THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Opened by President Cleveland in Presence of a Multitude.

eople from All Lands Participate in the Exercises—The Greatest Event in the History of Chicago.

[Special Chicago Correspondence.]

The great day to which Chicago has been so anxiously looking forward has come and gone, and the Columbian exposition is now open to the world. Out south on the lake shore a new and wonderful city has sprung into life in a miraculous manner almost, and the earth, which so recently was clothed in nature's mantle, now throbs with the life and activity of mingling thousands of human beings from every country under the sun, and the ceaseless round of sightseeing has fairly begun.

Never in all her career has Chicago seen such a day as was the 1st day of May, 1893, and in all probability she will never see another such. For world's fairs are of rare occurrence, and Chicago may never have another, yet should she have a dozen she could have none which would bring her more glory and honor than does this, her grand celebration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

Just now the eyes of the entire world are upon her, and her name is upon the tongues of all nations, and it is hardly putting it too strong to assert that for the time there is no greater city on earth.

True, the 19th of October last, the day on which the dedication took place, was a great day, but that was simply a foretaste of the real grandeur that has since been revealed. The fame of the dedication was heralded throughout the globe, and countless thousands have read of the wonders witnessed on that day, the mammoth audience, the mighty buildings, etc., but that was only a forerunner of the great event. Then there was an air of incompleteness about the whole thing, which has given place to finished grace and beauty, and untold features have been added, making of the whole a perfect picture of wonderland.

Just about three years ago we were in the throes of anxiety as to the outcome of the vote in congress on the world's fair city. For a time it looked as if it would be New York, but through Chicago energy sufficient pressure was brought to bear to outweigh New York's claims and the prize became ours.

Having gained it it seemed at first like an elephant on our hands, but upon a thorough sizing-up of the project it soon resolved itself into an undertaking within the range of possibilities, and being possible it soon became simply a matter of push, and, as the whole world knows, there is plenty of push in Chicago.

As will doubtless be remembered much time was lost in the selection of a site suitable for so large an enterprise. The west side and the city lake front were talked of, all of which is such recent history it is not necessary to give particulars. Finally Jackson park was settled upon, and then the demand for money arose. In the course of a few weeks thousands of Chicago's laboring people came to the front and subscribed for from one to ten or twenty shares of stock. The men of wealth came down liberally and soon the nucleus of a large fund was in hand and building operations were begun at once. The first spring month of 1892 witnessed the breaking of ground, and before the expiration of summer the southern end of Jackson park had become a forest of upright timbers. Workmen from all parts of the country flocked to the grounds and the White city grew apace.

In all kinds of weather and in the face of all kinds of opposition the work went on. Labor troubles have from the time the first spade was stuck into the earth hindered the progress of building. Among the first laborers employed were a lot of Italians, who, being obnoxious to the Irish-Americans, were driven from their work by those who wanted their places. Further difficulties were encountered in procuring sufficient material for so many great buildings. Then the elements conspired to hinder the progress of the undertaking. Severe storms on several occasions wrought serious damage to some of the buildings, notably the great Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, which last year had the east wall partly blown down, and this year part of the roof caved in, causing a heavy loss.

In addition to all this there have been damaging stories set afloat by the enemies of the world's fair, and the actions of the fair officials have been severely and unjustly criticised in various quarters, and more than once the committee on finance has been convulsed with fear lest operations should have to cease for lack of funds to carry on the work. But Chicago pluck has overcome all obstacles, and in spite of all drawbacks the day set for the opening found the great exposition in sufficiently presentable shape to receive all visitors.

It cannot be said that the fair is completed. There is much to be done yet, such as placing exhibits and solving details, but the buildings are nearly all completed and in a few weeks everything will be thoroughly settled and the fair will be in readiness. The buildings of the different states are in better shape for visitors now than are the fair buildings proper, and among them are some which are veritable palaces. The buildings of foreign nations are also very well along toward completion and but a few touches remain to be added to place them in readiness for the reception of the people whose countries they represent.

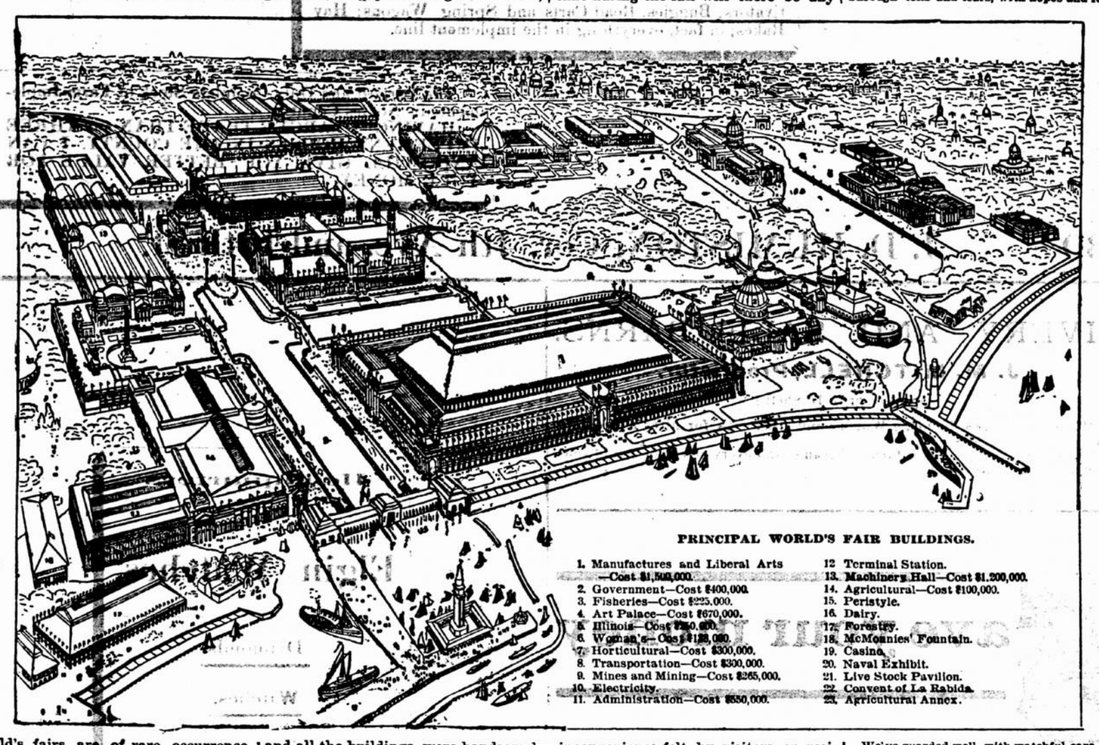
The whole city has been in a flutter of excitement for several days. Many of the large business buildings are decorated and a general holiday feeling seems to have taken possession of the people. Very little business was transacted on the opening day, it being declared by Gov. Altgeld a legal holiday, and there was a great rush for the fair grounds.

The exercises before the Administration building were witnessed by an immense concourse of people prominent among whom were the high dignitaries of the United States. The scene was one never to be forgotten by those who were present and one not easily described. The immense plaza and all the approaches thereto were densely packed with people of all conditions of life and every race under the sun. The lagoon was alive with launches and gondolas, all gay with flags and colors, and all the buildings were handsomely decked with banners and streamers of every description.

The programme of exercises as prepared some time ago was carried out, Director General George R. Davis making the introductory address and being followed by President Cleveland, who in a stirring speech of some length declared the great fair opened. Other speeches followed by world's fair officials and honored guests, among them being the duke de Veragua, a descendant of Christopher Columbus, who with his family recently arrived from Spain to take part in the opening exercises of the fair. The duke is a lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, being removed from the great discoverer by thirteen generations. His full name is Don Christober Colon de Toledo de la Cerda y Gante. His titles are duke of Veragua, marquis of Jamaica and admiral and adelantado, mayor of the Indies. He was born in Madrid in 1837, was graduated at the University of Madrid as a lawyer, became affiliated with the liberal party, and in 1871 was elected as the representative of Arevallo in the cortes. In 1874 he became a member of the municipal council of Madrid, but soon resigned his office on account of a change in the government and devoted himself to agriculture and cattle breeding. He has since held many public offices, including that of the minister of the interior, vice president of the senate, councilor of the Monte de Piedal and royal commissioner of agriculture. He is, comparatively speaking, a rich man, and is highly respected throughout Spain. He now holds the office of chief of the Spanish world's fair commissioners. Since his arrival in this country he has received much attention from New York society and has been presented with the freedom of the city of New York.

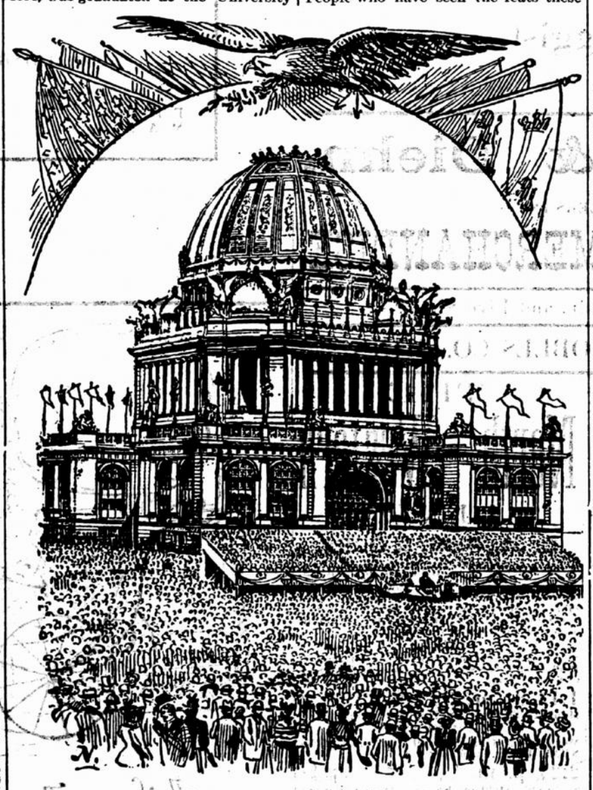
The opening exercises were followed by a tour of inspection of the buildings and grounds and general rejoicing. Later in the day the formal opening of the Woman's building took place, presided over by Mrs. Potter Palmer, at which were present the leading spirits of the enterprise and many foreign notables. On the afternoon of Saturday, April 29, at four o'clock the last nail was driven in the building by Mrs. Palmer, the nail being of gold and the hammer of silver, and an elaborate programme was carried out. The women are very proud of their achievements in the great enterprise, and well they may be, for they were the first to build, their building being nearly completed before many of the others were started, and their exhibits are the nearest to completion of any at the fair. Much credit is due Mrs. Palmer, who has so ably directed the movements of her sister laborers and so nobly filled the exalted office to which she was called.

Now that the world's fair season has fairly begun there will doubtless be a large influx to our population, but as yet there is not much perceptible increase. Every fine day since visitors were first admitted to the fair grounds the South side car lines have done a great business, and since the arrival of the strange people from distant lands in Midway Plaisance, there has been a perpetual outpour of people in that direction. On Sundays the crowds at Jackson park have been especially large, the tickets taken at the gates showing an attendance per day of twenty thousand and over. Up to the present time there has been no difficulty in taking care of the world's fair traffic, and it is the opinion of railway and street car officials, hotel keepers, leading merchants and all who have given the matter any attention that at no time during the fair will there be any inconvenience felt by visitors or residents of the city.



PRINCIPAL WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

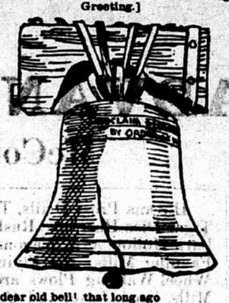
1. Manufactures and Liberal Arts —Cost $1,500,000.
2. Government—Cost $400,000.
3. Fisheries—Cost $225,000.
4. Art Palace—Cost $670,000.
5. Illinois—Cost $250,000.
6. Woman's—Cost $128,000.
7. Horticultural—Cost $300,000.
8. Transportation—Cost $300,000.
9. Mines and Mining—Cost $265,000.
10. Electricity.
11. Administration—Cost $550,000.
12. Terminal Station.
13. Machinery Hall—Cost $1,200,000.
14. Agricultural—Cost $100,000.
15. Peristyle.
16. Dairy.
17. Forestry.
18. McMonnies' Fountain.
19. Casina.
20. Naval Exhibit.
21. Live Stock Pavilion.
22. Convent of La Rabida.
23. Agricultural Annex.



THE OPENING EXERCISES.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

[Philadelphia to the World's Fair at Chicago—Greeting.]



The dear old bell! that long ago
Rang out for freedom's jubilee!
And high and low with joy should know
The glorious truth—our land was free!
The dear old bell we love so well,
What wondrous things its tongue might tell.

Through changes o'er a hundred years
This sacred trust, a treasure rare,
Through toils and tears, with hopes and fears,
We've guarded well, with watchful care—
This dear old bell we love so well,
Of war's dread conflict it could tell.

Now as a talisman of peace
It journeys on from state to state;
All discords cease, faith, love, increase.
While welcome greetings on it wait—
The dear old bell we love so well,
Of "peace with honor" it shall tell.

How eloquent! though silent now,
And scarred and seamed its motto grand,
Like holy vow, upon its brow,
Proclaims throughout our blessed land
Dear Liberty! our guerdon now—
The dear old bell we loved so well,
Of Liberty to all shall tell.

No south, no north, but freedom's land,
A union great, secure and strong:
Now heart to heart, hand clasped in hand,
Our voices raise one choral song—
The dear old bell we love so well,
Of peace forever may it tell!

God's blessings go with thee, old bell!
And thee again with joy restore:
And time shall tell what magic spell,
What golden fruit, thy mission bore.
The dear old bell we love so well,
What wondrous things it yet may tell.
—Gustavus Remak, in Philadelphia Ledger.

BRITISH SOLDIERS AT THE FAIR.

Picked Men from England's Crack Regiments Who Perform Wonderful Feats.

Among the men are twenty life guardsmen, big six-footers, who wield sabers over four feet long; twenty-seven of the Royal Horse artillery, whose brilliant uniforms are very picturesque; twenty of the Fifth Royal Irish lancers; twenty men from Prince Albert's own hussars, who wear scarlet breeches; twenty men of the Forty-second Royal Highland Black Watch; twenty belonging to the Prince Consort's Rifle brigade; twenty from the famous Royal Irish fusileers. This formidable body is commanded by Col. Vibart, late of the Royal artillery. The cavalry is commanded by Maj. Crowley, late of the King's Dragoon guards. They will give an exhibition of their skill in Chicago during the world's fair. People who have seen the feats these men perform at Agricultural hall in London say that their skill is something wonderful. One of their most difficult feats is to cut a sheep in two with a sword while riding at full gallop. The contest between a mounted swordsman and a foot soldier armed with a bayonet is said to be interesting and exciting.

An Elevated Promenade.

Visitors to the world's fair will have the opportunity of going to the roof of the Manufactures building—the largest in the world—and enjoying there a half mile promenade. Four elevators, with a capacity of six hundred an hour, will take the people to a great platform, two hundred feet above the floor, from which a magnificent bird's-eye view will be afforded of the interior of the mammoth building with its acres of exhibits beneath. From the platform the visitors will pass to the promenade on the roof, where an unsurpassed bird's eye view of the entire grounds and buildings will be unfolded.

Reproucdtion of Crystal Cave.

Crystal cave, in the Black Hills near Deadwood, has been reproduced underneath the great mound in the center of Horticultural hall. Thousands of pounds of crystals, brought from the original cave, have been used to line the interior, which will be brilliantly lighted with electricity. John Thorpe, chief of the department of floriculture, will try an interesting experiment in the central chamber of the mimic cave. He believes that he can force flowers to bloom in the artificial light. Growing vines and spouting fountains will add to the novelty of the scene.

A WARNING NOTE.

Dangers Which Await Young Girls at the World's Fair.

The following timely note of warning to parents of young girls is now being widely published, and it is to be hoped that the wise suggestions therein contained will be carefully observed by all whom it may concern:

"We, the members of the societies of Chicago, interested in the welfare of women, who are in a position to know the dangers here threatening young, inexperienced or thoughtless girls, give this warning to mothers and guardians of such young persons who may visit Chicago during the world's fair.

"If possible accompany your daughters on their visit to the world's fair, but under no consideration permit them to leave home without the escort and supervision of a trustworthy person of mature age and experience. If you have no relatives or friends with whom you can stay awhile in the city, or if you are unable to put up at a first-class hotel, be careful in your selection of a boarding house. Beware of the 'nice, quiet resort for ladies' recommended by some dashing stranger. Some of these places are in fact assignation houses. If you are without acquaintances in Chicago, address the Women's aud Children's Protective Agency, Room 828, Opera House Building, Chicago, Ill. who will refer you to some person who has decent rooms to rent. If you should arrive in the city after business hours alone and friendless it would be wise to ask information from the janitress in the ladies' waiting room at the depot and to remain under her protection during the remaining hours of the night.

"Make no hasty acquaintances on the cars. A friendly acquaintance may be a procurer who has taken a train out of the city an hour before to reach the incoming trains and gather in a few evidently inexperienced girls. Girls should accept no invitation from a stranger to visit theaters or concerts, and should especially beware of late suppers in so-called restaurants which really are wine-rooms in which young girls are excited by music and intoxicants to their ultimate ruin.

"The newspapers will be full of advertisements of 'light work and good wages for young girls.' Agents are going through the country districts with the same suggestions. Accept no offer until after thorough investigation of the nature of the work and of the character of the persons advertising.

"We send this note of warning because of rumors continually coming to our ears founded on authority we cannot disregard that thousands of young girls are wanted for the brothels during the fair period, and that public schools, lying-in-hospitals, employment agencies, workshops, boarding-houses, the ranks of domestic service and even seminaries are canvassed for new recruits to take the places of the invalids, the suicides, the diseased, the dying and the dead.

"We will redouble our energies in the home field but it lies with you to prevent the importation of a new supply. Help us—help yourself.

"The Woman's and Children's Protective Agency, Chicago Relief and Aid Society, Chicago Woman's Club, Illinois Woman's Alliance, Home of the Friendless, Deaconess' Home, S. Division Chicago Christian Endeavor Union, King's Daughters, Central W. C. T. U., Epworth League, Working Woman's Home, Anchorage Mission, Children's Aid Society, Adelphia Society, Illinois Humane Society."

FASHIONABLE FANCIES.

Odd Notes of Interest on Matters of Dress.

Among the most fashionable ornaments for the hair are high, branching aigrettes set with tiny diamonds.

The latest fad in birthday gifts is a spoon with the jewel of the month in which the birthday falls set in the handle.

It is neck and neck between violet and green this season as to popularity. Among the novelties in straw hats are those in delicate violet shades trimmed in green.

Serges, sackings, checked and shot cheviots, whipcords and summer night camel's hair for traveling are most of them made up with round waists, which are much more popular than the habit bodice.

The fashionable nine-gored skirts are lined to the knees with crinoline, and more often than otherwise the seams are covered with narrow gimp or jet passementerie or are piped with silk or satin.

The latest novelty in fashionable note paper is a tawny orange tint which is called "Indian gold." With this is used green ink and the envelope is sealed with green sealing wax that harmony may be maintained.

A rich, recherche, old-time elegance of effect is imparted to many of the new tailor jackets of Venetian cloth and the three-quarter coats of English kersey by the vests used with them of handsome Persian patterned silks and satins.

Very fine light cloth, as well as velvet and brocade, is used in theater capes this spring. Some of the fawn-colored cloth models are lined with pale green silk, shot with apricot. Pretty velvet capes in Breton shape are lined with red, yellow or mauve moire or brocade.

There was a suggestion earlier in the season that skirts were to be gathered about the waist, but the skirts of the handsomest recently imported costumes are smooth-fitted about the hips, below which they suddenly expand and flare outward in a truly marvelous manner.

Never before was such color-blending seen in hop-sacking, tweeds and all kinds of common woolen fabrics as this season. Dresses made of these soft, comfortable materials can be worn more or less during the entire summer. They are very simply made, and with little if any trimming, but to be chic must be very carefully fitted and finished, both as to the skirt and bodice.

There are rumors in the fashionable world that the styles set by Anne of Austria are again coming in and that the Elizabethan ruffles and stomachers are to be introduced. Already the slashed valois sleeve is being worn and also the sleeve formed of three puffs, with wide upturned lace ruffles such as were the vogue in the time of Anne of Austria.—N. Y. Post.

MATRIMONIAL METHODS.

How Some Unhappy Marriages Are Brought About.

It is one of the misfortunes of the American plan of leaving the choice and decision of marriage almost altogether in the young man and woman concerned, that they are both called upon to live up to an impossible and romantic ideal, in a matter which has about it much that must be decided in the cold light of common sense, if a marriage is to be in all respects a happy one. A happy marriage without love is doubtless impossible, but it is equally impossible without a solid basis of character, of mutual tastes, and of common desires and aims, innate or acquired. In France, where marriages are settled almost altogether with references to the latter considerations—joined to an adequate pecuniary preparation—there are quite as many happy marriages as here, where the pecuniary side of the marriage gets little or no regard, character and common tastes less than they should, and a passionate, but it may be transient, love is held as sufficient reason for marriage. Nine-tenths of the qualms, regrets and forebodings which with American women accompany the entrance on marriage are due to a consciousness that the article of love given and taken is not of that romantic and ideal stamp which novelists, poets and popular convention agree in holding the one thing needful to a happy marriage. Nine-tenths of the unhappy marriages spring from a failure to weigh and consider the other less poetical, but not less necessary, conditions which are indispensable to the happy union of two people. If American marriages had a little more of French prudence and French a little more of American romance both would be improved. But the root of all misconception and false expectation in regard to marriage is the belief that the first object of marriage is to make a man and woman happy, while its first and true purpose is to make their lives more complete. Marriage is not so much the fountain of unbought happiness as the scene and source of a mutual discipline by which character is improved and out of which happiness comes. In marriage, as in all else, it is not what people gain, but what they give that brings happiness.—Elmira Telegram.

ANCIENT WEDDING GIFTS.

What a Bride of the Fourteenth Century Received From Her Relatives.

Giovanni dei Medici, the bride, received from her different relations no fewer than twenty rings, and six more from the bridegroom—two when he fetched her, two for the espousals, and two on the morning they exchanged rings. From Bernardo she received one hundred florins and some other coin, with which she made herself two handsome dresses, one of white velvet richly trimmed with pearls, silk and gold, with open sleeves lined with pure white fur; one of zetani, a stuff of very thick silk, trimmed with pearls, and the sleeves lined with ermine.

She has also a gown of white damask, brocaded with gold flowers, the sleeves trimmed with pearls; another silk with crimson, gold and brocaded sleeves, besides other dresses and over-dresses, so-called giornee. Among the jewels given her was a rich necklet of diamonds, rubies and pearls, which was worth one hundred thousand gold florins, a pin for her hair, a necklace of pearls with a large pointed diamond, a hood embroidered with pearls, and a net for her hair, also worked with pearls.

The dowry, which to-day would seem modest, was sixty thousand f., including the trousseau, in which was included a pair of chests, with richly worked edges, and several long dresses of different shapes for everday wear, made of fine stuffs embroidered, also a lawn shift fashioned out of material that came from Rheims, a hood of crimson cloth wrought with pearls, two caps with silver, pearls and diamonds, a little illuminated missal with silver clasps, and an infant Jesus in wax wearing a damask dress trimmed with pearls. Besides this there was cloth in the piece, satins, velvets and damasks, embroidered cushions, belts, purses, thimbles, needlecases, ivory combs, etc.—Blackwood's Magazine.

At the Zoo.

Humbleton (bowing to pelican)—Ah, good afternoon, madam! Beautiful weather, isn't it? I hope you are quite well?

Keeper—Here, that hain't no parrot; it's a pelican. Pelicans can't talk.

Humbleton—Pelican? Good gracious! I am a trifle near-sighted, and judging by its bill I thought it was my wife's milliner.—National Tribune.

They Were All Guilty.

In preaching against the sin of flirtation a French priest grew quite warm in charging the female members of his congregation with the offense. Suddenly he took off his skull cap, and, pretending to throw it, said: "I'll throw my cap at the worst among you." Immediately every woman in the congregation ducked her head.

DIDN'T UNDERSTAND FIGURES. — Miss Blanche (parting for months)—"Perhaps I shall never again appear on your horizon." Van Guller—"My horizon! do you think I own the earth?"—Judge.

ALL that has been said so far against the crinoline is nothing. Just wait and see the wind blow it up.—Buffalo Courier.

TO HARROW one's feelings is not the most profitable way of cultivating an acquaintance.—Boston Transcript.

THE secret of success in the coal business lies more in winning weighs than in good looks.—Buffalo Courier.

WHEN the oarsman retires he comes out of his shell.—Puck.

IMPERFECT PAGE