GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.

VOLUME VIII. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1892. NUMBER 297.

GRAND RAPIDS PUBLIC LIBRARY

IT IS THE NATION'S

The Great World's Fair Enterprise Dedicated

WITH IMPOSING CEREMONIES

Over 125,000 Persons Witness the Brilliant Proceedings—Depew and Watterson's Eloquent Orations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The great white city at Jackson park is tonight, and henceforth, the property of the nation. In the presence of the greatest audience that has ever assembled under one roof in the history of the universe—for the Coliseum at Rome was open to the sky—an audience, stupendous, astounding, overwhelming, nay more, absolutely appalling in its immensity, the structures designed for the World's Columbian Exposition, in commemoration of the quadri centennial of the discovery of this continent of Christopher Columbus, were formally tendered to the World's Columbian commission, and accepted by the vice president of the United States in behalf of the republic.

Mind cannot conceive, nor eye picture the scene presented this evening when the tall form and benign features of the representative of the administration appeared upon the very edge of the rostrum and faced the multitude. The painter has not yet been born whose brush and palette could do justice to the moment.

A Tribute to the Nation.

A hundred and twenty-five thousand souls—many skilled in estimating say more, few less—men from the work shops in homespun garb; men in broadcloth who live in marble palaces, and measure their wealth by many millions; beautiful women, the pick and pride of the belledom of the south and north; women whose days are full of toil, and who came with their infants in their arms that their eyes might look upon a scene, the like of which may never again be repeated; men of many climes whose names are indissolubly linked with the world of diplomacy, princes of the church, the representatives of the masses; an eighth of a million of them carried away by the enthusiasm, the sublimity of the occasion and the hour, and as with one mind and one voice paying tribute to the nation in extending a welcome to its vice president.

Tidal Wave of Applause.

Such a roar of applause, starting simultaneously in the far off corners of the vast structure, and sweeping down toward the center like a tidal wave, such a stamping of countless thousands of feet, such a waving of white handkerchiefs, until it seemed as though monster snowflakes were quivering in the air over every head, the patriotic impulses of eighty millions of people finding vent through their chosen representatives, a pean of triumph over the successful inauguration of a stupendous national enterprise, and amid such a scene were the marvelous achievements of little more than a twelvemonth dedicated to the progress in art, in science, in agriculture, in manufactures, in humanity of the old world and the new.

It was just 12:30 when a burst of cheering that swelled into a vast volume of sound announced the arrival of Vice President Morton. The hall at this moment was a wonderful sight, the hackneyed expression "a sea of upturned faces" was in this case literally correct, for forty-four acres were covered with expectant countenances turned toward the northern entrance, over which a band was playing "Hail Columbia."

Comes Back From the Lake.

The music came but faintly, however, to those in the center of the hall, being drowned by the cheering and the booming of guns from the United States steamer Michigan, lying off the exposition grounds, and the volley firing of a light battery stationed at the north inlet.

The enthusiasm waxed warm as the minutes went by, until within ten minutes every man, woman and child was standing and waving a hat, a handkerchief, a flag or whatever happened to be at hand. Up in the galleries the occupants of the boxes leaned far out and added their voices to those of the multitude below; and way up on thin, spidery iron rafters, near the apex of the arched roof, men were clinging, looking at that height like spiders in their webs. Every one was shouting and cheers from the inside were answered by shouts from the outside, when the military escort was passing toward the northern end of the building.

The burst of applause that greeted the introduction of Bishop Flower was instantly stilled as the noted divine closed his eyes.

The Invocation.

Turned his face upwards, stretched forth his hands in entreaty and commenced the supplication to the Throne of Grace. But it was very soon evident that the hall had not been designed for the convenience of the public speakers, for his voice could barely be heard beyond the press section, and to all but a few hundred of the spectators the proceeding was but a dumb show. It was a long prayer, and as it progressed, people became impatient and the murmur of voices gradually swelled until it became a roar and the conclusion of the invocation was inaudible save to a few in the immediate vicinity.

As the bishop resumed his seat Director General George R. Davis stepped forward and was accorded a hearty reception. The executive head of the exposition spoke with brevity and to the point. He said:

The Director-General's Speech.

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

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

Colonel Davis, after dwelling on the growth of the nation and the object of the fair, closed by saying: "This, ladies and gentlemen, is the exalted purpose of the World's Columbian exposition. May it be fruitful of its aim and of peace forever to all the nations of the earth."

There was more applause when he finished, and Mayor Washburne, who was next presented, had no reason to complain of the warmth of his reception. There was a still greater murmur of voices, like a roar in the distance, but the occupants of the platform and of the sections immediately fronting it were in themselves a big audience, and to it Chicago's young mayor managed to make himself fairly well heard, saying:

Mayor Washburn Talks.

"Chicago, chosen as a most fitting place to hold a celebration to mark this country's dawn, accepts the sacred trust with rivalry toward none and fellowship toward all. She stands ready to fulfill the pledges she has made. She needs no orator to sing 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 today holds on high his prattling grandchild to see the nations of the earth within her gates.

The Columbian Ode.

As the mayor finished, Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne was presented, and in a voice of alto pitch that reached further by far than those of her predecessors, commenced to read the first stanza of the commemorative ode, and of which Miss Harriet Monroe, who was seated upon the platform in close proximity to Cardinal Gibbons, was the author. The reader brought great dramatic power into play, and was rewarded with the most liberal applause that the audience had so far vouchsafed.

The fourth stanza was rendered by the chorus from its gallery at the southern end of the structure, nearly a thousand feet distant from the platform. For a moment or two, six thousand voices could scarcely be heard, but gradually the music increased in volume until it penetrated every nook and corner of the building. Several of the stanzas were alternately read and sung and at the conclusion amidst tremendous bursts of popular approval wreaths of laurel were placed on Mrs. Le Moyne and Miss Monroe.

The latter when introduced stood pale and graceful, trembling with emotion produced by her royal welcome and the magnificent success of her poetic effort. Apparently she tried to say something but she was too much overcome to do much more than move her lips, and with smiles and bows and a suspicious moisture of eyes she resumed her seat.

Medals Presented.

It was the turn of Director of Works Burnham to present to President Higinbotham, the master artists of the exposition, in order that they might be made the recipients of medals specially commemorating their share in the great work.

At a signal the artists moved down the center aisle of the stage to within a few feet of the president's desk, standing six abreast in full view of the multitude. Just, however, as the director of works commenced his address the chorus decided to get in its work on a composition not down on the program, and it had no difficulty in effectually drowning the eulogy of the artists. Burnham raised his voice and the chorus sang still louder until it was doubtful whether a single one of the able men, who were being complimented, could hear a word that was being said, but Burnham continued bravely to the end of his manuscript. President Higinbotham briefly responded; an aide de camp produced a tray of medals from behind a bank of foliage, held it aloft for a moment and then put it back again, the artists turned right about face and retreated from the platform in double quick time.

Mrs. Palmer's Address.

It was now nearly 4 o'clock, and but a third of the program had been reached and passed. The chorus was down for a rendition of Hayden's "The Heavens are Telling" but the director general passed it over and instead presented the president of the lady managers.

The appearance of Mrs. Potter Palmer was the signal for cheers again and again repeated. The queen of the fair smiled and bowed her thanks and then proceeded to deliver in a conversational tone a characteristically modest address concerning what had been accomplished by the women. Not more than a hundred of her listeners were able to make a connected story out of what she had to say.

The one great feature of the exercises, the tendering of their buildings in their acceptance was now in order and a hush fell upon the audience as President Palmer of the national commission and President Higinbotham of the local directory, rose from their seats on either side of the chair, advanced toward, and faced each other. Mr. Higinbotham spoke first, and in a brief but appropriate address, made tender of the structures in the name of the World's Columbian exposition to the World's Columbian commission by this act surrendering control of the buildings so far as the local organization is concerned.

Having performed his part Mr. Higinbotham resumed his seat, and his place was taken by Vice President Morton.

Mr. Morton Dedicates the Fair.

When Mr. Morton was introduced to dedicate the buildings in behalf of the United States the enthusiasm grew into a tumult, and it was some time before quiet was restored.

Vice President Morton's speech dealt with Chicago's advancement and position in the nation, and with the astonishing progress which had been made for the fair. He referred to the educational facilities of the United States, and dealt largely with Columbus' life and character. He remarked that although Columbus had not found rivers of rubies and lakes of diamonds in America, yet his discovery had led to the finding of more valuable articles of commerce, namely potatoes and quinine. In conclusion he said:

Mr. President, in the name of the government of the United States, I hereby dedicate these buildings and their appurtenances, intended by the congress of the United States for the use of the world's Columbian exposition, to the world's progress in art, in science, in agriculture, and in manufactures.

I dedicate them to humanity.

God save the United States of America.

The conclusion of this address was the signal for loud and long continued applause, and when the vice president stepped forward to bow his thanks, one-eighth of a million men and women rose to their feet and gave him a salvo of applause that he is likely to remember as long as he has life.

Meanwhile Henry Watterson, who had slept while the other distinguished guests were parading, and consequently put in a decidedly late appearance, was resurrected from the back ground of the stage and brought to the front. When President Davis presented him as the Columbian orator, the audience gave him one of those hearty receptions that are especially appreciated by Kentuckians.

Mr. Watterson's Oration.

"Who shall measure the canvas or blend the colors that are to bring to the mind's eye of the present the scenes of the past in American glory?" he said, after having made his opening. "Who shall dare attempt to summon the dead to life and out of the tomb of the ages recall the tones of the martyrs and heroes whose voices, though silent forever, still speaks to us in all that we are as a nation, in all that we do as men and women?"

The speaker sketched in glowing words the early history of the continent, the war of the revolution and the subsequent struggle which vindicated the right of this nation to take its place among the foremost of the earth. Then he referred to the great occasion which had gathered his auditors together.

We are a plain, practical people. We are a race of inventors and workers, not of poets and artists," he said. "We have led the world's movement, not its thought. Our needs are to be found not upon frescoed walls, or in ample libraries, but in the machine shop, where the spindles sing and the looms thunder; on the open plain, where the steam plow, the reaper and the mower contend with one another in friendly war against the obduracies of nature; in the magic of electricity as it penetrates the darkest caverns with its irresistible power and light."

A Welcome Royal.

Turning to his task of welcome, "a most pleasant one," the speaker said, Mr. Watterson spoke kindly of the different nations of the European continent and of "our good cousin of England."

"All nations and all creeds be welcome here," he said, "from the Bosphorus and the Black sea, the Viennese woods and the Danubian plains; from Holland dyke to Alpine crag; from Belgrade and Calcutta, and round to China seas and the busy marts of Japan, the isles of the Pacific and the far away capes of Africa—Armenian, christian and Jew—the American, loving no country except his own, but loving all mankind as his brother, bids you enter and fear not; bids you partake with us of these fruits of 400 years of American civilization and development, and behold these trophies of 100 years of American independence and fredom!

"God bless our country's flag! And God be with us now and ever, God in the roof-tree's shade and God on the highway, God in the winds and waves, and God in all our hearts!"

"The chorus will now sing the 'Star Spangled Banner,'" announced Director-General Davis, "and everybody is invited to join in the refrain." The audience arose and, as the strain of the grand old anthem broke through the structure, they lent the inspiration of their voices to the great volume of patriotic harmony. They were so much in earnest that they would doubtless have sung it three times over had they have had their way, but it was getting darker and darker and the presiding officer hastened to introduce America's old man eloquent, Chauncey M. Depew.

DEPEW'S ELOQUENCE.

He Pictures the Magnificence of the Discovery in Pretty Words.

Cheers rent the air as Dr. Chauncey M. Depew stepped forward. Everyone knew that they were to hear the greatest effort in the life of the famous orator. None were disappointed. When quiet was restored Dr. Depew said:

"This day belongs not to America, but to the world. The results of the event it commemorates are the heritage of the peoples of every race and clime. We celebrate the emancipation of man. The preparation was the work of almost countless centuries, the realization was the revelation of one. The cross on Calvary was hope; the cross raised on San Salvador was opportunity. But for the first, Columbus would never have sailed; but for the second, there would have been no place for the planting, the nurture and the expansion of civil and religious liberty. The exhibition of arts and sciences, of industries and inventions, of education and civilization, which the republic of the United States will here present, and to which, through its chief magistrate, it invites all nations, condenses and displays the flower and fruitage of this transcendent miracle.

"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. They had invented the printing press and movable types. The prior adoption of a cheap process for the manufacture of paper at once utilized the press. Its first service, like all its succeeding efforts, was for the people.

Fighting to Conquer.

"Forty-four authentic portraits of Columbus have descended to us, and no two of them are the counterfeits of the same person. Each represents a character as distinct as its canvas. Strength and weakness, intellectuality and stupidity, high moral purpose and brutal ferocity, purity and licentiousness, the dreamer and the miser, the pirate and the puritan, are the types from which we may select our hero. The perils of the sea in his youth gave him a glimpse of the possibilities of the unknown. The works of previous explorers were scanned until the fabled west became a reality in his mind. To test the truth of his speculations, this poor and unknown dreamer must win the support of kings and overcome the church. He never doubted his strength. Unaided and alone he succeeded in arousing the jealousies of sovereigns and dividing the councils of the ecclesiastics. After ten years of disappointment and poverty, subsisting most of the time upon the charity of the enlightened monk of the convent of Rabida, who was his unfaltering friend, he stood before the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella and rose to imperial dignity in his rags.

Greatness of Women.

"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 intuitive quality of his genius, was the able and gracious queen of Castile, Isabella alone of all the dignaries 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.

"Columbus died as he was securing the means, and preparing a campaign for the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem from the infidel. He did not know what time has revealed, that while the mission of the crusades, of Godfrey of Bouillon and Richard of the Lion Heart was a bloody and fruitless romance, the discovery of America was the salvation of the world. The one was the symbol, the other the spirit; the one death, the other life.

"The northern continent was divided between England, France and Spain, and the southern between Spain and Portugal. France, wanting the capacity for colonization, which still characterizes her, gave up her western possessions and left the English, who have the genius of universal empire, masters of North America. The development of the experiment in the English domain makes this day memorable. It is due to the wisdom and courage, the faith and virtue of the inhabitants of this territory that government of the people, for the people and by the people was inaugurated and has become a triumphant success.

Two Extremes.

The Puritan settled in New England and the Cavalier in the south. They represented the opposites of spiritual and temporal life and opinions. The processes of liberty liberalized the one and elevated the other. The Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, and a Dutch ship laden with African slaves, were on the ocean at the same time, the one sailing for Massachusetts, and the other for Virginia. This company of saints, and first cargo of slaves, represented the forces which were to peril and rescue free government.

"The slaver was the product of the commercial spirit of Great Britain, and the greed of the times to stimulate production in the colonies. The men who wrote in the cabin of the Mayflower the first charter of freedom, a government of just and equal laws, were a little band of protestants against every form of injustice and tyranny. The leaven of their principles made possible the declaration of independence, liberated the slaves and founded the free commonwealths which form the republic of the United States.

"Benjamin Franklin, philosopher and patriot, amused the jaded courtiers of Louis XVI. by his talks about liberty, and entertained the scientists of France by bringing lightning from the clouds.

The March of Freedom.

"In the reckoning of time, the period from Franklin to Morse, and from Morse to Edison is but a span, and yet it marks a material development as marvelous as it has been beneficent. The world has been brought into contact and sympathy. The electric current thrills and unifies the people of the globe. Power and production, highways and transports have been so multiplied and improved by inventive genius, that within the century of our independence 64,000,000 people have happy homes and improved conditions within our borders. We have accumulated wealth far beyond the visions of the Cathay of Columbus, or the El Dorado of De Soto.

"The sum of human happiness has been infinitely increased by the millions from the old world who have improved their conditions in the new, and the returning tide of lesson and experience has incalculably enriched the fatherlands. The divine right of kings has taken its place with the instruments of mediæval torture among the curiosities of the antiquary. 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.

"All Hail, Columbus."

Unwatched and unhealthy immigration can no longer be permitted to our shores. We must have a national quarantine against disease, pauperism and crime. We do not want candidates for our hospitals, our poor houses, or our jails."

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

After Mr. Depew had concluded, Cardinal Gibbons led in prayer pronouncing the Divine benediction upon the World's Columbian exposion, its officers, managers, patrons and promoters. When this had been finished the director general stepped before his desk and said: "I pronounce these ceremonies closed."

The real event had reached an end, while the multitude of visitors made haste for their carriages, etc., on their return trip.

JUST A MILE LONG.

The Military Parade Witnessed by Nearly 200,000 Persons.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The main features of the military pageant, with which the day of dedication opened, were displayed in a locality that is separated by at least six good miles from the business center of the city—namely, at Washington park and on the Midway Plaisance, a thoroughfare connecting that park with Jackson park, the site of the world's fair. Yet there was much of military pomp and circumstance exemplified in the uptown district early in the day.

This display was but preliminary to the grand review and parade, but it was decidedly interesting and was witnessed by thousands of persons who line the lake front and Michigan avenue. It is the parade of escort that is referred to.

Several troops of United States cavalry, five batteries of United States artillery, and one battery of artillery belonging to the Illinois national guards, and the Toledo cadets, mounted on bicycles formed in line along the Lake Front between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, to escort the world's fair officers and committees, the vice president of the United States, the governors of the states, and the distinguished guests to the fair grounds. More than this, Governor McKinley of Ohio, Governor Boies of Iowa, and Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut, were each attended by a military escort of their own, and the staffs of all the governors were in dress parade uniform, so that upwards of 1,000 uniformed men were in line.

Formation of the Parade.

The carriages containing the guests numbered about 250, and the guests included very many distinguished men from all parts of the United States. The board of lady managers, a company of ladies, one from each of the thirteen original states, the world's fair department chiefs, the director of works, Mayor Washburne and the city council of Chicago, also had places in the line of carriages. Nearly every state and territory in the Union, even including far off Alaska and youthful Oklahoma, were represented among the guests. General Miles, with his staff, was at the head of the procession, which started from the front of the Auditorium about 9 o'clock. Among the troops of cavalry that immediately followed him were two or three that have seen hard service on the frontier, and have won fame for their prowess as Indian fighters. There were also two troops composed of Indians and one of colored men.

The line of march was directly down Michigan avenue. At the Lexington hotel, the cabinet officers, foreign legations, judges of the supreme court and governors were received into line. In front of the residence of President Higginbotham at Twenty-ninth street a brief halt was made and Vice President Morton, accompanied by Mr. Higinbotham, was received into the line.

Review at the Park.

An immense crowd had gathered in the vicinity of the house to get a glimpse of the vice president as he came out. After this incident the procession moved on down Michigan avenue to Thirty-fifth street and turning through that street into Grand boulevard kept on to Washington park. Over the entire route, from the auditorium to the park, the streets were lined with people cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs.

At Washington park the grand military display was entered upon. The "meadow," an immense level field comprising upwards of 200 acres, has been reserved as a training ground for the regulars and the militia; a police rope two miles in length encircled this field. Upon it were assembled about 12,000 soldiers including two battallions of United States infantry, the entire national guard of Illinois, six regiments; two regiments of militia from Ohio, two regiments from Indiana, one regiment from Missouri, one regiment from Michigan, one regiment from Iowa, two regiments from Wisconsin and the entire brigade of Minnesota militia. Around the rope enclosure were gathered spectators to the number of 50,000.

When the guests were driven in upon the grounds the United States cavalry and artillery took position upon the west side of the field while the United States infantry and visiting state troops were massed in line upon the opposite side and were reviewed by the vice president of the United States.

The Cleveland Greys.

After the review the military marched down through the park, the carriages following. The broad road which they followed was lined with people four or five deep on each side, and hundreds of ambitious sightseers viewed the parade from among the upper branches of the park shade trees. It was a fine, inspiring show and excellent marching was done by the militia, calling forth from the great throng of spectators rounds of applause.

The uniforms of nearly all the military organizations were of the regulation blue, the only noteworthy exception being the uniforms worn by the famous Cleveland grays, which formed a part of Governor McKinley's escort, and that worn by the famous "Governor's Foot Guard" of Hartford, acting as escort for Governor Bulkley of Connecticut, each of which were rich and very showy.

The distinguished guests were warmly cheered as they were recognized by the crowds, and Vice President Morton and Governor Flower of New York, surrounded by his handsome cavalry troops, Governor McKinley of Ohio, Governor Boies of Iowa, Governor Fifer of Illinois, while the Hon. John Sherman, Senator Brice, and several others came in for a good share of attention. Fred Douglas, who rode with members of the diplomatic corps, was pleasantly greeted all along the line.

Passing out of the park the procession made its way through the Midway Plaisance to the world's fair grounds. The entire line of march was not much over a mile in length, yet the parade was witnessed by upwards of 200,000 persons, and there was very little of crowding or discomfort.

The Inevitable Accidents.

The only accident of any consequence occurred on Michigan avenue. Near Eighteenth street the horse of a cavalryman threw his rider and plunged into the crowd on the sidewalk, injuring five persons, but none of them seriously. A few women fainted while witnessing the parade and two or three persons received slight injuries from falls.

At 2 o'clock the bridge leading from the Illinois state building to the fisheries building at the fair grounds gave away and the immense throng of people became almost panic stricken. The break did not come so suddenly but that most of the people on the bridge were able to make their escape. Four people, however, two women and two men, were thrown into the waters of the lagoon. They were at once fished out and taken to the hospital on the grounds. Here it was found they were uninjured, and after getting dried out departed. They did not give their names.

The accident became known in the big building where the exercises were being held and it was reported several people were killed and injured, and when the exact nature of the accident was learned a sigh of relief went up that plainly showed the sympathy of the crowd.

LIT UP THE SKIES.

The Grandest Display of Fireworks Ever Seen in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Tonight the dedicatory exercises closed with the most brilliant and gorgeous display of fireworks ever given in the world. To avoid the concentration of a mass of people the display was divided into three parts and given in as many parts of the World's Fair city. A display was given at Washington park in the south, Lincoln park at the north, and Garfield park on the west side. The largest crowd congregated at Washington park which was the most accessible from the heart of the city but it is estimated that no less than 200,000 people saw each of these displays.

At 8 o'clock the heavens commenced to assume the fiery canopy that crowned the city with the most magnificent blaze of glory that the world ever saw. The display opened with a salute of 100 fifteen inch ariel maroons, which exploded at an altitude of 800 feet and sent a shower of fire back to the earth. As this died away, each park suddenly blazed forth in a magical illumination from 500 prismatic lights fired by electricity, changing color five times, and throwing over the trees the tints of the national colors and the newly adopted municipal terra cotta. Then 500 five pound rockets rushed to the skies from each of the three parks blending their various tints in the heavens.

A Heaven of Fire.

From time to time the parks were brilliantly illuminated with colored fires in generous quantities. One of the crowning features of the marvelous display was the magnificent Columbus bouquet made by the flight of 15,000 rockets, 5,000 at the same moment from each of the three parks. This is the largest flight of rockets known of in the history of the world and its beauty cannot be fully described in words. For two minutes the effect was seen in every part of the city and for miles around it. The heavens were turned into a sea of fire in every color of the rainbow and forming the most gorgeous canopy that ever clothed any city on either continent.

In each of the parks five bombshells eighty inches in circumference and weighing 110 pounds were thrown from mortars to an altitude of 700 feet, where they exploded, forming a picture of marvelous grandeur. These were the largest bombshells ever made of this kind. One of the most novel of the many features on the programme was the star spangled banner in fireworks floating in the sky at an altitude of 2,000 feet.

Flying of the Flag.

The flags were 300 feet in length and presented a design never before attempted in aerial work. They were attached to balloons under the direction of an aeronaut, who took one of them into the heavens himself. When at the proper altitude the flash fuse was ignited from the balloon, and upon reaching the suspended flag "Old Glory" spread forth in all its glory, a wonder in pyrotecnical beauty without a precedent.

The flag burned for five minutes, and it is safe to say that the American flag never appeared before in a position of such exalted grandeur. The set pieces were of a character that brought out a wealth of enthusiasm from the great assemblies. Upon these the best pyrotechnical artists in the world have been working for six months, and their efforts were rewarded in the magnificent display they made. Niagara falls was also given in fire, presenting a cataract 600 feet in length, of golden spray, producing an effect never before equalled. There were also many other devices and designs, and when 10 o'clock had passed the most elaborate fireworks display that was ever burned closed with the great Columbian boquet of 15,000 rockets.

WORLD'S FAIR AUXILIARY.

The Learned Minds of the Nations Meet in the Auditorium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—By no means the least interesting or important of the inaugural ceremonies connected with the great Columbian exposition were those of the world's congress auxiliary at the Auditorium this evening. The dedication this afternoon of that part of the exposition to be devoted to the commercial and mechanical progress of the world was followed in the evening by the inauguration of another, the intellectual branch, whose achievements are expected to be lasting. The enterprise has enlisted in its support the most brilliant minds in the intellectual world, and has been recognized by the national government as the proper agency to conduct great international conventions to be held during the world's fair; to provide places where the leaders of thought may consider the living questions of their various departments, popular meetings be held, and to secure the publication of the proceedings of such congresses as a valuable and enduring memorial of the fair.

The great hall was inadequate for the accommodation of those who desired to take part in the proceedings the popular interest occasioned being heightened by the announcement that Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, would deliver the principal address of the evening.

The opening invocation was delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows, chairman of the general committee of the auxiliary on religious congress.

Mrs. Henrotin's Speech.

After the welcome on behalf of the World's Congress auxiliary by the president, Charles C. Bonney, the Woman's branch greeting was extended by Mrs. Potter Palmer president. She said: "The woman's branch of the world's congress auxiliary representing the marvelous progress of woman during the last four centuries, unites most cordially in this greeting and sends congratulations to the leaders of that progressing movement which will enlighten all lands."

Mrs. Charles Henrotin, vice president of the Woman's auxiliary followed with a salutation in honor of Queen Isabella, in which she said: "The assistance which Columbus received from Queen Isabella enabled him to discover and reveal the American continents. The aid which as enlightened womanhood, the queen of the new age, now offers to all men will enable them, especially the toiling men, to find in their own countries new worlds of intellectual and moral enjoyment, enhanced material prosperity, improved social conditions and the rich fruitage of resulting peace."

President Bonney then introduced the most reverend John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, who spoke at great length on the "Intellectual Advancement of the World."

The meeting closed with an invocation by Dr. Wm. R. Harper, president of the university of Chicago.

School Children's Exercises.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Columbus day was generally observed in Philadelphia. Col. Alex. McClure addressed 1,000 school children this morning in the Park theater. Every public school in the city and vicinity celebrated and many raised flags. At the Academy of Music tonight the Mannerchor society gave a cantata descriptive of the discovery of America.

ALL HOPE IS GONE

Mrs. Harrison's Death May Occur at Any Moment.

FAMILY GREATLY DEPRESSED

Dr. Gardner Says She Can Live Only a Few Days, and It May Be Hours.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—There has been a change for the worse in the condition of Mrs. Harrison, and she is weaker than she has been at any time since her illness began. She is greatly exhausted and cannot turn her head upon the pillow. Her cough, which had ceased to trouble her, is now said to have increased in volume. This, coming as it does in paroxysms, has a very depressing and exhausting effect on the patient and tends to reduce her vitality.

Mrs. Harrison's condition is so precarious that she may pass away within a few hours should another sinking spell occur. This may happen at any time now from the natural effects of the disease and in the absence of any new complications. At 7 o'clock this morning she was resting easily but still extremely weak.

The Family Is Depressed.

Dr. Gardner made his usual morning visit shortly after 8 o'clock and spent about half an hour at the bedside of Mrs. Harrison. The only persons with her at the time were Mrs. Dimmick and the nurse. The rest of the household, including the president, were then at breakfast. They are all depressed at the sudden change for the worse in Mrs. Harrison's condition, and seem to dread a recurrence of the alarming sinking spells which manifested themselves during the night.

In response to a hasty summons, James R. McKee, the president's son-in-law, came on from Boston, and arrived at the sorrow-stricken home after midnight. Judge Scott, of Washington state, Mrs. Harrison's brother, is now the only one of her relatives absent from the city, and he is so far away that he will hardly be sent for, as it is doubtful if he could reach here in time for her to see him.

Dr. Gardner's Statement.

Dr. Gardner made a brief statement of the case after he had made his examination this morning, from which it appears that the end is merely a question of time, but whether of hours or days can be determined only by the progress of events. The doctor said the disease is now making progress in the left lung and the patient is getting weaker and weaker all the time. Her pulse is feeble, respiration 50 and temperature 103. Her coughing spells are more frequent and are followed by periods of great exhaustion from which she rallies with extreme difficulty. She was wakeful and very nervous during the greater part of the night, but seemed to be a trifle more comfortable this morning. Dr. Gardner said there were peculiar features of the case which rendered it impossible for him to say with any degree of certainty when the end might be expected. He could not say positively that she would not pass away within a few hours, nor would he be surprised if she lingered for weeks. Her vitality is something remarkable and may possibly withstand the inroads of the disease for some time to come. He said he would make another visit about noon, but added that it was possible that his attendance might be required before that hour.

Better at Midnight.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The anxiety in the capitol as to Mrs. Harrison's illness, was increased this evening by the constant receipt of telegrams from other cities stating that reports as to her death were in circulation. These rumors were of course, groundless, but they gave rise to many unnecessary inquiries at the white house and caused annoyance to the grieved household. The actual facts are that up to about midnight Mrs. Harrison's condition was easier and better rather than worse.

At 10 o'clock this evening, after his visit to Mrs. Harrison's, Dr. Gardner said that her condition was slightly improved, so much so that the anxiety occasioned by the patient's condition today had to some extent been disputed. There had been no reason to change this favorable informal bulletin at a late hour when further inquiries were made, and there seemed to be every reason to expect that the night would pass as so many have passed, in watchfulness and anxiety, but without any sudden change one way or the other.

Blaine Will Speak.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—James G. Blaine took a long drive with Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. Damrosche, and upon his return to the Fifth avenue hotel he met Thomas C. Platt; and they were closeted together for nearly two hours. During the conversation Mr. Blaine assured Mr. Platt that he would gladly make a speech during the last week of the campaign if his health continued to improve as it had during the last few weeks. In any event, the speech that Mr. Blaine will make will not be a long one. There has been no definite time fixed for the departure of Mr. Blaine for Washington.

Kansas City School Children.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Oct. 21.—Twenty thousand school children in Kansas City today united in the anniversary celebration of the discovery of America. The elaborate program for the day included parades and special exercises at the various schools. A pleasing feature of the day's celebration was the presentation of handsome flags to a number of the principal schools by the various G. A. R. posts of the city.

Egan Will Stump.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Patrick Egan, United States minister to Chili, will take the stump next week in the interest of the republican party.

To Fight the Standard Oil Company.

DENVER, Oct. 21.—The Rocky Mountain Oil company and the United Oil company will consolidate their interests in a few days, and the policy of the new organization will be antagonistic to the Standard Oil company. As a result of the keen contest there is selling in Denver for 7 cents and in Pueblo for 5 cents.