# THE RECORD-UNION.

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# DEDICATION DAY.

## Great Event in the History of Chicago.

## IMPOSING MILITARY PARADE.

### Immense Throng of People at the Fair Grounds.

## CEREMONIES VERY IMPRESSIVE.

### Able Orations by Henry Watterson and Chauncey Depew.

### BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS AT NIGHT.

**Over One Hundred Thousand People in the Big Building—A Chorus of Fifty-five Hundred Voices, Accompanied by a Full Orchestra, Sing Patriotic Music During the Exercises.**

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—In the presence of 100,000 people, amid the echoes of the largest chorus assembled in the history of modern times, and under the arches of the largest building ever constructed in the history of architecture, the World's Columbian Exposition was formally dedicated to-day in the great Hall of Manufactures and Liberal Arts by the dignitaries of the Nation. The event is one well designed to inspire the loyalty of the American heart, marking as it did the first international exposition to be participated in by every civilized nation of the globe. The occasion was equally significant in being devoid of that pomp and pageantry which have characterized the world's fairs of monarchical Europe.

The scene presented by the vast gathering in the dedication building was one never to be forgotten. In many respects it was without precedent. Everything was in the order of the superlative. The dedication hall is the largest structure ever erected, and in it was gathered the largest crowd ever assembled beneath a single roof. In the audience there were probably more distinguished Americans than have ever been seen together on any commemorative occasion in the history of the republic.

Learned jurists from the bench, Cabinet officers, Governors of States, Senators, Congressmen, Admirals and Generals, with all their regalia of authority, Cardinals with their insignia of apostolic faith, scientists who are fast wresting from nature the problems of the ages—all these are gathered here to-day to do honor to the great silent student of four hundred years ago, who in his way was the pioneer of them all, who led the van of human thought and manly daring and gave the world a new continent and to posterity imperishable reverence for Christopher Columbus. This was the name on every lip, in every ode and song; that crowned every preroration; that found utterance in the opening prayer and was softly breathed in the closing benediction. All did him honor, and time, that ripens and mellows the gratitude of nations, after four hundred years gives the grandest homage to his memory and name. As seven Grecian villages claimed the birthplace of Homer, after he had begged his bread throughout their streets and moldered unhonored into dust, so art and science and invention and religion all vied to-day in claiming Columbus as their own.

At 4 o'clock this morning the cannon out in the darkness on the lake in front of the park was set abooming. That was the way the notables in nearby hotels were awakened to the fact that the day of the dedication had been born and was moving on toward daylight and its coming should make it heavy in history. As the dawn broke the skies were clear and the sun broke bright and red over the eastern lake horizon, bringing assurance to the assembled thousands that they should see and hear and shout and go way unsoaked. Business houses were closed and everybody afoot early to participate in the momentous exercises. Hours before the time for them to begin, lines of pilgrims toward the magnificent "city of white palaces" at Jackson Park began to wend their way. There were 90,000 chairs in the great Manufacturers' Hall, and tickets were issued to many thousands more for admission to the park, but the great mass of unticketed began to line up along Michigan avenue to see the notables of the occasion proceed under military escort down that magnificent thoroughfare to the exposition grounds.

THE START.

Soon after 8 o'clock this morning there was the clatter of hoof and the clank of side-arms along Michigan avenue of the troops of the United States cavalry from the military camp in Washington Park, on the way to the Auditorium to escort the notable guests to the dedicatory ceremonies at Jackson Park, seven miles away. Behind the galloping troopers came pounding along the great avenue the batteries of the United States artillery. The rumble of the wheels, the clatter of harness-chains and the occasional shout of the mounted riders woke the people, who saw that Chicago's great Columbian Day was on, and here were the foreriders of the pomp that should make it as big a day in local as it would be in national history.

Taking position near the Auditorium, these regulars awaited the appearance of the notabilities upon whom they should attend. Shortly after a troop of beautifully mounted and richly uniformed cavalrymen from the State of New York clattered in from a side street and took position as an escort to Governor Flower. These were followed in turn by the State militiamen from Pennsylvania and other States as escorts to their respective Governors.

At 9 o'clock the distinguished men of the occasion entered their carriages and the start for the fair grounds was made, the United States troopers, artillerymen and other mounted escorts taking up the march of attendants.

At Twenty-ninth street a halt was made at the residence of President H. N. Higinbotham of the World's Fair Company, where Vice-President Morton and the joint Committee on Ceremonies joined the procession. Following the Vice-Presidential parties in carriages were the members of President Harrison's Cabinet, members of the Diplomatic Corps in the glitter of brilliant uniforms and the insignia of office, Then came members of the Supreme Court, Mayor Washburne and ex-President Hayes. Next members of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and following them representatives of the army and navy, including General Schofield, General J. B. Brooks, General Frank Wheaton and Lieutenant-Commander J. T. Hutchins of the United States Navy. Then a string of carriages containing the Governors of the States and Territories, with their staffs, in the order of the States' entrance into the Union. The Executives of Ohio, Massachusetts, New York and Iowa were most cheered as they passed.

After these came the orators and chaplains, including Bishop Chas. H. Fowler of California, Hon. Henry Watterson of Kentucky, Hon. Chauncey Depew of New York, Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Rev. H. C. McCook of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne of Boston. Then came the Commissioners of foreign Governments to the Columbian Exposition, and then the foreign Consuls.

Next, in thirty carriages, were members of the World's Columbian National Commission, and then the Board of Lady Managers, headed by Mrs. President Potter Palmer. They were saluted as they passed by the general raising of hats by the multitude. Then came the representatives of eleven of the thirteen original States. This part of the procession was heartily cheered. After them ten carriages contained the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, with their officers. After these came the managers of the United States exhibit at the fair, then seven carriages containing the sixteen chiefs of the departments in the exposition, and next the staff of the Director of the works in eighteen carriages, along with the architects of the various exposition buildings. Last came as a civic escort the City Council of Chicago.

The route was from Thirty-fifth street by the way of the grand boulevard and Midway Plaisance to the fair grounds. At Washington Park, on the way down, the troops encamped there, regular and State, formed by brigades in lines of masses, and as the Federal representatives neared the park, the Presidential twenty-one guns were fired by the artillery, while the troops stood at "present arms." The military display was most imposing. Two regiments from Ohio and one from Iowa were stationed on Midway Plaisance with three regiments of the Illinois militia.

AT THE GROUNDS.

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 most of them made their way directly to the great dedication building, anxious to obtain desirable seats, and in a short time everyone of the 90,000 seats, except those reserved for the distinguished guests, were occupied by early-comers. At 10 o'clock the parade outside, in which 12,000 regulars and State militia participated, had hardly begun, and it was evident that many thousands who were engaged in 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. Among the first to enter were 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 the great volume of sound from the 5,500 throats joined in preliminary practice of the "Dedication Ode," several stanzas of which had been set to music. In spite of this huge volume of sound it made no more impression in the vast building covering thirty acres than would an ordinary choir in church. Practice though it was, it was heartily cheered by the great audience. It was the throng of a century, the scene of a lifetime, a spectacle that shall in coming years mark an epoch in the march of the nations of the earth. No human pen can adequately describe it. One must see it to appreciate it. Words and fingers fail. When one says the great audience-room is capable of seating 90,000 persons comfortable, with space left for 75,000 more, it is simply a big approximation.

THE EXERCISES BEGIN.

It was 1:36 o'clock when the great volume of band music floated through the building, signalizing the approach of the Federal and other officials connected in the parade which left the Auditorium some hours before. The cavalry escorts at the head of the column rode in full marching order directly through the portals into one of the wings that flanked the big structure. The horses and riders, seen at a distance, had the appearance of mere toys with which children fight battles. These were followed by other military, and finally the notables, who had been served with luncheon in one of the other buildings, and who then took their seats amid the rattling of canes and hand-clapping, and the official programme began with the "Columbian March" by the orchestra.

When the last notes died away, Bishop Charles H. Fowler of California advanced to the desk, and with bowed head, while the people were hushed, delivered an eloquent prayer.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS' ADDRESS.

At the conclusion of the prayer Director-General Davis advanced to the front and, after the applause of greeting, delivered his address.

The Director-General said it was his pleasurable duty to present the noted personages who at this hour, in their several functions, are to contribute to the exercises with which the grounds and buildings are dedicated. "The World's Columbian Exposition," said he, "is the natural outgrowth of this nation's place in history. The ceaseless, resistless march of civilization, westward, ever westward, has reached and passed the great lakes of North America, and founded on their farthest shore the greatest city of modern times. Chicago, the peerless, has been selected for the great celebration which to-day gives new fire to progress, and sheds its light upon ages yet to come. Established in the heart of this continent, her pulse throbs with the quickening current of our national life, and that this city was selected as the scene of this great commemorative festival was the natural outgrowth of predestined events. Here all nations are to meet in peaceful, laudable emulation on the fields of art, science and industry, on fields of research, invention and scholarship, and to learn the universal value of the discovery we commemorate; to learn, as could be learned in no other way, the nearness of man to man, the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of the human race. This, ladies and gentlemen, is the value of the exalted purpose of the World's Columbian Exposition. May it be fruitful of its aim, and of peace forever to all nations of the earth."

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

At the conclusion Mayor Hempstead Washburne extended the freedom of the city to the guests of the day:

*Mr. President, Representatives of Foreign Governments, Ladies and Gentlemen:* This day is dedicated 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.

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

There are gathered here our President and stately Senate, our grave and learned judges, our Congress and our States, that all mankind may know this is a nation's holiday and a people's tribute to him whose dauntless courage and unwavering faith impelled him to traverse undismayed the unsailed waste of waters, and whose first prayer upon a waiting continent was saluted on its course by that banner which knows no creed, no faith, no nation—that ensign which has represented peace, progress and humanity for 1900 years—the holy banner of the cross.

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

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

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

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

You, sirs, who are the chosen representatives of our people—you, into whose keeping we entrust 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 this country's dawn. She accepts the sacred trust with rivalry toward none and fellowship for all. She stands ready to fulfill the pledges she has made. She needs no orator to speak her merits—no poet to sing her glories. She typifies the civilization of this continent and this age; she has no hoary locks, no crumbling ruins. The gray-haired sire who saw her birth to-day holds on high his prattling grandchild 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 flight.

Less than a century ago the site of this young city was unknown; to-day 1,500,000 people support her honor, enterprise and thrift. Her annual commerce of $1,500,000,000 tells the eloquent story of her material greatness. Her liberality to all nations and all creeds is boundless, broad as humanity and high as the dome of heaven. "Rule Britannia," "The Marseillaise," "Die Wacht am Rhein," and every folk-song 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 merged into that one grand chorus, "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing."

This, sirs, 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 unruly seas and treacherous storms to found a new State in an unknown land—we give greeting, too, as children greet a parent in some new 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 honor; and if to-day these distinguished men of more distinguished lands behold any spirit, thing or ambition which excites their praise, it is but the outcropping of the Roman courage on a new continent in a later age.

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

Then Mrs. Sarah C. Lemoyne of New York read selections from the dedicatory ode. During the course of the reading Mrs. Lemoyne paused, while the chorus sang verses from the ode. The acoustic properties of the building were very poor and the voice of the reader was scarcely distinguishable beyond the radius of a hundred feet. Miss Harriet Monroe of Chicago, author of the ode, and Mrs. Lemoyne were presented with laurel wreaths at the conclusion of the reading.

PRESENTATION OF BUILDINGS.

After the conclusion of the reading of the ode, the Director of the works, Daniel Burnham, spoke briefly, and then President H. N. Higginbotham of the local World's Fair Company, delivered an address and presented medals to the master artists of construction.

Next Mrs. Potter Palmer delivered an address on the "work of the Board of Lady Managers."

President Higginbotham then formally tendered the exposition buildings to President Palmer of the World's Columbian Commission.

The latter responded, and, in turn, presented them to Vice-President Morton for dedication.

As the Vice-President stepped forward to comply every man and woman in the monster assembly, on floor and stage, arose and paid a spontaneous tribute to the representative of the President of the United States with a stentorian cheer.

The Hallelujah chorus from "The Messiah" was then rendered and Mr. Watterson was introduced to the assemblage. He spoke as follows:

WATTERSON'S ADDRESS.

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

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

In what I have to say upon this occasion, therefore, I shall confine myself to our own, and in speaking of the United States of America I propose rather to dwell upon our character as a people, and our reciprocal obligations and duties as an aggregation of communities held together by a fixed Constitution and charged with the custody of a Union upon whose preservation and perpetuation in its original spirit and purpose the future of a free, popular government depends, rather than to enter into a dissertation upon abstract principles or to undertake an historic essay. A better opportunity could not be desired for a study of our peculiarities than is furnished by the present moment.

We are in the midst of a quadrennial period, established for the selection of a Chief Magistrate. Each citizen has his right to vote and to have his vote freely cast and fairly counted. Wherever this right is assailed for any cause wrong is done and evil must follow; first, to the whole country, which has an interest in all its parts, but most to the community immediately involved, which must actually drink of the cup that has contained poison and cannot escape infection. The abridgment of the right of suffrage, however, is very nearly proportioned to the ignorance or indifference of the parties concerned by it, and there is good reason to hope that, with the expanding intelligence of the masses and growing enlightenment of the times, this particular form of corruption in elections will be reduced below the danger line. To that end, as to all other good ends, the moderation of public sentiment must ever be our chief reliance, for when we are forced by a general desire for truth and light, which our modern vehicles of information throw upon truth, to discuss public questions for truth's sake; when it becomes the plain interest of public men, as it is their plain duty to do this, and when, above all, friends and neighbors cease to love one another less because of individual difference of opinion about public affairs, the struggle for unfair advantage will be relegated to those who have no character to lose or none to seek.

It is admitted on all sides that the current Presidential campaign is freer from excitement and tumult than ever known before, and it is argued from this circumstance that we are traversing an epoch of commonplace. If this be so, thank God for it. We have had full enough of the dramatic and sensational and need a season of mediocrity and repose. But may we not ascribe the rational way in which people are going about their business to a larger knowledge and experience and fairer spirit than hitherto marked our party contentions; we have in our time seen the republic survive an irrepressible conflict sown in the blood and marrow of social order; we have seen a Federal Union, not too strongly put together in the first place, come out of a great war of sections stronger than when it when into it, its faith renewed, its credit rehabilitated and its flag saluted with love and homage by 60,000,000 of God-fearing men and women, thoroughly reconciled and homogeneous; we have seen the Federal Constitution outlast the strain not merely of a reconstructory ordeal and Presidential impeachment, but the disputed count of an electoral vote, a Congressional deadlock and extra constitutional tribunal, yet standing firm against the assaults of its enemies, while yielding itself with admirable flexibility to the needs of the country and time, and finally we saw the gigantic fabric of a Federal Government transferred from hands that had held it a quarter of a century to other hands, without protest, although so close was the poll in the final count that a single blanket might have covered both contestants for the Chief Magisterial office. With such a record behind us, who shall be afraid of the future?

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

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

Need I pursue the theme? This vast assemblage speaks with resonance and meaning which words can never reach. There is no geography in American manhood. The South claims Lincoln, the immortal, for its own; the North has no right to reject Stonewall Jackson, a typical Puritan soldier of war, for its own. Nor will it. The time is coming, is almost here, when, hanging above many a mantel-board in fair New England, glorifying many a cottage in the sunny South, shall be seen bound together, in everlasting love and honor, two cross swords carried to battle respectively by the grandfather who wore the blue and the grandfather who wore the gray.

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

At this moment, in every part of the American Union, the children are taking up the wonderous tale of the discovery, and from Boston to Galveston, from the little log schoolhouse in the wilderness to the towering academy in the city and town, may be witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of a powerful nation captured by an army of lilliputians, of embryo men and women, of toddling boys and girls and tiny elves scarce big enough to lisp, numbers of national anthem scarce strong enough to lift miniature flags that make of the arid street and autumn wood an emblematic garden, to gladden the sight and to glorify the red, white and blue. See "our young barbarians all at play," for better than these we have nothing to exhibit. They, indeed, are our crown jewels, the truest, though inevitable, offsprings of our civilization and development; representatives of manhood, vitalized and invigorated by toil and care; of womanhood, elevated and inspired by liberty and education.

God bless the children and their mothers; God bless our country's flag, and God be with us now and ever—God in the roof trees' shade and God on the highway, God in the winds and waves, and God in all our hearts.

The "Star-spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia" were then rendered by a full chorus and orchestra.

COLUMBIAN ORATION.

Chauncey M. Depew was then introduced and delivered the oration. Mr. Depew stated that the day belongs not to America, but to the world, for the results of the event it commemorates are the heritage of the people of every race and clime. We celebrate, he said, the emancipation of man. Reference was made to the chaos which followed the breaking up of the Roman Empire, the rise of the feudal system, absolutism in the State and bigoted intolerance in the church. Fifty years before Columbus sailed from Palos Guttenberg and Faust had forged the hammer which was to break the bonds of superstition and open the prison doors of the mind. But the first-born of the marvelous creation of these primitive printers of Mayence was the printed Bible. The priceless contributions of Greece and Rome to the intellectual training and development of the modern world came afterward, through the same wondrous machine. The force, however, which made possible America, and its reflex influence upon Europe, was the open Bible by the family fireside. And yet neither the enlightenment of the new learning, nor the dynamic power of the spiritual awakening, could break through the crust of caste which had been forming for centuries. Church and State had so firmly and dexterously interwoven the bars of privilege and authority that liberty was impossible from within. Its piercing light and fervent heat must penetrate from without.

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

Mr. Depew then explained the difficulties which Columbus had to meet and overcome before he could undertake the voyage which was to result in the discovery of the New World, so necessary to the further advancement of mankind. It was a happy omen of the position which woman was to hold in America, that the only person who comprehended the majestic scope of his plans, and the invincible quality of his genius, was the able and gracious Queen of Castile. Isabella alone, of all the dignitaries of that age, shares with Columbus the honors of his great achievement. She arrayed her kingdom and her private fortune behind the enthusiasm of this mystic mariner, and posterity pays homage to her wisdom and faith.

After its discovery the rulers of the old world began the partition of the new, and sought to make it simply a source of revenue for the crown. They never dreamed that they were also schools of liberty. That it exhausted three centuries under the most favorable conditions for the evolution of freedom on this continent, demonstrates the tremendous strength of custom and heredity when sanctioned and sanctified by religion. The very chains which fettered became inextricably interwoven with the habits of life, the associations of childhood, the tenderest ties of the family, and the sacred offices of the church from the cradle to the grave. It clearly proves that if the people of the old world and their descendants had not possessed the opportunities afforded by the new for their emancipation, and mankind had never experienced and learned the American example, instead of living in the light and glory of nineteenth century conditions, they would still be struggling with mediæval problems.

Mr. Depew then reviewed the history of colonization, showing the aptitude of the English for this work, and the blessings to the world which have flowed from the growth of those principles of freedom which were by them implanted in the soil of the new country. The men who wrote in the cabin of the Mayflower the first charter of freedom, a government of just and equal laws, were a little band of protestants against every term of injustice and tyranny. The leaven of their principles made possible the Declaration of Independence, liberated the slaves, and founded the free commonwealths which form the Republic of the United States.

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

The ceremonies concluded with a prayer by Cardinal Gibbons, chorus in praise of God and benediction by Rev. H. C. McCook.

PRYOTECHNICAL DISPLAY.

**The Dedication Exercises Close With Brilliant Fireworks.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The dedicatory exercises closed to-night with a brilliant display of fireworks. To avoid the concentration of the mass of people the display was divided into three parts, each programme being identical. One was given in Washington Park, on the south side, another in Garfield Park, on the west side, and the third at Lincoln Park, on the north side. The displays were opened with a salute of 100 fifteen-inch aerial bombs, which exploded at an altitude of 800 feet. As this blaze died away 560 prismatic lights were fired by electricity, changing colors five times and throwing over the trees tints of the national colors and newly adopted municipal terra cotta. Then 500 pounds of five-pound rockets rushed to the skies.

One of the crowning features of the marvelous display was a magnificent Columbian bouquet made by the flight of 15,000 rockets, 5,000 at the same moment from each of the three parks. This was the largest flight of rockets known in the history of the world, and for two minutes the effect was seen in every part of the city and for miles around it.

The set pieces were gorgeous. The first of them occupied 2,000 square feet of space and bore the inscription: "Chicago Welcomes the Nations of the Earth—1492-1892." This was supported by two American eagles, above which were brought the outlines of the World's Fair buildings. Another set piece, with an area of 2,500 square feet, represented in fire the sailing of Columbus from Palos. The Niagara Falls was given in fire, presenting a cataract 600 feet in length of golden spray.

COLUMBIAN CONGRESS.

**Archbishop Ireland Inaugurates One of the Brightest Fair Celebrations.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—One of the brightest World's Fair celebrations to-night at the Auditorium was when the Columbian Congress, a purely intellectual part of the exposition, was inaugurated by Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul. The benediction was spoken by Dr. William R. Harper, President of the new University of Chicago. A not less remarkable index was the circumstance that two addresses on the night's programme were by women, Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Charles Henrottin. From the Vice-President of the United States down a list of brainy and distinguished people composed the magnificent gathering. Not the least interested were Cardinal Gibbons and Papal Nuncio Satolli.

The opening invocation this evening was impressively voiced by Rev. Dr. Barrows, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and Chairman of the General Committee on Religious Congresses.

President Charles G. Donney of the World's Congress Auxiliary then delivered a very brief address of welcome.

The greeting on behalf of the women's branch by Mrs. Potter Palmer was also brief, she saying the woman's branch, representing the marvelous progress of woman during the last four centuries, unite most cordially in the greeting, and sends congratulations to the leaders of that progress in all enlightened lands.

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

Archbishop Ireland was then introduced by President Bonny and delivered an address, which was received with much applause.

The singing of "America" by the entire audience followed, and after a benediction by Dr. Harper the audience dispersed.

# GENERAL NEWS.

## Rumors of Serious Differences in the Gladstone Cabinet

### OVER THE QUESTION OF RELEASING DYNAMITE PRISONERS.

**The Recent Manifestations of Mutiny in the Crack Regiments of England are Causing a Feeling of Consternation Throughout the Country—Mrs. Harrison Rallies From the Extreme Prostration of Thursday Night, and is Resting Much Easier.**

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LONDON, Oct. 21.—A rumored serious difference has arisen in the Cabinet over the question of the release of dynamite prisoners. A prominent Conservative organ even declared that Home Secretary Asquith has threatened to resign. It is an open secret that there has been a difference of opinion in the Ministry as to the settlement of the question of permitting meetings in Trafalgar Square, but the matter was arranged by a compromise.

According to reports from Radical centres, Sir William Harcourt has decided that the next budget shall include proposals providing for a free "breakfast table" by the abolition of the duties on tea and coffee and cocoa. The reduction in the revenue will be met by increased taxation on land. Such a scheme would give immense satisfaction to the working classes.

The recent manifestations of mutiny, coming one on top of the other in the crack regiments, are creating a feeling of consternation throughout the country, and causing a general outcry for a thorough inquiry into the cause of what appears to be widespread discontent. The Radical members of the House are discussing the question, and when Parliament reopens the Secretary of War will be closely questioned on the subject, the result of which will probably be an official inquiry. Great indignation is expressed in regard to the dismissal of non-commissioned officers. The Life Guards and other men declare their intention of buying their discharge.

Little interest is shown in yaching circles in regard to the proposed race for the American cup. The apathy is mainly due to the fact that Lord Dunraven's challenge emanates from himself privately, without the sanction of any leading yacht club.

Astronomical circles here continue to be intensely interested in Professor Barnard's discovery of the fifth satellite of Jupiter. F. W. Maunder, in charge of the photographic and spectroscopic section of the Greenwich Observetory, said he had no doubt the discovery was a genuine one, and he considered the discovery of the greatest interest. He thought it scarcely likely the satellite was the recent capture by Jupiter, basing his opinion on the fact that the satellite moves almost precisely in the plane of the planet's equator. It is readily conceivable, he said, that the newly discovered satellite was a member of the system from the first. He thought it highly improbable that the satellite could have been discovered by a smaller telescope than that of the Lick Observatory, even had definite search been made for it.

The portentious fact in connection with the illness of the King of Spain is the revival of activity in Carlist centers in London and Paris. Signs are not wanting that preparations are being made by Carlists to strike a blow ere long for possession of the Spanish throne. They are in active communication with a network of committees, with which the whole of Spain is overrun. Don Carlos was greatly effected by the loss of life in the last war, and he is determined that the Carlos standard will not be again raised until there is an absolute certainty of victory.

It is announced that pleuro-pneumonia has been discovered in a Canadian cow, in addition to the case of the American bullock already reported. All the animals with which the infected cow had come in contact were ordered destroyed. A stricter inspection on all Canadian cattle has been ordered.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

**The Explosion of a Pipe Filled With Powder Causes Seven Deaths.**

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21.—A display of fireworks had been announced to follow to-day's ceremonies on an open space near the Wolfskill depot. A little before 8 o'clock pieces of a six-inch gaspipe filled with powder by a local manufacturer exploded, causing the immediate death of two little boys and a girl, while several others of the many wounded must die before morning. One man standing near by, holding his two little daughters by the hand, had one instantly killed, while the whole side of the face of the other was blown away. The scene resembled a carnage after a battle. It is very difficult to secure full particulars this evening, as the wounded were carried into neighboring houses as well as to the police station.

Among the wounded were Herman Cammet, who works for a fireworks maker, and is supposed to have fired the fatal bomb. His right leg was amputated and he will probably die. Antonio Righetto had his left leg torn off and died an hour later. Ed Griliths, 19 years old, had the flesh torn from his left leg. Mike Cullen, aged 18, had his right arm fractured. B. Bunker, aged 50, received injuries that may prove fatal. H. J. Lloyd, aged 13, had his left leg shattered. He may live. Veto Cassino, an Italian, had his right leg torn from his body.

The first body found was that of a 14-year-old newsboy named Frank Ford. A piece of the pipe passed through his body. The body of another boy, supposed to be named Odens, was found.

The dead, as far as known at present, are: Agrita Cohen, aged 8 years; Frank Ford, aged 14 years; Louis Oden, aged 12 years; two daughters of Theodore Rapp; Antonio Righetto and Victor Cassino.

JAY ANSWERS MACVEAGH.

**He Fails to See Why the Latter Supports Cleveland.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—John Jay, late President of the Civil Service Commission of New York, has written a letter to Wayne MacVeigh in reply to his recent speeches in Philadelphia and New York giving his roasons for the announcement that he would vote for Grover Cleveland. He fails to find in either of these speeches grounds for believing the ethical spirit pervaded the Democratic Convention at Chicago and inspired its platform on the tariff was one calculated to redeem and regenerate the republic or to secure social order and social justice, and yet there would seem to be no good reason for ignoring in this discussion of the canvass the principal issue of the tariff, the chief question on which the Democrats are divided.

The omission by Cleveland in his letter of all reference to the action of the convention on the tariff plank," Jay continues, "has perhaps led to similar omissions in your own speeches, and omissions that may be regretted, as depriving us of your candid opinion on the leading feature of the Democratic platform, and of your reasons for approving such a radical and revolutionary change in our National policy.

Jay concluded: "With Cleveland's views and action in regard to civil service reform I found myself in accord. But in the tariff plank which he accepted I see great danger to the cause of civil service reform, for it substitutes the decision of the Democratic Convention, without the slightest regard to the rulings of the Constitution and the gladsome light of jurisprudence."

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

**A Retired Merchant Takes a Dose of Deadly Poison.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Manes Elias, a native of Germany, 70 years of age, committed suicide last night at 230 Kearny street in room 23. A bottle containing whisky was found on his bureau, in which a large quantity of cyanide of potassium had been dissolved. About one-fourth of the contents had been taken by Elias.

After taking the poison he made a pillow out of two of his coats and went to sleep on the floor of his room. He so arranged that if the poison did not have the desired effect he could take his life by firing a bullet into his heart, as he had a pistol tightly clasped in his right hand, with the trigger up, the muzzle resting directly over his heart.

Elias was a retired merchant, and the reason for taking his life is told in the letters which he left. A letter in German was directed to Isaac Wormser of 207 Battery street, in which he speaks of ill-health and financial troubles.

He left a note on the back of a card to the Coroner, which is as follows:

"Protracted ill-health, asthma, neuralgia, insomnia, etc.; no employment; no means. I desire that my heart be taken out before burial so as to make sure of death. I trust you will comply with my last request."

GENERAL SICKLES

**Explains His Remarks About Bolting the Democratic Ticket.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—General Daniel E. Sickles spoke to-night in Harlem in explanation of his speech at Washington, which was construed to mean that he would bolt the Democratic nominations and support Harrison. He said, in part: "I said to my soldiers at Washington—and this is the foundation for all the talk—the night President Harrison returned with his sick wife, the men being disappointed because the President could not receive them as they had expected. 'Comrades, you have been disappointed, I am sorry. You expected to be received by the President, but he is at the bedside of his sick wife. He has not forgotten you, and you must not forget him. That is what I said," continued the speaker. "Harrison was a brave soldier, for I saw him lead his men on to victory at Resaca, and I say it now; and I asked my men to direct their Secretary and Chairman to go up to the White House the next day and shake hands with the President and extend their sympathy to him in his trouble. If that makes a Harrison man of me, so be it. Harrison as comrade is one thing, and as the leader of a political party is another."

MURDERER NEILL.

**Sentenced to be Hanged for Poisoning a Number of Women.**

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The jury in the case of Dr. Neill, charged with poisoning a number of women, returned a verdict of guilty, being out only five minutes. Neill was at once sentenced to be hanged. Before pronouncing sentence Justice Hawkins, commenting on the case, said:

"What actuated you to kill in that cruel way, with so much torture, a poor creature who had not offended you, I know not, but I do know your cruelty towards her and the crime you are committed of is an unparallelled atrocity."

Neill displayed no emotion whatever while the Judge was speaking, but his eyes were incessantly shifted from one place to another.

MRS. HARRISON.

**She Rallies From the Extreme Prostration of Thursday Night.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Another partial reaction is apparent in Mrs. Harrison's condition, and her great vitality, which has been characteristic of her illness, has again asserted itself, and enabled her to rally from the extreme prostration of last night. This evening her physician reports her as somewhat stronger, with prospects of passing a restful and quiet night. This information was conveyed to a reporter who saw him after he made the last call for the day, and he then said he did not expect to visit the White House again before morning.

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