taken their places the ropes were removed and the few remaining seats were quickly sword to avenge the wrongs of the helpless There was no attempt to seat the crowd, those who could not find seats filling the broad plaza along both sides of the Ingoon. No less than 10,000 persons occupied seats or stood about the east part of the main court in as favorable positions as could O gracious God, most bountiful benefactor.

At 12:15 Director Santtemann raised his baton and the first notes of the Jubilee overture were wafted gently on the vibrating air. The number was played as only the Marine band could play it, and the last note was followed by an outburst of applause which betokened the great pleasure of the assembled multitude.

at once introduced Rev. Samuel J. Nichols of St Louis to deliver the invocation. He spoke as follows:

O. God, uncreated and eternal in Thy being, Creator and Lord of all, who dost up-hold and govern all in infinite power, wis-dom, righteousness and goodness, we lift up our hearts to Thee, in adoration and There is none perfect as Thou art. We rejoice in Thy sovereignty; thy great-ness is unsearchable. The Heavens declare the glory, and the earth is full of the tok-ens of Thy goodness. Thou art the boun-teous giver of all good, the fountain of all wisdom, the spirit of all knowledge, the source of all life and happiness. We are thy creatures utterly dependent upon Thee; without Thee we have no wisdom or strength or life of our own. We are also Fly children, made in Thy image and capa-ble of sharing Thy life. This honor Thou hast given us and hast crowned us with sovereignty over the earth. It is our privilege to call Thee, our Father in Heaven, un-worthy and sinful as we have made ourselves. Thou has not forgaken us, but hast by Thy holy spirit given us wisdom, and understanding and power. Thou dost inspire men with high purposes, and lead them to execute good and great designs. So, today, in this hour of finished labor, we would not glory in ourselves, or in the work of our hands, but only in Thee, from whom came the wisdom to devise and the power to ex-ecute. This glory of human achievement speaks of man's skill and industry, of prog-ress in knowledge and increase in power over the land which Thou has also which surrounds us in this place, and which for our inheritance, is only a witness and a memorial to Thy great favor toward us. When we remember the way by which Thou hast led us, and from what to what we have tione, we are moved to cry in adoring grat-itude, "Thou hast not dealt so with any na-tion," Thou art the God of our Fathers, who didst lead them to this western world Thou didst keep a continent hidden until the fulness of time came, when Thou didst throw open its gates that the people prepared for it, and of Thy own choice, might enter in and possess the land. In it Tho has lifted up the people and established a nation of freemen. Thine hand hast led us, marvelously in the past, and through Thy favor we are crowned with riches and honor and might. Our eyes have seen the wonders which Thou has wrought in our midst, so that this day the aged among us stand amazed when they recall the past. For all this exposition represents, for the transfiguration of a wilderness into fruitful fields, and an uninhabited land into populous states, for progress in arts and manufact tures, for the fruits of the fields, the riches of the mines and the abundance of the forests, for growth in education, refinement wealth and the comforts of life, for the supremacy of law, the continuance of our fre stitutions and the bright hopes for the fu-

O Gracious Father, Whose bounty is in-finite, grant now Thy blessing, we entreat Thee, upon all who have labored for the es-tablishment and completion of this enterprise. May what they have done be owned by Thee in advancing and stimulating all the arts of peace, and in promoting the progress and wellbeing of society. Bless the city within whose gates we have come. May ace abide within its walls and prosperity within its pulsees. Bless the commonwealth of Nebraska, and let thy favor descend upon its homes, even as the rain and dews upon its fields. Bless the governor of this state and all associated with him in authority and We pray Thee also in behalf of our Remember Thy servant the president of the United States, his cabi Thy servants in congress assembled. and all who bear rule in the several states of this nation. Grant unto them the spirit of wisdom and counsel, strengthen them for any good work and make them faithful in all things to Thy holy law, so that they may lead the people in righteousness. While we pray for the land we love we would re-member before Thee all nations and rulers, especially those who are represented in this exposition. Grant Thy blessing to Queen Victoria and all her subjects, to the president of the republic of Mexico and all whon he represents. May they be led by Thy good spirit in all things, and may peace and good will abide and grow deeper between them and us. O God of our Fathers Ruler of Nations, while we celebrate the triumphs of peace, we remember that the war is upon our land, and that the sound of conflict smites our ears. earnestly pray that it may please Thee speedily to restore peace, and to hasten the when under the reign of righteousness and love, all wars shall cease. But if, as

ture, we give Thee, O God, our most hearty

and grateful thanks.

## Now

Spring Medicine to purify your blood, give you good appetite, sound sleep, steady nerves and perfect digestion. That scrofulous taint, that skin trou-

ble, that liver difficulty, that bilious Take tendency, that

tired feeling, are all cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give this medicine a fair trial and you will realize its positive merit. It is not what we say, but what the people who are cured say, which prove that

## Hoods

Sarsaparilla 15 America's

Hond's Pills cure Liver lils; easy to operate. 254.

The Omaha Bee Map of Cuba Coupon

Present this Coupon with 10c for

A Map of Cuba. A Map of the West Indies. And a Map of the World,

By Mail 14 cents.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON. This Coupon with 25c Official Photographs Of the United States Navy. NAVY PHOTOGFA'H DEPT.

CMAHA BEE.

we believe. Thou hast called us to take the and oppressed, and to set free our brothers from their bondage, then make us strong to serve Thee and defend us in the day of hearts are this day lifted up in hope and thou dost make us bold to ask the con-tinuance of Thy favors and larger blessings for the future. Thou has redeemed the re-gion in which we dwell from savage rule and hast given its abundance into our hands. wilderness, where once Thy image was defiled by ignorance and superstition, been filled with happy homes purified by Thy word; Thy temples stand on every stembled multitude.

Dr. Nichols' Prayer.

There was no pause, but President Wattles at once introduced Rev. Samuel J. Nichols of St. Louis to deliver the invocation. He law, so that through our obedience to Thee, we may be known as that people where God is the Lord. Multiply peace and prosperity among us. Lift up the poor and cast down the proud. Rebuke vice and oppression, cast down the wicked and defeat their plans. Make righteousness to flourish, truth to be established and brotherly love to prevail in all our burdens. All this we hum-bly ask in the name of Him who has taught forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and

> PRESIDENT WATTLES' ADDRESS. He Tells What the Great Omaha Ex-

the glory, forever. Amen

position Stands For. Dr. Nichol's prayer was followed by President Wattles, who said:

The Transmississippi and International Exposition is a reality today only by virtue of the pluck and energy and enterprise of people of the country it represents. Amid the financial depression of the greatest panie of recent years, amid the gloom of drouth and distress which followed this panic, the first steps were taken in this

great enterprise. Against the advice of many of our most conservative citizens, and the prophecy of the emulation of states, and stands the failure by some, the work was begun. During its early stages there were many dis couragements, but when the congress of the United States recognized the exposition as worthy of its encouragement and support all doubts were dispelled, and the people of this community, and of the entire west, rose above the calamities of the hour and united in the work with an energy which/insured

But these beautiful grounds and buildings have not been prepared and filled with the choicest specimens of the products of the This work represents world by chance. many weary months of toll, many discouragements and vicissitudes, but a final triumph worthy of the men who have given it their best thought and energy. This, the opening day, crowns their work with an adequate reward. We see the results of their efforts in this magnificent spectacle of architectural beauty and grandeur, commanding the admiration and attention of the

This exposition celebrates no single even in the history of the transmississippi country. This history for the period of a single generation past reveals a succession of achievements, any one of which might properly be the subject of a great demonstra

tion of this character. Fifty years ago the larger part of the country west of the Mississippi river was unorganized territory, and was indicated on the map as the Great American Desert. Its arid plains and unexplored mountains were cupied by savage tribes, and there herds of buffalo and antelope roamed unmolested the white man, in solitude unbroken

by the implements of civilization. There Were No Railroads.

No railroad had been constructed west of the Missouri river. But one city of more than 50,000 population had been built west of the Mississippi. The total population o this vast domain, comprising more than twoless than 2,000,000, and more than threefourths of this population was in three states on its southeastern border.

The city of Omaha had not been founded. The resources on which this city depends for its great commerce today were undeoped. Gold had just been discovered in California, and the march of civilization toward the west had hardly begun.

Fifty years is within the memory of mate ere present, but what a change has been wrought in this region. Within its borders are now twenty states and four territories with a population of more than 20,000,000 double that of Spain and Portugal combined, and an internal commerce greater han the foreign commerce of Germany France and Great Britain.

The Great American Desert is no more eastern part is covered ertile farms, which produced last year mor than 1,000,000,000 bushels of corn and 300, 000,000 bushels of wheat which, with th other agricultural products of this section. were sold for more than \$1,100,000,000. The western part of this desert now forms the of the nation. On its nutrition grasses feed the herds which supply the

neat to the markets of the world. In 1850 the buffalo which roamed over this region outnumbered the cattle in the United States. In 1895 it is estimated that there were 20,000,000 cattle and 50,000,000 hogs and sheep west of the Mississippi river and the value of the yearly product of these \$400,000,000, or nearly equal in value to the annual output of the gold and silver mines throughout the world.

Nor does the grain and stock of this country comprise its only products. The fruit and wine of California and Oregon, the forests of Washington, Minnesota and Arkan-sas, the sugar of Louisiana, Utah and Nebraska, and the cotton of the southeastern states, furnish no small part of its yearly commerce. But its mines must not be over looked. From them has been taken in pay ing quantities every known mineral. The copper, iron and coal already discovere would supply the markets of the world for a century to come. The surface of the mountains and hills has hardly been prospected, but the richest and most extensive gold and silver mines in the world have been discovered. From them has been produced in the past fifty years more than sufficient to pay the government debt at the close of the rebellion, and their annual out-

put now amounts to more than \$100,000,000 Prairie Schooner is Obsolete. The caravan of prairie schoopers, requiring six months of hardship and danger to travel from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast, has been displaced by the overland express, with palace cars provided with all the conveniences of home, which travel the distance in thirty-three hours. No less than 80,000 miles of railroad have been constructed in the transmississippi country dur-ing the last fifty years at the fabulous cost of more than \$2,000,000,000. Towns and

villages have sprung into existence along these roads as by magic. Great cities have been built, commercial relations established with all parts of the world, and manufacturing has assumed enormous proportions. Surely with all these achievements during the short space of half a century we might well celebrate a growth and development unparalelled in history. But looking to the future, rather than to the past, the commercial congress which authorized this ex position wisely conceived its objects to be the advancement of the commercial interests of the west rather than the celebration

of any of its past achievements. We have gathered here in these beautiful buildings and on these grounds some of the resources of this vast country, and have inour eastern neighbors and foreign friends to bring their products, and come with their citizens to be our guests and which these evidences of our past progress teach. If the exhibition here made of the resources of this new country should demonstrate that greater prosperity and happinese could be found within its borders for many who now live in less favored climes, the purposes of this exposition would be ac-

plished. With a history that has hardly been writ-With a history that has hardly been written, but which records greater growth and
more important changes than has been made
in any other country on earth in 500 years
of its life; with natural resources unequalled
in value, variety and extent; with a climate
mouth of its exhausted parents. which inspires the greatest mental and On this spot the vast resources and

advantages and achievements, what can we prophesy for the future generation, and who will attempt to limit the possibilities of a people who have accomplished such wonders

Will Pale Into Insignificance. This magnificent exposition, illustrating the products of our soil and mines and fac-tories, made possible by the inventions of the last century, will pale into insignifi-cance at the close of the twentieth century. When the agricultural resources of this rich country are fully developed by the use of its rivers and streams for irrigation; when the sugar, as well as the bread and meat for the markets of the world shall be produced here and carried to these markets by the electric forces of nature; when the and silver in our mines, shall be extracted and utilized by this same force; when our natural products shall be manufactured here, then this transmississippi country will support a population in peace and plenty greater than the present population of any other nation in the world.

When we consider that the British empire exclusive of its colonies, embraces only 121,000 square miles, that the civilization of Egypt was supported on less than 10,000 square miles, and that with the same density of population as the state of Ohio this country would provide homes for 300,000,000 we can appreciate the possibilities which the future has in store in this, the richest part of the world's domain.
Standing at the close of a century teeming

with great discoveries and inventions which

have elevated the civilization of the world to a higher plane than ever before, sur-rounded with such evidences of the past progress and future possibilities of this country, who can prophesy its future greatness, and who can estimate the increase of this exposition in accelerating its development? Like a great beacon light it sends its rays throughout the land and challenges the attention of the world. To the homemessenger of promise. To the weary mariner whose fortunes have been wrecked on the seas of adversity it is a harbinger of hope. It opens new fields to the investor inspires the ambition of the genius, incites erowning glory in the history of the west.

Unable to Attend in Person, but Pres-

President Wattles announced that Senator W. V. Allen had been detained in Washington and was unable to be present and address the people as he had intended. Instead, the senator had sent a letter expressing his sentiments and the president asked G. M. Hitchcock to read the letter. The document was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1898,—Hon. jurdon W. Wattles, Omaha: My Dear Sir— It has become apparent that it will be imracticable for me to be at the opening of the exposition. I regret this extremely, as t has been my desire to be present, if possible, on that occasion. Having had intimate connection with the promotion of the enterrise from its inception, I have taken a deep interest in its success, believing that it will furnish our people a desirable and peculiar means of education and that it will be highly valuable in attracting at-tention to Nebraska in a way that could not be done otherwise. I to not doubt the exposition will be success ul, and that hundreds of thousands of people will by it be attracted to Omaha and

know little of the state and city, and that every one who may visit Nebraska during he exposition will be amply well satisfied With our great natural resources, beautiful summer scenery, and the health-giving qualities of our climate, Nebraska could not otherwise than attractive to visitors ion. Our possibilities as a state are almost boundless and at present inconceivable. The Nebraska fifty years from now will present one of the greatest and richest agricultural and commercial communities of the world.

But much as I would like to be with

But much as I would like to be with you, and much as I have desired and intended, if possible, to be, I feel that I could not excuse myself for leaving my post of duty at this time when congress is engaged in discussing ways and means of raising money with which to successfully prosecute the present war against Spain. We were altogether too long the successful to the continent the home of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every race and of every clime. derelict in our duty to Cuba. Within less than 100 miles from our shores the ex-termination of 1,500,000 people by starvaion, of old men, boys, women and children neluding sucklings, went on unchecked until one-third of the population of Cuba have died by that means. We could no longer justify ourselves in the eyes of the Christian and civilized world by declining to take immediate cognizance of the conditions there prevailing and live up to our high professions of humanity by intervening in the war between Spain and her Cubir We, of all nations of the western emisphere, have the power to say to Spair that she shall not depopulate Cuba starvation, for aspiring to gain the liberty we ourselves enjoy and hold to be th

rightful heritage of all. From the start I have advocated Cubar liberty, even at a time when it was not popular in the senate to do so, and having een a pioneer in the cause, I could not fee that my duty was discharged unless I re-mained at my desk in the senate until the ways and means of raising the necessary oney to prosecute the war successfull

ave been fully determined. I trust I may be permitted to spend a por tion of my summer vacation at the exposi-tion and contribute my full share to its success, and it at any time it shall be deemed desirable by the management for me to deliver an address, I will gladly do so. you will do me the honor nouncing during the exercises the fact that am detained by my duties at Washing

Expressing the hope and the full confi dence that the exposition will be pre-emi-nently successful and that ere the summer s gone the war with Spain will have been successfully terminated, and the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico made free and Spain orever driven from her last foot of territory on this continent, I remain, very respect fully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM V. ALLEN. ADDRESS OF JOHN L. WEBSTER.

Glories of the Transmississippi Re gion Graphically Pictured. President Wattles announced that in the absence of Senator Allen he had requested one of the members of the board of directors of the exposition, Hon. John L. Webster with one day's notice, to take part in the exercises. He introduced Mr. Webster, who

We meet today amid surrous and rouse excite the most lively imagination and rouse excite the most lively imagination and be the dullest sensibilities. Entrancing and that architecture could plan and that skill could construct and that art could decorate and adorn, make up the exterior of this, the most unique exposition ever witnessed or

These mighty structures stand where fifty years ago were the clustered tepees of the Omaha Indians. Then the stlence of this place was disturbed only by the Indian war sound, by the revelry of the Indian dance, and the prairies rang with no sound but the war whoop of the aborigine, surrounded by twenty thousa Today it is surrounded by twenty thousand buildings the homes of one hundred and fifty thousand people, who are the members of the rich commercial city of Omaha.

But this is not an exposition for our city. or for our state. We are part and parcel of the great transmississippi country, a country extending from the river on the which Do Soto discovered, westward to the Pacific ocean, and from the Mexican Republic on the south to the British posses-sions on the north—a country with more than fifteen millions of Anglo-Saxon people. It is a country now divided into states and territories, each large enough for an empire, with resources unparalleled, with soil unexcelled, and with capabilities immeasurable It is the granary and market house of th world. To borrow a thought from Edmund "The scarcity which the empires kingdoms of Europe have times felt would have been

mighty wealth of this extensive transmisof the best elements of all nations who have broken the ties which bound them to the homes of their fathers, and have wrested and entertainment as that the rest of manthis country from savage life; with all these kind may come and see for themselves, look on with startled amazement and depart with astonishment and wonder.

But we are not spelfish nor a sectional people. We are part of a rich commercial nation. We know but one constitution, but one country, but one flag. We have opened the doors of the exposition to all our fellow citizens and received the products and exhibits of all theostates, which gives it a truly national character.

World Wide in Scope.

are a cosmopolitan people and tended the scoppon the enterprise until it became international in character. Canada upon the north and the republics of South hibitors from various countries in Europe are here vying with each other in their ef-forts to excel. Here may be seen the who walks the streets Caesar's legions once trod; the Greek from the classic land where Athens was and where the Spartans won an unfading historic fame. Here are a dusky people, with their camels, from the deserts of Arabia Here are Turks from that land whose people bow in prayer at the voice of the pries fron, the minaret.

Then, too, we welcome the Asiatics from the western shores of the Pa-cilic. Here is the Mongolian Here is the Mongolian from the Chinese empire, which traces its dynasty back through fabulous ages. Here are exhibitors from Japan that country which in our day has taken a mighty leap in advance, and is now recog nized as one of the commercial and naval powers of the world. It is this exposition so grand in conception, so broad in purpose and so comprehensive in character, that is this day thrown upon the throng here pres ent, and which extends a hearty welcome to this the millions who shall visit it.

To build these immense palaces of beauty we have drawn from the past as well as from the present. We have studied the artisti among all people and in all countries. In architecture we have drawn from whatever most refined in classic, whatever was most noble in Roman, and supplemented and improved theme with the most artistic concepions of the present age, and the result we ee before us is a realistic picture of a fairy scene.

This decorative statuary is not the fruit senator allen sends regrets. of a day, the birth of an hour. It is the present imprint of an art which had its supreme revival in the Moses of Michael Angelo and Titian's tomb by Canova. The figures which these sculptors chiseled from marble were the letters of the alphabet of art and have left an impression on the centuries which have come after them. Out of the fulfillment of that art American skill has decorated these buildings with forms of grace and of beauty which express the taste and refinement of this age.

Within the walls of these beautiful buildings one may wander in a bewildering maze exhibits. There will be found the best and richest productions of American soil; cotton from the vast plantations of Louisiana and Mississippi, ripened grain from the wheat fields of Minnesota, Washington and Oregon; and the golden king corn from Kansas and Nebraska. There may be seen the woods and finished lumber culled from pine forests of Michigan, and the high towering trees of the Columbia river. There may be seen minerals, copper from the Anaconda and silver and gold which the energy of our mountain pioneers have delved from beneath the Rockids and Sierras. There will be seen the skilled handiwork of th mechanic and artisan, and in Machinery Lall the perfected result of what was once an gathered evidences of the toil, of the prosperity, and of the reanement of seventy mil-lions of industrial people, who have brought America to its brescht high standard of national supremacy

Emblem of Republican Majesty The Government building at the west end of the lagoon, with its long colonnades and high shining dome, supporting the Goddess of Liberty, stands as the emblem of power and strength and majesty of this republic It speaks for the greatness of our nation the realization of what John Bright once

I see one vast confederation stretching

have reached the condition picby John Bright, and we tured assed beyond it. Our commerce envelops the seas and our navy is in the flush of Our grasp is on the Sandwich victory. slands 256 our gallant Dewey holds the hilippines.

nation's future which John Bright saw falls short of the futur, we see today. We are amezed at our own growth since the days of Washington and Jefferson to our present invincible power. We are now on he high vantage ground where we can look crward to the fulfillment of American The present is already a realized lestiny. ream and the brightness of the future is tronger than a vision.

To know the present let me draw a contrast from the past. Marcus Aurelius ruled over Rome at the closing of its golden His victories in war and achievenents in peace classed him, in the minds of Romans, with Caesar and Augustus. In a Rome there was erected a high. towering monument to his memory. Circling round the column from the base to the capitol the historic scenes and incidents of is career were carved and chiseled in th

That column still stands, browned by the enturies that have rolled by since its construction. It stands not alone as a relic of antiquity, but as an historic monument of when civilization, linked with all that makes a nation great and powerful eastern Europe, and when one man ruled the farthest known portions of the world to the confines of the western sea. At the side of the square close by is a high and gray colored building, and along its front in blazoned letters is the name of an American

surance company. There is a singular linking together by way of contrast of the changed conditions of seventeen hundred years. I Marcus Aurelius could come forth from his long slumber his eye would rest on that monument on which is recorded the deeds of Rome' greatness and grandeur, and he would see that Imperial City mouldy age and its magnificent structures crumbling into ruins. When he looked on the as-sembled multitudes he would not see the egions of old that marched under his comnand. He would see a new people and hear a new language. If he inquired what had rought this great change, he would find hat civilization; in its onward course and westward march I had discovered a new continent beyond the sea. That a new race of people with a new language had built up a mighty republic of seventy millions of people where industry had an open field, where science had made new discoveries, where literature and art and refineme common property of all her citizens. this new people with characteristic energy and enterprise were insuring the lives of

Triumph of Fifty Years.

The scene thus presented to Marcus Aurelius would be more astonishing to him than were the lines upon the wall which were interpreted to Nebuchednezzar. Yet, this transmississippi country has developed more and accomplished more in the last fifty years than was worked out in the seventeen centuries that marked the space of time between the age of Marcus Aurelius planting of this western civilization which this exposition is builded to com

To judge of the future, let us draw another lesson from the past: The earliest civiliza-tion had its habitation in western Asia, in trade and commerce as time rolled by and left Babylon and Nineveh in ruins, and took up its abode in Egypt and northern Africa. Later on it left the land of the sphynx and pyramids and took up its abode in Greece the land that became famous by the sculp ture of Praxiteles, by the matchless orators of Demosthenes, by the wisdom and philosophy of Socrates and Plate and by the statesmanship of Pericles and Phocian; the land whose patriotism made the names Thermopylae and Marathon synonymous with all that is daring and brave and glori-

to Imperial Rome. From the age of Caesar and Augustus to the time of Constantine difficulties. "Happy men are full of Rome ruled the old world. But civilization present, for it's bounty suffices them; traveled westward until it reached the con-fines of Europe, where the ocean seemed a barrier, and stayed its progress for fourteen long centuries. Rome crumbled into ruins, Brussels and Antwerp and Paris and London became the commercial centers. Italy broke into dukedoms and provinces and England. France and Germany became the ruling nations of Europe. Civilization, urged on by its companions, trade and commerce, like a man of nervous energy and restless ambition, found a way to cross the ocean and the new continent of America was dis-They crossed the stormy waters of sea and made their new home in this western hemisphere. Here our nation has grown up and the scepter of supremacy has passed from the old world to the new In the fulfillment of our destiny, and to hold trade and commerce within our grasp,

of Puget Sound, and through the Golden Destiny of the Anglo-Saxon.

hands with the great powers of Europe to compass the trade of western Asia, and bring it across the Pacific into the harbor

we have to work out the problem

We are an international nation; Europe is on the east of us, and Asia is on the us. It is no longer a question of the far east, it is a question of the west tralia, practically a newly discovered coun-The Anglo-Saxon people are already to It is like a new risen sun in the southwestern waters, whose foreign mercial trade of more than six hundred million dollars per year demands our most considerate attention.

We may have to join

There, too, at our western door is Japan already a great commercial nation, and with navy that takes first rank with the sphynxs of war which float in Pacific waters There, too, is China. Russia has crossed that territory with a line of railroad, whose depot stands fronting the surf-line of the vestern ocean, and her flag floats over Por Arthur. England, Germany and France have their navies floating in her waters and their flags floating from her fortified harbors China is about to awake from her hibernal hundred millions of people are to become the consumers of American products and the patrons of American commerce. can say that within the next fifty years the take supremacy over the commercial trad of the Atlantic? May not this exposition mark the beginning of a new era of prosperity, when the commerce Europe and of Asia shall commerce their race course across this mid-continent

and pour out their wealth to overflowing in this transmississippi country.

A month ago it was a serious question whether the war with Spain would not injure this exposition, but within a month has become an accentuation of the expansive power of the American nation. nonth ago the American people were dis cling to the traditional policy of sciation; today they receive with patriots enthusiasm the doctrine of annexation and of conquest. were in the far east; today they are in the

Emilio Castelar said to the Spanish Corte twenty-seven years ago words which in these days of rapid change breathe the

spirit of prophecy: America, and especially Saxon America with its immense virgin territories, with it with its immense virgin territories, with its republic, with its equilibrium between stability and progress, with its harmony between liberty and democracy, is the continent of the future, the immense continent stretched by God between the Atlantic and the Pacific, where mankind may essay and resolve all social problems. Europe is to decide whether she will confound herself with Asia placing men her lands aid atlars. with Asia, placing upon her lands old altars and upon the altars old idols, and upon the idols plutocracies, and upon the plutocracies empires, or whether she will collaborate with America in the grand work of universal civilization.

Spain's Great Mistake.

Spain heeded not his voice. She has no nken part with America in the grand work She has clung to her idols and her despotic empire. the close of the nineteenth century, she car-ried to the beautiful island of Cuba the cruel and relentless warfare of the four-

Our Saxon civilization of which Castelar spoke entered its protest against the bar-barism of the middle ages being transplanted to this island of the western hemisphere, and determined to eradicate it by the severe arbitrament of war. It is our high standard of civilization, our love of liberty, our sympathy with suffering humanity, our regard for national honor, that has brought us to the initial point where we must solve questions of national policy, and which we are to settle for future ages before the present century shall close. A month ago the Sandwich islands seemed

too remote an object for the grasp of na-tional ambition. They have now become a resting place for the American army in its race across the Pacific to give aid and assistance to our navy in the Philippines, and to make complete the conquest of Admiral Dewey, whose victory at Manila is the won-der of the age and the marvel of the seas. Yonder Administration building is supported by four open arches, looking toward the four points of the compass. They are emblematic of the thought that this expos tion stands in the center of the American republic, and that the people of the trans-mississippi country, through those gateways, are ready to welcome to us the com-

SPEECH OF HON, JOHN N. BALDWIN. lowa Orator Does Both Himself and

in the world.

His State Proud. The "Song of Welcome" was sung by the Exposition chorus, accompanied by the Marine band. The words of this opening ode were written in honor of the occasion by Henry M. Blossom of St. Louis and the music was con-posed by Mrs. H. H. A. Beech of Boston. The volume of tone proluced by the chorus exceeded the fondest anticipations of the warmest friends of the organization. In spite of the fact that it was the first attempt of the chorus to sing in the open air, without a covering to prevent the dissipation of the sound in the upper air, the rendition of the tuneful ode was executed in a manner which would have done credit to any of the older and larger choral organizations of the country. Musical Director Kimball wielded the banton and ooth chorus and band responded as a unit. John N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs, the principal orator of the occasion, was introduced by President Wattles and spoke as

Man delights in retrospection and indulges in anticipation. The faithful historian never lacks appreciative audiences, for the lullest eye must lighten and the most slugdullest eye must lighten and the most slug-gish pulse quicken at the recital of the rials and triumphs of the past. Neither is a prophet without honor even in his own untry, when to listeners, whose hopes and aims are one with his, he predicts a glorious

But the critic of existent institutions treads no primrose path. Unless carefully guarded in expression, he will damn with faint praise, disgust with fulsome flattery, or awaken jealousy by unfavorable comparison. In all ages there are those who insist that the present time is sick and out f joint; that there is nothing in the present like unto the past; that whatever is, is not comparable with what is to be.

Fortunately for the progress of the world, those who revel in rehearsals and venture so much in prophecy have not been in the majority; only sufficient in number to disturb and impede. It is sad to say, but it must be said, that in our own time there are many individuals who insist that there s no progress today except in mechanics. They croak and cry. It is simply the They croak and cry. clare and resolve that governments are so drawn and trussed that for the few there is plethoric plenty, while the many starve. They philosophize that this is an age of machinery, not an heroical, devotional,

philosophical or moral age.
These contentions and opinions imposed upon the thoughtful, intelligent and upon the thoughtful, intelligent and pro-gressive men of the time, who believe that the present is better than the past and ous in war.

Time rolled on and civilization, with its companions, trade and commerce, left this land of charming scenes and bewitching history and passed westward across the Adriatic. In their efforts to grouse men to more pany, Columbus, O.

glorious triumphs they met with and wise men also, for its duties engage them." The busy man would say, "With me it is what I eat, where shall I drink, my body, fruits and the vegetables. what shall it put on?" The iconoclastic man, "Do not talk about our achievements. The iconoclastic It is better to listen forever than to brag."
Among these and many others the opinion prevailed that there are two classes of lies, common lies and statistics. "Give us proofs," they say, "outward signs and

In vain did they plead, as did the wise men of old, "Say not thou, What is the cause that the former days were better than these? for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this."

From out these discussions, controversies and opinions evolved the idea of an exposi-Tested, it has been found to be practical and promotive. The exposition is It goes to prove not only what has been done, but what may be accomplished. It is an eyewitness and an expert. It lays in your hands the record of the past. It makes, while you look the exhibits of the present. It paints before your eyes the spleudor of still greater actevements on the cloud curtain of the future. It shows itself, wherever there is a spirit of commercialism, a sense of pride and an impulse for improvement.

The exposition has become the instrument of civilization. Being a concomitant to empire, westward it takes its way. The Crystal palace, the Centennial, the World's fair the Transmississippi and International Ex-

We celebrate at this hour the opening of the Transmississippi and International Exposition, and this day marks an important era in our development.

Object of the Exposition

The purpose of this exposition is to dis-play the products, manufactures and industries of the states and territories west of the Mississippi river. The territory em-braced is two-thirds of the area of the union and contains nineteen states and five territories. Part of this territory was acquired by purchase from France in 1803 and part by treaties, negotiations and cessions. I refer to these facts because from 1802 t 1850 this purchase, these treaties and these cosseions were the subject of public discussion, and much that was said and writte ofore endeavored to express.

During these times some there were who ealt much in prophecy, and what they ther foretold is of surpassing interest in view f what has since happened. Referring to the standard histories

eading reviews of this period, I find that the opponents of the acquisition of this territory said: "The east would be de opulated. The mere extent of territory on ties of interest would ever bind togethe oder one government men who fought In dians, trapped bears and hunted buffaloes and men who built ships and caught fish in the harbors of the Atlantic ocean. I would enormously increase the public debt 'wo millions for an island and possibly a much ground on the main land as is now overed by the state of New York enough in all conscience, but to pay \$15,000. 00 for lands containing over 1,000,000 square nlies was revolutionary and unconstitu-ional. The limits of the federation could tional. not be safely extended beyond the Ston (Rocky) mountains." As late as 1825 on United States senator boldly proclaimed i the senate, "A member of congress trave-ing from his home to Washington and return would cover a distance of 9,200 miles At the rate of thirty miles per day, and al lowing him forty-four days for Sundays, 35 days would be consumed and the member

sterility. He officially reported to the War department as follows: "From these im-mense prairies will be derived one great advantage to the United States, namely, the estriction of our population to some cer ain limits, and thereby a continuation of he union. They will be constrained t limit themselves to the borders of the Mis souri and Mississippi, while they leave th prairies, incapable of cultivation to the wandering and uncivilized aborigines of the country.

In 1858 the North American Review de-clared: "The people of the United States have reached their inland western frontier. and the banks of the Misseuri are the shores at the termination of a vast ocean deser for 1,000 miles in breadth, which it is pro posed to travel, if at all, with caravans of camels and which interpose a final barrier to the establishment of large communities, agricultural, commercial or even pastoral. In all authorized publications and on all chool maps the strip of land lying west of the Missouri river and east of the Rocky mountains, south to the Mexican frontier and north to British America, was called an "Unknown Land" and designated as the "Great American Desert."

I have the honor today of being the official spokesman of the Transmississippi and International Exposition. In the discharge of the duty imposed upon me here assert, realizing full well the breadth and depth and meaning of every word I nerce and trade from the four corners of utter, that in fertility and productiveness the earth, which shall make us the greatest, of soil, in mountains and meadows, rivers the happiest and the most prosperous people and lakes, metals and minerals, forests farms, sea coast and harbors, cereals, fruits and flowers, cattle, horses and hogs, healthful climate, grandeur of scenery and intelli gence and industry of inhabitants, there is not on this globe a body or tract of land of try covered by the states and territories of the union west of the Mississippi river.

Rendy to Show Them. In proof whereof we welcome you to these grounds. Come through these gates and enter these buildings. We will give you "ocular proof," or

At the least shall so prove it, That the probation bear no hinge nor loop To hang a doubt on.

With samples and exhibits, records and reports, with representatives credentialed ful, intelligent and unprejudiced people of the world that the "Great American Deser must have deserted, for it cannot be found Where fifty years ago they said it was, we will show a farm of 67,000,000 acres under cultivation, producing annually products of the value of \$1,000,000,000.

The prairies which were considered "in

MAYOR OF COLUMBUS.

The Executive of the Capital City of Ohio Speaks. I can most cheerfully recommend Pe-ru-na as of the very greatest possible benefit in

cases of catarrb and other diseases of the mucous membrane. This remedy has established itself to the minds of the people as of the greatest possible worth and genuineness. I have known Dr. Hartman for a

number of years and am pleased to say that he is one of the leading citizens of this city-a man of the very highest standing and character in the community.-Samuel L. Black, Mayor of Columbus, Ohio.

The old saying "a prophet is not without time of steam, steel and starvation. Like puny whispers, they pull their pencils to write, "The State in Danger." They de- hold true of Dr. Hartman's great catarrh remedy-Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na is in great repute, not only in Columbus, where it is made, but in the county and state. The city officials, county officials and state officials of Ohio have given Pe-ru-na the highest endorsements that words could convey. It is the greatest known tatarrh remedy. cures catarrh wherever located.

Send for a free copy of Dr. Hartmap's

capable of cultivation," produce annually 1,200,000,000 bushels of corn, 350,000,000 bushels of wheat and 30,000,000 tons of hay, of the aggregate value of \$600,000,0 ing no accounting of the other cereals, the

Instead of "trapping bear and hunting buffalo." 9,000,000 horses and mules work in the valleys; 32,000,000 cattle feed on the hills; 51,000,000 of sheep and bogs fleece and fatten, and this live stock alone is of the aggregate value of \$1,200,000,000.

They thought \$15,000,000 was an extertionate price to pay for this "wilderness." To-day the annual output of gold and silver is \$100,000,000, of copper and other minerals \$100,000,000, and of coal \$30,000,000. With the precious metals alone from our mines we could pay the purchase price in sixty

The "barrier to the establishment of commercial enterprise," stormed by the sturdy frontiersmen, gave way, and on the other side hum and whirl the wheels of factories turning out annually \$1,400,000,000 worth of the best and cheapest manufactured goods in the world. The "caravans of camels" not coming from

their Egyptian midnight, the people of this country constructed 80,000 miles of railway as a means of travel and transportation. Homes of Millions.

In the land where only fifty years ago wandering and uncivilized aborigines" sought shelter in wigwams and leaf tents, i.ow live 22,000,000 of inteligent people,

(Continued on Third Page.)

AMUSEMENTS.

## HAGENBACK'S

Trained Wild Animal Show IS THE STAR ATTRACTION OF THE EXPOSITION.

The only recognized show of merit of its kind-too strong for imitators-too great for rivalry. Hundreds of Trained and Untrained

Animals. From Every Forest, Jungle and Desert Under the Sun.



ADMISSION: enagerie performance: Adults ..... 23e Children ...... 10e Arena Performance: 25e Children ...... OMAHA MUSEUM AND THEATRE, 1315-1317 Farnam Street.

OPEN DAILY FROM 1 TO 10 P. M

Wm. H. Troost, Manager. irent Bill for Exposition Week o to go around Cape Horn or by Bering's straits, Baffin's bay and Davis strait to the Atlantic, and so to Washington."

Moans of Early Croakers.

They also said, "All settlers who go beyond the Mississippi river will be forever lost to the United States." Pike, whose name is attached to the giant peak of the Rockies, condemned these plains to everlasting sterility. He officially were stated of the Rockies, condemned these plains to everlasting sterility. He officially were stated of the Rockies, condemned these plains to everlasting sterility. May 30.

Boyd's Grand Opening, Exposition Exposition Week. Tel. 1919, TONIGHT, S:15.

MATINEE SATURDAY. Return Engagement of MR. TIM MURPHY in OLD INNOCENCE and

Prices-Lower Floor, \$1.00, 75c. Bal. 75c, 50c, Matinee-Lower Floor, 50c. Bal. 50c, 25c. The Creighton | Parton & Burgers
O. D. Woodward, Amusement D rector.

SIR HENRY HYPNOTIZED.

TONIGHT S:00. THE WOODWARD STOCK CO.

Young Mrs. Winthrop PECIALTIES-The Blondells and Gus SUNDAY-"JIM, THE PENMAN."

Specialties—LeRoy & Clayton, Bryant & Saville, Crimmins & Gore.
Parties living out of the city who desire to visit the theatre should order seats by mail or telegraph as seats are sold two weeks in advance; state positively what performance and date. Address O. D. Wescherd. GUILL'S CONCERT GARDEN southeast Cor. 16th and Davenport I N Guill, Prop. and Manager.

Attractions for week May 30: Miss Clyde Rodgers-Premier Fish sougstress! Carroll & Gardner-"I wonder what's the matter with her: "The Johnsons-Way up song and dance attists; Nemamu & Morrell-Refined sketch artists: Gillihan & Delmore-The favorite care-walkers; Fred Simonson-Laughs gent-ly, N. B.-Dou't fail to see our great First Part-Cake-Walk-Finale. Daily mathees except Mondays at 2:30 p. m. sharp.

BIJOU THEATERS J B. HENRY, MANAGER. HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE

FREMONT BREWING COMPANY'S HEADQUARTERS. ADJES' AND GENTS' CONCERT HALL

AND SPECIALTIES

EVERY NIGHT AND SUNDAY, 8:00.

1515 Chiengo Street. Side Jefferson Squar GRANDCONCERT EVERY NIGHT ADMISSION FREE.
A. NYBERG, Prop

BASE BALL OMAHA vs. DETROIT June 3, 4, 5 and 6 Ladies Days-Tuesday and Friday

(European.) The Balmoral Rooms and Lodgings. 1510 Harney St., opp. Creighton Theates and Convention Hall.

WM. R. MORAND, Propr. THE MILLARD

13th and Douglas Sts., Omaha.

COR. 13TH AND JONES ST., OMAHA.
RATES \$1.50 AND \$2.00 PER DAY,
Electric cars direct to exposition grounds

14th and Harney St. American Plan-3 to 4 dollars per day,

B. SILLOWAY, Manager,

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN. -HOTEL BARKER-

MURRAY HOTEL,

latest book on catarrh. Sent to any address Street cars from depots and from hotel to by The Pe-ru-us Drug Manufacturing Com- Exposition Grounds in fifteen minutes