PART II.
MAY 2, 1893.

New-York Tribune.

PART II.
PAGES 11 TO 14.

STARTING THE MACHINERY.

CEREMONIES IN JACKSON PARK

THE GREAT EXPOSITION OPENED WITHOUT FLAW OR MISHAP.

A PRAYER BY THE "BLIND CHAPLAIN," THE READING OF A POEM AND SPEECHES BY DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS AND THE PRESIDENT CONSTITUTE THE SIMPLE BUT EFFECTIVE PROGRAMME.

Chicago, May 1.—Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, surrounded by the members of his Cabinet, by high officials of the various states, by a numerous and distinguished representation from lands across the seas and by a great throng of American citizens, to-day pressed the electric button which set in motion the miles of shafting, the innumerable engines and mechanisms and the labyrinth of belting and gearing which make up the machinery of the World's Columbian Exposition. It had been intended to preface the speechmaking with a grand chorus of 1,000 voices, but owing to an oversight in drawing the plans of the platform this feature was eliminated, and in its place was rendered a Columbian march composed for the occasion by Professor John K. Paine. Theodore Thomas wielded the baton, and 600 instruments responded to the wand of authority. As the music died away the blind chaplain of the United States Senate, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, was led forward to the front of the platform by his adopted daughter, Miss Cora Gemley, who has been his constant and faithful attendant for many years. The young woman is a daughter of the late Rev. John Gemley, for many years one of the foremost clergymen of Ontario. The following is the prayer offered by the blind chaplain:

All glory be to Thee, Lord God of Hosts, that Thou hast moved the hearts of all kindred tongues, people and nations to keep a feast of tabernacles in this place, in commemoration of that most momentous of all voyages, by which Columbus lifted the veil that hid the new world from the old and opened the gateway of the future for mankind! Thy servants have builded these more than imperial palaces, many chambered and many galleried, in which to store and show man's victories over air, earth, fire and flood, engines of use, treasures of beauty and promise of the years that are to be, in illustration of the world's advance within these four hundred years. Woman, too, the shackles falling from her hands and estate, throbbing with the pulse of the new time, joyously treading the paths of larger freedom, responsibility and self-help opening before her; woman, nearer to God by the intuitions of the heart and the grandeur of her self-sacrifice, brings the inspiration of her genius, the product of her hand, brain and sensibility to shed a grace and loveliness upon the place, thus making the house beautiful. To Thee, holiest among the mighty, mightiest among the holy, whose hand has lifted the gates of great empires from their hinges and turned the stream of history into new channels; to Thee our risen and ascended Lord, we dedicate these trophies of the past, achievements of the present and prophecies of the future, laying them reverently and with humility, and yet with rapture of thanks and praise, at the foot of Thy cross, for Thou hast redeemed us by Thy blood and made us kings and priests unto our God.

Upon Thine honored servants, the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senators and Representatives of the people, and all other magistrates throughout our broad land; upon that most illustrious sovereign of the world, our kinswoman, revered, and beloved in this land as in her own, the gracious lady Queen Victoria; upon all presidents, emperors, kings, queens and other rulers of whatever name or degree, and upon all the people or nations over which they may sway, we pray that the benediction of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords may descend and abide, hastening the time when nations shall learn war no more, when the sword shall be beaten into the ploughshare, and the spear into the pruning-hook! Thou, alone, oh Lord, knowest the well-nigh insuperable obstacles surmounted, the envies, jealousies and bickerings allayed, the open hostilities and insidious oppositions mastered by dauntless courage and inexhaustible patience, the unexampled fertility of resource and resistless energy by which the men engaged in this mighty undertaking have brought it to a triumphant consummation. Crown their labor and victory with Thy gracious words, "Well done, good and faithful servants!" and make the world to echo Thy plaudits. Send Thy blessing upon this, Thy city, itself one of the wonders of the world, whose site within the memory of living men was a pasture for wild beasts, the lair of the wolf and nest of the rattlesnake, but now [illegible] of the earth, and throws wide its gates of hospitable welcome to the people of all languages and climes; grant to those that dwell within its borders the blessing which maketh rich and bringeth no sorrow!

Father Supreme, be Thou the guardian of our land; defending us from whirlwinds, floods, hail and blight; keeping far from our shores the plague of cholera and every other pestilence, and stir up our whole people to be working with Thee by sanity and sanitation, temperance in meat and drink, chastity and all methods of right living to insure themselves and their children health, length of days and peace. Make this World's Fair a Sabbath year for the whole human race, a year of jubilee in which the heavy and grinding yoke of ill-paid labor shall be exchanged for the yoke of Him who is meek and lowly in heart, in which love to God and love to man shall become the rule of all men's lives, so that with one voice the whole world may ring out with the anthem which angels sang over the sheepfolds of Bethlehem—"Glory to God in the highest! On earth peace, good will to men!" Lord God of Sabbaoth, accept our praise and hear our prayers, through Him who hath taught us to say, "Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen!" Now unto Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him be glory, in the church of Christ Jesus through all ages, world without end. Amen!

Many of those about him joined in the "Amen" with which the man of God concluded his invocation. As he retired to his seat Miss Jessie Couthoui, a Chicago reader and elocutionist, was escorted to the speaker's stand and read the opening stanzas of the poem of the day. This was entitled "The Prophecy," and is the production of W. A. Croffut, a member of the journalistic profession at the National capital. It read as follows:

THE PROPHECY.

Sadly Columbus watched the nascent moon
Drown in the gloomy ocean's Western deeps.
Strange birds that day had fluttered in the sails
And strange flowers floated round the wandering keel.

And yet no land. And now, when through the dark
The Santa Maria leaped before the gale,
And angry billows tossed the caravels
As to destruction, Gomez Rascon came
With Captain Panzon through the frenzied seas,
And to the Admiral brought a parchment scroll,
Saying: "Good Master, read this writing here—
An earnest prayer it is from all on board.
The crew would fain turn back in utter fear.
No longer to the pole the compass points;
Into the zenith drops the northern star;
You saw but yester eve an alabatross
Drop dead on deck beneath the flying scud;
The devil's wind blows madly from the East
Into the land of nowhere, and the sea
Keeps sucking us down the maelstrom's maw.
Francisco says the edge of earth is near,
And off to Erebus we slide unheaded.
Last Sunday night Diego saw a witch
Dragging the Nina by her forechains west,
And wildly dancing on a dolphin's back;
And as she danced, the brightest star in Heaven
Slipped from its leash and sprang into the sea
Like Lucifer, and left a trail of blood.
I pray Thee, Master, turn again to Spain, obedient
the omens, or perchance,
The terror-stricken crew, to escape their doom,
May mutiny and ———."
"Gomez Rascon, peace!" exclaimed the Admiral
"thou hast said enough.
Now, pilthee, leave me, I would be alone."

Then, eagerly, Columbus sought a sign
In sea, in sky and in his lonely heart;
Finding, instead of presages of hope,
The blank and ominous portents of despair.
As thus he mused he paced the after-deck
And gazed upon the luminous waves astern.
Strange life was in the phosphorescent foam,
And through the goblin glow there came and went,
Like elfin shadows on an opal sea,
Prophetic pictures of the land he sought.

He saw the end of his victorious quest,
He saw ablaze in Isabella's breast
A string of Antillean jewels rest—
The islands of the West.

He saw invading plenty dispossess
Old poverty, the land with beauty bless,
And through the wretched caverns of distress
Walk star-eyed happiness.

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

He saw an Empire, radiant as the day,
Harnessed to law, but under freedom's sway,
Proudly arise, resplendent in array,
To show the world the way.

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

He saw beyond the hills of golden corn,
Beyond the curve of autumn's opulent horn,
Ceres and Flora laughingly adorn
The bosom of the morn.

He saw a cloth of gold across the gloom,
An arabesque from Evolution's loom,
And from the barren prairies' driven spume—
Imperial cities bloom.

He saw an iron dragon dashing forth
Along an iron thoroughfare—South,
North, East, West—uniting in beneficent girth
Remotest ends of earth.

He saw the lightning run an elfin race
Where trade, love, grief and pleasure interlace,
And absent ones annihilate time and space,
Communing face to face.

He saw relief through deadly dungeons grope;
Foes turned to brothers, black despair to hope,
And cannon-rust upon the grass-grown slope,
And rot the gallows rope.

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

He saw the myriad spindles flutter round:
The myriad homes where jocund joy is found,
And love is throned and crowned.
He saw exalted ignorance under ban,
Though panoplied in force since Time began,
And science, consecrated, led the van,
The Providence of man.

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

Hearty applause rewarded the reader as she retired, and it was renewed when, after the orchestra had rendered the "Rienzi" overture, by Wagner, Director-General Davis arose from his seat, and after bowing to the Chief Magistrate and those surrounding him, faced the assemblage. Time and again was the applause renewed, and the man who had done so much toward bringing about the successful consummation of the great enterprise was for the moment embarrassed by the heartiness of his greeting. Finally, when the cheering began to die away, he turned again to the President and began his address. This is what he said:

The dedication of these grounds and buildings for the purpose of an international exhibition took place on October 21 last, at which time they were accepted for the objects to which they were destined by the action of Congress. This is not the time nor the place, neither will it be expected of me to give a comprehensive resume of the strenuous efforts which have been put forth to complete the work to which we invite your inspection to-day. I may be permitted, however, to say a word in praise of and in gratitude to my co-officers and official staff, who form the great organization which made this consummation possible.

This Exposition is not the conception of any single mind; it is not the result of any single effort, but it is the grandest conception of all the minds and the best obtainable result of all the efforts put forth by all the people who have in any manner contributed to its consideration. The great commanding agencies through which the Government has authorized its creation, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives—the Senate composed of Senators from the several States and Territories—presided over by the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan; the corporation of the State of Illinois known as the World's Columbian Exposition, consisting of forty-five directors, presided over by Mr. H. N. Higinbotham, of Chicago; and the Board of Lady Managers, consisting of 215 women and their alternates—selected from the several States—presided over by Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago; to these great agencies, wisely selected by Congress, each performing its special functions, the gratitude of the people of this country and the cordial recognition of all these friendly foreign representatives are due. To perfect from these agencies an efficient organization was our first duty, and it was successfully accomplished at the outset through committees, subsequently by great executive departments and through these departments the systematic, vigorous and effective work was progressed. Through the Department of Administration, the Department of Finance, the Department of Works and the great exhibits departments, the plan and scope of a grand international exposition have been worked out. The Department of Finance, composed of members of the Illinois corporation, has, with disinterestedness remarkable, with courage undaunted, successfully financed the Exposition and has provided for the great work upward of $20,000,000. The Department of Works and its many bureaus of artists, architects, engineers and builders have transformed these grounds, which twenty-one months ago were an unsightly, uninviting and unoccupied stretch of landscape, into the beauty and splendor of to-day. They have conspicuously performed their functions, and these grand avenues, these Venetian waterways, the finished landscape, the fountains and sculptures and colonnades and these grand places stand out a monument to their genius and their skill, supplemented by the labor of that great army of skilled artisans and workmen, all citizens of the Republic.

The chiefs of the great department who have exploited this mighty enterprise and gathered here the exhibits, forming the picture that is set in this magnificent frame, have confirmed the wisdom of their selection. No state or Territory of the Union has escaped their voice; no land on the globe that has a language but has been visited, and the invitation of the President of the United States personally presented. Fortunately, at the inception of this enterprise, our Government was, and still is, at peace with the whole world. Commissioners were sent to Europe, to Asia, to Australia, British North America and to the islands of the seas; so that to-day the whole world knows and is familiar with the significance of the great peace festival we are about to inaugurate upon this campus, and all the nations join in celebrating the event which it commemorates.

This inclosure, containing nearly 700 acres, covered by more than 200 structures, from the small state pavilion occupying an ordinary building site, to the colossal structure of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, covering over thirty acres, is filled and crowded with a display of the achievements and products of the mind and hand of man such as has never before been presented to mortal vision. The habits, customs and life of the people of our own and foreign lands are shown in the variegated Plaisance; those stately buildings on the north are filled with the historical treasures and natural products of our several states. The artistic, characteristic and beautiful edifices, the headquarters of foreign commissions, surrounding the Gallery of Fine Arts, which in itself will be an agreeable surprise to the American beholder, constitute the grand central zone of social and friendly amenities among the different people of the earth.

Surrounding this grand plaza where we stand and reaching from the north pond to the extreme south is the great mechanical, scientific, industrial and agricultural exhibition of the resources and products of the world. These have been secured from the four quarters of the globe and placed in systematic order under the supervision of these great departments, and while all the material upon the grounds is not yet in place I am gratified to be able to present to the President of the United States at this time the official catalogue, containing a description and the location of the exhibits of 40,000 participants in the exhibition. The number of exhibitors will exceed 60,000 when everything is in place.

The citizens of our country are proud and always will be proud of the action of the Congress of the United States of America in authorizing and directing this celebration to take place, for the appropriations of more than $5,000,000 in its aid, and for the unswerving support and encouragement of the officers of the Government. To the states of the Union we are largely indebted for active and substantial support. A sum in excess of $6,000,000 has been raised and expended by the States and Territories for their official use in promoting their own interests conjointly with the general success of the exhibition. To the foreign nations who have a representation upon these grounds never before witnessed at any Exposition, as shown by the grand exhibits they have brought here, and the hundreds of official representatives of foreign Governments who are present on this occasion, we bow in grateful thanks. More than $6,000,000 has been officially appropriated for these commissions in the furtherance of their participation in the Exposition. The great nations of Europe and their dependencies are all represented upon these grounds. The Governments of Asia and of Africa and the republics of the Western Hemisphere, with but few exceptions, are here represented. To the citizens and corporation of the city of Chicago, who have furnished $11,000,000 as a contribution, and in addition have loaned the management $5,000,000 more, are due the grateful acknowledgement of our own people, and of all the honored guests who share with us the advantages of this great international festival. To the women of Chicago and our great land, whose prompt, spontaneous and enthusiastic co-operation in our work turned the eyes of the world toward the Exposition as toward a new star of the East—an inspiration for womanhood everywhere—we extend our cordial and unstinted recognition.

It is our hope that this great Exposition may inaugurate a new era of moral and material progress, and our fervent aspiration that the association of the nations here may secure not only warmer and stronger friendships, but lasting peace throughout the world. The grand concerted illustration of modern progress which is here presented, encouragement of art, science, of industry, of commerce, has necessitated an expenditure, including the outlay of our exhibitors, largely in excess of $100,000,000. We have given it our constant thought, our most devoted service, our best energy.

And now, in this central city of this great Republic of the continent discovered by Columbus, whose distinguished descendants are present as the guests of the Nation, it only remains for you, Mr. President, if in your opinion the Exposition here presented is commensurate in dignity with what the world should expect of our great country, to direct that it shall be opened to the public, and when you touch this magic key the ponderous machinery will start in its revolutions and the activities of the Exposition will begin.

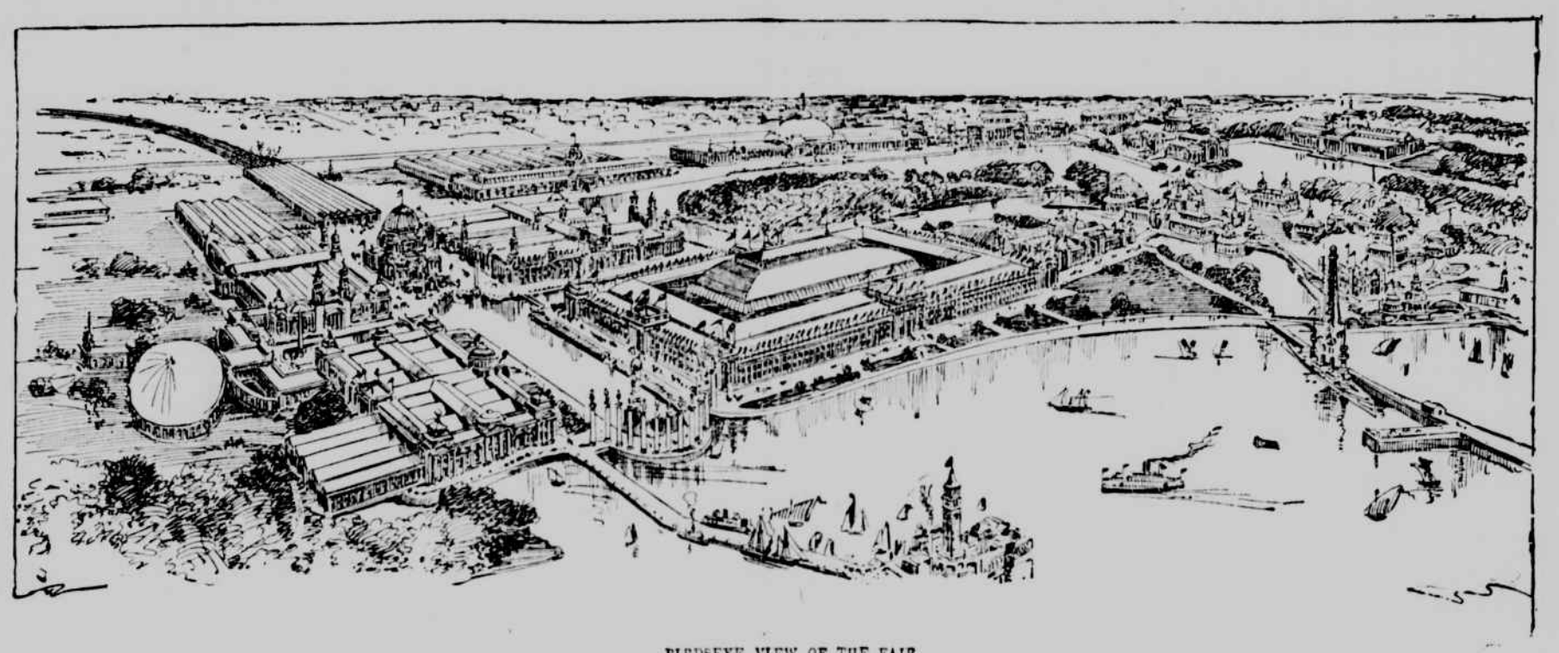
It was now the turn of the President of the United States to present himself. Foreigners and natives alike joined in the acclaim to the highest representative of the sovereign people of the Republic. There was a great flutter of white handkerchiefs also. At last, when throats and arms alike were tired, and a semblance of quiet had once more come over the throng, the President began his address. This is what he said:

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

We who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a realization of the national destiny which our Fair promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here offered us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvements, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular Government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the produce of American skill and invention; we have also made men who rule themselves.

It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as we co-operate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment; and in the undertakings here entered upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the [illegible] now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the integrity, the freedom of mankind.

As the President was concluding the final sentence his eyes wandered to the table that was close at his left hand. Upon this was the button, the pressure upon which was to start the machinery and make the opening of the Exposition an accomplished fact. It was an ordinary form of Victor telegraph key, such as is in use in most telegraph offices, except that it was of gold instead of steel, and a button of ivory instead of rubber. It rested upon a pedestal upholstered in navy blue and golden yellow plush, and on the sides of the lower tier, in silver letters, were the significant dates 1492 and 1893. As the last words fell from the President's lips he pressed his finger upon the button.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE FAIR.

WOMEN DEDICATE A BUILDING

SPEECHES BY MRS. POTTER PALMER AND LADY ABERDEEN.

A GREAT THRONG OF WOMEN CROWD TO WITNESS THE FORMAL CEREMONY—OTHER FEATURES OF THE PROGRAMME.

Chicago, May 1.—The most satisfactory feature of the day's proceedings, from a feminine point of view, was the formal dedication of the Woman's Building. Women who stood in the great throng at the Administration Building, indifferent to the eloquence of the Chief Magistrate, breathlessly fought their way through the great masses to reach their own Mecca. Women from every corner of the land crowded into the building, endeavoring to adjust their torn dresses and crushed bonnets while waiting for the ceremonies at 2:30 o'clock to begin. When the hands of the clock began to point to 2:45 they began to grow impatient. Shortly after this the Ceremonies Committee began to gather on the platform, and soon from behind the curtain of palms and flowers sweets strains of music arose. The grand march by Jean Ingelow von Bronsart, Weimar, Germany, was followed by prayer by Miss Ida Hultin. Miss Frances Ellicott, of London, England, favored the assembled women with a dramatic overture, after which Mrs. Potter Palmer arose and delivered an address. Mrs. Palmer said:

The moment of fruition has arrived. Hopes which for more than two years have gradually been gaining strength and definiteness have now become realities. To-day the Exposition opens its gates. On this occasion of the formal opening of the Woman's Building the Board of Lady Managers is singularly fortunate in having the honor to welcome distinguished official representatives of many of the foreign committees and of the state Boards, which have so effectively co-operated with it in accomplishing the results now disclosed to the world. Experience has brought many surprises, not the least of which is an impressive realization of the unity of human interests, notwithstanding differences of race, government, language, temperament and external conditions. The people of all civilized lands are studying the same problems. Each success and each failure in testing and developing new theories is valuable to the whole world—students, political economists, humanitarians, employers and employed.

Of all existing forms of injustice there is none so cruel and inconsistent as is the position in which women are placed with regard to self-maintenance—calm ignoring of their rig ts and responsibilities which has gone on for centuries. If the economic conditions are hard for men to meet, subjected as they are to the constant weeding-out of the less expert and steady hands (who are thereby plunged into an abyss of misery), it is evident that women, thrown upon their own resources, have a frightful struggle to endure, especially as they have always to contend against a public sentiment which discountenances their seeking industrial employment as a means of livelihood.

The theory which exists among conservative people that the sphere of woman is her home, that it is unfeminine, even monstrous, for her to wish to take a place beside or to compete with men in the various lucrative industries, tells heavily against her. For manufacturers and producers take advantage of it to disparage her work and obtain her services for a nominal price, thus profiting largely by the necessities and helplessness of their victims. That so many should cling to respectable occupations while starving in following them, and should refuse to yield to discouragement and despair, shows a high quality of steadfastness and principle. These are the real heroines of life, whose handiwork we are proud to install in the Exposition, because it has been produced in factories, workshops and studios under the most adverse conditions and with the most sublime patience and endurance. The absence of a just and general appreciation of the truth concerning the position and status of woman has caused us to call special attention to it, and to make a point of attempting to create, by means of the Exposition, a well-defined public sentiment in regard to their rights and duties.

We hope the statistics which the Board of Lady Managers has been so earnestly attempting to secure may give a correct idea of the number of women, not only of those without natural protectors or those thrown suddenly upon their own resources, but the number of wives of mechanics, laborers, artists, artisans and workmen of every degree, who are forced to work shoulder to shoulder with their husbands in order to maintain the family, without noting the number forced to support their husbands in idleness and vice. Realizing that woman can never hope to receive the proper recompense for her services until her usefulness and success are not only demonstrated, but fully understood and acknowledged, we have taken advantage of the opportunity presented by the Exposition to bring together such evidences of her skill in the various industries, arts and professions as may convince the world that ability is not a matter of sex. Urged by necessity, she has demonstrated that her powers are the same as her brothers', and that like encouragement and fostering care may develop her to an equal point of usefulness.

The board does not wish to be understood as placing an extravagant or sentimental value upon the work of any woman because of her sex. It willingly acknowledges that the industries, arts and commerce of the world have been for centuries in the hands of men who have carefully trained themselves for the responsibilities devolving upon them, and who have consequently, without question, contributed vastly more than women to the valuable thought, research, invention, science, art and literature which have become the rich heritage of the human race. Notwithstanding their disadvantages, however, a few gifted women have made their value felt and have rendered exceptional service to the cause of humanity.

When our invitation, asking co-operation, was sent to foreign lands the commissioners already appointed generally smiled doubtfully, and explained that their women were doing nothing, that they would not feel inclined to help us, and in many cases stated that it was not the custom of their country for women to take part in any public effort; that they only attended to social duties, drove in the parks, etc. But as soon as these ladies received our message, sent in a brief and formal letter, the freemasonry among women proved to be such that they needed no explanation; they understood at once the possibilities. Strong committees were immediately formed of women having large hearts and brains, women who cannot selfishly enjoy the ease of their own lives without giving a thought to their helpless and wretched sisters. Our unbounded thanks are due to the exalted and influential persons who became, in their respective countries, patronesses and leaders of the movement inaugurated by us, to represent what women are doing. They entered with appreciation into our work for the honor of their position because they saw an opportunity, which they gracefully and delicately veiled behind the magnificent bores forming the central objects in their superb collections, to aid their women by opening new markets for their wares. This was the earnest purpose of their Majesties the Empress of Russia and the Queen of Italy, both so noted for the progressive spirit they have displayed in promoting the welfare of the women under their kindly rule. They have sent large collections of the work of peasant women through organizations which exist under their supervision, to echoing with the request our [illegible] concerning the industries and condition of women, notwithstanding the fact that the collecting of statistics is not in Europe so popular as with us. It has sent complete reports, very attractively prepared in the form of monographs and charts, giving details which have been secured only by great personal effort. These figures have never before been obtained in that country, and the committee itself is surprised at the great amount of novel information it has succeeded in promoting. Her Majesty the Queen of England has kindly sent an exhibit of the work of her own hands, with the message that while she is usually feels no interest in expositions, she gives this special token of sympathy with the work of the Board of Lady Managers, because of its efforts for women. That the English committee has included in its exhibit and in its catalogue a plea for the higher education of women is in itself a significant fact. Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, has kindly promised to gratify our desire by sending some relics of the great Isabella whose name is so closely associated with that of the discoverer of our continent. The Orient has not been behind in its efforts to co-operate with us, although it has succeeded in doing so only on a limited scale, and in many cases unofficially. Japan, under the guidance of its liberal and intelligent Empress, has promptly and cordially promoted our plans. Her Majesty the Queen of Siam has sent a special delegate with directions that she put herself under our leadership and learn what industrial and educational advantages are open to women in other countries, so that Siam may adopt such measures as will elevate the condition of her women.

We rejoice in the possession of this beautiful building in which we meet to-day; in its delicacy, symmetry and strength. The eloquent president of the Commission last October dedicated the great Exposition buildings to humanity; we now dedicate the Woman's Building to an elevated womanhood, knowing that by so doing we shall best serve the cause of humanity.

A jubilate by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, of Boston, was the next feature on the programme. Addresses were then delivered by the following representatives of foreign nations: Spain, the Duchess of Veragua; Italy, Countess di Brazza; England, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick; Scotland and Ireland, the Duchess of Aberdeen; Russia, Princess Schachoffsky. The address of the Countess of Aberdeen was as follows:

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

I take it that the one supreme subject of friendly rivalry and emulation existing between us here will be to show how much the women of each country have served that country, and have thus raised it high in the civilization of the world by their devotion, their skill, their talents, their influence for good, and, taking this as the standard by which we are to test ourselves, I am proud to think that I am here as the representative of the two countries to which I can claim a share of nationality—Scotland and Ireland.

Women have counted for much in the histories of both those countries, and I think we can show by our exhibits that our present women do much for our national industrial reputation in both instances. We hope to show in the Irish village in the grounds in which Mrs. Potter Palmer takes so kind an interest and which President Cleveland has honored by a visit, the work of Irish peasants in the process of being made, and here in the buildings we show specimens of their finished work, thus bringing home to the minds of the visitors the fact that all these beautiful handmade laces and embroideries which adorn the garments and the palaces of the wealthy are manufactured in Irish cabins, as well as the ordinary linens and woollens which are needed. We expect much good to come from this splendid opportunity of exhibiting our goods which you in the New World have afforded to us, and we know you will rejoice in the thought of whatever prosperity you may thus bring into lowly homes and lives full of the pathos of poverty, but to whom just a very little sunshine will mean perfect happiness amid the hills and the vales which they love so well. But our expectations by no means rest here—we are looking with eager expectations to the results which will flow out to all nations of the world from the arrangements you are making for the meeting of representative women of all countries.

It is much when the women of one country will thus meet one another face to face, and learn to know one another and to realize what is being done to forward the common cause of humanity; but when now we see before us the woman workers and thinkers of the world coming together from all climes to prove their sisterhood and to find new and rich sources of common strength from which they may gather inspiration wherewith they may render higher and holier and more fruitful service to their own homes and to the world than has yet been dreamed of, how can we but linger on the threshold in expectancy of what we feel may yet prove the discovery of a new world more potent in possibilities for the race than even that wonderful New World whose discovery we celebrate to-day?

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

The hymn "America" and a benediction brought the exercises to a close.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT

HE IS ENTERTAINED AT LUNCHEON, TAKES A DRIVE, AND VISITS THE IRISH VILLAGE.

Chicago, May 1.—After the opening exercises the inner wants of the distinguished guests demanded the consideration of the Committee of Arrangements, and with President Cleveland at their head, arm in arm with President Palmer, they were escorted to the third floor of the Administration Building. Here covers had been laid for seventy guests, comprising the Presidential, Vice-Presidential and Ducal parties, Generals Schofield and Miles, Admiral Gherardi, Governor Altgeld and Mayor Harrison, the officers of the Commission and Exposition, Mrs. Potter Palmer and the members of the Council of Administration. The party sat at a round table, the President having Mrs. Palmer at his right and the Duchess of Veragua at his left. The luncheon, which was a simple one, was served by forty-four waiters, one for each State. The table was set with specially imported china and cut glass and a silver service designed for the occasion after an old English pattern. There were no toasts, and the luncheon occupied a little more than an hour. No wine except champagne was served, and cigars, owing to the presence of women, were dispensed with.

At 1:10 o'clock Mr. Cleveland, accompanied by the President of the Commission, of the Directory, left the Administration Building and started on a drive around the Fair Grounds. A carriage containing Governor Altgeld, Mayor Harrison and the Duke of Veragua followed. Afterward he was driven to the Women's Building and witnessed a portion of the exercises incident to its formal dedication. From here he was driven directly back to the terminal station on the World's Fair grounds. The President started for Washington on a special train at 5 o'clock.

HOW PEOPLE REACHED THE GROUNDS.

IMMENSE CROWDS ON ALL THE RAILROADS—BOATS SOMEWHAT NEGLECTED.

Chicago, May 1.—To-day the transportation facilities to and from the Exposition grounds receive their first trial. At the time of the dedication exercises last October none of them were in complete operation. The Illinois Central ran a large number of extra suburban trains, and the cable lines did their utmost, but they were not quite sufficient to meet the demand upon them. To-day they were prepared, and the thousands of people who started for the Fair between 9 and 1:30 o'clock reached their destination promptly and in comfort. The greater part of the downtown traffic came upon the Illinois Central Railroad, which ran trains of eight cars each, at intervals of three minutes. This was sufficient to handle the 7,000 people who rode from the Van Buren-st. station every hour. At this point the Illinois Central has erected twelve ticket-offices on two long platforms. From each platform trains are to run during the Exposition on three-minute intervals, making one train every ninety seconds. This schedule will be increased whenever occasion demands. To-day the rush was all upon one platform, the other not being complete. The excellent manner in which the road handled 7,000 people an hour to-day, with only half its terminal system in operation, is strong evidence that it will, when things are once settled into a regular routine, be able to handle with ease almost three times as many passengers as it did to-day.

The Cottage-Grove-ave. cable line carried about 5,000 an hour, and that with cars not too badly crowded. They were full, and those who got seats were lucky. But there was no suffocating crush or rib-breaking jam. Grip cars, with two and three trailers, ran to Jackson Park every two minutes.

The elevated road was not so fortunate. Its terminal system at Congress-st. is not yet ready, and it was swamped to-day. It ran trains every three minutes, but they were powerless to diminish the crowd at the station. At the foot of the stairs leading to the station a special detail of policemen was stationed, and several times the rush of the crowd threw some of the officers down. They could not use their clubs, for the people were quiet and orderly, but the trouble lay in that fearful pressure of a tremendous crowd which is one of the most powerful forces on earth, and one of the most difficult to withstand. The stairs and platform were densely packed, and many people who had passed the ticket-chopper were unable to reach the trains for nearly an hour. The road carried about 4,000 people an hour, and could have carried three times that number if they could have found room in the trains.

The boats ran at about three minute intervals, but the day was too cold and the lake too rough for that route to be popular. It carried several thousand people, however. In addition to these means of reaching the park, the Illinois Central's regular suburban service carried fully 10,000 people during the day. The electric road and State and Sixty-third sts. cable lines took about half that number. Taking a day heavier than the average will be as a criterion it is safe to say that the transportation to the park from downtown will be ample for all demands made upon it.

DEDICATION OF STATE BUILDINGS.

Chicago, May 1.—The Iowa state building was formally dedicated this afternoon in the presence of a large assemblage of the sons and daughters of the Hawkeye State. The principal addresses were made by Governor Boies and Secretary of State W. M. McFarland. The Iowa State band of fifty pieces played.

The Missouri State building was dedicated at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The programme comprised prayer by the Rev. Samuel J. R. Nichols, of the second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis; a dedication speech by Nathan Frank, of the Missouri World's Fair Commission, and short addresses by Governor Stone and the Rev. Dr. Robert A. Holland, of St. George's Episcopal Church of St. Louis. Vocal music was rendered by the Hatton Quintet of St. Louis and instrumental selections by the Mascot Mandolin Orchestra of Kansas City.

THE VIKING SHIP SAILS FOR NEW-YORK.

Bergen, May 1.—The Viking ship to be exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair as a model of the ships in which the Norsemen are supposed to have discovered America sailed to-day for New-York.

ERASTUS WIMAN HOPEFUL.

A LIST OF HIS CREDITORS NOT READY.

THE LIABILITIES, IT IS BELIEVED, WILL NOT EXCEED $500,000.

The creditors of Erastus Wiman are still uncertain as to what action they will take. They will hold a meeting some time this week to confer about the wisest course to pursue regarding the sale of the Staten Island property which has been transferred to David Bennett King for their benefit. According to statements made by the lawyers for the creditors ample time will be given to Mr. Wiman to straighten out his affairs.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Wiman had a long interview with Austin B. Fletcher, of No. 29 Broadway, who represents the largest number of creditors. Many of his clients, it is understood, are Boston banks. Mr. Wiman told Mr. Fletcher that he was willing to do anything that Mr. Fletcher would suggest, and that if his creditors would give him time he would be able to meet all demands. Mr. Fletcher informed a Tribune reporter that he represented creditors the whole amount of whose claims against Mr. Wiman was about $70,000. He said that they would proceed slowly and give Mr. Wiman all the time he wished.

Mr. Wiman said to a Tribune reporter yesterday that there were no new developments in the trusteeship and that he was making out a list of creditors to give to Mr. King. He thought that $600,000 was much too large a sum to name as the amount of his liabilities. Mr. Wiman was not at all depressed by his misfortune and said that he would come out all right in the end.

At the office of R. G. Dun & Co. it was said that Mr. Wiman's indebtedness to that firm was about $300,000. The members of the firm have no fear that they will not recover the money.

As far as could be learned yesterday, the principal creditors of Mr. Wiman are the Chemical National Bank, the Central National Bank, the firm of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., the Iron Steamboat Company and several Boston banks.

The trust deed in which Mr. Wiman joined with his wife in the transfer of the real estate on Staten Island to D. B. King, as trustee for the benefit of his creditors, was discussed in legal circles yesterday, and many lawyers said that they had grave doubts as to its validity. One lawyer said that the deed was made under one of the four special statutes provided for special trusts. It covered all the property on Staten Island purchased by Mr. Wiman's money, and was in favor of all creditors. The property, however, by process of law, would have been available for creditors, as Mr. Wiman was the purchaser, although it had been bought in the name of his wife. The deed of trust, therefore, while an honorable action on the part of Mrs. Wiman, was not necessary to secure the creditors.

The homestead, valued at $50,000, which is now occupied by Mr. Wiman and his family, was not included in the deed of trust. It belonged to Mrs. Wiman, having been given to her twenty years ago by her father. It carries a mortgage for $35,000.

Mr. King, the trustee, said yesterday that the Staten Island property would not be sold at present, and that under the terms of the deed he could hold it for a year if he so desired. Mr. King added that as yet, he had received no list of the creditors, and that it was impossible to give the exact amount of the liabilities. He thought, however, that they would be about $500,000.

GOOD ROADS WILL SOON BE SEEN.

MANY PROMINENT MEN ENLISTED IN HASTENING THE DAY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National League for Good Roads was held yesterday in the office of General Roy Stone, general vice-president and acting secretary of the league, at No. 45 Broadway. General Stone presided. The other members of the committee were Chauncey B. Ripley, of New-Jersey; ex-Governor George Peabody Wetmore, of Rhode Island; August Belmont and August [illegible] of the Disbursement Auditing Committee. The following appointments of the New-York State Board of the National League were confirmed: General Benjamin F. Tracy, president; Wanstein Wadsworth, of Geneseo; S. S. Howland, Mt. Morris; Thomas R. Proctor, Utica; Warham Whitney, Rochester; James R. Roosevelt, Dutchess County; John C. Churchill, Oswego; William Cary Sanger, Sangerfield; John A. C. Wright, secretary, Rochester.

The sum of $1,000 was appropriated for assisting the Agricultural Department in the construction of the road exhibit at the World's Fair. This appropriation will be increased to $2,000 if necessary. A resolution was adopted appropriating $50 for defraying the preliminary expenses of organizing each new State League. It was decided that some steps should be taken for insuring a large attendance of farmers and all others interested in good roads at the various good road conventions. The surest way of insuring a good attendance at these conventions would be to secure rates of transportation. It was therefore decided to appoint a committee to confer with the Trunk Line Association with the object of securing special rates to road conventions. This committee will also endeavor to secure special rates for the transportation of road construction materials. The committee is composed of ex-Governor Wetmore, Governor Fuller, of Vermont; General Tracy, the president of the Maryland Road League, F. B. Olcott; E. H. Harriman and Governor Brown, of Rhode Island. The following circular from Henry E. Alvord, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, was read:

"The Act of the LIId Congress, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, contains the paragraph following:

"'To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make inquiries in regard to the systems of road management