CHICAGO'S DAY.

World's Fair Buildings Formally Dedicated.

Thousands of People Attend the Imposing Ceremontes - A Great Street Parade and Other Interesting Proceedings.

CRICAGO, Oct. 21 .- This was the great day of the week, in which the buildings of the Columbian world's fair exposition were dedicated to the arts and lences. As might have been expected, it caused an immense concentration of people in the vicinity of Jackson park, apparently unsatiated with the enornous demonstration of Thursday. The national salute at sunrise inaugurated the ceremonies. The procession of invited guests was formed near the Auditorium hotel on Michigan avenue and roceeded southward to Jackson park in the following order:

L Joint committee on ceremonies of the world's Columbian commission and the world's Columbian exposition.

Columbian exposition.

2. The director-general of the world's Columbian exposition and the president of the centennial commission of 1876, at Philadelphia. and the director general thereof

3. The president of the world's Columbian
commission and the president of the world's

commission and the president of the world's Columbian exposition.

4. The vice president of the United States, the vice president of the world's Columbian commission and the vice president of the world's Columbian exposition.

The secretary of state and the secretary The secretary of war and the attorney gen

world's Columbian exposition by the president thereof to the president of the world's Colum-bian commission. tian commission.

10. Presentation of the buildings by the presi

dent of the world's Columbian commission to the vice president of the United States for dedication
11. Dedication of the buildings.
12. Dedicatory oration—Henry Watterson, of

Kentacky. 16. 'Star Spangled Banner" and 'Hail Columbig." with full chorus and orchestral accom paniment.
15. Columbian oration—Chauncey M. Depew.

of New York.

16. Prayer by his Eminence, Cardinal James
Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore.

libbons, architshop of Baltimore.

17. Chorus - 'In Praise of God' -- Beethoven.
18. Benediction by the Rev. H. C. McCook, of

hiladelphia.

At the close of the programme on the grounds the audience dispersed to witness the display of fireworks in the parks and those who had tickets to the Auditorium to listen to Archbishop Ireland and other speakers who were to inaugurate the work of the world's congress auxiliary.

Closing Ceremonies. CHICAGO, Oct. 22.-The last of the Columbian fete days in Chicago has closed. The buildings in which the world's fair of 1893 is to be housed have been dedicated to the progress of art, manufacture and science; and so, to the

progress and elevation of humanity.

The formal transfer of the great structures in Washington park has been consummated and Uncle Sam is the possessor of a new piece of property. Vice President Morton, upon the platform in the great hall where the dedication ceremonies took place, acted in behalf of the federal authorities in receiving from the hands of the men who had



5. The postmaster-general and the secretary of the mayy.
8. The secretary of the interior and the secretary of agriculture.
9. The diplomatic corps.
10. The supreme court of the United States.
11. The speaker of the house of representatives and the mayor of Chicago.
12. Ex-Messident Hayer; export. Hop. John.

If Ex-Psecident Hayes: escort, Hon. John Serrand, Lyman J. Gage, ex-president of the vorid's Columbian exposition.

Lif Ex-Secretary Thomas F. Hayard and W. Haker, ex-president of the world's Columbian exposition. ian expanition.

14 The senate of the United States, header

of the president pro tem.
15. The house of representatives.

17. The many of the United States.
18. The governors and their staffs of the tufes and territories of the United States.
19. Excepthet officers,
21. The grators and chaplains.
21. Commissioners of forcing.

the world's Columbian exposition.

22 Consuls from foreign governments.

23 Consuls from foreign governments.

24 Consuls from foreign governments.

bessied by the second, third, fourth and fifth vice presidents thereof. 24. The board of lady managers, headed by the president thereof.

the president thereof.

50. One woman representing each one of the thirteen original states.

20. Heard of directors of the world's Column to the second vice.

bian exposition, headed by the second vice president thereof, and the director of works. 27. Hourd of management United States gov-

arument exhibit.

gs. The department chiefs.

29. The staff efficers of the director of works.

30. The city council of Chicago.

This procession, escorted by United States cavalry and light artillery, proceeded south on Michigan avenue

Thirty-fifth street, thence east on Thirty-fifth street to Grand boulevard, thence to Washington park, where it formed in partial lines on the west side of the parade grounds of the park.

The troops having passed in review tire procession and continued the marssion and continued the march tion grounds, thence to the manufactures and liberal arts building, where he troops took positions assigned them, the officials occupying the platform prepared for them. When Director-General Davis rose

upon the platform to open the ceremoies there was spread before him such a vast sea of human faces as has prob-ably never before been seen under a single roof. In front of him, massed before the great bulk of the audience, 15,000 distinguished guests occupied reserved scats. To his left on a special stand 5,500 singers were scated and a large orchestra helped to make the arches ring again, while behind the speaker sat in state many of the greatest digastaries of which a republican

PROGRAMME IN THE BUILDING.
At 19:30 o'clock the following programme of exercises took place under the director-general as master of cere

in i montess March," composed by Prof. E. Paige, of Cambridge.
"Balleinjah Chorus" from the "Messiah"

Hangel.

1 Frayer by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D.

24. D., et California.

A fintroductory address by the director-gen * Address of welcome and tender of the free dom of the City of Chicago by Hempstead

dom of the City of Chicago by Hempstead Washburne, mayor.

A selected recitation from the dedicatory ode, written by Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago music by G. W. Chadwick, of Boston: reading by Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne.

8 Presentation by the director of works of the master artists of the exposition of the world's Columbian exposition and award to the m of special commemorative medals.

7. Chorus—"The Heavens Are Telling"—
11. vdu.

Address - Work of the Board of Lady Abrangers - Mrs Potter Palmer, president.

9 Temper of the buildings on behalf of the

pushed their construction the practically completed piles in which the nations of the earth shall contend for friendly

The spectacle of nearly 6,000 persons. half of whom were children, congregated in the stand of the singers was in itself a display uncommon. And when on their feet led by a full orchestra and accompanied by two brass bands, these 6,000 throats lifted up songs of patriotic spirit and hymns to the Creator of all men and things, there came into all properly constituted hearts a thrill that good for men to feel.

The Columbian ode which was recited was strongly a feature of the exercises. As a composition, its breadth of tone, its elevation of thought, its nobility of purpose and its grace of diction, have nade it an element of this occasion which will go into history along with

it. Its rendition by a woman, a woman having been its author, was touching at times; it was brave at others; it was sweepingly courageous in certain pasages. It vaulted to the climax of results and sank away into the complacent pride of grand achievements, as the story in verse ran on through the mazes of mystery as to the western world, to the culmination of the ambition which Columbus had and fulfilled.

It was just half past 12, when a burst of cheering that swelled into a vast volume of sound announced the arrival of the vice-president. The hall at this moment was a wonderful sight. The hackneved expression "a sea of upturned faces" was in this case literally correct, for forty-four acres were covered with expectant countenances, turned toward the northern entrance over which a band was playing "Hail Columbia." The music came but faintly, however, to those in the center of the hall, being drowned by the cheering and the booming of guns from the United States steamer Michigan, lying off the exposition grounds, and the volley firing of a light battery stationed at

the north inlet.
"The Work of the Board of Lady Managers" was the subject of and ad-dress by Mrs. Potter Palmer, and although the lady's feeble voice was not heard by those further than fifty feet away, man's chivalrous tribute of ap plause to woman was not wanting at the close.

President Higginbotham, of world's Columbian commission now formally tendered the exposition building to President P. ... of the world's Columbian exposi 1. To the address of the president of the local directory President Palmer, of the national commis-

sion, responded in fitting words. As the president of the commission turned to Vice President Morton at the close and asked the representative of the nation to dedicate the building and grounds to humanity, the scatiment of the occasion reached its climax, and cheers from 100,000 throats welcomed the venerable vice president of the United States.

At the close of the ovation Vice Presi

dent Morton spoke.

At the conclusion of the last sentence of the vice president's address and as he pronounced the dedicatory words, the members of the foreign diplomatic corps arose simultaneously to their feet in graceful approval of the sentiment, and the example so delicately set by the representatives of foreign nations was instantly followed by all the thousands assembled beneath the vast roof

COLUMBUS ORATORY.

Chauncey M. Depew's Tribute to Christopher Columbus

The Marvelous Voyage of the Great As elent Navigator Disploted in Glow. Address of Welcome.

Mr. Depew's Address, CHICAGO, Oct. 21.-When No. 15 o the order of exercises was reached at

world's fair dedication to-day Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, ad vanced to the front and delivered the oration on Columbus, essentially as

follows:

This day belongs t 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 cen was the revelation of one. The cross on Cal-vary was hope; the cross raised on San Sal-vador was opportunity.

C. M. DEPEW. vador 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.

The anarchy and chaos which followed the
breaking up of the Rom in empire necessarily
produced the feedal system. The people preferring slavery to annihilation by robber chiefs,
becomes the vascula of territorial lords. The 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 masin this mighty strife of masters for the mas-tery. But the throne, by its broader view and greater resources, made possible the construc-tion of the highways of freedom. Under its banner races could unite, and petty principal-ties 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 bigoted 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 tyrauny; and the problems of science, whether of the skies or of the earth, whether of astronomy or geography, were solved or sub-merged by ecclesiastical decrees. The dungeon merged 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 carth. 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 prahe and approval of kings and nobles, of priests and peoples. Reason had no seat in spiritual or temporal realms. Punjshment was the incentive to patriotism, and plety was held possible by torture. Confossions of faith extorted from the writhing victim on the rack, were believed 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.

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

The perils of the sea in his youth upon the rich argosics of Genoa, or in the service of the licensed rovers who made them their prey, had developed a skillful navigator and intropid 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 had ventured far toward the fabled west, gradually evolved a theory, which became in his mind so fixed a fact, that he could inspire others with his 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 skepticism of

Genoese library, illustrate the skepticism of his beginning, and the first vision of the new world the fulfilment of his faith.

To secure the means to test the truth of his speculations, this poor 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 likeling the state of the power of the new of the state living who was so great in power, or lineage, or learning that he could accomplish either. After ten years of disappointment and poverty, sub-sisting most of the time upon the charity of the enlightened monk of the convent of Ribida, who was his unfaltering friend, he stood before the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella His unshakable faith, that Christopher Columbus was commissioned from Heaven, both by his hame and by Divine command to carry. Christ across the sea" to new continents and pages peoples, lifted him so far above the discouragements of an empty purse and a contemptuous court has the was proof against the rebuffs of fortune or of friends. To conquer the prejudices of the dergy, to win the approval and financial support of the state, to venture upon that 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 Celum bus belonged to that high order of cranks. who confidently walk where 'angels fear to tread,' and often become the benefactors of their coun try, or their kind

The mighty soul of the great Columbus was undaunted by the ingratitude of princes, and the hostility of the people, by imprisonment and neglect. He died as he was securing 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 Bouilion 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 town of the Saviour 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.

be the home and temple of the living God.

The development of the colonial experiment in 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 clevated the other. Washington and Adams were the new types. Their union in a common cause gave the world a republic both stable and froe. It possessed conservatism without bigotry, and ilberty without theonse. It founded institutions strong enough to resist revolution, and classification in definite extension to meet the requirements in governments of ever enlarging areas of population, and the needs of progress and growth.

The Mayfigwer, with the Pilgrims, and a

areas of population, and the needs of progress and growth.

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 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 great 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 overs form of injustice and tyranny. The teaven of their principles made possible the declaration of independence, liberated the slaves, and founded the free commonwealths

which form the republic of the United States

The time has arrived for both a closer union. The time has arrived for both a closer union, and a greater distance between the old world and the new. The former lasteriminate welcome to our prairies, and the present invitation to these palaces of art and industry, mark the passing period. Unwatched and unhealtay immigration can no longer he permitted to our shores. We must have a national quarantine against disease pauperism and crime. We do not want candidates for our hos situals, our poor houses or our jatis. We cannot admit those who come to undermine our institutions, and subvertour laws. But we will giadly throw subvertour laws. But we will gladly throw wide our gates for, and receive with open arms. wide our gates for, and receive with open arms, those who by intelligence and virtue, by thrift and loyalty, are worthy of reselving 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 Patherland their pride in its giorieus history, its ripe literature, its traditions and its associations. Irish, equal in number to those who still remain upon the Emeraid Isla. 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 shamrook, and their sympathy with the aspirations of their bre hren at home. The Italian, the Spaniard, and the Frenchman, the Norwegian, the Swede, and the Welsh, are none the loss loyal and davoted Americans, be-cause in this congress of their kin, the tendrils

of affection draw them closer to the hitle and valleys, the legonds and the loves associated with their youth.

The grapheur and beauty of this spectacle are the eloquent witnesses of peace and progress. The United States well one the sister republics of the southern and northern continued the states are the states. nents, 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 splender as the queen of the

clothed with royal splender as the queen of the great lakes. The artists and architocts of the country have been bidden to design and erect the buildings which shall fit-liy illustrate the height of our civilization and the breadth of our hospitality. The peace of the world permits and protects their efforts in utilizin; their powers for man's temperal welfare. The result is this park of palaces. The originality and buildness of their conceptions and the marnitude and of their conceptions and the magnitude and harmony of their creations are the contributions of America to the oldest of the aris and the cordial bidding of America to the peoples of the earth to come and bring the fruitage of

of the earth to come and bring the fruitage of their age to the boun liess opportunities of this unparalleled exhibition.

All hall! 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 man-kind by his adventure is limited to no language, but is uttered in every torque. Neither mar-ble nor brass can fitly form his statue. Continents are his monument, and unnumbered mil-lions, past, 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 an I fame.

Address of Welcome. Following is Mayor Hempstead Washourne's address of welcome:

Mr. President, Representatives of Foreign Governments, Ladies and Gentlemen: This day is dedicated by the American poople to one whose name is 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 audaolous voyage a new world and a new hope for the peoples of

The four conturies 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 ma-terial prosperity, high intelligence, political in-stitutions and glorious history have excited the interest and compelled the admiration of the civilized world

These centuries have evolved the liberty-low In the second rise have evolved the liberty-loy-ing American people who are gathered here to-day. We have with us the ploneer bearing in his person the freedom of his western home— the ageing veteran, whom all nations home, patriotism would be but idle words. with us builders of cities, founders of states dwellers in the forests, tillers of the soil, the mechanic and the artisan, and noble women daugh ers 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 cabinet 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 un-dismayed the unsatied waste of waters, and whose first prayer upon a waiting continent was saluted on its course by that bauner which knows no creed, no faith no nation—that en-sign which has represented pouce, 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 i wealth-but that we have built and are build ing upon the everlasting rook of individual an education for every man, woman and child over whom floats the stars and stripes, that emblem which signifies our government and

our people.
That flag guards to-day 21,500 0 0 school chil dren of a country not yet four conturies old and who outnumber nearly four times the population of Spain in 1402 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 cele-bration the appreciation of this people for him before whose name we all bow to day. You, sirs, who are the cheson representatives of our people—you into whose keeping we en-trust our property and our rights—you whose

every act becomes a link in that long chain of history which spans 400 years without a break and whose every link signifies a struggle and victory for man-jou who represent that last and most perfect experiment of human govern-ment have by your official acts honored this young city with your choice as the most fitting place to mark this country's dawn. She accepts the sacred trust with rivalry to-

wards none and fellowship for all. She stands ready to fulfill the pledges she has made. She needs no orator to speak her merits no poet to sing her glories. She typifies the civil-ization of this continent and this age: she has no hoary looks: no crumbling ruins: the gray-haired sire who saw her birth to-day holds on high his prattling grandchild to

to-day holds on high his prattling grandchild to go the nations of the earth within her gates.

Over the very spot whereon we stand, within the memory of men still young, the wild fewl winged their migratery flight.

Less than a century age the site of this young city was unknown: to-day a million and a half people support her honor, enterprise and thrift. Her annual commerce of one billion and a half tells the elequent story of her material greatmess. Her liberality to all nations and all creeds is boundless, broad as humanity and high as the detne of heaven.

This, sire, is the American city of your choice; her gates are open, her people at your service.

her gates are open, her people at your service. To you and those you represent we offer greeting, hospitality and love.

To the old world, whose representatives grace this occasion, whose governments are in full accord with this enterprise so full of meaning to them and to us, to that old world whose chidren braved unruly seas and treacherous storms to found a new state in an unknown

land, we give greeting tea, as children greet a parent in some new home.

Welcome to you men of older civilizations to this young city whose most ancient landmark was built within the span of a present life. Our hoapitalities and our welcome we now extend without reserve, without regard to untionality, creed or race.

DEDICATORY ADDRESS.

Henry Watterson Delivers a Masterly Oration.

The Memory of Columbus - His Name Hon ored and a Patriotic Invocation to the Country-All Nations Welcomed to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.-The oration of Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, at the world's fair dedication was listened to with rapt attention by all within hearing of his voice. After alluding to the struggles of the early settlers and the men who established national independence, he went on: We are met this day to honor the memory of

Christopher Columbus, to celebrate the 400th annual return of the year of his transcendant achievement and, with fitting rites, to dedicate to America and the universe a concrete exposi-tion of the world's progress between 1492 and 1892. No twenty centuries can be compared with those four centuries, either in importance or 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 hid so great an influence up-on human affairs as the discovery of the west-ern hemisphere. Each of the centuries that have intervened marks many revolutions merest catalogue would crowd a thousand pages. The story of the least of the nations would fall a volume. In what i have to say upon this occasion, there-fore I shall contine 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 description 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 art ists. We have led the world's movem lats, not its thought. Our deeds are to be found not upon freecoed walls or in ample libraries, but in the chine shop, where the spindles sing and the looms thunder, on the open plain, where the steam plow, the reaper an i the mower contend with one another in friendly war against the obduracles of nature; in the magic of electriobsuracies of nature; in the marke of electric city as it penetrates the daraset caverns with its irresistible paser and light. Let us consider ourselves and our conditions, as far as we are able, with a candor unturget by cynicism and a confidence naving no air of assurance A better opportunity could not be desire! for

study of our popularities tuan is furnished by

the present monent.
We are in the midst of the quadrennial period established for the selection of a chief magis trate. 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 infec-

The abridgement of the right of suffrage, however, is very nearly proportioned to the is norance or indifference of the parties concerns 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 over be our chief retinate, for whom men are forced by the general desire for truth, and the light which our moleran vehicles of information throw upon truth, to discuss public questions for truth's sake when it decomes the plain inter-est 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 indi-vidual difference of opinion about public affairs the struggle for unfair advantage will be rele gated to those who have either no character to lose or none to seek It is admitted on all sides that the current

presidential campaign is freer from excitement and tumult than was ever known before, and it is argued from this circumstance that we ar traversing the epoch of the commonplace. If enough of the dramatic and sepsational, and need a season of mediocrity and repose. Hat may we not ascribe the rational way in which the recode are going about their business to larger knowledge and experience, and a fairer spirit than have hitherto marked our party con-

oxygen to the atmosphere or sunshine to vega-tation. 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 gar short of a decent regard for the sensibilities of others put upon its freedom and plainness of utterance. Otherwise the limpid poel of democracy would stagnate and we should have a republic in name only. But we should never cease to be aumonished by the warning words of the father of his country against the excess of party spirit reinforced as they are by a century of party warfars, a war happly culminating in the complete tri umph of American principles, out brought many times dangerously near to the anulhia-

Sursum Corda. We have in our own time seen the republic survive an irrepressible con-flict, sown in the blood and marrow of the social order. We have seen the federal 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 sainted with love and homage by 0,000,0 of God fear-ing men and women, theroughly rec-onciled and homogeneous. We have seen the federal constitution outlast the strain, not merely of a reconstructory ordeal and a presi-dential impeachment, but a disputed count of the electoral vote, a congressional deadlock the electoral vote a congressional deadlocz and an extra constitutional tribunal, set stand-ing firm against the assault of its enemies, whils: yielding itself with ad-mirable flexibility to the needs of the country and the time. And, finally, we saw the gigantic fabric of the federal gov-erament 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 magis-terial office. With such a record behind us, who shall be afraid of the future? The curse of slavery is gone. It was a join heritage of woe, to be wiped out and explates

in blood and flame. The mirage of the confederacy has vanished. It was essentially busoile eracy has vanished. It was essentially bucolle, a vision of Arcadle, 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 r mong themselves and union was the paramount object, has been charry and definitely fixed by the tares last amendments to the original chart, which constitute the real treaty of peace between the atitute the real treaty of peace between the north and the south and seal our bonds as a na-tion forever.

The republic represents at last the letter and 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 boauty are cast aside. Like the engineing princes in the legend, chad in spotless raiment, and wearing a crown of living light, she steps in the perfection of her maturity upon the scene of this, the istest and proudest of her victories to bid a welcome to the world!

relcome to the world! The men who planted the signals of Ameri-can civilization upon that sacred rock by Pry-mouth bay were Englishmen, and so were the men who struck the coast a little lower Cown calling their haven of rest after the great re-publican commoner, and founding by Pampton Roads a race of heroes and statesmen, the men-tica of whose names bring a thrill to every calling their haven of rest after the

hoart. The south claims Linzoln, the in-mortal, 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 mantle board in fair New England—glorifying many a cottage in the sumy south—shall be seen bound to-gether in everlasting love and honor, two crossed swords carried to battle respectively by the grandfather who were the bive and the grandfather who were the gray.

I cannot 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 exchange patriotic greetings and indulge good auguries, and, above all, to meet upon the threshold the stranger within our gate, not as a foreigner, but as a guest and friend, for whom nothing

but as a guest and friend, for whom nothing that we have is too good.

From whereaver he cometh we welcome him with all our hearts—the son of the Rhone and the Garonno, our godmother France, to whom we owe so much, he shall be our Lafayette: the son of the Rhine and the Mozelle, 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 Garihaddi; the son of Arrayon and the Indes, he shall be our Christopher Columbus, filly honored at last throughout the world.

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 arona of debate: warning both of us in equal tones against further parley on the field of

All nations and all creeds be welcome here; from the Boaphorns and the Black sea, the Vienness woods and the Danubias plains; from Holland dyles to Alphina crac; from Belgrade and Calcutta and reads to China seas and the busy marts of Japan, the isles of the Pacific and the far away capes of Africa—Armenian, Christian and Low the American, laying no 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 partage with us of these fruits of 493 years of American civilization and development, and behold these trophies of 100 years of American independence and freedom!

MILITARY BALL

Though a Private Amir Col. Turner's Entertalement at the Chicago Armory Was Unique.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.-Fully 10,000 people thronged upon the floor of the armory of the First infantry Thursday night in response to invitations issued by Lieut. -Col. Henry L. Turner, of that regiment. In point of numbers the event far surpassed the notable affair at the Auditorium and in brilliancy and success it was fully its equal. Col. Turner's courtesy was extended to the visiting officers of the national guard and regular army, members of the Loyal Legion, the distinggished visitors now in Chicago, to the friends of their friends. Despite the number which attended it, however,

the ball was no crush. It had not at first been intended to make the affair one of great proportions, but the pressure for invitations and the number of distinguished visitors, so far surpassed the original ideas that the ball proved an event almost as international an affair as the official reception. The armory was tastefully and claborately decorated with flags and the building and its interior presented a handsome and patriotic appearance. The ball was essentially military in all the features and when the festivities were at their height, the great armory floor, covered with the bright costumes of the ladies, and the dark blue and gold of the military guests, presented a handsome appear-

Col. Turner, in the full dress miform of his regiment, was a sisted in receiving by Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Mrs. A. H. Nettleton, Gen. A. B. Nettleton and Mrs. John B. Castleman, Col. John B. Castleman and Mrs. Porter, Mad-Goo. Henry K. Douglas and Miss Castleman, Col. C. H. E. Kuch and Mrs. Laird, Mr. Schiller Hosford and Mrs. Koch, Maj. Fred

Brackett and Mrs. Hosford. The reception began at 8:30 o'clock and lasted for two hours when the orchestra, which had been devoting itself to promenade music, changed to a livelier tone and in a few moments the hall was filled with revolving couples, moving in time with the exquisite waltz

music of over 100 players. Shortly before midnight the gentlemen who had been present at the Fellowship club dinner, arrived with Vico President Morton at their head to the Armory. Mr. Morton and his friends were met at the door by Lieut. Chamberlain and an escort of military men in fall uniform and conducted hi where the host of the evening was awaiting them. A few minutes after the arrival of the members of the Fellowship club and their guests, three buglers stepped to the front of the oreaestra and the mellow notes of the "Officers Call" rang through the hall. It met a restonse from men who had been officers in days gone by and who had won their spurs in other places than ball rooms and dedication parados. They were the members of the Loyal Legion and they formed in a circle in the center of the hall. "Around them gathered the officers of the regular army and of the navy and beyond these clustered the men of the national guard. When all was ready the old gray haired and gray bearded fighters burst forth with the words of "The National Guard," a poem written by Col. Turner for the occasion They sang it to the air of "Maryland" and men who had worn the gray from '61 to '65 clasped hands with the men they had fought during four long and bloody years, and lent their voices in the praise and encouragement of the men who must do the nation's fighting now. It was a beautiful scope and the applause of the listening thousands was long and hearty.

After this the dancing was resumed and it was 3 o'clock and after when Col. Turner shook hands with his last departing guest. It was a private affair, but by its beauty, beilliancy and suc-cess, it lost but little, if anything, when compared with the other events of the

The Moon and Imginuld.

Beachie Sand-Must you go back to the city, Reginald? How quickly the month has gone! I can hardly realize that the moon is on its last quarter. Reginald de Ribbon .- I am, at any rate. -Truth.

At Sardinia O., Stephen Feikes a banker, was killed in a difficulty with a tenant over the ownership of some