to the administration building, where the column dispersed. The ceremonies of the day took place in the administration building. Passing through the building the notables came out upon a platform at the east side, landing out upon Grand Plaza and the Court of Honor.

Ceremonies of the Day. Probably 300,000 thousand people were assembled when, at it o'clock, the advance guard of the cortege signaled the approach of President Cleveland and the dignitaries of the day to the World's fair grounds.

After entering the ground, the journey to the Administration building was made with all possible dispatch, the presidential party not stopping to acknowledge any of the popular ovations extended to the chief exceutive. Of course, the cheering was tre-mentous when President Cleveland faced the great multitude assembled—the largest audience ever faced by an American citizen. Pollowing the president and the director general, were the members of the presiden-tial cabinet, under the escort of the World's fair officials; Duke de Veragua and his family; members of the diplomatic crops members of congress; senators and other

prominent dignitaries, who had seats on the The 2,000 Columbian guards who sur rounded the Administration building made a futile effort to keep back the crowd, but they were swept back by the resistless wave and jammed against the railing until they themselves became an unrecognizable part of that incessant, struggling, but good natured and cheering area of humanity.

Opened with Prayer.

At 11:30, to the minute, the program opened with a blast from the orchestra, which rendered the martial air of the Columbian march of John K. Paine. The music lasted for fifteen minutes, and at its conclusion Director General Davis stepped to the front of the platform, waved his hand supplicatingly two or three times to the vast audience, and then announced in a tone which was lost in the hum of voices that Rev. W. H. Milburn would pronounce the innovation. The blind chaptain of the United States house of representatives stepped to the front guided by a woman a hand, his adopted daughter. Miss Louie Gemley, escorting him, and faced the multitude, which he could not even see, but whose presence he felt by the very animation that After a brief pause, when the murmur of voices had ceased, the blind chaplain offered

"The Prophecy." "The Prophecy," an ode written by W. A. Crofut in honor of the exposition, was next on the program. It was read by Miss Jessie Couthui, a delicate young woman, whose enunciation was perfect, but whose voice

was, of course, lost to all except the immedi-The Prophecy.

Sadly Columbus watched the nascent moon Drown in the gloomy ocean's western deeps; Strange birds that day had fluttered in the And strange flowers floated round the wander

And yet, no land. And now, when through the The Santa Maria leaped before the gale, And angry billows tossed the caravels As to destruction, Gonez Rascon came With Captain Pinson through the frenzied seas And to the admiral brought a parchiment

With Captain Pinson through the frenzied seas, And to the admiral brough the frenzied seas, And to the admiral brough the frenzied seas, And to the admiral brought a parchment scroll.

Saying, "Good Master, read this writing here; An earnest prayer it is from all on board. The cree would fain turn back in utter fear; No longer to the pole the compass points; Into the zenith creeps the Northern Star, You saw but yester eve an allastross. Drop dead on deck beneath the flying, scud. The devil's wind blows madily from the east Into the land of Nowhere, and the sea Keeps sucking us adown the maeistrom's maw. Francisco says the edge of earth is near, And off to Erebus we slide unheimed. Last Sunday night Diego saw a witch Dragging the Nina by her forechains west, And wildly dancing on a dolphin's back. And as she danced the brightest plar in beaven.

And as she danced the brightest star in heaven Slipped from its leash and sprang into the sea. Elke Lucifor, and left a trail of blood. I pray thee, Master, turn again to Spain, Obedient to the omens; or, perchance. The terror-stricken crew to 'scape their doom May mutiny and—"Gomez Rascon, peace!"

May mutiny and—"

"Gomez Rascon, peace!"

Exclaimed the admiral. "Thou hast said eaough.

Now, prithee, leave me; I would be alone."

Then eagerly Columbus sought a sign.
In sea and sky, and in his ionely heart.

Finding, instead of presages of hope.

The black and ominous portents of despair.

As thus he mused, he paced the after deck,
And gazed upon the luminous waves astern.

Strange life was in the phosphorescent foam.

And through the goblin glow there came and went,

went, Like elfin shadows of an opal sea, Prophetic pictures of that land he sought. Be saw the end of his victorious quest;

He saw ablaze on Isabella's breast A string of Antillean lewels rest— The islands of the west. He saw invading Plenty mispossess Old Poverty, the land with bounty biess, And through the wretched caverns of dis

Walk star-eyed happiness.

He saw the Bourbon and Braganza prone, For ancient error tardy to atone, Giving the plundered people back their And flying from the throne.

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

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

He saw, behind the hills of golden corn, Beyond the curve of autumn's opulent horn, Ceres and Flora laughingly adorn The bosom of the morn. He saw a cloth of gold across the gloom, An arabesque from Evolution's loom, And from the barren prairies' driven spume Imperial cities bloom.

He saw an iron dragon dashing forth Along an iron thoroughfare, south, nor East, west, uniting in beneficent girth Remotest ends of earth.

He saw the lightning run a dolphin race, Where trade, love, grief and pleasure in

terlace, And absent ones annihilate time and space, Communing face to face. He saw Relief through deadly dungeons

grope; Foes turned to brothers, black despair to And cannon rust upon the grass-grown And not the gallows rope.

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

He saw the myriad spindles flutter round, The myriad nill wheels shake the solid The myriad homes where jocund Joy is

And Love is throned and crowned. He saw exalted Ignorance under ban. Though panoplied in force since time be-

gan, And Science, consecrated, lead the van, The Providence of man.

The picture came and paled and passed away,
And then he said to l'inzon in the gloom;
"Now. Martin, to thy waiting helm again;
Haste to the Pinta! Westward keep her prow.
For I have had a vision full of light.
Keep her prow westward in the sunset's wake
From this hour hence, and let no man look
back!"

TOLD OF THE TRIUMPH.

Director General Davis and President Cleveland Address the Throng. The overture of "Rienzi," by Wagner, was next rendered by the orchestra and then Director General Davis, on behalf of the exposition, delivered the following address:

The dedication of these grounds and build-ings for the purposes of an international ex-hibition took place on the 21st of last October, at which time they were accepted for the objects to which they were destined by the action of the congress of the United States. This is not the time nor place, neither will it be expected of me, to give a comprehensive resume of the stremuous efforts which have been put forth to com-plete the work to which we invite your inspection today. I may be permitted, how-ever, to say a word in praise of und in grati-

tude to my co-officers and official staff, who form the great organization which made this consummation possible. The exposition is not the conception of any single mind; it is not the result of any single effort; but it is the grandest conception of all the minds and the best obtainable results of all the efforts put forth by all the people who may in any manner contribute to its creation.

Who Worked Out the Details.

The great commanding agencies through which the government has authorized this work to proceed are the national commission, consisting of 108 men and their alternates selected from the several states and territories—presided over by Hon. Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan; the corporation of he state of Illinois known as the World's the state of Illinois known as the World's Columbian exposition, consisting of forty-five directors, presided over by Mr. H. N. Higgin bothum of Chicago; and the board of lady managers, consisting of 115 women and their alternates—selected from the several states—presided over by Mrs. Potter their alternates—selected from the several states—presided over by Mrs. Potter Paimer of Chicago. To these great agen-cies, wisely selected by congress, each per-forming its special function, the gratitude of the people of this country and the certifial recognition of all these friendly foreign representatives are due.

To perfect from these agencies an efficient organization was our first duty and it was suc-cessfully accomplished, at the outset through committees, subsequently by great executive departments; and through these depart ments the systematic, vigorous and effective work has progressed. Through the depart-ment of administration, the department of finance, the department of works and the great exhibit department, the plan and scope of a grand international exposition

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

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

The chiefs of the great departments who

have exploited this mighty enterprise and grathered here the exhibits forming the picture that is set in this magnificent frame have contirmed the wisdom of their selection. No state or territory of the union has escaped their voice; no land on the globe that has a manmage but has been visited and the invitation of the president of the United States personally presented. Fortunately, at the inception of this enterprise, our government was and is still at peace with the whole vorld. Commissioners were sent to Europe. o Asia, to Australia, British North America and to the islands of the seas, so that today the whole world knows and is familiar with the significance of the great peace festival we are about to inaugurate upon this campus and all the nations join in celebrating the event which it commemorates.

All the World Gathered Together.

This inclosure, containing nearly 700 acres, overed by more than 400 structures, from the small state pavilion, occupying an ordi-nary building site, to the colossal structure of the manufactures and liberal arts building, covering over thirty acres, is filled and crowded with a display of the achievements and products of the mind and hand of man, such as has never before been presented to mortal vision. The habits, customs and life of the people of our own and foreign lands are shown in the variegated plaisance; those stately buildings on the north are filled with the historical treasures and natural products of our several states. The artistic, charac-teristic and beautiful devices, the headquarters of foreign commerce, surrounding the gallery of fine arts, which in itself will be an agreeable surprise to the American beholder constitute the grand central seems of social and friendly amenities among the deft peoples of the earth.
Surrounding this grand plaza on which we

stand, and reaching from the north pond to the extreme south, is the great mechanical, scientific, industrial and agricultural exhibit of the resources and products of the world. These have been secured from the four quarters of the globe and placed in systematic order under the supervision of these great departments, and while all the material upon the grounds is not yet placed I am gratified to be able to point to the president of the United States, at this time, the official catalogue containing a descrip-tion and the location of the exhibits of 4,000 participants in the exposition. The number of exhibitors will exceed 60,000 when every-thing is in place. The citizens of our coun-try are proud and always will be proud of the action of the congress of the United States of America in authorizing and directing this contribution to take place for appropriating more than \$5,000,000 in its aid and for unswerving support and encourage ment of the officers of the government.

All the Aid Appreciated.

To the states of the union we are largely indebted for active and substantial support A sum in excess of \$5,000,000 has been raised and expended by the states and territories for their official use in promoting their own interests conjointly with the general success of the exposition.

To the foreign nations who have a repre sentation upon these grounds, never before witnessed at any exposition, as shown by the grand exhibits they have brought here and the hundreds of official reports of foreign governments who are present on this occa-sion, we bow in grateful thanks. More than \$5,000,000 has been officially appropriated for these commissions in furtherance of their participation in the exposition. The great nations of Europe and their dependencies are all represented upon these grounds. The governments of Asia and Africa and of the republics of the western hemisphere with but few exceptions are here represented

To the citizens and the corporation of Chicage, who have paid \$11,000,000 as a contri-bution, and in addition have loaned the mangement \$5,000,000 more, are due the grate-ul acknowledgments of our own people and of all the foreign guests who share with us the advantages of this great international

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

To the women of Chicago and our great land, whose prompt, spontaneous and en-thusiastic co-operation in our work turned the eyes of the world toward the exposition as toward a new star of the east—an inspir-ation for womanhood everywhere—we extend our cordial and unstinted recognition It is our hope that the great exposition may inaugurate a new era of moral and material progress and our fervent aspiration is that this association of the nations may secure not only warmer but stronger friendships ghout the world.

The grand concerted illustration of mod ern rogress which is here presented for the en-ouragement of art, of science, of industry, of commerce, has necessitated an expendi ture, including the outlay of our exhibitors, largely in excess of \$100,000,000. We have given it our constant thought, our most de voted service, our best energy; and now, in the central city of this great republic on the continent discovered by Columbus, whose distinguished descendants are present as the honored guests of our nation, it only remains for you, Mr. President, if in your opinion the exposition here presented is commensurate exposition here presented is commensurate in dignity with what the world should expost of our great country, to direct that it shall be opened to the public, and when you touch this magic key the ponderous machinery will start in its revolutions and the activities of this exposition will begin.

Greeted Cleveland with a Cheer.

As President Cleveland stepped forward to deliver his address he was greeted with a mighty cheer and was frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke as follows:

I am here to join my fellow citizens in con-gratulations which befit the occasion. Sur-rounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of the magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand today in the presence of the oldest nations of the world, and point to the great nations of the world, and point to the great achievements we here exhibit, asking no allowance on the acore of youth. The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction

of higher civilization. We who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to the realization of the proud national destiny which our faith promises gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvement, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishment of our young nation and the present triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent peo-

Proudest of All Our Work. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built a magnificent fabric of popular government, whose grand propor-tions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together the products of American skill and invention: e have also made men who rule themselves. It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged as we co-operate in the inauguration of an en-terprise devoted to human enlightenment. and in the undertaking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations. Let us bold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the impressiveness of this As by the touch the machinery that gives life to this vart exposition is nov set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken the forces which in all times to come shall influence the welfare, dignity and freedom of man-

Then the Wheels Went 'Round.

As the president closed the golden key which sent the electric current coursing through the immense buildings the whirr of the machinery was almost at once heard and was greeted with a tremendous outburst of cuthulasm, and the World's fair was really and truly inaugurated.

The scene at the moment the nation's resident reached forth his hand to awake awake the great fair from its sleep, was one of historic interest, and and one which thrilled the vast assembly. At that instant the men at the halvards at the foot of each great flag staff laid hold with a vim. The monstrous American flag unfolded at the top of the centerpole broke forth and broadened out in the air. At each corner of the Administration building great banners, blazoned with the arms of Ca were simultaneously thrown out from every flag staff upon all the buildings, while the city banners, representing various nationalities, was given to the breeze. The great fountains gushed upwards and out upon Lake Motions. upon Lake Michigan, the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson boomed a salute and every craft in the neighborhood set its whistles to erecening. The great mass of people on the laza swayed like an ocean wave and roared to heaven its appreciation of the event, officials and dignitaries on the stand caught the spirit and felt the infusion of patriotism and national good-fellowship.

Inspected the Grounds.

As soon as the ceremonies attendant upon the formal opening of the exposition were over. President Cleveland, Governor Alt-geld, Mayor Harrison, the duke of Veragua and other notables were conducted to the istration building, where they were enter tained at dinner by the World's fair officials. When the dinner was over the party, with President Cleveland and Director General Davis in the lead, was conducted from the Administration building and was driven around the grounds. At the Manufactures building, which was the first place reached, the presidential party alighted at the main entrance and walked from one end of the monstrous edifice to the other. From here they drove to the north end of the grounds, among the state buildings and back along the main drive past the horticultural build-ing to the south end of the grounds. After having thoroughly inspected the White City President Cleveland and his party were driven to Grand Crossing, where they took the train for Washington

WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Eloquent Address of President Palmer and Response of Lady Aberdeen. The opening of the woman's building occarred immediately after the general opening exercises had closed. The opening address was delivered by Mrs. Potter Palmer. Mrs. Palmer said, in part:

The moment of fruition has arrived. Hopes which for more than two years have gradually been gaining strength and definiteness have now become realities. Today the exposition opens its gates. On this occasion of the formal opening of the woman's building, the board of lady managers is singularly fortunate in having the honor to welcome distinguished official representatives of many of the notable foreign committees and of the state boards which have so effectively cooperated with it m accomplishing the results now disclosed to the world.

Experience has brought many surprises,

not the least of which is an impressive realization of the unity of human interests. notwithstanding differences of race, govern ment, language, temperament and external conditions. The people of all civilized lands are studying the same problems. Each sucess and each failure in testing and devel ing new theories is valuable to the whole world. Social and industrial questions are paramount, and are receiving the thoughtful consideration of statesmen, students, politomists, humanitarians, employers and employed.

Centuries of Injustice to Women.

Of all existing forms of injustice there is so cruel and inconsistent as is the position in which women are placed with regard to self-maintenance; the caim ignoring of their rights and responsibilities which has gone on for centuries. If the economi conditions are hard for men to meet, sub ected as they are to the constant weeding out of less expert and steady hands, who are thereby plunged into an abyss of misery, it is evident that women, thrown upon their own resources, have a frightful struggle to endure, especially as they have always to contend against a public sentiment which discountenances their seeking industrial employments as a means of livelihood. The theory which exists among conservative people that the sphere of woman is her home; that it is unfeminine, even monstrous for her to wish to take a place beside, or to compete with, men in the various lucrative industries, tells heavily against her, for manufacturers and producers take advant-age of it to disparage her work and obtain her services for a nominal price, thus profit-ing largely by the necessities and helpless ness of their victim. That so many should ling to respectable occupations, while stary ng in following them, and should refuse to yield to discouragement and despair, shows high quality of steadfastness and principle These are the real heroines of life, whose handiwork we are proud to install in the ex-position, because it has been produced in factories, workshops and studios under the stadverse conditions and with the most sublime patience and endurance.

Enlargement of Woman's Sphere. The absence of a just and general appreciation of the truth concerning the position and status of women has caused us to call special attention to it, and to make a point of at-tempting to create, by means of the exposi-tion, a well defined public sentiment in regard to their rights and duties, and the propriety of their becoming, not only self-supporting, but able to assist in maintaining their families when necessary. We hope that the statistics which the board of lady managers has been so earnestly attempting to secure may give a correct idea of the number of women, not only of those without natural protectors or those thrown suddenly upon their own resources, but the number of mechanics, laborers, artists, artisaus and workmen of every degree, who are forced to work shoulder to shoulder with their husbands in order to maintain the family, with out noting the number forced to support their husbands in idleness and vice. Realizing that woman can never hope to receive the proper recompense for her services until her usefulness and success are not only demonstrated, but fully understood and acknowledged, we have taken advantage of the opportunity presented by the exposition to bring together such evidences of her skill in the various industries, arts and profes sions as may convince the world that ability is not a matter of sex. Urged by necessity, she has demonstrated that her powers are

the same as her brother's, and that like en-couragement and fostering care may develop her to an equal point of usefulness.

The board does not wish to be understood as placing an extravagant or sentimental value upon the work of any woman because of her sex. It willingly acknowledges that the industries, arts and commerce of the world have been for centuries in the hands of men who have carefully trained them-selves for the responsibilities devolving upon

them, and who have consequently, without question, contributed vastly more than women to the valuable thought, research, invention, science, art and literature, which have become the rich heritage of the human however, a few gifted women have made their value felt and have rendered excep-tional service to the cause of humanity.

Grand Help from Abroad. When our invitation asking co-operation was sent to foreign finds the commissioners already appointed replied doubtfully and expiained that their women were doing noth-ing; that they would not feel inclined to help us, and in many cases stated that it was not the custom of their country for women to take part in any public effort; that they only attended to social duties, drove in the parks, etc. But as soon as these ladies received our message, sent in a brief and formal let-ter, the Free Masonry among women proved to be such that there needed no explanation: they understood at once the possibilities Strong committees were immediately formed of women having large hearts and brains, women who cannot selfishly enjoy the ease of their own lives without giving a thought

to their helpless and wretched sisters. Our unbounded thanks are due to the exted and influential personages who becam in their respective countries patronesses and leaders of the movement inaugurated by us to represent what women are doing. They entered with appreciation into our work for the exposition because they saw an oppor which they gracefully and dericately veiled behind the marnificent laces forming the central objects in their superb collec-tions, to aid their women by opening new markets for their wares. This was the earnest purpose of their majesties, the empress of Russia and queen of Italy, both so noted for the progressive spirit they have displayed in promoting the welfare of the women under their kingly rule. They have sent large collections of the work of peasant women through organiza-tions which exist under their patronage for selling their handiwork. The collection of her personal laces, sent by Queen Margherita, will be one of the most notable features of the exposition.

The committee of Belgian ladies was kind enough to take special pains to comply with our request for statistics concerning the in-dustries and condition of women, notwithstanding the fact that the collecting of standing the fact that the collecting of statistics is not in Europe so popular as with us. It has sent complete reports, very at-tractively prepared in the form of mono-graphs and charts, giving details which have been secured only by great personal effort. These figures have never before been obtained in that country and the committee itself is surprised at the great amount of novel and valuable information it has suceeded in presenting.

Queens Not Above Work

Her majesty, the queen of England, has kindly set an exhibit of the work of her own hands, with the message that, while she usually feels no interest in expositions, she gives this special token of sympathy with the work of the board of lady managers because of its efforts for women. That the English committee has included in its ex-hibit and in its catalogue a plea for the higher education of women is in itself a sig-Her majesty, the queen regent of Spain,

has kindly promised to gratify our desire by sending some relics of the great Isabella, whose name is so closely associated with hat of the discoverer of our continent. The orient has not been behind in its efforts to co-operate with us, although it has succeeded in doing so only on a limited scale, and, in many cases, unofficially. We have received the most pathetic appeals from those countries in which women are only beginning to learn that there is a fuller de-velopment and a higher liberty of action

permitted their sex elsewhere.

Japan, under the guidance of its liberal and intelligent empress, has promptly and cordially promoted our plans.

Her majesty the queen of Siam has sent a special delegate with directions that she put

herself under our leadership and learn what industrial and educational advantages are open to women in other countries, so that Siam may adopt such measures as will elevate the condition of her women. We rejoice in the possession of this beautiful building in which we meet today; in its delicacy, symmetry and strength. The elequent president of the commission last Octo-

ber dedicated the great exposition buildings to numanity; we now dedicate the woman's building to an elevated womanhood, knowing that by so doing we shall best serve the

Lady Aberdeon's Response. Lady Aberdeen replied to Mrs. Palmer as

It is a great honor to be allowed to take part in the opening ceremonies of an enter rise toward which the eyes of all who take an interest in the work of women and the position of women throughout the world are turned with hope and confidence. Mrs. Palmer has told us of what she and her colleagues desire to attain through this reat undertaking. The objects which she has put before us are calculated to arouse our utmost enthusiasm. I am sure that the women of other countries represented here will never forget the deep debt of gratitude under which she and her fellow workers have placed us; and we can assure her that she will ever receive the most loyal support that we can each render in our measure throughout the course of this exposition.

I take it that the one supreme subject for friendly rivalry and emulation existing between us here will be to show how much the women of each country have served that country, and have thus raised it high in the civilization of the world by their devotion, their skill, their talents, their influence for And, taking this as the standard by we are to test ourselves, I am proud to think that I am here as the representative of the two countries in which I can claim a share of nationality—Scotland and Ireland. Women have counted for much in the histories of both these countries and I think we can show by our exhibits that our peasant women do much for our national indus trial reputation in both instances. to show in the Irish village in the grounds (in which Mrs. Potter Palmer takes so kind an interest, and which President Cleveland has honored by a visit) the work of Irish peasants in the process of being made; and here in these buildings we show specimens of their finished work, thus bringing home these beautiful hand-made laces and embroideries which adorn the garments and the palaces of the wealthy are manufactured in Irish cabins as well as the ordinary linen and woolens which are needed.

Great Results Will Follow.

We expect much good to come from this spiendid opportunity of exhibiting our goods, which you in the new world have afforded is, and we know you will rejoice in the thought of whatever prosperity you may thus bring into lowly homes and lives full of pathes, of poverty, but to whom just a very little sunshine will mean perfect happiness, amidst the hills and the vales which they ove so well. But our expectations by no means rest

But our expectations by no means rest here—we are looking with eager expectation to the results which will flow out to all nations of the world from the arrangements you are making, from the meeting of the representative women of all countries. It is much when the women of one country will thus meet one another, face to face, and learn to know one Mother and to realize what is being done to help forward the common cause of humanity; but when now we see before us the women workers and thinksee before us the women workers and think-ers of the world, coming logether from all ers of the world, coming together from all climes, to prove their sisterhood, and to find new and rich sources of common strength from which they may gather inspiration wherewith they may render higher and holier and more fruitful service to their own homes and to the world than has yet been dreamt of, how can we' but linger on the threshold in expectant awe of what we feel may yet prove the discovery of a new world. more potent in possibilities for the race than even that wonderful new world whose discovery we celebrate today.

Will this not indeed be so, if the women of the world, stimulated by what they will see here of what has been accomplished by their sex under imperfect conditions and perceiv-ing the grandeur of their vocation and the splendor of their opportunities, go forward, united in spirit and fired with a common devotion and faith to serve their day and gen eration with a service with which past ages have never been blessed.

have never been blessed.

At the close of the addresses by the ladies of foreign nations, Mrs. J. E. Eckards of Montana presented Mrs. Palmer with the nail which that state had chosen as a symbolical gift to the president of the board of lady managers. She said: "I beg to present Montana's contribution to Mrs. Potter Palmer, honored president of this grand symbol of the progressive ages—the Woman's bol of the progressive ages—the Woman's building of the World's fair—the first and final element of its cohesive architecture—a nail. It is wrought in the precious

metal of the state we love, typical of purity and endurance of intrinsic merit and of per-manent worth. Protected by a shield em-blematical of our universal sisterhood. It is presented as the last golden link in the chain of happy circumstances that made possible this moment the progress of woman. and with the fervent prayer that it may add momentum to the new era that is dawning for the sisterhood of the world. I now have the honor to present the nail.

The committee on federal relations of the board presented Mrs. Palmer with a minta-ture silver wreath as a token of their appre-

ciation of her work.

This concluded the exercises and the doors of the building were then thrown open.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Happenings During the Opening Hours of the Great Exposition. Half in cloudland was the white Columbian city by the lake when diffused and sourceless the slow daylight crept upon the earth this morning. The eastern horizon had no more of color than had the western borizon. Elastward, where the dawn was break ing, drifting banks of mist brooded down upon the waters of Lake Michigan so that cloud and waters mingled into a gray field that baffled vision and perspective. Northward, southward-everywhere, a palpable, leaden veil trailed from aloft to the horizon. To one who early stood in the midst of the great plaza, where the crowds should later be, the surroundings, stupendous in plan, rouderous in their extent and soft white in the morning light, gave more than ever the impression that this was a ghostly city that had been raised up in the night, or that it may have been a descrited city whence the citizens of some strange

race had moved away to other shores. Veiled in a Shadow of Mist.

The bases and columns of the surrounding buildings were softly distinct, but their domes, towers and flagstaffs were yet in the cloundland. Even Columbia, in her ancientrigged ship out at the eastern edge plaza, though relatively not high in the air. was in cloudland, as veritable goodesses are Her handmaidens, straining at the oars were wet and dripping with the mists of the morning, which chiefly constituted their rai-ment. Under the brow of Columbia's back, stretching towark the lake, the waters of the grand basin were steely blue in their half light. Circling them about was their setting of green turf between the gre-buildings of agriculture and manufactures. Across the vistas, lakeward, arose in deli-cate grill work the pillars of the colonnade, under which the waters of the lake crept into the lagoons and basins.
Within her gyves of wooden scaffolds the

goddess of the republic at the lakeward end of the grand basin rose up ponderous in her might. Veiled she was by the curtain, which was so arranged that it would fall away the moment the nation's president should give the electric signal touch to open to the world this great enterprise.

Towering above all the Administration building dimiy loomed. At its front and sloping upwards to the second story stretched from side to side the grand stand, where dignitaries of the earth should later Arrival of the Soldiers.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock, from somewhere away off on the edge of the ground, the notes of the band came softly through the misty air. It was the first indication of stirring scenes that should later occur in the great plaza. The bugle notes were almost instantly swallowed up in a burst of melody from the throats of brass instruments, carried by the band of the Fifteenth regiment of infantry, ordered from Fort Sheridan for duty during the day. Nearer came the strains of music until, turning the corner near the Transportation building, the blue uniforms came in sight, and behind the band, 400 regulars, carrving each a musket on his shoulder. tenant Colonel Overshine was at their head, and led them to a position of rest along the north side of the wall of Administration building. Their muskets dropped with a thud into the soft mud, the sounds of other bands and music was borne upon the air, and soon the Second regiment, National guards of the state of Illinois marched to position of the south front of the Administration build-Meanwhile, a loitering breeze had changed

Meanwhile, a lottering breeze had changed the condition somewhat. The head of the great supporting columns of the building had come to view; the mists had lifted and the low dome on the Agricultural building and the great figure of Diana, brought from New York City, could be discerned, pointing her arrow straight into the north-east. Away up 200 feet on the roof of the Manufacturers building, the figures of a half dozen men could be seen, appearing like ants on an iceberg, half concealed by mists and half revealed against the dark iron work of

Coming of the Crowd. Eastward in the sky the softening light was growing. Somewhere in space the sun was gaining power as the day grew older. Then, soon after 9 o'clock, began the Then, soon after 9 o'clock, began the incoming of the people, whose great enter-prise had made the fair possible, at the northern entrance to the Administration building, who found their way to seats indicated by their tickets upon the grand stand. Rapidly the space there filled up.

The representatives of the press of the
country were huddled in peus upon the
ground level on either side of the jutting circle of platform. These quarters for the press were protected against the crowds that might come only by a slight wooden rail. Meantime, the skies had again thickened.

and while not obscuring absolutely, they dimmed again the outlines of all the structures round about. At 10 o'clock several guards had placed upon the president's platforn, a small square table, over which was draped an American flag. Two electric wires were inserted from the floor and carried up to the table. Upon the table was placed a square, pyramidal stand, which was covered with gold and plush. Up through this little pyramid the electric wires were run and were then adjusted to a golden telegraph key, the button of which should be pressed Mr. Cleveland as a signal for the machinery to start.

The diplomats of foreign powers had not come to the opening in a body, but more in an individual capacity. Down the broad aisles of the grand stand a tall, white haired man sought a place in front. It was Baron Fava, Italian minister to the United States. Fred Douglass next took a place on the stand. Minister Romero of Mexico followed closely, and then, without particu-lar order or attendance, the consular corps strolled down the aisles to their places.

At the base of the center flagstaff a man in a white shirt, yellow sash and black trousers took his position and seized the ropes of the waiting flag aloft. Two mer similarily attired laid hold of the ropes at the other two staffs and there waited their signal. Rapidly arriving trains and street cars began to pour forth their freight at the

Cleveland's Entrance.

Soon the entire space was black with people, and when 11 o'clock had come the spectacle thus presented was a notable one. Ten minutes later a great cheer went up from those at the rear of the grandstand, and white-haired Director General Davis came up the main aisle side by side with President Cleveland. As the familiar form of the nation's executive was discovered hats flew in the air, shouts shook the clouds and echoed along the white facades of the surrounding buildings. Behind the president came Secretaries Gresham, Herbert, Smitt and Morton. Scarcely had the party beer seated when a brilliant group of figures appeared in sight and followed along the aisle. The duke of Veragua and his party were recognized instantly, and generous shouts of welcome greeted them as they seated themselves a little to the rear and side of President Clayeland. side of President Cleveland.
At twenty minutes past the hour the or-

chestra, with a grand burst, opened the Co-lumbian march and rendered the hymn which had been written by John Paine; then prayer by the blind chaplain of the house of representatives. The great space of the plaza was now covered with people The bases of the lamp posts and even the bases of the great columns and towers had been climbed upon by eager sight seers.

Branching away to the left and to the right on either side of the basin the crowds extended away to the Manufacturers' building and the agricultural palace, filling all the standing room, and climbing up the mam moth animal figures along the bridges.

Fainting Men and Women. A little before the president had been pre sented, the sunlight came through, brighten-ing and warming the entire scene. It was during his speech that the shivering crowds at one time threatened themselves with se-rious danger, and when women and men fainting and insensible were carried away by

officers and Red Cross attendants.

But all that preceded had been tending up to the culmination, which was reached when, with the last word of his speech, President Cleveland reached forth his arm and pressed down his foreinger upon the button of the golden electric key. At the instant the dull rumbling of machinery came to the ears of thousands of the people from Machinery hall. The man at the base of the center flagstaff quickly released the American ban-ner, which flowed to the southwest, while the corner flagstaffs and the great bunners that bore the arms of Castile and Arragon were pulled and sprang aloft. Water gushed from the great fountains and sprang aloft in showers of spume. From every flagstaff and tower broke forth a fluttering bannerette. The revenue cutter opened its whistles in the basin and from the face of the statue of the republic, near the colonnade, fell away the veil which had hidden her from view, and above all rose in the air the mighty roar of 200,000 voices, cheering the consummation of their great enterprise and the turning over to the people that which should now be theirs to study and enjoy.

GERMANY'S BUILDING

Elaborate Ccremonies Attending the Open

ing the Exhibit from the Fatherland Chicago, Ill., May 1.—The participation of the German empire in the inauguration of the big fair was an elaborate affair, which must be accredited to that country and to its representatives. The opening of the World's lumbian exposition was celebrated by Privy Councillor Wermuth, special German commissioner, and his staff in grand style worthy of the occasion of the memorable day and in a manner thoroughly befitting that potent state which he has the honor to serve and represent; in fact, it was a gala day for Germany at Jackson park.

At the moment Presiden Cleveland pushed the button that set the machinery in motion, the chimes in the chapel of Germany's representative building on the border of the lake were brought into action. These beautiful and melodious chimes are exhibited by no less a person than her imperial majesty the empress of Germany, Augusta Victoria The bells came from Grace church in Berlin where they will be removed after having served their noble purpose in Deutschen hause in Jackson park.

on the platform amid the dignituries of the fair was Commissioner Wermuth and his staff—the whole body comprising forty-four men -attracted no little attention. Herr Wer-muth, in his gala uniform as privy councillor of the German ministery of the interior and Assistant Commissioner Herz, Franzberg in a naval uniform of the Prussian Landwehr, were in sharp contrast with other members of the commission in civic dress, a dis-tinguished body of men were the German professors who constitute the commission in charge of Germany's educational exhibit. These gentlemen were attired in black robes similar to those worn by the judges of the United States supreme court. The official ceremony over, Commissioner Wermuth led the president of the United States around

the interior section of the German exhibit in manufactures hall.

During the day thousands of visitors in-spected the interior of the building, with its Gothic halls and its artistic fresco paintings. Cerman military music was furnished by a band of 100 musicians undir the leadership band of 100 nusicians under the leadership of Music Director Ruschweyh. The orchestra also gave a hearty greeting to President Cleveland when he arrived at the German section in the Mahufacturers building. After this they marched to the German state building in a body. The program was very elaborate. Among other features the German-Amorlean World's fair chorus, under the direction of Mr. Katzenberger, earned the recognition of all the invited guests for their magnificent rendition of the songs of the Fatherland. A reception by ongs of the Fatherland. A reception b Commissioner Wermuth and a luncheon wit obligatory toasts to such to such of the World's Columbian exposition and the exhibitors was the suitable finale to the worthy commemortion of the day on the party of Germany on American soil.

IOWA'S BUILDING OPENED.

Formally Turned Over to the Governor by the Commissioners. CHICAGO, Ill., May 1.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Iowa State building was formally thrown open to the public at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The dedication took place last fall, but it remained for the state commissioners to turn the building and collective exhibit over to the governor. The ceremony was held in the large assembly room of the State building. W. M. McFarland, secretary of state, made the address on behalf of the state.

The Iowa State band of fifty pieces fur

nished the music. Other addresses were made and a most enjoyable afternoon spent in the World's fair home of the Iowans. The building is located at the end of State avenue on the lake shore and is a beautiful structure, built to represent no particular thing, but is a good production of the prairie house. At the east end is a large exhibit room which is decorated with agricultural products. After the opening ceremony an informal reception to lowa dignitaries was

neid in the club room of the building.
Immediately to the left of the model of the Des Moines capitol the erection of the soil exhibition was going on. Several months ago Secretary Chase wrote to farmers in different parts of the state to send him samples of the soil in their localities. These have come in the cylinders six feet in length, showing the exact strata of the soil to that depth. Today the men were busy in cutting open the cylinders and filling the glass bottles, which are to serve as pillars, to the standard of the exhibit. When filled they have the effect of finely polished lignite, as the soil even to the depth of six feet is almost as black as coal.

The fowa State building is to have a post-office, and today the lefter drawers were be-

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ing out when I was about 25 years of age. I have lately been using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it is causing a new growth of hair of the natural color."-R. J. Lewry, Jones Prairie, Texas.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without nuccess, till at last I began to

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Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my bair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color." -- Mrs. Annie Collins, Dighton, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."-Wm. Henry Ott, alias "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

that Iowa visitors will appreciate. The room is of spacious proportions, and will also serve as a bureau of information. In the Assembly hall the pictures which the Columbian jury saw fit to reject from the art galleries are now ranged around the walls, awaiting assignments in the State building. Already some of them have been hung in the positions they will occupy during the fair. Taken as a whole they

form a very creditable art galler in themselves and some of them show suc originality of design and such skill in the ex-ecution that it is a constant wonder that they did not receive a place in the general The Missouri building was dedicated at 3 o'clock. The service was held in the partiers and was largely attended. There was prayer by Rev. Samuel J. Nicols of St. Louis, formal dedication by President Nathant formal dedication by President Nathant Frank of the state commission, addresses by Governor Stone and Rev. E. A. Holland of

St. Louis, and several orchestral renditions, IN NEBRASKA'S BUILDING

Many Visitors Disappointed at the Unfinished Condition of the Exhibits.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1 - Special Telegram to Tue Bee |-About 100 Nebraska visitors found their way to the Nebraska state building at the fair. Unfortunately the registering system has not yet been established and it was impossible to learn of all arrivals from state. There was no formal opening of the building. It is yet far from being completed. Commissioner Garneau has not been well since his arrival and for the part three days Mr. Seth P. Mobley has been too ill to attend to his duties at the fair, so that decorations in the state building are not as far advanced as

the gentlemen hoped for It is now thought that one week more will be required to put the building into presentable condition. A strong feeling of disappointment was expressed by Nebraska people when they viewed the interior of the structure. Many came here with the expectation of finding everything in snape for their reception, and when they found big exhibit boxes yet unpacked and no furniture in the buildwere naturally surprised and dis-

That similar state of affairs prevailed all over grounds this not alleviate but rather increased their feeling. A large number said they would not be able to come again and very much regretted that they did not ait until later in the season. Hon. John Jansen, president of the State

Agricultural society, Banker E. K. Cobb of Geneva and J. B. Sexton and wife of Ge-neva, were among the Nebraska visitors.

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Not long ago it was said of a man sick

with certain diseases that nothing could e done for him. Today there are few diseases that cannot either be cured or controlled. About the last to yield to the patient,

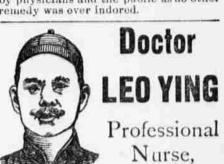
accurate study of science, were diseases of the kidneys.
In the case of Bright's disease there is still that deadly certainty of diagnosis which answers the inquirer bluntly,

yes, or no, but the disease itself has lost

its fearfulness. Medicine cures and controls it today. Perhaps more study has been devoted to this consumption of the kidneys than to any other single complaint. Its characteristics have been most clearly marked out. The disease soon involves many other organs of the body; other troubles are induced, such as pneumonia

and rheumatism. The trouble is primarily with the blood and nerves. Some of the symptoms of disease of the kidneys are rapid weakening of the system, tenderness over the kidneys, chills, headaches and swelling of teet

Physicians have, in many cases, held to their own ideas of the incurableness of kidney troubles, and have clung stiffly to their old-time text books, but so many of these cases have been afterwards cured by Paine's celery compound that this great remedy is looked upon by physicians as having unsurpassed power to cure all diseases of the kidneys. It cures where everything else fails. Paine's celery compound is as superior to all the ordinary "trade" remedies as a diamond is to a ocumon glass. It was first prescribed by no less a man than Dr. E. E. Phelps, the most famous of Dartmouth's professors, and is indorsed by physicians and the public as no other



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