# GRACIOUS GREETING

America Formally Welcomes the World to Her Great Celebration.

# COLUMBIAN FAIR COMMENCED

Most Auspicious and Favorable Circumstances Surround the Momentous Event.

# FITLY MARKED A NEW EPOCH

Patriotic Orators and Reverend Ministers Pronounce Encomiums and Benedictions on the Great Enterprise.

celebration, of congratulation, of seeing, of

listening and of thorough jubilation through

out. The great national enterprise whose

official birth has long been passed, was today

formally christened, the people saw the

ceremony and tonight the city draws a long

BEGINNING THE DAY.

Opening of the Most Important Event Since

and amid the echoes of the largest

chorus assembled in the history of

modern times, the World's Columbian expo-

sition was formally dedicated today by the

dignitaries of the nation. The event was one

well designed to inspire the loyalty of the

American heart. Marking, as it did, the first

by every civilized nation of the globe, the oc-

have characterized the world's fairs of mon

of today were a triumph to republican insti-

national fellowship to the American people

and crowned with their benedletion and ap-

proval the exposition to be held under the

An Era of Friendly Fellowship

poch in the world's knowledge the occasion

of today marks an epoch in the world's civil-

ization. It means that the petty jealousies

of the past have been put away by the en-

lightened nations of the earth and relegated

to the ages that have gone, and that upon a

neutral ground nations, like men, can as-

semble in fraternal greeting and recognize

that bond of common humanity that makes

brothers of us all. The fleres rivalry of

arms has given place to the friendly compe-

tition of commerce. The selfish greed for

power has given way to a thirst for enlight-

sument, to a disire for national and intel-

lectual development. The old is no longer

With bowed heads the diplomatic repr

sentatives of the crowned rulers of the

old world gave attentive audience to the

when the orators of the hour reviewed the

glories of republican institutions and indi-

cated that greater progress lay in the gov-

ernment by the many. But more eloquent

even than the silver-tongued orators of the

day in attesting the grandeur of the

republic was the modest spectacle

position of the age ushered into

being, not by the command of a crowned

head of nereditary authority, but by the ac-

claim of 100,000 freemen, each man the peer

of his fellows and each sovereign in the

Greatest Throng Ever Under Roof.

The scene presented by the vast gathering

in the aedication building was one never to

be forgotten. In many respects it was with

out precedent. Everything was on the order

of the superlative. The dedication hall, the

manufacturers and liberal arts building, is

the largest structure ever erected, and in it

was gathered the largest crowd ever assem-

bled beneath a single roof. In the audience

were probably more distinguished Americans

than have over been seen together on any

commemorative occasion in the history of the

republic. Learned jurists from the bench,

cabinet officers, governors of states, senators

and congressmen, military officers with all

the regalia of authority, cardinals with their

insignia of apostolic rank, scientists who are

fast wresting from jealous nature the prob

lems of the ago-all these gathered bere today

to do honor to the great silent student of 400

years ago, who, in his way, was the pioneer

of them all, who led the van of

buman thought and manly daring and

gave to the world a new continent and

to posterity an imperishable reverence for

Christopher Columbus. This was the name

that was on every lip, in every ode and song

that crowned every peroration, that found

utterance in the opening prayer and was

softly breathed in the closing benediction.

Ali did him bonor, and time, that ripens and

mellows the gratitude of nations, after 400

years gives greatest homage to his memory

Many Claimants for Columbus' Fame.

As seven Grecian villages claimed the

birthplace of Homer centuries after he had

begged his bread through their streets and

moldered unhonored into dust, so art and

actence and invention and religion all vied

today in claiming Columbus as their own.

The president of the exposition claimed him

as the author of the national development of

this age and hemisphere, the eloquent Depew

characterized him as a pioneer of art, science,

invention and higher civilization, who had

sailed from a country where "force was the

sole exercise of authority both by church and

state," and the great Catholic cardinal, Gin-

bons, almost the same minute claimed him as

vested rights of the republic.

the greatest international ex-

impatient of the progress of the new.

patronage of the republic.

was equally significant in being di

people

In the presence of 100,000

Chicago, Ili., Oct. 21.-The last of the | which were sent aloft to close the day of Columbian fete days in Chicago has closed. The pulldings in which the World's fair of 1893 is to be housed; have been dedicated to progress, art, manufacture and science, and so to the progress and elevation of bumanity.

The formal transfer of the great structures in Washington park has been consummated, and tonight Uncle Sam is the nossessor of a new piece of property. Vice President Morton today, 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 have pushed their construction the practically completed piles in which the nations of the earth shall contend with friendly ri-

This, the last day of the Columbian celebration, was beautifully autumnat throughout. The haze of Indian summer drifted in from the prairies upon a gentle breeze, which barely ruffled the lake, whose wet lips lapped the boundaries of the fair grounds.

The parade as a popular spectacle was disappointing, because of the shortness of the route and the distance from popular centers. In itself the demonstration of mintary precision and discipline was all that could be

Where Interest Centered. The feature of the day lay not, however, in the military display as such, but the great center of interest and wonder was the vast building in which the dedication ceremonies occurred. The far reaches of walled and roofed space with upwards of 200,000 people, moving, swaying, seated and finally silent, were impressive to a degree, spectacle of nearly 6,000 persons, half of whom were children, congregated in the stand of the singers, was in itself a display pacommon. And when on their feet, led by a full orchestra and accompanied by two brass bands, these 6,000 throats hfted 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 it is good for men to feel. There came, too, with this volume of melody, softened by space and distance, a wetness to

the eye and a quiver to the lip which does credit to men not less than to women. Greeted the Vice President,

When too, with thousands upon thousands of waiting spectators, turning their white faces upward toward the executive official as ne came upon the platform, these 6,000 singers in their elevated place fluttered aloft each a white handkerchief and a silken banner, there came a new sensation to those who witnessed it. The example and the mfluence of it spread out over the mighty throng like a flash of thought, and instantly almost above every head under the vast bended roof fluttered and waved a snowy handkerchief. Then was the spectacle of the day. Then was the scene of the occasion. Then was the most feeling and unique demonstration of the entire three days of pomp and jublistion. Indeed, a mighty snow storm might have just been finished, and the spectator witnessed the sinking upon the heads of the great crowd the last fiakes as they fell.

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 made 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 cor tain passages. It vaulted to the climax of results and sank away into complacent pride of grand achievements, as the story in verse ran through the mazes of mystery as to the western world, to the culmination of the ambition which Columbus had and fulfilled.

One Sentiment Annualed Atl. The spectacle of a railway president, an orator of the day, chatting in a genial mood with the highest prelate of the Catholic church in America, was in harmony with the spirit of the occasion. The respectful attention of Cardinal Gibbons, while Bishop Fowler of the Methodist church offered prayer, seemed in tune with the time, and when the cardinal archoishop in his erimsom robings lifted up his voice in devotion to God, the Methodist bishop and others of various sects in turn bent to him their respectful attention. The sterling sentiments uttered in the oration by Mr. Watterson enallenged aimost at his every breath applause from his hearers. There was in it the ring of the nineteenth century and the spirit and token of the newer times in which the people stand with their faces toward the morning of progress

and light. The satisfied throng, more self-respecting than when they entered, left the great building at the close of the ceremonies. As was said by General Palmer, should there never be an exhibit in the great hail human wind, by witnessing the movements of men would have the greater respect for its fellows and its creater.

When Night Time Came.

The night grapt in between earth and the stars without a cloud to interfere and then powder was burned and the sky was shot and gashed and reddened and purpled with the glowing balls of vari-colored breworks a scalous representative of the church of

Rome, "an apostle who was inspired with the sublime ambition of carrying the light of the gospel to people buried in the darkness of idelatry."

Women Jealous of Columbus. It remained for a woman to pronounce the only suspicion of disparagement of the achievements of Columbus. In an address nearly twice as long as the average orations of the day Mrs. Palmer of the board of lady managers only mentioned the great navigatoronce and that was to declare "the fact that the general government has just discovered woman" to be of more importance than Columbus' discovery of America. There was a slight ripple of surprise at this almost irrelevant statement, but the audience good naturedly condoned the offense with the reflection that the declaration was probably due to the cathusiasm in being accorded a prominent part in the ceremonies of the day

The addresses of C auncey M. Depew and Henry Watterson were well received and accepted as highly appropriate to the occasion. The reception accorded the Kentucky editor/amounted almost to an ovation, and there was an intensedesire on the part of the Chicago portion of the audience to atone for that discourtesy and criticism which impelled Congressman Breckinridge to decline the honor of delivering the chief oration of

## THE GREAT PARADE.

Magnificent and Imposing Display of Civic

and Military Glory. Soon after 8 o'clock this morning here was a ciatter of hoofs and a clank of sidearms southward along Michigan avenue. Troops of United States cavalry from the militia camp at Jackson park were on their way to the Auditorium, whence they should escort notable guests to the Columbian dedicatory ceremonies at Washington park, seven miles away. There was no holiday nonsense about these men or their mounts. To wear uniforms is their business, and, while the present occasion fornishes something of variety to their lives, the trappings and circumstance of martial scenes gave them no sense of elation.

As they galloped onward there was little of pompous air in their easy riding. They had naught of feverish pride within their uniforms. They were on duty. They were under orders. They obeyed and hence they galloped on

Behind them came troopers pounding long the take shore and several mounted batteries of United States artillery. The rumble of wheels, the heavy chug-chug of the guns and an occasional shout of mounted riders woke the people to the remembrance that Chicago's great celebration day was on and here were the foreriders of pomp that should mark it as a big day in local if not in national history.

international exposition to be participated in Taking position near the Auditorium these egulars awaited the appearance of the big wigsupon whom they should attend. Shortly vested of that pomp and pageantry which other horsemen wheeled into the broad aveme from near-by streets. There rode up a archical Europe. The inaugural ceremonies tall, soldierly officer at the head of seventy mounter men in the trappings of the federal tutions, a triumph greater than all the gloservice. It was Captain Roe of New York ries of war. To the parent republic of the city, and his command was made up of the western nemisphere had been reserved the flower of that town's young men. Captain distinction of so winning the good will and Roe and his men were to escort Governor admiration of all the world that kings, em-Flower of New York on the way to the dedperors, czars, sultans, misados, khans and cation scenes shahs have each extended the hand of inter-

Starting From the Auditorium The Auditorium had been fixed as the rendezvous at which most of the dignituries should take carriages and from which they

should start for the fair grounds. civic escorts entered their carriages and the start was made, the cavalry troopers, the artillerymen and the other mounted escorts taking up their march of attendance. When the procession, moving southward

on Michigan avenue, had reached Twentyninth street a halt was made at the nome of H. N. Higginbotham, president of the World's Columbian commissian. Here as a guest was Vice President Morton. Here had previously gathered the joint committee on ceremonies and of the Columbian exposition with P. A. B. Widner, its chairman. Here also had come in advance the local committee under its chairman, Edward F. Lawrence, and here, too, were ex-Governor Thomas Waller, president of the Centennial commission of 1876, and Fred W. Peck, first vice president of the Columbian exposition. This party emparked in six carriages at Mr. Higginbotham's home and took position at ceremonies of today and voiced no dissent the head of the line, which then resumed its way along Michigan avenue.

Behind the vice presidential party in the rocession rode the members of President Harrison's cabinet and Assistant Secretaries soley and Dawson and Lieutenant DePray.
After these trailed fifteen carriages, conaining the diplomatic representatives of taining the diplomatic representatives of Italy, Russia, Turkey, Austro-Hungary, Switzerland, Beigium, Nicaragua, Portucal, Denmark, Japan, Brazil, Spain, Mexico, Great Britain, Corea, Hawani, China, Peru, France, Germany, Costa Rica, Argentine Republic and Chill. To people on the route the diplomatic corps, all aghtter with briliant uniforms and insignia of office, became a center of interest. The strange costumes a center of interest. The strange costumes with curious surprise by thousands along the

Way. The grave men of law who constitute the supreme bench of the United States rode next, but despite their high position they were scarcely known to the crowns who were most alive to uniform and trappings of military and high diplomats.

Mayor Washburne with ex-President Mayor Washburne with ex-Freshold. Hayes and Lyman J. Gage were recognized, and the party was frequently applauded.

carriages containing W. T. Baker of Chicago with members of the United States senate and house of representatives. The federal army and the navy were repre ented by General Schoffeld, General John R. Brooke, U. S. A.; General Frank Wheaton

U. S. A.; Lieutenant A. D. C. Quay and Lieu

tenant Commander G. T. Hutenins, U. S. N.

Cheered the Governors. Following next was a string of carriages bright with gold trappings. They were oc-cupled by the governors and their stuffs in the order of the entrance of their states into the union. The governors of Ohio, Massa-chusetts, New York and Iowa were most cheered as they passed along, and each bowed his acknowledgment of the greet-

After these rode the orators and chaplains as follows: Bishop Charles H. Fowler of California, Hon. Henry Watterson, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Cardinal Gibbons of Baltitiore, Rev. H. C. McCook of Philadel-phia and Mrs. Sarah C. LeMoyne of Boston. Fifteen carriages, containing commission ers of foreign governments at the World's Columbian exposition, came next, followed closely by five carriages with consuls from

foreign powers. Thirty carriages were required to carry the Columbian lady managers, Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Trantman of New York at the head, who were recognized by the raising of thousands of bats along the line.

An effort had been made to have present a woman representative from each of the original thirteen states of the federal union. Eleven states responded, and their represen-tatives were next in the procession, thus: Georgia, Jhss Cornelia Jackson, Atlanta; Delaware, Miss Mary Carby, Wilmington; Pennsylvania, Mrs. E. D. Giliespie, Phila-delphia; Rhode Island, Mrs. Emas G. Chase, Providence: Marylant, Mrs. Link Gili Rai. Providence: Maryland, Mrs. John Gill, Bal-timore: North Catolina, Mrs. M. M. Mc-Peters, Raieigh; New Hampshire, Mrs. Stentien Decatur, Portsmouth; Connecticut, Mrs. Eliza T. Robinson, Hartford; New Jer-sey, Mrs. Emily G. D. Stevens, Orange; Virginia, Mrs. Lucy Preston, Beale; New Miss Louise L. Schuyier,

route and many hearty cheers greeted them.
Ten carriages contained the board of directors of the World's Columbian exposition, rectors of the World's Columbian exposition, hended by Herbert A. Waller, second vice president, and D. H. Burnham, director of works. After these the board of managers of the United States exhibit at the fair filled three carriages, Edwin Willits, the charman, being at the bead. The board is made up of representatives from each cabinet department.

Seven carriages carried the sixteen chiefs of departments in the exposition, and the staff of the director of works occupied eighteen other conveyances, along with the archi-tects of the various exposition buildings

Finally and last, as a civic escort, rode the seventeen sidermen of Chicago.

The trailing line of carriages and the mounted escort left Michigan avenue at Thirty-fifth street, driving through Grand boulevard and thence to Washington park.

Arrived at the Grounds. Meanwhile the troops at Washington park, as the head of the procession approached, were formed by brigades in lines of masses on the east side of the green level. As the lederal representatives neared the park first twenty-one guns, the presidential salute, becomed forth and swoke the morning air. The troops of the regular army and the states militia were drawn up at present arms while the salute was fired. This was done by the Fourth artillery, which was stationed at the "Merc" in the park. The opening gun boomed just as the vice president's carriage reached the south open green Just after the salute concluded and the head of the procession had passed the battery was removed burriedly to the north inlet of the exposition grounds, and when the long line of carriages colled slowly over the big viaduct at Sixtleth street the national salute was sounding over Lake Michigan. The show of state and regular troops was imposing. From the entrance to the park to the midway plaisance and thence to the great fair grounds the way was banked with the blue and brass of the military pride of many states, while at intervals the solid ranks of the regular troops lent strength to the array of glistening arms. Two regiments from Ohio and one regiment from lowa were stationed at the midway plaisance with the First, Second and Third Illinois National

As the vice president's carriage passed between these columns there was a sharp pre-sentarms, and the procession moved to the

"white city" beyond,
The remainder of the United States troops
stood to the east front of the park facing west in three lines as follows: Beginning on the right of each line, the infantry was formed in line of masses, each subdivision occupying a front of twenty files in double ranks, or as nearly so as the size of the or-ganizations permitted. In the first line were ganizations permitted. In the first line were two battalions of United States infantry and a battalien of marnes, two regiments of Ohie and four of Indiana troops; in the second line, three regiments of lininois, one of Missouri and one of Michigan troops; in the third line, one regiment of Iowa, two of Wisconsin and one of Minnesota troops. The troops massed in review numbered 15,000 men.

### PARADE OF THE SOLDIERS. Regulars and Milittamen March in Impos-

ing Array. The military today in point of numpers was not to be compared to the march of civilians yesterday, but to the mind of an individual who possessed a drop of martial blood it was a far more satisfactory and inspiring spectacle. It was a few minutes after 11 c'clock when the yellow plumes of the Seventh and Ninth regular cavalry came tossing down Midway plaisance, far in advance of the parade proper. Close behind them tramped the sturdy feilows of the Second infantry and their large band, led by a drum major who walked as though he had dieted on steel ramrods for a week. Wheeling to the right the cavalry took positions along the line of march inside the grounds and made an effort to guard it, but they did not work very hard at it and nobody would have paid any attention to them if they had. The infantry marched off to the building, where they were detalled as guards. It was a long wait until the sound of music was heard in the distance and far up Midway plaisance could be seen the movement of marching feet and the glitter of muskets. Nearer and nearer came the marching column, and as the police pressed back the kords of uninvited guests who were packed a hundred deep around the gateway, the band of the Fifth Indiana infantry came marching through, and from that moment until the wheels of the last carriage, which had no-

### civilian and military glory rolled in a broad, They Marched Like Veterans

body in it, rumbled through the broad pas-sge, two hours later, the tide of diplomatic

The departure of the regulars from the head of the parade had left the right of the line with the Indiana boys, and the manner in which they bore themselves showed them worthy of the distinguished place they held 400 of the Third and then 300 of the First, They were the regulation fatigue uniform and marched exceeding well.

After the Hoosier state had shown itself came General Fitzsimmons of the First II-linois brigade, and close at the beels of his gaudy staff tramped the First Illinois, heads and eyes up and to the front and marching with the rythmic swing of practiced soldiers The Second Illinois, 500 strong, was followed in order by the Third, Sixth, Fourth and Fifth regiments, all with full racks. Now sweeping down the broad, evenly paved ave-nue, from the grass plot upon one side to that upon the other, the Fifth Missouri came on in solid platoons. The first cheering of the day was awarded to these boys as they went by. Michigan was next in line, her First and Second infantry regiments show ing up strong in numbers and stronger still in good behavior. It was a sight to thrill the heart of every man from the Wolverine state, as the fighting sons of that common wealth went steadily on through the chorus of cheers and sea of waving handserchiefs which greated tham.

The Second and Third Iows, in solid com-pany front, were close up and right well they upheld the honor of the Hawseye state, order with their russet leggings and dark the First infactry shead, the Fourth and Second close behind. No better marching

was done by any than by these.

The scene from the north end of the horti ultural building at this time was one of sur passing beauty. Down the broad brown roadway, lined with grass, which has not yet begun to fade, between long lines of cheering spectators, the military pressed steadily on. As they passed beyond the horticultural building under the viaduct. around a gentle curve to the right, out again to the left, the sunlight gilling on muskets, buckles and on hemlet spikes save where Wisconsin's dark brown hat rolled on, it was a spectacle to be ong ro-membered. Far off to the north they still were coming, and as far as the eye could reach to the south they still were going. Every foot rising and falling at the same instant, shoulder to shoulder, in perfect order they came and went with the precision of clock work.

It Was an Inspiring Sight.

Oh, it was a sight to see. Back of Wis-consin the National guard of Minnesota was massed in serried ranks, which showed a tremple or a break from the big brigadler, who rode in front, to the last file closer, who trudged behind. It was a superb picture the men from the far north gave as their dark coated, white gloved ranks went by with faultless precision. The second regiment led the Minuesota column, the Third and First, in order, behind, and the First artillery of the state in the rear. Then mounted on a horse as black as the midnight of his own searching eyes, came the man who, despite differences of party politics, seems to be close to the heart of the multitude—McKinley of Ohio. Behind, in ranks of four, clattered the twenty men of his present at the first transfer. York. This representation was design the twenty men of his personal staff, their

nated by a banner, and the senti-ment and the meaning of the presence of these women were quickly felt along the contrast. Behind the governor's staff came the glory of Cleveland and the pride of Ohio, the First City troop, gorgoous in their uni-forms of dark blue, with yellow facings. They were all good horsemen and ovoked cheers as they threw up the dust for the men who came behind. Those who came com-posed another thing of which Ohio's leading city is wont to boast—her Cieveland City Greys. Headed by six tall pioneers made taller still by dark bearskin caps, the Greys brought forth fully as many and as lengthy rs as the man who rode ahear on his big black borse.

Arrival of the Dicaliaries.

Again the yellow plumes of cavalry swung around the corner and the booming of the around the corner and the booming of the national salute from the brick man-of-war lilinois betokened the arrival of the distinguished guests of the day. The troopers were a detachment of the Filth regulars, acting as escort to the dignitaries, who were at band in their carriages. A long string of World's fair officials, headed by still another squadron of yellow decked regulars, and then, in a carriage with President T. W. Palmer of the national commission and Pres-Paimer of the national commission and President H. N. Higginbotham of the local exposition board, was Vice President Morton. The kindly, smooth-shaven face of the chief guest of the day beamed with pleasure at the warm welcome which was extended him on all sides. Secretary of State Foster, Secretaries Noble and Tracy, Chief Justice Fuller, justices of the supreme court and a long array of foreign diplomats rolled swiftly by and more of the governors came again. It had been originally intended that the states should be arranged in the order of their admission into the union, but either the mission into the union, but either the marghal who ordered this part of the parade was weak on dates or the parade was sadly mixed. Onto had long gone by when Delaware appeared and Oklahoma and Washington were a mile ahead of Massachu-setts and New York. As Massachusetts came down the line her handsome governor was greeted with constant applause and he He often needed it badly to hold that restive gray horse which carried him through the march of yesterday, but no matter how the beast kicked and plunged, Governor Russell held bim with the left hand and waved his black silk tile gracefully with the right.

As the Governors Went By. Lyman J. Gage of Chicago and Senator John A. Sherman made up a carriage load which knows a vast deal about making and handling money, and behind it tramped the Eighth Ohio infantry, which had somenow lost its brothers during the excitement. Governor after governor came by now, Francis of Mis-souri, erect and soldierly, being a prime favorite with the muititude, and the redcoated, buff trousered body guard of Con-necticut's chief executive being especially warmly greeted. The members of the city council of Chicago, who had considered then selves too good for the fag end of the procession, accepted the inevitable with a good grace and played tail to the kite.

As the parade approached the great manu

facturers' building from the south every marching man hollowed his back, swelled out his chest, drew in his chin and looked as pretty as the thick coating of brown dust on his warm and perspiring face and pretty soldier clothes would admit. Then in a long column with resounding tramp they swept through the east of the hall, detachments breaking out here and there after the greater portion of the length of the building had been traversed and marching off to disband and seek much needed refreshments. The officials in charge of the parade had done nothing to enhance its beauty; they made no pretense of naving anything which should in any way appear to be a pageant. They simply got the men in column and then let them go, but for all that it was a bril-liant parade of 8,000 gallant fellows who by their own skill, good discipline and manly bearing, made the march to the dedication coremonies a thing of beauty to be long remembered.

#### AT THE GROUNDS. the Crush So Great That Not a Third Could

Hear the Speakers. At 9 o'clock visitors began to stroll into the grounds and by 10 o'clock 30,000 people had passed through the gates. From this time on the multitude was augmented by tens of thousands. As the visitors arrived the most of them made their way directly to the great dedication building, anxious to obtain desirable seats, and in a sport time all of the 90,000, except those reserved for the distinguished guests, were occupied by the early comers.

At 10 o'clock the parade outside, in which 2,000 regulars and state militia participated had aiready begun, and it was evident the many thousands who were doing it must be content with standing room, and that at least two-thirds of the visitors to the grounds would never get within hearing of the speakers' voices.

# Within the Building.

Let us endeavor to get an approximate idea of this unique scene. Imagine thirty great steel arches of a 885 foot span and 206 feet high covering a space 1,400 feet long. This, covered partly with wood, partly with glass, and surrounding its entire length a broad gallery with raised seats. Imagine great starry banner hung from the center of each arch, with the clustered flags of all nations gathered in sheaves on the of the balcony between each pair of arches. At one end imagine a great platform filled with musicians, vocal and instrumental. In the middle of one side imagine a great stand with a pulpit light projection in the middle draped with white and yellow festoons—this is the official stand. Imagine it filled with governors and their resplendent staffs, dignitaries of foreign nations with jewelled, strange but vivid costumes. In front of this stand upon the main floor imagine a large, railed-off space set with tables and occupied by news paper men from all quarters of the globe working furiously, trying to picture the acone before them. Back of them and to the left and right see the great audience sit-ting and standing, filling the immense space until it will not nold another human being, until boys and men take hold of the great steel arches and clamber through their braces high up above the heads of the gathered throng. Imagine depending from the roof, midway down, streamers of veilow, red and white bunting to the sides of the great arcnes. Imagine festoons of American flags draped here and there, while in the center a great carved stone eagle forms the nucleus of a glorious stand of colors. On one side of this hangs the banner of Spain, with its lion, its castle and towers of red, white and black. On the other side the green cross of Fordinand and Isabella, upon a white ground, where their initials, surmounted by a crown, are biazoned in yellow. Near by the official banner of the World's Columbian exposition, triangular in form, divided evenly, one-haif of the ground blue, sym-politing, take Michigan, the other half polizing Lake Michigan, the other half white, suggestive of the exposition building. A fringe of dark gold, which, with white, makes the colors of isabelia. In a tassel of dark red strands at once are the tassel of dark red strands at once are the crimson of Ferdinand and Columbus and the terra cotta of Chicago, which, with white, make the new municipal colors. In the field near the staff is an oak wreath enclosing four gothic "Cs," the intertwined initials of Cyclos, Christopher Columbus and Chicago. The oval of the "Cs" is expressive of the remaneague characteristic of the of the romanesque characteristic of the World's fair buildings, the four typifying the quadro-centennial of the discovery of America.
Suddenly a shout erors up from one end of

the vast building. Gradually growing it ap proaches the stage until, near at hand, the form of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew is seen making for his place on the stand and fur-nishes reason therefor. And so it goes, as one after another the well known people are recognized by the great gathering. Some-times there are half a dozen eddies of hand chapoing in different parts of the house to signalize the approach of as many different

persons of note.

Among the first to enter were the members of the grand dedicatory choruses, filling the seats assigned them to the number of 5,500. Shortly after 10 o'clock the band struck up, and a great volume of sound from 5,500 throats joined

in the preliminary practice of the dedicatory ode, several stancas of which had been set to music. But this ruce volume of sound made no more impression in the vast build-ing, covering thirty acres, than would an ordinary choir in a church. The practice through it was beartily cheered by the great audience.

#### It Marked an Epoch.

It was the throng of a century, a scene of lifetime, a speciacle that will in coming years mark an epoch in the march of the nations of the earth. No Luman pen can adequately describe it. One must have seen it to appreciate it—words and figures fail. When one says the great audiquee poon is capable of seating 19 300 persons compositions of the says and figures. 0,000 persons comfortably, with space left for 75,000 more, it is simply a big approxima-

At 12:35 booming cannon announced the arrival of the need of the military parade at

Jackson park.
It was 1:30 o'clock when the great volume of band music floated through the buildings, signalizing the approach of the federal and other officials concerned in the parade, which left the Auditorium some hours before. The cavalry escort at the boad of the communication in full marching related the floating through the content of the order directly through the portals into one of the wings that Hanked the big structure. The horses and riders seen at a distance had the appearance of more toys with which children set a battlefield and fight battles. These were followed by other military, and finally the notaties, in the meantime having been served with luncheon in one of the other buildings, took their seats amid a rattling fire of hand-clapping, and the official program began with the "Columbian March" by the

### OPENED WITH PRAYER.

Bishop C. H. Fowler of the Methodist Church Ask . God's Blessing. When the last notes died away Bisbop Charles H. Fowler of Camfornia advanced to

the desk and, with bowed head, white the people were hushed, delivered an eloquent prayer. He said:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou art the one only true God, eternal, immortal, invisible, biessed over all for ever more. We come before Thee to worship Thee, to render unto Thee thanksgiving, to confess our helplessness and to invoke Thy blessing upon us 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 strongthen us in our weak-bess, guide us in our blindness, teach us in our imporance, father us in our orpnanage, 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 land and magnify Thy holy name, We thank Thee for the overflowing goodness which Thou hast manifested to us, exeeding abundant above all that we can ask

or think. We thank Thee for the revelation of Thy self in Thy Son to take away all sin, in Thy spirit to quicken every virtue, in Thy word to dispel every superstition, in Thy provi-dence to protect from every peril.

We thank Thee especially for Thy favor-ing providence, which has ordered the un-folding of our history as a people and the folding 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 prowess and faith of Thy servant, Columbus. Thou didst so insuite his mind and direct his 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 depths 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 nelpful 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 institu-tions 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 inalicoability of individual rights, thank Thee for 69,090,030 of heroic, patriotic citizens; for the bible, the open school, and the open church for unprecedented growth, abundant pros perity, multiplied inventions, unnumbered ibraries, countless newspapers, many co lences, universal peace, uninterrupted hap iness, and untarnished honor. We than Thee for emancipated manhood and exalted

vomanhood. We thank Thee for a free conscience, by 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 Amer ica, with her great republics and civil gov ernments and free institutions, we ask Thy continued blessings upon us. Bless this nation, so heavily freighted with benedic-

We pray Thy blessing 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 for Thee the exalted work of help ing to draw the nations of the earth into a close and friendly brotherhood, that 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 connsel; the weak, for pro-tection; the strong, for wisdom, and nil, for fellowship; and may she fill the future ages with the gladness and giory 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 rom all the lands of the earth, to acknowl edge 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 those 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 ben-odictions to mankind. Now, O Lord, our Father, we pray Thy blessing upon this multitude. In Thy great mercy forgive the sins of each of us and bless us with eternal saivation. As this as-sembly will scatter and soon be gone, may each one be ready to stand in that great as sembly which shall gather before Thy throne and be permitted to hear the supreme sentence, "Well done, enter thou into the joy of

thy Lord." And unto Thee, our Got and our Father, through Him who is the friend of sinners, will we, with the angels that stand about the throne, ascribe "blussing and glory and wisdom and thanksgiving and honor and

# INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

Director General Davis Opens the Oratorical Exercises. After the prayer Director General George

R. Davis arose and said: 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 con-tribute to the exercises with which we here dedicate the grounds and buildings of the World's Columbian exposition.
Of the great nations of the world the

United States is the youngest; our resources are equal to those of any other nation. Our 60,000,000 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 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 controving. another century, we reverently pause in the presence of the world, and with confession and supplication, with thanksgiving and devotedness, with praise and adoration ac-knowledge our dependence on the Creator of the universe, the God of nations, the Father

of mankind. of mankind.

Nature has given us a virgin soil of incomparable richness and variety. Our climate is ac diversified that all the fruits of tree and vine ripen under our autumnal skies.

The great seas that form our boundaries, and with their obe and flow bathe our shores, are rich with all the treasures of the deep.

The grantic valits of our mountain charge.

The granite vaults of our mountain chains are stored with untold mineral wealth.
In the produgality of nature bountiful pro-

vision has been made for our multiplying people, and in times of emergency from our great aduntance we may succor and comfort the distressed and afflicted of 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 Ameri-

can citizen should forget our national start-ing point and the quality of the manhood on which was laid the very foundation of our which was inid 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 their; what wonder that they chose this land for their descendants! Over the very cradic of our natural infancy stood 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 today, everywhere over all this land, may be seen the products and results of this toil, constituting our national prosperity, prometing our national growth. To all such the doors of the nation are ever

### CHICAGO'S WELCOME.

Mayor Washburne Speaks for the City to the Distinguished Visitors. Mayor Washburne delivered the address of welcome to Chicago's distinguished guests, speaking as follows:

Mr. President, Representatives of Foreign Governments, Ladies and Gentlemen: This day is ordicated by the American people 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 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 60,000,000 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. The centuries have evolved the libertyloving American people who have gathered here to lay. We have with us the ploneer. bearing in his person the freedom of his western home, the aging veteran, whom all nations nonor, without whose valor, governidle words. We have with us builders of cities, founders of states, dwellers in the forests, tillers of tue 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 vice 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 dauntiess courage and

unwavering faith impelled him to traverse undismayed the unsatied waste of waters. and whose first prayer upon a waiting continent was saluted on its course by that banner that knows no creed, no faith, no nation-that ensign which has represented eace, progress and humanity for 1,900 years the; holy banner of the cross.

Those foreign nations which have contributed so much to our growth will here learn wherein our streng b lies-that it is not in standing armies-not in heredity of birth-not even in our fertile valleysour commerce nor our wealth-but that we have built and are building upon the everlacting rock of individual character and intelingence, seeking to secure 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 today 21,500,000 school children of a country not yet four centuries old and who outnumber nearly four times the population of S painin 1 492.

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 de-cided to carry down into history through this

celebration the appreciation of this people for him before whose name we all how today. You, sirs, who are the chosen representatives of our people-you, into whose keeping we intrust 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-you, who represent that last and most perfect experiment of human government, have by your official acts honored this young city with your choice as the most fitting place to mark She accepts the sacred trust with rivalry

toward none and fellowship for all. Sine stands ready to fulfill the piedges she has made. She needs no orator to speak her merits, no poet to sing her glories. She typines the civilization of this continent and this age; she has no boary locks, no crumbling ruins; the gray-haired sire who saw her birth today holds on high his prattling grand-child to see the nations of the earth within her gates.

Over the very spot whereon we stand, within the memory of men still young, the wild fowl winged their migratory light. Less than a century ago the site of this young city was unknown; today a milhor and a half support her honor, enterprise and thrift. Her annual commerce of one billion and a half tells the story of her material greatness. Her liberality to all nations and all creeds is boundless, broad as humanity and high as the demo of heaven. "Rola Britannia," "The Marseillaise," "Die Wachs am Rhein," and every folksong of the older world has drifted over the Atlantic's stormy waves, and as each echo, growing fainter with advancing leagues, has reached this spot it has been merged into one grand chorus, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty, of Thee I Sing."

This, surs, is the American city of your choice; 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 children braved inruly seas and treacherous storms to found a new state in ac unknown land, we give greeting too, as

children greet a parent in some sew home.

We are proud of its ancestry for it is our own. We glory in its history for it was our ancestral blood which inscribed its rolls of bonor, and if today these distinguished mer