THE EXHIBITION.

Formal Opening of the Great World's Fair.

CEREMONIES AT THE DEDICATION.

The President of the United States and the Emperor of Brazil Start the Machinery.

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand People in the Park.

WHITTIER'S HYMN AND WAGNER'S MARCH.

Ringing of Bells, Firing of Cannon and the Rejoicings of the Multitude.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Emperor, the President, General Sheridan, Speaker Blaine, Mayor Wickham, Frederick Douglass and Other Celebrities.

PHILADELPHIA A GALA CITY.

Illuminations, Banquets and Festivities.

THE SCENE AT THE MEMORIAL HALL

Senators, Ambassadors, Generals, Governors and Statesmen Lost in a Mob.

THE MACHINERY HALL.

Scenes and Incidents—The Lights and Shades of the Day.

From Rain to Sunshine and from Sunshine to Rain.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1876.

The International Centennial Exhibition was opened to-day in Fairmount Park by the President of the United States. His Majesty Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil; all the high officers of our government, the Senate, House and Supreme Court, the officers of the State of Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, New Jersey, Massachusetts and a crowd that may be estimated at from 200,000 to 250,000 people. The weather was cool, pleasant and inviting. The ominous rain storm, which darkened the skies for thirty-six hours, only broke away as the President entered his carriage to go to the grounds; and when the President arose to read his speech to conclude the ceremonies, the sun broke out in glorious splendor, and we had, before the day was over, the warmth of summer. He had scarcely left the fair before the rain came again. The details of the ceremonies will be found in our narrative. But, in brief, we have only to say that in all respects it was a success, that no serious accident happened to mar its peace and enjoyment, and that Philadelphia may well be proud of the honor paid to her by the nations which celebrate the Centennial within her gates.

THE DAY.

It would have been a misnomer to call Philadelphia "the Quaker City" to-day. Her usual staid appearance was transformed and glorified by patriotic decorations to an extent never before seen in an American city.

For days the Philadelphians have been preparing, and when the morning dawned few indeed were the buildings which had not been gaily decorated with patriotic emblems, and the wet flags hung drooping from their staffs. The long, straight checkerboard streets—Philadelphia's peculiar pride—presented a thick vista of wet flags and bunting, but the noon sun evaporated the moisture, and in the cheerful sunshine the streets became gaily animated with the multifarious ensigns of all nations. There was hardly a building in the city limits which did not present more or less display. From the most pretentious mansion to the lowliest habitation in the side streets and alleys the residents were alike filled with the patriotic desire for cosmopolitan and national embellishment. No other city ever equalled the picturesque scene which Philadelphia presented. Even the dogs had flags upon their collars. Car horses and street cars, wagons of every description, little children in the happy enjoyment of the holiday, were decorated with bunting or carried about ostentatiously the miniature flags of all nations.

THE DECORATIONS.

Much taste was displayed at some of the leading business houses and private residences in the arrangement of their façades and by the paintings of historic characters on their store fronts. In some cases the windows were lined with costly drapery representing the American colors, and forming in many cases a neat framework to patriotic pictures presented behind the glass partitions.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF LIBERTY.

But Independence Hall bore the palm for brilliant embellishment. The entire front of this historic structure was gracefully festooned with the American colors, each window studded in symmetrical order with American flags, the ends of each gracefully gathered. To the staff, over the main entrance, at heroic size painting of

"THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY"

was hemmed in by thick folds of the tricolor. In a line along each side the painting the coats of arms of the memorable thirteen States were displayed, and at each end of the building a larger sized representation of the State and city coats of arms were clothed in graceful drapery. Lines of smaller flags ran from the roof to the cupola. Many compliments were paid during the day upon its excellent decorative appearance. The *Ledger* office displayed 250 flags, pendant from each window, and the stores and hotels along Chestnut street were generously profuse in their displays. All the decorations were of a truly cosmopolitan character. The flags of every nation, not forgetting the emerald colors of Erin, were plentiful, and at the Union League Club, near whose front on Broad street the procession formed, the beautiful building was made especially attractive. The citizens of Philadelphia were not slow to recognize the rare honor which has been accorded to her; aware of the fact that the eyes of the civilized world were to-day turned upon her, she has taken occasion to render the city so attractive that strangers must have been much impressed. As the inaugural procession moved through Walnut street, the private residences in this vicinity were gayly decked. The windows on either side were thronged with the eager and beautiful faces of ladies shaking flags and handkerchiefs, and who, leaning far out on the window sill, shook the flags with a royal will. In one case a lady whose zeal nearly overcame her discretion, narrowly escaped a fall from a second story window, but was fortunately rescued by her friends. At Nineteenth street an officer considerately halted his regiment to allow the passage through his ranks of a single horse car. The driver, in his extravagant gratitude, waved his flags, which set his frightened horses off at break-neck speed, to the consternation of his passengers. At the residence of Mr. Childs, corner of Twenty-second and Walnut streets, the

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET,

had been established. In this neighborhood the display was particularly fine. It was here, on the steps of Mr. Childs' mansion, the President and his Cabinet stood awaiting their escort to the Centennial grounds. His Excellency's party consisted of Hon. Secretaries Fish, Robeson, Taft, Bristow and Jewell, besides Governor Hartranft and Mr. Childs and the ladies. In honor of the proximity, all the neighboring buildings were thickly adorned with flags and the windows crowded with eager faces. The crowd in the streets was dense. Hundreds were attracted to the spot from every direction, and all the surrounding spaces were jammed with people anxious to get a glimpse of the distinguished party. Flags were waved and cheers rent the air as the constant succession of new arrivals obtained a view of the President, to which he occasionally raised his hat and bowed.

"HOW OLD THE PRESIDENT LOOKS;

see how gray his whiskers are getting," said a lady. "He don't look at all like his picture—yes he does, now, when he raises his hat," said another. As the party proceeded down the steps to their carriages the sun broke forth from the rapidly disappearing clouds. The fine appearance of the gayly caparisoned horses and their soldierly officers, the skilful manœuvres of the well disciplined troops and the splendid attires of the men at once drew the admiration of the crowds, and as each section passed it was vociferously cheered. The sunlight, glancing upon the well burnished equipments and gay uniforms, and the music just striking up, lent an inspiring grace to their well timed movements.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

The route of the military was from Broad street and Walnut, where the line formed, the right resting on Walnut street and displaying southwardly; out Walnut to Twenty-second, to Chestnut, to Thirty-second, to Market, to Lancaster avenue, to Fortieth, and then to enter the Exhibition grounds at the Landsdowne entrance.

When the President appeared on the steps of the residence mentioned he was greeted with hearty cheers by the assembled thousands, and he recognized the salutation by taking off his hat and bowing.

THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The party who took carriages at Mr. Childs' residence was composed as follows:—President U. S. Grant, Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish; Secretary of the Treasury, Benjamin H. Bristow; Secretary of War, Alphonso Taft; Secretary of the Navy, George M. Robeson; Secretary of the Interior, Zachariah Chandler; Postmaster General, Marshall Jewell; Attorney General, Edwards Pierrepont; Governor John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Childs. The first carriage was occupied by President Grant, Secretary Fish, Governor Hartranft and Mr. Childs.

THE MILITARY FORMED

on Broad street at 7:30 A. M., Major General Bankson and staff taking position during the formation on Locust street, above Broad. Promptly at the appointed time the column moved out Walnut street in the following order:—

Squad of police under Lieutenant Crout.
Major General John P. Bankson and staff.
Troop Black Hussars, Captain Caristopher Klienz, with full mounted band and fifty men.
"Washington Troop" of Chester County, Captain W. M. Maitach, forty-five men; full mounted band.
"Keystone Battery," Captain Poulterer, six pieces of artillery drawn by horses.
Second Brigade.
Brigadier General Russell Thayer and staff.
United States Marines, Lieutenant Smyzer in command; eighty strong and accompanied by the Navy Yard band and full drum corps.
Crew of the United States steamer Congress, commanded by Lieutenant Evans, 100 strong, and divided into two companies, under Lieutenants Snow and Selfridge. The "boys in blue" had full sailor rig and were armed with sabre muskets, and presented a very attractive appearance.
Third regiment, Colonel Sellier, 400 strong. Full regimental band and drum corps, and mounted officers.
Sixth Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel John Maxwell. Full band and drum corps.
Infantry corps, "State Fencibles," Captain John W. Ryan (the champions), 80 men. Full band and drum corps, and presenting a very fine appearance.
"Gray Invincibles" (colored), Captain A. Jones, fifty strong, and with full band.
Company B, Eleventh (colored) regiment, Captain Hood, forty-five strong.
First City troops, Lieutenant Snowden commanding, eighty strong and splendidly uniformed. This old times organization, composed mainly of scions of the oldest and most aristocratic Philadelphia families, was selected as the guard of honor to President Grant.

VISITORS FROM ABROAD.

Carriages containing President Grant and Cabinet and others named above.
Independent Cadets of Boston, Mass. This fine organization numbered 143 muskets, and were provided with a band of thirty pieces and a corps of drums. They were uniformed in light blue pants, with red stripes, the regulation overcoat, and light blue shakos. Beneath the overcoat were worn white double-breasted Austrian coats.
The strangers were received yesterday by a battalion of two companies from the First regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, consisting of 120 men, beside members of Governor Hartranft's staff. The detachment was in command of Major Charles K. Ide, with First Lieutenant F. Dupont Marston acting Adjutant.
Governor Alexander H. Rice, of Massachusetts, and suite composed as follows:—Major General James A. Cunningham, Adjutant General; Colonel Isaac F. Kingsbury, Colonel C. F. Luther, Colonel John H. Rice, Assistant Adjutant Generals; Brigadier General Wilmon W. Blackman, Judge Advocate General; Colonel Henry G. Parker, Assistant Quartermaster General; Brigadier General William J. Dale, Surgeon General; Colonel Joshua B. Treadwell, Assistant Surgeon General; Colonel William V. Hutchings, Colonel William A. Town, Colonel Arthur T. Lyman and Colonel William P. Alexander, Aides-de-Camp; Colonel George H. Campbell, Military Secretary; His Excellency Horatio G. Knight, Lieutenant Governor, constituting the staff.
The Boston Lancers, mounted, Colonel Emory. The body numbered 125 men, and belong to the First battalion Massachusetts cavalry. The Lancers were accompanied by the Chelsea Brass Band, mounted. The uniform of the Lancers consists of scarlet coats and blue pants, and the organization challenged universal admiration.
Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, and staff.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Colonel R. Dale Benson and staff.
Second regiment, Colonel Peter Lyle. Full regimental band and drum corps.
First regiment (Gray reserves), Lieutenant Colonel Clark commanding. Becks regimental band and drum corps.
Eastern Greys, Captain Frank Stilzer, with Ringgold Band of Reading, Pa., fifty strong.
Weccacoe Legion, Captain Denny, sixty strong, and with full band.
Artillery corps Washington Greys, Lieutenant Aaron Lazarus commanding. Full band and drum corps and fifty-five strong.
Cadets from the Military Academy at Chester, Pa., 100 strong and with full band. Divided into four companies under command of Captains Sweeny, Brown, Damon and Gould.
Eleventh regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, Colonel Tenche, about 500 strong, and with full regimental band and drum corps.

THE MARCH.

After escorting the President to Memorial Hall the column moved out Landsdowne Drive to Belmont avenue, in Fairmount Park, where all mounted officers and men dismounted, and details were made to guard the horses during the ceremonies of opening the Great Exposition. The infantry were then massed between the main building and Machinery Hall, and after the ceremonies were over the President and members of his Cabinet and other distinguished visitors were received with proper military salutes, and the line of march was taken up for the city, the President and party being deposited at Mr. Child's residence at an early hour in the afternoon. The military display was a complete success in every respect, and was without doubt one of the finest demonstrations of the kind seen in Philadelphia for many years. The day opened dismally enough and gave token of a drenching rain, but by the time the procession moved the clouds broke and hundreds of thousands of persons were gratified with the unobstructed rays of "Old Sol," whose beams made a glittering display of the long lines of musketry that moved in steady column westwardly.

GOING TO THE GROUNDS.

The general public commenced to arrive by seven o'clock in the morning, by way of the street cars, Exposition Transfer carriages, stages, hacks, barouches, business wagons, dog carts and every imaginable style of conveyance. All these were filled and overflowing with humanity. In addition to this a steady stream of pedestrians commenced to flow toward the Exposition buildings by daylight, following every avenue leading thereto. This throng was composed of people of all ages, classes and conditions. In truth, there were the lame, the halt and the blind.

Before the gates of the Exposition were opened at nine o'clock thousands of people had surrounded the grounds and patiently peeped through the interstices in the fence, waiting patiently for the hour of opening. The estimate of competent authority gives 50,000 as the number present before nine o'clock. Many of these thronged the hotels and the restaurants outside the enclosure which thus reaped the first pecuniary harvest of the opening day.

By seven o'clock trains commenced to arrive by the various steam railways coming over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Harrisburg, Lancaster and intermediate stations on the main line as well as from Kensington depot, Washington avenue, Trenton and New York. These trains delivered their passengers at the new Centennial depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, adjoining the Exposition grounds, near Machinery Hall. Passengers from Bethlehem and the Lehigh Valley, coming over the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and over the new Line via Bound Brook; also from Wilmington, Baltimore and Washington, were delivered at this depot. Up to five o'clock in the afternoon over 200 trains deposited their human freight at this station, averaging four cars at each train, each car carrying on an average sixty passengers, making a total of over 48,000 people landed at the Pennsylvania Railroad Centennial depot. The Reading Railroad Company's new depot is located at the east side of the grounds, close to Memorial Hall, to which they ran trains from Pottsville, Reading and stations on their main line, and also from Norristown, Chestnut Hill, Germantown, Port Richmond, as well as from their city stations at Ninth and Green streets and Broad and Callowhill streets. These arrived every five minutes, averaged three cars each, and delivered at least 50,000 people at the east end of the grounds. A large number of people came over from New York by the Bound Brook line. It is estimated that about 125,000 of those who entered the gates came by steam trains. The balance of the multitude who passed the portals, the grand total of which is set down at 250,000, came by street cars and other conveyances and on foot. The street cars commenced at five o'clock in the morning to run at intervals of five minutes, but gradually increased their trips until finally they were despatched from the termini as soon as they had discharged their passengers. This continued up to two o'clock in the afternoon, when the horses needed a little respite. The business of the day tested the capacity of the city cars for a great occasion, and proved that it is not equal to the demand that is likely to arise during the Exposition, even in view of the adjuncts of steam roads and other conveyances.

There are seventy-six cash gates to the grounds and six for complimentary entrance, as well as twenty-four for exhibitors. Only fifty-eight gates were used to-day, as the others were not in working order.

The rule of the Commissioner to exact a fifty cent note or silver half dollar was strictly carried out. There was no difficulty in obtaining change at the agencies of the Centennial Bank, located near the gates. A few people failed to remember the rule and tendered other money at the gates, which caused occasionally a little delay.

AWAITING THE GUESTS.

The crowd which assembled about the platform was good-natured, but its patience was severely tried. The arrangements were of the most primitive nature, a cordon of ropes, a line of policemen and a mighty crowd surging backward and forward. There were several accidents because of this, fainting men and women now and then being carried down the lane. For some time it looked as if there would be a serious accident, for if the crowd had once broken the rope and surged against the other crowd many lives would have been lost. This "other crowd" was mainly composed of members of the press. The committee of arrangements seemed to have copied their plans from one of Vanderbilt's cattle cars on the Western railways. They were tumbled in pell mell, without any chance of seeing or hearing, while small politicians were permitted to decorate the elevated platform. But they were all in good humor and did not seem to mind it, especially as the sun came out more and more radiant, and they all felt like giving the committee a "good notice," which I hasten to do—that there was never a cattle car committee since the press became a press who did their work so well. As the hour approached for the opening the crowd grew into an army. Distinguished guests came one after another, most of them unnoticed, except when they wore uniforms, which only happened in the case of foreign diplomatists and officers of the army. Chief Justice Waite quietly strolled into his place, unknown and unhonored. When the noble form of Senator Conkling made its appearance, arm in arm with Senator Frelinghuysen, a few New Yorkers cheered him. But the Senator came rather early, and the New Yorkers were not in force. But when the Mayor came, accompanied by General MacMahon, he received a hearty cheer, which broke into prolonged and continuous applause when brilliant little Phil Sheridan, in full uniform, sprang up the steps. This had hardly died away when Mr. Blaine was seen with a lady on his arm. Some of the ex-Speaker's Philadelphia friends proposed in a loud voice three cheers for Blaine, which were heartily given. The truth is there was a disposition to cheer every one, but the crowd were at a loss to know which stars among them all were the shining planets. The gray head of Frederick Douglass was seen in the mob remonstrating with a policeman, and it is feared he might have gone out with the crushed and fainting if Senator Conkling had not seen him, and, vouching for his identity, enabled him to pass the line. As he ascended the platform he was loudly cheered. As Mr. Douglass took his place there was a distant and hearty cheer, and Mr. Thomas, waving his baton, we now heard the notes of the Brazilian Hymn. A moment later and the venerable form of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, with the Empress on his arm, followed by the Brazilian Embassy, was seen coming through the crowd. The people, as if by an instinct, recognized His Majesty, and cheer after cheer arose. As he reached the upper step he turned and bowed to the gathering, who cheered again and again.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE GROUNDS.

If the Emperor was punctual we cannot say as much for the President. What with the delays on the route, arising from a slow military movement and other causes, it was ten minutes past eleven before the well-known form of the President was seen on the platform. Certainly the President might have decided the third term question promptly enough if he could have taken the voice of the people, as expressed by this shouting multitude, as an index of his strength. For some minutes the cheering was prolonged and enthusiastic as the President stood calm, immovable, bowing to the right and the left in a shy, modest, half frightened way, in marked contrast with the affable, cordial and easy manner of the Emperor. The scene which awaited him was a pageant worthy of an Emperor. There was the magnificent art gallery behind, the Pennsylvania Memorial Hall, the background of the scene. In front was the main building, a vast, graceful, noble edifice. To the right were the towers of the Machinery Hall, the Agricultural Hall and the hundred edifices beyond and around, which represent the taste and splendor of States and nationalities. There was the beautiful Horticultural Hall, the gem of the fair. In front of the President's stand, distant several hundred feet, was the music stand, with a chorus of a thousand voices, Theodore Thomas leading. On the left was a raised dais, where thousands of the ladies were grouped, a mass of color and beauty. On the right was the beautiful Schuylkill River, and, as far as the eye could reach, the woods and ravines and green, flowery banks of the stream, rich in their spring attire, with the spires of the distant Philadelphia in the far horizon, and now and then the echo of a pealing bell to tell how the great heart of the city was throbbing with the joy of the hour. Behind the Memorial Hall, a pleasant stroll through a rare old bit of wood and greenery, is the house called the "Solitude," where the last of the Penns lived, and in another direction the country house of Judge Peters, which was a famous house in the Revolutionary days. The oak trees which now rustle to the noise of the multitude and the music are the trees under which Washington and his friends were wont to sit during the anxious summer evenings, thinking, we may well imagine, of the one task imposed upon them, and never dreaming, we can well believe, of the glorious day which we were all celebrating, and of the mighty Centennial to our national life which the world had brought into the very lawns of these ancient homes. So far as the mere panoramic effects of such a scene could be considered, it was what has rarely if ever been seen in these United States. The crowd was probably the largest ever gathered on this continent at one time. I have to accept the figures that are given me as to the exact numbers; but it is no extravagance to say that when General Grant advanced to the edge of the platform to declare the Exhibition open he looked upon 200,000 souls.

The platform for guests was divided into spaces, designated alphabetically. The centre space was marked I. In section I were the following:—

Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, and family.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, Acting Vice President of the United States.
Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and lady.
Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, and lady.
Hon. Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War, and lady.
Hon. George W. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, and lady.
Hon. Zachariah Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, and lady.
Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General, and lady.
Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Attorney General, and lady.
John L. Cadwalader, First Assistant Secretary of State, and lady.
William Hunter, Second Assistant Secretary of State, and lady.

In section J, the Judges of the Supreme Court, as follows:—

Hon. Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice, and lady.
Hon. Nathan Clifford, Associate Justice, and lady.
Hon. Noah H. Swayne, Associate Justice, and lady.
Hon. Samuel F. Miller, Associate Justice, and lady.
Hon. David Davis, Associate Justice, and lady.
Hon. Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice, and lady.
Hon. William Strong, Associate Justice, and lady.
Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice and lady.
Hon. Ward Hunt, Associate Justice, and lady.
D. W. Middleton, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and lady.

In sections J and K the Diplomatic Corps, as follows:—

Count Ladislas Hoyos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria-Hungary, and Countess.
Chevalier Ernest Von Tavera, Secretary of Legation of Austria-Hungary, and lady.
Mr. Nicolas Shishkin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia, and lady.
Baron Albert Blanc, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy, and lady.
Count Latta, Secretary of Legation of Italy, and lady.
Señor Don Emilio Benard, Minister Resident of Nicaragua, and lady.
Mr. De Pestel, Minister Resident of the Netherlands, and lady.
Mr. J. H. De Hegermann-Lindencrone, Minister Resident of Denmark, and lady.
Señor Don Manuel M. Ferrator, Minister Resident of Costa Rica, and lady.
Mr. A. Grip, Chargé d'Affaires of Sweden and Norway, and lady.
Mr. M. De Bjornstjerna, Secretary of Legation of Sweden and Norway, and lady.
Mr. C. De Bildt, Attaché of the Legation of Sweden and Norway, and lady.
Mr. Maurice Delfosse, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Belgium, and lady.
Mr. Amedee Vanden Nest, First Secretary of Legation of Belgium, and lady.
Baron du Jardin, First Secretary of Legation of Belgium, and lady.
Gregoire Aristarchi Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Turkey, and lady.
Baltazzi Effendi, Secretary of Legation of Turkey, and lady.
Rustem Effendi, Second Secretary of Legation of Turkey, and lady.
Señor Don Vincente Dardon, Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador, and lady.
M. A. Bartholdi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France, and lady.
Count de la Rochefoucauld, Secretary of Legation of France, and lady.
Count de Pourtales, Third Secretary of Legation of France, and lady.
Señor Don Juan B. Della Costa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela, and lady.
Señor Don Felipe Zapata, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Colombia, and lady.
Señor Don E. Angelo, Secretary of Legation of the United States of Colombia.
Señor Don Antonio Manilla De Los Rios, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, and lady.
Señor Don Jose De Soto, Second Secretary of Legation of Spain, and lady.
Don Luis Polo De Bernabe, Third Secretary of Legation of Spain, and lady.
Baron de Sant' Anna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal, and lady.
Jushio Yoshida Kivonari, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan, and Mrs. Yoshida Tei.
Mr. Yoshida Djiro, Secretary of Legation of Japan.
Mr. Asada Yaseenovi, attaché of the Legation of Japan.
Mr. Hangiro Assano, attaché of the Legation of Japan.
Mr. Seinoske Tashiro, attaché of the Legation of Japan.
Señor Don Adolfo Ibanez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chili, and daughter.
Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, K. C. B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, and lady.
Hon. Francis R. Plunkett, Secretary of Legation of Great Britain, and lady.
Captain William Gere Jones, Royal Navy, Naval Attaché of the Legation of Great Britain, and lady.
Hon. Power Henry Le Poer Trench, Second Secretary of Legation of Great Britain, and lady.
Frank C. Lascelles, Second Secretary of Legation of Great Britain.
Francis C. E. Denys, Third Secretary of Legation of Great Britain.
Charles Fox Frederick Adam, Esq., Fourth Secretary of Legation of Great Britain.
Señor Don Manuel Rafael Garcia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic.
Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico, and Señora Laura S. de Mariscal.
Mr. Elisha H. Allen, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hawaii.
Mr. Kurd von Schlozer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Empire.
Baron Max von Thielman, Secretary of Legation of the German Empire.
Mr. P. W. Buddecke, Chancellor of Legation of the German Empire.
Councilor A. P. De Carvalho Borges, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil, and lady.
Señhor Benjamin Franklin Torreo De Barros, Secretary of Legation of Brazil.
Señor Don Vincente Dardon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala, and lady.
Mr. Stephen Preston, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hayti, and lady.

In sections I, H and G were the members of Congress, there being a very distinguished representation. Among those present were Senators Cameron, Wallace and Conkling, of New York; Thurman, of Ohio; Bayard, of Delaware; Morton, of Indiana; Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Sharon, of Nevada; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Morrill, of Vermont, and Morrill, of Maine. Among the Representatives were Hon. Michael C. Kerr, Speaker; Hon. James G. Blaine, ex-Speaker; Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Judge Kelley, Hon. Fernando Wood and other prominent members of the House of Representatives.

In section F were governors of States and their staffs. There were present Governor Tilden, of New York; Governor Rice, of Massachusetts; Governor Ludington, of Wisconsin; Governor Bagley, of Michigan; Governor Bedle, of New Jersey; Governor Cochrane, of Delaware; Governor Carroll, of Maryland, and Governor Conner, of Maine.

In section E sat Governor Hartranft, with his staff, among whom were Major General James W. Latta, Adjutant General; Brigadier General John D. Bertolette, Inspector General; Brigadier General William H. Yerkes, Judge Advocate General; Brigadier General Lewis W. Read, Surgeon-General; Colonel D. Stanley Hassinger, Assistant Adjutant General, and a corps of aides de camp. In addition, the State government was represented by Lieutenant Governor Latta, Auditor General Temple, Secretary of Internal Affairs McCandless, State Treasurer Rawle, Attorney General Lear, and Secretary of the Commonwealth Quay. Among the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State were Chief Justice Agnew and Associate Justices Paxson, Gordon, Williams, Sharswood, Mercur and Woodward. The remainder of the sections was occupied by members of the State Legislature.

In sections L M and N were seated those gentlemen and ladies who have carried on the Centennial work since its inception.

In section D were the officers of the United States Army and Navy, as follows:—

General William T. Sherman, staff, and Mrs. Sherman.
Brevet Major General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General of the Army, staff, and Mrs. Townsend.
Brevet Major General R. B. Marcy, Inspector General, staff, and Mrs. Marcy.
Brigadier General William McK. Dunn, Judge Advocate General, staff, and Mrs. Dunn.
Brevet Brigadier General Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, staff, and Mrs. Myer.
Brigadier General Robert Macfeely, Commissary General of Subsistence, staff and Mrs. Macfeely.
Brevet Major General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General, staff and Mrs. Barnes.
Brevet Brigadier General Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster General, staff and Mrs. Alvord.
Brevet Major General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, staff and Mrs. Humphreys.
Brigadier General S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, staff and Mrs. Benet.
Brevet Major General Thomas H. Ruger, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and Mrs. Ruger.
Major General Winfield S. Hancock, commanding the Military division of the Pacific, staff and Mrs. Hancock.
Major General O. O. Howard, commanding the Department of Columbia, staff and Mrs. Howard.
Brevet Major General S. D. Sturgis and Mrs. Sturgis.
Major General Irvin McDowell and Mrs. McDowell.
Brevet Major General D. H. Rucker and Mrs. Rucker.
Brevet Brigadier General L. H. Pelouze.
Admiral David D. Porter and Mrs. Porter.
Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan and Mrs. Rowan.
Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis and Mrs. Davis.
Rear Admiral John Rodgers and Mrs. Rodgers.
Rear Admiral Alexander M. Pennock and Mrs. Pennock.
Rear Admiral J. R. Madison Mullany.
Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers and Mrs. Rodgers.
Rear Admiral Reed Worden and Mrs. Worden.
Rear Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard and Mrs. Trenchard.
Commodore Alexander Murray and Mrs. Murray.
Captain R. W. Shufeldt, Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.
Commodore John C. Howell, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks.
Commodore Daniel Ammen, Chief of Bureau of Navigation.
Captain William N. Jeffers, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.
Surgeon General Joseph Beale, Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
Paymaster General J. H. Watmough, Acting Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
Engineer in Chief W. W. W. Wood, Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Chief Constructor Isaiah Hanscomb, Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repairs.
Brigadier General Jacob Zellin, commanding United States Marine Corps, and Mrs. Zellin.

THE CEREMONIES.

There was a pause after the President took his seat. Around him, in addition to his Cabinet, were the chiefs of the Exhibition, John Welsh, the chairman of the Financial Board, upon whose shoulders rested the financial burden of this vast work, his fine face flushed with joy, looking happy to-day as he saw what he saw and thought of the cares and trials of the years of work. There was General Goshorn, the Director General, as calm as the spring, a steady, well-poised man, no doubt who was never in a hurry in his life. There was the genial General Hawley, the official chief of the commission, as busy as a bee, his eye on every point of the ceremony, and directing all with military precision. As the President sat down Thomas raised his baton and we had Wagner's march. General Hawley then arose and begged the crowd to keep as quiet as possible while Bishop Simpson invoked God's blessing upon the day and the event. The Bishop came forward and said, with uplifted hand:—

BISHOP SIMPSON'S PRAYER.

Almighty and everlasting God, our Heavenly Father! Heaven is Thy throne and the earth is Thy footstool. Before Thy majesty and holiness the angels veil their faces, and the spirits of the just made perfect bow in humble adoration. Thou art the creator of all things, the preserver of all that exist, whether they be thrones or dominions or principalities or powers. The minute and the vast, atoms and worlds, alike attest the ubiquity of Thy presence and the omnipotence of Thy sway. Thou alone art the sovereign ruler of nations. Thou raisest up one and casteth down another, and Thou givest the kingdoms of the world to whomsoever Thou will. The past, with all its records, is the unfolding of Thy counsels and the realization of Thy grand designs. We hail Thee as our rightful ruler, the king eternal, immortal and invisible, the only true God, blessed forevermore. We come on this glad day, O Thou God of our fathers, into these courts with thanksgiving and into those gates with praise. We bless Thee for Thy wonderful goodness in the past, for the land which Thou gavest to our fathers—a land veiled from the ages, from the ancient world, but revealed in the fulness of time to Thy chosen people, whom Thou didst lead by Thine own right hand through the billows of the deep; a land of vast extent, of towering mountains and broad plains, of unnumbered products and of untold treasures. We thank Thee for the fathers of our country, men of mind and of might, who endured privations and sacrifices, who braved multiplied dangers rather than defile their consciences, or be unttrue to their God, men who laid on the broad foundations of truth and justice the grand structure of civil freedom. We praise Thee for the closing century, for the founders of the Republic, for the immortal Washington and his grand associates; for the wisdom with which they planned, and the firmness and heroism, which, under Thy blessing, led them to triumphant success. Thou wast their shield in hours of danger, their pillar of cloud by day and their pillar of fire by night. May we, their sons, walk in their footsteps and imitate their virtues. We thank Thee for social and national prosperity and progress, for valuable discoveries and multiplied inventions, for labor-saving machinery, relieving the toiling masses; for schools, free as the morning light for the millions of the rising generation; for books and periodicals scattered like leaves of autumn over the land, for art and science, for freedom to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, for a Church unfettered by the trammels of State. Bless, we pray Thee, the President of the United States and his constitutional advisers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Governors of our several Commonwealths, the officers of the army and navy, and all who are in official position throughout our land. Guide them, we pray Thee, with counsels of wisdom, and may they ever rule in righteousness. We ask Thy blessing to rest upon the President and members of the Centennial Commission and upon those associated with them in the various departments, who have labored long and earnestly, amid anxieties and difficulties, for the success of this enterprise. May Thy special blessing, O Thou God of all the nations of the earth, rest upon our national guests, our visitors from distant lands. We welcome them to our shores and we rejoice in their presence among us, whether they represent thrones or culture or research, or whether they come to exhibit the triumphs of genius and art, in the development of industry and in the progress of civilization. Preserve Thou them, we beseech Thee, in health and safety, and in due time may they be welcomed by loved ones again to their own, their native lands. Let Thy blessing rest richly on this Centennial celebration. May the lives and health of all interested be precious in Thy sight. Preside in its assemblies. Grant that this association in effort may bind more closely together every part of our great Republic, so that our Union may be perpetual and indissoluble. Let its influence draw the nations of earth into a happier unity. Hereafter, we pray Thee, may all disputed questions be settled by arbitration, and not by the sword, and may wars forever cease among the sons of men. May the new century be better than the past. More radiant with the light of true philosophy, warmer with the emanations of a world-wide sympathy. May capital, genius and labor be freed from all antagonism by the establishment and application of such principles of justice and equity as shall reconcile diversified interests and bind in imperishable bands all parts of society. We pray Thy benediction, especially on the women of America, who, for the first time in the history of our race, take so conspicuous a place in a national celebration. May the light of their intelligence, purity and enterprise shed its beams afar, until in distant lands their sisters may realize the beauty and glory of Christian freedom and elevation. We beseech Thee, Almighty Father, that our beloved Republic may be strengthened in every element of true greatness until her mission is accomplished by presenting to the world an illustration of the happiness of a free people, with a free Church, in a free State, under laws of their own enactment and under rulers of their own selection, acknowledging supreme allegiance only to the King of kings and Lord of lords. And as Thou didst give to one of its illustrious sons first to draw experimentally the electric spark from heaven, which has since girdled the globe in its celestial whispers of "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to men," so to latest time may the mission of America, under Divine inspiration, be one of affection, brotherhood and love for all our race. And may the coming centuries be filled with the glory of our Christian civilization.

And unto thee, our Father, through Him whose life is the light of men, will we ascribe glory and praise, now and forever. Amen.

The prayer, long as it was, was heard in silence. Then General Hawley twirled a white handkerchief as a signal to Theodore Thomas, who at once raised his wand and we heard the opening strains of Whittier's beautiful hymn, the words of which are as follows:—

THE HYMN.

Our fathers' God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here, where of old, by Thy design,
The fathers spake that word of Thine,
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rended bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festal time, from all
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the new world greets
The old world, thronging all its streets,
Uniting all the triumphs won
By arts or toil beneath the sun;
And unto common good ordain
This rivalship of hand and brain.

Thou, who hast here in concord furled
The war flags of a gathered world,
Beneath our Western skies fulfil
The Orient's mission of good will,
And, freighted with love's golden fleece,
Send back the Argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met in truce,
For beauty made the bride of use
We thank Thee, while, withal, we crave
The austere virtues strong to save,
The honor proof to place or gold,
The manhood never bought nor sold!

O! make Thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gifts of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law;
And, cast in some diviner mould,
Let the new cycle shame the old!

THE ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS

were in their places by ten o'clock A. M., after undergoing a most trying ordeal in the attempt to pass into the Main Hall by the narrow entrance alone vouchsafed to them. There was many a tight squeeze, many a crushed toilet, many an irascible vocalist. The instruments of the orchestra had several hairbreadth escapes. Now it was a contra basso, in its green baize cover, advanced like a battering ram and wedged