. Paris, during this exhibition, was visited by 160,000 foreigners. The total cost of the exposition, including the

cost of the Palais d'Industrie, which was met by the French government, was \$5,000-000. The total receipts reached \$644,000. This loss was anticipated by the projectors.

The next great international exposition was held in London in 1862. This was calculated to eclipse the first enterprise and overshadow the French Exposition. The buildings were of brick, iron and glass, and were erected in South Kensington, adjoining the gardens of the Horticultural Society. The main building consisted of two vast domes of brass, 250 feet high and 60 feet in diameter, connected by a nave 800 feet long, 100 feet high and 83 feet wide, with a closed roof lighted by a range of windows after the manner of the clere-story of a gothic cathedral. The domes opened laterally into spacious transepts, and the nave into a wide central avenue and interminable side aisles and galleries roofed with glass. These apartments covered about sixteen acres, and in addition there were two annexes which covered seven and a half acres. The number of exhibitors in the industrial division was 26,348, in the art division 2,308, numbering 28,652 in all. The total area covered was 1,291,800 square feet, of which 147,700 square feet were given over to refreshments, offices, entrances, etc., leaving 1,144,100 square feet for exhibition purposes. The total area roofed was 988,000 square feet. One half of the entire space was given to foreign exhibits. The total cost of the buildings was about \$1,605,000; the cost of the entire exhibition, including expenses was \$2,300,000. The total receipts from season and general admission tickets amounted to \$1,644,260, and including other revenue, from concessions, privileges, etc., \$2,298,150. The admission prices were the same as in 1851. The total number of visitors was 6,211,000. The daily average attendance was 36,328.

The Paris Exposition of 1867 ranks among the most successful affairs ever attempted or carried out. It was opened at a time when the second empire had reached the height of its glory, and Napoleon made every effort to produce an exhibition which would dazzle the French people and convince foreign nations that his rule had resulted in making France the most prosperous and progressive country on the globe. The Camp de Mars was the site selected, and the area exceeded thirty-seven acres. The general design was an immense oval building, arranged in twelve concentric aisles, with a small open central garden. The oval building was 1,550 feet long and 1,250 wide. The smaller buildings erected as annexes made the area covered about thirty-five acres. The ground surrounding the exposition, as well as the entire Camp de Mars, was laid out beautifully in flower beds, etc., ornamented with fountains and covered with Turkish mosques, Russian slobades, Swiss chalets, Tunisian kiosks Swedish cottages and English lighthouses, Egyptian temples and caravansaries, many of which were erected by the different nations, but generally in conformity with the French plan of the exposition. There were 50,226 exhibitors, and the number of visitors reached the unparalleled total of 10,200,000. The receipts were \$2,103,675. The expenditures exceeded these figures greatly, but the cost of the undertaking was kept a secret by the government.

The Vienna International exhibition of 1873 was a success. Neither the buildings nor the attendance equaled those of London or Paris, of course, but the expenditures exceeded \$7,850,000 and the deficiency was heavy. Yet it was one of the great exhibitions of the age.

The Centennial Exhibition of Philadelphia was the greatest held up to 1876. In many respects it was greater and grander than any held since. It was located in Fairmount Park, the site having been presented free of all expense by the city of Phila-

delphia. The area given over to the exposition was 450 acres. The main building covered an area of 870,464 square feet; machinery hall, 504,720; the art building, 76,650 floor space, and 86,869 wall space; horticultural hall was 353 feet long, 160 feet broad and 65 feet in height; the agricultural building covered an area of 117,760 square feet, and the women's department building was 208 feet long and 208 broad. From the opening of the gates until the close of the exhibition, November 10, 1876, there were admitted a grand total of 9,910,966 persons, of whom 8,004,274 paid admission fees, which amounted to \$3,813,726.49.

The exposition held in Paris in 1878 was another of the French successes. The Camp de Mars was again selected as the site. In practical results it has been pronounced one of the grandest enterprises of the kind. The expositions held at Sidney and Melbourne, Australia, were quite successful, in view of the difficulties which had to be contended with, and the last great international exposition, held in Paris in 1889, hardly calls for a review. It was pronounced the costliest, most elaborate and most successful of all.



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THE PERISTYLE.

Supreme Court of the United States
Justice's Chambers.

Washington, D.C.

May 27 1892

Sir

I beg in behalf of my
brother and myself to acknowledge
the invitation of the World's Columbian
Commission to participate in
the ceremonies attending the
Dedication of the Buildings
of the World's Columbian Exposition
at Jackson Park in the City
of Chicago, October 11th, 12th
& 13th, 1892, and to say that
it will give us great pleasure
to be present on that occasion.

Very truly yrs

Melville W. Fuller,

E. C. Galt Esq
per fr

Chief Justice of the
United States



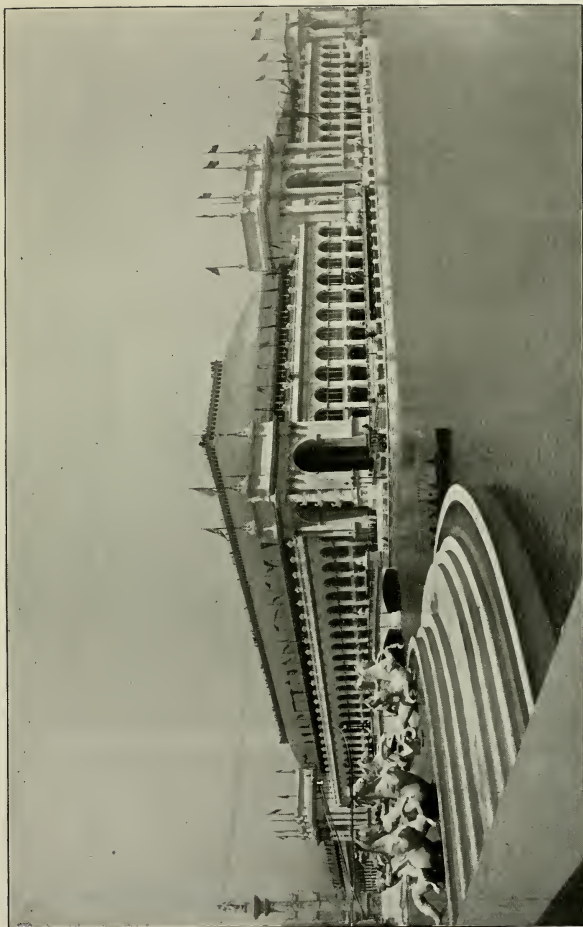
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COLONNADES OF THE PERISTYLE.



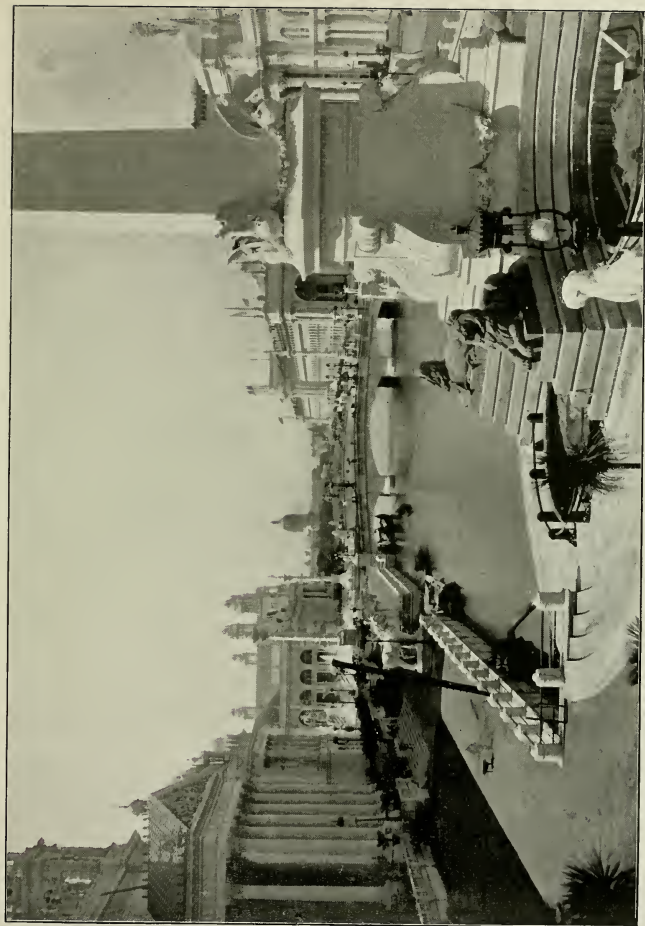
PALACE OF MECHANIC ARTS.

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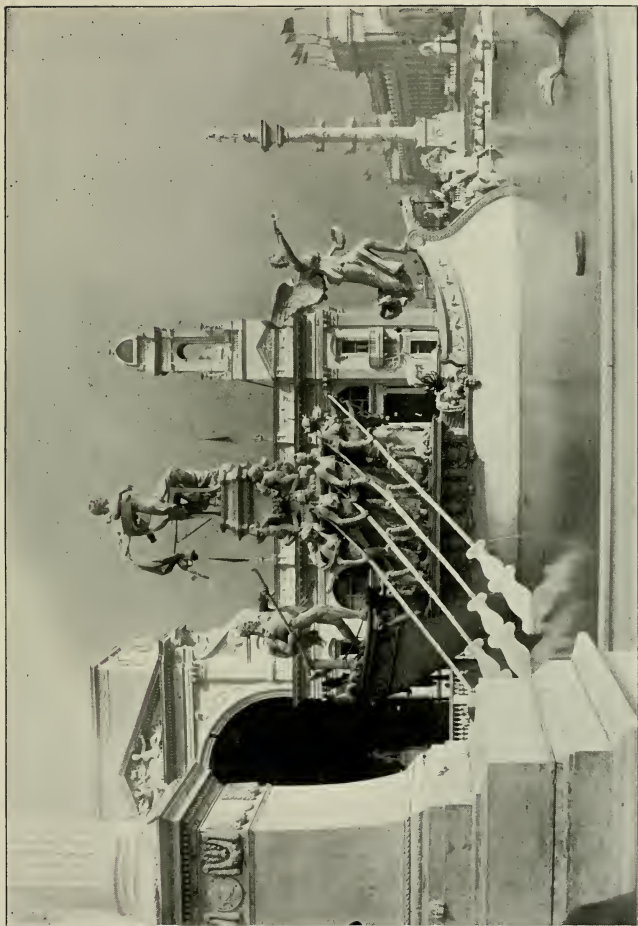
MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

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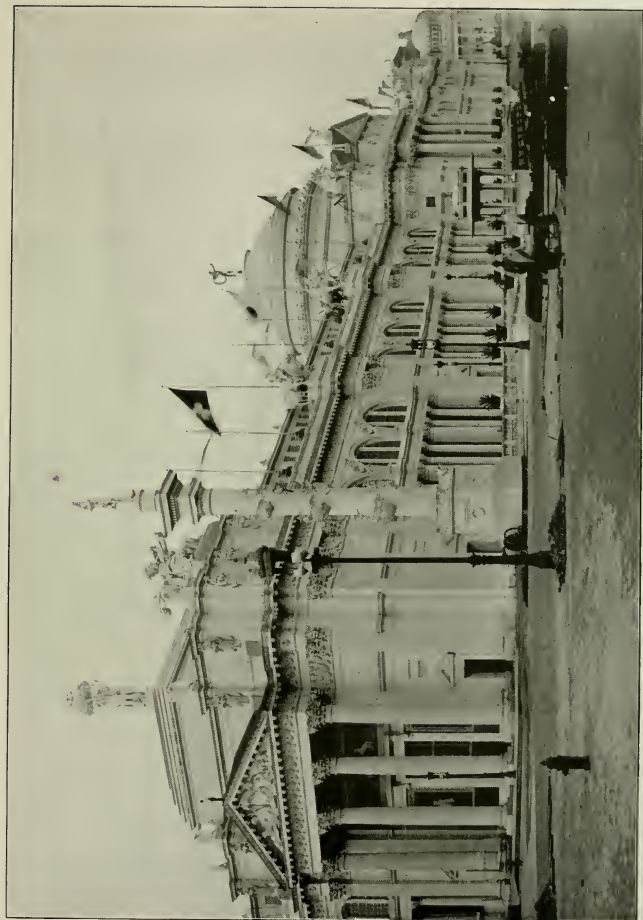
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LAGOON LOOKING NORTH FROM MACHINERY HALL.



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COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN



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AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

THE STORY OF THE FAIR.

THE month of May was almost entirely devoted to installation and to bringing the grounds into perfection. The month of May, usually prolific of flowers and sunshine, turned a somber side upon the Fair, and weeks of dreary drizzles kept down the gate receipts and the spirit of the directors. Exhibits were allowed to be brought in upon wagons, and these in countless numbers blocked up the way and added to the general discomfiture.

Hardly had the management escaped one difficulty when another presented itself. Battling with disorder, the Fair officials found the Sunday-closing question thrust upon them even before the Exposition started. The Directory was to all intents and purposes committed to it by having accepted the souvenir coin appropriation with the Sunday-closing attachment thereto. This seemed the unanimous construction placed upon the enactment of Congress by the National Commission, but so strong was the appeal from the press and populace that the Directory, after a careful consideration of the subject, decided that Congress had no authority to make rules governing the Fair. Besides, the opportunity for enhancing the exchequer seemed good, as it was thought the workmen of Chicago would avail themselves of Sunday and spend it at Jackson Park. Consequently the Directory labored to open the gates, but the Commission said no. The fight was long and bitter. Sunday, May 7, passed by bringing unusual scenes about the entrances to the park, where scores of visitors wandered about. Friday, May 12, the legislative committee of the Directory reported in favor of opening the Fair by refunding the appropriation made by Congress. This committee, composed of Edwin Walker, Ferd. W. Peck, F. S. Winston and Arthur Dixon, presented a plan by which the buildings would be closed, and the admission price cut to 25 cents. However, the Directory cut out the reduction in admission price, and decided to open with the machinery stilled. This decision was reached May 16. In the National Commission the plan was met with the greatest opposition, several of the commissioners advocating applying to the general government to send on troops with which to close the Fair.

On May 14, Charles W. Clingman, a stockholder, through his attorney, W. E. Mason, applied to the Superior Court for an injunction restraining the Directory from closing the gates. A temporary injunction was granted after a hearing by Judge Stein, and the papers were duly served. Meanwhile the Attorney General became interested in the turn affairs had taken, and directed District Attorney Milchrist to take out an injunction in the federal courts restraining the Fair officials from opening the gates on Sunday. Acting under the rules adopted by the Directory May 16, the Fair was opened May 28 for the first time on Sunday. The attendance, 69,628 paid admissions, was disheartening to one side while it but gave redoubled vigor to the friends of closing. June 8, after a lengthy argument of the question on both sides, a temporary injunction was granted District Attorney Milchrist, which, however, was not sustained by Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Bunn of Wisconsin and Allen of Illinois, by

whom the final settlement of the federal case was made June 15. This practically settled the rights of the national government to interfere, and to all intents and purposes confirmed the arguments of the directors, who all along held that theirs was the right to regulate the matter.

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However, as the affairs of the Exposition progressed, it was found that Sunday opening was unpopular. The attendance dropped little by little each Sabbath until July 9 it reached but 44,537. As the Directory had received protests from many exhibitors and from all sections of the country, and as many religious organizations had practically blackballed the Fair on account of Sunday opening, it soon became a matter of grave financial importance to hearken to the will of the people who so strongly objected to any desecration of the American Sunday. It was found that all substantial support to the open Fair must come from the citizens of Chicago, and the gate receipts for the Sundays in June and July showed that this support was not forthcoming sufficiently strong to make up at the end of the season the amount that would have to be paid back to the government in order to clear the Directory from the moral obligations entailed by it when the appropriation of \$2,500,000 was accepted. In other words, Sunday opening did not pay. Therefore, July 14, the Directory rescinded its order to open the gates. July 22 the Council of Administration ordered the gates shut, which was done the next day, Sunday, July 23.

But in the meantime another factor appeared. The gates were shut July 23, as ordered, whereupon the next day Judge Stein summoned the Director-General and the directors to appear before him August 3 to answer for contempt of court pursuant to his injunction granted on the prayer of Charles W. Clingman. This brought about an order from the Council of Administration to open the gates pending the Clingman case. Judge Stein promptly fined the Director-General \$250, and Directors Hutchinson, Gage, McNally, Kerfoot and Lawson \$1,000 apiece. This was appealed from and the case went to the United States Appellate court, which in October postponed the hearing until after the Fair. The action of Judge Stein made it impossible to close the gates, and the Fair afterward remained open.

The month of May brought out a practical completion of the installation of exhibits, but the attendance was very much below estimates. The influx of visitors was seriously hampered by friction with the management which at first run the Fair as an educator and took no steps to cater to the tastes of the public. Hide-bound rules prevailed. There was no sympathy between the authorities and the public. No effort was made to make visitors comfortable, and they in turn did not feel that they had any proprietary interests in the undertaking. During the month the paid admissions were 1,050,037, and the total receipts \$882,905. The principal events were: The first illumination, May 14; dedication of the Illinois building, May 18 (attendance 51,450); dedication of the Woman's building, May 1; Swedish building, May 1; Missouri building, May 1; Connecticut building, May 1; New Jersey building, May 1; Vermont building, May 12; Germany, May 23, and Decoration day, May 30 (attendance 115,578.)

Pleasant weather in June brought out many changes in the status of affairs. The sunlight warmed flowers into life and brought out relaxation in rules which enabled tired people to sit where they willed, and to occasionally enjoy the pleasures of popular airs, dispensed by the bands, which during the colder weather of

May had discoursed only Wagnerian airs. The Anthropological building was opened during this month, as was the Electricity building. June 5 Kentucky dedicated its building. June 8 the Infanta, Eulalia, of Spain, was royally entertained at Jackson Park, on which day 135,281 persons were present. June 9 Nebraska's building was dedicated, and the Krupp gun exhibit was opened June 5. Elevators were run to the roof promenade on Manufactures building June 9. June 15 was German day, and 165,069 persons were present. On the same day the Arkansas and Indiana State buildings were dedicated. The Ferris Wheel was tested and pronounced a success the same day. June 17 was Massachusetts day, which was observed in the State building.

Bunker Hill day was further observed by a gathering of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution in the Music hall of the Fair grounds. Addresses were made by Gen. Horace Porter, Hon. C. M. Depew and others. A brilliant reception was held by the societies in the assembly room of the Woman's building, at which many distinguished guests were present.

June 20 was West Virginia day. June 19 the California building was opened. Doctor Thomas held first divine service in Jackson Park June 25. The New Hampshire building was dedicated June 26. Hayti's building was opened June 24.

With the ending of June all exhibits were in place, and the special fête days had proved so popular that it was decided to enlarge the list as much as possible. The attendance for the month was 2,699,395, an increase of 1,649,350 over May.

July, although the mitigating circumstances of the weather had been effectually disposed of, did not return the results expected in increased attendance. During this month the effect of the panic was felt visibly throughout the land, and with the uncertainty before them of unstable financial affairs visitors kept their money and stayed away from the Fair.

July 4, Independence day, brought out 283,273 people. The exercises proper began at 11 o'clock, when there was speaking and music and the like on Administration plaza. The vice-president of the United States, the mayor of Chicago, and other able orators told, as they well knew how to tell, why the day should be celebrated. And the scene spread out before them must have given inspiration to their words. Never before was such a celebration held amid such surroundings. For the actors of the play, some of the leading citizens of the greatest republic of the world; as a State setting, the palaces and temples of the whole world's science and art and industry and zeal.

At noon a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Michigan, and at the same time the new liberty bell in Troy, New York, was sounded in honor of the occasion. At 2 o'clock the Thomas orchestra gave a grand concert in Festival hall, and national and international music of a high order was rendered. At the same hour a chorus of native Indians sung national songs in the Manufactures building. There was a celebration in the Woman's building, and all during the afternoon and evening bands stationed in various parts of the grounds discoursed sweet music. The crowning glory of the day's celebration was the fireworks at night.

Costa Rica's building was opened July 5. July 20 was Sweden's day. The parade and exercises brought 129,873 people to Jackson Park.

On July 11 occurred the fatal disaster known as the Cold Storage fire, in which fifteen firemen and guards lost their lives. More than 100,000 people saw

the men perish and were unable to render aid. The fire broke out at the top of the tower, eighty feet above the roof. A fire company was sent to the top, and before they could regain the ground retreat was cut off by the flames. The tower fell in and the entire building was consumed. More than a score of men were injured besides those killed, and the loss in property amounted to \$250,000.

July 12 the caravels, replicas of Columbus' fleet, arrived under command of Captain Concas, and July 13 the Viking ship came into port. The Isabella coins arrived the same week, and July 22 Director-General Davis was made chief executive of the Fair. The attendance for July was 2,760,263, an increase of 95,150 over June.

With August came the better days of the Fair. From the early part of that month dates the financial success of the Fair. The Exposition was then ready to apply the future fund to redeeming the bonds of the corporation, and the management, responding to the cry for popular fêtes, had decided to unburden all things classical and make the Exposition a popular one in every sense of the word.

Director of Music Thomas retired about this time and popular music was thenceforth rendered in all the band stands. Beginning with the second week in August the attendance mounted up from an average of about 115,000 to 140,000 in the last week. The reassembling of Congress imparted a restoration of confidence and visitors began to swarm to the Fair. Every effort was made to enliven the grounds, and fireworks and illuminations were started in and kept up tri-weekly. A programme of attractions was posted conspicuously each day, and in fact the management repudiated its former policy and virtually turned over the Exposition to the visitors. As a result the attendance footed up 3,515,493, or 754,830 more than July. Bohemian day, August 12; British day, August 19; and Illinois day, August 24, were the chief fête days. The attendance on Illinois day was 243,951.

September saw a continuation over the increased attendance of August, 985,245 persons paying admission in the first week of that month. The second week brought in 1,134,533, and but for the refusal of the railroads to lower rates the attendance would have been even greater. The third week brought out a total of 1,110,575, and the month ended with 4,659,871, an increase of 1,144,378 over August, and making a total for the five months of 14,659,808 admissions.

Chicago day, October 9, with its attendance of 716,881, will always be remembered by those who witnessed the scenes at Jackson Park, as being the greatest pacific gathering the world has ever seen. There never was seen in any land such a crowd before.

All day long the avenues of approach to the Fair were thronged with people, and inside the gates hardly a foot of ground could be seen that had not some person on it. More than 500,000 visitors arrived from out of town, taking advantages of the 1 cent per mile rate which had been secured from the railroads. Great as were the ceremonies, fêtes and functions prepared to interest the people who came, each feature of the programme except the fireworks was rendered almost impossible by the masses of people who were everywhere about the grounds. The Apollo Club chorus, 1,000 strong, sung on the Terminal plaza at 11 o'clock, shortly after a fanfare of universal peace had been sounded by sixty-six trumpeters in heralds' uniform from the Court of Honor.

In the afternoon there was a parade of States around the Court of Honor, and at noon the Liberty Bell was rung by Mayor Carter H. Harrison with befitting ceremonies. That night there was a grand pageant led by the float "I Will," or typical Chicago, and followed by a splendid array of like kind, which, however, did not go over the line of march mapped out owing to the density of the crowd. Alderman Kerr, of the city council, who managed the programme, was warmly felicitated upon his success by the Exposition officials, who were particularly happy in that the last payment on the debenture bonds was ordered made that day. October 10, Ferd. W. Peck and Anthony F. Seeberger, vice-president and secretary respectively of the Exposition, tendered to John J. Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust and Savings Company, the sum of \$1,565,310.76. That check, wiping out the last debt of the Exposition, was the largest ever made out in its history.

After Chicago day the attendance averaged nearly 250,000 per day. For the second week it was 2,114,953, and for the third week 1,731,125. One of the events of the latter days of the Exposition was Manhattan day, October 21. The attendance was 298,928, and the ceremonies with which the New Yorkers celebrated their day were imposing and grand. Coming as it did toward the end of the Exposition, it awoke Father Knickerbocker to what had been done by his ambitious rival, Chicago, since it first entered the lists against him in July, 1889. Mayor Gilroy, of New York, and a host of followers came on and conducted the exercises. They joined whatever breach remained between the cities.

October 31 the Exposition closed. It had in hand upward of \$2,000,000, and in all at least 21,000,000 had paid admissions to the Fair. It had been pronounced a success throughout the civilized world, and in it Chicago's promises had been fulfilled fourfold.

Creation had been brought together in harmony and brotherhood.

Time, which developed its grandeur, alone can tell the story.

THE ATTENDANCE.

The following are the official figures for the paid admissions to the Fair :

May (month)	1,050,037
June (month).....	2,675,113
July (month).....	2,760,263
August (month).....	3,515,493
September (month).....	4,659,871
October (first week).....	1,043,454
October (second week).....	2,114,953
October (third week).....	1,731,125
October (fourth week).....	1,929,352
Total	21,479,661

An average of nearly 120,000 for each day, "rain or shine," is no mean record. It is none the less wonderful because somewhat exceeded by the paid attendance at Paris four years ago. The total attendance, including exhibitors and the multitude of others who held passes, was 27,529,400, which exceeded by nearly a million the 26,538,543 of the total admissions to the Paris Exposition during the five and two-thirds months ending with October.

The attendance for May was so small as to incite grave fears that the exhibition would fail to attract the people *en masse*. Taking out the 128,965 of the opening day and the 115,578 of Decoration day, the average for the other twenty-six days was only 30,980. The paid attendance for June was two and a half times that of May, but its 2,675,113 included only five days the figures for which exceeded the six months average. In July that average was first exceeded the Fourth, with a total of 283,273, and the 20th the average was again passed, with a total of 129,873, by the Swedish celebration. The total for that month but slightly exceeded the record for June. The 3,515,493 of August was an increase of one-fourth. The paid attendance for each of fifteen days exceeded the average, and except Sundays the lowest figures were 80,200. The "banner day" in August was the 24th, when 243,951 persons paid their way through the gates to join in celebrating Illinois day. The other two largest records of August were 168,861 for the 19th, which was British day, and the 168,036 of the 25th, which was Machinery day. September brought an increase to nearly 4,660,000, its banner record being the 231,522 for the 9th, when the Californians, the G. A. R., Utah, the stationary engineers and the exponents of transportation joined in celebrating. On three other days of that month the record went above 200,000, namely: the 23d, being Knights of Honor day, with 215,643; the 7th, by Pennsylvania and Brazil, with 203,460, and the 16th, with 202,376, that being Texas, Railway and New Mexico day. October brought 6,816,435 visitors, or an average of 227,214 for each day, which was less than one-third of the 716,881 persons who paid their way on the twenty-second anniversary of the Chicago fire. On each of three other days the record exceeded 300,000, the 10th being North Dakota and Firemen's day, and the 11th, which was Connecticut day, both rising above 309,000.

The total attendance at the Chicago Fair was more than two and three-quarters times that at Philadelphia seventeen years ago. The best month of paid admissions at Chicago exceeded the best month at Paris by thirty per cent. Our relative loss was at the beginning, the paid attendance at Paris in the three weeks of May exceeding by fifty per cent the corresponding figures for the whole of the month here. Several things conspired to keep down the early patronage of the Fair. There was a widespread impression that the exhibits were not in shape to be viewed satisfactorily, this being fostered by the inimical attitude of certain papers at the East. Then the money market was stringent, almost to the verge of panic. Very many people who wished to come did not dare to leave their business, and others could not afford to do so, or thought they could not, the result being about the same in either case. Besides this the persistent demand of high rates for transportation by rail, with a belief that rates would be reduced to an important extent later in the season, kept away untold thousands who otherwise would have come here previous to midsummer's day. The wonder is that so many came instead of so few.

Making due allowance for duplications by persons who paid more than one visit to the Fair, it may be estimated that not less than 12,000,000 different individuals went there once or more within the six months.

COST OF THE EXPOSITION.

The amount of money received up to April 1, 1893, was as follows :

Appropriated by foreign governments.....	\$6,571,529.00
Contributed by States.....	6,020,850.00
Original appropriation of general government.....	1,500,000.00
Souvenir coins.....	2,500,000.00
General government appropriation, 1892.....	408,250.00
General government appropriation medals and diplomas.....	103,000.00
General government appropriation, 1893.....	150,750.00
National commission, 1891.....	95,500.00
National commission, 1892.....	230,000.00
National commission, 1893.....	211,375.00
Receipts from stockholders.....	5,553,760.80
City of Chicago.....	5,000,000.00
Bonds due January 1, 1894.....	4,094,500.00
Gate receipts to April 1.....	234,853.00
Interest.....	88,963.00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	295,504.75
Grand total.....	\$33,248,930.55

Adding to this the gate receipts of \$10,500,000, \$3,500,000 from concessionaires, and the premium on the sale of the souvenir coins would make in round numbers receipts of \$50,000,000.

In closing the World's Columbian Exposition the officials found themselves in a condition which, compared to that confronting them May 1, is the best evidence of the success of the Fair. With a surplus in the hands of Treasurer Seeberger of which any corporation might feel proud, with all debts paid and the world applauding what has been done, the directors looked back six months with great complacency. Speaking of the financial condition of the Exposition Company, Vice-president Ferdinand W. Peck, at the close of the Fair, said :

"We will close our books for the six months of the actual existence of the Fair with a cash balance of about \$2,500,000. This includes the silver coins we now have on hand and the cash in the banks. To be sure there are a few unadjusted accounts and some vouchers on hand, but these will be more than offset by accounts that are perfectly good. The city of Chicago owes us about \$205,000. As we have the money in our hands to pay ourselves out of the return which must be made to the city, that debt at least must be as good an asset as would be the cash in bank.

"I think that I may truthfully say that our good assets, not counting, of course, cash we have on hand, are nearly double our unsettled accounts. When we contrast this condition with that which faced us on the morning of May 1, we are compelled to congratulate ourselves and our stockholders. Truly, the Exposition has been a success in every sense. When the Fair opened we owed not far from \$8,000,000. There was a floating debt of nearly \$3,500,000, and we owed on the face of the bonds issued one year ago \$4,444,500.

"Pausing now for a moment of retrospection, it is pleasant to think what our success would have been had we not been compelled to contend against hard times amounting almost to a financial panic throughout the country, a certain amount of misrepresentation from the outside press, and a mistaken idea on the part of railroad men. We have done all we have promised, and have given the

world the best demonstration it ever had of how great Chicago can be when it makes an effort. As I said before, when the Fair opened we owed nearly \$8,000,000. Since May we have wiped out that indebtedness, have paid our running expenses and have a balance on hand which guarantees some return to the stockholders.

"The history of the Fair has been a complete vindication of the business methods adopted by the directors two years ago. When we first began to talk of concessions many conservative business men advised us to accept a cash proposition rather than take chances on the percentage system. However, we decided that they were wrong, and in the venture risked something of our financial reputation. The concessions will have paid into the treasury of the World's Columbian Exposition cash to the amount of \$3,500,000, and, more than that, allowances have been made for buildings and improvements that should be counted, and would add \$250,000 to the profits. In Paris in 1889 the concessions were operated on the cash basis, and they paid to the Exposition about \$700,000. And so, with an attendance slightly smaller than that of Paris, we have collected five times the amount of money.

"I calculate that the receipts of the Exposition Company from the gates and the few concessions that will remain will aid in meeting expenses hereafter."

MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

Two solid miles of amusement enterprise showed itself on Midway Plaisance from every quarter of the globe.

There have been other world's fairs, but there never before was a Midway — a spot where the lines of longitude and the parallels of latitude were tangled together like a skein of silk after a kitten's play; where the Occident and the Orient were mixed in the most gigantic amusement potpourri the world has ever seen, where the Laplander stepped over and commiserated the Javanese on cold days, while the Javanese returned the sympathy with his compliments on hot days, where the "Hot Hot!" of Cairo, the "well-come, well-come!" of Turkey, the "Hi yi!" of the Sioux, the "Verra gude, buy!" of Algiers, the gongs of China, the bells of Java, the yodels of Switzerland, the howls of Dahomey, the pipers of Donegal, the roars of Hagenbeck's lions, and above all, the persistent and vociferous efforts of trained sideshow "barkers" all combined to give a polyglot effect, confusing, but in the main pleasing.

It is not generally known, and probably Midway did not know it itself, but the great street was officially rated as a department in ethnology, and was supposed to be under the control of Professor Putnam. It was planned originally to keep within hailing distance at least of ethnology and having everything conducted on a dignified and decorous basis, but the Plaisance took matters in its own hands and went in for revenue and an incidental good time according to its lights. Some of the concessionnaires who had been in the show business before introduced the lecture idea, and in a week every concession blossomed out in an oratorical glory which soon became a nuisance. An order to abate the same resulted in the sideshow lurers relapsing into pantomime, and a lecture delivered through the agency of placards waved in the air was the outcome. By degrees the lecturers recovered their voices, and before the close Midway had outhowled all previous records. When Jackson Park was selected for the Fair site the

stretch of ground then known as the Midway Pleasure drive was found to be suitable for the purposes to which it was subsequently put. It was intended to keep the exhibits for which gate money was to be asked entirely separate from the main part of the Fair, and the Midway, isolated in a measure, and yet connected with it, just answered the purpose. Many concessions which never materialized were granted. Among these were the Barre Sliding railway, the Bohemian glass works, the Blue Grotto of Capri, and the Spiral Tower railway, but they were never missed. Two of the Midway place concessions were given location in the main grounds for especial reasons, the Eskimo Village and the Cliff Dwellers' exhibit.

The Turkish Village covered about one block. There were two theaters portraying scenes of Turkish life, customs and oriental dances. Turks carrying sedan chairs and souvenir-selling booths were numerous.

The Street in Cairo furnished a picture of oriental life and was a place of interest. Donkey and camel rides were indulged in, and was the source of boisterous fun. The theater offered the Egyptian rendition of the genuine native muscle dance. A fine mosque with a beautiful minaret, the Luxor temple of mummies, Soudanese huts and jugglers and marts for the sale of Egyptian wares were to be seen on this oriental street.

The Ferris Wheel was to the Columbian Fair what Eiffel was to the Paris Exposition — a full description is given elsewhere.

The Zoöpraxigraphical exhibition showed animal locomotion reproduced in photographic views.

The Volcano of Kilauea was a panorama of a volcano on the Hawaiian Islands which has a basin 800 feet deep, with a circumference of nearly nine miles. Near the center is a boiling lake of lava.

The Dahomey Village was an interesting exhibit of African types of men and a few genuine Amazons who lived in huts and performed native war dances and celebrated religious rites.

The Moorish Palace had wax figures — attractions worth seeing. The maze of saracenic arches and mirrors furnished a great deal of amusement.

From the little Electric Scenic Theater might be derived an idea of what is possible by the electric lighting of stages in producing to a degree of marvelous faithfulness all the various effects of nature.

With the thoroughness which is a national characteristic of Germany, the promoters and managers of the German Village constructed a series of buildings which for beauty, interest, ethnological value and substantial qualities was not surpassed in the whole Exposition.

The Lapland Village was peopled by twenty-four people from that Northern clime. Reindeers and dogs helped make up the exhibit of life in Lapland.

Just opposite Blarney Castle was a Philadelphia workingman's model house of six rooms and bathroom and basement. It was erected at a cost of \$2,200 for the structure, including complete kitchen conveniences. The exhibit was prepared by the Women's Auxiliary Committee.

The Ostrich Farm, managed by E. R. Johnson, of Fall Brook, California, contained twenty-eight birds.

The Old Vienna shops were a close reproduction of those of old Austria, and the space in the square was sublet to restaurant concessionaires.

Hagenbeck's animal show was one of the great attractions of Midway. It consisted of twenty-two lions, eight tigers, and other wild animals. It was seen by over 2,000,000 people.

Sitting Bull's cabin was filled with a number of Indians, including Rain-in-the-Face. War dances were given daily.

The International Beauty Show consisted of forty young ladies, intending to show the dress of all nationalities.

A Chinese theater, restaurant, bazaar and Joss-house combined, in a sky-blue structure with red trimmings, attracted many visitors.

Diamond Dick ran an Indian Village show, near the Ferris Wheel.

The Algerian Village showed life as it is in Algeria and Tunis.

The Persian Palace was occupied by an Oriental theater with Parisian performers.

The gentle Javanese, found in an environment religiously faithful to their surroundings at home in everything except vegetation. The little settlement, containing 125 natives, of whom thirty-four were women, was an exact reproduction of a village as found in the Preanger regencies in the western part of the island.

The bungalow of the Sultan of Johore was furnished in Malayan style with a rajah's bed, eating throne, loom for the weaving of the national articles of dress, and contained a collection of the tools of war and peace, games of chance, and coins, besides Chinese curios.

In the village of huts made of native wood thatched with leaves the Samoans made kava, the national beverage, and conducted their usual household vocations.

A building in the Italian-Gothic style contained the working exhibit of the Venice and Murano Glass Company. Thirty skilled artisans worked throughout the Exposition furnishing copies of the famous product of the home establishment.

A small building, located opposite the Java Village, contained an exhibition of sea diving with a continuous performance.

The Irish Industrial Village was under the patronage of the Countess of Aberdeen. A village concert hall, a specimen reproduction of an old Irish cross, a museum, village store, and a publichouse, were conspicuous features. The center of attraction, however, was a reproduction of Blarney castle, which loomed above surrounding structures.

At an expense of about \$100,000 the Libbey Glass Company, of Toledo, Ohio, erected a large and attractive factory, in which all the processes of American glass manufacture were shown.

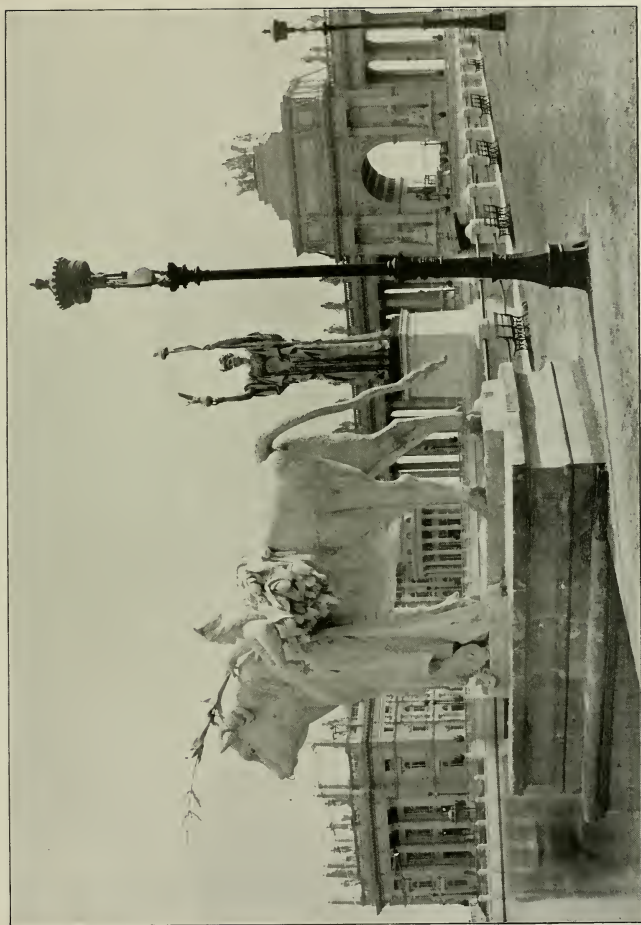
The Donegal Village was designed and erected by Mrs. Ernest Hart, to aid the Donegal industrial fund, an organization founded with the object of fostering cottage industries and handwork in the northwest of Ireland. In the cottages that surround the village green the handicrafts were conducted. There were reproductions of Druidical stones and early Christian crosses, and the round tower, the St. Lawrence gate at Drogheda and Donegal castle.

Among the other sights of the Midway were the cyclorama of the Swiss Alps, the largest picture ever painted, giving a magnificent view of the Eiger, Moench, and Jungfrau peaks, and adjacent scenery of that region; the model Colorado gold mine, designed by William Yeast, Central City, Colorado; the ice railway, the band of Mexican Indians, the Japanese bazaar, the Bedouin camels, the Eiffel tower model, the Brazilian variety theater, and the Hindoo jugglers.



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RUINS OF YUCATAN.



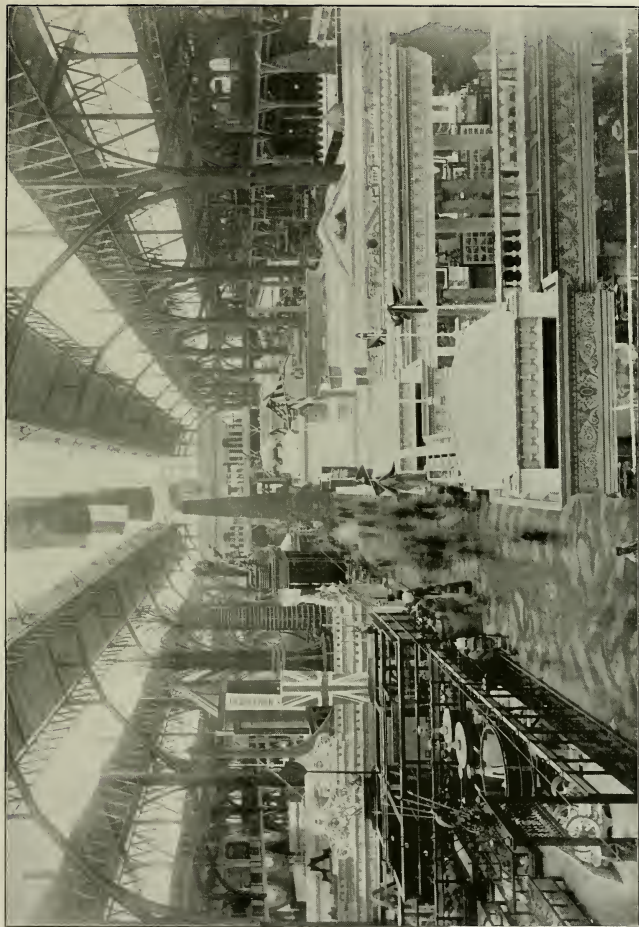
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IN THE COURT OF HONOR.



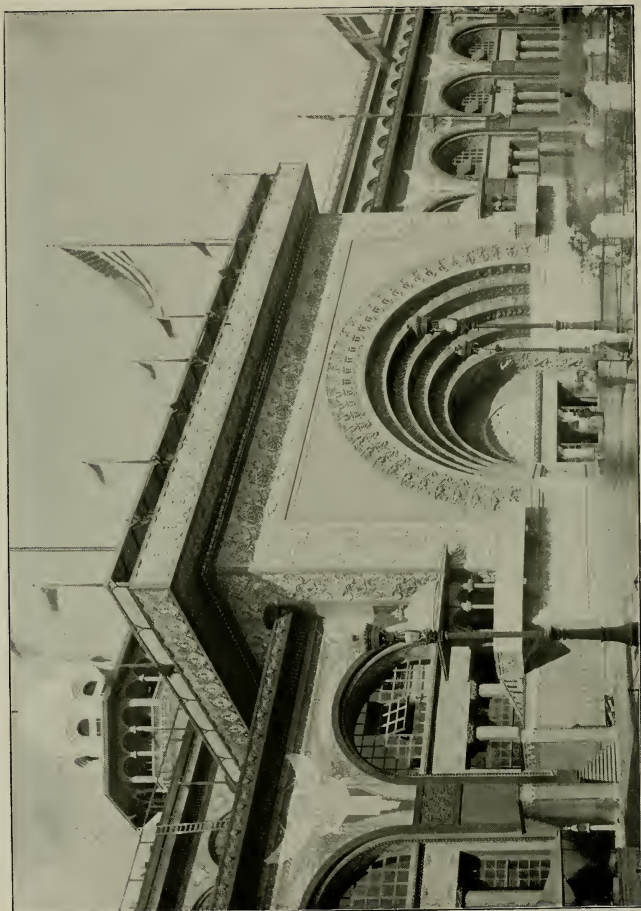
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THE CLIFF DWELLERS.



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INTERIOR MINES AND MINING BUILDING.



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ENTRANCE TO TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.—"GOLDEN ARCH."



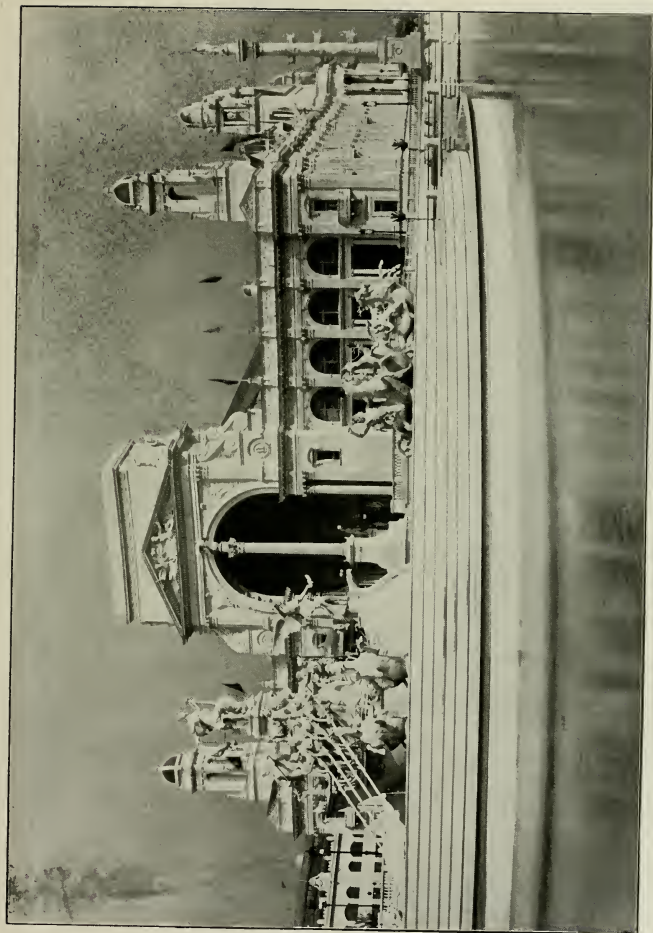
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GENERAL VIEW, FISHERIES BUILDING IN BACKGROUND



ELECTRICITY BUILDING—SOUTH END.

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COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN — ELECTRICITY BUILDING



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FISHERIES BUILDING

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

WE HAVE traced from the rude beginning, the history of expositions, until we have reached the culmination of international expositions, the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. The far-reaching and beneficial results of the discovery of America can not be calculated. The changes which have taken place in the civilized world during the last four hundred years are beyond those of any like period in its history. There has grown in the new world a group of vast and powerful nations led by our own proud country, which has seen fit to take in hand the appropriate celebration of the discovery of America by Columbus. Without taking into consideration the influences of other nations of the globe, the astounding growth and population of our country alone is an event worthy the grand celebration of the Columbian Exposition.

The history of America since its discovery shows a progress that the annals of the world have never known before. In 1790 the population of the United States was 3,929,212; in 1810 it was over 17,000,000, and in 1870 over 50,000,000, and in 1890 over 62,000,000. The annual export trade of this country has reached the enormous figure of \$845,000,000, and the advancement in science, art and invention has been so remarkable that within the brief span of one century we have stepped into a new age, and a new era. This is the golden age of American industry, American progress and American development. Wonders have been achieved in every branch of thought, and in every line of trade. We are at peace at home and abroad. It is fitting that we, as the greatest nation on the continent discovered by Christopher Columbus, should lead in the celebration of the 400th anniversary of that event, and call upon the people of the civilized world to unite with us. It is fitting, also, that the celebration should have for its expression not only the glorifying of a name and of a deed which stand out in bold relief against the dark background of the middle ages, and which will live for centuries to come in the memory of humanity, but in an exhibition of arts and industries which will tell the story of the world's progress through those four centuries, and enable us to form a just conception of the advancement mankind has made in every department of life since the day when Columbus, bending his knees on the sand of the southern island, poured out his heart in gratitude to God that his long voyage was at last happily ended.

The idea of a World's Fair to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus was originated by T. Zaremba, M. D., a citizen of Mexico, who, present at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, deeply impressed by that great event, and keenly alive to its economical and educational value, conceived the idea of another exhibit of a similar nature on a larger scale, and allowed no opportunity to pass to bring this matter to the attention of citizens of this and other countries.

June 11, 1884, he sent to the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers at Washington an invitation to a conference to consider the celebration of the fourth centenary of America's discovery by Columbus by a World's Fair in Mexico. Sixteen days thereafter he confided his plan to George R. Davis and P. V. Duester, and a day or two later to William F. Poole, of Chicago. July 11, 1884, he wrote about it to Benson Lossing, the historian.

In the summer of 1885, Dr. Zaremba was in Chicago. Still enthusiastic over his plan for the celebration he conferred with Levi Z. Leiter, John P. Reynolds, Edwin Lee Brown and John B. Drake on the subject. In Wisconsin, in the fall of the same year, he chanced to see an article in a Chicago newspaper suggesting that a World's Fair be held to celebrate Columbus' discovery and that Chicago be the site. Dr. Zaremba immediately returned to this city and began to work on his own proposition with not altogether encouraging results. Nov. 24, 1885, he received from Secretary of State Dement license to organize "The Chicago Columbian Centenary World's Fair and Exposition company." He immediately called a meeting, which was held in the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Among the men who responded to his invitation were A. C. and Washington Hising, A. B. Pullman, John A. Sexton, W. K. Sullivan, and several newspaper reporters. The meeting resulted only in a general talk, but the lukewarm interest evinced by public in his pet project did not check the ardor of Dr. Zaremba.

In 1886 the American Historical Society was in session in Washington. He brought the Columbus monument and attendant propositions to the notice of that body. A committee to confer with the President of the United States was appointed by the Historical Society with the hope that the Chief Magistrate would call the attention of Congress to the question and thereby obtain an expression of opinion as to the best manner of celebrating the fourth centenary of America's discovery. Philadelphia, which had kept its eye on the movement, immediately sent a committee to Washington for the purpose of obtaining an appropriation for such a celebration to be held in that city. Thus for the first time the dim possibility of a World's Fair in this country to celebrate Columbus' feat took on an aspect of probability.

In February, 1882, the year that the indefatigable Dr. Zaremba was impressing the advisability of his scheme on the minds of Peter Cooper and other New York men there was printed in a Chicago newspaper a letter from Dr. Harlan, of Chicago, in which he suggested Chicago as the proper place for a World's Fair. In 1885 Dr. Harlan's suggestion was revived, and a joint committee was appointed from the Chicago, Commercial, Union League, and Iroquois clubs to take action on the matter and report.

Early in 1886 a Board of Promotion was organized in New England to secure Congressional action in the direction of a centenary celebration. Following closely upon its organization, July 31, a resolution was introduced by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts for the appointment of a joint Congressional committee of fourteen to consider the advisability of holding a Fair. Senator Hoar's proposition was to have temporary and permanent buildings for such a Fair erected at Washington, D. C.

As soon as it became evident that the World's Fair would be a coveted honor, and that the rivalry among the leading cities of America for the distinction of holding it would be keen, Chicago prepared to get it. The City Council passed a resolution, July 22, 1889, instructing the mayor to appoint a committee of one hundred to induce Congress to locate the Fair at Chicago. A few days later, Thomas B. Bryan was requested by several prominent men to write a resolution favoring the location of the

Fair in this city. This Mr. Bryan did, and at a meeting held in the Council chamber, the resolution was adopted after a thorough discussion of the subject in all its phases.

August 15, 1889, the Secretary of State, at Springfield, Ill., granted a license to De Witt C. Cregier, Ferdinand W. Peck, George Schneider, Anthony F. Seeberger, William C. Seipp, John R. Walsh and E. Nelson Blake, to open subscription books for the proposed corporation, entitled "The World's Exposition of 1892, the object of which is the holding of an international exhibition, or World's Fair, in the city of Chicago, and State of Illinois, to commemorate, on its 400th anniversary, the discovery of America."

The first World's Fair bill was introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Cullom, of Illinois, Dec. 19, 1889. Jan. 11, 1890, De Witt C. Cregier, then mayor of Chicago; Thomas B. Bryan and Edward T. Jeffery appeared before a special committee of the United States senate, and addressed the same in support of Chicago's application. It was at that meeting that Mr. Bryan experienced the satisfaction of defeating Chauncey M. Depew, who led the New York delegation. For this victory, Mr. Bryan was complimented by the entire press of the country outside of New York.

How the battle was waged between East and West, all the world knows. Nothing that could influence the decision of Congress was left undone. Nothing that the press could contribute toward the settlement of the problem was left unwritten. It was, therefore, a signal indorsement of Chicago's persistency and pluck when Congress voted Feb. 24, 1890, to have the Exposition in Chicago.

Then began on the part of citizens of Chicago that united effort for the carrying out of the project which resulted in success so complete as to compel the admiration of the civilized world. Capital for the organization of the World's Fair was subscribed March 23, 1890. A meeting of subscribers to the capital stock was held in Battery D, April 4, 1890, and a full board of directors was elected, which, in turn, April 30, elected Lyman J. Gage President; Thomas B. Bryan and Potter Palmer, Vice-Presidents; Anthony F. Seeberger, Treasurer; Benjamin Butterworth, Secretary, and William K. Ackerman, Auditor. The first meeting of the new directory was held April 12.

The question of funds was met promptly by the Illinois Legislature, which, in a special session, held June 12, 1890, authorized the city of Chicago to increase its bonded indebtedness \$5,000,000 in aid of the Exposition. The name was changed to the World's Columbian Exposition, with the capital increased to \$10,000,000. While this action of the State Legislature by no means solved the financial problems with which the Fair has had to contend, it went a long way toward inspiring confidence in the movement, and placed the Exposition on a sound basis.

In March, 1890, Senator Daniel, of Virginia, introduced a bill in the Senate of the United States to authorize and establish the Exposition at Chicago. It was referred to a special committee of the two houses, which reported a bill that passed and was approved by the President, April 25, 1890. The act is entitled "An Act to Provide for the Celebration of the 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Industries, Manufactures and the Products of the Soil, Mine and Sea, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois."

The act makes the following provisions: A national commission, to be designated as the World's Fair Columbian Commission, to be composed of two commissioners from each State and Territory and from the District of Columbia, and eight commission-

e.s at large, is created. The commissioners from the States and Territories are to be appointed by the respective Governors thereof, and those at large from the District of Columbia by the President. Like provision is also made for the appointment of alternates. The compensation of the commissioners must not exceed \$6.00 per day, when they are necessarily away from home on the business of the Commission, and actual traveling expenses. The Secretary of State is directed to notify the Governors to appoint the commissioners. When all are appointed they shall meet at Chicago and organize, and they are authorized to accept such site and plans as are submitted by the corporation of the State of Illinois already in existence—"The World's Columbian Exposition," or local directory—provided that corporation gives evidence of the possession of a bona-fide subscribed capital stock of \$5,000,000 and that it can secure an additional \$5,000,000, making \$10,000,000 in all. The Commission is directed to determine the plan and scope of the exposition, allot space for exhibitors, prepare a classification of exhibits, appoint judges and examiners, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations. And it is also required to appoint a Board of Lady Managers. The act directs that a dedication of the buildings of the Exposition shall take place with appropriate ceremonies, October 12, 1892, and the Exposition shall be open not later than May 1, 1893, and close not later than October 28, 1893. Whenever the President shall be notified by the Commission that the preliminary provisions of the act have been complied with, he shall make a proclamation setting forth the time the Exposition shall open and close, and inviting foreign nations to take part therein and appoint representatives thereto. Articles imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition in the exposition, shall be admitted duty free, but, if afterward sold for consumption in the United States, shall pay the customary duty. Provision is made for Government exhibits and the erection of a Government building or buildings, to cost not exceeding \$400,000. The entire sum for which the Government of the United States is liable on account of this special exhibit must not exceed \$1,500,000. It is declared that nothing in the act shall be construed to create any liability of the United States for any debt or obligation incurred by the Commission in excess of the appropriation made by Congress. Section 8 of the act provides, "That the President is hereby empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New York harbor in April, 1893, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States navy in rendezvous at Hampton Roads and to proceed thence to said review."

The commissioners were appointed, and the first session of the Commission was held at Chicago, June 26, 1890. Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, was chosen president, and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, secretary. The local corporation, after much discussion and several changes, had finally selected Jackson and Washington Parks and the Lake Front Park as a dual site for the exposition, and this action was ratified by the Commission. At the second meeting of the Commission, beginning September 15, a Director-General was elected, a Board of Lady Managers appointed, the classification of the exhibits made, and architectural designs for the buildings considered. The President of the United States was subsequently notified that all the preliminary requirements of the act of Congress had been complied with, and in accordance with the law therefore, on December 24, 1890, he issued the following:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, and

that a sum not less than \$10,000,000, to be used and expended for the purposes of said Exposition has been provided in accordance with the conditions and requirements of section ten of the act entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April 25th, 1890.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year.

And in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is preeminent in human history and of lasting interest to mankind, by appointing representatives thereto, and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety, and the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

BY THE PRESIDENT,



Benjamin Harrison
James G. Blaine
Secretary of State.

The proclamation, accompanied by a letter of the Secretary of State, regulations for foreign exhibitors, regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury governing the free importation of the exhibits and the prospectus of a proposed World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, was sent to the following countries early in January: Argentine Republic, Siberia, Austria, Hungary, Mexico, Belgium, Netherlands, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil, Persia, Peru, Guatemala, Portugal, Salvador, Roumania, Nicaragua, Russia, Honduras, Servia, Costa Rica, Siam, Chili, Spain, China, Sweden and Norway, Colombia, Switzerland, Corea, Turkey, Denmark, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, France, etc.

Ground was broken for the first building at Jackson Park, that of Mines and Mining, July 2, 1891. In April, 1892, the second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Exposition was held, and the present Board of Directors elected. A Council of Administration was elected August 12, 1892. This was invested with all the powers of the two governing bodies in all matters except the appropriations of money.

As soon as the work at Jackson Park began to show results, Chicago opened wide its doors to visitors. A Congressional committee came from Washington January 18, 1892, and after inspecting the buildings and making note of the progress made,

returned a report which resulted subsequently in an additional appropriation of \$2,500,000, which was, however, coupled with the provision that the gates of the Exposition should not be opened Sunday.

The finances of the Exposition show an enormous amount of money expended, and more than double the cost of the Paris exposition, was paid out before the gates were swung open on May 1, 1893. The cash register in the treasurer's office, showed that the World's Fair had then cost \$10,000,000 more than the greatest exposition ever held. The actual cost of the World's Fair cannot be estimated until the books are closed, and the exact amount can never be accurately determined; for foreign countries, state boards, fifty-thousand exhibitors, an army of concessionaires, and others who have spent money, are not expected to furnish a schedule of their outlays. The directors of the Exposition estimated that the remarkable total of \$300,000,000 would not be too large. The cost of the Exposition buildings alone reaches the sum of over \$16,000,000. The cost of the principal buildings was as follows:

Manufactures and Liberal Arts.....	\$1,727,431
Machinery Hall	1,175,897
Art.....	737,811
Agriculture.....	638,657
Transportation.....	483,183
Administration.....	463,213
Electricity.....	423,350
Mines and Mining.....	260,530
Fisheries.....	217,672
Music Hall, Casino and Peristyle.....	366,253

There were more than 200 buildings, and more than 250 acres under roof. All of the buildings and grounds were brilliantly lighted by electricity at a cost of about \$450,000. The grand total of expenditure for buildings and grounds by the United States, the Exposition company, states and territories, foreign nations, and individuals, exceeded \$40,000,000.

The receipts of the exposition company, to May 1, from all sources, were as follows:

Popular subscription.....	\$ 5,581,173.80
Chicago bonds.....	5,000,000.00
Souvenir coins.....	1,929,120.00
Premium on coins.....	492,112.28
World's Fair bonds.....	5,000,000.00
Gate receipts.....	346,643.51
Interest on funds.....	95,242.51
Concession receipts.....	171,181.54
Miscellaneous receipts.....	193,465.47
Deposits by concessionaires.....	85,196.75

Total..... \$19,076,186.88

Neither statistics nor description can give an adequate idea of the magnificent buildings of the exposition. Only eye and mind can grasp their beauty and magnitude. Imagine an area equal to that of the Paris Exposition in 1889, Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, and Vienna Exposition in 1883, combined. Jackson Park, the site of the exposition contains five hundred and fifty-three acres of ground, with a frontage on Lake Michigan of a mile and a half. The Mid-way Plaisance devoted to the same purpose as the exposition, consists of a strip of land between Sixtieth and Sixty-third streets, connecting Jackson Park with Washington Park, a mile west, and

contains eighty acres. Together they furnish a location at once unique and ideal. Beautiful as was the sight—the Camps de Mars—and its approaches, and captivating to the admiration as were the graceful and imposing edifices at the Paris Expositions of 1878 and 1889, they were surpassed by those of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

Without underrating the vast treasures of human industry and art that are collected at Jackson Park, the buildings themselves are the greatest attraction. For vast extent, boldness of conception, wonderful engineering, faultless proportions, and impressive grandeur the Manufactures building is easily the greatest of them all, and the greatest building on earth. This building covers an area of 1,687 x 757 feet, and is, in its main portions, over 200 feet high. It is more than a third of a mile long, and nearly a sixth of a mile wide, and covers over thirty acres of ground. In the center of this space is a court 1,237 x 387 feet in size, the roof of which is supported on gigantic steel trusses, which span the entire width, and are 210 feet high, or fifty feet higher than those of the Machinery Hall at Paris, forming the largest unincumbered court ever constructed. Around this court runs a nave, 107 feet wide, with a gable roof 114 feet high; and around the nave runs a lean-to forty-five feet wide, covering an uninclosed ambulatory. The building is in the Corinthian style of architecture, and in point of being severely classic excels nearly all the other edifices. The long array of columns and arches, which its facades present, is relieved from monotony by very elaborate ornamentation. In this ornamentation female figures, symbolic of the various arts and sciences, play a conspicuous and very attractive part. The exterior of the building is covered with "staff," which is treated to represent marble. The huge fluted columns and the immense arches are apparently of this beautiful material. There were four great entrances, one in the center of each facade. These are designed in the manner of triumphal arches, the central archway of each being 40 feet wide and 80 feet high. Surmounting these portals is the great attic story ornamented with sculptured eagles 18 feet high, and on each side above the side arches are great panels with inscriptions, and the spandrels filled with sculptured figures in bas-relief. At each corner of the main building are pavilions formed in great arched entrances, which are designed in harmony with the great portals. The building occupies a most conspicuous place in the grounds. It faces the lake, with only lawns and promenades between. North of it is the United States Government building, south the harbor and in-jutting lagoon, and west the Electrical Building and the lagoon separating it from the great island, which in part is wooded and in part resplendent with acres of bright flowers of varied hues.

THE FISHERIES BUILDING.

The Fisheries Building embraces a large central structure, with two smaller polygonal buildings connected with it on either end by arcades. The extreme length of the building is 1,100 feet and the width 200 feet. It is located to the northward of the United States Government Building. In the central portion is the general fisheries exhibit, in one of the polygonal buildings, is the Angling exhibit, and in the other the Aquaria. The exterior of the building, Spanish Romanesque, contrasts agreeably in appearance with that of the other buildings. The architect, Henry Ives Cobb, exerted all his ingenuity in arranging innumerable forms of capitals, modillions, brackets,

cornices and other ornamental details; using only fish and other sea forms for his motif of design. The roof of the building is of old Spanish tile, and the side walls of pleasing color. In the center of the polygonal building is a rotunda 60 feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a basin or pool 26 feet wide, from which rises a towering mass of rocks, covered with moss and lichens: From clefts and crevices in the rocks crystal streams of water gush and drop to the mass of reeds, rushes, and ornamental semi-aquatic plants in the basin below. In this pool gorgeous gold fishes, golden ides, golden tench and other fishes disport. From the rotunda one side of the larger series of Aquaria may be viewed. These are ten in number, and have a capacity of 7,000 to 27,000 gallons of water each. Passing out of the rotunda, a great corridor or arcade is reached, where on one hand can be viewed the opposite side of the series of great tanks, and on the other a line of tanks somewhat smaller, ranging from 750 to 1,500 gallons each in capacity. The corridor or arcade is about 15 feet wide. The glass fronts of the aquaria are in length about 575 feet and have 3,000 square feet of surface. The total water capacity of the Aquaria, exclusive of reservoirs, is 18,725 cubic feet, or 140,000 gallons. This weighs 1,192,425 pounds, or almost 600 tons. Of this amount about 40,000 gallons is devoted to the Marine exhibit. In the entire salt-water circulation, including reservoirs, there are about 80,000 gallons. The pumping and distributing plant for the marine Aquaria is constructed of vulcanite. The pumps are in duplicate, and each has a capacity of 30,000 gallons per hour. The supply of sea water was secured by evaporating the necessary quantity at the Wood's Holl station of the United States Fish Commission to about one-fifth its bulk, thus reducing both quantity and weight for transportation about 80 per cent. The fresh water required to restore it to its proper density was supplied from Lake Michigan.

THE FINE ARTS BUILDING.

Grecian-Ionic in style, the Fine Arts building is a pure type of the most refined classic architecture. The building is oblong, and is 500 by 320 feet, intersected north, east, south and west by a great nave and transept 100 feet wide and 70 feet high, at the intersect on of which is a dome 60 feet in diameter. The building is 125 feet to the top of the dome, which is surmounted by a colossal statue of the type of the famous figure of Winged Victory. The transept has a clear space through the center of 60 feet, being lighted entirely from above. On either side are galleries 20 feet wide and 24 feet above the floor. The collections of the sculpture are displayed on the main floor of the nave and transept, and on the walls both of the ground floor and of the galleries are ample areas for displaying the paintings and sculptured panels in relief. The corners made by the crossing of the nave and transept are filled with small picture galleries. Around the entire building are galleries 40 feet wide, forming a continuous promenade around the classic structure. Between the promenade and the naves are smaller rooms devoted to private collections of paintings and the collections of the various art schools. On either side of the main building, and connected with it by handsome corridors, are very large annexes, which are also utilized by various art exhibits. The main building is entered by four great portals, richly ornamented with architectural sculpture, and approached by broad flights of steps. The walls of the loggia of the colonnades are highly decorated with mural paintings, illustrating the history and progress of the arts. The frieze of the exterior walls and the pediments of the principal entrances are ornamented with sculptures and portraits in bas-relief of the masters of ancient art.

The construction, though of a temporary character, is necessarily fire-proof. The main walls are of solid brick, covered with "stair," architecturally ornamented, while the roof, floors and galleries are of iron. The building is located beautifully in the northern portion of the park, with the south front facing the lagoon. It is separated from the lagoon by beautiful terraces, ornamented with balustrades, with broad steps leading down from the main portal of the lagoon, where is a landing for boats. The north front faces the wide lawn and the group of State buildings. The immediate neighborhood of the building is ornamented with groups of statues, replica ornaments of classic art, such as the Cloragic monument, the "Cave of the Winds," and other beautiful examples of Grecian art. The ornamentation also includes statues of heroic and life-size proportions.

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

One of the most interesting buildings on the grounds, is that which stands for woman's progress in the arts and sciences. The Woman's building is situated in the northwestern part of the park, separated by a generous distance from the Horticultural building on one side and the Illinois State building on the other. It faces the great lagoon, which directly in front of it, takes the form of a bay about 400 feet in width. From this sheet of water, ascent is made to the building by terraces and broad stairways. The architecture of the building is in the Italian renaissance. The principal facade has an extreme length of 400 feet, the depth of the structure being half this distance. The main grouping consists of a center pavilion, flanked at either end with corner pavilions, connected in the first story by open arcades, forming a shady promenade the whole length of the structure. The first story is raised about ten feet from the ground line, and a wide staircase leads to the center pavilion. This is finished with a low and finely proportioned pediment, enriched with an elaborate bas-relief. The corner pavilions have each an open colonnade added above the main cornice. Here are located the hanging gardens and the committee rooms of the Board of Lady Managers. A lobby 40 feet wide leads into the open rotunda, which reaches through the entire height of the building, and is protected by a richly ornamented skylight. This rotunda is surrounded by a two-story open arcade, having the effect of an Italian court yard.

The sculptor of the Woman's building is Miss Alice Rideout, of San Francisco. Her subjects are "Three Fates," six casts of each, and "A Family Group," making twelve groups in all. These are the figures which surmount the building. The pediment of the east and west entrances, represent the various works in which women are interested. The mural decorations of the building have been completed under the direction of Mrs. Candace Wheeler, of New York. In her work she has been assisted by Miss Dora Wheeler Keith.

THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

Immediately south of the entrance to Jackson Park from the Midway Plaisance, and facing east on the lagoon, is the Horticultural building. In front is a flower terrace for outside exhibits, including tanks for Nymphaea and the Victoria Regia. The front of the terrace, with its low parapet between large vases, borders the water, and at its center forms a boat landing. The building is 1,000 feet long, with an extreme width of 250 feet. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with the central one by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts,

each 88 by 270 feet. These courts are beautifully decorated in color and planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The center of the pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high, under which are exhibited the tallest palms, bamboos and tree ferns that can be procured. There are galleries in each of the pavilions. The galleries of the end pavilions are designed for cafes. These cafes are surrounded by an arcade on three sides, from which charming views of the grounds can be obtained. In this building are exhibited all the varieties of flowers, plants, vines, seeds, horticultural implements, etc. Those exhibits requiring sunshine and light are shown in the rear curtains, where the roof is entirely of glass and not too far removed from the plants. The front curtains and space under the galleries are designed for exhibits that require only the ordinary amount of light. The exterior of the building is in "staff," tinted in a soft warm buff, color being reserved for the interior and the courts. W. L. B. Jenny, of Chicago, is the architect. The sculptor of the Horticultural building is Lorado Taft, of Chicago. His subjects are the "Group of Flowers," "Group of the Seasons," four single floral figures, and the Cupid frieze, six feet wide, which extends all around the building. The total space in the building available for exhibits, including open courts, is 177,120 square feet. The space assigned to the department for exhibits of trees, shrubs, and plants embrace about twenty-five acres.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

One of the most magnificent structures raised for the Exposition is the Agricultural building. The style of architecture is classic renaissance. This building is near the shore of Lake Michigan and is almost surrounded by the lagoons that lead into the park from the lake. It is 500 x 800 feet, its longest dimensions being east and west. The east front looks out into a harbor. The entire west exposure of the building faces a branch of the lagoon that extends along the north side. On either side of the main entrance are mammoth Corinthian pillars, fifty feet high and five feet in diameter. On each corner and from the center of the building pavilions are reared, the center one being 144 feet square. The corner pavilions are connected by curtains, forming a continuous arcade around the top of the building. The main entrance leads through an opening sixty-four feet wide into a vestibule, from which entrance is had to the rotunda, 100 feet in diameter. This is surmounted by a mammoth glass dome 130 feet high. All through the main vestibule statuary has been designed, illustrative of the agricultural industry. Similar designs are grouped about all the grand entrances in the most elaborate manner. The corner pavilions are surmounted by domes ninety-six feet high and above these tower groups of statuary. The design for these domes is that of three women of herculean proportions, supporting a mammoth globe. This is by Martiny of New York. The Agricultural building covers more than nine acres and its annex about 3.5 acres. It cost \$658,687 to build them.

THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

The Transportation building overlooks the wooded island, forming one of the group of edifices composing the northern architectural court of the Exposition. It is refined and simple in architectural treatment. The main entrance consists of an immense single arch, enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas-relief and mural paintings, the entire feature forming a rich and beautiful yet quiet color climax, for it is treated in leaf and is called the golden gate. The remainder of the architect-

tural composition falls into a just relation of contrast with the highly wrought entrance, and is duly quiet and modest, though very broad in treatment. It consists of a continuous arcade with subordinated colonnade and entablature. Numerous minor entrances are from time to time pierced in the walls, and with them are grouped terraces, seats, drinking fountains and statues. The interior of the building is treated much after the manner of a Roman basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The roof is therefore in three divisions. The middle one rises much higher than the others, and its walls are pierced to form a beautiful arcaded clearstory. The cupola, placed exactly in the center of the building and rising 165 feet above the ground, is reached by eight elevators. These elevators of themselves naturally form a part of the Transportation exhibit, and as they also carry passengers to galleries at various stages of height, a fine view of the interior of the building may easily be obtained. The main galleries of this building, because of the abundant elevator facilities, prove quite accessible to visitors. The main building measures 960 feet front by 250 feet deep. From this extends westward to Stoney Island avenue an enormous annex, covering about nine acres. In it may be seen the more bulky exhibits. Along the central avenue or nave the visitor may see facing each other scores of locomotive engines, highly polished, and rendering the perspective effect of the nave both exceedingly novel and striking. Add to the effects of the exhibits the architectural effect produced by a long vista of richly ornamented colonnade, and it may easily be seen that the interior of the Transportation building is one of the most impressive of the Exposition. The Transportation exhibits naturally include everything, of whatsoever name or sort, devoted to the purpose of transportation, and ranging from a baby carriage to a mogul engine, from a cash conveyor to a balloon or carrier pigeon. Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago, are the architects. John L. Boyle, of Philadelphia, is the sculptor. Among the subjects which he treated are twelve single figures representing the inventors of all nations. On the east facade of the building are placed eight groups representing the "Ship of State." Three figures on the cowcatcher of a locomotive, five bas-reliefs around the main entrance, representing the progress of transportation from the earliest means, oxen and plow, down to the most recent discovery, are also Mr. Boyle's work.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Near the lake shore, south of the main lagoon, and of the area reserved for the foreign nations and the several States, and east of the Woman's building and of Midway Plaisance, is the Government Exhibit building. The Government building was designed by Architect Windrim, succeeded by W. J. Edbrooke. It is classic in style, and bears a strong resemblance to the National Museum and other Government buildings at Washington. It covers an area of 350 by 420 feet, constructed of iron and glass. Its leading architectural feature is an imposing central dome 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, the floor of which is kept free from exhibits. The building fronts to the west and connects on the north by a bridge over the lagoon, with the building of the Fisheries exhibit. The south half of the Government building is devoted to the exhibits of the Postoffice Department, Treasury Department, War Department and Department of Agriculture. The north half is devoted to the exhibits of the Fisheries Commission, Smithsonian Institute and Interior Department. The State Department exhibit extends from the rotunda to the east end, and that of the Department of Justice from the rotunda to the west end of the building. The allot-

ment of space for the several department exhibits is: War Department, 23,000 square feet; Treasury, 10,500 square feet; Agriculture, 23,250 square feet; Interior, 24,000 square feet; Postoffice, 9 000 square feet; Fishery, 20,000 square feet, and Smithsonian Institute, balance of space.

THE FORESTRY BUILDING.

The Forestry building is the most unique of all the Exposition structures. Its dimensions are 200 by 500 feet. To a remarkable degree its architecture is of the rustic order. On all four sides of the building is a veranda, supporting the roof of which is a colonnade consisting of a series of columns composed of three tree-trunks, each 25 feet in length, one of them from 16 to 20 inches in diameter and the others smaller. All of these trunks are left in their natural state, with bark undisturbed. They are contributed by the different States and Territories of the Union and by foreign countries, each furnishing specimens of its most characteristic trees. The sides of the building are constructed of slabs with the bark removed. The window frames are treated in the same rustic manner as the rest of the building. The main entrances are elaborately finished in different kinds of wood, the material and workmanship being contributed by several prominent lumber associations. The roof is thatched with tan and other barks. The visitor can make no mistake as to the kinds of tree-trunks which form the colonnade, for upon each is a tablet upon which is inscribed the common and scientific name, the State or country from which the trunk was contributed, and other pertinent information, such as the approximate quantity of such timber in the region whence it came. Surmounting the cornice of the veranda and extending all around the building are numerous flagstuffs bearing the colors, coats-of-arms, etc., of the Nations and States represented in the exhibits inside.

MACHINERY HALL.

Machinery Hall, of which Peabody & Stearns, of Boston, are the architects, has been pronounced by many architects second only to the Administration building in the magnificence of its appearance. This building measures 850 by 500 feet. It is located at the extreme south end of the park, midway between the shore of Lake Michigan and the west line of the park. It is just south of the Administration building, and west and across a lagoon from the Agricultural building. The building is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior presents the appearance of three railroad train-houses side by side, surrounded on all the four sides by a gallery 50 feet wide. The trusses are built separately, so that they can be taken down and sold for use as railroad train-houses. In each of the long naves there is an elevated traveling crane running from end to end of the building for the purpose of moving machinery. These platforms are built so that visitors may view from them the exhibits beneath. The power for this building is supplied from a power-house adjoining the south side of the building. Among the sculptures that adorn the building are figures of victory placed on the towers and pinnacles. These were modeled by N. A. Waagen and Robert Kraus. Seventeen of them are reproductions in copper by William H. Mullens, of Salem, O. The pediment has ten figures of science and six of inventors. The first were modeled by Waagen, the latter by Kraus.

THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

The Electrical building, the seat of perhaps the most novel and brilliant exhibit in the whole Exposition, is 345 feet wide and 700 feet long, the major axis running

north and south. The south front is on the great quadrangle or court; the north front faces the lagoon; the east front is opposite the Manufactures building, and the west faces the Mines building. The general scheme of the plan is based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height. The nave and the transept have a pitched roof, with a range of skylights at the bottom of the pitch, and clearstory windows. The second story is composed of a series of galleries connected across the nave by two bridges, with access by four grand staircases. The area of the galleries in the second story is 118,546 square feet, or 2.7 acres. The exterior walls of this building are composed of a continuous Corinthian order of pilasters, 5 feet 6 inches wide and 42 feet high, supporting a full entablature, and resting upon a stylobate 8 feet 6 inches. The total height of the walls from the grade outside is 68 feet 6 inches. At each of the four corners of the building there is a pavilion, above which rises a light open spire or tower 169 feet high. Intermediate between these corner pavilions and the central pavilions on the east and west sides there is a subordinate pavilion bearing a low square dome upon an open lantern. The building has an open portico extending along the whole of the south facade, the lower or Ionic order forming an open screen in front of it. The various subordinate pavilions are treated with windows and balconies. The details of the exterior orders are richly decorated, and the pediments, friezes, panels and spandrels received a decoration of figures in relief, with architectural motifs, the general tendency of which is to illustrate the purposes of the building. The appearance of the exterior is that of marble, but the walls of the hemicycle and of the various porticos and loggia are highly enriched with color, the pilasters in these places being decorated with scagliola, and the capitals with metallic effects in bronze. Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, are the architects.

MINES AND MINING BUILDING.

Located at the southern extremity of the western lagoon or lake, and between the Electricity and Transportation buildings, is the Mines and Mining building. This building is 700 feet long by 350 feet wide, and the architect is S. S. Beman, of Chicago. Its architecture has its inspiration in early Italian renaissance, with which sufficient liberty is taken to invest the building with the animation that should characterize a great general Exposition. There is a decided French spirit pervading the exterior design, but it is kept well subordinated. In plan it is simple and straightforward, embracing on the ground floor spacious vestibules, restaurants, toilet-rooms, etc. On each of the four sides of the building are placed the entrances, those of the north and south fronts being the most spacious and prominent. To the right and left of each entrance, inside, start broad flights of easy stairs leading to the galleries. The galleries are 60 feet wide and 25 feet high from the ground floor, and are lighted on the sides by large windows, and from above by a high clearstory extending around the building. The main fronts look southward on the great Central Court, and northward on the western and middle lakes and an island gorgeous with flowers. These principal fronts display enormous arched entrances, richly embellished with sculptural decorations emblematic of mining and its allied industries. At each end of these fronts are large square pavilions, surmounted by low domes, which mark the four corners of the building and are lighted by large arched windows extending through the galleries. Between the main entrance and the pavilions are richly decorated arcades, forming an open loggia on the ground floor and a deeply recessed promenade on the gallery floor

level, which commands a fine view of the lakes and islands to the northward and the great Central Court on the south. These covered promenades are each 25 feet wide and 230 feet long, and from them is had access to the building at numerous points. These loggias on the first floor are faced with marbles of different kinds and hues, which is considered part of the Mining Exhibit, and so utilized as to have marketable value at the close of the Exposition. The loggia ceilings are heavily coffered and richly decorated in plaster and color. The ornamentation is massed at the prominent points of the facade.

THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The Administration building is pronounced the gem and crown of the Exposition palaces. It is located at the west end of the great court in the southern part of the site, looking eastward, and at its rear are the transportation facilities and depots. The most conspicuous object which attracts the gaze of visitors on reaching the grounds is the gilded dome of this lofty building. The architect is Richard M. Hunt, of New York, President of the American Institute of Architects. It covers an area of 260 feet square and consists of four pavilions 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square, and connected by a great central dome 120 feet in diameter, and 220 feet in height, leaving at the center of each facade a recess 82 feet wide, within which are the grand entrances to the building. The general design is in the style of the French renaissance. The first great story is in the Doric order, of heroic proportions, surrounded by a lofty balustrade and having the great tiers of the angle of each pavilion crowned with sculpture. The second story with its lofty and spacious colonnade is of the Ionic order. The four great entrances, one on each side of the building, are 50 feet wide and 50 feet high, deeply recessed and covered by semi-circular arched vaults, richly coffered. In the rear of these arches are the entrance doors, and above them great screens of glass, giving light to the central rotunda. Across the face of these screens, at the level of the office floor, are galleries of communication between the different pavilions. The interior features of this great building even exceed in beauty and splendor those of the exterior. Between every two of the grand entrances and connecting the intervening pavilion with the great rotunda is a hall or loggia 30 feet square, giving access to the offices, and provided with broad, circular stairways and swift-running elevators. Above the balcony is the second story, 50 feet in height. From the top of the cornice of this story rises the interior dome, 200 feet from the floor, and in the center is an opening 50 feet in diameter, transmitting a flow of light from the exterior dome overhead. The under side of the dome is enriched with deep panelings, richly molded, and the panels are filled with sculpture in low relief and immense paintings representing the arts and sciences. In size this rotunda rivals, if it does not surpass, the most celebrated domes of a similar character in the world.

THE NAVAL EXHIBIT.

Unique among the other exhibits is that made by the United States Naval Department. It is in a structure which, to all outward appearance, is a faithful full-sized model of one of the new coast-line battleships. This imitation battleship of 1893 is erected on piling on the Lake Front in the northeast portion of Jackson Park. It is surrounded by water and has the appearance of being moored to a wharf. The structure has all the fittings that belong to the actual ship, such as guns, turrets, torpedo tubes, torpedo nets and booms, with boats, anchors, chain cables, davits, awnings,

deck fittings, etc., etc., together with all appliances for working the same. Officers, seamen, mechanics and marines are detailed by the Navy Department during the Exposition, and the discipline and mode of life on our naval vessels are completely shown. The detail of men is not, however, as great as the complement of the actual ship. The crew gives certain drills, especially boat, torpedo and gun drills, as in a vessel of war. The dimensions of the structure are those of the actual battleship, to-wit: length, 348 feet; width amidships, 69 feet 3 inches; and from the water line to the top of the main deck, 12 feet. Centrally placed on this deck is a superstructure 8 feet high, with a hammock berthing on the same 7 feet high, and above these the bridge, chart-house, and the boats. At the forward end of the superstructure there is a cone-shaped tower, called the "military mast," near the top of which are placed two circular "tops" as receptacles for sharpshooters. Rapid-firing guns are mounted in each of these tops. The height from the water line to the summit of this military mast is 76 feet, and above is placed a flagstaff for signaling. The battery mounted comprises four 13-inch breech-loading rifle cannon; eight 8-inch breech-loading rifle cannon; four 6-inch breech-loading rifle cannon; twenty 6-pound rapid-firing guns; six 1-pound rapid-firing guns; two Gatling guns, and six torpedo tubes or torpedo guns. All of these are placed and mounted respectively as in the genuine battleship. On the starboard side of the ship is shown the torpedo protection net, stretching the entire length of the vessel. Steam launches and cutters ride at the booms, and all the outward appearance of a real ship of war is imitated.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

To women one of the most interesting buildings in the grounds is the Children's building, which has been constructed out of the proceeds of the bazaar given at Mrs. Potter Palmer's residence under the auspices of the Friday Club. Here mothers can leave their children in the care of attendants while they make the rounds of the Exposition grounds. The building is architecturally perfect, the design being at once modest and beautiful. It is covered with staff and ornamented like the buildings which surround it. Most of the interior decoration is the work of women and has some bearing on child life. The cost of this building was \$22,218.

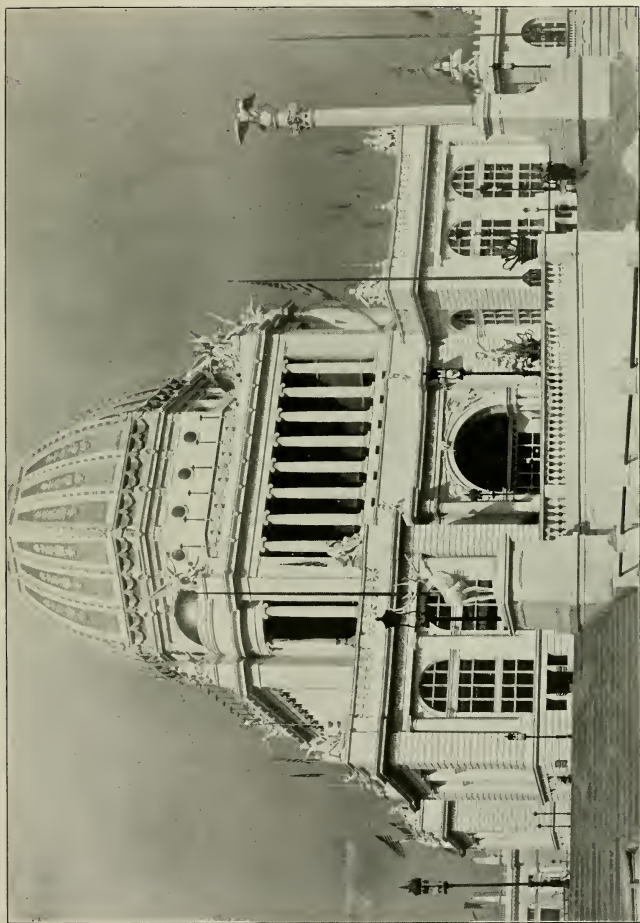




CHARLES C. BONNEY,
President World's Congress Auxiliary.



BISHOP FOWLER.



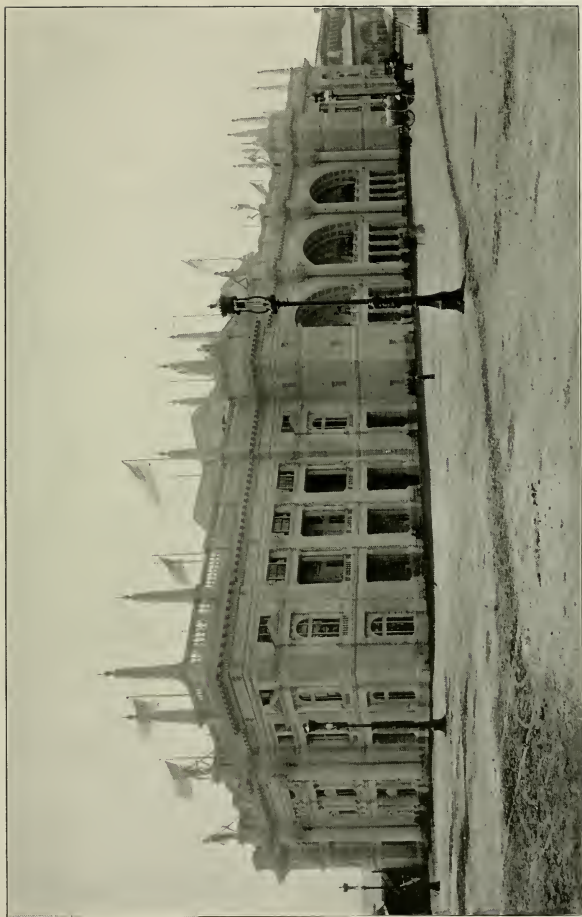
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING — EAST FRONT.

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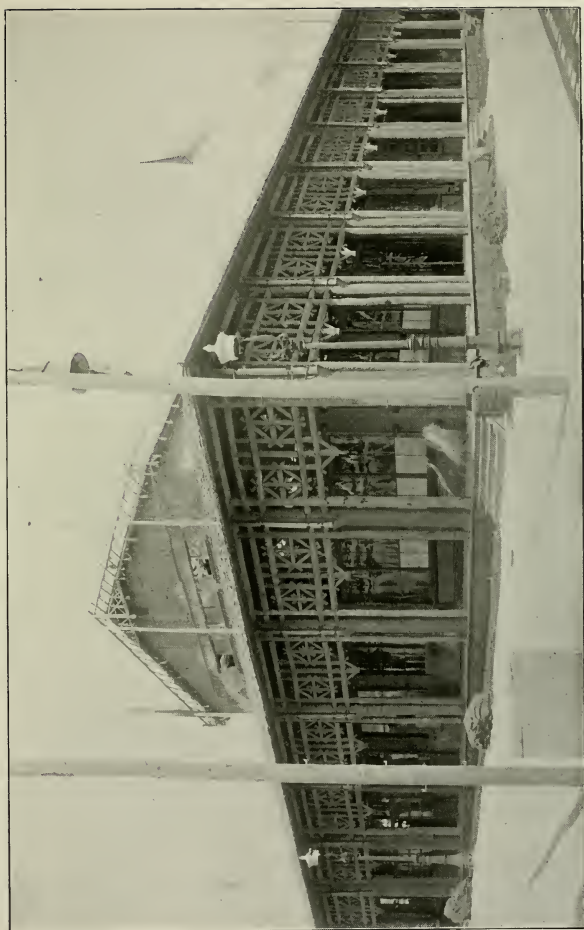
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LEATHER AND SHOE BUILDING.



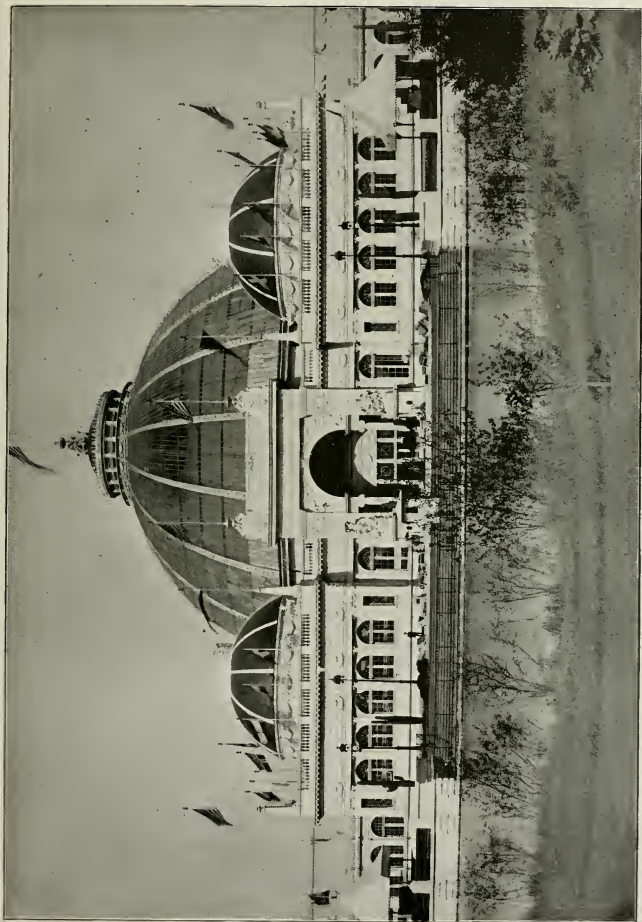
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TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.



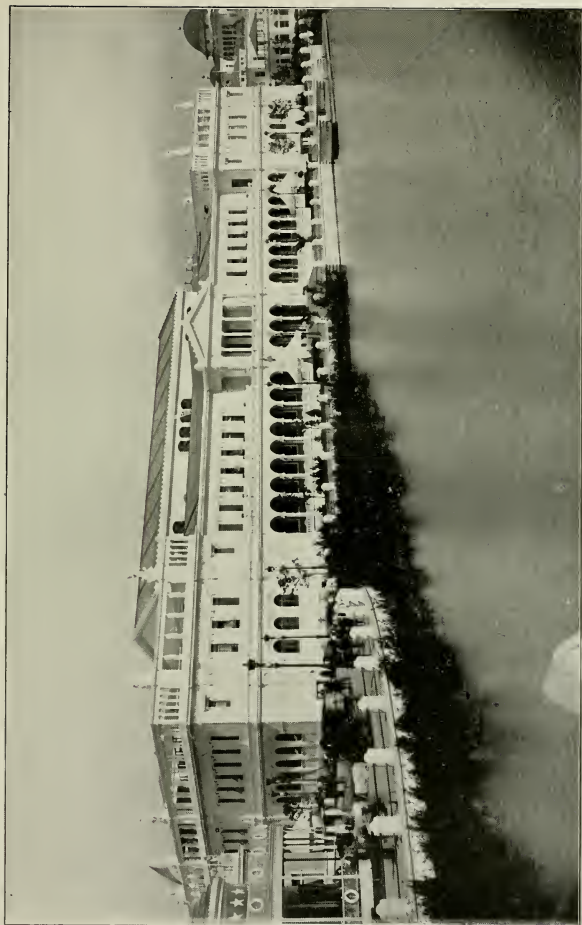
FORESTRY BUILDING.

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PALACE OF MECHANIC ARTS.

THE STATE BUILDINGS.

THE northern portion of Jackson Park, although containing the great Palace of Fine Arts and the foreign government buildings, is mainly devoted to the official buildings erected by the several States and Territories, which are used as a sort of headquarters for the different peoples, where members of the States meet each other during the rush days of the Exposition. Most of them have club-rooms, banquet hall and reception rooms, where their own people can feel entirely at home.

TERRITORIAL.—New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma erected a handsome structure 120 feet square. The grounds are profusely decorated with plants from Arizona, and on the roof-garden are specimens of the flora of New Mexico and Arizona.

ARKANSAS.—The design of the Arkansas building at the World's Fair follows classic models, it being in the French "Rococo" style of architecture. The exterior is in plaster and ornamental staff work, tinted in light color. The interior is tinted and the ornamental work is brought out in gold. The building has a ground area of 66 by 92 feet. From a large circular veranda, which runs the width of the building, an elliptical entrance opens to the rotunda, 30 by 30 feet, lighted by a central dome. In the center of the rotunda is a fountain of Hot Springs crystals lighted by electricity. Flanking the rotunda are six rooms, 15 feet square. Five of these were used as exhibit rooms. Opening from the rotunda, by triple arches, is the hallway, 11 by 55 feet, with the stairways on each side of the arched entrance. At the rear of the building is the assembly hall, 25 by 65 feet. Designer, Mrs. Jean Douglas, of Little Rock; architect, E. Kaufman, of Chicago; contractors, the Heidenrich Company, of Chicago; cost, \$15,000.

CALIFORNIA.—Next to the building for Illinois that of California is the largest of the State buildings. Its dimensions are 144 by 435 feet. It is in the style of architecture of the old California mission building. The exterior is of plain plaster, artificially seamed and cracked, giving it the appearance of the old mission buildings. The south front is a reproduction of the old Mission Church at San Diego. The main tower is an exact reproduction of the San Diego church tower, while the remaining towers on the corners and center of the building are all studied from the mission architecture. This building is not of the club-house character of most of the other State buildings. The entire first floor was open and devoted to the California State display, principally of fruits and canned goods. There are three fountains on the ground floor, one in the center and one at either end. The central hall is surrounded by a wide gallery, and on the gallery floor in the north end of the building is the banquet hall, a kitchen and an assembly room. On either side of the main entrances are elevators running to the roof garden. These elevators are a Californian product, the power being a combination of steam and water. The roof is of California red tile. Architect, P. Brown, of San Francisco; contractors, the Heidenrich Company, Chicago. Cost, \$75,000.

COLORADO.—The Colorado building is in the Spanish renaissance. The whole exterior of the building is in staff of an ivory color, and in the salient features of the design profusely ornamented. The striking feature of the design is two slender Spanish towers, 98 feet high, rising from either side of the main entrance, on the east. The tower roofs and the broad overhanging roof of the building are covered with red Spanish tiles. The building is 125 feet long, including the end porticoes, with a depth of 45 feet, and 26 feet to the cornice line. The front vestibule opens to the main hall of the building. On the second floor is the assembly room, extending the entire length of the building in the center. On the ends of this assembly room are a reading and a writing room, which open to the hanging balconies on the ends of the building, forming one of the most attractive exterior features. Broad, low casement windows open from the assembly rooms to the front and rear balconies, the front one extending between the towers, 24 feet, and over the main entrance. The rear balcony extends along the entire length of the building. Architect, H. T. E. Wendell, of Denver; contractor, W. J. Hill, of Denver; cost, \$35,000.

CONNECTICUT.—The Connecticut building is a type of the Connecticut residence. It has a ground area of 72 by 73 feet, including the piazza, and is two stories high. The exterior is weather-boarded and painted white. The main entrance is off a square porch, covered by the projecting pediment, which is supported by heavy columns. The interior is finished in colonial style, with tiled floors, paneled walls and Dutch mantels. On the first floor is a reception hall, 21 by 48 feet, with a light-well in the center. In the rear of the hall is a stairway with a landing half way up. Flanking the hall are parlors for men and women. The second floor is divided up into living rooms, and was occupied by the executive World's Fair officer of Connecticut and his family during the Fair. Architect, Warren R. Briggs, of Bridgeport; contractors, Tracy Bros., of Waterbury; cost, \$12,000.

DELAWARE.—Delaware's State building is constructed wholly from the native woods of the State. It is extremely picturesque in architectural effect. The building is 60 by 58 feet and finished with great care in all its details at a cost of \$7,500. The interior is decorated in colonial style and contains models of many interesting edifices in that State, some of which were erected during the seventeenth century.

FLORIDA.—The Florida building is a reproduction in miniature of old Fort Marion, in St. Augustine. The fort covers an area of four acres. It is in the form of a four-bastioned fortress. Including the moat, the site is 155 feet square. The building proper is 137 feet square. The frame is of pine, covered with plaster and coquina shells, in imitation of the original. The interior is divided into parlors and is furnished in Florida's native woods. The interior court is planted in bamboo, orange, lemon and other tropical trees. The ramparts furnish space for promenades and hanging gardens. In the moat is a sunken garden, where were produced miniature fields of cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc., showing the natural resources of the State. W. Mead Walter, of Chicago, is the architect of the building, which is erected under the direction of the Florida Board of Commissioners. It cost \$20,000. Fort Marion is the oldest structure in North America, the most interesting specimen of Spanish supremacy in this country, and the only example of medieval fortification on the continent. Its erection was begun in 1620 and continued for 100 years. To equip it as a garrison required 1,000 men. It was never taken by a besieging force.

IDAHO.—The handsome building of Idaho is suggestive of the Forestry building in miniature. It is on the rustic order and cost \$15,000. The matter of the decoration was in the hands of the women of Idaho. One of the special features of the exhibit was that pertaining to mining. On the whole exhibit, including the building, \$120,000 was expended.

ILLINOIS.—Just to the south of the Art Palace, across the north arm of the lagoon, stands the Illinois building. This building is by far the most pretentious of the State buildings, and can be classed as one of the great Exposition structures. The plan of the building forms a Greek cross, whose main axis is 450 feet long by 160 feet wide, and lies east and west, while the shorter axis is 285 feet long, with an average width of 98 feet. At the intersection of the arms of the cross rises the dome, with a diameter of 75 feet at the base and a height of 152 feet to the top of inner dome. This dome has, besides, a continuation of the gallery, 15 feet above the floor, that runs around the main hall, and another, 96 feet above the floor, reached by two circular stairs in piers of dome. At the east and west are two large public entrances, at either side of which are rooms extending the entire width of the building, and about 29 feet deep, occupying the whole height, which is divided into three stories. The rooms at the east end are chiefly used for school exhibition purposes, a large one on the ground floor being fitted up as a model kindergarten. Beyond this extends the great exhibition hall, 381 feet long; the central portion, 75 feet wide, being flanked by aisles 40 feet wide. The central division is lighted by windows in the clearstory, and by roof lights, it being 67 feet from the floor to the roof. The hall has a continuous gallery 16 feet wide and 15 feet above the floor. The aisles are lighted by large semi-circular windows on the side walls. The southern part of the short arm of the cross is 121 feet wide and extends 75 feet beyond the walls of the main building. The lines of its cornice, being extended back across the main building, form the external base from which the dome springs. Its three stories are subdivided into rooms, halls, corridors, etc. The base of the dome rises from a series of steps upon which is a double support to the drum, the outer one being an order of Corinthian columns, the inner being a wall pierced by windows. Above the entablature rises the dome, which is covered with galvanized iron; the trusses are accented on the outside by prominent ribs, and the intermediate spaces are paneled. A round lantern on top, 12 feet in diameter and 35 feet high, is the crowning feature. Architects, Boyington & Co., of Chicago; contractors, Harlev & Sons, of Chicago. Material—3,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,300,000 pounds of iron.

INDIANA.—The Indiana building is in the French Gothic style of architecture. It has two imposing towers, 120 feet high, and many Gothic gables. The building has three stories, built of pine and Bedford stone, and is covered with ornamental staff. The floors are of tile. The main assembly hall on the first floor is elaborately finished in the baronial style. All of the material used in the building comes from Indiana, much of the hard woods for interior decorations, tile floors, the roofing material, and the mantels being donated by Indiana manufacturers. The ground area is 100 by 150 feet. The main entrance opens into a wide hall extending across the building. To the right of the hall is a large assembly-room, occupying the entire south end of the building. The north end of the building is devoted to parlors and reception rooms. The second floor has reading and writing rooms, and rooms for the men and women boards of State commissioners. The third floor is devoted to bed-rooms and a hall for

dining and lunching. There are immense fire-places in the entrance hall and assembly-room. Architect, Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago; contractors, Collins & Ohm, of Chicago; cost, \$60,000.

IOWA.—A large part of the Iowa building is constituted in what is known as the Jackson Park "Shelter." The building belongs to the Park Commissioners. It is a granite structure with a slate roof, with conical towers of pavilions at the corners. It is 77 by 123 feet in size. The new structure is on the west of the "Shelter." It is 60 by 100 feet in size, and two stories high. It is in wood and staff, with tower and roof corresponding to the "Shelter," so that the two structures combine harmoniously after the style of a French chateau. The "Shelter" was used for a State exhibit, corresponding in character to the Sioux City corn palace exhibition. In the new part, on the first floor, are reception rooms for men and women, commissioners' offices, committee rooms, postoffice, writing and baggage rooms. On the second floor are the assembly hall, photographic exhibit, reading and reporters' room. Architects, the Josselyn & Taylor Co., Cedar Rapids; contractor John G. Coder, of Harrisburg, Pa.; cost, \$35,000.

KANSAS.—The ground plan of the Kansas building is irregular. It approaches a square, one side being straight and the other three forming irregular angles. It has a ground area of 135 by 138 feet. It is two stories high, built of frame and staff, and is surmounted by an elliptical glass dome. The main exhibition hall occupies nearly all of the first floor, and extends through to the glass dome. The north end of the main floor was occupied by a natural history collection. Architect, Seymour Davis, of Topeka; contractors, Fellows & Vansant, of Topeka; cost, \$25,000.

KENTUCKY.—Kentucky has a handsome building in Colonial style of architecture, in which was an adequate exhibit of the State's industries. The Legislature appropriated \$50,000, which was added to by private subscriptions.

LOUISIANA.—Louisiana erected a Creole kitchen finished in the hardwoods indigenous to that State. In the building were served famous Creole dishes prepared and served by the people made famous by G. W. Cable, the author.

MAINE.—The Maine building is octagonal in form, with a ground area of 65 feet square. It is two stories in height, the roof surmounted by a lantern in the center, and four corner towers. The first story is of granite. The exterior finish of the rest of the building is in wood and staff. The central tower, or lantern, is 86 feet to its highest point. On the first floor are parlors and reception rooms for men and women, toilet-rooms and two commissioners' rooms. A railed gallery extends around the rotunda. The interior finishing is in hard wood. The granite and roof slate used in construction, the skylight in the rotunda and the mantels over the fireplaces are from Maine, donated by manufacturers. Architect, Charles S. Frost, of Chicago; contractors, Grace & Hyde, of Chicago; cost, \$20,000.

MARYLAND.—Maryland's building was intended at first to be a reproduction of the State House at Annapolis, but the plans were changed. The building is a handsome structure of a composite colonial type, resembling the old manor houses of the Chesapeake Bay regions.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Massachusetts building is in the Colonial style, and is largely a reproduction of the historic John Hancock residence, which, until the year 1867, stood on Beacon Hill, Boston, near the State capitol. The building is three

stories high, surmounted in the center by a cupola. The exterior is of staff, in imitation of cut granite. It is surrounded by a terrace, raised above the street, and has in front and on one side a forecourt, filled with old-fashioned flowers and foliage. The main entrance opens to a spacious, well-studded hallway, with a tiled floor. Facing the entrance is a broad, colonial staircase, leading to the second floor. On the right of the hall is a large room, constituting a registration room, postoffice and general reception room. Architects, Peabody & Stearns, of Boston; contractor, C. Everett Clark, of Chicago; cost, \$50,000.

MICHIGAN.—The Michigan building is located at the intersection of two of the finest avenues in Jackson Park. It has a ground area of 100 by 140 feet, is three stories in height, and was intended mainly as a comfortable and convenient home for Michigan visitors. The first floor is devoted to the use of visitors, the second contains three large exhibit rooms, one arranged for meetings, lectures, concerts or social entertainments, and a smaller room for board and committee meetings. The ladies' parlor, size 32 by 42 feet, also on the principal floor, was finished and furnished by the city of Grand Rapids at an approximate outlay of not less than \$10,000. The room is finished in stucco of ornate design and hung with beautiful tapestries. In one of the exhibition rooms on the second floor the State University of Michigan showed a very complete collection of native birds, animals and reptiles, and in another room were shown all the crude resources of the State, consisting of metals, woods, cereals, etc. Its total cost to the State was \$36,000, in addition to the amounts contributed by other parties, amounting to \$20,000 more. Architects, M. S. Smith & Co., Detroit; contractor, C. H. Pelton, Grand Rapids; superintendent of construction, E. A. Russell, Muskegon.

MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota building is designed in the Italian renaissance style, two stories high, with a Mezzanine story in the rear. The frame is of wood, covered with staff. The ground dimensions are 78 by 91 feet. In the recess within the entrance is a sculptural group, symbolizing the legend of Minnehaha and Hiawatha. On the first floor is the exhibition hall, 52 by 78 feet. On the second floor is a reception hall, 30 by 33 feet, parlors and a committee room. The interior walls are plastered, decorated in fresco, in plain tints, and finished in pine. The women's rooms have color decorations, done by women of the State. Architect, William Channing Whitney, of Minneapolis; contractors, Libbey & Libby, of Minneapolis; cost, \$30,000.

MISSOURI.—The ground plan of the Missouri building is square, with a quarter circle taken out of the southeast corner, to correspond with the form of the juncture of the two avenues on which it faces. The building is 86 by 86 feet, two stories high. In the front, and over the main entrance, is an elliptical dome, 70 feet high, flanked by smaller octagonal domes, 48 feet high. The main entrance, which is in the southeast corner of the building, is of cut brown stone. The balance of the structure is frame, covered with staff, and the columns and pilasters are of the same material. The building contains thirty-two rooms. It is very handsome, and richly ornamented. The glass is all plate. This plate-glass, as well as the tile for the roof and flooring, the plumbing, and the cut stone, is donated by Missouri manufacturers. Gunn & Curtis, of Kansas City, are the architects, and the Missouri State Commission erected the building. Cost, \$45,000.

MONTANA.—The Montana building is in the Romanesque style of architecture, one story in height. It has a ground area of 62 feet front by 113 feet deep. The structure is frame, covered with staff, the interior being ornamented with heavy, pro-

jecting pilasters, with Roman caps and bases, and Roman arches. The building is surmounted by a glass dome 22 feet in diameter and 38 feet high. The entrance arch is 12 x 12 feet, supported by heavy columns. Within is the vestibule, with marble floor and ceiling, paneled in staff. On either side of the entrance arch are balustrades inclosing the vestibule. Flanking the arch are two panels 4 x 5 feet in size, one bearing the State motto, "Oro y Plata"—gold and silver—and the other "1893," in Roman figures. These panels were in staff, but at the opening of the Exposition were replaced in pure sheet gold. Architects, Galbraith & Fuller, of Livingstone, Mont., contractors, Harley & Sons, Chicago. Cost, \$16,000.

NEBRASKA.—The building erected by the State of Nebraska is in a fine position, just within the Fifty-seventh street entrance to the park, on the north side of the boulevard. The style of architecture is classical, and of the Corinthian order. The building has a ground area of 60 by 100 feet, and is two stories high. The exterior is of staff. On the east and west fronts are wide porticoes, approached by flights of steps. From each portico three large double doors of oak give entrance to the exhibit hall. This room is 60 by 70 feet, and in it an agricultural display is made. On the first floor, also, are a reception room, commissioners' office, baggage room, postoffice and an exhibit room 60 by 70 feet, used for an art exhibit. Architect, Henry Voss, of Omaha; contractors, F. A. Schelins, of South Chicago; cost, \$20,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The building is comparatively small—53 by 84 feet. The pitched, shingled roof is broken by five gables. The exterior is weather-boarded in stained Georgia pine above a line seven feet from the ground. This first seven-foot course is in New Hampshire granite. Each of the two stories is surrounded on all sides by a wide piazza. The rooms on the second floor open to the piazza through hinged windows opening to the floor. The entrance is on the east, facing the drive on Lake Michigan. Architect, George B. Howe, of Boston; contractor, H. Bernitter, of Chicago; cost, \$8,000.

NEW YORK.—The New York State building was designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, of New York City, architects of the Agricultural building. The building is in the style of the Italian renaissance, a villa in character, rectangular in form, approached on the south by a flight of fourteen steps, 46 feet wide, giving access to a grand terrace, 15 by 80 feet, from which the loggia, or open vestibule, 46 feet by 17 feet 6 inches, is reached. The main floor of the building consists of the vestibule, a grand staircase hall, with a dome ceiling forty-six feet from the floor, a small reception-room, a suite of three drawing-rooms, smoking, writing, and reading-rooms, lavatory and coat-room, postoffice and telegraph and telephone service, and bureau of information. In the main hall on the first floor, besides the beautiful fountains, is a relief map nearly twenty feet in diameter, of the State of New York, which cost \$30,000. This main hall has a mosaic floor. The grand stairway is of marble, and leads to the banquet hall. The beautiful arched ceiling, three stories high, is richly ornamented with designs of fruits done in stucco. On the third floor, in addition to twelve rooms for general purposes, there is a gallery for a band of music. Architects, McKim, Mead & White, of New York; contractors, The George A. Fuller Company, of Chicago; total cost, \$150,000.

NEW JERSEY.—New Jersey has a reproduction of a dwelling house. Verandas in front and rear, and a gallery above near a handsome ceiling, and club-rooms and parlors are the principal features.

VERMONT.—The Vermont building is one of the most original on the grounds. On the right and left of the steps on the facade rise two shafts, on which are allegorical figures, representing agriculture and quarrying—the two principal industrial activities of the State.

NORTH DAKOTA.—The dimensions of this building are 50 by 75 feet, and it contains a commodious assembly-hall, well lighted, and with a wide fireplace in either end. It also has the necessary committee-rooms, reading and toilet-rooms. The ends of the structure are of brick, but the side walls are frame, with plaster panels. At the entrance to the assembly hall a large panel will bear the coat-of-arms of the State. The architect is Mr. J. L. Lilsbee, of Chicago.

OHIO.—The Ohio building is colonial in style, two stories high, of wood and staff, with tile roof. The ground area is 100 feet front by 80 feet deep. The main entrance on the east is within a semi-circular colonial portico, 33 feet high, the roof supported by eight great columns. The tile roof, mantels, finishing woods and much of the visible material are the gift of Ohio producers. The main entrance opens on a lobby, on the left of which is the women's parlor, and on the right a committee-room. Occupying the central portion of the building is the reception hall, 23 by 36 feet, and 28 feet high, extending through to the roof. The covered ceiling of the hall is ornamented. Back of the reception hall is an open court, 36 feet square, enclosed on three sides, the north and south sides being formed by the wings of the building. Architect, James McLaughlin, of Cincinnati; contractors, Harley & Sons, of Chicago; cost, \$30,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvania structure is in the Colonial style of architecture, while the front is an exact reproduction of old Independence Hall. Independence bell hangs in the tower. The rotunda within the entrance is finished in tile and slate. The building is rectangular in form, two stories high, with a ground area of 110 x 166 feet. The corners of the front are quarter-circled in. Piazzas twenty feet wide surround the building and over them are verandas with protecting balustrade. Outside staircases, right and left to the rear, lead to the garden on the roof. The front entrance opens into a central rotunda, to the right and left of which are room accessories. In the rear an exhibition-room extends the entire width of the building. The walls of this apartment are ornamented with the portraits of distinguished Pennsylvanians, and many rare documents of historical interest displayed. The architect is R. Lonsdale, of Philadelphia, and the contractor John G. Coder, of Harrisburg. Estimated total cost, about \$95,000.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Rhode Island building is after the Greek manner, with columnar porticoes on four sides of the building—that on the west or front side semi-circular in plan, with arched openings between the Ionic pilasters. The building is amphiprestyle in that the north and south porches—each of the full width of the building—consists of four fluted Ionic columns, each 24 inches in diameter and 21 feet high, while the rear entrance is between Ionic fluted pilasters, the same as in front.

The building has a ground area of 32x59 feet, two stories high, in wood and staff in imitation of granite. On the second floor are two committee rooms and a gallery around the main hall. The governor's room occupies what may be called the second story of the porch on the west front. Architects, Stone, Carpenter & Wilson, of Providence; contractors, Grace & Hyde, Chicago; cost, \$7,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—The South Dakota building has a ground area of 70 by 126 feet, and is two stories high. The structure is frame, the exterior being covered with Yankton cement. The main entrance is on the east, along which front extends a wide porch with heavy columns, supporting a balcony from the second story. In the main body of the building is the exhibition hall, 44 by 58 feet. Six feet above the main floor is an entresol, having committee rooms for the two boards of commissioners. The rotunda in the center of the building extends through to the roof and is covered with a skylight. The second floor is devoted to rooms for the woman's exhibit and for special State Exhibits. Architect, W. L. Dow, of Sioux Falls; contractor, R. H. Booth & Son, of Sioux Falls; cost, \$15,000.

TEXAS.—The Lone Star State has a handsome building on a large lot at the north end of the grounds, with Kansas and Utah for near neighbors. It is 85 by 250 feet, and 70 feet high. It is a good example of the Spanish renaissance, being modeled after the old missions, but of a different type from that followed in the California building. The building is nearly square, with a square tower on each corner, connected by two-story loggias.

WASHINGTON.—The Washington structure was built entirely of material brought from the State. The first floor is of logs from Puget Sound, while the main entrance, an important decorative feature, is of granite, marble and ore from the State quarries. A \$100,000 exhibit will be seen inside. With its quaint towers it resembles a Holland residence and windmill. It is different from any other building there. On the walls hung a magnificent painting of "Mount Rainier," presented by Mr. Wm. H. Llewellyn, formerly of Eshelman, Llewellyn & Co., of Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA.—West Virginia is represented by a hospitable mansion costing \$20,000. The wide entrance and broad verandas extend around both wings and prove a pleasant resting-place for State guests.

WISCONSIN.—The Wisconsin building has a front facade of 90 feet, and a depth of 50 feet, exclusive of wide verandas running the entire length of the east and west fronts, and two circular porches in the center of the north and south elevations. For three feet above grade the walls are of superior brown stone. Above this the walls of the first story are of pressed brick and the upper story is finished with shingles.

VIRGINIA.—Virginia's building is one of historical interest. It is an exact representation of the Mount Vernon mansion in Fairfax county, Va., where Washington lived for many years and where he died. There were twenty-five rooms in the structure, which was 94 by 32 feet, with two colonnades extending back from the wings. The largest rooms were the banquet hall, 31 by 23 feet; the library, 16 by 19 feet; the main entrance hall, Washington's chamber, and Mrs. Washington's chamber. Along the stairway was an old Washington family clock. The hall was furnished with antique sofas and pictures of the last century. The furnishing was with articles collected from all parts of the State—heirlooms in old Virginia families. Old Virginia negroes were the servants in attendance. There is a rare collection of relics of Colonial times and the Revolutionary War in this building.

THE FOREIGN BUILDINGS.

THE Exposition was participated in by fifty foreign nations and thirty-seven of the colonies. All but seventeen of these eventually declined to build. The foreign buildings erected, with the exception of the Japanese building, which located on the Wooded Island, are bunched together in a small triangular space bounded roughly by the north inlet of the Lagoon, the lake shore and the North Pond. This triangle lies directly across the park from the Woman's building and the Midway Plaisance. The location is the most retired and beautiful in the grounds, as all of the buildings are close to the lake, and many of them look out upon its waters.

A description of these buildings naturally begins with that of Great Britain, which is located on a little peninsula just north of the north inlet. Just across the inlet from it, to the south, is the coast-line battle-ship, with its big guns pointed menacingly at the British headquarters. This building is called Victoria House; it is quite English in its quiet but splendid elegance and comfort. For this house the English Government appropriated \$75,000 and private parties increased the amount to \$125,000. Victoria House is a good sample of an ordinary half-timber country house in England of the Elizabethan period. The entire interior, including woodwork, ceilings, wall-paper, and carpets, was brought from England, and its different parts copied after a number of famous English country seats: The hall and staircase from Hadden Hall, the residence of Lord Hardwicke, in Cheshire; the ceilings from Queen Elizabeth's palace at Plas Mawe, in Wales; the reception-room from Crewe Hall in Staffordshire; the library from Eton Hall, near Chester; and the dining-room from Campden House, Kensington, the residence of the Duke of Argyll.

Near the Victoria House is the handsome but unostentatious Canadian building. It was a two-storied frame structure almost square in shape, with a veranda on all four sides, and is painted a light tint. In this were found during the Exposition Mr. Wiebert David Dimock, Secretary of the Canadian Commission, and Charles F. Law, Commissioner of the Province of British Columbia.

Next to the Canadian building stands the small but tasteful building of New South Wales, where the Australian visitors exchanged greetings; and next to this the more ample structure which Hayti has erected. This building is entirely of wood and only a story and a half high, with a central dome rising several feet above the roof. A broad veranda encircles it, the central portion overlapping the end wings. The interior is handsomely finished in hardwood and conveniently arranged for office and social purposes. It will contain the entire Haytian exhibit.

Immediately west of the Haytian building, but separated from it by a gravel walk which turns off to the north, is the East Indian building, though it is really erected through the public spirit of a few wealthy tea merchants of Calcutta, who were unwilling to see Hindoostan unrepresented this way. It is a one-story pavilion

of staff, of generous dimensions, and in the characteristic East Indian style of architecture. It was not used as the headquarters of government officials, but was rather an exhibit of teas and a sort of tea exchange.

A short distance west of the East Indian building is the Swedish building. The design is mainly the product of the architect's fancy, but in working it out he was inspired in a general way by the Swedish churches and houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. As far as possible, the characteristics of the old Swedish architecture have been illustrated. The leading feature is a central dome, 70 feet high, and an ornamental spire over it. In the interior there is a hexagonal hall in the center, surrounded by three large rooms. The inside is richly decorated with hunting, coats-of-arms and crests. Opposite the main entrance is a large picture of the capital of Sweden, with its famous royal castle. Wax figures stand in front of this painting in the picturesque garb of the Swedes.

Next door west from the Swedish building, with a gravel walk between, is the Venezuelan building. It is much smaller than the Swedish building. The Venezuelan building also contained the Venezuelan exhibit, with the exception of mines and leather.

The Turkish building, which comes next, is smaller still. It is of dark-colored Turkish woods, of pronounced Ottoman architecture, and not a little suggestive of Oriental luxury.

The remaining space between the Turkish building and the lagoon is filled with the magnificent Brazilian building. This is of staff, generous in its proportions, and not far from magnificent in its design. It looks as if it might be the country seat of a Brazilian grandee. It was presided over by his Excellency, Marshal Jose Simeao de Oliveira, President of the Brazilian National Commission; Dr. Adolpho Aschoff, secretary of the Commission; Lieut. Alexander Leal, military attache; and Commissioners Lieut.-Col. F. M. Souza Aguiar, Dr. Zozime Barrozo, M. Aguiar Moreira and Antonio Guimaraes.

On the north end of the Wooded Island is the Hooden Palace of the Japanese Government. It was finished and dedicated with elaborate ceremonies March 31st. It consists of three low pitched buildings connected by corridors and representing three different epochs of architecture. It was designed by a native architect and erected entirely by native workmen. The work of the interior decoration was placed in the hands of the Tokyo Art Academy, and corresponds both in ornamentation and furniture with the three periods represented in the architecture. The material used is unpainted wood, which is worked up in an ingenious and effective way to display its colors, and on which was put an exquisite polish.

Side by side and in the rear of the Swedish building are the Columbian and Guatemalan building. The Columbian building was intended to accommodate the entire Columbian exhibit, as well as the Commissioner and his suite. The Guatemalan building is of ample size and attractive appearance. It is of staff and like the Columbian Building received the entire Guatemalan exhibit. In the rear of both of these buildings is the small but attractive building of Costa Rica, where Senor Don Joaquin Barnardo Calvo, Charge d' Affaires, transacted the business of his office.

The first after leaving the Canadian building is the Spanish building, which is large and stately, with not so much regard for beauty as its neighbors. It was the headquarters of his Excellency Senor Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome, Minister Plenipotentiary, and royal Spanish Commissioner General.

The next building north of the Spanish building is the great German building, the costliest and generally conceded the finest foreign building on the grounds. The amount expended on it was \$150,000. The name given it was simply Das Deutsche Haus, and everything about it is obviously and intensely German. Its architecture is a combination of the usual features of the public buildings of Germany. Its main front shows a wedge-like projection, the roof of which ascends to a quadrangular turret; and this, about the middle, becomes narrower and eight-sided, and terminates in a sort of Byzantine minaret, with pillars and a dome.

Last but not least comes the magnificent French building. It is built in the angle of the lake shore walk and another walk leading to the Swedish building, and in an admirable position for convenience, comfort and display. It is built of staff, and its architecture is classical and in faultless taste. It consists of two structures, the north-west one being the building proper, connecting with the smaller by a colonnade in line with the rear of both of them. Everything about the building is chaste, elegant, dignified and beautiful.



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SECTION OF FRENCH BUILDING.



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NEW YORK STATE BUILDING.



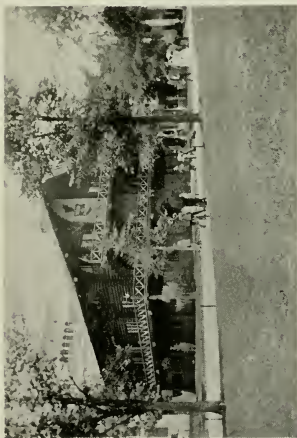
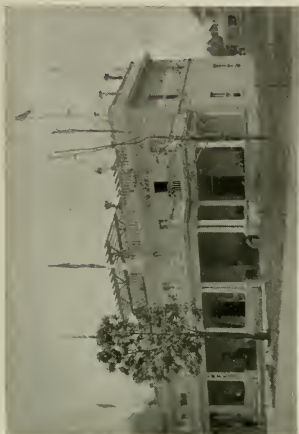
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PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUILDING



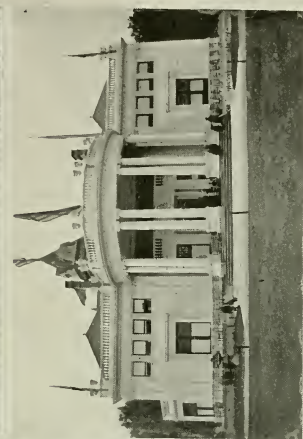
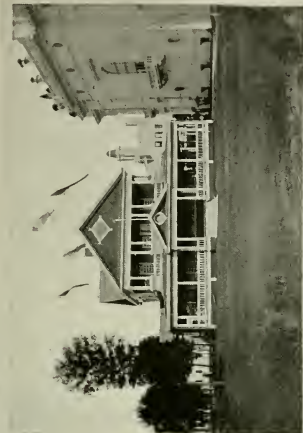
INDIANA.
MONTANA.

KANSAS
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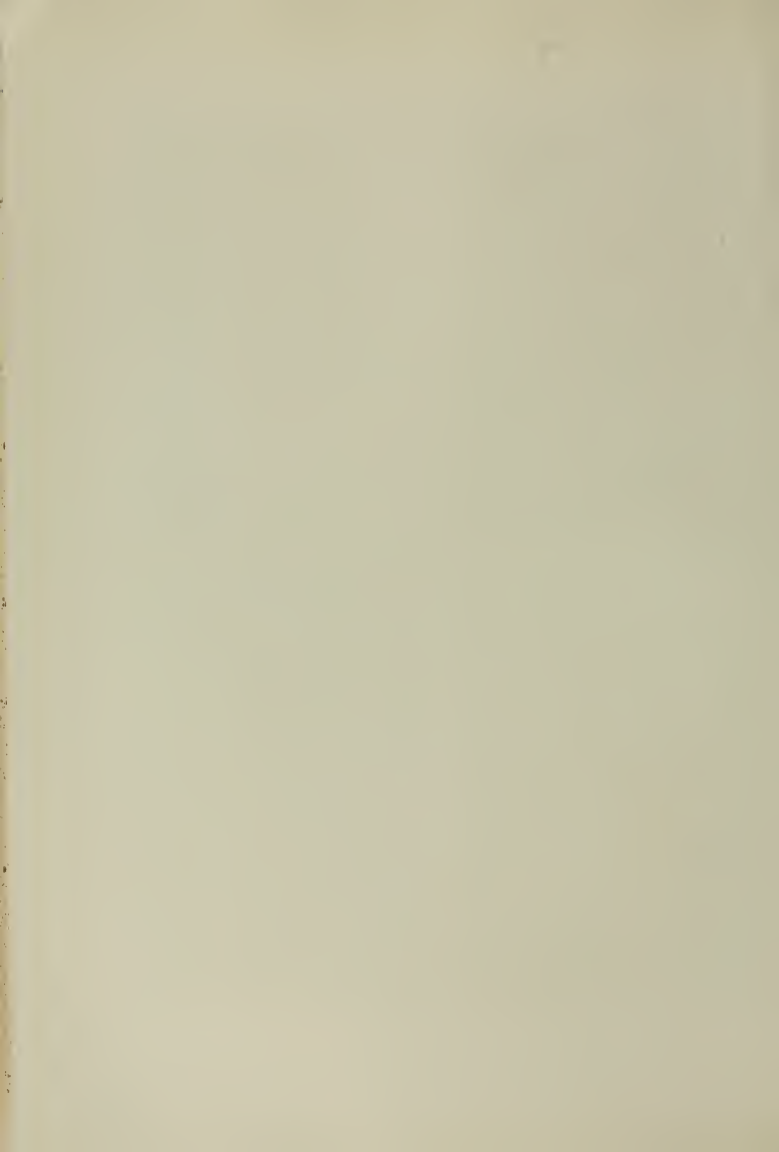
TERRITORIAL
TEXAS.

WASHINGTON,
IDAHO.



WISCONSIN.
VIRGINIA.

DELAWARE.
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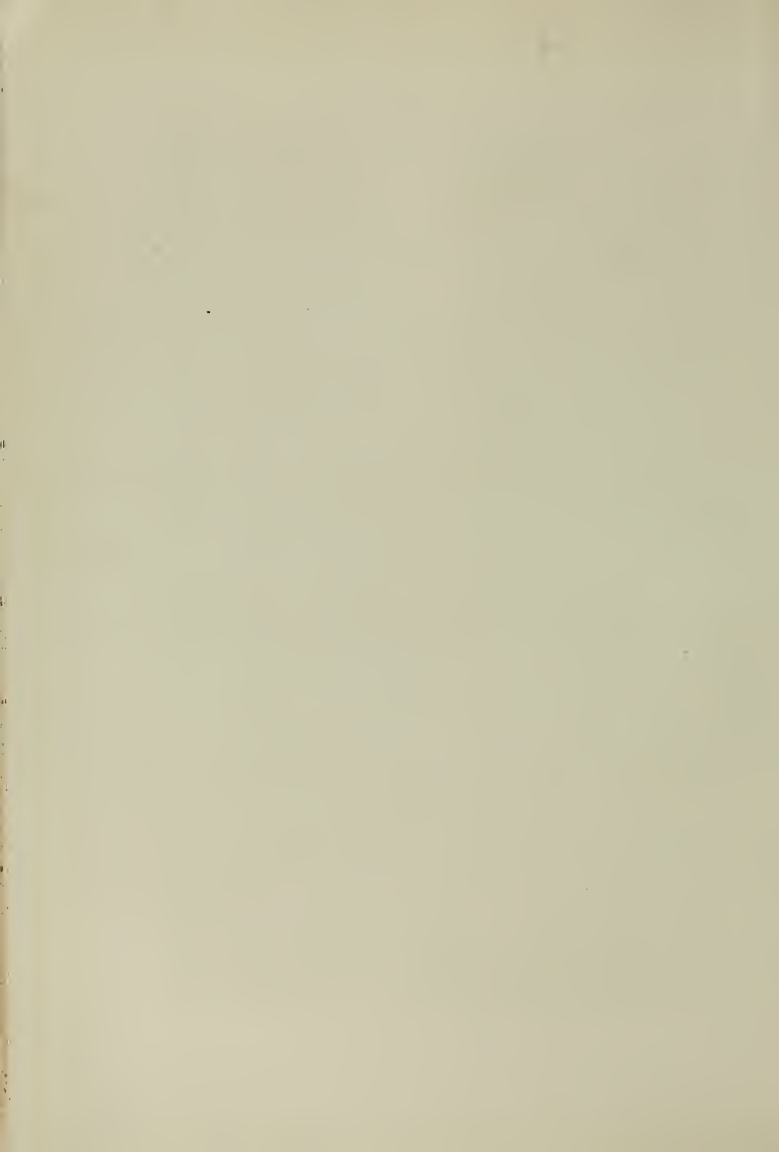


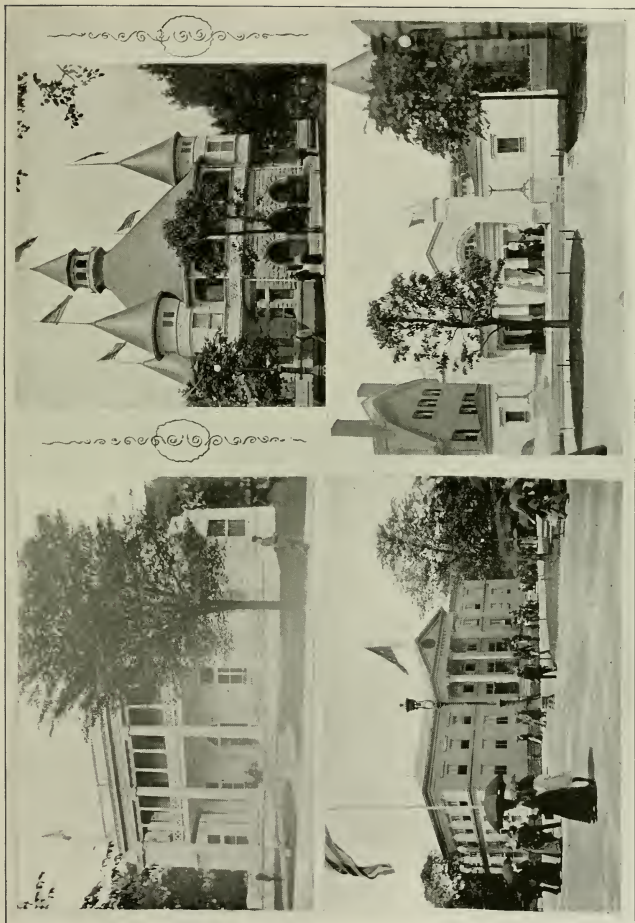


NEW HAMPSHIRE,
MISSOURI.



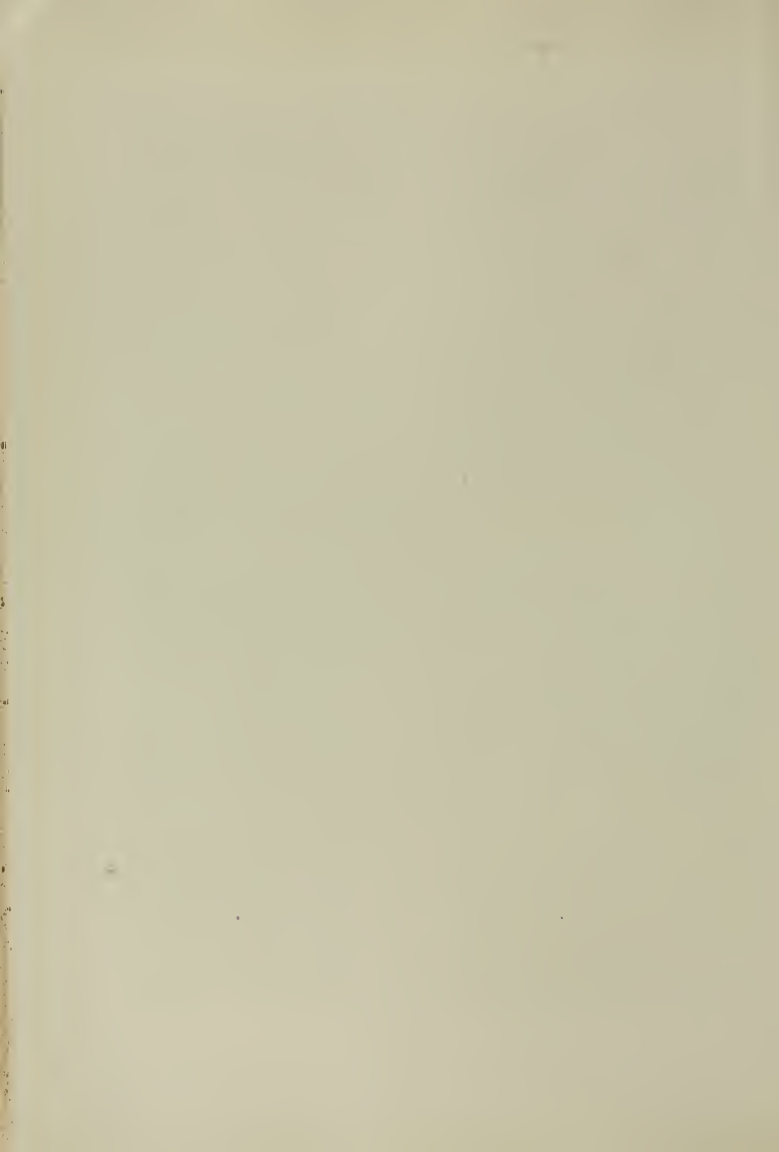
MARYLAND,
NEW JERSEY.

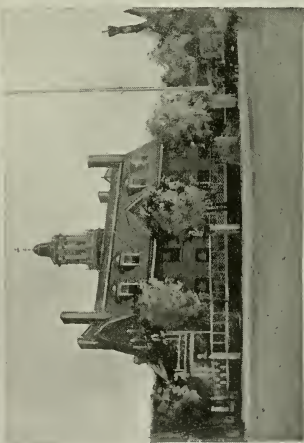
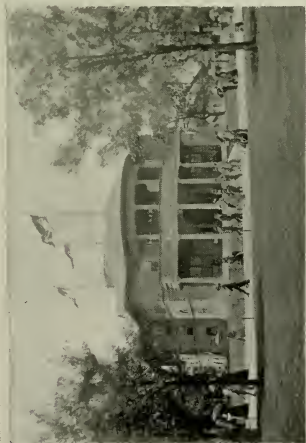




MAINE.
VERMONT.

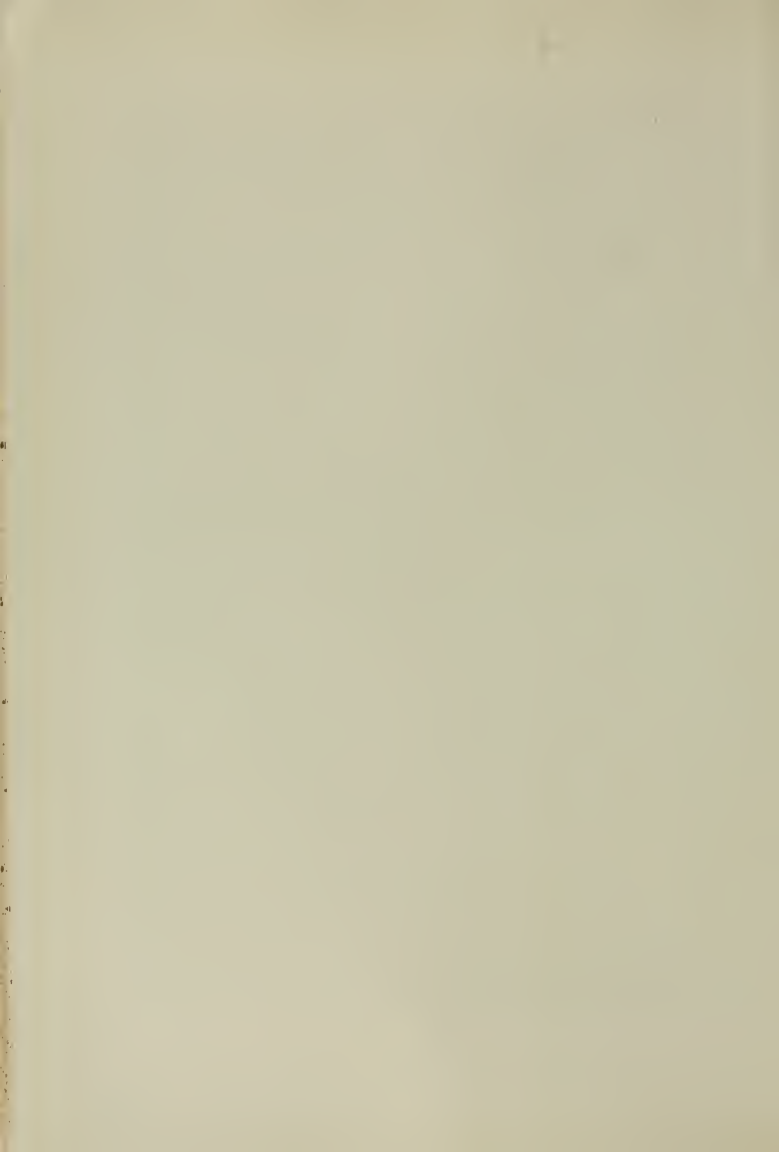
NORTH DAKOTA.
NEBRASKA.

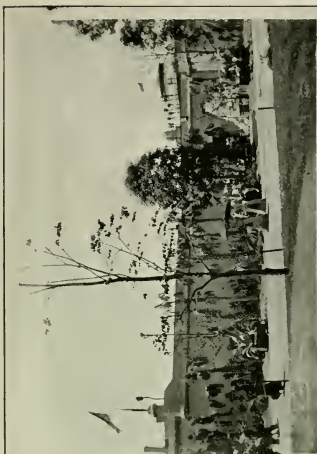




SOUTH DAKOTA.
MASSACHUSETTS.

WEST VIRGINIA.
RHODE ISLAND.





FLORIDA.
CONNECTICUT.

IOWA.
MICHIGAN.



THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUILDING.



Theo. N. Ely.

The very handsome building of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 140 feet long by 40 feet wide, of Greek architectural design, contained an interesting exhibit of an historical, technical and statistical character, relating to this system of railroads.

One of the historical and attractive features was the famous "John Bull," which is the oldest locomotive in America, and is the original engine. Was in regular service 1831 to 1870, and was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and again at the Chicago Exposition of Railway Appliances, 1883. Since that time it has been on exhibition in the United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. The original passenger car was constructed by the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, 1836. The locomotive "John Bull" left New York city under steam April 17, 1893. It hauled this train 912 miles without assistance, to Chicago, arriving April 22, 1900.

The exhibit of rolling stock and of the Department of Chemical and Physical Tests of this company was located in the Transportation Building.

The whole exhibit was under the direction of Theo. N. Ely, Chief of Motive Power, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, assisted by J. Elfreth Watkins, Curator of the Department of Transportation and Engineering, United States National Museum.



J. Elfreth Watkins.



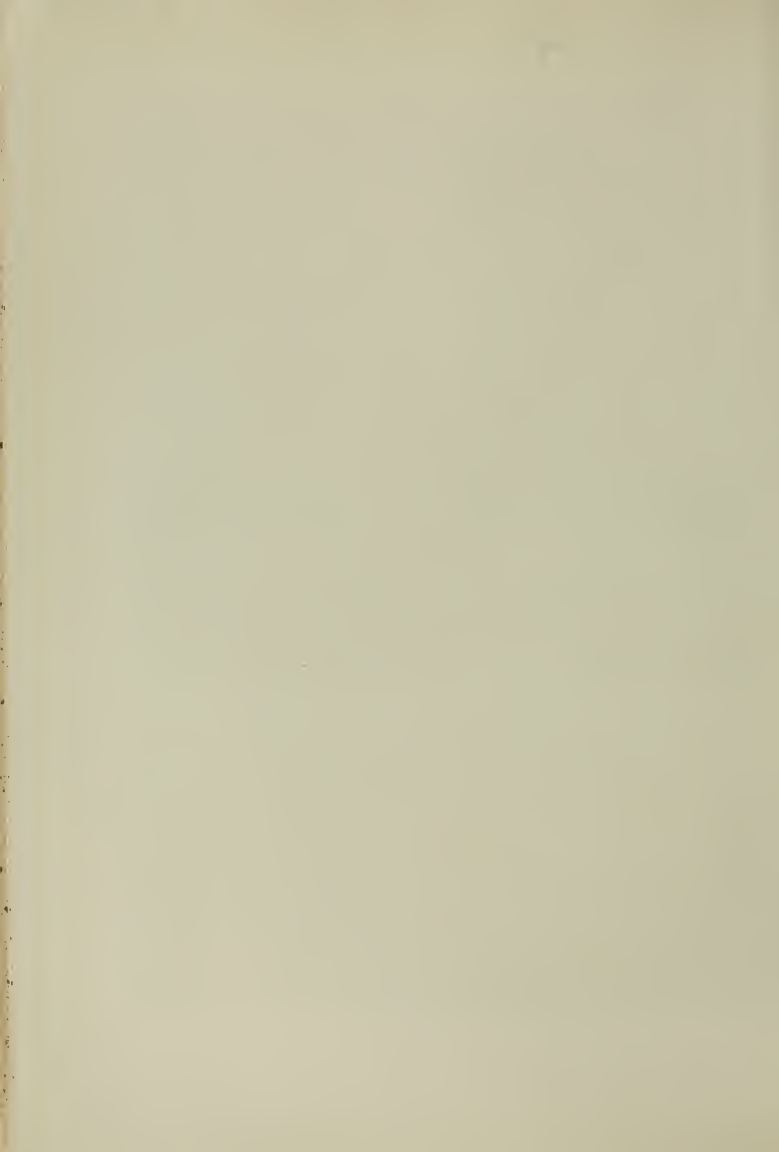
THE "JOHN BULL" TRAIN.



KENTUCKY,
UTAH.



ARKANSAS,
MINNESOTA.





GERMANY.

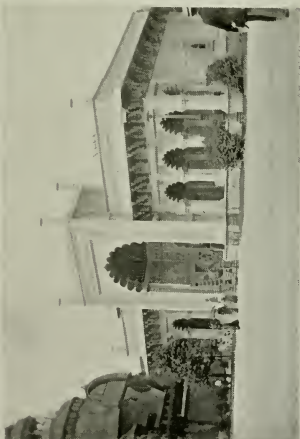


COSTA RICA.

COLOMBIA.



BRAZIL.
GREAT BRITAIN.



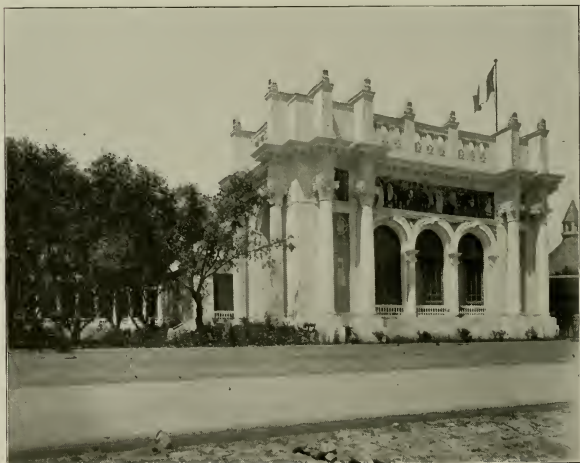
NORWAY.
EAST INDIA.

VENEZUELA.
NEW SOUTH WALES



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CEYLON BUILDING.

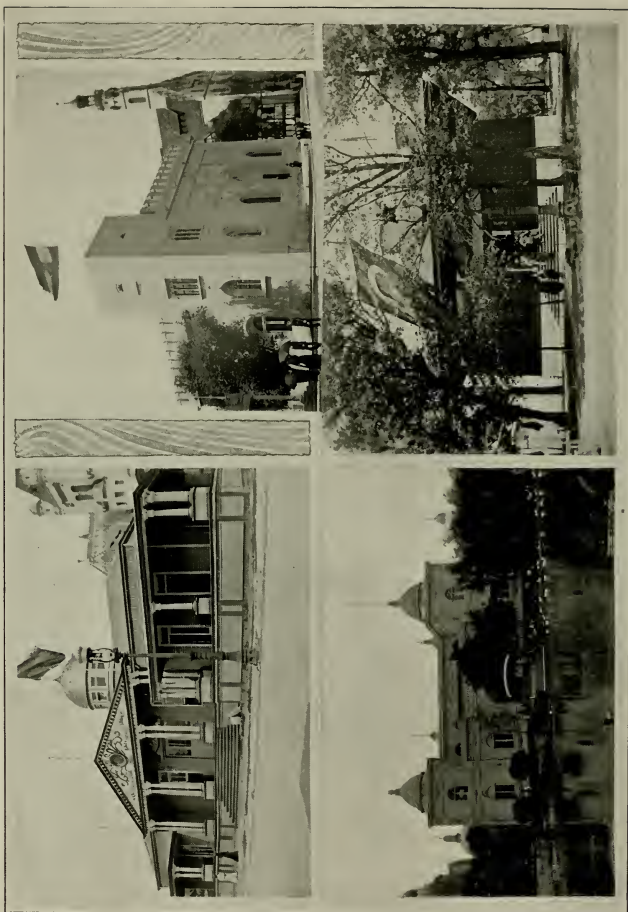


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FRENCH BUILDING.



SWEDISH BUILDING.
CANADIAN BUILDING.
129



SPAIN.
TURKEY.

HAYTI.
HAUTEMALA.



JAPANESE TEMPLE.



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ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY BUILDING.



KRUPP GUN EXHIBIT.



INTERIOR KRUPP GUN EXHIBIT.

DEDICATORY CEREMONIES

IN

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

OCTOBER 21, 1892.

THE most impressive part of the Dedicatory Ceremonies were those held in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, on Friday, October 21, 1892.

The platform from which the vast audience was to be addressed had been erected on the east side of the building. Seats were provided for the President of the United States (who, upon this occasion, was represented by Vice-president Levi P. Morton), the orators of the day, Hon. Henry Watterson and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the Chaplains, Bishop Charles H. Fowler, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, and Rev. H. C. McCook; Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, President of the World's Columbian Commission; Hon. H. N. Higinbotham, President of the World's Columbian Exposition, Hon. George R. Davis, the Director-General; Hon. D. H. Burnham, Director of Works and Hon. Hempstead Washburne, Mayor of Chicago. To the right and left of the speakers were grouped the Supreme Court of the United States, the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, Representatives to the Exposition from Foreign Governments, the Governors of States and Territories, the United States Senators and House of Representatives, Major-General John M. Schofield, representing the Army and Admiral Belknap representing the Navy, the National Commissioners and Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, the Board of Lady Managers, lady representatives from the thirteen original States and managers of State exhibits. At the South end of the hall the World's Fair chorus of five thousand voices and the orchestra of fifteen hundred pieces were placed on a platform which commanded a view of the vast auditorium.

Mr. Milward Adams, of Chicago, served as manager of the arrangements required within the grounds, and in the course of his report to the joint committee on ceremonies says:

"The floor within the large trusses of the Manufactures' Building was seated with chairs and benches accommodating 60,000 people. In the galleries surrounding were 15,000 seats. The platform in the east center of the building was arranged to accommodate 2,500 guests. Immediately in front of this platform were accommodations for 750 reporters, who were provided with tables. Back of these tables, surrounding the platform, were about 15,000 seats reserved for the members of the press who could not be seated at the tables, and families of distinguished guests from abroad. All the seats on the main floor of the house were on a level, but the stages were so arranged that the entire audience had a perfect view of them.

"The gates were open at half-past eight in the morning, and the public was urged to come at an early hour to avoid any confusion from meeting with the military procession that was reviewed by the Vice-president and other distinguished guests at Washington Park, as the ceremonies were announced for half-past twelve o'clock. The World's Columbian Exposition served a lunch for the distinguished guests not only in the Manufactures Building, but also at buffets in the Electrical Building. Refreshments were served to the chorus, orchestra and anyone of the audience who wished to accept;—in all over 70,000 people were supplied with lunch."

This was the largest assemblage that was ever brought together under one roof. In the great building, which covers over thirty acres of ground, were assembled 125,000 people, including distinguished guests from every part of the Old and New World.

The scene was one that will live in the memory of every participant. Stretching away into space on every side until the eye grew weary was a surging sea of people, and the hum of a hundred thousand voices filled the vast structure. The chorus of 5,000 persons, massed in a semi-circle on an elevated stage at the south end of the building, seemed but a mere island in an ocean of humanity. When the diplomatic corps entered, the great throng rose in a body, and amid the waving of handkerchiefs, as if a great field had suddenly blossomed into white, greeted the distinguished body.

The chorus of 5,000 trained voices barely filled the acres of space, and the voices of the speakers were lost in this hall of magnificent dimensions. The assemblage, so great in numbers and so distinguished in individuality, convoked by the "methods and victories of peace," will live as the grandest in the history of the world.

The distinguished guests and officials of the World's Columbian Commission and the World's Columbian Exposition had been escorted from the city to the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, where the following exercises were conducted under the direction of Director-General George R. Davis, as Master of Ceremonies.

1. "Columbian March," composed by Prof. John K. Paine, of Cambridge.
2. Prayer, by Bishop Chas. H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D., of California.
3. Introductory address, by the Director-General.
4. Address of Welcome and Tender of the Freedom of the City of Chicago, by Hon. Hempstead Washburne, Mayor.
5. Selected Recitations from the Dedicatory Ode, written by Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago; Music by Mr. G. W. Chadwick, of Boston; Readings by Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moynes, of New York.
6. Presentation by the Hon. D. H. Burnham, director of Works, of the master artists of the Exposition, of the World's Columbian Exposition, and award to them of special commemorative medals.
7. Chorus—"The Heavens are Telling"—Hayden.
8. Address, "Work of the Board of Lady Managers," Mrs. Potter Palmer, President.
9. Tender of the Buildings on behalf of the World's Columbian Exposition, by Hon. Harlow N. Higinbotham, the President thereof, to the President of the World's Columbian Commission.
10. Presentation of the Buildings by the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, President of the World's Columbian Commission, to the President of the United States, for dedication.
11. Dedication of the Buildings by Hon. Levi P. Morton, the Vice-president of the United States.
12. "Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Messiah"—Handel.
13. Dedicatory Oration, Hon. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky.
14. "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia" with full horns and orchestral accompaniment.
15. Columbian Oration, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.
16. Prayer, by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.
17. Chorus—"In Praise of God"—Beethoven.
18. Benediction by Rev. H. C. MeCook, of Philadelphia.
19. National Salute.

PRAYER

BY

BISHOP CHARLES H. FOWLER,

OF CALIFORNIA.

ALMIGHTY God, our Heavenly Father, Thou art the one only true God, eternal, immortal, invincible, blessed over all for evermore. We come before Thee to worship Thee, to render unto Thee thanksgiving, to confess our helplessness, and to invoke Thy blessing upon us. Thou art God. Thou hast created all things. Thou hast made the world and all things therein. Thou art Lord of Heaven and Earth. Thou hast made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation. As a people whom Thou hast exalted, we worship Thee. Before the majesty of Thy power, and the all consuming glory of Thy presence, all angels and archangels veil their faces, thrones and dominions and principalities and powers prostrate themselves. Yet we, the members of a fallen race, children of a wayward family, urged by our dire necessities, encouraged by Thine unbreakable promises, emboldened by Thine infinite love, inspired by Thy life-giving spirit, and sheltered by the all-sufficient atonement, press our way up to the very steps of Thy throne and worship Thee, because Thou hast told us that in spite of our littleness and in spite of our sinfulness we may come, in the way Thou hast appointed, with boldness, even to the mercy-seat.

Thou hast that supreme power which is incapable of wearying and that supreme wisdom which is incapable of blundering and that supreme love which is incapable of upbraiding, and we come unto Thee asking that Thou wilt strengthen us in our weakness, guide us in our blindness, teach us in our ignorance, father us in our orphanage, pity us in our penitence, and save us in our faith and so help us that we may acceptably worship thee. We bless Thee, we praise Thee, we laud and magnify Thy Holy Name!

We thank Thee for the overflowing goodness which Thou hast manifested to us, exceeding abundant above all that we can ask or think. We thank Thee for the revelation of Thyself in Thy Son to take away all sin, in Thy Spirit to quicken every virtue, in Thy Word to dispel every superstition, in Thy Providence to protect from every peril.

We thank Thee especially for Thy favoring providence, which has ordered the unfolding of our history as a people and the shaping of our destiny as a nation. Thou didst keep this New World in the thick clouds that surround Thy purposes and didst reserve it for the high honors of Thy Maturing Kingdom. In the fullness of time, Thou didst bring it to the knowledge of men by the wisdom and the prowess and faith of Thy servant Columbus. Thou didst so inspire his mind and direct his thought by signs on the surface of the sea and by the flight of birds through the depth of the air that the Southern Continent of the Western Hemisphere was open to Southern Europe, and this Northern Continent was preserved for another people and another destiny. Thus Thou didst launch upon the tide of history in the two continents of the New World two

new and great and mutually helpful nations. We thank Thee for Thy favoring providence. Thou didst speak to our fathers, heroic and great men, men of prayer and of power, and bade them come to this open land and plant here in the wilderness great institutions for the elevation of the race, to consecrate these vast valleys and endless plains to freedom, to free ideas and free conscience, to the sanctity of the private home and the inalienability of individual rights.

We thank Thee for the glorious history we have inherited ; for Cressy, for Smithfield, and for Marston Moor ; for Lexington and Fort Sumter, for Yorktown and Appomattox, these throbbing achievements* of our patriotism. We thank Thee for Washington and Lincoln, for Webster and Clay, for Jefferson and Jackson, and for Grant—these beacon lights of the republic.

We thank Thee for the mighty hosts of the heroic dead, and for the priceless lessons they have taught us in patriotism, in valor, in statesmanship, and in sacrifice. We thank Thee for sixty million of free, heroic, patriotic citizens ; for the open Bible, the open school, and the open church ; for unprecedented growth, abundant prosperity, multiplied inventions, unnumbered libraries, countless newspapers, many colleges, great universities, ubiquitous benevolence, universal peace, uninterrupted happiness, and untarnished honor. We thank Thee for emancipated manhood and exalted womanhood. We thank Thee for a free conscience, by a free church, in a free State, for a free people. For these precious and priceless blessings that make life valuable and kindle quenchless hopes for this world and for the world to come, we thank Thee.

Now, O Lord, our God, grateful for America, with her great republics and civil governments, and free institutions, we ask Thy continued blessings upon us. Bless this nation, so heavenly freighted with benedictions for mankind.

Bless the President of the United States in his high official character. Hear us while we tarry to pray Thy blessing on his family in the stress of this hour. While the warm sympathies of the nation are poured into this foremost and representative home, may the comfort of Thy grace abound in that Christian family, and may Thy tender care preserve it unbroken for an example for many years to come. Bless the Vice-President of the United States, honored of men ; may he be loved of God. Bless the Secretaries, the President's constitutional advisers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senators and the Congressmen of the United States, the Governors of the several commonwealths, and all in official and responsible places. Bless the officers of the army and of the navy, and the men who stand for the defense of our flag.

We pray Thee to bless the women of America, favored above their sisters in all the world with open doors to varied activities, with honorable recognition in the responsibilities of life and of character, and with large room in society for the use and development of their gifts and acquirements and abilities ; may they show to all the women of the world the true dignity and glory of Christian womanhood.

We pray Thee to bless the great body of our citizens, that they may improve and perpetuate their patrimony. Bless the honorable and learned professions in our land, that we may have wise laws, just administrations, efficient remedies, benign faiths, and helpful sciences. Bless the great body of the wage-earners, and may labor and capital meet, mingle, and thrive together on the basis of the New Testament.

Bless all the people from every land that flow into our population, that all, of every clime and color and race, may enjoy the blessings of righteousness and justice and protection and security under our flag and on every yard of our soil.

Bless us as a people with enlarging intelligence and widening charities and ever-improving health and abounding liberality. Sanctify our homes, multiply our chil-

dren, and continue our prosperity. Above all things make us eminent for righteousness, a nation whose God is the Lord.

We pray Thee to bless the President and the General Manager of this Exposition and these Commissioners and the men and women who have toiled amid many anxieties and uncertainties for so many months to crown this undertaking with success. May they have such wisdom and help from Thee for their difficult and delicate duties that they may deserve and receive the grateful remembrance of their fellow-citizens.

We invoke Thy choicest blessings upon our guests, upon those who come hither from distant lands and climes to unite with us in this great enterprise, whether they come from the rulers of the earth that they may see and report what is doing in these ends of the world, or to represent the arts that have matured through the ages, or to set forth the triumphs of genius, the mechanical and industrial achievements that are enriching our times. We pray Thee to bless them and keep them in health and safety while they are in our midst. Keep their families and interests in their distant homes in peace and prosperity. May their return to their homes be in safety and comfort, carrying with them many kind memories of this land and of this day.

Bless, we pray Thee, the great Nations they represent. Bless the Great Republic of France, the rising sun of liberty on the shores of Europe. Bless the Republic of Switzerland, and the Republics of South America, and the Republic of Mexico, and the Republics of Central America. May the torches they hold up in the world never go out or burn dimly.

Bless the free government of Great Britain, with her many and vast dependencies. Bless the lands of Scandinavia and their heroic sons and daughters. Bless the Empire of Germany with its advancing millions.

Bless Italy, the cradle of Columbus, with her history and her hopes. Bless genial and sunny Spain, the land of Ferdinand and Isabella, the helpers of Columbus.

Bless Russia, the steady and fearless friend of the United States, with her millions of subjects, and of acres and of wants. Bless Austria. Bless China, populous China, and Japan and Corea, and Turkey and Africa and all the nations of the earth, whatever their form of government or type of religion. May the truths they hold be nourished. May the light they have received grow brighter and brighter to the perfect day. May the liberties they have reached be perpetuated and multiplied till all the nations of the earth shall be freed from error, from superstition, and from oppression and shall enjoy the blessing of righteousness, of liberty, of equality and of brotherhood with Thy perpetual favor.

We pray Thy blessings upon America in an especial manner, according to her responsibilities. May she come up to the high character Thou requirest of her. May she accomplish the exalted work of helping to draw the nations of the earth into a close and friendly brotherhood and shall practice the arts of peace and go forth to war no more forever. May our Republic grow stronger in the hearts of the people and in the respect of sister nations as the ages roll by. May she grow rich in intelligence, in educational resources, in the fine arts, in the sciences, in the productive industries, and in that great wealth of noble and righteous character that shall make her the friend of all nations, to whom the needy nations shall turn for help, the bewildered for counsel and the weak for protection, the strong for wisdom, and all for fellowship; and may she fill the world for future ages with the gladness and glory of our Christian civilization.

O, Almighty God! we are gathered here within these walls and within these gates from our National Capital, and from every city and section of our wide domain, and

from all the lands of the earth to acknowledge Thee, and in Thy name, and in the name of the Government of the United States, and in the name of the people of the United States to dedicate these buildings and these grounds to the uses and purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition. We pray Thy blessing upon this undertaking that it may bring glory to Thy name and benedictions to mankind.

Now, O, Lord, our Father, we pray Thy blessings upon this multitude. In Thy great mercy forgive the sins of each of us and bless us with eternal salvation. As this assembly will scatter and soon be gone, may each one be ready to stand in that throne and be permitted to hear the supreme sentence, "Well done, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

And unto Thee, our God and our Father, through Him who is the friend of sinners, will we, with the angels that stand about the throne, ascribe "blessing and glory and wisdom and thanksgiving and honor and power and might forever and ever, amen."



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DOME OF ENTRANCE TO MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS

BY

DIRECTOR-GENERAL GEORGE R. DAVIS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: By virtue of my official position, it is my pleasurable duty to present the noted personages who, at this hour, in their several functions, are to contribute to the exercises with which we here dedicate the grounds and buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition.

In a presence so vast, on an occasion so pre-eminent in the progress of universal affairs, I am moved by emotions that can sweep a human heart but once in life. Awe overmasters inspiration, and both are lost in gratitude that I am permitted to inaugurate these ceremonies.

The citizens of our common country may be pardoned the pride and satisfaction with which we study the historic steps by which our people have been led to their present exalted position.

Of the great nations of the world, the United States is the youngest; our resources are equal to those of any other nation. Our sixty millions of people are among the most intelligent, cultured, happy and prosperous of mankind. But what we are and what we possess as a nation is not ours by purchase, nor by conquest, but by virtue of the rich heritage that was spread out beneath the sun and stars, beneath the storms and rains and dews, beneath the frosts and snows, ages before a David, a Homer, or a Virgil sang, or before Italy's humble and immortal son had dreamed his dream of discovery. This rich heritage is ours, not by our own might, not even by our own discovery, but ours by the gift of the Infinite. It is fitting that, on the threshold of another century, we reverently pause in the presence of the world, and with confession and supplication, with thanksgiving and devotedness, with praise and adoration, acknowledge our dependence on the Creator of the universe, the God of the nations, the Father of mankind.

Nature has given us a virgin soil of incomparable richness and variety. Our climate is so diversified that all the fruits of tree and vine ripen under our autumnal skies. The great seas that form our boundaries, and with their ebb and flow bathe our shores, are rich with all the treasures of the deep. The granite vaults of our mountain-chains are stored with untold mineral wealth. In the prodigality of nature, bountiful provision has been made for our multiplying people, and in times of emergency, from our great abundance we may succor and comfort the distressed and afflicted in other lands. A single century has placed this people side by side with the oldest and most advanced nations of the world; nations with a history of a thousand years: But in the midst of our rejoicing no American citizen should forget our national starting point, and the quality of the manhood on which was laid the very foundation of our Government. Our fathers were born under foreign flags. The very best brain, and nerve, and muscle, and conscience of the older governments found their way to this Western Continent. Our ancestors had the map of the world before them; what wonder that they choose this land for their descendants! Over the very cradle of our

national infancy stood the spirit and form of the completed civilization of other lands, and the birth-cries of the Republic rang out over the world with a voice as strong as a giant of a thousand years. From the morning of our history the subjects of all nations have flocked to our shores and have entered into our national life and joined in the upbuilding of our institutions. They have spaded and planted, they have sown and gathered, they have wrought and builded, and to-day, everywhere all over this land may be seen the products and results of this toil, constituting our national prosperity, promoting our national growth. To all such the doors of the nation are ever open.

The World's Columbian Exposition is the natural outgrowth of this nation's place in history. Our Continent, discovered by Christopher Columbus, whose spirits were revived as his cause was espoused by the generous-hearted Queen of Spain, has, throughout all the years from that time to this, been a haven to all who saw here the promise of requited toil, of liberty and peace.

The ceaseless resistless, march of civilization, Westward, ever Westward, has reached and passed the great lakes of North America, and has founded on their farthest shore the greatest city of modern times. Chicago, the peerless, has been selected for the great celebration which to-day gives new fire to progress, and sheds its light upon ages yet to come. Established in the heart of this Continent, her pulse throbs with the quickening current of our national life. And that this city was selected as the scene of this great commemorative festival was the natural outgrowth of predestined events. Here all nations are to meet in laudable emulation on the fields of art, science and industry, on the fields of research, invention and scholarship, and to learn the universal value of the discovery we commemorate; to learn, as could be learned in no other way, the nearness of man to man, the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of the human race.

This, ladies and gentlemen, is the exalted purpose of the World's Columbian Exposition. May it be fruitful of its aim, and of peace forever to all the nations of the earth.



ADDRESS OF WELCOME
AND
TENDER OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO
BY
HON. HEMPSTEAD WASHBURN, MAYOR.

MR. President, Representatives of Foreign Governments, Ladies and Gentlemen: This day is dedicated by the American people to one whose name in indissolubly linked with that of our continent. This day shall add new glories to him whose prophetic vision beheld in the stars which guided his audacious voyage a new world and a new hope for the peoples of the earth.

The four centuries passing in review have witnessed the settlement of a newly discovered continent, the founding of many nations, and the establishment in this country of more than sixty millions of people whose wonderful material prosperity, high intelligence, political institutions and glorious history have excited the interest and compelled the admiration of the civilized world.

These centuries have evolved the liberty-loving American people who are gathered here to-day. We have with us the pioneer bearing in his person the freedom of his western home—the aging veteran, whom all nations honor, without whose valor government, liberty and patriotism would be but idle words. We have with us builders of cities, founders of states, dwellers in the forests, tillers of the soil, the mechanic and the artisan, and noble women, daughters of the republic, not less in patriotism and deserved esteem than those who seem to play the larger part in building up a state.

There are gathered here our President and stately Senate, our grave and learned Judges, our Congress and our States, that all mankind may know this is a nation's holiday and a people's tribute to him whose dauntless courage and unwavering faith impelled him to traverse undismayed the unsailed waste of waters, and whose first prayer upon a waiting continent was saluted on its course by that banner which knows no creed, no faith, no nation—that ensign which has represented peace, progress and humanity for nineteen hundred years—the holy banner of the cross.

Those foreign nations which have contributed so much to our growth will here learn wherein our strength lies—that it is not in standing armies—not in heredity or birth—not even in fertile valleys—not in our commerce nor our wealth—but that we have built and are building upon the everlasting rock of individual character and intelligence, seeking to secure an education for every man, woman and child over whom float the Stars and Stripes, that emblem which signifies our government and our people.

That flag guards to-day 21,500,000 school children of a country not yet four centuries old and who outnumber nearly four times the population of Spain in 1492.

This is our hope in the future—the anchor of the Republic—and a rainbow of promise for the centuries yet to come.

As a mark of public gratitude it was decided to carry down into history through this celebration the appreciation of this people for him before whose name we all bow to-day.

COMMEMORATION ODE.

BY

HARRIET MONROE.

Columbia! on thy brow are dewy flowers
Plucked from wide prairies and from mighty hills.
Lo! toward this day have led the steadfast hours.
Now to thy hope the world its beaker fills.
The old earth hears a song of blessed themes,
And lifts her head from a deep couch of dreams.
Her Queenly nations, elder-born of time,
Troop from high thrones to hear;
Clasp thy strong hands, tread with thee paths sublime,
Lovingly bend the ear.
Spain, in the broidered robes of chivalry,
Comes with slow foot and inward-brooding eyes.
Bow to her banner! 'Twas the first to rise
Out of the dark for thee.
And England, royal mother, whose right hand
Molds nations, whose white feet the ocean tread,
Lays down her sword on thy beloved strand
To bless thy wreathed head;
Hearing in thine her voice, bidding thy soul
Fulfill her dream, the foremost at the goal.
And France, who once thy fainting form upbore,
Brings beauty now where strength she brought of yore—
France the swift-footed, who with thee
Gazed in the eyes of Liberty,
And loved the dark no more.
Around the peopled world
Bright banners are unfurled.
The long procession winds from shore to shore.
The Norseman sails
Through icy gales
To the green vineland of his long-ago.
Russia rides down from realms of sun and snow.
Germany casts afar
Her iron robes of war
And strikes her harp with thy triumphal song.
Italy opens wide her epic scroll,
In bright hues blazoned, with great deeds writ long.
And bids thee win the kingdom of the soul.
And the calm Orient, wise with many days,
From hoary Palestine to sweet Japan,
Salutes thy conquering youth;
Bidding thee hush while all the nations praise,
Know though the world endure but for a span,
Deathless is truth.
Lo! unto these the ever living past
Ushers a mighty pageant, bids arise
Dead centuries, freighted with visions vast,
Blowing dim mists into the future's eyes.
Their song is all of thee,
Daughter of mystery.

Alone! alone!
Behind wide walls of sea!
And never a ship has flown
A prisoned world to free.
Fair is the sunny day
On mountain and lake and stream,
Yet wild men starve and slay,
And the young earth lies adream.
Long have the dumb years passed with vacant eyes,
Bearing rich gifts for nations throned afar,
Guarding thy soul inviolate as a star,
Leaving thee safe with God till man grow wise.

At last one patient heart is born
Fearless of ignorance and scorn.
His strong youth wasteth at thy sealed gate—
Kings will not open to the untrod path.
His hope grows sere while all the angels wait.
The prophet bows under the dull world's wraths.
Until a woman fair
As morning lilies are
Brings him a jeweled key—
And lo! a world is free.
Wide swings the portal never touched before.
Strange luring winds blow from an unseen shore.
Toward dreams that cannot fail.
He bids the three ships sail,
While Man's new song of hope rings out against the gale.

Over the wide unknown
Far to the shores of Ind,
On through the dark alone,
Like a feather blown by the wind,
Into the west away,
Sped by the breath of God,
Seeking the clearer day
Where only His feet have trod:
From the past to the future we sail,
We slip from the leash of kings.
Hail, spirit of freedom—hail!
Unfurl thine impalpable wings!
Receive us, protect us, and bless
Thy knights who brave all for thee.
Though death be thy soft caress
By that touch shall our souls be free.
Onward and ever on,
Till the voice of despair is stilled,
Till the haven of peace is won
And the purpose of God fulfilled.

O strange divine surprise!
Out of the dark man strives to rise,
And struggles inch by inch with toil and tears;
Till lo! God stoops from his supernal spheres,
And bears the glory of his face.
Then darkness flees afar,
This earth becomes a star—

Man leaps up to the lofty place.
We ask a little—all is given.
We seek a lamp—God grants us heaven.
So these who dared to pass beyond the pale,
For an idea tempting the shrouded seas,
Sought but Cathay. God bade their faith prevail
To find a world blessed his purposes!
The hero knew not what a virgin soul
Laughed through glad eyes when at her feet he laid
The gaudy trappings of man's masquerade.
She who had dwelt in forests, heard the roll
Of lakes down thundering to the sea.
Beheld from gleaming mountain-heights
Two oceans playing with the lights
Of eve and morn—ah! what would she
With all the out-worn pageantry
Of purple robes and heavy mace and crown!
Smiling she casts them down,
Unfit her young austerity
Of hair unbound and strong limbs bare and brown.

Yet they who dare arise
And meet her stainless eyes
Forget old loves, though crowned queens these be;
And whither her winged feet fare
They follow though death be there.
So sweet, so fleet, so goddess-pure is she.
Her voice is like deep rivers, that do flow
Through forests bending low.
Her step is softest moon-light, that doth force
The ocean to its course.
Gentle her smile, for something in man's face,
World-worn, time-weary, furrowed deep with tears
Thrills her chaste heart with a more tender grace.
Softly she smooths the wrinkles from his brow,
Wrought by the baleful years.
Smiles sunshine on the hoar head, whispers low
New charges from the awakened will of truth—
Words all of fire, that thrill his soul with youth.
Not with his brother is man's battle here.
The challenge of the earth, that Adam heard.
His love austere breathes in his eager ear.
And lo! the knight who warred at love's command,
And scarred the face of Europe, sheathes his sword
Hearing from untaught lips a nobler word,
Taking new weapons from an unstained hand.
With axe and oar, with mallet and with spade
She bids the hero conquer, unafraid
Though cloud-veiled Titans be his lordly foes—
Spirits of earth and air, whose wars brook no repose.
For from far-away mountain and plain.
From the shores of the sun-set sea.
The unwearying rulers complain, complain,
And throng from the wastes to defend their reign.
Their threatened majesty.
The low prairies that lie abloom
Sigh out to the summer air:

Shall our dark soil be the tomb
Of the flowers that rise so fair?
Shall we yield to man's disdain,
And nourish his golden grain?
We will freeze and burn and snare.
Ah! bid him beware! beware!

And the forests, heavy and dark and deep
With the shadows of shrouded years.
In a murmurous voice, out of age-long sleep,
Ask the winds: What creature rude
Would storm our solitude?
Hath his soul no fears, no tears?
The prone rivers lift up their snow-crowned heads,
Arise in wrath from their rock-hewn beds,
And roar: We will ravage and drown
Ere we float his white ships down.
And the lakes, from a mist
Of amethyst
Call the storm-clouds down, and grow ashen and brown.
And all the four winds wail:
Our gales shall make him quail;
By blinding snow, by burning sun,
His strength shall be undone.
Then men in league with these
Brothers of wind and waste—
Hew barbs of flint, and darkly haste
From sheltering tents and trees;
And mutter: Away! away!
Ye children of white-browed day!
Who dares profane our wild God's reign,
We torture the trap and slay.

Child of the light, the shadows fall in vain.
Herald of God, in vain the powers conspire.
Armed with truth's holy cross, faith's sacred fire,
Though often vanquished he shall rise again,
Nor rest till the wild lords of earth and air
Bow to his will, his burdens glad to bear.
The angels leave him not through the long strife,
But sing large annals of their own wide life,
Luring him on to freedom. On that field,
From giants won, shall man be slave to man?
Lo! clan on clan
The embattled nations gather to be one,
Clasp hands as brothers 'neath Columbia's shield,
Upraise her banner to the shining sun.
Along her blessed shore
One heart, one song, one dream—
Man shall be free forevermore,
And love shall be supreme.

When dreaming kings, at odds with swift-paced time,
Would strike that banner down.
A nobler knight than ever writ or rhyme
With fame's bright wreath did crown,

Through armed hosts bore it till it floated high
Beyond the clouds, a light that cannot die.

Ah! hero of our younger race!

Great builder of a temple new!

Ruler who sought no lordly place;

Warrior, who sheathed the sword he drew

Lover of men, who saw afar

A world unmarred by want or war,

Who knew the path and yet forbore

To tread till all men should implore;

Who saw the light and led the way,

Where the gray world might greet the day;

Father and leader, prophet sure,

Whose will in vast works shall endure—

How shall we praise him on this day of days,

Great son of fame who has no need of praise?

How shall we praise him? Open wide the doors

Of the fair temple whose broad base he laid.

Through its white halls a shadowy cavalcade

Of heroes moves o'er unresounding floors.

Men whose brawned arms upraised these columns high

And reared the towers that vanish in the sky—

The strong who, having wrought, can never die.

And lo! leading a blessed host comes one

Who held a warring nation in his heart,

Who knew love's agony, but had no part

In love's delight, whose mighty task was done

Through blood and tears that we might walk in joy,

And this day's rapture own no sad alloy.

Around him heirs of bliss, whose bright brows wear

Palm-leaves amid their laurels ever fair.

Gaily they come, as though the drum

Beat out the call their glad hearts knew so well;

Brothers once more, dear as of yore,

Who in a noble conflict nobly fell.

Their blood washed pure yon banner in the sky.

And quench the brands laid 'neath these arches high—

The brave who, having fought, can never die.

Then surging through the vastness, rise once more

The aureoled heirs of light, who onward bore

Through darksome times and trackless realms of ruth

The flag of beauty and the torch of truth.

They tore the mask from the foul face of wrong;

Even to God's mysteries they dared aspire;

High in the choir they built yon altar fire,

And filled these aisles with color and with song:

The ever young, the unfallen, wreathing for time

Fresh garlands of the seeming-vanished years:

Faces long luminous, remote, sublime,

And shining brows still dewy with our tears.

Back with the old glad smile comes one we knew—

We bade him rear our house of joy to-day;

But Beauty opened wide her starry way,

And he passed on. Bright champions of the true,

Soldiers of peace, seers, singers ever blest,
From the wide ether of a loftier quest
Their winged souls throng our rites to glorify—
The wise, who, having known, can never die.

Strange splendors stream the vaulted aisles along.
To these we loved celestial rapture clings.
And music, borne on rhythm of rising wings,
Floats from the living dead, whose breath is song.

Columbia, my country, dost thou hear?
Ah! dost thou hear the songs unheard of time?
Hark! for their passion trembles at thine ear.
Hush! for thy soul must heed their call sublime.
Across wide seas, unswept by earthly sails,
Those strange sounds drew thee on, for thou shalt be
Leader of nations through the autumnal gales
That wait to mock the strong and wreck the free.
Dearer, more radiant than of yore,
Against the dark I see thee rise.
Thy young smile spurns the guarded shore
And braves the shadowed ominous skies.
And still that conquering smile who see
Pledge love, life, service—all to thee.
The years have brought thee robes most fair—
The rich processional years;
And filleted thy shining hair,
And zoned thy waist with jewels rare,
And whispered in thine ears
Strange secrets of God's dourous ways,
Long hid from human awe and praise.
For lo! the living God doth bare His arm.
No more he makes His house of clouds and gloom.
Lightly the shuttles move within His loom.
Unveiled His thunder leaps to meet the storm.
From God's right hand man takes the powers that sway
A universe of stars.
He bows them down, he bids them go or stay,
He tames them for his wars.
He scans the burning paces of the sun,
And names the invisible orbs whose courses run
Through the dim deeps of space.
He sees in dew upon a rose impeared
The swarming legions of a monad world
Begin life's upward race.
Voices of hope he hears
Long dumb to his despair,
And dreams of golden years,
Meet for a world so fair.
For now Democracy doth wake and rise
From the sweet sloth of youth.
By storms made strong, by many dreams made wise,
He clasps the hand of truth.
Through the armed nations lies his path of peace,
The open book of knowledge in his hand.
Food to the starving, to the oppressed release,
And love to all he bears from land to land.

Before his march the barriers fall,
The laws grow gentle at his call.
His glowing breath blows far away
The fogs that veil the coming day—

That wondrous day

When earth shall sing as through the blue she rolls,
Laden with joy for all her thronging souls.

Then shall want's call to sin resound no more

Across her teeming fields. And pain shall sleep,
Soothed by brave science with her magic lore.

And war no more shall bid the nations weep.

Then the worn chains shall slip from man's desire.

And ever higher and higher

His swift foot shall aspire:

Still deeper and more deep

His soul its watch shall keep.

Till love shall make the world a holy place,

Where knowledge dares unveil God's very face.

Not yet the angels hear life's last sweet song.

Music unutterably pure and strong

From earth shall rise to haunt the peopled skies

When the long march of time,

Patient in birth and death, in growth and blight,

Shall lead man up through happy realms of light

Unto his goal sublime.

Columbia! Men beheld thee rise

A goddess from the misty sea.

Lady of joy, sent from the skies,

The nations worshiped thee.

Thy brows were flushed with dawn's first light,

By foamy waves with stars bedight

Thy blue robe floated free.

Now let the sun ride high o'erhead,

Driving the day from shore to shore.

His burning tread we do not dread,

For thou art evermore

Lady of love whose smile shall bless,

Whom brave deeds win to tenderness,

Whose tears the lost restore.

Lady of hope thou art. We wait

With courage thy serene command.

Through unknown seas, toward undreamed fate,

We ask thy guiding hand.

On—though sails quiver in the gale!

Thou at the helm, we cannot fail.

On to God's time-veiled strand!

Lady of beauty! thou shalt win

Glory and power and length of days.

The sun and moon shall be thy kin.

The stars shall sing thy praise.

All hail! we bring thee vows most sweet

To strew before thy winged feet.

Now onward be thy ways.

PRESENTATION OF MASTER ARTISTS

BY

MR. D. H. BURNHAM, DIRECTOR OF WORKS.

I N August, 1890, the World's Columbian Commission was to decide upon a site for this great Exposition. Without hesitation they promptly invited the most eminent of American landscape architects to join them and give advice. The suggestions of these men were approved and adopted. In December it became necessary to select the architects of the buildings. Again the corporation intrusted the work of choosing to an expert, and since that time no single important step of the World's Columbian Exposition has been taken without the advice of an expert man. When before has any company so intrusted its interests to its strongest sons? And what are the results? They lie around you. When this day shall stand in the long perspective of the past and your children read the story, it will be called an epoch—one of those rare moments which can only, with intervals of centuries, come. I congratulate the city upon the devotion and generosity of her sons, which have made this day possible. I congratulate the company upon the success it has attained by its wise course in suffering its expert advisers to lead it on and in supporting them so nobly with its millions and its perfect faith. I congratulate the whole country in possession of such a populace, whose spirit has risen to such an occasion. And I congratulate the world upon the result.

My countrymen, you have freed the arm of the allied arts which until now has been bound since Columbus' day, four hundred years ago. You have bidden Architecture, Sculpture, Painting and Music be free and, as has ever been the case when, after many centuries, a community shakes off the sordid chain of its spirit, the allied arts have repaid your devotion and have produced this result. I have the honor to present to you the master artists of the Exposition.



THE WHALEBACK STEAMSHIP CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE BUILDINGS

BY

PRESIDENT HIGINBOTHAM ON BEHALF OF THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

MR. BURNHAM AND GENTLEMEN: It becomes my agreeable duty, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, to receive from you these buildings, which represent your thought, skill and labor as master artists of construction. It is difficult to command language fully adequate to express our satisfaction with your achievements. We have observed with admiration the rapid development of your plans, until there stand before us to-day structures that represent the ripest wisdom of the ages.

Never before have men brought to their task greater knowledge, higher aims, or more resolute purpose. Never before have such magnificent fruits been the result of thought and toil. The earth and all it contains have been subservient to your will. You have pursued your work loyally, heroically, and with an unselfish devotion that commands the applause of the world. Your country and the nations of the earth will join us in congratulating you upon the splendid issue of your plans and undertakings.

We accept these buildings from you, exulting in the belief that these beautiful structures furnish proof to the world that, with all our material growth and prosperity since the Columbian discovery of America, we have not neglected those civilizing arts which minister to a people's refinement and become the chief glory of a nation.

"Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned than war."

In this Exposition, one of the adorning victories of our age of peace, you take conspicuous part, and the work accomplished reflects, and will continue to reflect, honor alike upon yourselves and upon your country.

In recognition of your faithful and efficient services, and in order to commemorate more substantially than by mere words the successful termination of your great work as Master Artists of Construction, the Board of Directors have issued this medal which I have the honor to present to you. A simple token it is, which finds its real and abiding value not in its intrinsic worth, but rather in the high merit which receives and the grateful appreciation which bestows it.

ADDRESS.

“WORKS OF THE LADY MANAGERS.”

BY

MRS. POTTER PALMER,

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Official representation for women, upon so important an occasion as the present, is unprecedented. It seems peculiarly appropriate that this honor should have been accorded our sex when celebrating the great deeds of Columbus, who, inspired though his visions may have been, yet required the aid of an Isabella to transform them into realities.

The visible evidences of the progress made since the discovery of this great continent will be collected six months hence in these stately buildings now to be dedicated.

The magnificent material exhibit, the import of which will presently be eloquently described by our orators, will not, however, so vividly represent the great advance of modern thought as does the fact that man's "silent partner" has been invited by the Government to leave her retirement to assist in conducting a great national enterprise. The provision of the Act of Congress that the Board of Lady Managers appoint a jury of her peers to pass judgment upon woman's work adds to the significance of the innovation, for never before was it thought necessary to apply this fundamental principle of justice to our sex.

Realizing the seriousness of the responsibilities devolving upon it, and inspired by a sense of the nobility of its mission, the Board has, from the time of its organization, attempted most thoroughly and conscientiously to carry out the intentions of Congress.

It has been able to broaden the scope of its work and extend its influence through the co-operation and assistance so generously furnished by the Columbian Commission and the Board of Directors of the Exposition. The latter took the initiative in making an appropriation for the Woman's Building, and in allowing the Board to call attention to the recent work of women in new fields by selecting from their own sex the architect, decorators, sculptors and painters to create both the building and its adornments.

Rivaling the generosity of the Directors, the National Commission has honored the Board of Lady Managers by putting into its hands all of the interests of women in connection with the Exposition, as well as the entire control of the Woman's Building.

In order the more efficiently to perform the important functions assigned it, the Board hastened to secure necessary co-operation. At its request, women were made members of the World's Fair Boards of almost every State and Territory of the Union. Inspired by this success at home, it had the courage to attempt to extend the benefits it had received to the women of other countries. It officially invited all foreign governments which had decided to participate in the Exposition to appoint commit-

tees of women to co-operate with it. The active help given by the Department of State was invaluable in promoting this plan, the success of which has been notable, for we now have under the patronage of royalty, or the heads of governments, committees composed of the most influential, intellectual and practical women of France, England, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Japan, Siam, Algeria, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Cuba, Mexico, and Nicaragua, and although committees have not yet been announced, favorable responses have been received from Spain, Columbia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama and the Sandwich Islands.

No organization comparable to this has ever before existed among women. It is official, acting under government authority and sustained by government funds. It is so far-reaching that it encircles the globe.

Without touching upon politics, suffrage or other irrelevant issues, this unique organization of women for women will devote itself to the promotion of their industrial interests. It will address itself to the formation of a public sentiment which will favor woman's industrial equality, and her receiving just compensation for services rendered. It will try to secure for her work the consideration and respect which it deserves, and establish her importance as an economic factor. To this end, it will endeavor to obtain and install in these buildings, exhibits showing the value of her contributions to the industries, sciences and arts, as well as statistics giving the proportionate amount of her work in every country.

Of all the changes which have resulted from the great ingenuity and inventiveness of the race, there is none that equals in importance to woman the application of machinery to the performance of the never-ending tasks that have previously been hers. The removal from the household to the various factories, where such work is now done, of spinning, carding, dyeing, knitting, the weaving of textile fabrics, sewing, the cutting and making of garments, and many other laborious occupations, has enabled her to lift her eyes from the drudgery that has oppressed her since pre-historic days.

The result is that women as a sex have been liberated. They now have time to think, to be educated, to plan and pursue careers of their own choosing. Consider the value to the race of one-half of its members being enabled to throw aside the intolerable bondage of ignorance that has always weighed them down! See the innumerable technical, professional and art schools, academies and colleges that have been suddenly called into existence by the unwonted demand! It is only about one hundred years since girls were first permitted to attend the free schools of Boston. They were then allowed to take the places of boys, for whom the schools were instituted, during the season when the latter were helping to gather in the harvest.

It is not strange that woman is drinking deeply of the long-denied fountain of knowledge. She had been told, until she almost believed it, by her physician, that she was of too delicate and nervous an organization to endure the application and mental strain of the school-room; by the scientist that the quality of the gray matter of her brain would not enable her to grasp the exact sciences, and that its peculiar convolutions made it impossible for her to follow a logical proposition from premise to conclusion; by her anxious parents that there was nothing that a man so abominated as a learned woman, nothing so unlovely as a blue stocking; and yet she comes, smiling from her curriculum, with her honors fresh upon her, healthy and wise, forcing us to acknowledge that she is more than ever attractive, companionable and useful.

What is to be done with this strong, self-poised creature of glowing imagination and high ideals, who evidently intends, as a natural and inherent right, to pursue her self-development in her chosen line of work? Is the world ready to give her industrial and intellectual independence, and to open all doors before her? The human race is not so rich in talent, genius and useful creative energy that it can afford to allow any considerable proportion of these valuable attributes to be wasted or unproductive, even though they be possessed by women.

The sex which numbers more than one-half the population of the world is forced to enter the keen competition of life with many disadvantages, both real and fictitious. Are the legitimate compensations and honors that should come as the result of ability and merit to be denied on the untenable ground of sex aristocracy?

We are told by scientists that the educated eye and ear of to-day are capable of detecting subtle harmonies and delicate gradations of sound and color that were imperceptible to our ancestors; that artists and musicians will consequently never reach the last possible combination of tones, or of tints, because their fields will widen before them, disclosing constantly new beauties and attractions. We can not doubt that human intelligence will gain as much by development; that it will vibrate with new power because of the uplifting of one-half of its members—and of that half which is, perhaps, conceded to be more moral, sympathetic and imaginative—from darkness into light.

As a result of the freedom and training now granted them, we may confidently await, not a renaissance, but the first blooming of the perfect flower of womanhood. After centuries of careful pruning into conventional shapes, to meet the requirements of an artificial standard, the shears and props have been thrown away. We shall learn by watching the beauty and the vigor of the natural growth in the open air and sunshine, how artificial and false was the ideal we had previously cherished. Our efforts to frustrate nature will seem grotesque, for she may always be trusted to preserve her types. Our utmost hope is, that woman may become a more congenial companion and fit partner for her illustrious mate, whose destinies she has shared during the centuries.

We are proud that the statesmen of our own great country have been the first to see beneath the surface and to understand that the old order of things has passed away, and that new methods must be inaugurated. We wish to express our thanks to the Congress of the United States for having made this great step forward, and also for having subsequently approved and indorsed the plans of the Board of Lady Managers, as was manifested by their liberal appropriation for carrying them out.

We most heartily appreciate the assistance given us by the President of the United States, the Department of State, and our foreign Ministers. We hope to have occasion to thank all of the other great departments of the Government before we finish our work.

Even more important than the discovery of Columbus, which we are gathered together to celebrate, is the fact that the general Government has just discovered woman. It has sent out a flash-light from its heights, so inaccessible to us, which we shall answer by a return signal when the Exposition is opened. What will be its next message to us?



Bertha Honoré Palmer

TENDER OF THE BUILDINGS

BY

PRESIDENT HIGINBOTHAM,

ON BEHALF OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,

TO

THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

HON. T. W. PALMER, President of the World's Columbian Commission: But yesterday these surrounding acres composed a dismal morass—a resting-place for wild fowls in their migratory flight. To-day they stand transformed by art and science into a beauty and grandeur unrivaled by any other spot on earth.

Herein we behold a miniature representation of that marvelous material development, and that unprecedented growth of national greatness, which, since the days of Columbus, have characterized the history of this New World.

The idle boy, strolling along the shore of this inland sea, carelessly threw a pebble into the blue waters. From that center of agitation there spread the circling wave which, fainter and still fainter, grew until lost at last in the distant calm. Not so did the great thought come and vanish which has culminated in these preparations for the World's Columbian Exposition. It was not the suggestive impulse of any single brain or locality that originated this noble enterprise. From many minds and many localities there seemed to come, spontaneously and in unison, suggestions for a Columbian celebration. Those individual and local sentiments did not die out like the waves, but, in an inverse ratio, grew more and more powerful, until they mingled and culminated in the grand and universal resolve of the American people—"It shall be done."

To-day, sir, on behalf of the Board of Directors, representing the citizens of Chicago, to me has been assigned the pleasing duty of presenting to the World's Columbian Commission these buildings, for dedication to the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, in celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

In viewing the work thus far accomplished, we gladly acknowledge ourselves debtors to the patriotic pride of our fellow citizens throughout the land; to the kindly interest manifested by the President of the United States; to the generosity of Congress; to the hearty sympathy of the civilized nations of the earth, and to the efficient co-operation of the honorable Commission which you represent.

The citizens of Chicago have cherished the ambition to furnish the facilities for the Exposition, which, in character, should assume a national and international importance. They entertain the pleasing hope that they have not come short of the Nation's demand, and of the world's expectation. Permit us, sir, to believe that it was not a narrow ambition, born of local pride and selfishness, which asked for the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Rather let it justly be said,

that it was in view of the fact that 25,000,000 people lived within a radius of 500 miles of Chicago, and that standing here, so near the center of population, Chicago would be accessible to a larger number of American people, who are the creators of our wealth and prosperity, than would any other city on the continent. The citizens of Chicago have been actuated by the most patriotic sentiments in asking for the location of the Exposition at this place. Animated by the most public-spirited motives, they have made such preparations for the Exposition as we trust you cannot but look upon with satisfaction.

The fidelity and remarkable skill of the Master Artists of Construction must be a justification for the pride with which we point to the structures which rise about us in such graceful and magnificent proportions. In furnishing grounds and buildings which should meet the modern demand for utility and scientific adaptation, we have not done violence, let us hope, to that growing love for the beautiful which gratifies the eye and educates the taste. Nature, Science and Art have been called upon to contribute their richest gifts to make these grounds and buildings worthy of your acceptance.

The Board of Directors now beg leave to tender to the World's Columbian Commission and to the Nation these buildings, in fulfillment of Chicago's pledge, and in honor of the great event we celebrate.



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MIDWAY PLAISANCE—OLD VIENNA

PRESENTATION OF THE BUILDINGS

BY

HON. THOMAS W. PALMER,

PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION, TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When a structure designed for a beneficent purpose has reached completion and is about to be devoted to its object, it is deemed fitting, in accordance with a custom which sprang from the aspirations of man, and which has received the sanction of successive generations, that its intent and aim shall be declared amid imposing ceremonies, and the good will of the present and the blessing of the future invoked upon it.

If this occasion shall have as one of its results the inauguration of another festal day to enlarge the too meager calendar of our people, the world will be the richer thereby, and a name which has been hitherto held in vague and careless remembrance will be made a vital and elevating force to mankind.

Anniversaries are the punctuations of history. They are the emphases given to events, not by the song of the poet, or the pen of the rhetorician, but by the common acclaim of mankind. They are the monuments of the heroes and saviours of the race. They are the Memmons which fill the heart with promise, the eye with gladness and the ear with song.

The teacher of Socrates, when dying, was asked what he wished for a monument. He answered: "Give the boys a holiday."

It was a happy thought to have linked with the achievements of Columbus and Pinzon, which doubled the area of the habitable globe, an undertaking whereby we hope to illustrate the fact that they also made possible more than a duplication of blessings to mankind.

As these great men died ignorant of the magnitude of their work, may we not hope that this Exposition will accomplish a greater good than will be revealed to us of to-day, be its outcome never so brilliant? May we not hope that lessons here learned, transmitted to the future, will be potent forces long after the multitudes which will through these aisles shall have measured their span and faded away?

Four hundred years ago to-day, Roderigo de Triana, from the prow of the "Pinta," cried "Land!" That cry marked the commencement of an era wherein has been condensed more of good import to the race than in any other. To-day, at the flood-time of that era, we are reminded of what that cry involved, and of how much there is yet to do to give it its fullest significance.

There are no more continents to discover, but there is much to do to make both hemispheres the home of intelligence, virtue and consequent happiness. To that end, no one material thing can contribute more than expositions to which are invited, in a fraternal spirit, all nations, tribes and peoples, where each shall give and receive according to their respective capacities.

The foundations of civilization have been laid. Universal enlightenment, now acknowledged as the safe substructure of every state, receives an added impulse

from the commingling of peoples and the fraternization of races, such as are ushered in by the pageant of to-day.

Hitherto the work of the National Commission and of the Exposition Company has been on different but converging lines; to-day the roads unite, and it may not be amiss at this time to speak of the work already done. Two years ago the ground on which we stand was a dreary waste of sand-dunes and quagmires, a home for wild fowl and aquatic plants. Under skilled artists, supplemented by intelligence, force, industry and money, this waste has been changed by the magic hand of labor to its present attractive proportions. I do not speak of this work as an artist, but as one of the great body of laymen whom it is the high calling of art to uplift. To me it seems that if these buildings should never be occupied, if the exhibits should never come to attract and edify, if our people could only look upon these walls, towers, avenues and lagoons, a result would be accomplished by the influence diffused well worth all the cost.

It was an act of high intelligence which, in the beginning, called a congress of the most eminent of our architects for consultation and concerted action. No one brain could have conceived this dream of beauty, or lured from fancy and crystallized in form these habitations where art will love to linger, and science, Cornelia-like, shall expose her children to those who ask to see her jewels.

Of the Commission and its agencies, its Director-General and the heads of its departments, its agents and envoys, I, although a part of that national organization, may be permitted to speak. Called together by the President two years ago, its organic law difficult of construction, with room for honest and yet contradictory opinions, it has striven honestly, patriotically and diligently to do its whole duty. Through its agencies, it has reached to the uttermost parts of the earth to gather in all that could contribute to make this not only the museum of the savant and the well read, but the kindergarten of child and sage.

The National Commission will, in due time, take appropriate action touching the formal acceptance of the buildings provided under their direction by the World's Columbian Exposition Company for this National and International Fair.

To you, Mr. President, as the highest representative of the Nation, is assigned the honor of dedicating them to the purposes determined and declared by Congress.

In behalf of the men and women who have devoted themselves to this great work, of the rich who have given of their abundance and the poor who have given of their necessities; in behalf of the architects, who have given to their ideals a local habitation and a name, and the artists, who have brought hither the three graces of modern life, form, color and melody, to decorate and inspire; of the workmen who have prepared the grounds and reared the walls; in behalf of the chiefs who have organized the work of the exhibitors; in behalf of the city of Chicago, which has munificently voted aid; of the Congress, which has generously given of the National moneys; in behalf of the World's Columbian Commission, the World's Columbian Exposition Company, and the Board of Lady Managers, I ask you to dedicate these buildings and grounds to humanity, to the end that all men and women of every clime may feel that the evidence of material progress which may here meet the eye is good only so far as it may promote that higher life which is the true aim of civilization—that the evidences of wealth here exhibited and the stimulus herein given to industry are good only so far as they may extend the area of human happiness.

DEDICATORY ADDRESS.

DELIVERED BY

HONORABLE LEVI P. MORTON, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. President: Deep indeed must be the sorrow which prohibits the President of the United States from being the center figure of these ceremonials. Realizing from these sumptuous surroundings the extent of design, the adequacy of execution and the vastness of results, we may well imagine how ardently he has aspired to be officially and personally connected with this great work, so linked to the past and to the present of America. With what eloquent words he would have spoken of the heroic achievements and radiant future of his own beloved country. While profoundly anguished in his most tender earthly affection, he would not have us delay or falter in these dedicatory services, and we can only offer to support his courage by a profound and universal sympathy.

The attention of our own country and of all peoples elsewhere concerned in industrial progress is to-day fixed upon the City of Chicago. The name of Chicago has become familiar with the speech of all civilized communities; bureaus are established at many points in Europe for the purpose of providing transportation hither, and during the coming year the first place suggested to the mind, when men talk of America, will be the City of Chicago. This is due, not only to the Columbian Exposition, which marks an epoch, but to the marvelous growth and energy of the second commercial city of the Union.

I am not here to recount the wonderful story of this city's rise and advancement, of the matchless courage of her people, of her second birth out of the ashes of the most notable conflagration of modern times, nor of the eminent position she has conquered in commerce, in manufactures, in science and in the arts. These are known of all men who keep pace with the world's progress.

I am here in behalf of the Government of the United States; in behalf of all the people; to bid all hail to Chicago! All hail to the Columbian Exposition! From the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and from the peerless cosmopolitan capital by the sea to the Golden Gate of California, there is no longer a rival city to Chicago except to emulate her in promoting the success of this work.

New York has signalized the opening of the new era by a commemorative function instructive to the student, encouraging to the philanthropist, and admonitory to the forces arrayed against liberty. Her houses of worship, without distinction of creed, have voiced their thanks to Almighty God for religious freedom; her children, to the number of five and twenty thousand, have marched under the inspiration of a light far broader than Columbus, with all his thirst for knowledge, enjoyed at the University of Pavia; and for three successive days processional progresses on land and water, aided by Spain, and Italy, and France, saluted the memory of the great pilot with the fruits of the great discovery in a pageant more brilliant than that at Barcelona, when, upon a throne of Persian fabrics, Ferdinand and Isabella, disregarding the

etiquette of Castile and Aragon, received him standing, attended by the most splendid court of christendom.

And what a spectacle is presented to us here ! As we gaze upon these magnificent erections, with their columns and arches, their entablatures and adornments ; when we consider their beauty and rapidity of realization, they would seem to be evoked at a wizard's touch of Aladdin's Lamp.

Praise for the organization and accomplishment, for the architect and builder, for the artist and artisan may not now detain me, for in the year to come, in the mouths of all men it will be unstinted. These are worthy shrines to record the achievements of the two Americas, and to place them side by side with the arts and industries of the elder world, to the end that we may be stimulated and encouraged to new endeavors. Columbus is not in chains, nor are Columbian ideas in fetters. I see him, as in the great picture under the dome of the Capitol with kneeling figures about him, betokening no longer the contrition of his followers, but the homage of mankind, with erect form and lofty mien animating these children of a New World to higher facts and bolder theories.

We may not now anticipate the character and value of our national exhibit. Rather may we modestly anticipate that a conservative award will be made by the world's criticism to a young nation eagerly listening to the beckoning future, within whose limits the lightning was first plucked from Heaven at the will of man, where the expansive power of steam was first compelled to transport mankind and merchandise over the waterways of the world, where the implements of agriculture and handicraft have been so perfected as to lighten the burdens of toil, and where the subtle forces of nature, acting through the telegraph and telephone, are daily startling the world by victories over matter which, in the days of Columbus, might have been reckoned among the miracles.

We can safely predict, however, that those who will come from the near and distant regions of our country, will themselves make part of the National Exhibit. We shall see the descendants of the loyal cavaliers of Virginia, of the Pilgrim fathers of New England, of the sturdy Hollanders who in 1624 bought the twenty-two thousand acres of the Island of Manhattan for the sum of twenty-four dollars, of the adherents of the old Christian faith, who found a resting place in Baltimore, of the Quakers and Palatine Germans who settled in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, of the Huguenots who fled from the revocation of the Edict of Nantes to the banks of the Hudson, in the North, and those of the Cooper and Ashly rivers in the South, of the refugees from Salzburg in Georgia, and of Charles Edward's Highlanders in North Carolina. With them, also, we shall have in person, or in their sons, the thousands of others from many climes who, with moderate fortunes, have joined their futures to that of the great Republic, or who with sinewy arms have opened our waterways and builded our ironways. We trust that from the lands beyond the seas many will come to engage in fraternal competition, or to point us to more excellent standards. If they shall find little in our product to excite their admiration, we shall welcome them to the atmosphere of the New World, where some of the best efforts have been made in the cause of freedom and progress ; by Washington and Franklin and Lafayette ; by Agassiz and Lincoln and Grant ; by Bolivar and Juarez and Toussaint L'Ouverture, by Fulton and Morse and Edison.

Columbus lived in an age of great events. When he was a child in 1440 printing was first done with movable type ; seven years later the Vatican Library, the great

fountain of learning, was founded by Nicholas the Fifth; and 1455 is given as the probable date of the Mazarine Bible, the earliest printed book known. It was not until a hundred years after the discovery that Galileo, pointing his little telescope to the sky, found the satellites of Jupiter, and was hailed as the Columbus of the Heavens!

Columbus' character was complex, as was that of many of the men of his time, who made their mark in history. But his character and attainments are to be estimated by those of his contemporaries, and not by other standards. Deeply read in mathematical science, he was certainly the best geographer of his time. I believe with Castelar, that he was sincerely religious, but his sincerity did not prevent his indulging in dreams. He projected, as the eloquent Spanish orator says, the purchase of the holy places of Jerusalem in the event of his finding seas of pearls, cities of gold, streets paved with sapphires, mountains of emeralds and rivers of diamonds. How remote, and yet how marvelous has been the realization! Two products of the Southern continent, which he touched and brought into the world's economy, have proved of inestimable value to the race, far beyond what the imagined wealth of the Indies could buy.

The potato, brought by the Spaniards from what is now the Republic of Ecuador, in the beginning of the century following the Discovery, has proved next to the principal cereals, to be the most valuable of all plants for human food. It has sensibly increased the wealth of nations and added immeasurably to the welfare of the people. More certain than any other crop, and having little to fear from storm or drouth, it is hailed as an effectual barrier against the recurrence of famines.

Nor was the other product of less importance to mankind. Peruvian bark comes from a tree of spontaneous growth in Peru, and many other parts of South America. It received its botanical name from the wife of a Spanish viceroy, liberated from an intermittent fever by its use. Its most important base, quinine, has come to be regarded, as nearly as may be, as a specific for that disease and also for the preservation of health in certain latitudes, so that no vessel would dare to approach the East or West coast of Africa without a supply, and parts of our own land would be made partially desolate by its disappearance. No words that I could use would magnify the blessings brought to mankind by these two individuals of the vegetable kingdom from the shores of the New World.

Limited time for preparation does not permit me to speak authoritatively of the progress and proud position of our Sister Republics and of the Dominion of Canada, to demonstrate the moral and material fruits of the Great Discovery. Concerning ourselves and the statistics are familiar and constitute a marvel.

We are near the beginning of another century, and if no serious change occurs in our present growth, in the year 1935, in the lifetime of many now in manhood, the English speaking Republicans of America will number more than one hundred and eighty millions. And for them, John Bright, in a burst of impassioned eloquence, predicts one people, one language, one law and one faith; and all over the wide continent, the home of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every race and every clime.

The transcendent feature in the character of Columbus was his faith. That sustained him in days of trial and darkness, and finally gave him the great discovery. Like him, let us have faith in our future. To insure that future, the fountains must be kept pure, public integrity must be preserved. While we reverence what Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel fought for—the union of peoples—we must secure above all else what Steuben and Kosciusko aided our fathers to establish—liberty regulated by law.

If the time should ever come when men trifle with the public conscience, let me predict the patriotic action of the republic in the language of Milton:

“Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant
Nation rousing herself like a strong man after
Sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; methinks
I see her as an eagle, renewing her mighty youth,
And kindling her undazzled eyes at the full
Mid-day beam; purging and unscaling her long
Abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly
Radiance, while the noble noise of timorous
And flocking birds, with those also that love the
Twilight, flutter about, amazed at what she means.”

Mr. President: In the name of the Government of the United States, I hereby dedicate these buildings and their appurtenances, intended by the Congress of the United States for the use of the World's Columbian Exposition, to the world's progress in art, in science, in agriculture, and in manufactures.

I dedicate them to humanity.

God save the United States of America.



MISS HARRIET MONROE, AUTHOR OF THE DEDICATORY ODE.



HON. BENJAMIN HARRISON.



HON. LEVI P. MORTON.



THE INFANTA EULALIA.

Representing the Queen of Spain at the World's Columbian Exposition.



HON. HENRY WATTERSON.



HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.



SANTA MARIA.



PINTA AND NINA.

THE CARAVELS OF COLUMBUS.



ARCHBISHOP JOHN IRELAND, OF ST. PAUL.



J. CARDINAL GIBBONS.



MAYOR WASHBURNE



MAYOR CARTER H. HARRISON

"DEDICATORY ORATION"

DELIVERED AT THE

DEDICATORY CEREMONIES OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AT CHICAGO

BY

HON. HENRY WATTERSON,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21.

AMONG the wonders of creative and constructive genius in course of preparation for this festival of the nations, whose formal and official inauguration has brought us together, will presently be witnessed upon the margin of the inter-ocean, which gives to this noble and beautiful city the character and rank of a maritime metropolis, a Spectatorium, wherein the Columbian epic will be told with realistic effects, surpassing the most splendid and impressive achievements of the modern stage. No one who has had the good fortune to see the models of this extraordinary work of art can have failed to be moved by the union, which it embodies of the antique in history and the current in life and thought; as beginning with the weird mendicant fainting upon the hill-side of Santa Rabida, it traces the strange adventures of the Genoese seer from the royal camp of Santa Fe, to the sunny coasts of the Isles of Inde, through the weary watches of the endless night, whose sentinel stars seemed set to mock, but not to guide; through the trackless and shoreless wastes of the mystic sea, spread day by day to bear upon every rise and fall of its heaving bosom the death of fair fond hopes, the birth of fantastic fears; the peerless and thrilling revelation, and all that has followed, to the very moment that beholds us here, citizens, freemen, equal share-holders, in the miracle of American civilization and development. Is there one among us who does not thank his Maker that he has lived to join in this universal celebration, this jubilee of mankind?

I am appalled when I consider the portent and meaning of the proclamation which has been delivered in our presence. The painter employed by the King's command to render to the eye some particular exploit of the people, or the throne, knows in advance precisely what he has to do; there is a limit set upon his purpose, his canvas is measured; his colors are blended, and with the steady and sure hand of the master he proceeds, touch upon touch, to body forth the forms of things known and visible. Who shall measure the canvas and blend the colors that are to body forth to the mind's eye of the present the scenes of the past in American glory? Who shall dare attempt to summon the dead to life, and out of the tomb of the ages recall the tones of the martyrs and heroes, whose voices, though silent forever, still speak to us in all that we are as a nation, in all that we do as men and women?

We look before and after and we see through the half-drawn folds of time as through the solemn archways of some grand cathedral the long procession pass, as silent and as real as a dream; the caravals tossing upon Atlantic billows, have their sails refilled from the East and bear away to the West; the land is reached and fulfilled is the

vision whose actualities are to be gathered by other hands than his that planned the voyage and steered the bark of discovery ; the long-sought, golden day has come to Spain at last, and Castilian conquests tread one upon another fast enough to pile up perpetual power and riches. But even as simple justice was denied Columbus lasting tenure was denied the Spaniard.

We look again and we see in the far Northeast the Old World struggle between the French and the English transferred to the New, ending in the tragedy upon the heights above Quebec ; we see the sturdy Puritans in bell-crowned hats and sable garments assail in unequal battle the savage and the elements overcoming both, to rise against a mightier foe ; we see the gay, but dauntless cavaliers to the Southward join hands with the Roundheads in holy rebellion. And lo ! down from the green-walled hills of New England, out from the swamps of the Carolinas, come faintly to the ear like far-away forest leaves stirred to music by autumn winds the drum taps of the Revolution ; the tramp of the minute-men, Israel Putnam riding before the hoof-beats of Sumter's horse galloping to the front ; the thunder of Stark's guns in spirit-battle ; the gleam of Marion's watch-fires in ghostly bivouac, and there, in serried saint-like ranks on fame's eternal camping-ground stand

"The old Continentals,
In their ragged Regimentals,
Yielding not,"

as amid the singing of angels in Heaven, the scene is shut out from our mortal vision by proud and happy tears.

We see the rise of the young Republic, and the gentlemen in knee-breeches and powdered wigs who signed the Declaration, and the gentlemen in knee-breeches and powdered wigs who made the Constitution. We see the little nation menaced from without. We see the riflemen in hunting-shirt and buckskin swarm from the cabin in the wilderness to the rescue of country and home, and our hearts swell to a second and final decree of independence won by the prowess and valor of American arms upon the land and sea.

And then, and then — since there is no life of nations or of men without its shadow and its sorrow — there comes a day when the spirits of the fathers no longer walk upon the battlements of freedom, and all is dark, and all seems lost, save liberty and honor ; and, praise God, our blessed Union. With these surviving, who shall marvel at what we see to-day, this land filled with the treasures of earth ; this city snatched from the ashes to rise in grandeur and renown, passing the mind to pre-conceive. Truly, out of trial cometh the strength of man, out of disaster cometh the glory of the State.

We are met this day to honor the memory of Christopher Columbus, to celebrate the four-hundredth return of the year of his transcendent achievement, and with fitting rites to dedicate to America and the universe a concrete Exposition of the world's progress between 1492 and 1892. No twenty centuries can be compared with these four centuries, either in importance or in interest, as no previous ceremonial can be compared with this in its wide significance and reach ; because, since the advent of the Son of God, no event has had so great an influence upon human affairs as the discovery of the Western Hemisphere. Each of the centuries that have intervened marks many revolutions. The merest catalogue would crowd a thousand pages. The story of the least of the nations would fill a volume. In what I have to say upon this occasion, therefore, I shall confine myself to our own ; and, in speaking of the United

States of America, I propose rather to dwell upon our character as a people, and our reciprocal obligations and duties as an aggregation of communities, held together by a fixed constitution, and charged with the custody of a union upon whose preservation and perpetuation in its original spirit and purpose, the future of free, popular government depends, than to enter into a dissertation upon abstract principles, or to undertake an historic essay. We are a plain, practical people. We are a race of inventors and workers, not of poets and artists. We have led the world's movement, not its thought. Our deeds are to be found, not upon frescoed walls, or in ample libraries, but in the machine shop, where the spindles sing and the looms thunder; on the open plain, where the steam plow, the reaper and the mower contend with one another in friendly war against the obdurances of nature; in the magic of electricity, as it penetrates the darkest caverns with its irresistible power and light. Let us consider ourselves, and our conditions, as far as we are able, with a candor untinged by cynicism, and a confidence having no air of assurance.

A better opportunity could not be desired for a study of our peculiarities than is furnished by the present moment. We are in the midst of the quadrennial period established for the selection of a Chief Magistrate. Each citizen has his right of choice, each has his right to vote, and to have his vote freely cast and fairly counted. Wherever this right is assailed for any cause, wrong is done and evil must follow, first to the whole country, which has an interest in all its parts, but most to the community immediately involved, which must actually drink of the cup that has contained the poison, and cannot escape its infection.

The abridgment of the right of suffrage, however, is very nearly proportioned to the ignorance or indifference of the parties directly concerned by it, and there is good reason to hope that with the expanding intelligence of the masses and the growing enlightenment of the times, this particular form of corruption in elections will be reduced below the danger line.

To that end, as to all other good ends, the moderation of public sentiment must ever be our chief reliance; for when we are forced by the general desire for truth, and the light which our modern vehicles of information throw upon truth, to discuss public questions for truth's sake, when it becomes the plain interest of public men, as it is their plain duty, to do this, and when, above all, friends and neighbors cease to love one another less because of individual differences of opinion about public affairs, the struggle for undue advantage will be relegated to those who have either no character to lose, or none to seek.

It is admitted on all sides that the contemporaneous Presidential campaign is freer from excitement and tumult than was ever known before, and it is argued from this circumstance that we are traversing the epoch of the commonplace. If this be so—thank God for it. We have had full enough of the dramatic and sensational, and need a period of mediocrity and repose. But may we not ascribe the rational way in which the people are going about the consideration of their public business to larger knowledge and experience, and a fairer spirit than have hitherto marked our political contentions?

Parties are as essential to free government as oxygen to animal life or sunshine to vegetation. And party spirit is inseparable from party organism. To the extent that it is tempered by good sense and good feeling, by love of country and integrity of purpose, it is a supreme virtue; and there should be no let short of a decent regard for the sensibilities of others put upon its freedom and plainness of utterance.

Otherwise, the limpid pool of Democracy would stagnate, and we should have a Republic only in name. But we should never cease to be admonished by the warning words of the Father of His Country against the excess of party spirit, reinforced, as they are, by the experience of a century of party warfare; a warfare happily culminating in the complete triumph of American principles though brought many times dangerously near the annihilation of all that was great and noble in the national life.

Sursam Corda. We have in our own time seen the Republic survive an irrepressible conflict, sown in the blood and marrow of the social order. We have seen the Federal Union, not too strongly put together in the first place, come out of a great war of sections, stronger than when it went into it; its faith renewed; its credit rehabilitated; and its flag flying in triumph and honor above seventy millions of God-fearing men and women, thoroughly reconciled and homogeneous. We have seen the Federal Constitution outlast the strain, not merely of a Reconstructory ordeal and a presidential impeachment, but a disputed count of the electoral vote, a Congressional Dead-lock, and an extra Constitutional tribunal, yet standing firm against the assaults of its enemies whilst yielding itself with admirable flexibility to the needs of the country and the time. And finally we saw the gigantic fabric of the Federal Government transferred from hands that had held it a quarter of a century to other hands, without a protest, although so close was the poll in the final count that a single blanket might have covered both contestants for the chief magisterial office. With such a record behind us, who shall be afraid of the future?

The young manhood of the country may take this lesson from those of us who lived through times that did, indeed, try men's souls—when pressed down from day to day by awful responsibilities and suspense, each night brought a terror with every thought of the morrow, and when, look where we would, there were light and hope nowhere—that God reigns and wills, and that this fair land is and has always been, in His own keeping.

The curse of slavery is gone. It was a joint heritage of woe, to be wiped out and expiated in blood and flame. The mirage of the Confederacy has vanished. It was essentially bucolic, a vision of Arcadie, the dream of a most attractive economic fallacy. The Constitution is no longer a rope of sand. The exact relation of the States to the Federal Government, left open to double construction by the authors of our organic being, because they could not agree among themselves, and union was the paramount object, has been clearly and definitely fixed by the three last amendments to the original chart, which constitute the real treaty of peace between the North and the South and seal our bonds of Nationality forever.

The republic represents at last the letter and the spirit of the sublime Declaration. The fetters that bound her to the earth are burst asunder. The rags that degraded her beauty are cast aside. Like the enchanted princess in the legend, clad in spotless raiment and wearing a crown of living light, she steps in the perfection of her maturity on the scene of this, the latest and proudest of her victories to bid a welcome to the world.

Need I pursue the theme? This vast assemblage speaks with a resonance and meaning which words can never reach. It speaks from the fields that are blessed by the never-failing waters of the Kennebec, and from the farms that sprinkle the valley of the Connecticut with mimic principalities more potent and lasting than the real; it speaks in the whirl of the mills of Pennsylvania and in the ring of the wood-cutters'

ax out of the Lake peninsulas ; it speaks from the great plantations of the South and West, teeming with staples that insure us wealth and power and stability ; yea, and from the mines and forests and quarries of Michigan and Wisconsin, of Alabama and Georgia, of Tennessee and Kentucky, far away to the regions of silver and gold, that have linked the Colorado and the Rio Grande in close embrace and annihilated time and space between the Atlantic and the Pacific ; it speaks in one word from the hearth-stone in Iowa and Illinois ; from the home in Mississippi and Arkansas ; from the hearts of seventy millions of fearless, free-born men and women, and that one word is " UNION."

There is no geography to American manhood. There are no sections to American fraternity. It needs but six days and a change of raiment to convert a Vermonter into a Texan, and there never has been a time when upon the battle-field or the frontier Puritan and Cavalier were not convertible terms, having in the beginning a common origin and so diffused and diluted on American soil as no longer to possess a local habitation or a nativity except in the national unit.

The men who planted the signals of American civilization upon that sacred rock by Plymouth Bay were Englishmen, and so were the men who struck the coast a little lower down, founding by Hampton Roads a race of heroes and statesmen the mention of whose names brings a thrill to every heart. The South claims Lincoln, the immortal, for its own ; the North has no right to reject Stonewall Jackson, the one typical Puritan soldier of the war, for its own. Nor will it. The time is coming, is almost here, when hanging above many a mantel board in fair New England, glorifying many a cottage in the Sunny South, shall be seen, bound together in everlasting love and honor, two cross-swords carried to battle respectively by the grandfather who wore the blue and the grandfather who wore the gray.

I can not trust myself to proceed. We have come here, not so much to recall bygone sorrows and glories, as to bask in the sunshine of present prosperity and happiness ; to interchange patriotic greetings and indulge good auguries ; and, above all, to meet upon the threshold the stranger within our gates, not as a foreigner, but as a guest and friend for whom nothing that we can have is too good.

From wheresoever he cometh, we welcome him with all our hearts. The son of the Rhone and the Garonne, our godmother, France, to whom we owe so much, he shall be our LaFayette ; the son of the Rhine and the Moselle, he shall be our Goethe and our Wagner ; the son of the Campagna and the Vesuvian Bay, he shall be our Michael Angelo and our Garibaldi ; the son of Aragon, and Mexico, and Central and South America, he shall be our Christopher Columbus, fitly honored at last throughout the world.

Our good cousin of England needs no words of special civility and courtesy from us. For him, the latch-string is ever on the outer side ; though whether it be or not, we are sure that he will enter and make himself at home. A common language enables us to do full justice to one another, at the festive board, or in the arena of debate, warning both of us in equal tones against further parley on the field of arms.

All nations and all creeds will be welcome here ; from the Bosphorus and the Black Sea ; the Viennese woods and the Danubian plains ; from Holland dyke to Alpine crag ; from Belgrade and Calcutta, and round to China seas, and the busy marts of Japan, the isles of the Pacific and the far away capes of Africa ; Armenian, Christian and Jew ; the American loving no country except his own, but loving all mankind as his brother, bids you enter and fear not ; bids you partake with us of these fruits of four hundred years of American civilization and development, and behold, these trophies of one hundred years of American independence and freedom.

At this moment, in every part of the American Union, the children are taking up the wondrous tale of the discovery, and from Boston to Galveston, from the little log school-house in the clearing, to the towering academy in the city and the town, may be witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of a powerful nation captured by an army of liliputians, of embryo men and women, of topling boys and girls, and tiny elves, scarce old enough to lisp the numbers of the National anthem, scarce strong enough to lift the miniature flags that make of arid street and autumn wood an emblematic garden, to gladden the sight, and to glorify the Red, White and Blue. See

"Our young barbarians all at play."

for better than these we have nothing to exhibit. They are our crown jewels ; the truest, though the inevitable, offsprings of our civilization and development ; the representatives of a manhood, vitalized and invigorated by toil and care ; of a womanhood elevated and inspired by religion, liberty and education. God bless the children and their mothers ; God bless our country's flag ; and God be with us now and ever ; God in the roof-tree's shade, and God on the highway ; God in the winds and the waves, and God in all our hearts.



THE COLUMBIAN ORATION.

BY

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, OF NEW YORK.

M R. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This day belongs not to America, but to the world. The results of the event it commemorates are the heritage of the peoples of every race and clime. We celebrate the emancipation of man. The preparation was the work of almost countless centuries, the realization was the revelation of one. The Cross on Calvary was hope; the cross raised on San Salvador was opportunity. But for the first, Columbus would never have sailed, but for the second there would have been no place for the planting, the nurture and the expansion of civil and religious liberty. Ancient history is a dreary record of unstable civilizations. Each reached its zenith of material splendor, and perished. The Assyrian, Persian, Egyptian, Grecian and Roman Empires, were proofs of the possibilities and limitations of man for conquest and intellectual development. Their destruction involved a sum of misery and relapse which made their creation rather a curse than a blessing. Force was the factor in the government of the world when Christ was born, and force was the source and exercise of authority both by Church and State when Columbus sailed from Palos. The Wise Men traveled from the East toward the West under the guidance of the Star of Bethlehem. The spirit of the equality of all men before God and the law moved westward from Calvary with its revolutionary influence upon old institutions, to the Atlantic Ocean. Columbus carried it westward across the seas. The emigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, from Germany and Holland, from Sweden and Denmark, from France and Italy, have, under its guidance and inspiration, moved West, and again West, building states and founding cities until the Pacific limited their march. The exhibition of arts and sciences, of industries and inventions, of education and civilization, which the Republic of the United States will here present, and to which, through its Chief Magistrate, it invites all nations, condenses and displays the flower and fruitage of this transcendent miracle.

The anarchy and chaos which followed the breaking up of the Roman Empire necessarily produced the feudal system. The people, preferring slavery to annihilation by robber chiefs, became the vassals of territorial lords. The reign of physical force is one of perpetual struggle for the mastery. Power which rests upon the sword neither shares nor limits its authority. The king destroyed the lords, and the monarchy succeeded feudalism. Neither of these institutions considered or consulted the people. They had no part but to suffer or die in this mighty strife of masters for the mastery. But the throne, by its broader view and greater resources, made possible the construction of the highways of freedom. Under its banner races could unite, and petty principalities be merged, law substituted for brute force, and right for might. It founded and endowed universities, and encouraged commerce. It conceded no political privileges, but unconsciously prepared its subjects to demand them.

Absolutism in the State, and intolerance in the church, shackled popular unrest, and imprisoned thought and enterprise in the fifteenth century. The divine

right of kings stamped out the faintest glimmer of revolt against tyranny; and the problems of science, whether of the skies or of the earth, whether of astronomy or geography, were solved or submerged by ecclesiastical decrees. The dungeon was ready for the philosopher who proclaimed the truths of the solar system, or the navigator who would prove the sphericity of the earth. An English Gladstone, or a French Gambetta, or a German Bismarck, or an Italian Garibaldi, or a Spanish Castelar, would have been thought monsters, and their deaths at the stake, or on the scaffold, and under the anathemas of the church, would have received the praise and approval of kings and nobles, of priests and peoples. Reason had no seat in spiritual or temporal realms. Punishment was the incentive to patriotism, and piety was held possible by torture. Confessions of faith extorted from the writhing victim on the rack were believed efficacious in saving his soul from fires eternal beyond the grave. For all that humanity to-day cherishes as its best heritage and choicest gifts, there was neither thought nor hope.

Fifty years before Columbus sailed from Palos, Gutenberg and Faust had forged the hammer which was to break the bonds of superstition, and open the prison doors of the mind. They had invented the printing press and movable types. The prior adoption of a cheap process for the manufacture of paper at once utilized the press. Its first service, like all its succeeding efforts, was for the people. The universities and the school men, the privileged and the learned few of that age, were longing for the revelation and preservation of the classic treasures of antiquity, hidden, and yet insecure, in monastic cells and libraries. But the first born of the marvelous creation of these primitive printers of Mayence was the printed Bible. The priceless contributions of Greece and Rome to the intellectual training and development of the modern world came afterwards, through the same wondrous machine. The force, however, which made possible America and its reflex influence upon Europe, was the open Bible by the family fireside. And yet neither the enlightenment of the new learning, nor the dynamic power of the spiritual awakening, could break through the crust of caste which had been forming for centuries. Church and State had so firmly and dexterously interwoven the bars of privilege and authority, that liberty was impossible from within. Its piercing light and fervent heat must penetrate from without.

Civil and religious freedom are founded upon the individual and his independence, his worth, his rights and his equal status and opportunity. For his planting and development, a new land must be found where with limitless areas for expansion, the avenues of progress would have no bars of custom or heredity, of social orders or privileged classes. The time had come for the emancipation of the mind and soul of humanity. The factors wanting for its fulfillment were the new world and its discoverer.

God always has in training some commanding genius for the control of great crises in the affairs of nations and peoples. The number of these leaders is less than the centuries, but their lives are the history of human progress. Though Caesar and Charlemagne, and Hildebrand, and Luther, and William the Conqueror, and Oliver Cromwell, and all the epoch makers prepared Europe for the event, and contributed to the result, the lights which illumine our firmament to-day are Columbus the Discoverer, Washington the founder and Lincoln the savior.

Neither realism nor romance furnishes a more striking and picturesque figure than that of Christopher Columbus. The mystery about his origin heightens the charm of his story. That he came from among the toilers of his time is in harmony with

the struggles of our period. Forty-four authentic portraits of him have descended to us, and no two of them are counterfeits of the same person. Each represents a character as distinct as its canvas. Strength and weakness, intellectuality and stupidity, high moral purpose and brutal ferocity, purity and licentiousness, the dreamer and the miser, the pirate and the puritan, are the types from which we may select our hero. We dismiss the painter and pierce with the clarified vision of the dawn of the twentieth century the veil of four hundred years, we construct our Columbus.

The perils of the sea in his youth upon the rich argosies of Genoa, or in the service of the licensed rovers who made them their prey, had developed a skillful navigator and intrepid mariner. They had given him a glimpse of the possibilities of the unknown, beyond the highways of travel, which roused an unquenchable thirst for adventure and research. The study of the narratives of previous explorers, and diligent questioning of the daring spirits who had ventured far towards the fabled West, gradually evolved a theory, which became in his mind so fixed a fact that he could inspire others with his own passionate beliefs. The words, "That is a lie," written by him on the margin of nearly every page of a volume of the travels of Marco Polo, which is still to be found in a Genoese library, illustrate the scepticism of his beginning, and the first vision of the New World the fulfillment of his faith.

To secure the means to test the truth of his speculations, this poor and unknown dreamer must win the support of kings, and overcome the hostility of the Church. He never doubted his ability to do both, though he knew of no man living who was so great in power, or lineage, or learning, that he could accomplish either. Unaided and alone, he succeeded in arousing the jealousies of sovereigns, and dividing the councils of the ecclesiastics. "I will command your fleet and discover for you new realms, but only on condition that you confer on me hereditary nobility, the admiralty of the ocean, and the vice-royalty and one-tenth the revenues of the New World," were his haughty terms to King John, of Portugal. After ten years of disappointment and poverty, subsisting most of the time upon the charity of the enlightened monk of the Convent of Rabida, who was his unfaltering friend, he stood before the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella; and, rising to imperial dignity in his rags, embodied the same royal conditions in his petition. The capture of Grenada, the expulsion of Islam from Europe, and the triumph of the Cross, aroused the admiration and devotion of Christendom. But this proud beggar, holding in his grasp the potential promise, and dominion of El Dorado and Cathay, divided with the Moslem surrender the attention of sovereigns and bishops. France and England indicated a desire to hear his theories and see his maps, while he was still a suppliant at the gates of the camp of Castile and Aragon, the sport of its courtiers and the scoff of its confessors. His unshakable faith that Christopher Columbus was commissioned from heaven, both by his name and by Divine command, to carry "Christ across the sea" to new continents and pagan peoples, lifted him so far above the discouragements of an empty purse, and a contemptuous court, that he was proof against the rebuffs of fortune, or of friends. To conquer the prejudices of the clergy, to win the approval and financial support of the State, to venture upon an unknown ocean, which, according to the beliefs of the age, was peopled with demons and savage beasts of frightful shape, and from which there was no possibility of return, required the zeal of Peter the Hermit, the chivalric courage of the Cid, and the imagination of Dante. Columbus belonged to that high order of cranks who confidently walk where "angels fear to tread," and often become the benefactors of their country or their kind.

It was a happy omen of the position which woman was to hold in America, that the only person who comprehended the majestic scope of his plans, and the invincible quality of his genius, was the able and gracious Queen of Castile. Isabella alone, of all the dignitaries of that age, shares with Columbus the honors of his great achievement. She arrayed her kingdom and her private fortune behind the enthusiasm of this mystic mariner, and posterity pays homage to her wisdom and faith.

The overthrow of the Mohammedan power in Spain would have been a forgotten scene, in one of the innumerable acts in the grand drama of history, had not Isabella conferred immortality upon herself, her husband and their dual crown by her recognition of Columbus. The devout spirit of the Queen, and the high purpose of the explorer inspired the voyage, subdued the mutinous crew, and prevailed over the raging storms. They covered, with the divine radiance of religion and humanity, the degrading search for gold, and the horrors of its quest, which filled the first century of conquest with every form of lust and greed.

The mighty soul of the great Admiral was undaunted by the ingratitude of princes, and the hostility of the people, by imprisonment and neglect. He died as he was securing the means, and preparing a campaign for the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem from the infidel. He did not know what time has revealed, that while the mission of the Crusades, of Godfrey of Boullion and Richard of the Lion Heart was a bloody and fruitless romance, the discovery of America was the salvation of the world. The one was the symbol, the other the spirit; the one death, the other life. The tomb of the Savior was a narrow and empty vault precious only for its memories of the supreme tragedy of the centuries, but the new continent was to be the home and temple of the living God.

The rulers of the Old World began with partitioning the New. To them the discovery was the expansion of the Empire and grandeur to the throne. Vast territories, whose properties and possibilities were little understood, and whose extent was greater than the kingdoms of the sovereigns, were the gifts to court favorites, and the prizes of royal approval. But individual intelligence and independent conscience found here haven and refuge. They were the passengers upon the caravals of Columbus, and he was unconsciously making for the port of civil and religious liberty. Thinkers, who believed men capable of higher destinies and larger responsibilities, and pious people who preferred the Bible to that union of Church and State where each serves the other for the temporal benefit of both, fled to these distant and hospitable lands from intolerable and hopeless oppression at home. It required three hundred years for the people thus happily situated to understand their own powers and resources, and to break bonds which were still revered or loved, no matter how deeply they wounded, or how hard they galled.

The nations of Europe were so completely absorbed in dynastic difficulties and devastating wars with diplomacy and ambitions, that they neither heeded nor heard of the growing democratic spirit and intelligence in their American colonies. To them these provinces were sources of revenue, and they never dreamed that they were also schools of liberty. That it exhausted three centuries under the most favorable conditions for the evolution of freedom on this continent, demonstrates the tremendous strength of custom and heredity when sanctioned and sanctified by religion. The very chains which fettered became inextricably interwoven with the habits of life, the associations of childhood, the tenderest ties of the family and the sacred offices of the church from the cradle to the grave. It clearly proves that if the people of the Old

World and their descendants had not possessed the opportunities afforded by the new for their emancipation, and mankind had never experienced and learned the American example, instead of living in the light and glory of the nineteenth century conditions, they would still be struggling with mediæval problems.

The Northern continent was divided between England, France and Spain, and the Southern, between Spain and Portugal. France, wanting the capacity for colonization, which still characterizes her, gave up her Western possessions, and left the English, who have the genius of universal empire, masters of North America. The development of the experiment in the English domain makes this day memorable. It is due to the wisdom and courage, the faith and virtue of the inhabitants of this territory that government of the people, for the people and by the people was inaugurated and has become a triumphant success. The Puritan settled in New England and the cavalier in the South. They represented the opposites of spiritual and temporal life and opinions. The processes of liberty liberalized the one and elevated the other. Washington and Adams were the new types. Their union in a common cause gave the world a republic both stable and free. It possessed conservatism without bigotry, and liberty without license. It founded institutions strong enough to resist revolution and elastic enough for indefinite expansion to meet the requirements in government of ever enlarging areas of population and the needs of progress and growth. It was nurtured by the toleration and patriotism which bound together in a common cause the Puritans of New England and the Catholics of Maryland, the Dutch Reformers of New York and the Huguenots of South Carolina, the Quakers of Pennsylvania and the Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and religionists of all and opposite opinions in the other colonies.

The Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, and a Dutch ship laden with African slaves were on the ocean at the same time, the one sailing for Massachusetts and the other for Virginia. This company of saints and the first cargo of slaves represented the forces which were to peril and rescue free government. The slaver was the product of the commercial spirit of great Britain and the greed of the times to stimulate production in the colonies. The men who wrote in the cabin of the Mayflower the first charter of freedom, a government of just and equal laws, were a little band of Protestants, against every form of injustice and tyranny. The leaven of their principles made possible the Declaration of Independence, liberated the slaves and founded free commonwealths which form the Republic of the United States.

Platforms of principles, by petition, or protest, or statement, have been as frequent as revolts against established authority. They are a part of the political literature of all nations. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed at Philadelphia, July 4th, 1776, is the only one of them which arrested the attention of the world when it was published, and has held its undivided interest ever since. The vocabulary of the equality of man had been in familiar use by philosophers and statesmen for ages. It expressed noble sentiments, but their application was limited to classes or conditions. The masses cared little for them nor remembered them long. Jefferson's superb crystallization of the popular opinion, that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," had its force and effect in being the deliberate utterance of the people. It swept away in a single sentence kings and nobles, peers and prelates. It was Magna Charta, and the Petition of Rights planted in the virgin soil of the American wilderness and bearing richer and riper

fruit. Under its vitalizing influence upon the individual, the farmer left his plow in the furrow, the lawyer his books and briefs, the merchant his shop, and the workman his bench, to enlist in the patriot army. They were fighting for themselves and their children. They embodied the idea in their constitution, in the immortal words with which that great instrument of liberty and order began:

"We, the people of the United States, do ordain."

The scope and limitations of this idea of freedom have been neither misinterpreted nor misunderstood. The laws of nature in their application to the rise and recognition of men according to their mental, moral, spiritual and physical endowments are left undisturbed. But the accident of birth gives no rank and confers no privilege. Equal rights and common opportunity for all have been the spurs of ambition, and the motors of progress. They have established the common schools, and built the public libraries. A sovereign people have learned and enforced the lesson of free education. The practice of government is itself a liberal education. People who make their own laws need no law-givers. After a century of successful trial, the system has passed the period of experiment, and its demonstrated permanency and power are revolutionizing the governments of the world. It has raised the largest armies of modern times for self-preservation, and at the successful termination of the war, returned the soldiers to pursuits of peace. It has so adjusted itself to the pride and patriotism of the defeated, that they vie with the victors in their support and enthusiasm for the old flag and our common country. Imported anarchists have preached their baleful doctrines, but have made no converts. They have tried to inaugurate a reign of terror under the banner of violent seizure and distribution of property only to be defeated, imprisoned and executed by the law made by the people and enforced by juries selected from the people, and judges and prosecuting officers elected by the people. Socialism finds disciples only among those who were its votaries before they were forced to fly from their native land, but it does not take root upon American soil. The State neither supports nor permits taxation to maintain the Church. The citizen can worship God according to his belief and conscience, or he may neither reverence or recognize the Almighty. And yet religion has flourished, churches abound, the ministry is sustained, and millions of dollars are contributed annually for the evangelization of the world. The United States is a Christian country and a living and practical Christianity is the characteristic of its people.

Benjamin Franklin, philosopher and patriot, amused the jaded courtiers of Louis XVI. by his talks about liberty, and entertained the scientists of France by bringing lightning from the clouds. In the reckoning of time, the period from Franklin to Morse, and from Morse to Edison is but a span, and yet it marks a material development as marvellous as it has been beneficent. The world has been brought into contact and sympathy. The electric current thrills and unifies the people of the globe. Power and production, highways and transports have been so multiplied and improved by inventive genius, that within the century of our independence sixty-four millions of people have happy homes and improved conditions within our borders. We have accumulated wealth far beyond the visions of the Cathay of Columbus or the El Dorado of DeSoto. But the farmers and freeholders, the savings banks and shops illustrate its universal distribution. The majority are its possessors and its administrators. In housing and living, in the elements which make the toiler a self-respecting and respected citizen, in avenues of hope and ambition for children, in all that gives broader scope and keener pleasure to existence, the people of this Republic enjoy advantages far beyond those

of other lands. The unequalled and phenomenal progress of the country has opened wonderful opportunities for making fortunes, and stimulated to madness the desire and rush for the accumulation of money. Material prosperity has not debased literature nor debauched the press ; it has neither paralyzed nor repressed intellectual activity. American science and letters have received rank and recognition in the older centers of learning. The demand for higher education has so taxed the resources of the ancient universities, as to compel the foundation and liberal endowment of colleges all over the Union. Journals, remarkable for their ability, independence and power, find their strength, not in the patronage of government or the subsidies of wealth, but in the support of a nation of newspaper readers. The humblest and poorest person has in periodicals whose price is counted in pennies, a library larger, fuller and more varied than was within reach of the rich in the time of Columbus.

The sum of human happiness has been infinitely increased by the millions from the Old World who have improved their conditions in the New, and the returning tide of lesson and experience has incalculably enriched the Fatherlands. The divine right of kings has taken its place with the instruments of mediæval torture among the curiosities of the antiquary. Only the shadow of kingly authority stands between the government of themselves, by themselves, and the people of Norway and Sweden. The union in one Empire of the States of Germany is the symbol of Teutonic power, and the hope of German liberalism. The petty despotisms of Italy have been merged into a nationality which has centralized its authority in its ancient capitol on the hills of Rome. France was rudely roused from the sullen submission of centuries to intolerable tyranny by her soldiers returning from service in the American revolution. The wild orgies of the Reign of Terror were the revenges and excesses of a people who had discovered their power, but were not prepared for its beneficent use. She fled from herself into the arms of Napoleon. He too was a product of the American experiment. He played with kings as with toys, and educated France for liberty. In the processes of her evolution from darkness to light, she tried Bourbon, and Orleanist and the Third Napoleon and cast them aside. Now in the fullness of time, and through the training in the school of hardest experience, the French people have reared and enjoy a permanent Republic. England of the Mayflower, and of James the Second, England of George the Third and of Lord North, has enlarged suffrage, and is to-day animated and governed by the democratic spirit. She has her throne, admirably occupied by one of the wisest of sovereigns and best of women, but it would not survive one dissolute and unworthy successor. She has her hereditary Peers, but the House of Lords will be brushed aside the moment it resists the will of the people.

The time has arrived for both closer union and greater distance between the Old World and the New. The former indiscriminate welcome to our prairies and the present invitation to these palaces of art and industry, mark the passing period. Unwatched and unhealthy immigration can no longer be permitted to our shores. We must have a national quarantine against disease, pauperism and crime. We do not want candidates for our hospitals, our poor-houses, or our jails. We cannot admit those who come to undermine our institutions, and subvert our laws. But we will gladly throw wide our gates for, and receive with open arms, those who by intelligence and virtue, by thrift and loyalty, are worthy of receiving the equal advantages of the priceless gift of American citizenship. The spirit and object of this Exhibition are peace and kinship.

Three millions of Germans, who are among the best citizens of the Republic, send greeting to the Fatherland their pride in its glorious history, its ripe literature, its

traditions and associations. Irish, equal in number to those who still remain upon the Emerald Isle, who have illustrated their devotion to their adopted country on many a battlefield fighting for the Union and its perpetuity, have rather intensified than diminished their love for the land of the shamrock, and their sympathy with the aspirations of their brethren at home. The Italian, the Spaniard and the Frenchman, the Norwegian, the Swede and the Dane, the English, the Scotch and the Welsh, are none the less loyal and devoted Americans, because in this congress of their kin, the tendrils of affection draw them closer to the hills and valleys, the legends and the loves associated with their youth.

Edmund Burke, speaking in the British Parliament with prophetic voice, said: "A great revolution has happened—a revolution made, not by chopping and changing of power in any of the existing States, but by the appearance of a new State, of a new species in a new part of the globe. It has made as great a change in all the relations and balances and gravitations of power as the appearance of a new planet would in the system of the Solar world." Thus was the humiliation of our successful revolt tempered in the Motherland by pride in the State created by her children. If we claim heritage in Bacon, Shakespeare and Milton, we also acknowledge that it was for liberties guaranteed Englishmen by sacred charters, our fathers triumphantly fought. While wisely rejecting throne and caste and privilege and an established church in their new-born State, they adopted the substance of English liberty and the body of English law. Closer relations than with other lands and a common language rendering easy interchanges of criticisms and epithet, sometimes irritate and offend, but the heart of Republican America beats with responsive pulsations to the hopes and aspirations of the people of Great Britain.

The grandeur and beauty of this spectacle are the eloquent witnesses of peace and progress. The Parthenon and the Cathedral exhausted the genius of the ancient, and the skill of the mediæval architects in housing the statue or spirit of Deity. In their ruins or their antiquity they are mute protests against the merciless enmity of nations, which forced art to flee to the altar for protection. The United States welcome the sister republics of the southern and northern continents, and the nations and peoples of Europe and Asia, of Africa and Australia, with the products of their lands, of their skill and of their industry to this city of yesterday, yet clothed with royal splendor, as the Queen of the Great Lakes. The artists and architects of the country have been bidden to design and erect the buildings which shall fitly illustrate the height of our civilization and the breadth of our hospitality. The peace of the world permits and protects their efforts in utilizing their powers for man's temporal welfare. The result is this park of palaces. The originality and boldness of their conceptions, and the magnitude and harmony of their creations are the contributions of America to the oldest of the arts and the cordial bidding of America to the peoples of the earth to come and bring the fruitage of their age to the boundless opportunities of this unparalled exhibition.

If interest in the affairs of this world are vouchsafed to those who have gone before, the spirit of Columbus hovers over us to-day. Only by celestial intelligence can it grasp the full significance of this spectacle and ceremonial.

From the first century to the fifteenth counts for little in the history of progress, but in the period between the fifteenth and the twentieth is crowded the romance and reality of human development. Life has been prolonged and its enjoyment intensified. The powers of air and water, the resistless forces of the elements, which, in the time of the discoverer, were the visible terrors of the wrath of God, have been subdued to the

service of man. Art and luxuries which could be possessed and enjoyed only by the rich and noble; the works of genius, which were read and understood only by the learned few; domestic comforts and surroundings beyond the reach of lord or bishop, now adorn and illumine the homes of our citizens. Serfs are sovereigns and the people are kings. The trophies and splendors of their reign are commonwealths, rich in every attribute of great States, and united in a republic whose power and prosperity and liberty and enlightenment are the wonder and admiration of the world.

All hail Columbus, discoverer, dreamer, hero and apostle. We here, of every race and country, recognize the horizon which bounded his vision and the infinite scope of his genius. The voice of gratitude and praise for all the blessings which have been showered upon mankind by his adventure is limited to no language, but is uttered in every tongue. Neither marble nor brass can fitly form his statue. Continents are his monument, and unnumbered millions, present and to come, who enjoy in their liberties and their happiness the fruits of his faith will reverently guard and preserve, from century to century, his name and fame.



MRS. EDWIN BURLEIGH, MRS. LAURA P. COLEMAN, MRS. RUSSELL B. HARRISON, MRS. R. B. MITCHELL,
Maine. Colorado. Montana. Kansas.

PRAYER

BY

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL GIBBONS,

ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE.

WE are Assembled, O Lord, in Thy name to celebrate with grateful homage the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of this Continent. We adore Thy wisdom in choosing for this providential mission, Thy servant Columbus who united to the skill and daring of a navigator, the zeal of an apostle, and who was not only impelled by the desire of enriching his sovereign with the wealth of new dominions, but was inspired with the sublime ambition of carrying the light of the Gospel to the people buried in the darkness of idolatry.

Whilst the land which gave birth to Columbus, and the land from which he set forth on his voyage of exploration through hitherto unknown seas, are resounding with divine praise, it is meet and just that we give special thanks to Thee, since we have a share in that earthly heritage which his indomitable spirit purchased for us and for thousands unnumbered of the human family. For where blessings abound, gratitude should superabound; and if Columbus poured forth hymns of thanksgiving to Thee when a new world first dawned upon his vision, though, like Israel's Leader, he was not destined to abide in the promised land, how much greater should be our sense of devout gratitude since, like the children of Israel, we enjoy the fruit of his victory.

But not for this earthly inheritance alone, do we thank Thee, but still more for the precious boon of constitutional freedom which we possess; for, even this favored land of ours, would be to us a dry and barren waste if it were not moistened by the dew of liberty. We humbly implore Thee to continue to bless our Country and her cherished institutions, and we solemnly promise to-day in this vast assembly and in the name of our fellow-citizens to exert all our energies in preserving this legacy unimpaired, and to transmit it as a priceless heirloom to succeeding generations.

We pray Thee, O God of might, wisdom and justice through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted and judgment decreed, to assist with Thy Holy Spirit of counsel and fortitude, the President of these United States, that his administration may be conducted in righteousness and be eminently useful to Thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion, and by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy.

Vouchsafe, O Lord, to bless the labors of the President and Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, that it may redound to the increased prosperity and development of this young and flourishing Metropolis. May the new life and growth which it will impart to this throbbing center of trade, pulsate and be felt even to the farthest extremity of the land, and may the many streams of industry converging from every quarter of the globe, flow back with increased abundance into every artery of the commercial world. May this International Exposition contribute to the promotion of the liberal arts, science, useful knowledge and industrial pursuits.

As 1,900 years ago men assembled in Jerusalem from various portions of the old World, to hear from the lips of Thy Apostles "The wonderful works of God," so shall we soon behold men assembled here from Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, from the Islands of the Atlantic and the Pacific, as well as from all parts of the American Continent, to contemplate the wonderful works of man—of man created to Thine image and likeness—of man endowed with Divine intelligence—of man, the productions of whose genius manifest Thy wisdom and creative power not less clearly than "The Heavens which declare Thy glory, and the firmament which showeth forth the works of Thy hand." And as every contemplative being and student of nature "finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, and sermons in stones," and rises from nature to nature's God; so will he devoutly rise from the contemplation of these works of human skill to the admiration of Thee, the Uncreated Architect. For every artist and man of genius who will exhibit his works within these enclosures, must say with the Royal Prophet "Thy hands, O God, have made and fashioned me," and with Bezaleel, who framed the Ancient Tabernacle, he must confess that Thy spirit enlightened his understanding and guided his hand.

Grant, O Lord, that this pacific reunion of the world's representatives may be instrumental in binding together in closer ties of friendship and brotherly love all the Empires and Commonwealths of the Globe. May it help to break down the wall of dissension and jealousy that divides race from race, nation from nation, and people from people, by proclaiming the sublime lesson of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Christ. May the good will and fellowship which will be fostered in this hospitable city among the delegates of the powers, be extended to the governments which they will represent. May the family of nations become so closely identified in their interests by social and commercial relations, that when one nation is visited by any public calamity, all the others will be aroused to sympathy, and be ready, if necessary, to stretch out a helping hand to the suffering member.

Arise, O God, in Thy might, and hasten the day when the reign of the Prince of Peace will be firmly established on the earth, when the spirit of the Gospel will so far sway the minds and hearts of rulers, that the clash of war will be silenced forever, by the cheerful hum of industry, that standing armies will surrender to permanent courts of arbitration, that contests will be carried on in the cabinet instead of the battle-field, and decided by the pen instead of the sword.

Finally, we pray that under Thy superintending Providence, that "reacheth from end to end mightily and ordereth all things sweetly" this Columbian Exposition, like the voyage of Columbus, may result in accomplishing a divine, as well as a human mission. May it exert a wholesome influence on the moral and religious, as well as on the social and material world. May it promote the glory of God, as well as the peace and temporal prosperity of man. May it redound to the development of Christian faith and Christian principles, and may commerce in her queenly and triumphant progress throughout the world, be, at the same time, the handmaid of religion and of Christian civilization to the nations of the earth.

BENEDICTION.

REV. HENRY CHRISTOPHER MCCOOK, D. D., BISHOP OF TABERNACLE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA.

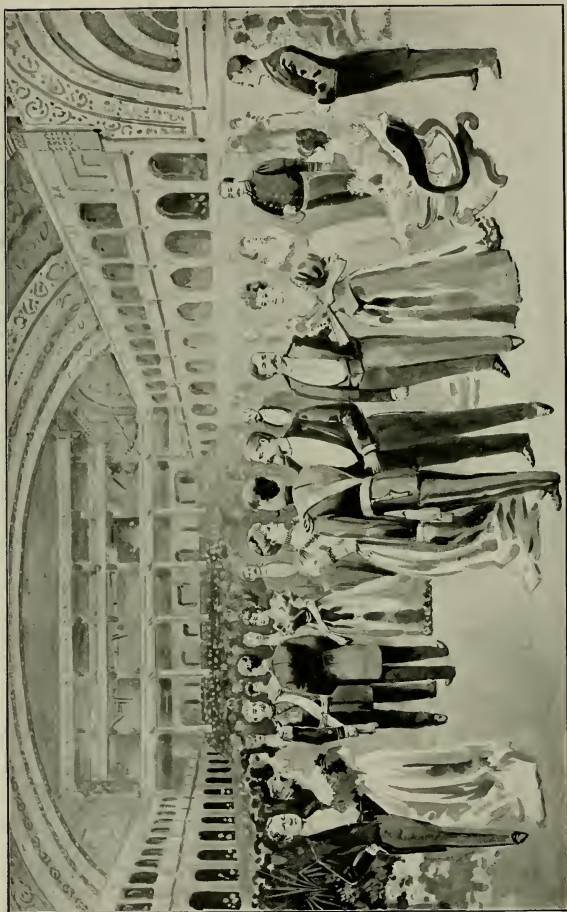
In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, I invoke and pronounce the Divine Benediction upon this World's Columbian Exposition, and upon its officers, managers, nations and promoters. And may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God and the Communion of the Holy Ghost be with you and abide upon you all now and forever more. Amen.



MRS. CHAS. HENROTIN.



FIREWORKS ON THE LAKE.



THE DEDICATORY BALL AT THE AUDITORIUM.

THE FERRIS WHEEL.

JUDGED by comparison, relatively or otherwise, the importance of the Ferris Wheel as an attraction at the World's Fair is equaled only by the great aggregate of the Fair itself. Certainly there is no other single enterprise or place of resort in Midway Plaisance or on the grounds proper that approaches, either in patronage extended or in wonderment excited, this novel and unusual achievement in modern engineering skill. Its superior excellence as a conception of the human brain has been acknowledged by the greatest thinkers of all the world's continents, and Mr. Ferris has been placed upon such a pinnacle, that when the future historian comes to survey the character of his work, he will find it rising above the undulating plains of humanity like a huge mountain in the desert, and like the orbs of those who walk in the Midway, he will have to lift his eyes high toward heaven to catch its summit. It is such a masterful stroke of genius, so carefully conceived, and so successfully executed, that intelligence, viewing the creation from any standpoint, must do it homage. Mr. Ferris' fellow craftsmen are no less enthusiastic in their encomiums than is the general public, and the work must stand the triumph of merit stamped with universal plaudits.

Mr. Ferris is yet a very young man, being only thirty-six years of age, but he has crowded into a half year the work of a lifetime. He was born in Galesburg, Illinois, February 14, 1859. He is a gentleman of education and refinement, with the rarest social gifts, and more friends than a statesman. He was graduated from the California Military Academy, at Oakland, as a captain, but chose active work in the engineering field. His success has been a gradual rising until up to the time of his observation wheel for the World's Fair, he was at the head of the largest bridge building establishment in the world, located at Pittsburgh. Of course, he is well provided for in fortune, but in nowise does he suggest evidence of this fact. His lovable nature endears him to everybody, and no one ever asked aid at his hands which he did not grant, if in his power. Mr. Ferris had many discouragements in carrying out the great wheel project, it having met with poor favor from experts all over America and Europe, and it was on the verge of abandonment many times. During all of the vicissitudes and struggles, overcoming obstacles that would get in the way of the successful accomplishment of the great work, Mr. Ferris received from his wife valuable counsel and assistance, which he invariably profited by and which he graciously acknowledges.

Briefly, the Ferris Wheel Company was granted the concession of placing the wheel in the Midway Plaisance only after \$25,000 had been spent on the plans and specifications, and not until as late as December, 1892. In January the pig iron had not been made molten. March 20, 1893, the scaffolding for its erection was begun, and June 21, in the presence of 5,000 invited spectators, the immense circle was set in motion.

It is owned by the Ferris Wheel Company, which has a capitalized stock of \$600,000. Bonds to the amount of \$300,000 have been sold. By the terms of

the concession, one-half of the receipts, after they have repaid the cost of the wheel, are to go to the Exposition fund, up to the amount of \$400,000.

The wheel hangs on an axle 33 inches in diameter and 45 feet long, and of 70 tons weight, and consists of practically two wheels, each having two outer crowns, one of which is 50 feet nearer the axle, made of curved steel beams $25\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 inches. These stiff crowns are suspended from the axle by long rods $2\frac{1}{2}$



THE FERRIS WHEEL.

inches in diameter, and are held in place by cross rods of the same size, and gives the appearance of a huge spider web, and is a grand sight, especially at night when the 3,000 incandescent electric lights in it are lighted.

The axle is supported by two towers of steel, pyramidal in shape, 150 feet in height, 6 feet square at the top, 40 by 50 feet at the bottom, each having four

legs firmly anchored into a foundation 20 by 20 by 20 feet, composed of concrete, which reposes solidly upon 30-foot piles capped by heavy timbers, so that the foundation is practically 50 feet deep. The wheel revolves east and west, and is so braced and anchored as to be able to resist a wind of 100 miles an hour velocity.

Thirty-six cars are suspended from the wheel. The cars are 27 feet long, 13 feet wide and 9 feet high, and are hung at equal distances around the wheel on a steel pin $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, passing through the roof of the coach to each side of the outer rim. The frames are of steel, covered with wood, and the occupants can look in any direction through the windows, of which there are five on each side, consisting of large panes of plate glass, which can be lowered at will, each guarded by an iron grating intended to prevent people from falling out.

Forty chairs of fancy twisted steel, screwed to the floor, constitute the seating accommodations of each car, which weighs, without occupants, 13 tons. The carrying capacity of all the cars is 1,440 passengers. When loaded the entire weight of the structure is estimated at 1,500 tons.

One revolution of this wheel is made in about ten minutes, and there are two revolutions for a ride. There are six stops to every revolution, which permits the emptying and filling of six cars from twelve raised platforms, six on each side, for ingress and egress.

The motive power of the wheel is a thousand horse-power engine, sunk four feet under the ground of the east half of the structure. This engine revolves four huge sprocket wheels, around which run two endless chains, the links of which engage in huge cogs on the outer rim or periphery, on each side of the wheel itself, thus turning it, and with the assistance of very powerful air brakes the wheel is absolutely under the control of the engineer.



G. W. G. FERRIS, Engineer,
Designer of the Ferris Wheel.



HARLOW N. HIGINBOTHAM,
President World's Columbian Exposition.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

OF THE

WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

THE interesting and impressive inaugural ceremonies at the Auditorium Friday, October, 21st, 1892, were witnessed by over five thousand invited guests. Distinguished men and women from all parts of the world were present, and the interest manifested by them was evidence that the great work of the Congress had been thoroughly inaugurated.

Mr. Clarence Eddy rendered on the great organ a Festival Overture, on the choral, "A Strong Castle is Our Lord"—Nicolai-Liszt.

Honorable C. C. Bonney then called the assemblage to order and said: "The Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, Chairman of the General Committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary on Religious Congresses, will invoke the Divine blessing." Dr. Barrows then pronounced the following invocation :

"O God, our Heavenly Father, in adoration and joyful thanksgiving, we bow before Thee, the Creator of all things, the holy and loving Ruler of mankind, the Author of every personal and National blessing. Thou hast spoken to us from the starry heavens. The earth is Thy handiwork, and Thy paths are in the great deep. Marvelous are Thy ways, and glorious are the manifestations of Thy wisdom, and patience, and mercy in the unfolding history of the world. At the close of this great day of commemoration, assembled before Thee, we recall the gracious gifts of Thy divine goodness. We praise Thee for the discoverer of this Western Continent, whose brave heart was eager to add new realms to the Empire of the Cross. We praise Thee for the pilgrim fathers, for the founders of colonies, for the builders of churches and colleges, and for all the makers of the republic. We confess our sad and frequent failures to do Thy will, our grievous lapses from Thy law, but Thou hast answered the prayers of the faithful, and through Thee our beloved land has been given a pre-eminent prosperity. And to-night we thank Thee for the growing unity of mankind and the increasing fraternity of nations. We praise Thee for the victories in which all have shared, for the achievements of commerce and art and science, for the progress of learning, for the ministry of music, and for the consolation of religion. Thou art teaching us lessons of trust in Thy Providence, and a broader fellowship and deeper love one to another. And now we thank Thee for the wisdom and foresight given to him, the president of these Congresses, who, seeing this great opportunity, has planned and directed the series of World's Congresses, which will gather to our city the scholars of many lands. Continue to him Thy special guidance and help in all this noble undertaking which Thou art crowning with Thy peculiar favor. And grant Thy wisdom to the hundreds of earnest men and women assembled here, who have in their immediate charge the Congresses of the coming year, giving to their efforts the noblest success; and to those who from other continents shall come to share with us in

the joy of these festivals of peace, may Thy peculiar favor be granted, and let our assembling to-night fill and fire our hearts with a new sense of the brotherhood of humanity. Wilt Thou grant, O God our Father, that Thy servant who shall speak to us may be graciously uplifted in heart and mind by Thy Holy Spirit, as he leads our thoughts to wider horizons of vision and of faith, and not only to-night, but in all the great work to which Thou hast called him, may he continue to manifest the highest spirit of the Christian and of the citizen. We pray that Thy blessing may be richly given to all the representatives of our National Government, and to those who come from the different commonwealths of the Republic and are gathered with us at this hour, and to the officers of the Columbian Exposition. Unite us all in a glorious commonwealth of love and loyalty and National aspiration. And may Thy favor be shown unto Thy servant, the Vice-President of our Country, and give Thine especial grace to our beloved Chief Magistrate, whose sorrow is our grief. O Ruler of Nations, Thou art the Redeemer and Comforter. We put our confidence in Thee, and look forward to that blessed City on High, where the hand of our Father shall wipe away all our tears.

And now, O God, grant that, not only upon us, who dwell in this land, but also upon the representatives of other Nations assembled with us, Thy favor may descend. Let Thy blessing be with the rulers of the earth, with the beloved Queen of Great Britain, and Empress of India, with the President of the French Republic, with the Emperors of Germany and Russia, of China and Japan, with the Rulers of Spain and Italy, with the Monarchs who represent the faith of Islam, and with the presidents of all the American Republics, and with those who rule in the Dominion of Canada, and with all their people, and may the movement which we inaugurate to-night hasten the time when the Nations shall no more learn the arts of war, when fraternity and kindness and true toleration shall everywhere prevail, when liberty shall be universal, and when the kingdoms of this world shall become the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ, and to Thy name shall be the praise forever. Amen."

After the invocation, President C. C. Bonney gave the welcoming address, as follows:

"The World's Congress Auxiliary salutes and welcomes this magnificent audience assembled to witness the Inaugural Ceremonies of the Intellectual and Moral Exposition of the Progress of Mankind to be made in the World's Congresses of 1893.

In these Congresses we hope—
 To see mankind made one in one mental aim !
 To see mankind made one in moral power !
 To see the age of Peace begin to dawn !
 Results impossible without a land
 Where all the peoples of the earth have kin ;
 Without a city great and powerful,
 In which all classes meet on common ground.

"The greeting on behalf of the Woman's Branch of the Auxiliary will be given by its president, Mrs. Potter Palmer."

Mrs. Palmer, in extending the greeting on behalf of the Woman's Branch of the Auxiliary, said:

"The Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary, representing the marvelous progress of woman during the last four hundred years, unites most cordially in this greeting, and sends congratulations to the leaders of that progress in all enlight-

ened lands. The salutation in honor of Queen Isabella will be given by Mrs. Charles Henrotin, vice-president of the Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary."

The salutation in honor of Queen Isabella was then pronounced by Mrs. Charles Henrotin:

"The assistance which Columbus received from Queen Isabella enabled him to discover and reveal the American Continent. The aid which enlightened womanhood, the Queen of this new age, now offers to all men, will enable them, especially the toiling millions, to find in their own countries new worlds of intellectual and moral enjoyment, enhanced material prosperity, improved social conditions, and the rich fruitage of resulting peace."

The President of the Auxiliary then introduced the orator of the occasion:

"The Government of the United States has recognized the World's Congress Auxiliary as the proper agency to arrange and conduct a series of International Congresses to be held in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and has invited the governments of other countries to send delegates to all or any of these Congresses, in addition to those who will attend as the representatives of the Institutions and Societies of participating peoples. Hence it was thought that the Dedication Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition would be incomplete without a proper presentation of the plans and purposes of the World's Congress Auxiliary, the progress made and the success assured. The Auxiliary therefore sought for the purpose of such presentation an orator equal to the occasion, and whose name would command attention in the Old World as well as in the New. Such an orator it found in the Most Reverend John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, who will now deliver the oration on the World's Congresses of 1893."



ORATION OF ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

INAUGURATION OF THE WORK OF THE CONGRESS AUXILIARY OF
THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THE greatest of things is mind. Mind, conscious, intelligent, potent to put into action thought and wish, differentiates itself absolutely from matter, rises above it to immeasurable heights, dominates and moves the unthinking world. Mind is the causative power in all orderly results. Without it, there is nothing, or there is aimless movement and chaos. The universe is the product of the supreme mind—God increate. Within the universe there is created mind—man. Whatever outside the workings of the First Cause, comes in the universe of beauty, goodness and progress, comes through man. He is, within the limits of God's creation, a second creator. The manifestations of mind in men are of varied measures. The degree of mind lifts man above man: the higher the mind, the greater and nobler the man.

Through scenes of past ages, over which fancy delights to hover amid Columbian celebrations,—Cordova's court, the hillside of La Rabida, Palos harbor, or savage Guanahani—one object more than ought else obtains attention. We seek it out; we fix upon it the soul's eager eye. It is the figure of Christopher Columbus. The picture, Columbus unseen, whatever the remaining forms, whatever the coloring, is incomplete, meaningless; the spirit is absent; it is void of inspiration. Columbus is the mind, creating, directing the scenes, bringing into them motive and purpose, producing and co-ordinating results. All else in the scenes has value so far as it responds to the thoughts of Columbus, so far as it aids him to execute his plans. The queenly and generous Isabella, the patient and far-seeing Juan Perez, claim our esteem because mind in them understood and followed superior mind in Columbus. In all places, in all occurrences, the sublime, the worshipful power is mind. Man, mind incorporate, is the greatest being in the universe. The men among men; mind towering above common mind, are the worthiest of all objects of vision and study.

This day, four hundred years ago, America first unfolded to the eyes of civilized races her beauty and her wealth. Fraught, indeed, with solemn meaning for the whole world of men was the occurrence. Few expressions recorded in story revealed great things coming, as did the world which, rising in swelling choruses, rend the air above the decks of the weary and wave-beaten caravels of the admiral of the seas—land! land! The new land was in sight, so fruitful in resources, so pregnant in possibilities. A new world was given to human longings, to human action; a new era dawned for mankind, a marvelous epoch of human progress. Since the preachings of the Christian religion, nothing has happened to such great import for the human race as the discovery of America. What has occurred during the past four centuries abundantly proves the assertion. What will occur in the future will set it out in yet clearer light. With much reason America and her sister continents keep sacred the centennial anniversary.

The solemn commemoration of the discovery of America has been allotted to the United States. It was the right and the duty of the first nation of the continent to

charge itself with the gracious task. She, as none other, is the giant daughter of the progress of the age; she, as none other, has the power to command the splendors which should mark the commemoration. She has inaugurated the Exposition of Chicago. Proper, too, was it that among the cities of the United States Chicago be the chosen one within whose portals the Exposition be enthroned. Chicago, fifty years ago the prairie village, the stupendous city of the present time, is the world's object lesson of progress. The monarch of our inland seas, the central city of the nation, she exhibits to the visitor the fullness of growth with which the United States has been blest. Almost halfway across the continent, commanding the highways of nations, the mart in which meet for mutual exchange the offerings of Europe and Asia, Chicago forebodes the mighty destiny of the United States—to sit among all earth's nations, the admired queen, the arbiter in the arts of peace and civilization of their destinies, the magnet knitting in resistless attraction all peoples into one harmonious and indestructible brotherhood.

The Exposition will show forth the results of the discovery of Columbus. In this wise he is honored. What Columbus gave to the world was not only the America of 1492—America, however rich in hidden treasures, tranquil and undisturbed in nature's sleep. He gave the America of 1892—the America which his achievement made possible. He gave, in large measurement, modern progress amid all nations. America, be large-hearted in thy justice to Columbus. What thou art, and what thou hast, be it all spread out to the wondering gaze of the world. Call thou upon all nations to unite with thee in praising him who was a universal benefactor, and to unroll, also, upon thy banquet-tables their choicest gifts—these and thy own, the ripest fruits of human progress, a bounteous feast for the human mind, the like of which never was set before men.

The Exposition will bring to the memory of Columbus yet higher honor. The dawn which on that memorable discovery-day purpled the sails of the Santa Marie, the Nina and the Pinta, and diffused joy untold into the souls of Columbus and his mariners, was the harbinger to the world of a magnificent era of progress. What, then, should be the record, told in future history, of our commemorative celebration? This, and this above all else, that it did beget another era of progress for the world, distancing the previous era, so much more deeply marked in intensity and in results, that it began its course upon the higher plane to which the thinkers and toilers of four hundred years had lifted mankind. This we shall do, if, in the magnitude and wisdom of our work, we respond to the expectations of nations, and to the plannings of the all-ruling Providence, Who, in our case, as in that of Columbus, never puts before men great opportunities without demanding that fullest profit be made of them. The Exposition of Chicago must be surpassingly great. Be there nothing wanting in it that thought or skill, wealth or courage can bring hither. The Exposition commemorates a great event. It represents a great age in the life of humanity; it presages a greater age which is to be. To the greatness of the Exposition is pledged the honor of a great nation, and of its greatness a great city stands the sponsor.

Jackson Park, the pride to-day of Chicago, upon whose buildings, vast and stately, the majesty of the nation descended this morning in dedicatory services, tells the resolve to redeem all promises, to realize all hopes. Hither shall be brought the product of labor and art, the treasures of earth and sea, the inventions of this wondrously inventive century, the fruits of learning and genius. The entire globe is astir in preparation to fill to repletion the palaces we have erected. The invitation has

gone out to the world in all the fullness and warmth of the heart of this republic, and the nations of the world have hearkened to it as never before they hearkened to a voice calling men to an exposition. The best that America can bring, the best the world owns, shall soon be in Jackson Park.

What may be added? I shall give reply. What is there more important, more precious, than matter, and all the forms with which matter may be invested? Is there not mind? What is there greater than all the results of the thought, the labor of man? Is there not man himself, the designer, the maker of his works? Bring hither, then, mind. Bring men—not merely the millions, anxious to see and to learn. These do we need; they do not suffice. Bring the men whom the millions desire to contemplate, and from whom they may receive valued lessons. Bring the thinkers, the workers, the scholars, the apostles of action, who have rendered possible, or have produced the marvels which will be housed in Jackson Park, whose dreams make toward the building up of humanity, whose arms reach out to the improvement of men along all the lines of human progress. Let us have the Columbases of our time. Let us have parliaments of the leaders of men convoked from all lands under the sun. In this manner your Exposition is complete in all its parts, truly representative of the age and truly great. You have matter and men; you have the works and the workers. In men far more than in matter you have the highest products of progress. There is progress only when men grow. In men you have the potent means to determine the progress of the future. God has made men the agents of progress.

I am stating the purpose of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition. The organization known as the World's Congress Auxiliary is an integral part of the Columbian Exposition, whose directors authorize and support it. It has received from the United States Government recognition and approval. Its special mission is to organize and cause to be held, during the several months allotted to the Exposition, international conventions of the scholars and workers of the world along all the lines of human progress, in the various departments of civilized life, and in this way to present, through the living voice of the chief actors, clear and comprehensive statements of the questions in all the fields of activity, which vex to-day the souls of men. The idea is truly grand, and most important results must follow from the successful carrying out of it. All countries are asked to send to Chicago their best and most active minds. The several conventions, or congresses, will bring into actual contact the leaders in the several departments of thought. The thinking world will be under our eyes: the whole trend of modern activity will be under our touch. What schools for learners! What workshops of new ideas, where mind in friction with mind provokes into higher heights and rises into broader vistas of truth!

The president of the Auxiliary is Hon. Charles C. Bonney. The name gives warrant that all shall be done to assure success, which high intellect, intense honesty of purpose, and strictest devotion to duty can do. He is seconded in his work by a body of able directors. Each broad department of thought is, under their guidance, entrusted to a commission of chosen men, whose duty it becomes to prepare the plan of work, to awaken public interest, to solicit counsel from men of note the world over. In each department there will be held as many congresses as there may be traced out leading subdivisions of the general subject, and for each congress there is appointed a special commission, whose members will give to its work their immediate attention. I instance the department of education. There is the general commission on educa-

tion, and co-operating with it there are the special commissions on higher education, public instruction, public instruction in music, instruction of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded, etc. Furthermore,—and I call particular attention to this feature—the aid of woman is sought; the importance of her work is recognized. There is the Woman's Department of the World's Congress' Auxiliary—a general commission, and commissions corresponding to all the proposed congresses into which woman's work may appropriately enter.

The World's Congresses will be held in the permanent memorial art palace erected in Lake Front Park. It is expected that complete reports of all deliberations will be published in memorial volumes at the expense and under the direction of the United States Government. Already arrangements are being made for the holding of over one hundred congresses under charge of the various departments into which the work of the congress auxiliary has been organized. For some congresses, in view of the nature of the subjects to be discussed, the attendance will probably not range above the hundreds. In the greater number it will go far upward in the thousands, and in congresses of departments of education, temperance, religion, etc., etc., we are assured that the attendance may reach to thirty or fifty thousand. The work already done, the promises given, the preparations made, the adhesions from people in America and in transatlantic countries, allow no doubt of the triumphant outcome of the World's Congress Auxiliary.

The Congress Auxiliary, the controlling idea of which is to bring together men working for men, puts forth in clear outlines the high purpose of the whole Exposition, and invests it with meaning and dignity. Expositions are held as indications of progress and as stimulants to its continuous growth. What is progress? Its chief seat is not in matter; it is not in the changes of form to which matter may be subjected. Matter is not an end to itself. It has no consciousness of its conditions. No benefit, no enjoyment comes to it, whatever be the uses to which it is put, or the shapings or the colorings which may be impressed upon it. Progress is in man. It is the growth of man in the faculties and powers of his being, in his empire over inanimate and irrational creation. Man alone progresses, for man alone is intelligent and conscious.

God's aim in his workings through nature was man. The earth was created to prepare for him a dwelling-place. It was endowed with vernal fecundity to provide him with nutriment and to give delectation to his senses. The atmosphere was tempered to man's physical life. The firmament was spread to light his footsteps and to draw his soul into supernal contemplation. All these things were made for man and were given to man. "Fill the earth and subdue it," said the Lord, "and rule over the fishes of the sea and the fowls of the earth, and all living creatures that move upon the earth."

"The meaning of creation," it has been well said, "is not understood until dust stands erect in a living man." The law of nature endures. Man must remain the monarch of nature; the purpose of nature and of all its forces must be the service of man, the betterment and elevation of man. There is no other value than this in material things. To rate man inferior to matter is the reversal of the divine ordering of the universe.

Be there as much as there may the development of nature's forces and the harnessing of them to the chariots of science and industry. Be there searchings into the abysmal secrets of earth, sea and sky. Be there trade and commerce. But, through-

out, be the aim to build up man into a higher manhood, into a more intelligent, a better and happier being. Be it always man who is progressing. Man not growing, nothing has been accomplished; man deteriorating, there is evil done. Perish trade and commerce, if thereby man is lessened in his sense of righteousness, and the fiber of his heart is hardened. Perish the most ingenious machinery, if its conscienceless wheels in their merciless rotations annihilate the purity and happiness of human souls. Labor is a curse if man is thereby made the slave of matter and assimilated to matter. The wealth of nations is a blasphemy thrown into the face of the Creator, if riches lead to selfishness and narrow-mindedness in the possessors, and the accumulation thereof condemns the multitude to misery and sin. Man is the precious being; man must be saved, and lifted upward; the progress of man is the sole progress. Nor by man must we be allowed to understand a few men here and there amid the masses of their fellows. The few may have grown to mountain heights; if the many dwell in the darkened valleys of suffering and of soul-wreckage, man has not progressed; God has not care of the few; he has care of all. For the benefit of all he has swung the earth into space, and lit above it his fiery orbs. Progress through the whole human family is the progress which God wills, and which we should name progress.

There is danger lest expositions, where all is wood and marble, gold and silver, machinery and cereals; where matter alone feasts the eye, and speaks to the soul, silently teach false lessons of progress. All is well with the world, it might seem, if matter is improved. Men seek matter and admire matter. Matter, then, is the all-important. The tendency of the times is already more materialistic than its well-wishers desire. Nothing should be done to accelerate it. There is need to repeat aloud the poet's warning:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

This is the mission of the World's Congress Auxiliary. It will put into the foreground, man as the chief factor and first fruit of civilization and progress; its programmes of studies will bring out in clearest light his grandeur and final destiny. The plans of the Congress Auxiliary are most comprehensive. They extend along all the lines of the growth of man. There are the departments of agriculture, engineering, commerce and finance, etc., etc., in which man's relations to matter receive due consideration. Man lives upon the earth, derives hence his subsistence, and in subjecting it to his service he enlarges by exercise the powers of his soul. Far be it from us not to recognize as vital elements in progress, and as strong evidences of it, the triumphs of mind over matter.

The marvels of physical and mechanical sciences, in which the age glorifies itself; its surprising inventions, enabling us to dominate more completely over nature, and to yoke its subtle forces to our industrial chariots; its vast discoveries, opening up to our gaze the whole surface of the globe, revealing to us the entrails of earth and the remote regions of ethereal space—we admire and praise. God gave to us the material universe, that we may study it and use it. Material progress is no less within the lines of his supreme law than progress moral and spiritual. The whole man must grow, and grow in all directions. I am as impatient of the narrowness which limits him in one direction as of that which limits him in another. The sole lesson which I inculcate is that the earth is the footstool of man, and that material progress in its grandest flights fails unless man retains throughout his higher nature, and is made by it a greater and a better being.

The interests of man's mind are cared for in the departments of education, science and philosophy, literature, the public press, etc. Man is primarily an intelligence. His other operations depend upon and follow from his knowing. Without knowledge the darkening clouds of barbarism never rend over the face of a people. There is no progress without it in material things, and none in other realms of human aspiration. And as progress must reach over the whole human family, so knowledge, however varied in degrees, must be universal in its diffusion. The moral life of man wells up in the heart, beneath the vivifying dews of divine grace. Into this inner sanctuary congresses have little access. Yet it is well that the importance of the moral life of the individual and of society be emphasized; for righteousness and well-doing are the vital condition of healthfulness in body and in soul. Congresses give aid by directing outside social currents, the influences of which make strongly for good or evil. Hence, we have the department of moral and social reform, including congresses on charity, philanthropy, prevention, reform, etc., and the department of temperance, marshalling into mutual counselling the devoted legions of men and women who are giving battle to a giant evil of the times.

The department of government deals with all the complex problems which the proper regulation of man's social interests suggests. We shall have congresses on municipal and national administrations, international law, peace arbitration, the several divisions of jurisprudence and practical government, etc., etc. Government is necessary that men may abide together in peace and derive from their relations with one another help in their labor of self-development. Government is the means, not the end; the means to the elevation of the many, not of the few. The congresses of this department will be most serviceable in the progressive march of humanity.

In the struggles of men to subsist and to rise, success is measured out in unequal degrees. This is a natural necessity. None, however, live for themselves: all are members of the human family and the Divine Master intended for all a sufficiency of the things of earth, and of the means moral and physical to attain to the stature of physical and moral manhood. The department of labor will discuss the intricate and pressing questions arising from the relations of labor to capital, of employee to employer—maintaining the rights of all, prescribing the duties of all, and guarding over all for their protection, the reign of social order. The rational, dispassionate study of the condition of labor is to-day a sacred duty. Pope and Kaiser have alike counselled it; religion and statesmanship are alike concerned in it.

The health of the body of man is entrusted to the department of medicine. Man, in the fulfillment of his destiny, can neglect neither body nor soul. Be there a healthful body to house a healthful soul.

There are the departments of art, music, architecture, etc. The instinct of the beautiful is deeply imbedded in man; it must be satisfied. The beautiful is the reflection of elevated regions, unperceived by sense, the native home of the soul. Man expands beneath its sunshine, and is preserved by it from the hardening impress which comes toward him from the dreary drudgery of his strugglings with matter.

There is the department of woman's progress providing for a general congress of representative women of all countries. At the same time, as I have already stated, there is in connection with each congress organized in the several departments of the Congress Auxiliary, wherever the mind, heart and finger of woman may be invited to give aid, a woman's committee, for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of woman in the work of human progress. At no previous World's Congress was there the

marked recognition of woman which the Columbian Auxiliary accords her. In this recognition we rejoice. It is a noticeable token and promise of progress for woman herself and for the world at large. Woman for her own good has been too dependent upon the stronger sex, and in the battling for better things in the life of humanity we cannot longer afford to keep off the open field the deep charity and exhaustless energy of woman's soul. Columbus could not have succeeded without the practical patronage of Isabella. Be Isabella honored in the Columbian Exposition by America's generous recognition of woman's sphere.

Finally, there is the department of religion, crowning the work of other departments and perfuming them with the fragrance of heaven. Sublime the thought to have the proclamation go out from the great Exposition that God reigns, and that man is His servant; that all progress begins and ends with Him, who is the alpha and omega of all things. Religion is at home amid parliaments of men working for progress in men. There is no progress deserving the name where no provision exists for the growth of man's spiritual nature. Nor can laborers in the field of progress afford to overlook the powerful aid which comes from religion to progress in the moral and social spheres. Without God's love inspiring, and God's justice rewarding, men's hearts are warped, souls are chilled, enthusiasm is transient sentiment. The fatal enemy of the spirit of sacrifice and of self-control, from which springs all moral and social progress, is the cold positivism which unbelief seeks to substitute for the religion of a living God. Positivism is despair and practical pessimism. England's lamented laureate wrote lines of which all feel the truth:

"Why should we bear with an hour of torture, a moment of pain,
If every man die forever, if all his griefs are in vain,
And the homeless planet at length will be wheeled through the silence of space,
Motherless evermore of an ever-vanishing race?"

Religion is the eternal fount of hope, and hope it is which sustains man amid his strugglings, and impels him to deeds of virtue and of valor. Positivism can never be the creed of a progressive people. It is not the creed of the Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition.

Exception has been taken to religious congresses on the ground that on so many points there will be no harmony of thought, and that truth will suffer by the juxtaposition of error. There is no force in the remark. The vital primordial truths regarding the supreme God will be confessed by all. The proclamation of these truths will be a great gain. Beyond this, those who believe they possess the truth need not fear. Truth is not timid. Rather should she court publicity on this as on all other occasions, in order that she be known and loved. There shall be no discussions, no controversies. The purpose shall be to show forth in methods of peace what are the professions of faith and the religious works of the world at the present time. From the plans of the department of religion of the Congress Auxiliary nought but good results can follow.

Through its varied departments the Congress Auxiliary unrolls its chart of progress for the building up of the whole man. Its convention halls will be workshops in which earnest men will seek to purify and to fashion humanity according to high ideals. In convoking men to its gatherings, it convokes them to the noblest of tasks—that of working for fellow-man. God works for man; the divine purpose in the creation and the preservation of the universe is man. We become God-like in action when we work for man. God must ever be the supreme end of our willing and

our doing; but, outside the worship due immediately to His Majesty, He has determined that we shall reach Him through our fellow-beings. God's manifestation of His Eternal mind, Christianity, makes work for humanity a fundamental principle of religion. "Amen, amen, I say to you, as long as you did it to one of these my least brethren, you did it to me."

The lines of work, which Christ prescribes in favor of man, are not merely those relating to the spiritual; they are those also, relating to the life of the body—the feeding of the hungry, the clothing of the naked, the solacing of the captive, the healing of the crushed and suffering heart. God's sweet religion is wherever work is done for man's welfare—wherever humanity is benefited, and lifted upward were it only by the width of a hair of the head. There is religion within the cathedral walls, where God is spoken to, and loved; there is religion in the wheat field, where clay and air combine to produce food for man; there is religion in the factory, where matter is turned into new forms for man's comfort; there is religion in the sanctuary of philosopher and writer, dreaming of new upliftings for the race, and oh! there is religion, when the weary one is comforted, the outcast saved, and the hand of the hungering is filled with bread. There is religion wherever there is work for man; religion expands her heavenly wings over all the palaces of your great Exposition.

Nor by any manner of means is working for men the hopeless task that pessimists would fain proclaim it to be. Progress is the law of nature and the law of nature's God. Since the Creator has bestowed upon us faculties capable of expansion, it must be His will that we draw into action their latent forces. Since He subjected to us the earth, it must be His will that we take possession of it, and assert our mastership of its every part. Powers lying dormant and idle find no favor in God's eyes. Progress is the continuity of creation; to arrest it, through malice or indolence, is a crime against creator and creature. Christ's gospel is throughout a gospel of progress. It announces that all things should be put to profit and increase; the talent wrapt up in a napkin, not made to fructify, draws down upon its possessor the ire of the master. The parable of the talent rather primarily applies to progress in material things. History is the witness that humanity under Christ's touch was impelled into moral and spiritual progress with such might that centuries do not still the sublime vibration. The pessimist who stands idly by, uttering words of discouragement, reads not nature's lessons in the brightness of its morning sun, nor in the richness of its autumnal fruitage; he reads not in his bible the divine lessons of mercy and grace. There will always be in limited humanity, sin and misery, suffering and death. But evil may be lessened, and good may be increased, and this is progress. I shall never believe that good must necessarily yield to evil, that the Devil is stronger than God, and hence I shall never cease to put my hope in the progress of humanity. The history of humanity is a history of progress. A narrow survey of the scene will not always bring out this important truth. There are in the tide of progress backward currents and tortuous windings. We must consider the general movement of which the trend ceases not to be toward higher planes.

"Forward, then; but still remember how the course of time will swerve,
Crook and turn upon itself in many a backward streaming curve."

Disguised in a rhythm of rise and decline, of ebb and flow, of growth and decay, the progress of humanity continues, and the hopes of the workers in the cause of humanity obtain their rewards.

"Through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widening with the process of the suns."

The effect of the work of our congresses will be to give a marked impetus to the forward stream of progress. Their deliberations will provide the charts for the march of future generations.

The congresses organized by the congress auxiliary will not be meetings of pleasure and friendship; they will be solemn conventions of earnest men and women, working with mind and heart for progress, comparing together their observations and conclusions, drawing from contact with one another light and heat, and when separating more firmly resolved than before to labor for fellowmen.

The time is most auspicious. Manifestly we live in one of those momentous cycles of history, when humanity is casting around for new pathways and girding itself for unusual manifestations of its energies. How much has been done since the days of Columbus! Much more will be done in the new period, whose approach already brightens the landscape. Ours is an *age of unrest, of searchings and dreamings*. Past achievements have but whetted the appetite. We are to-day less satisfied with inventions and discoveries than we were when the steamship and the railroad car were mere experiments. Science is more restless in its enquiries into cause and effect, than when it made its first step beyond the borderland of guessings. Signal victories in the extension of popular rights and of individual liberty, the elevation of the masses, the enlargement of the sphere of woman, make known how much more may be obtained, and awaken new and untried ambitions.

Another feature of the age is its questioning spirit, its tireless inquisitiveness. It puts all things to the test; it peers into the heights and depths, so as to arrive at the real facts, the ultimate foundations, content to repose itself upon nothing else. No possibilities escape the vision, and no difficulties affright the heart of man. He is emboldened by the past and enriched with its accumulated treasures of knowledge and experience. Never was humanity as daring as it is to-day, never so ready to leave far behind the pillars of Hercules and steer its ships over undiscovered seas.

I would remark, too, the universality of its energies and labors. The manifestations of the age can be reduced to no single force or trait. All the diverse energies of preceding ages combine in it, and many others born of itself. All forces, physical, scientific, social, moral are evoked, and all are challenged to show their best results.

The age is ready for great feats. If we are the loyal workers of progress our lines are, indeed, cast amid hopeful surroundings.

The future! What will it be? Material progress, no doubt, will continue onward with ever-increasing velocity. The wildest dreams scarcely, I believe, foreshadow the realities; nothing need be unexpected. The travelers to the Columbian Exposition a hundred years hence will, perhaps, birdlike, sail through the air, journeying in a half-dozen hours from the Atlantic coast to the city of the Northwest on the banks of the Mississippi. More unlikely would the prophecy of travel by rail, or steam, or electricity have seemed to our forefathers one century ago.

I trust in Providence and in humanity, and I have confidence that the moral and social forces which now so profoundly agitate the world will work into an increase of goodness and happiness among men. Much will depend upon the intelligence and zeal of those whom position and talent have made the leaders of thought and action. Seldom in all history did such deep responsibilities lie upon the leaders of their fellows as there do to-day. Scarcely ever was humanity pregnant with such moment-

ous possibilities; scarcely ever were similar opportunities offered to accomplish great things. The future will bring no millennium. There will be no rosebush without thorns, no day without the nearness of evening shades, no life without the menace of death. There will be inequalities among men, and passions will disturb the peace of souls. But I do believe there will be more mercy in the world, more justice, more righteousness. There will be more respect for manhood, more liberty for the individual. The brotherhood of men will be more widely recognized, and its lessons more faithfully practiced. Servitude and oppression will be banished even from the darkest thickets of African forests. The boon of civilization will reach all races of the human family; civil and political liberty will speed across all seas and oceans. Nations will see in one another assemblies of brothers, and peaceful arbitration will, in settlement of disagreements, take the place of the murderous sword. Brute force will more and more yield before reason; mind will more and more assert itself over matter, and over passion. All this will not come to pass without delays and backward movements, without reactions and repressions, but the victory will be for truth and justice.

The atmosphere of the day is chilled with the spirit of unbelief. Need we fear for religion? It is as if we asked, need we fear for eternal truth, for the reign of the Almighty? Unbelief is but a passing wave. The material and scientific progress of the age has begotten an overestimate of nature, and draws a film over eyes which would seek the supernatural. The realities of the supernatural and man's profound need of them endure, and his reason will not lose sight of them. The protest against unbelief will bring religion into bolder relief, and the widening thoughts of men along other lines of progress will prove more clearly that religion is the need of all progress, as God is the need of all being.

Toward a future, as I briefly sketch it, will tend the labors of the congress auxiliary.

In the course of history, Providence selected now one nation, now another, to be the guide and exemplar of humanity's progress. At the opening of the Christian era, mighty Rome led the vanguard. Iberia rose up the mistress of the times, when America was to be born into the family of civilized peoples. The great era, the like of which has not been seen, is now dawning upon the horizon. Which will be Providence's chosen nation to guide now the destinies of mankind?

THE NOBLE NATION IS BEFORE MY SOUL'S VISION.

Giant in stature, comely in every feature, buoyant in the freshness of morning youth, matronly in prudent stepping, the ethereal breezes of liberty waving with loving touch her tresses—she is—no one seeing her may doubt—the queen, the conquerer, the mistress, the teacher of coming ages. To her keeping, the Creator has entrusted a great continent, whose shores two oceans lave, rich in all nature's gifts, imbosoming precious and useful minerals, fertile in soil, salubrious in air, beauteous in vesture. For long centuries had He held in reserve this region of His predilection, awaiting the propitious moment in humanity's evolutions to bestow it on men, when men were worthy to possess it. Her children have come from all countries, bearing with them the ripest fruits of thought, labor and experience. Adding thereto high inspirations and generous impulses, they have built up a new world of humanity. This world embodies the hopes, the ambitions, the dreamings of humanity's priests and seers. To its daring in the race of progress, to its offerings at the shrine of liberty there seems to be no limit; and yet prosperity, order, peace spread over its vast area their sheltering wings.

The nation of the future! Need I name it? Your hearts quiver loving it.

“My country 'tis of thee

Sweet land of liberty,

Of thee I sing.”

We commemorate the discovery of America, four hundred years ago. Behold the crowning gift to humanity from Columbus, whose caravels ploughed ocean's uncertain billows in search of a great land, and from the all-ruling Providence whose wisdom and mercy inspired and guided the immortal Genoese mariner—the United States of America.

John Ireland
Archbishop of St. Paul.

After the oration the President of the Auxiliary spoke as follows regarding the absence of the President of the United States:

“The President of the United States expected to honor this inauguration by his attendance. For the overshadowing affliction which prevents his presence, we waft to him on the wings of prayer, our deepest sympathies.

“As the World's Congresses of 1893 are planned with a supreme purpose of benefiting the peoples of all participating countries, it is highly appropriate that the programme of these inaugural ceremonies contain a part to be performed by the people present on this occasion.

“The audience will rise and sing ‘America,’ led by Mr. E. R. Sharpe.”

At the close of the hymn, the benediction, by Dr. William Harper, was pronounced as follows:

“Almighty God, before Whom kings bow down and princes do obeisance, to Whom as Father, all may come as children of one great family, receive us, we pray, and grant the petitions of our hearts—petitions for the impouring of the Divine Spirit, for the elevation of the great humanity, of which we form a part, for the coming of a day when all men shall see and know that Thou art God indeed, able and willing to do for those who come to him. May Thy benediction rest upon the great work which has been inaugurated this night. Guide wisely all who are connected with it, and may the grace and peace of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit be, and abide with us all, now and forever. Amen.”

The Triumphal March, Dudley Buck, was then rendered on the organ by Mr. Clarence Eddy, as the closing number on the programme.

Leo P P XIII.

Honorable Viri, salutem Quum parari certatim videamus ubique saccularia Solemnia ad memoriam honestandam clarissimi viri optimeque meriti de re christiana omnique per eam inducto humanitatis cultu, perlibenter intelligimus hoc laudis certamen alias inter gentes, inisse foederatas quoque Septemtribualis Americae civitates ea ratione quae digna sit amplitudine et libertate regionis suae omni copiarum genere instructae, ac nomine tanti viri cui hic honus habetur. Nil enim vero splendidius iis quae nunciantur de Spectaculo insigni et apparatissimo quod populus iste habiturus erit Chicagiae, collatis apteque propostis rebus operibusque omne genus quae ferax natura gignit vel industrium conficit hominis artificium. Cuius rei molitio et effectio novum profecto erit praebitura argumentum vasti animi et actus acris istius populi ingentia quaeque et ardua magno felicique laude aggredientis. Huic vero rei celebritati finis quo spectat nobilitatem parens esse laetamur: pertinet enim ad testimonium honoris gratique animi erga eum quem diximus immortalem virum, qui cupidus repugnandi tramitis quo veritatis lux et utilia civilis cultus ornamenta ad ultimas usque orbis plagas inferrentur, nec deterrere potuit periculis nec defatigari laboribus, donec, instaurata quodammodo necessitudine duas inter iamdiu seiunctas humani generis

propterea, tanta utrique benefacta praestitit ut
 par haberetur francis, nemini fortasse secunda.
 Dum itaque eam ob rem per amplae Rei publi-
 cae cives merita ornamus laude, fervida vota
 facimus ut vobis eorum incipitum, ceteris fa-
 ventibus populis suasque conferentibus opes,
 prosperas habeat successus, hominumque acue-
 dis ingeniis, fovendis naturae studiis bonisque
 artibus cunctis provehendis proficiat.
 Datum Romae apud S. Petrum die XXVII Februarii
 anno MDCCXCII, Pontificatus Nostri decimo
 quinto. —

Leo PP. XIII.

Honoriabili Viro
 Thoma B. Bryan

Archbishop Ireland's Translation of the Pope's Letter:

HONORED SIR, GREETING—While we see on all sides the preparations that are being eagerly made for the celebration of the Columbian quatro-centenary in memory of a man most illustrious and deserving of Christianity of all cultured humanity, we hear with great pleasure that the United States has, among other nations, entered this competition of praise in such a manner as befits the vastness and richness of the country, and the memory of the man so great as he to whom these honors are being shown.

Nothing, certainly, could be more splendid than what is told of us of the grand and magnificent Exposition which that nation will hold at Chicago, bringing together every kind of produce and work which fruitful nature bears, and the artful industry of man creates. The success of this effort will surely be another proof of the great spirit and active energy of this people, who undertake enormous and difficult tasks with such great and happy daring. We rejoice, moreover, in the nobility of the purpose which is equal in greatness to the undertaking itself. It is a testimony of honor and gratitude to that immortal man of whom we have spoken, who, desirous of finding a road by which the light and truth, and all the adornments of civil culture might be carried to the most distant parts of the world, could neither be deterred by dangers nor wearied by labors, until, having in a certain manner renewed the bonds between two parts of the human race, so long separated, he bestowed upon both such great benefits that he, in justice, must be said to have few equals, and no superior among benefactors of mankind. While, therefore, we bestow on the citizens of the great republic well-merited praise, we express the fervent hope that their noble undertaking, other nations uniting with them and lending them aid, may have a most prosperous issue, that will prove of great use in stimulating the ingenuity of man in promoting the development of nature, and in advancing the culture of all the fine arts.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, February 27, A. D., 1892, and the fifteenth of our pontificate.

To the Honorable Thomas B. Bryan.

LEO P. P. XIII.



THOS. W. PALMER,
President Columbian Commission.



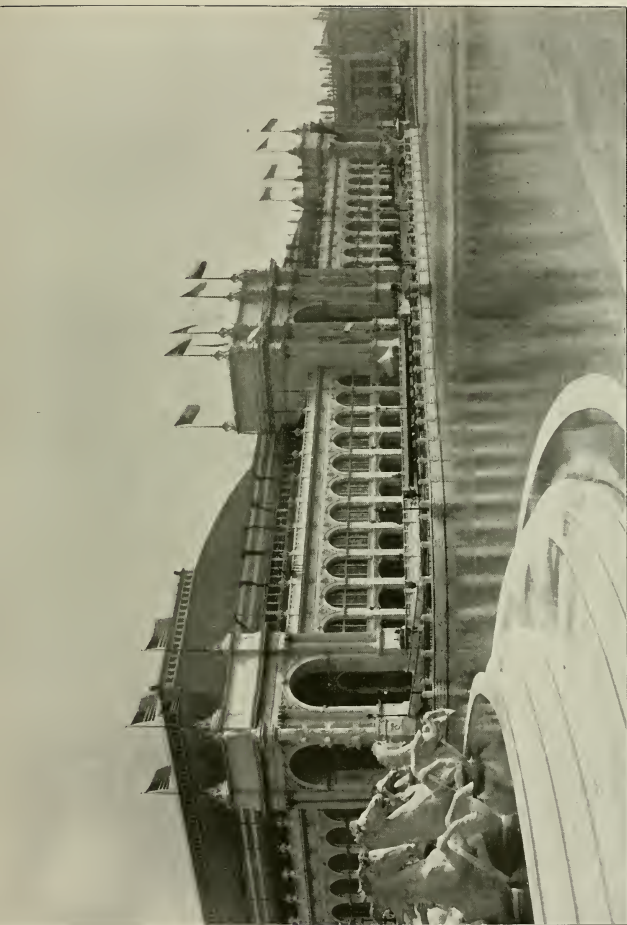
GEO. R. DAVIS, DIRECTOR GENERAL.



GEN. NELSON A. MILES.



THEODORE THOMAS, MUSICAL DIRECTOR.



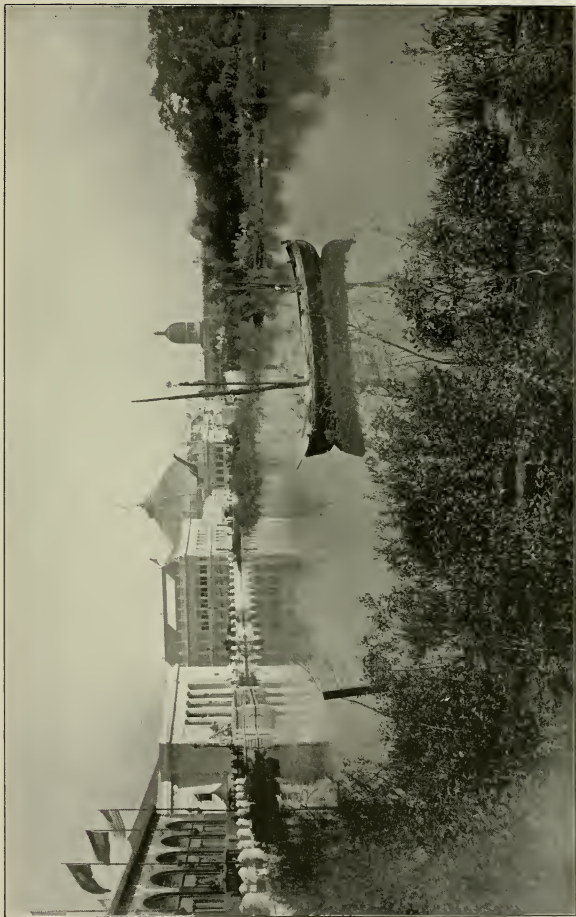
MANUFACTURES BUILDING—SOUTH END.

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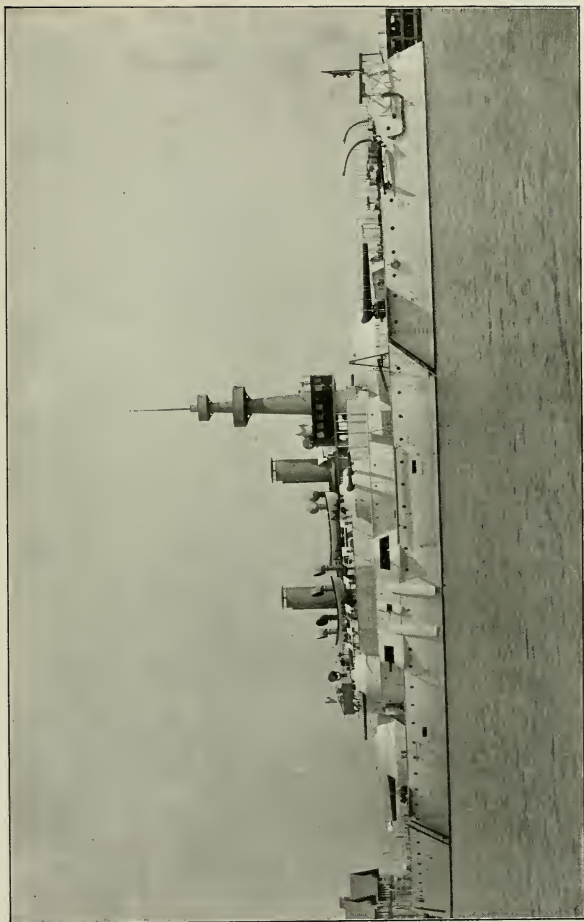
INTERIOR OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

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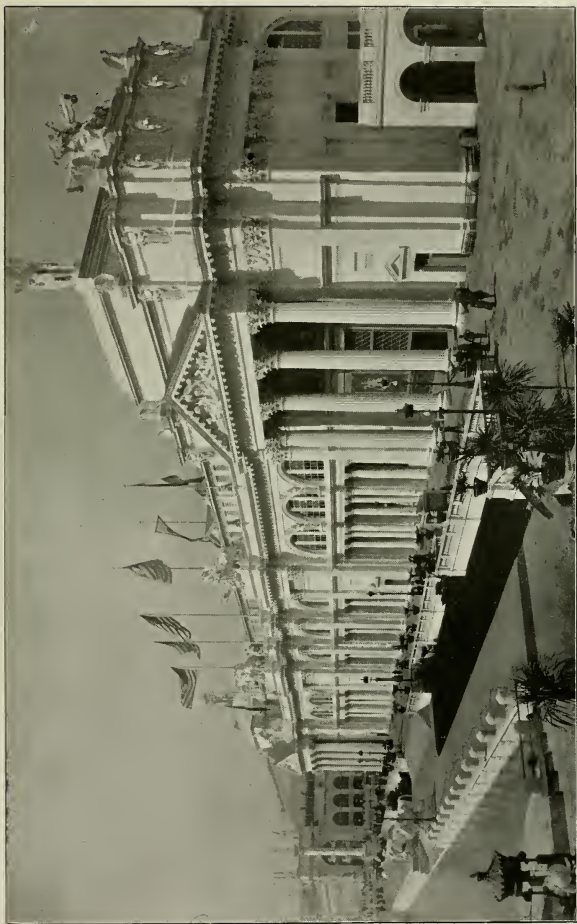


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WOODED ISLAND AND LAGOON.

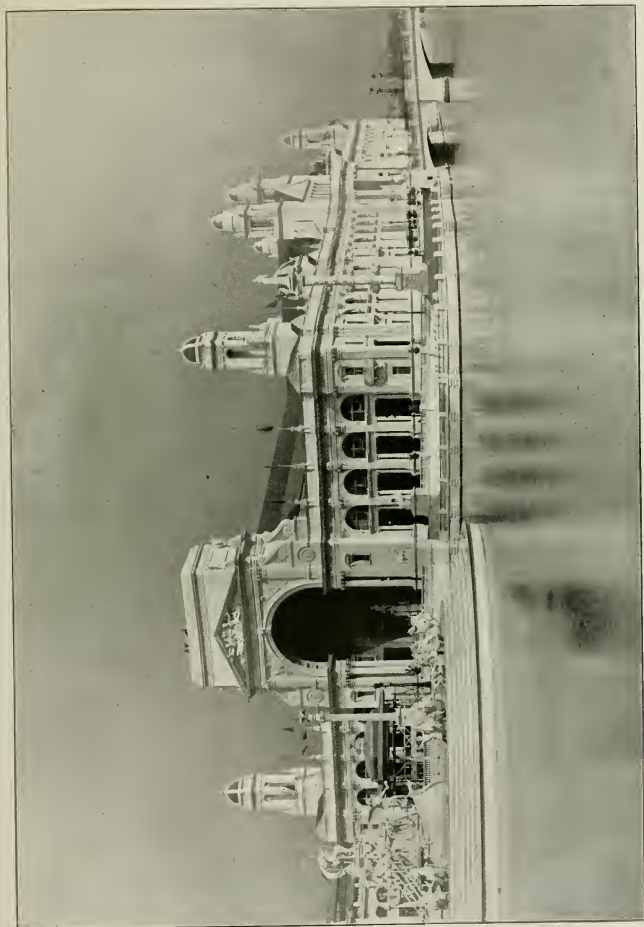


U. S. BATTLE SHIP "ILLINOIS."



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING—NORTH FRONT.

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ELECTRICITY BUILDING — LOOKING NORTH.



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CHICAGO HUSSARS, THE ESCORT OF HONOR.

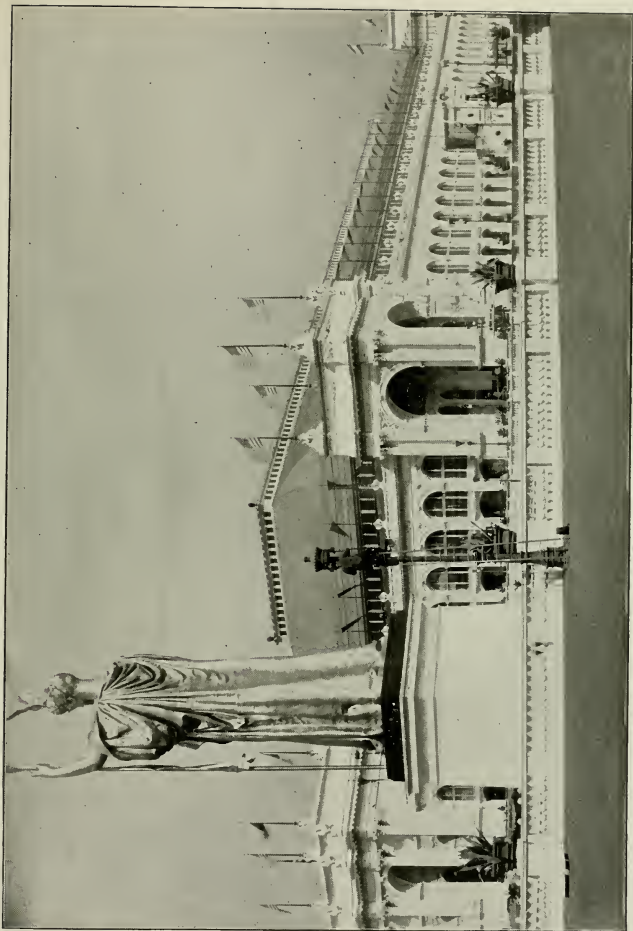


IRISH VILLAGE.
JAPANESE TEMPLE.



ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.

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STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC.

MANUFACTURES BUILDING.



MACHINERY HALL.

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STREET IN CAIRO.

EGYPTIAN DANCING GIRLS.

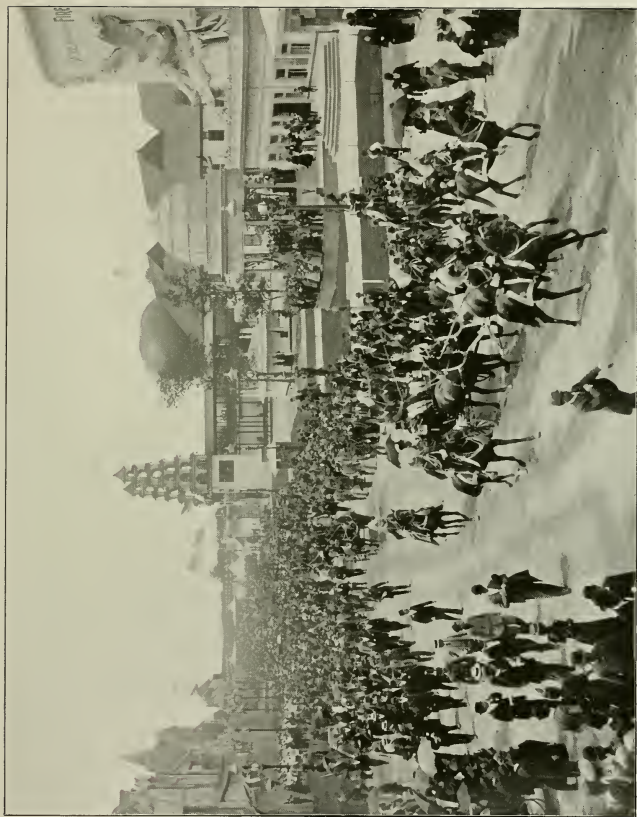


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LAGOON, VIEW FROM WOODED ISLAND.



SAMOAN WARRIORS.
GROUP OF BOUSHAREEN.



PRINCESS EULALIA ESCORTED BY CHICAGO HUSSARS THROUGH MIDWAY PLAISANCE.



EGYPTIAN TEMPLE, LUXOR.
TURKS AND SEDAN CHAIR.

JAVANESE VILLAGE.
GROUP OF JAVANESE.



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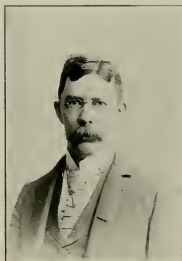
AVENUE IN STATE BUILDINGS.



WALKER FEARN,
Chief Department of Foreign Affairs.



MOSES P. HANDY,
Chief Department of Publicity and Promotion.



WILLARD A. SMITH,
Chief Department of Transportation.



HALSEY C. IVES,
Chief Department of Fine Arts.



ERSKINE M. PHELPS,
Director.

RECEPTION AT THE AUDITORIUM.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1892.

ON February 22, 1892, the Joint Committee on Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition passed a resolution, placing in the hands of the following named resident citizens of Chicago, Major-General Nelson A. Miles, of the United States Army, Hon. Hempstead Washburne, Mayor; Marshall Field, George M. Pullman and N. K. Fairbank, the giving of a ball or entertainment, to be wholly upon behalf of the citizens of Chicago, without regard to the National Commission or Local Directory, and without expense to either body.

Acting upon this resolution, the committee decided that a reception should be tendered to the President and the Vice-president of the United States, ex-Presidents, Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, Supreme Court, Senate, House of Representatives and other distinguished guests, at the Auditorium, Chicago, on the evening of October 19, 1892, during the week of the dedicatory ceremonies. These gentlemen then invited Mr. Hobart Chatfield Taylor to assume the detail work of arranging for the reception. It was decided that all citizens of Chicago who were invited should be asked to subscribe to the expense of the reception, and that admittance should be entirely by invitation. The distinguished guests receiving complimentary invitations included the President, Vice-president, ex-presidents, Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, Supreme Court, Senate, House of Representatives, Foreign Commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition, National Commissioners and Lady Managers. The subscription lists sent to residents of Chicago included twenty-five hundred names of gentlemen.

The following ladies were invited to act as patronesses and assist in receiving the distinguished guests:

Mrs. Potter Palmer,	Mrs. C. C. Kohlsaat,	Mrs. W. Q. Gresham.
Mrs. William Armour,	Mrs. Ferd. W. Peck,	Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, Jr.,
Mrs. J. Harley Bradley,	Mrs. Geo. M. Puliman,	Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham,
Mrs. Thos. B. Bryan,	Mrs. A. F. Seeberger.	Mrs. C. H. McCormick,
Mrs. Edmund Burke.	Mrs. Henry M. Shepard,	Mrs. A. C. McClurg,
Mrs. John DeKoven,	Mrs. H. O. Stone,	Mrs. John McLaren,
Mrs. George L. Dunlap,	Mrs. Arthur J. Caton,	Mrs. Nelson A. Miles,
Mrs. N. K. Fairbank,	Mrs. Wm. J. Chalmers,	Mrs. Hobart C. Taylor,
Mrs. Marshall Field,	Mrs. A. L. Chetlain,	Mrs. Lambert Tree,
Mrs. Charles Fitz-Simmons,	Mrs. John M. Clarke,	Mrs. Lyman Trumbull,
Mrs. Charles Henrotin,	Mrs. George R. Davis,	Mrs. Hempstead Washburne,
Mrs. John N. Jewett,	Mrs. Lyman J. Gage,	Mrs. George S. Willits.
Mrs. Charles P. Kellogg,	Mrs. J. J. Glessner,	Mrs. Francis M. Whitehouse.

The following gentlemen were invited to act as managers, and to assist the committee on the evening of the reception:

Allan C. Durburrow, Jr.,	James Carey Evans,	Charles B. McDonald,
M. C.	William R. Farquhar,	General Chauncey McKeever,
George E. Adams,	F. C. Farwell,	U. S. A.
Abbot L. Adams,	Walter Farwell,	Franklin McVeagh,
J. McGregor Adams,	Carter N. Fitz-Hugh,	J. Henry Norton,

Arthur Aldis,	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.	William Odell,
Captain James Allen, U. S. A.	Adrian C. Honore,	Andrew Onderdonk,
Allison V. Armour,	Lockwood Honore,	R. W. Patterson, Jr.,
Frank M. Avery,	Pierrepoint Isham,	Francis S. Peabody.
Asher C. Baker, U. S. A.	Ralph Isham,	Frank J. Remington
Daniel N. Bertollette, M. D.,	Huntington W. Jackson,	Thomas J. Ryan,
U. S. N.	C. Fred Kimball,	Arthur Ryerson,
William G. Beale,	Herman H. Kohlsaat,	James W. Scott,
Nelson P. Bigelow,	Benjamin B. Lamb,	George A. Seaverns, Jr.,
Edward T. Blair,	Frederick W. Lamport,	Charles M. Sherman,
J. Harley Bradley,	Victor F. Lawson,	W. E. B. Shufeldt,
Urban H. Broughton,	Charles D. Lathrop,	Sydney R. Taylor,
Colonel Charles P. Bryan,	Joseph Leiter,	William E. Safford, U. S. N.
Benjamin Carpenter,	H. G. Selfridge,	Lambert Tree,
William T. Carrington,	Milton C. Lightner,	Emerson B. Tuttle,
Arthur J. Caton,	Benoni Lockwood, Jr.	R. A. Waller,
John L. Chamberlin, U. S. A.	Frank A. Marsh,	Franklin Watriss,
Charles Corwith,	Edward G. Mason,	Dudley Winston,
Frank Cramer,	John A. C. Mason,	Roger Welles, Jr., U. S. N.
Charles Deering,	Captain Marion P. Maus,	Francis M. Whitehouse,
J. Edward Doane,	U. S. A.	Bertram Winston,
Augustus N. Eddy,	Charles P. McAvoy,	Norman Williams,
Arthur C. Ely,	Cyrus H. McCormick,	Arthur Wheeler.

On the evening of the reception, a floor was laid in the Auditorium, covering the stage and a large part of the parquet circle, thus converting it into a ball-room. In addition to the thirty-eight regular boxes, twenty-four boxes were built in a semicircle around the stage. The allotment of the boxes to distinguished guests were as follows:

A. Vice-President.	M. Governor Maryland and Staff.
B. Cabinet.	N. Governor South Carolina and Staff.
C. Cabinet.	O. Governor New Hampshire and Staff.
D. Chief Justice.	P. Governor New York and Staff.
E. Supreme Court.	Q. Governor Rhode Island and Staff.
F. Supreme Court.	R. General Schofield and Admiral Belknap.
G. Speaker of House—Cardinal and Archbishop.	S. Ex-president Hayes.
H. Governor of Delaware and Staff.	T. Diplomatic Corps.
I. Governor of Pennsylvania and Staff.	U. Diplomatic Corps.
J. Governor New Jersey and Staff.	V. Board Lady Managers.
K. Governor Connecticut and Staff.	W. Local Directors.
L. Governor Massachusetts and Staff.	X. National Commission.

Lower tier Auditorium boxes on South side occupied by Diplomatic Corps.

Lower tier Auditorium boxes on North side occupied by Lady Patronesses of Ball.

Upper tiers Auditorium boxes by the Governors of Vermont, Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Iowa, Wisconsin, Alaska, California, Minnesota, Kansas, West Virginia, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Arizona.

The decorations of the ball-room consisted of garlands of wild smilax caught up by bows of red and yellow ribbons, which were festooned along the fronts of the boxes and balconies on each side of the Auditorium. Above the boxes of the Vice-president and the Exposition officials respectively, were the arms of the United States holding up the flags of the American Nation, and the arms of Spain holding the flags of European nations. Around the ball-room scene with which the stage was set were gonfa-

lions of red and yellow, and in the centre at the back of the stage were Columbus Arms and Columbus Expedition banner of white and green. On each side of the banner burning in electric lights were the figures 1492 and 1892. Sousa's New Marine Band furnished the promenade music, and the Mexican Band played a selection of airs during the early part of the evening. The dance Orchestra in a pavillion on the stage was under the direction of Professor Hand. The following was the programme of dances:

1. Quadrille.....Columbian..... Hand.
2. Waltz.....Vogelhaendler.....Czibulka.
3. Polka.....Tout on Rein.....Waldteufel
4. Waltz.....Poor Jonathan.....Millocker.
5. Polka.....The Gallant.....Unrath.
6. Waltz.....Wang.....Morse.
7. Galop.....Happy Through Life..... Hand.
8. Waltz.....Wiener Mad'l'n..... Zieher.
9. Polka.....Harlequin.....De Koven.
10. Waltz.....Santiago.....Corbin.
11. Lanciers.....Festival.....Hoffman.
12. Waltz.....Holdschmied's Tochter.....Petras.
13. Polka.....Rococo.....Waldteufel.
14. Waltz.....Auditorium.....De Koven.
15. Schottische.....Dancing Cupid.....Mazzocchi
16. Waltz.....Shoene Welt.....Forster.

The supper was served in three rooms, the Auditorium dining room, Auditorium banquet hall and the third floor of the Studebaker building, which was kindly loaned by the Studebaker Manufacturing Company for the evening, and was connected with the Auditorium by a covered stairway. The Auditorium Hotel Company furnished the supper in the two Auditorium supper rooms, and H. M. Kinsley and Bauman were the caterers in the Studebaker building, the same elaborate menu being furnished in all three rooms.

The decorations in the supper rooms consisted entirely of plants and flowers, the Spanish colors of red and yellow being represented by roses of these two colors. Messrs. P. J. Hansworth and Joseph were the floral decorators. Three mandolin bands under the direction of Professors Tomaso and Valisi furnished the music in the three supper rooms.

Among the distinguished guests who were present on this occasion were the following:

Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice-president of the United States; Hon. J. W. Foster, Secretary of State; Hon. S. B. Elkins, Secretary of War; Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster-general; Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. Wm. H. H. Miller, Attorney-general; Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Chief-justice Fuller, Mr. Justice Shiras, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Gray, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice Brown, Mr. Justice Lamar, Mr. Justice Blatchford.

Major-general and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Admiral C. E. Belknap, U. S. N.; General J. C. Breckenridge, Ky.; Hon. Henry Watterson, Ky.; His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore; Monseigneur Salto, Rome; Senator and Mrs. John Sherman, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; Senator and Miss Stockbridge, Michigan; Major-general J. B. Schofield, U. S. A.; Hon. J. W. St. Clair, West Virginia; Hon. Gorton W. Allen, New York; Hon. and Mrs. P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Hon. and Mrs. Richard Kerenes, St. Louis; Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Ohio; Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, President World's Columbian Commission, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Higginbotham, President

World's Columbian Exposition; Senator W. B. Allison, Iowa; Mrs. Sarah S. C. Angell, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; Hon. Raymond Le Ghait, Belgian Legation; Senor Thomas de Souza Roza, Portuguese Minister; Frederick Baruch, Consul-general of Salvador; Anton F. P. von Palmforst, Consul of Austria-Hungary; Mr. Alfred de Claparede, Swiss Minister; Senor Don Nicanor Balet-Peraza, Venezuelan Minister; Mr. Pung Kwang Yu, Secretary of the Chinese Legation; Senor Don Horacio Guzman, Nicaraguan Minister; Senor Don Matias Romero, Mexican Minister; Mr. George Birkhoff, Jr., Consul of the Netherlands; His Excellency, Gozo Tateno, Japanese Minister; Hon. Adolph Kirchoff, Secretary of the Brazilian Commission; Hon. T. B. Bullene, Kansas City; Hon. and Mrs. Joseph Byrum, Rienzo, Miss.; Hon. L. Brainerd, Hartford, Conn.; Hon. and Mrs. A. R. Bixby, Maine; Hon. and Mrs. A. G. Bullock, Massachusetts; Naveoyeni Bey, Turkish Legation; F. Berriozabel, Mexican Consul to Chicago; Hon. A. Bontelle, Maine; Mr. A. Bartholemy, Paris; Hon. Harry H. Bingham, Pennsylvania; General Brooks, U. S. A.; Senator S. M. McCullum, Illinois; Mr. John M. Coburn, 1st Secretary Chilean Legation; Mr. H. C. Lausseuius, Austrian Consul to Chicago; Hon. John T. Dickinson, Secretary World's Columbian Commission; Hon. and Mrs. Charles H. Deere, Moline, Ill.; Hon. and Mrs. Nelson Dingley, Jr., Maine; Chev. de Favera, Austrian Minister; Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, New York; Hon. Richard Delafield, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Calvo, Costa Rica Legation; Hon. W. H. Enochs, Ohio; Hon. and Mrs. Jos. Eiboech, Iowa; General and Mrs. Jos. B. Doe, Wisconsin; Colonel O. H. Ernst, Washington; Prince Engalitsheff, Russia; Colonel and Mrs. J. H. French, Massachusetts; Governor and Mrs. David R. Frances, Missouri; Baron de Fava, Minister from Italy; Hon. Stuyvesant Fish, New York; Governor and Mrs. Joseph Fifer, Illinois; Hon. and Mrs. Lyman B. Goff, Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas E. Garvin, Evansville, Ind.; Ramon Gurzman, Guatemala; Hon. Thos. E. C. Gutierrez, New Mexico; Senor and Mrs. Goday, Mexican Commissioner; Mr. and Mrs. F. Gould, Moline, Ill.; Hon. Frank R. Gammon, Guthrie, O. T.; Hon. J. Hurst, Secretary Haytian Legation; Mrs. John Hay, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Miss E. W. Halford, Washington; Mrs. Florence Ives, New York; Miss Lillie Irene Jackson, West Virginia; Hon. and Mrs. C. H. Jones, St. Louis; Hon. F. C. Layton, Ohio; Hon. and Mrs. Henry Lane, Michigan; Mr. A. Lilyhart, Belgian Minister; Senor Manuel Lemus, Guatemala; Mrs. W. Newton Lynch, West Virginia; Senor De Lorne, Washington; Mrs. John A. Logan, Washington; Hon. and Mrs. P. H. Lannan, Utah; Hon. and Mrs. Euclid Martin, Omaha, Nebraska; Senor Roman and Mme. Mayorga, Secretary Nicauraguan Legation; Hon. George V. Massey, Delaware; Mrs. Jennie Mitchell, Kansas; Mrs. Lewis Hanback, Kansas; Robert von Mutzenbecher, German Legation; Hon. and Mrs. E. B. Martindale, Indiana; Mr. and Mrs. A. Moreira, Brazilian Commissioner; Dr. Z. Barrow Barrios, Brazilian Commissioner; C. de Ragonza, Brazilian Commissioner; L. Soutcheffsky, Imperial Commissioner from Russia; Colonel Edwin C. Mason, U. S. A., Ft. Snelling; Commodore Meade, U. S. N.; Hon. B. C. Miles, Massachusetts; Governor Wm. McKinley, Ohio; Hon. C. D. McDuffie, New Hampshire; Hon. and Mrs. R. J. Oglesby, Illinois; Simeas de J. Olivera, Brazilian Commissioner; H. Price, Haytian Legation; General and Mrs. Horace Porter, New York; Hon. and Mrs. Willard Hall Porter, Delaware; Professor and Miss Putnam, Boston; Miss Augusta Pitchowskl, Russia; Prof. and Mrs. John K. Paine, Massachusetts; Hon. and Mrs. Harvey P. Platt, Ohio; J. Seaver Page and Miss Page, New York; Clem Studebaker, Jr., South Bend, Indiana; Captain Schofield, U. S. A.; Mr. W. E. D. Stokes, New York; Colonel Saddler, Chicago; John Starrin, New York; Hon. Wm. Saunders, Ottawa, Canada; Hon. W. L. Sessions, New York; Hon. H. C. Sherrard, Steubenville, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Svanoe, Swedish Consul; Don Roderigo de Saavedra, Spanish Legation; Reverend Storjohann, Christiana, Sweden; Manuel Perez Sevane, Spanish Legation; Hon. and Mrs. John Boyd Thatcher, Albany, N. Y.; Hon. R. Turnbull, Florida; Charles E. Terrel, Secretary Swiss Legation; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Troutman, New York; Hon. O. V. Tousley, Minnesota; P. De Thall, Russia; Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Tappen, New York; Lieutenant Taussig, U. S. A., Washington; Right Hon. Lord Thurlow, England; Hon. and Mrs. J. W. Woodside, Pennsylvania; Hon. Richard M. White, New Mexico; Hon. and Mrs. T. B. Keogh, North Carolina; General and Mrs. V. D. Groner, Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Kiesel, Utah; Mr. M. Kurn, Japanese Minister; Mrs. Wm. Reed, Baltimore, Md.; Colonel and Mrs. R. Bruce, Ricketts, Penn.; Hon. and Mrs. Wm. Ritchie, Ohio; General and Mrs. J. N. Reece, Springfield, Ill.; Mr. Clement Studebaker, Indiana; Mrs. Jacob

and Jacob Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; Major Hoyt Sherman, Des Moines, Ia.; Monsieur de Struve, Washington; Mrs. Josephine Shakespeare, Louisiana; Hon. and Mrs. B. B. Smalley, Vermont; Hon. and Mrs. Thomas Smith, New Jersey; Hon. Gardiner C. Sims, Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. G. Studebaker, Indiana; Mrs. Avery M. Starkweather, Rhode Island; Hon. J. M. Sheppard, Michigan; Hon. R. L. Saunders, Mississippi; Monsieur Krautzer, French Minister; Mr. George Studebaker, Indiana; Hon. G. W. Hundley, Alabama; Captain Myron Herrick, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Walter Hayes, Washington; Mr. F. H. Harrison, Evanston; Mr. and Mrs. Verstraete, Paris, France; Hon. A. R. Hervey, Boston; Mr. Colgate Hoyt, Long Island; Colonel J. C. Howe, Columbus, Ohio; Hon. George F. Coates, Arizona; Mr. M. Heilman, French Chancellor; Lieutenant Hess, German Legation; A. Honger, Swiss Legation; Monsieur Le Maille, Paris, France; Mr. Robert Levy, Constantinople; Lieutenant Bitienecourt, Brazilian Commissioner; Harkey Bey, Constantinople; Tapin Bey, Constantinople; Hon. Thomas M. Williams, Tennessee; Hon. C. K. Holiday, Jr., Kansas; Hon. C. B. Hopkins, Spokane, Washington; General G. B. Raum, Washington.



JOHN W. ROOT.



D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works.



MILWARD ADAMS.



JAMES W. SCOTT.



H. G. SELFIDGE.

CIVIC CELEBRATION.

OCTOBER 20, 1892.

AS a part of the ceremonies attending the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition, it was determined by the National Commission that a grand civic demonstration should be one of the distinguishing features.

General Miles was designated by the Secretary of War to take command of the troops, and was requested by the joint committee on ceremonies to act as grand marshal of the civic parade. General Joseph Stockton was appointed chief of staff.

The secretary of the committee addressed a letter to the principal officers of the various civic societies of Chicago inviting them to participate in the parade, and in nearly every instance met a prompt response.

The route of the march was as follows: Michigan avenue from Twelfth street, north to Van Buren street, Van Buren street west to Wabash avenue, Wabash avenue north to Lake street, Lake street west to State street, State street south to Adams street, Adams street west to Franklin street, Franklin street south to Jackson street, Jackson street east to State street, State street south to Van Buren street and disperse.

It covered a marching distance of three miles, while the column was over ten miles in length and three hours in passing a given point. The column was marched in platoon front of sixteen to twenty abreast, close order, music in quick time.

The marching of the different civic societies composed of men not accustomed to marching, and the assembling and dispersing would have been creditable to military organizations, showing the *esprit de corps* of the societies taking part in the procession, which merited and received the applause of the countless thousands of spectators who lined the streets and occupied the windows of every available building along the line of march.

The procession was headed by Major R. W. McLaughry, Chief of Police of Chicago, with his inspectors and a detachment of mounted and foot policemen, followed by Sousa's Marine band and the Sapadores and Miners' band of Mexico. Immediately following were General Nelson A. Miles and General Stockton with their aides.

The first division was led by the Chicago Hussars, a magnificently equipped body commanded by Captain E. L. Braud, escorting Mayor Washburne and the city officials in carriages. Following the Hussars were forty-four posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. The first division was closed by the Governors of the following States, each accompanied by his staff: Governor Roswell P. Flower, of New York; Governor Wm. E. Russell, of Massachusetts; Governor H. A. Tuttle, of New Hampshire; Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Connecticut; Governor Frank Brown, of Maryland; Governor D. Russell Brown, of Rhode Island; Governor R. J. Reynolds, of Delaware; Governor Holt, of North Carolina; Governor Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Governor John Young Brown, of Kentucky; Governor Wm. McKinley, of Ohio; Lieutenant-Governor A. L. Parlange, of Louisiana; Governor Ira Chase, of Indiana; Governor Joseph W. Fifer, of Illinois; Governor Edwin C. Burleigh, of Maine; Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri; Governor Edward P. Winans, of Michigan; Governor

Horace Boies, of Iowa; Governor Geo. Peck, of Wisconsin; Governor H. H. Markham, of California; Governor W. R. Merriam, of Minnesota; Governor James E. Boyd, of Nebraska; Governor Routt, of Colorado; Governor Andrew H. Burke, of North Dakota; Governor A. C. Mellette, of South Dakota; Governor J. K. Toole, of Montana; Governor Ferry, of Washington.

General A. C. Hawley was marshal of the second division, which was led by the troops from the United States Indian Industrial School, of Carlisle, Pa., consisting of five companies, and presenting a most picturesque appearance. Following was the Independent Order of Foresters, led by High Marshal John M. Cook. Fifty-one courts were represented. Next in order came the Chicago Sons of Veterans; the Modern Woodmen of America, 550 men; the Uniform Rank Royal Arcanum.

The Ninth Battalion of Infantry was next in order, followed by the Colored Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias; Hebrew Societies and Grand Deputies with fifty-three courts. The Italian Societies followed with fifteen organizations very handsomely uniformed, with the float "Columbus discovering America;" the Santa Maria approaching a rock bound coast on which is discovered a group of native American Indians noting with curiosity the approach of the Spanish vessel. Columbus stands at the helm with a rolled map. At the bow crouch the surprised seamen.

Then came the Grecian Brotherhood Association with 300 men in line; the Patriotic Order Sons of America, with 10,000 men in line; the Chicago Orangemen, represented by ten camps; the Patriotic Guard of the United States; the Chicago Turners Society, 2,500 men in line, headed by the Aurora Drum Corps of fifty men; the German Veterans; the Military Order of St. George; the Scottish Assembly; the Uniformed Sir Knights, Sons of St. George; the Croatin Benevolent Society, 5,000 men in line; the Swedish and Scandinavian Societies.

The next division was headed by the Englewood Light Infantry, followed by the Second Regiment Band and the Fullerton Avenue Cadets. The City Schools were next in line, and the thousands of children with uniforms and banners attracted great attention.

The Third Grand Division was escorted by fifty mounted uniformed Knights of St. Patrick, leading the Catholic Order of Foresters, with 9,534 men in line. This was one of the largest and most imposing bodies; the members of the High Court were in carriages, and following was the Uniformed Rank of the Order with 850 men, and a float, "Columbus," drawn by eight dapple-gray horses. The lower platform was embellished with coat of arms of the Order on velvet drapery, ornamentations in relief; the main platform had forty-four columns, each surmounted by gilt stars, representing forty-four States, draped in the National Coat of Arms and American flags; globe representing the earth on which rests a bust of Columbus, draped with Spanish, Italian and American National colors; figure "Columbia" placing laurels on a bust of Columbus; on the main platform were three young women representing the three cardinal principals of the Society—Friendship, Love and Truth.

The following orders and societies completed the parade: Hibernian Rifles, 699 men; Ancient Order of Hibernians, 2,000 men in line; Archdiocesan Union, 400 men; Catholic Knights of America; Catholic Benevolent Legion, 2,750 men in line; United States Polish Societies, fifty-five organizations, 800 men in line; St. John Baptist Society, 1,000 men; the Consolidated Temperance Societies, 600 men.

CITY DECORATIONS.

NOTHING connected with the important event of the dedication of the great Exposition went off with more success and éclat than the city decorations. All Chicago was one bright picture, and inasmuch as the city had had little or no previous experience in general decorations of its buildings, the result was a most happy and gratifying surprise.

Mr. James W. Scott, the publisher of THE CHICAGO HERALD, was the father of the idea that Chicago should show the world its appreciation of the charge it had on hand, and that it could do so no more effectually than by an artistic appeal to the eye. In compliance with this general plan he caused a letter to be addressed to the owners and lessees of the principal buildings in the city, the outcome of which was a large and enthusiastic meeting, on the evening of September 9th.

It was determined at this meeting that the decorations should be both artistic and attractive, and devoid of the common-place features which usually characterize such decorations; that the appropriate decoration of the numerous and handsome buildings of the city would add greatly to the beauty of the streets at a time when Chicago would be an object of absorbing interest to all the world.

In pursuance to a resolution, Mr. Ferd. W. Peck, vice-president of the Exposition, appointed the following gentlemen a committee to formulate plans for the general decoration of buildings throughout the city: Mr. Harry G. Selfridge, chairman; Martin A. Ryerson, General Joseph Stockton, Charles L. Hutchinson and E. F. Cragin. A general plan was announced by Mr. Selfridge, in which the business section from the river south and from the lake to the river, was to be divided into districts, with a sub-committee composed of active business men who were willing to help, for each district. Twenty-five districts were made and the members of the various sub-committees soon formed organizations to work in harmony with the general committee for the purpose of producing handsome and harmonious effects in the decorations.

The committees appointed for the different districts as they were numbered were as follows:

First—E. Norton, E. C. Buttolph, J. H. Leslie.

Second—J. E. Quan, A. M. Thompson, F. H. Armstrong.

Third—S. D. Kimbark, W. S. Gould, Montgomery Ward.

Fourth—C. F. Kimball, E. G. Forman.

Fifth—J. T. Revell, A. Henrotin, J. H. Walker, Jr., R. S. Peale, J. M. Lee.

Sixth—C. H. Slack, H. W. Bryant, D. M. Fisk, Dr. F. C. Greene, George

Bohner.

Seventh—S. B. Raymond, L. Gould.

Eighth—Benj. Carpenter, E. A. Robinson, J. MacGregor Adams, J. H. Garibaldi, J. C. Durgin.

Ninth—J. M. Brooks, Dr. J. B. McFatrach.

Tenth—E. Mandel, J. H. Wood, C. H. Stevens.

Eleventh—J. T. Shayne, R. B. Gregory, B. F. De Muth, C. F. Gunther, B. F. Foster, David Mayer, Carl Dernberg, J. Beifield.

Twelfth—Henry Siegel, H. A. Spaulding.

Thirteenth—C. C. Heisen, W. F. Donohue.

Fourteenth—A. T. Aldis, F. P. Owings, E. A. Cummings, Dunlop Smith, J. P. Heywood.

Fifteenth—F. R. Chandler, F. S. Peabody, C. B. Evans, W. S. Eden, J. L. Houghteling.

Sixteenth—J. Irving Pearce, Joseph Leiter, F. M. Atwood, C. M. Babbitt, Harry Hamline.

Seventeenth—H. L. Hatch.

Eighteenth—Charles Counselman, J. H. Van Vliissingen, J. G. Steever, G. F. Stone.

Nineteenth—Wyllis Baird, A. Tracyboy, J. R. Walker, W. H. Wilson.

Twentieth—A. Arend, M. W. Kosminski, A. D. Kelly.

Twenty-first—J. R. Galt, T. R. Cruttenden, R. W. Hare.

Twenty-second—L. B. Gray, G. M. Alexander.

Twenty-third—F. R. Fulton, W. E. Clow.

Twenty-fourth—C. J. Roberts.

Twenty-fifth—J. H. Walker, J. V. Farwell, Jr., F. M. Fargo, L. F. Stewart.

The City Council and Cook County Commissioners made appropriations and appointed committees to co-operate, so far as the decoration of the City Hall and Court House were concerned, with Mr. Selfridge's committee, and as a result the gray stone walls and marble pillars were made to bloom forth with a splendor they had never before known.

The World's Fair Committee of Artists, with Director of Decoration Frank D. Millet as chairman, selected as the municipal color a rich terra cotta, being the most appropriate for a general back-ground on which the brighter and more delicate colors could be displayed to great advantage and with harmonious combinations.

Perhaps nothing tended more to the great success of the decoration features of the city of Chicago during the progress of this important event, than the wisdom in choosing one special color which might be run in varying shades through all the myriad decorative designs and forms which were displayed on the grimy stone fronts and severe architectural *ensemble* of Chicago's massive buildings. The people accepted the selection with a unanimous good spirit, which made it truly the "municipal color."

Chicago became beautiful, and "terra cotta" historic on the same day.



CITY DECORATION — MARSHAL FIELD BUILDING.



GLIMPSES OF THE WOODED ISLAND.

RECEPTION AND BALL

GIVEN BY

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY L. TURNER AT THE FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1892.

IN harmony with the ceremonies attending the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition was the reception and ball tendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry L. Turner, First Infantry Illinois National Guard, to the visiting officers of the Army, Navy, Loyal Legion and National Guard. The reception was held at the armory of the First Infantry, Sixteenth Street and Michigan Boulevard, Thursday evening, October 20, 1892, and was one of the most notable events of the week. It will always remain a part in the history of the dedicatory ceremonies, not only because of the fact that the dignitaries of the Nation gathered in the armory at the time, but further because the entertainment was provided and tendered to Chicago's distinguished visitors by a private citizen and the entire expense of the undertaking borne by him.

Invitations to the reception and ball included the President and Vice-President of the United States, Cabinet officers, Senators, Representatives, Governors of the States, Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Foreign Military and Naval officers, members of the World's Columbian Commission, officers of the Exposition, officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, officers of the National Guard and Naval Reserve, Companions of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and distinguished citizens both at home and abroad. In scope the affair was international, and fifteen thousand guests were invited. By actual count 12,460 of those invited were present on the evening of the festivities.

Lieutenant-Colonel Turner received his guests in the Board of Officer's Room, and was assisted by the following ladies and gentlemen:

Major-General Henry Kyd Douglas, Adjutant-General of Maryland, and Miss Castleman, of Louisville, Ky.

General A. B. Nettleton, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, and Mrs. John B. Castleman, of Louisville, Ky.

Colonel John B. Castleman, First Infantry Kentucky State Troops, and Mrs. W. D. Porter, of Chicago.

Colonel Charles R. E. Koch, First Infantry Illinois National Guard, and Mrs. Frederick G. Laird, Chicago.

Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, 15th U. S. Infantry, and Miss Katherine Dutton, of Chicago.

General A. C. McClurg, M. O. L. L., U. S., Chicago, and Mrs. A. C. McClurg.

Major Fred Brackett, 1st Infantry, District of Columbia Militia, and Mrs. Schiller Hosford, of Chicago.

Mrs. Schiller Hosford, of Chicago, and Mrs. Chas. R. E. Koch, of Chicago.

Major-General and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., joined the party later.

The reception hours were from 8.30 to 10.30, during which time the immense number of guests presented themselves in the reception room. Lieutenant Henry Barrett Chamberlin, First Infantry Illinois National Guard, was master of ceremonies, and introduced the guests to the host as they entered the room.

During the reception hours the twelve company parlors of the Armory were open and officers of the several companies with their ladies held sub-receptions.

Promptly at 10.30 the "assembly" was sounded for the grand march, and fifteen minutes later "Adjutant's Call" announced the formation of the line. Sharply on the stroke of 11 o'clock, the regimental band of the Second Infantry struck up "Colonel Turner's March," and the great line, eight thousand strong, began slowly to move. It required three-quarters of an hour to get the whole line in motion, and continual counter-marching to maneuver it, even on the great drill floor of the armory. The twelve numbers of the programme carried the gaieties well into day-break of the 21st.

Precisely at midnight "Officer's Call" was sounded, and as the last note of the bugle dies away, the companies of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States gathered in the middle of the great hall and joined in singing "America." Officers of the Army, Navy and National Guard gathered round them, and at the conclusion of the anthem the latter raised their voices in a rousing cheer for the old soldiers of the war. Following this came the singing of the song "The National Guard," composed by Lieutenant-Colonel Turner and sung to the tune of "Maryland."

Then the dance continued and the brilliant scene was viewed by thousands of the country's most distinguished men and women.

The entire affair was managed with military precision and was handled with the smoothness which comes from discipline. A volunteer guard of 100 men from the First Infantry, under the command of Captain Edward Hall Switzer, efficiently prevented confusion among so many guests, while the dancing floor was managed by Captain George Whittlesey Bristol, assisted by twelve aides, officers of the command.

Probably no one man ever entertained so many distinguished guests at one time in this country, and Lieutenant-Colonel Turner deserves great credit for his unbounded hospitality and generous courtesy.



THE FELLOWSHIP CLUB DINNER,

GIVEN AT "KINSLEY'S,"

ON THE EVENING OF OCTOBER 20, 1892.

HISTORY OF THE FELLOWSHIP CLUB.

THE Fellowship Club of Chicago was organized on the fourth of June, 1891. The constitution defines its chief object to be "the promotion of good fellowship and its extension to 'the stranger within our gates.' " The officers are: President, James W. Scott, publisher *Chicago Herald*; vice-president, Moses P. Handy, Promoter General World's Columbian Exposition; treasurer, H. Gordon Selfridge, of Marshall Field & Co.; secretary, F. Willis Rice, publisher *National Hotel Reporter*. These gentlemen constitute the executive committee, together with Messrs. H. H. Kohlsaat, publisher of the *Inter-Ocean*; Robert A. Waller, Vice-President World's Columbian Exposition; and Milward Adams, manager the Auditorium. The resident membership is limited to fifty, and non-resident membership to twenty-five. There are at present but two honorary members: Gov. William McKinley, of Ohio, and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.

The club was formed with the prime object of extending the hospitality of the city to the most eminent in every walk of life who may visit Chicago during the World's Fair period; the dinners held thus far have been noted for their brilliancy and for the spirit of good fellowship which has prevailed.

THE COLUMBIAN DINNER.

Several months prior to the date named for the Dedicatory services of the Exposition, the Executive Committee of the Fellowship Club decided that a dinner should be given in honor of the distinguished guests who should assemble in Chicago upon that occasion, and an arrangement was made with the Joint Committee on Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition by which a "Columbian dinner" should be given by the club at "Kinsley's" on the evening of Thursday, October 20.

Previous to the issuing of this invitation a letter was received from President Harrison, in which he signified his intention of being present, and he was only deterred from coming to Chicago, by the serious illness of his wife, which later resulted in the death of that most estimable woman to the regret of every citizen in the United States. This invitation was sent to men of distinction throughout the United States and in many of the countries of Europe, and acceptances were received to the number of one hundred, which, in addition to the fifty members of the club present, made the entire number of participants exactly one hundred and fifty.

The members and their guests assembled at "Kinsley's" at seven o'clock on the evening of October 20th. The banquet hall was elaborately decorated for the occasion and presented a most brilliant appearance. The American, Spanish and Italian colors predominated in the decorations of the walls and ceiling, and the welcoming word "FELLOWSHIP" found a lodgment in letters formed of red incandescent lights.

The tables were elaborately decorated with flowers, including large yellow and white chrysanthemums, pink and yellow roses and American beauties, carnations and other varieties. The most elaborate attempt at decoration, however, was a magnificent reproduction of the Administration building of the World's Columbian Exposition. Not only was this beautiful structure reproduced with the utmost fidelity, but there was also the lagoon of "real water" surrounded by graveled walks and banks of green. This striking bit of artistic work was placed in the center of the feast and was illuminated by means of electric lamps.

The dinner was announced by the ringing of a huge dinner bell in the hands of the *chef* clothed in white jacket and apron, with cap of the same spotless hue, this being a regular feature of all the dinners of the club. In front of the seat occupied by the president of the club was the emblem of the club—a mammoth wish-bone of burnished metal, from the apex of which was hung the dinner bell after the *chef* had used it in summoning the distinguished company to the festive board. Directly underneath this emblem stood the silver loving cup presented to the club on this occasion by Edward Holbrook, Esq., of New York.

As the guests entered the dining hall Valisi's mandolin orchestra played a march from Von Suppe, and President James W. Scott led the way accompanied by Vice-President Morton as the guest of honor. Other distinguished guests were escorted by members of the club and the entire company soon found the places provided for them. Previous to taking their seats the company stood with bowed heads while grace was said by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore. The Imperial Quartette then sang the first stanza of America with fine effect. At each guest's plate was laid a menu card handsomely engraved and tied with garnet ribbon.

The name cards bore the insignia of the club embossed in gold and the names of the members and guests were painted by hand in gold bronze. At each plate there was placed a unique and costly souvenir in the form of an elaborate wine glass of Venetian make, to which the guest's name was attached, these glasses being enclosed in a hexagonal box at the end of the entertainment and taken away by the participants as a souvenir of the occasion.

Shortly after the dinner began, following the second course, President Scott announced that, following the custom of the club, the guests would now be introduced to each other by the passing of the "loving cup," which was circulated among the guests by the secretary of the club, who, as he passed around the room, announced the name of each gentleman. The first to receive a drink of the unction of good fellowship contained in the cup was Vice-president Levi P. Morton, who, as he rose, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. As the cup continued on its passage many of the more prominent personages were received with pronounced demonstrations from the company when their names were announced by the secretary. The entire round was finally made and ex-President Hayes, who sat on the left of the President of the club, was the last gentleman to partake of the contents of the loving cup.

While the feast was in progress and when the venison was reached, four stalwart men, appropriately attired as hunters, with green fringe on the lower edge of their buckskin over-garments, marched in bearing the carcass of the animal which was shortly to be served in juicy steaks. During this ceremony the Imperial Quartette, stationed in the gallery, sang with effect the Huntsman's song from "As You Like It." Other musical features, in addition to the programme of the Valisi orchestra,

was the singing by Seignior Filippi of "Funiculi Funicula" and the rendition of an original song written for the occasion by Colonel Augustus Jacobson and rendered by the members of the club in unison to the air of "Marching Through Georgia."

The following is a list of those who were present as the guests of the club:

The Hon. Levi P. Morton Vice-President of the United States.
 The Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States.
 The Hon. John W. Foster, Secretary of State.
 The Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General.
 The Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior.
 The Hon. W. R. H. Miller, Attorney-General.
 The Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture.
 The Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy.
 Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller.
 Mr. Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court.
 Mr. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court.
 Mr. Justice Wood, of the Supreme Court.
 Baron de Fava, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Italy.
 Senor Enrique Dupuy de Lome, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain.
 Senor Thomaz de Souza Roza, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Portugal.
 Mr. Gozo Tateno, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Japan.
 Mr. Alfred LeGhait, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Belgium.
 Mr. A. de Claparede, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Switzerland.
 Senor Don Nicanor Bolet-Peraza, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Venezuela.
 Senor Don Iloracio Guzman, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragua.
 Count de Sponneck, Minister from Denmark.
 M. Charles de Struve, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia.
 Mavroyeni Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Turkey.

Senor Don Cayetano Romero, First Secretary of the Mexican Legation.
 The Hon. Michael H. Herbert, Secretary of the British Legation.
 Mr. Pung Kwang Yu, First Secretary of the Chinese Legation.
 M. Von Politschek, Consul General of Austria.
 Senor Anibal Cruz, Charge de Affaires, Chili.
 Mr. Ye Cha Yun, Secretary of Legation for Corea.
 Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, Md.
 Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn.
 Mgr. Satolli, of Rome.
 Constantine Rakowza Soustcheffsky, Imperial Commissioner for Russia to the World's Columbian Exposition.
 The Hon. Alfred Carpmael, Royal Commissioner from Great Britain to the World's Columbian Exposition.
 The Hon. William M. Springer, of Illinois.
 Governor R. E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania.
 Governor Joseph W. Fifer, of Illinois.
 Governor H. A. Tuttle, of New Hampshire.
 Governor A. C. Mellette, of South Dakota.
 Governor Frank Brown, of Maryland.
 Governor Thomas Holt, of North Carolina.
 Governor H. J. Reynolds, of Delaware.
 Governor A. J. Chase, of Indiana.
 Governor George W. Peck, of Wisconsin.
 Governor Francis Fleming, of Florida.
 Governor J. J. Brown, of Kentucky.
 Governor H. H. Markham, of California.
 Governor James P. Eagle, of Arkansas.
 Governor A. H. Burke, of North Dakota.
 Governor William McKinley, of Ohio.
 Governor Roswell P. Flower, of New York.
 Governor E. P. Winans, of Michigan.
 Governor W. R. Merriam, of Minnesota.
 Governor David B. Francis, of Missouri.
 Governor J. I. Routt, of Colorado.
 Governor D. Russell Brown, of Rhode Island.
 Governor Levi K. Fuller, of Vermont.
 Governor E. C. Burleigh, of Maine.
 Governor J. E. Boyd, of Nebraska.
 Acting Governor Allen Weir, of Washington.
 Governor A. L. Thomas, of Utah.
 Governor M. G. Bulkeley, of Connecticut.
 The Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

Edwin Willits, President Government Board of World's Columbian Exposition.
 P. A. B. Widener, Chairman Committee on Ceremonies.
 The Hon. Gorton W. Allen, World's Fair Commissioner from New York.
 Major-General J. M. Schofield, United States army.
 F. D. Millet, artist.
 The Hon. John Sherman, Senator from Ohio.
 The Rev. H. C. McCook, of Philadelphia.
 Richard M. Hunt, architect.
 Augustus St. Gaudens, sculptor.
 Senor Marachel Jose-Simeoa de Oliveria, Official World's Fair Representative from Brazil.
 The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.
 Col. E. C. Culp, Secretary of Joint Committee on Ceremonies World's Columbian Exposition.
 The Hon. George V. Massey, of Delaware.

The Hon. E. S. Stuart, Mayor of Philadelphia.
 The Hon. Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, President pro tem. of the Senate.
 The Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois.
 Richard Harding Davis, editor *Harper's Weekly*.
 M. Kranz, Commissioner from France.
 Bishop Charles H. Fowler, of California.
 Charles F. McKim, architect.
 Richard Watson Gilder, editor *Century Magazine*.
 Wm. Penn Nixon.
 Joseph Keppler, editor of *Puck*.
 General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.
 George M. Pullman.
 Charles H. Schwab, Council of Administration, World's Columbian Exposition.
 C. K. G. Billings.
 John R. Walsh.
 Edward F. Lawrence, Chairman Joint Committee on Ceremonies.

The following named members of the Fellowship Club completes the list of those present:

James W. Scott, M. P. Handy, H. G. Selfridge, F. Willis Rice, Milward Adams, H. H. Kohlsaat, R. A. Waller, Benjamin Butterworth, Will J. Davis, Charles L. Hutchinson, M. M. Kirkman, George R. Davis, H. M. Kinsley, Rollin A. Keyes, Charles Lederer, Ferd W. Peck, Chas. B. McDonald, Hempstead Washburne, Harris A. Wheeler, C. C. Kohlsaat, Charles H. Wacker, Victor F. Lawson, James W. Nye, John S. Runnells, Edward M. Switzer, F. S. Winston, George S. Willits, Lyman J. Gage, Franklin H. Head, Franklin MacVeagh, William G. Beale, Alexander H. Revell, Daniel H. Burnham, Charles Counselman, James E. Deering, Eugene Field, Azel F. Hatch, Milton W. Kirk, Wm. B. Keep, James S. Norton, Wm. J. Chalmers, H. N. Higinbotham, Melville E. Stone, William D. Preston, H. I. McFarland, Hobart C. Taylor, E. B. Butler, Marshall Field, Wm. L. Tomlins, Wm. D. Hoard, George R. Blanchard, George R. Peck, Thomas W. Palmer, Gustav Baumann, Nelson A. Miles, F. J. V. Skiff.

Following the dinner, speeches were made by Vice-President Morton, Hon. John W. Foster, Secretary of State; Baron Fava, the Italian Minister; Chief Justice Fuller, Governor McKinley, of Ohio; Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Richard M. Hunt, the architect; Mayor Washburne, James S. Norton, Hon. T. W. Palmer, Melville E. Stone, and Lyman J. Gage; also recitations by Eugene Field, the poet.

The rendering of the Fellowship Drinking Song concluded the entertainment of the evening, and thus closed what the Chief Justice of the United States pronounced "the most remarkable dinner ever given on this continent;" and which has since been referred to by one of the participants in a letter to the secretary as follows:
 * * * "It was an event that grows on one. The bringing together of so many eminent people makes it the most notable dinner ever given in the United States. The range was so enormous and the versatility of those present so great that it hardly seems possible that such an assembly could have been collected together at one table."



The honor of your presence is requested
at the Opening Ceremonies of the
World's Columbian Exposition
in Chicago,
at ten o'clock Monday Morning May First,
Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Three.

Joint Committee on Ceremonies.

World's Columbian Commission.

P. A. B. Widener, Chairman.

Bradley B. Smalley.

V. Deshaumes-Treuer.

Gerden W. Allen.

George H. Barbour.

Thomas B. Keigh.

Allen J. Ewing.

Thomas W. Palmer.

John T. Dickinson.

James Hedges.

World's Columbian Exposition.

Edward J. Laurence, Chairman.

Charles T. Yerkes.

Charles H. Wacker.

James W. Ellsworth.

William L. Kerfoot.

Charles H. Schorak.

Alexander W. Revell.

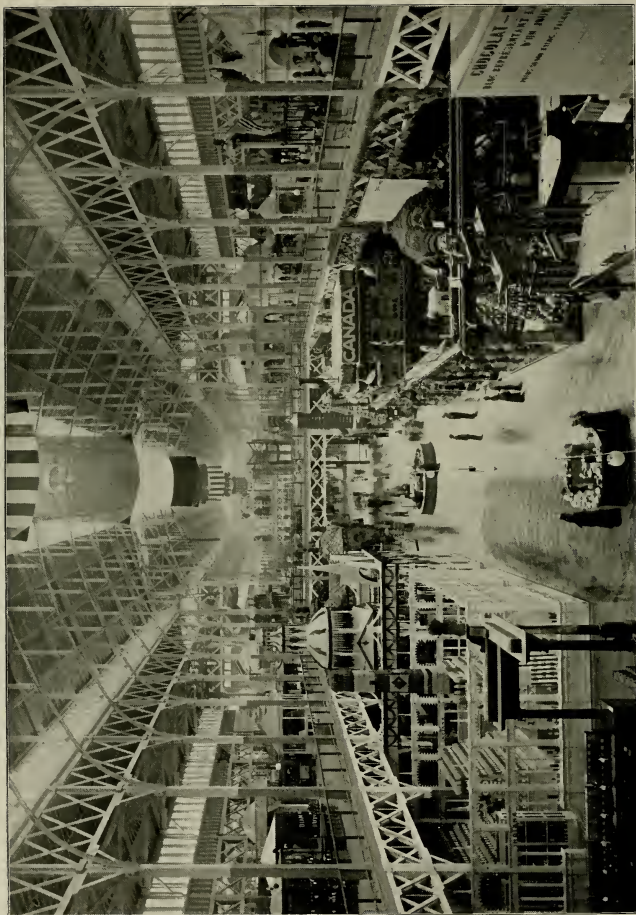
Charles Henckin.

Thomas B. Bryne.

William P. Ketchum.

Edward C. Culp, Secretary.

To His Excellency Grover Cleveland
President of the United States.



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INTERIOR OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

OPENING THE EXPOSITION.

THE CEREMONIES ON MAY 1ST, WHEN PRESIDENT CLEVELAND STARTED
THE MACHINERY.

AT 12:20 o'clock, on May 1, 1893, President Cleveland touched the electric button which set in motion the machinery, and signalized the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition.

That single touch of Grover Cleveland's finger did a million things. First it marked on the page of history the beginning of another epoch in the life of man—the planting of civilization's center within the interior of America. It transmitted by the magic current of electricity the motion which opened the valve of the greatest of engines and breathed life into the cylinders and wheels of that monster industrial servant. It loosened the throats of a hundred steam whistles, and caused fire and smoke and mighty reverberations to belch from the guns in the harbor. It filled the ivory horizon with 800 flags and streamers from the roofs and towers of the surrounding palaces as if they had all been geared to the same unfurling appliances. It dropped the veil from the beauteous form of the golden statue of the Republic which stood looking at the unparalleled scene. It sent the echoes flying through the great city lying dark and massive in the background, and these in turn were taken up and hurled around the globe to all the nations thereof. It opened the floodgates and permitted the waters to spurt from the fountains in the near foreground, filling the air with a soft mist. It added the silver voices of chimes to the triumphant din. It blazoned the air over the heads of the multitude with the flags of Aragon and Castile, that union of Ferdinand and Isabella, who dispatched Columbus to the western world. It sent a thrill of power and conquest through the hearts of the multitude, through all civilization. All this it did—so alert all the local organization, so perfectly instantaneous the means of communication on this our sphere in this day and generation—while the strong, firm hand of President Cleveland still rested upon the ivory key.

The supreme moment had passed. The World's Columbian Exposition was open.

Long before the arrival of the President the grand stand east of the Administration building was filled with foreign dignitaries and Exposition officials.

To the right of the foreign representatives were the national commissioners, with their wives and families.

It was 11:15 when President Cleveland, side by side with Director-general Davis, came down the broad aisle leading from the Administration building to the platform. The President was followed by Vice-president Stevenson, Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham, and others of his cabinet. President Higinbotham of the World's Columbian Exposition was close behind. As the President stepped on the platform the mighty assembly broke into deafening cheers. Just as the President took his seat the Duke and

Duchess of Veragua entered and the cheering recommenced. The entrance of Governor Altgeld and Mayor Harrison was the signal of another outburst of applause.

At this time the Administration building presented a scene never to be forgotten. As far as the eye could see around the building, down the avenue and beside the lagoon was a dense mass of people. Over the grand stand the east side of the building itself was black with spectators hanging from the balconies and standing on the window ledges and roof, anywhere and everywhere, so they could look down on the platform holding the chief magistrate and the distinguished guests. The stand itself was a glittering spectacle, and when the beams of the sun broke through cloud drifts they glinted and glanced upon myriad forms of gold lace and brass buttons.

After the dignitaries had been seated the orchestra started the Grand Columbian march: by John K. Paine. The opening bars of this impressive hymn hushed the crowd into admiring awe.

The vast crowd fronting the speaker's platform was patient, orderly and reverential. After the distinguished guests of the day had been assigned seats, Director-general Davis, sitting to the left of President Palmer, of the Columbian commission, arose and advanced to the front of the platform precisely at 11 o'clock. He lifted his hand and commanded silence, to which there was instant obedience. He said:

"According to the official programme for to-day's exercises. I have the pleasure of introducing the Rev. W. H. Milburn, chaplain of the Senate of the United States, who will offer the invocation."

The blind chaplain arose from his seat at the right of the Duke of Veragua, advanced to the front of the rostrum, and facing the immense congregation, every head about him bowed and every hat removed, said:

"All glory be to Thee, Lord God of hosts, that Thou hast moved the hearts of all kindred tongues, peoples and nations to keep a feast of tabernacles in this place in commemoration of that most momentous of all voyages by which Columbus lifted the veil that hid the new world from the old and opened the gateway of the future of mankind. Thy servants have builded these more than imperial palaces, many-chambered and many-galleried, in which to store and show man's victory over air, earth, fire and flood—engines of use, treasures of beauty and promises of the years that are to be in the further illustration of the world's advance within these four hundred years.

"Woman, too, the shackles falling from her hands and estate, throbbing with the pulse of the new time, joyously treading the paths of larger freedom, responsibility and self-help opening before her—woman, nearer to God by the intuitions of the heart and the grandeur of her self-sacrifice, brings the inspiration of her genius, the product of her hand, brain and sensibility to shed a grace and loveliness upon the place, thus making of the house beautiful.

"To Thee, whose holy hands have lifted the gates of the great empires from their hinges and turned the stream of history into new channels—to Thee, our risen and ascended Lord, we dedicate these trophies of the past, achievements of the present and prophecies of the future, laying them reverently and with humility, and yet with a rapture of thanks and praise, at the foot of Thy cross, for Thou hast redeemed us by Thy blood and made us kings and priests unto our God.

"Upon Thine honored servants, the President of the United States, the members of his cabinet, the judges of the supreme court, the senators and representatives of the people, and all other magistrates throughout our broad land: upon that most illustrious sovereign of the world, our kinswoman, revered and beloved in this land as in her own, the gracious lady, Queen Victoria: upon all presidents, emperors, kings, queens and other rulers of whatever name or degree, and upon all the people and nations over which they may sway, we pray that the benediction of the King of kings and Lord of lords may descend and abide, hastening the time when nations shall learn war no more, when the sword shall be beaten into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning-hook.

"Thou alone, O Lord, knowest the insuperable obstacles surmounted; the envies, jealousies and bickerings allayed, the open hostilities and opposition mastered by dauntless courage and inexhaustible patience, the unexampled facilities of resources and the resistless energy by which the men engaged in this mighty undertaking have brought it to a triumphant consummation. Crown their labors and victory with Thy gracious words, 'Well done, good and faithful servants,' and make the world to echo Thy plaudits.

"Send Thy blessings upon this great city, itself one of the wonders of the world, whose site, within the memory of living man, was a pasture for wild beasts, the lair of the wolf and the nest of the rattlesnake, but which now sits enthroned as one of the capitals of the earth, and throws wide its gates of hospitable welcome to the people of all languages and climes, conferring upon those that dwell within its borders the blessings which maketh rich and bringeth no sorrow.

"Father, supreme, be Thou the guardian of our land, defending us from whirlwinds, floods, hail and blight, keeping far from our shores the plague of cholera, and every other pestilence, and as these are Thy protests against filth, drunkenness, debauchery, and every kind of corruption, stir up our whole people to be working with Thee by sanity and sanitation, temperance in meat and drink, chastity, and all methods of right living, to insure to themselves and their children health, length of days and peace. Make this world's fair a sabbatic year for the whole human race, a year of jubilee in which the heavy and grinding yoke of ill-paid labor shall be exchanged for the yoke of Him who is meek and lowly in heart, in which love to God and love to man shall become the rule of all men's lives, so that with one voice the whole world may ring out with the anthem which angels sang over the sheep-folds of Bethlehem—Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men.

"Lord God, accept our praise and hear our prayers, through Him Who has taught us to say: Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

"Now, unto Him that is able to do abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him the glory in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen."

POEM OF THE PROPHECY.

Mr. Davis again commanded attention and announced as the third number on the programme a poem, "The Prophecy," written by W. A. Croffut. "I introduce to you Miss Jessie Couthouli," said Mr. Davis, "who will read the poem." The lady stepped to the velvet-covered desk upon which rested the telegraphic key, the closing of which was to set in motion the massive machinery. In a voice clear and distinct and a faultless enunciation and manner Miss Couthouli read "The Prophecy." At its conclusion there was a roar of applause characteristic of Americans; it was warm, hearty and voluminous.

THE PROPHECY.

Sadly Columbus watched the nascent moon
Drown in the gloomy ocean's western deeps,
Strange birds that day had fluttered in the sails,
And strange flowers floated round the wandering keel.
And yet no land. And now, when thro' the dark
The Santa Maria leaped before the gale,
And angry billows tossed the caravels
As to destruction, Gomez Rascon came

With Captain Pinzon thro' the frenzied seas,
 And to the admiral brought a parchment scroll,
 Saying: "Good master, read this writing here—
 An earnest prayer it is from all on board.
 The crew would fain turn back in utter fear;
 No longer to the pole the compass points;
 Into the zenith creeps the northern star.
 You saw but yesterday an albatross
 Drop dead on deck beneath the flying scud.
 The devil's wind blows madly from the east
 Into the land of Nowhere, and the sea
 Keeps sucking us adown the maelstrom's maw.
 Francisco says the edge of earth is near,
 And off to Erebus we slide unhelmed.
 Last Sunday night Diego saw a witch
 Dragging the Nina by her forechains west
 And mildly dancing on a Dolphin's back:
 And, as she danced, the brightest star in heaven
 Slipped from its leash and sprang into the sea,
 Like Lucifer, and left a trail of blood.
 I pray thee, master, turn again to Spain
 Obedient to the omens, or, perchance,
 The terror-stricken crew, to escape their doom
 May mutiny and —"
 "Gomez Rascon, peace,"
 Exclaimed the admiral. "Thou hast said enough.
 Now, prithee, leave me. I would be alone."

Then eagerly Columbus sought a sign
 In sea and sky and in his lonely heart,
 Finding, instead of presages of hope,
 The black and ominous portents of despair.

The wild winds roared around him and he heard
 Shrill voices cry "Return; return; return;"
 He thought of Genoa and dreams of youth.
 His father's warnings and his mother's prayers,
 Confiding Beatrix and the prattling babe,
 The life and mirth and warmth of old Castile,
 And tempting comfort of the peaceful land,
 And wild winds moaned, "Return; return; return."

As thus he mused he paced the after deck
 And gazed upon the luminous waves astern.
 Strange life was in the phosphorescent foam.
 And thro' the goblin glow there came and went,
 Life elfin shadows on an open sea,
 Prophetic pictures of the land he sought.

He saw the end of his victorious quest—
 He saw, ablaze on Isabella's breast.
 The gorgeous Antillean jewels rest—
 The islands of the west.

He, invading Plenty, dispossess
 Old Poverty, the land with bounty bless,
 And thro' the wailing caverns of distress
 Walk star-eyed Happiness.

He saw an empire, radiant as the day,
Harnessed to law, but under Freedom's sway,
Proudly arise, resplendent in array,
To show the world the way.

He saw celestial Peace in mortal guise;
And, filled with hope and thrilled with high emprise,
Lifting its tranquil forehead to the skies,
A vast republic rise.

He saw, beyond the hills of golden corn,
Beyond the curve of Autumn's opulent horn,
Ceres and Flora laughingly adorn
The bosom of the morn.

He saw a cloth of gold across the gloom,
An arabesque from Evolution's loom,
And from the barren prairies driven spume
Imperial cities bloom.

He saw an iron dragon dashing forth
On pathways East and West and South and North,
Its bonds uniting in beneficent girth
Remotest ends of earth.

He saw the lightning run an elfin race
Where trade and love and pleasure interlace,
And severed friends in Ariel's embrace
Communing fay to fay.

He saw Relief thro' deadly dungeons grope;
Foes turn to brothers; black despair to hope;
And cannon rust along the grassgrown slope
And rot the gallows rope.

He saw the babes on Labor's cottage floor—
The bright wall hung with luxury more and more,
And Comfort, radiant with abounding store,
Wave welcome at the door.

He saw the myriad spindles flutter round;
The myriad mill-wheels shake the solid ground
The myriad homes where jocund joy is found,
And love is throned and crowned.

He saw exalted Ignorance under ban,
Though panoplied in force since time began
And Science, consecrated, led the van,
The providence of man.

The pictures came, and paled, and passed away.
And then the Admiral turned as from a trance,
His lion face aglow, his luminous eyes
Lit with mysterious fire from hidden suns;
"Now, Martin, to thy waiting helm again,
Haste to the Pinta, fill her sagging sails.
For on my soul hath dawned a wondrous sight.
Lo! thro' this segment of the watery world
Uprose a hemisphere of glorious life,

A realm of golden grain and fragrant fruits.
 And men and women wise and masterful,
 Who dwelt at peace in rural cottages
 And splendid cities bursting into bloom—
 Great Lotus blossoms on a flowery sea;
 And happiness was there, and bright-winged hope—
 High aspiration, soaring to the stars;
 And then methought, O Martin, thro' the storm
 A million faces turned on me and smile.
 Now go we forward—forward; fear avault:
 I will abate no atom of my dream
 Though all the devils of the underworld
 Hiss in the sails and grapple to the keel,
 Haste to the Pinta; westward keep her prow,
 For I have had a vision full of light;
 Keep her prow westward in the sunset's wake
 From this hour hence, and let no man look back.
 Then from the Pinta's foretop fell a cry,
 A trumpet song: "Light-ho! Light-ho! Light-ho!"

DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS' ADDRESS.

Then there was music, the orchestral overture "Rienzi," by Wagner, after which the director-general arose and said:

I had prepared something to say upon this momentous occasion, something touching the importance and scope of the work of this Exposition, but I observed this swaying mass of humanity are anxious to hear the President, the representative of the people of the United States. Still, I wish to say a little something of our efforts, not the inspiration of a single man, of a single person, but the aggregate efforts of a people enlisted in the celebration of a great event. I wish to compliment the efforts of the national commission, composed of 180 members selected from every State in the Union and presided over by T. W. Palmer, of Michigan; the Illinois corporation, presided over by President H. N. Higinbotham, and the Board of Lady Managers, presided over by Mrs. Potter Palmer, all of whom have faithfully performed their duties and to all of whom your thanks are due.

The department of finance, composed of members of the Illinois corporation, has, with a disinterestedness remarkable, with courage undaunted, successfully financed the Exposition and has provided for the great work upward of \$20,000,000.

The department of works and its many bureaus of artists, architects, engineers and builders have transformed these grounds, which twenty-one months ago were an unsightly, uninviting and unoccupied stretch of landscape, into the beauty and splendor of to-day. They have conspicuously performed their functions, and these grand avenues, these Venetian water ways, the finished landscape, the fountains and sculptures and colonnades and these grand palaces stand out as a monument to their genius and their skill, supplemented by the labor of that great army of skilled artisans and workmen, all citizens of this republic.

The citizens of our country are proud of the action of the congress of the United States of America in authorizing and directing the celebration to take place, for the appropriation of more than \$5,000,000 in its aid and for the unswerving support and encouragement of the officers of the government.

To the States of the Union we are largely indebted for active and substantial support. A sum in excess of \$6,000,000 has been raised and expended by States and Territories for the official use in promoting their own interests conjointly with the general success of the Exhibition.

To the foreign nations who have a representation upon these grounds never before witnessed at any exposition, as shown by the grand exhibits they have brought here, and the hundreds of official representatives of foreign governments who are present on this

occasion, we bow in grateful thanks. More than \$6,000,000 has been officially appropriated for these commissions in furtherance of their participation in the Exposition. The great nations of Europe and their dependencies are all represented upon these grounds. The governments of Asia and Africa and the republics of the western hemisphere, with but few exceptions, are here represented.

To the citizens and corporation of the city of Chicago, who have furnished \$11,000,000 as a contribution, and in addition have loaned the management \$5,000,000 more, are due the grateful acknowledgments of our people and of all the honored guests who share with us the advantage of this great international festival.

To the tens of thousands of exhibitors who have contributed in a larger amount than all others combined, we are under the deepest obligations for their interest and co-operation.

To the women of Chicago and our great land, whose prompt, spontaneous and enthusiastic co-operation in our work turned the eyes of the world toward the Exposition as toward a new star of the east—an inspiration for womanhood everywhere—we extend our cordial and unstinted recognition.

And now, Mr. President, in this central city of this great republic on the continent discovered by Columbus, whose distinguished descendants are present as the honored guests of our nation, it only remains for you, if in your opinion the Exposition here presented is commensurate in dignity with what the world should expect of our great country, to direct that it shall be opened to the public, and when you touch this magic key the ponderous machinery will start in its revolution, and the activities of the Exposition will begin.

Scarcely had the director-general finished when President Cleveland arose, and without formal introduction gazed for a moment upon the great multitude before him. His face was wreathed in smiles and, turning in one direction and then another, he was greeted with tumultuous applause. He courteously acknowledged the plaudits of the multitude, lifted his right hand in an effort to command silence, advanced a step nearer the east edge of the rostrum, and spoke as follows:

I am here to join my fellow-citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity and in view of magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world and point to the great achievements here exhibited, asking no allowance on the score of youth. The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization. We who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a realization of the proud national destiny which our faith promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvements, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention; but we have also made men who rule themselves. It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as we co-operate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment; and, in the undertaking we here enter upon, we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast Exposition is set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity and the freedom of mankind.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock the President concluded his speech and placed his hand on the gold and ivory button. A second later he pressed it down and the World's Fair was open.

Just as the President placed his hand on the button a young man waved his hat and from 800 flagstaffs fluttered gay banners on either side of the stand. The flags of Spain were drawn up, while from the center pole flew an enormous star-spangled banner. At the same moment the veil fell from the golden statue of Liberty in the lagoon and 200 snow-white doves were set free and circled over the waters. The fountains burst forth joyously, while from the revenue cutter Andy Johnson boomed the first gun of the salute of twenty-one. The guns belched forth and the steam launches screamed as they started back to the Administration building, and the crowd shouted again and again.



F. WILLIS RICE,
Secretary of the Fellowship Club.



COL. HENRY L. TURNER.



W. A. Crofford

New York Oct 17, 1892

E. C. Culp Esq,
Secretary for
Chicago

My dear Sir,

My response to your
Courteous invitation to attend the dedication
Cereemonies of the Worlds Columbian Exposition,
has been long delayed.

I should be very glad to be
present on this occasion and thus show my
appreciation of its importance, if I could
do so solely as an ex-president of the
United States. I am sure however that
this is impossible; and I am unwilling
to undertake a trip which from beginning
to end, despite all efforts on my part,
would be regarded as a political tour,
made by a Candidate for the Presidency.
My general aversion to such a trip is
overwhelmingly increased in this particular
instance, when I recall the effective
disformation which obtains at the bedside
of his sick wife, another Candidate
for the Presidency.

I have then frankly stated
the reasons which constrain me to forgo
the satisfaction which the acceptance of
your invitation would otherwise afford
me. I hope in the light of a considerate
and sympathetic sentiment which ought
to be felt by all our people, that these
considerations will be deemed an
abundant justification for my action.

Yours very truly
Grover Cleveland



GROVER CLEVELAND.

WELCOMING THE DUKE OF VERAGUA.

THE DUKE DE VERAGUA, the illustrious descendant of Christopher Columbus, arrived in Chicago on April 29th, and was received with fitting honors.

It was a section of the regular limited express over the Pennsylvania road that bore the ducal party to Chicago. In a private car were the Duke and Duchess de Veragua, their daughter, the Hon. Maria del Pilar Colon y Aguilera; their son, Christobal Colon y Aguilera; the Marquis de Barboles, a brother of the duke; Pedro Colon y Bertadano, son of Marquis Barboles and nephew of the duke; Carlos de Aguilera, a nephew of the Duchess de Veragua; Marquis Villalobar, the Spanish World's Fair commissioner, and numerous attaches.

At Grand Crossing the first committee of reception boarded the train. This was composed of Moses Wentworth, Hobert Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor, William E. Curtis and Huntington W. Jackson.

The general reception committee was composed of President Thomas W. Palmer of the national commission, Commissioner-at-Large Thomas B. Bryan, Vice-President Ferd W. Peck of the board of directors, Henry B. Stone, Charles Henrotin, Arthur Caton, and other members of the various committees. Mrs. John A. Logan was present to represent the board of lady managers and to specially welcome the duchess. Colonel Charles P. Bryan, of Governor Altgeld's staff, was present to represent the governor. Commissioner of Public Works Jones was there to represent Mayor Harrison. Captain Maus and Lieutenant Chamberlain were on hand to do the honors for the United States Army.

As the duke stepped from the train he was greeted by President Palmer with the following address of welcome:

YOUR GRACE: The pleasant task of welcoming you on your arrival has been assigned to me, and I do so in the name of the World's Columbian Exposition, of the representatives of every State in the Union, and in behalf of the city of Chicago (whose mayor will later on present you the freedom of the city), in the name of the great State of Illinois, in the name of every man, woman and child in America.

We welcome you not only as the descendant of that illustrious man who gave a new world to Spain and to humanity, but as one who, in his own time and generation, and in his own country, has achieved a position of the highest honor, and secured the regard of his countrymen and his contemporaries by his own achievements and kindness of heart.

We believe that the manifestation of pleasure which your coming will elicit will be grateful to you and to your family. We believe that it marks an epoch in civilization where sentiment shall be interwoven with practical affairs, and that the event will become unique in history and of increased beneficence in its results. We welcome you to our homes and hearts, and though the expressions of good feeling may at times be burdensome, the burden is of that character which may be lightly borne, for it comes from glad and willing hearts. It may be a pleasure to you when you return to the beautiful land where you were born and where you reside, and which is so full of historical associations and

chivalric incident that you have had a nation for your home and 64,000,000 people who offer themselves as your willing servants.

The sky without is inclement, but the sunshine of our hearts may compensate you for the foreboding aspect of the sky.

Again, your Grace, we welcome you and your family to the city of Chicago and to this great nation.

The duke replied in a few well-chosen words, and the Duchess de Veragua was then brought forward, and Mrs. Logan advanced to meet her. The duchess' face flushed with pleasure as Mrs. Logan gave her the cluster of flowers she had been carrying. Mrs. Logan said that the women of America welcomed the ladies of the party with all their hearts. The duchess speaks but little English, but she made herself understood in a few graceful words of reply. Other members of the ducal party came forward and were presented.

Mayor Harrison later in the day presented the duke with a golden key representing the freedom of the city. The mayor said:

YOUR GRACE: The people of an entire hemisphere recognize that the debt due Christopho Colombo is so vast that it can never be paid. The United States, a part of that hemisphere, a country more powerful than was the whole of Europe when Columbus lived, desirous of showing their appreciation of the mighty boon he conferred upon the world, have invited you, his lineal descendant, to become their guest while they celebrate the discovery of America through the Columbian Exposition.

The city of Chicago, proud of what the Nation has done, feeling that it is highly honored by your presence, thereby aiding Americans to become more familiar with your great ancestor, has instructed me, its chief magistrate, to receive you, and to extend to you its courtesies. We recognize in you not only one in whom the blood of Christopho Colombo flows, but one who has contributed largely to the progress and improvement of your kingdom and of your countrymen.

We have heard that you are deeply interested in agriculture, the cornerstone of Western American institutions and source of the wealth of our city; that you have been profoundly interested in the improvement of roads, which are necessary to the happiness and prosperity of a country; but above all that you have been devoted to the educational affairs of your people; that when the issue arose, whether the arms or the school-teachers should be paid, you decided in favor of the teachers, for you know, as we know, that peace has its victories as well as war.

Holding you, therefore, in high respect because of your lineage and because of your patriotic achievements, the citizens of Chicago direct me, their chief magistrate, to present to you the freedom of the city. This presentation confers upon you no tangible privilege, but it does confer on you the homage of our citizens and the freedom of their homes and hearts.

Your Grace, I welcome you to Chicago as our honored guest, and will speed you when you feel compelled to leave us, and hope that you will find on your return your country prosperous and your home a happy one.

The duke accepted the book and key with a graceful bow, and in response to Mayor Harrison's presentation said:

When I received the invitation to attend the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition, I did not realize how many gratifications were awaiting me in this country.

In landing on the continent discovered by my illustrious ancestor, my heart was filled with emotion and I feared that I would not be able to meet the demands incident to a visit to America on this glorious occasion. But now that I am in the midst of your people, the great sympathy and good will with which you greet me gives me strength to respond to this great honor. Chicago confers upon me the freedom of a city that in twenty years has made greater growth and progress than the greatest city in the world, and on this occasion, commemorating the wonderful discovery of a new world, honors my ancestor and myself.

I beg you, Mr. Mayor, to express my gratefulness to the citizens of Chicago. With all my heart I thank you for this cordial welcome.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIBERTY BELL.

ON April 28, 1893, the famous old "Liberty Bell" of Philadelphia arrived in Chicago, and it was conveyed to Jackson Park the following day.

The bell was received with the greatest enthusiasm in Chicago, and was wreathed in flowers and borne to the park on a triumphal wagon drawn by thirteen jet-black horses, escorted by a detachment of troops and the City Council of Chicago.

When the grounds were reached the bell was deposited in the Pennsylvania building with appropriate ceremonies.

Mayor Stuart of Philadelphia made a short address, in which he referred to the continuous ovation that greeted the old bell while on its journey to Jackson Park.

Alderman Kent, chairman of the committee on reception of the bell, responded on behalf of the city of Chicago, Mayor Harrison not being able to be present.

John W. Woodside, commissioner from Pennsylvania, spoke as the representative of President Palmer of the National Commission. Robert Rae made an eloquent speech on behalf of the Sons of Pennsylvania, and the reception came to a close with an address from A. B. Farquhar, executive commissioner from Pennsylvania.

HISTORY OF THE BELL.

November 1, 1751, the province of Pennsylvania not being able to secure in America a bell of the size needed for the State house, the superintendents wrote to the colonial agent in London, ordering one.

The order was in accordance with the resolution of the colonial assembly of October, 16, 1751, and contained the following instructions:

"Let the bell be cast by the best workmen and examined carefully before it is shipped, with the following words well shaped in large letters round it. viz.:

"By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the Statehouse in the City of Philadelphia, 1752.

"And underneath:

"Proclaim liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof.—Levit., xxv., 10."

The bell arrived in August, 1752, but in the following month it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper without any other violence. It was then recast by a Philadelphia firm and again hung in 1753. This recasting was not satisfactory and the founders, Pass & Stow, obtained the privilege of recasting the bell, and it was again recast and hung in June of 1753.

August 27, 1753, the bell was first rung to call the assembly together. After that it was rung on all important occasions in the early history of the Nation. Near the noon hour of July 8, 1776, it rang out the proclamation of the declaration of independence.

The last tolling of the bell was on July 8, 1835, over the funeral of John Marshall, chief justice of the United States. It was during his funeral solemnities that the bell, without other violence than that of being slowly tolled, parted its side and became silent forever.

In 1846, in order to use the liberty bell Washington's birthday, it was drilled out in a futile effort to restore its sound by enlarging the cause of its dissonance, but on attempting to hang it the crack threatened to extend, and further tinkering was then abandoned.

The journeys of the liberty bell have not been many. When the American forces, in 1777, were about to leave Philadelphia, the bell was transported to Allentown to prevent its falling into the hands of the British. After the evacuation of Philadelphia the bell was brought back to that city.

The trip of the liberty bell to the exposition in New Orleans, in 1885, is the last event of historic importance in its history.

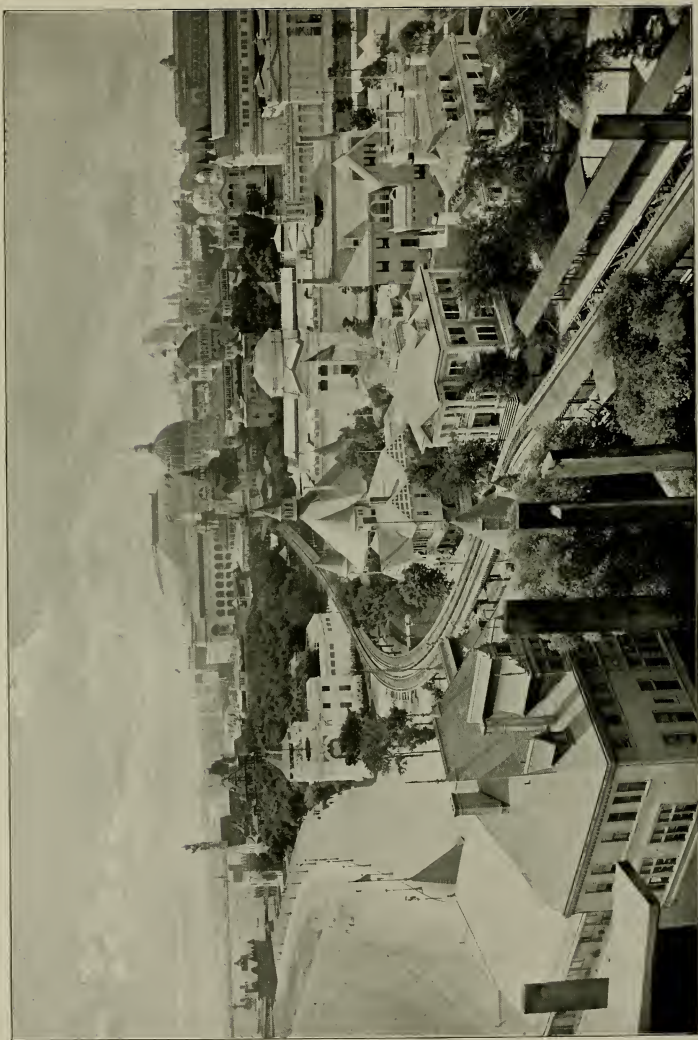


H. O. EDMONDES,
Secretary of the W. C. Exposition.

W. K. ACKERMAN,
Auditor of the W. C. Exposition.

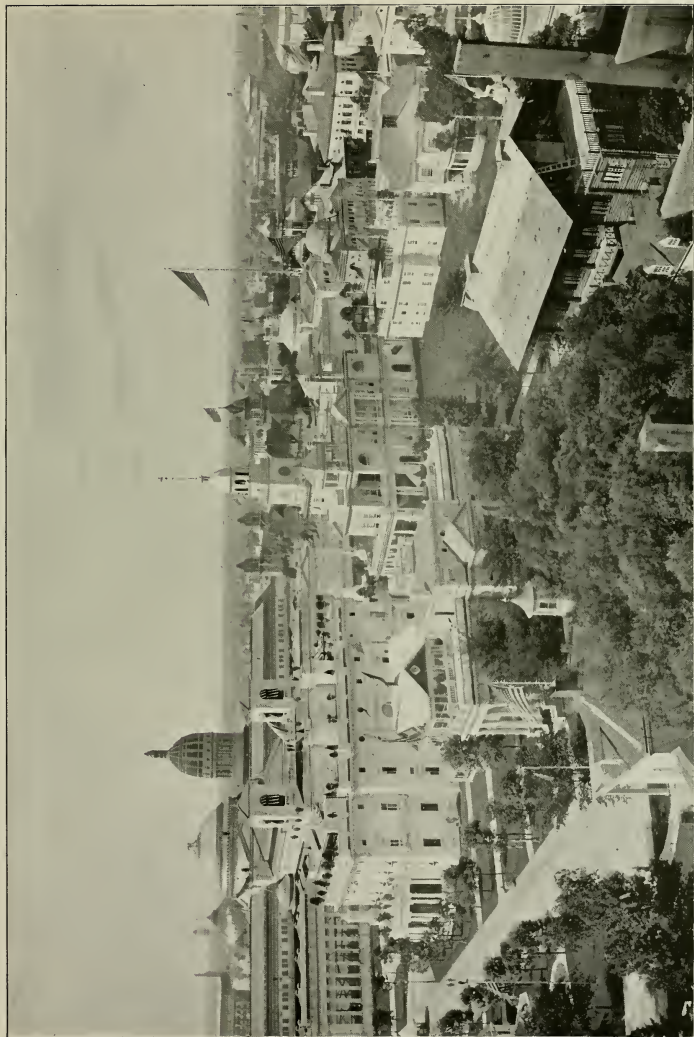
W. K. CARLISLE,
Attorney.

JOHN THORPE,
Chief of Floriculture.



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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW — EAST HALF.



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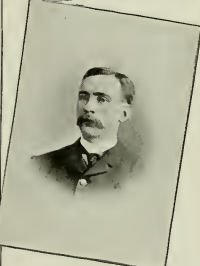
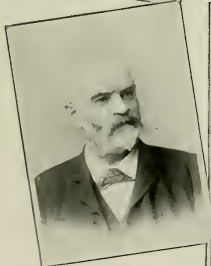


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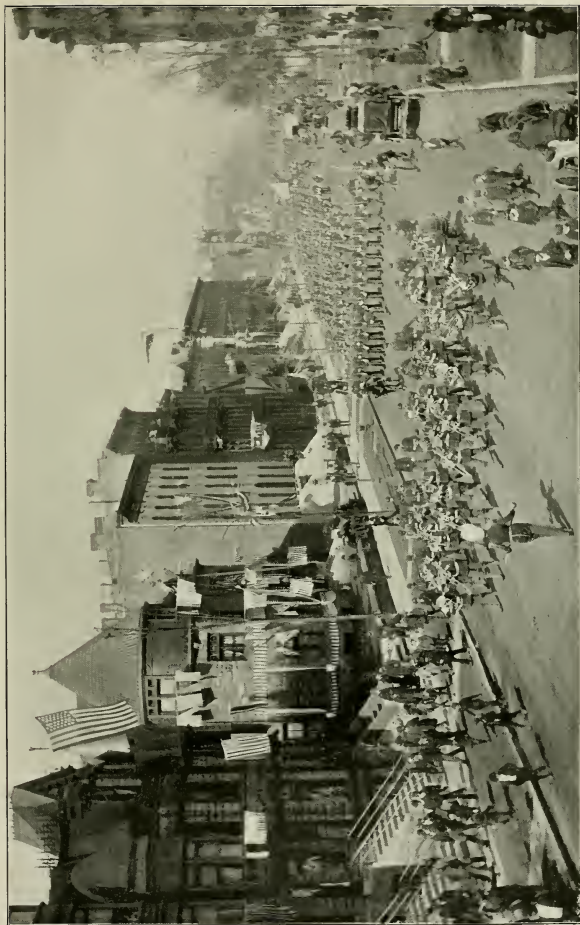
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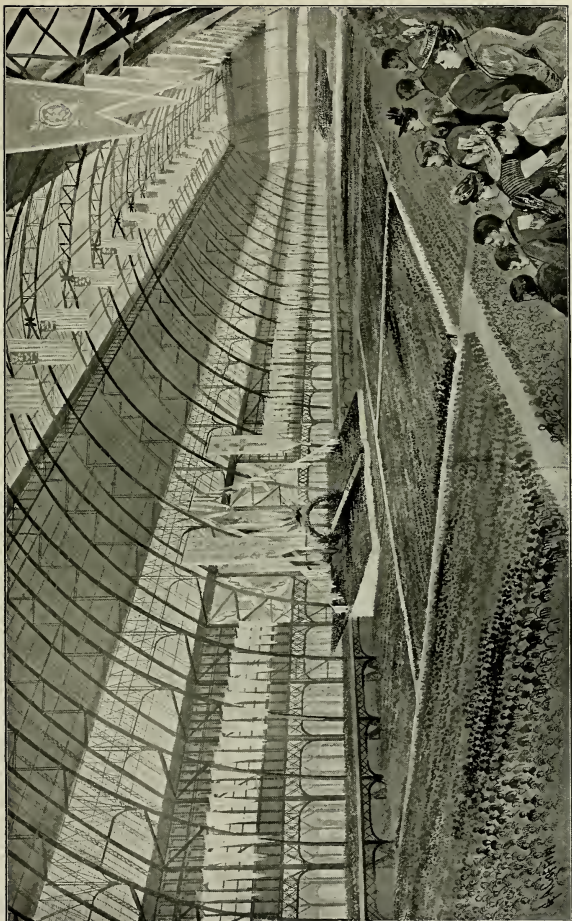
Dear Sir

I have received through the kindness of Messrs. Kerfoot and Lawrence an invitation to attend the dedication of the buildings of the World Columbian Exposition on the 11th, 12th & 13th of October next, and in reply beg to say that it will give me great pleasure to be present on so interesting an occasion, if I find it possible to visit Chicago at that time.

Very truly yours
Lester V. Weston

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Committee on American
Exposition Head quarters Chicago

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