## ACCEPTS THE GIFT.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON RECEIVES THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Representing President Harrison and on Behalf of the People of the United States He Dedicates to Humanity the Structures Presented to Him by the World's Columbian Commission-Sorrow Expressed That Duty Caused Mr. Harrison's Absence.

The dedicatory address was delivered by the

The dedicatory address was delivered by the Vice-President of the United States:

Mr. President: Deep, indeed, must be the sorrow which prohibits the President of the United States from being the central figure in these ceremonials. Realizing from these sumptuous surtonadings, the extent of design, adequacy of execution, and vastness of results, we may well imagine how ardently be has astred to be officially and personally connected with this great work, so linked to the past and to the present of America. With what eloquent words he would have spoken of the heroic achievements and radiant future of his beloved country. While profoundly anguished in his most tender carthly affection, he would not have us delay or falter in these dedicatory services, and we can only offer to support his courage by a profound and universal sympathy.

The attention of our whole country and of all proples elsewhere concerned in industrial progress is today fixed upon the City of Chicago. The name of Chicago has become familiar with the speech of all civilized communities. Bureaus are established at many points in Europe for the purpose of providing transportation hither, and during the coming year the first place suggested to the mind when men talk of America, will be the City of Chicago. This is due not only to the Columbian Exposition, which marks an epoch, but to the marvelous growth and energy of the second commercial city of the Union.

I am not here to recount the wonderful story of this city's rise and advancement, of the matchies courage of her people, of her second birth out of the ashes of the most notable conflagration of modern times, nor of the eminent vosition she has conquered in commerce, in manufactures, in science, and in the arts.

These are known of all men who keep pace with the world's progress.

Vatican Library, the great fountain of learning, was founded by Nicholas the Fifth; and 1455 is given as the probable date of the Mazariae Bible, the earliest printed book known. It was not until a hundred years after the discovery that failileo, pointing his little telescope to the sky, found the satellites of Jupiter and was hailed as the Columbus of the heavens.

Columbus' Character. His character was complex, as was that of many of the men of his time who made their mark in instory. But his character and attainments are to be estimated by those of his contemporaries



the mind when men talk of America will be the City of Chicago. This is due not only to the Committee Exposition, which marks an epoch, but to the marvelous growth and energy of the second commercial city of the Union.

I am not here to recount the wonderful story of this city's rise and advancement, of the matchess courage of her people, of her second birth out of the ashes of the most notable conflagration of modern times, nor of the eminent position she has conquered in commerce, in manufactures, in science, and in the arts.

These are known of all men who keep pace with the world's progress.

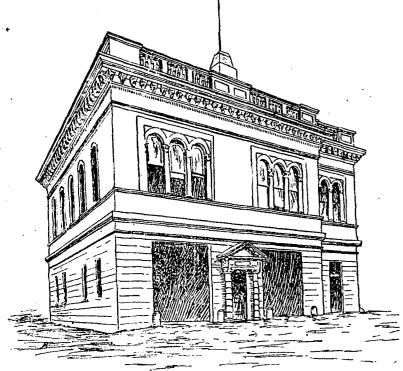
Kepresents the President.

I am here in behalf of the Government of the United States, in behalf of all the people, to bid all hail to Chicago, all hail to the Columbian Exposition.

From the St. Lawrence to the Guif, and from the peerless cosmopolitan capital by the sea to the Goldon Gulf of California, there is no longer a rival city to Chicago, except to emulate her in promoting the success of this work.

Now York has signalized the opening of the

GOV. M'KINLEY OF OHIO.



ONE OF THE FIRE STATIONS AT THE FAIR.

new era by a commemorative function, instructive to the student, encouraging to the philanthrophist, and admonitory to the forces arrayed against liberty.

Her houses of worship, without distinction of creed, have voiced their thanks to Almighty floor for religious freedom; her children to the number of five and twenty thousand have marched under the inspiration of a light far bronder than Columbus, with all his thirst for knowledge, enjoyed at the University of Pavia; and for three successive days and nights processional progresses discussed and also for the preservation of Leatth in discusse and also for the preservation of Leatth in new era by a commemorative function, instructive to the student, encouraging to the philanthro-philat, and admonitory to the forces arrayed against liberty.

Her houses of worship, without distinction of creed, have voiced their thanks to Almighty God for religious freedom; her children to the number of five and twenty thousand have marched under the inspiration of a light far broader than Columbus, with all his thirst for knowledge, enjoyed at the University of Pavia; and for three successive days and nights processional progresses or, land and water, aided by Spain, and Italy, and

joyed at the University of Pavia; and for three successive days and nights processional progresses. I and and water, aided by Spain, and Italy, and France, saluted the memory of the great pilot with the fruits of the great discovery in a pageant more brillant than that at Barcelona, when, upon a throne of Persian fabrics. Fordinand and Isabella disregarded the ctiquette of Castile and Aragon and received him standing, attended by the most splendid court of Christendom.

And what a spectacle is presented to us here. As we gaze upon these munificent erections, with their columns and arches, their entablatures and adornments, when we consider their beauty and rapidity of realization, they would seem to be evoked at a wizard's touch of Aladdin's lamp.

Praise for the organization and accomplishment, for the architect and builder, for the artist and artisan, may not now detain me, for in the year to come, in the months of all men it will be unstinted.

These are worthy shrines to record the achievements of the two Americas and to place them side by side with the arts and industries of the elder world, to the end that we may be stimulated and encouraged to new endeavors. Columbus is not in chains nor are columbian ideas in fetters. I see him, as in the great picture under the dome of the capitol, with kneeling figures about him, betokening no longer the contrition of his followers but the homage of mackind, with erect form and lofty mien animating these children of a new world to higher facts and bolder theories.

## The World's Award.

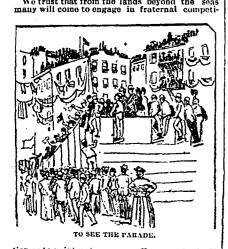
The World's Award.

We may not now appreciate the character and value of our national exhibit. Rather may we modestly anticipate that a conservative award will be made by the world's criticism to a young nation eagerly listening to the beckening future, within whose limits the lightning was first plucked from heaven at the will of man, where the expansive never of steam was first compelled to transport mankind and merchandise over the waterways of the world, where the implements of agriculture and handicraft have been so perfected as to lighten the burdens of toil, and where the subtle forces of nature, acting through the telegraph and telephone, are daily startling the world by victories over matter, which in the days of Columbus might have been reckoned among the miracles.

We can safely predict, however, those who will come from the near and distant regions of our country and who will themselves make part of the national exhibit. We shall see the descendants of the loyal cavaliers of Virginia, of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, of the sturdy Hollanders who in 1624 bought the 22,000 acres of the Island of Maninatian for the sum of \$24, of the adherents of the old Christian faith who found a resting place in Baltimore, of the Quakers and Palatino Germans who settled in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, of the Hugenots, who field from the revocation of the edict of Nantes to the banks of the Hudson in the North and those of the Cooper and Ashley Rivers in the South, of the refugees from Salzburg in Georgia, and of Charles Edward's Highlanders in North Carolina. With them also we shall have in person, or in their sons, the thousand of others from many climes who, with moderate fortunes, have joined their future to that of the great republic, or who with sinewy arms have opened our waterways and builded our ironways.

We trust that from the lands beyond the sea our ironways.

We trust that from the lands beyond the seas many will come to engage in fraternal competi-



tion or to point us to more excellent standards. If they shall find little in our product to excite their admiration, we shall welcome them to the atmosphere of the New World where some of the best efforts have been made in the cause of freedom and progress by Washington, and Franklin, and Lafayette; by Agassiz, and Lincoln, and Grant; by Bolivar, and Juarez, and Toussaint L'Ouverture; by Fulton, and Morse, and Edison. Columbus lived in the age of great events. When he was a child in 1410 printing was first done with movable types; seven years later the

garded, as nearly as may be, as a specific for that disease and also for the preservation of Leath in certain latitudes, so that no vessel would dare to approach the east or west coast of Africa without a supply, and parts of our own land would be made partially desolate by its disappearance. No words that I could use could magnify the blessings brought to mankind by these two individuals of the vegatable kingdom from the shores of the New World.

Limited time for preparation does not permit me to speak authoritatively of the progress and proud position of our sister republics and of the Dominion of Canada to demonstrate the moral and material fruits of the great discovery. Concerning ourselves the statistics are familiar and constitute a marvel. One of the States recently admitted, the State of Montana, is larger than the empire of Turkey.

Another Era,

Another Era.

We are near the beginning of another century, and if no serious change occurs in our present growth, in the year 1935, in the lifetime of many new in manhood, the English-speaking republicans of America will number more than 180,000,000. And for them John Bright in a burst of impassioned changes a resident one large. And for them John Bright in a burst of impas-sioned elequence predicts one people, one lan-guage, one law, and one faith; and all over the wide continent, the bome of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every race and every clime. The transcendent feature in the character of Columbus was his faith. That sustained him in



GOV. ROSWELL P. FLOWER OF NEW YORK.

days of trial and darkness, and finally gave him the great discovery. Like him let us have faith mour future. To insure that future the fountains must be kept pure, public integrity must be preserved. While we reverence what Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel fought for—the union of peoples—we must secure above all else what Steuben and Kosciusko aided our fathers to establish—liberty regulated by law.

If the time should ever come when men trifle with the public conscience, let me predict the patriotic action of the republic in the language of Milton;

"Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam; purging and unscaling her longabused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with these also that love the twilight, flutter about, amazed at what she means."

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

I dedicate them to humanity.
God save the United States of America.

My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty. Of thee we sing. Land where my fathers died, Land of the pilgrims' pride, From every mountain side Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love.
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with ranting theith y heart with rapture thrills, Like that above.

Get a copy of yesterday's souvenir "Tribune" and send it to a friend.

## ON THE DEDICATION.

HENRY WATTERSON'S ORATION MARKING THE EVENT.

The Speaker Indulges in a Glowing Tribute to the United States and the Many Trials Through Which the Country Has Successfully Passed-The Curse of Slavery Obliterated and a United Country Re-established-The Pride of the Country Is Its Army of School Children. Next on the program was the dedicatory

Acty on the program was no declared.

Oration, which was as follows.

Acty on the program of the

True American Polity.

as far as we are able, with a candor untinged by cynicism and a confidence having no are of assurance,

True American Polity.

A better opportunity could not be desired for a study of our peculiarities than is furnished by the present moment.

We are in the midst of the quadrennial period established for the selection of a Chief Magistrate. Each citizen has his right of choice, each has his right to vote and to have his vote freely east and fairly counted. Whenever this right is assailed for any cause wrong is done and evil must follow, first to the whole country, which has an interest in all its parts, but most to the community immediately involved, which must actually drink of the cup that has contained the tooison and cannot escape its infection.

The abridgement of the right of sulfrage, however, is very nearly proportioned to the ignorance or indifference of the parties concerned in it, and there is good greason to hope that with the expanding intelligence of the masses and the growing enlightenment of the times, this particular form of corruption in elections will be reduced below the danger-line.

To that end, as to all other good onds, the moderation of public sentiment must over be our chief reliance, for when men are forced by the general desire for truth, and the light which our modern vehicles of information throw upon truth, to discuss public questions for truth's sake, when it becomes the plain interest of public mon, as it is their plain duty, to do this, and when, above all, friends and neighbors cease to love one another less because of individual differences of opinion about public affairs, the struggle for unfair advantage will be relegated to those who have either no character to lose or none to seek. It is admitted on all sides that the current Presidential campaign is freer from excitement and tumult than was ever known before, and it is argued from this circumstance that we are traversing the epoch of the commonplace. If this bost thank God for it! We have had full enough of the dramatic

ninitation of all that was great and doored the patients of the national life.

Sursum Corda. We have in our own time seen Chorus—Firm united let us be, etc.

the republic survive an irrepressible conflict, sown in the blood and marrow of the social order. We have seen the Federal Union, not toe strongly put together in the first place, come out of a great war of sections stronger than when it went into it, its faith renewed, its credit rehabilitated, and its flag sainted with love and homage by 60,000,000 of God-fearing men and women, theroughly reconciled and homogeneous. We have seen the Federal Constitution outlast the strain, not morely of a reconstructory ordeal and a Presi-

60,000,000 of God-fearing men and women, thoroughly reconciled and homogeneous. We have seen the Federal Constitution outlast the strain, not morely of a reconstructory ordeal and a Presidental impeachment, but a disputed count of the Electoral vote, a Congressional deadlock, and an extra constitutional tribunal, yet standing firm against the assaults of its enemies, whilst yielding itself with admirable flexibility to the needs of the country and the time. And, finally, we saw the gigantic fabric of the Federal Government transferred from hands that had held it a quarter of a century to other hands without a protest, although so close was the poil in the final count that a single blanket might have covered both contestants for the Chief Magisterial office. With such a record behind us who shall be afraid of the future?

The young manhood of the country may take this lesson from those of us who lived through times that did indeed try men's souls—when, pressed down from day to day by awful responsibilities and suspense, each night brought a terror with every thought of the morrow, and when, look where we would, there were light and hopenowhere—that God reigns and wills, and that this fair land is and has always been in his own keeping.

The curse of slavery is gone. It was a joint heritage of woo, to be wiped out and expiated in blood and flame. The mirage of the Confederacy has vanished. It was essentially bucchic, a vision of Arcadic, the dream of a most attractive economic fallacy. The Constitution is no longer a rope of sand. The oxnet relations of the States to the Federal Government, left open to double construction by the authors of our organic being because they could not agree among themselves and union was the paramount object, has been clearly and definitely fixed by the last three amendments to the original clart, which constitute the real troaty of peace between the North and the South and soul our bonds as a nation for the States to the Federal Government and wearing a crown of living light, she st Meaning of It.

when the scene of this, the latest and proudest of her victories, to bid a welcome to the world!

Meaning of It.

Need I pursue the theme? This vast assemblage speaks with a resonance and meaning which words can never reach. It speaks from the fields that are blessed by the never-failing waters of the Kennebec and from the farms that sprinkle the Valley of the Connecticut with mimic principalities more potent and lasting than the real; it speaks in the whirr of the mills of Pennsylvania and in the ring of the wood-cutter's as from the forests of the lake peninsalas; it speaks from the great plantations of the South and West, teeming with staples that insure us wealth and power and stability; yea, and from the mines and forests and quarries of Michigan and Wisconsin, of Alabama and Georgia, of Tennessee and Kentucky, far away to the regions of silver and gold, that have linked the Colorade and Rio Granda in close embrace, and annihilated time and space between the Atlantic and the Pacific; it speaks in one word from the hearthstone in Iowa and Illinois, from the home in Mississippi and Arkansas, from the hearts of 70,000,000 of fearless, freeborn mea and women, and that one word is "Union?"

There is no geography in American manhood. There are no sections to American fraternity. It needs but six weeks to change a Vermonter into a Texan, and there never has been a time when upon the battlefield, or the frontier, Puritau and Cavalier were not convertible terms, having in the beginning a common origin, and so diffused and diluted on American soil as no longer to possess a local habitation, or a nativity, except in the national unit.

The men who planted the signals of American civilization uron that sacred rock by Plymouth Bay were Englishmen, and so were the men who struck the coast a little lower down, calling their laven of rest after the great republican common, and so upon the surface of heroes and statesmen, the mention of whose names brings a thrill to every heart. The South claims Lincola, the immortal, for

A Welcome to Mankind.

who wore the gray.

A Welcome to Mankind.

I cannot trust myself to proceed. We have come here not so much to recall bygone sorrows and glories as to bask in the sunshine of present presperity and happiness, to interchange patriotic greetings and indulge good auguries, and above all, to meet upon the threshold the stranger within our gate, not as a foreigner, but as a guest and friend, for whom nothing that we have is too good.

From whereseever he cometh we welcome him with all our hearts; the son of the Rhone and the Garonne, our godmother, France, to whom we owe so much, he shall be our Lafayotte; the son of the Annual the Mozelle, he shall be our floathed and our Wagper; the son of the Campagna and the Vesuvian Bay, he shall be our Michael Angelo and our Garibaldi; the son of Arragon and the Indes, he shall be our Christopher Columbus, fitty honored at last throughout the world.

Our good cousin of England needs ne words of special civility and courtesy from us. For him the latchstring is ever on the outer side; though, whether it be or not, we are sure that he will enter and make himself at home. A common language enables us to do full justice to one another at the festive board or in the arona of debate, warning both of us in equal tones against further parley on the field of arms.

All nations and all croeds be welcome here; from the Boephorus and the Black Sea, the Viennese woods and the Danubian plains; from Holland dike to Alpine crag; from Belgrade and Calcutta and round to China seas and the busy marts of Japan, the isless of the Pacific and the far-away capes of Africa—Armeniau, Christian, and Jew-the American loving no country except his own, but loving all mankind as his brother, bids you enter and fear not; bids you partake with us of these freitus of 400 years of American civilization and development and behold these trophies of 100 years of American independence and freedom!

Children and the Flag.

Children and the Flag.

At this moment in every part of the American Union the children are taking up the wondrous tale of the discovery, and from Boston to Galveston, from the little log school-house in the wilderness to the towering academy in the city and the town, may be witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of a powerful nation captured by an army of Lilliputians, of embryo men and women, of topling boys and girls, and tiny clves scarce big enough to lisp the numbers of the national anthem; scarce strong enough to lift the miniature flags that make of arid street and autumn wood an emblematic garden, to gladden the sight and to glorify the rod, white, and blue. See "Our young barbarians all at play," for better than those we have nothing to exhibit. They, indeed, are our crown jewels; the truest, though the inevitable, offsprings of our civilization and development; the representatives of a manhood vitalized and invigorated by toil and care, of a womanhood elevated and inspired by liberty and education. God bless the children and their mothers! God bless our country's flag! And God be with us now and ever, God in the roof-tree's shade and God on the highway, God in the winds and waves, and God in all our hearts!

"The Star Spangled Banner."

"The Star Spangled Banner," O!say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
That so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last
glenning.
Those stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'or the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly
streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air, Gave proof thro' the night, that our flag was still there.
O! say, does the star spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the

On the shore of the dimly seen, thro' the mists of the deep. Where the fee's haughty host in dread silence re-What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep. As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses? Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream.
Tis the star-spangled banner, O! long may it O'er the land of the free and the home of the

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand Between their lov'd home and the war's desola-tion; Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heaven-rascued land rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved
us a Nation. us a Nation.

Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the

Hail Columbia. Hall Columbia, happy land;
Hail ye heroes, heaven boru band,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valor won. Let independence be your boast, Ever mindful what it cost, Ever grateful for the prize. Let its altar reach the skies,

Chorus—Firm, united let us be, Rallying 'round our liberty, As a band of brothers joined, Peace and safety we shall find,

Immortal patriots, rise once more.
Defend your rights; defend your shore.
Let no rude foe, with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies
Of toil and blood the well-earned prize,
While offering peace, sincere and just,
In heaven we place a manly trust
That truth and justice may prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail.

## MR. DEPEW'S ORATION

COLUMBIAN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE NEW-YORKER.

He Traces the Wonders That Have Been Worked Since the Little Ships First Sailed Into Harbor on This Continent-History Made Yesterday and Events Celebrated That Will Be Told Of Far in the Future-Happy Similes Drawn Forth by the Occasion. Chauncey M. Depew delivered the Colum-

Chauncey M. Depew delivered the Columbian oration, as follows:

This day belongs not to America but to the world. The results of the event it commemorates are the heritage of the peoples of evary race and clime. We celebrate the emancipation of man. The preparation was the work of almost countless centuries, the realization was the revelation of one. The cross on Calvary was hope; the cross raised on San Salvador was opportunity. But for the first Columbus would never have sailed, but for the second there would have been no place for the planting, the nurture, and the expansion of civil and religious liberty. Ancient his-



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

tory is a dreary record of unstable civilizations. Each reached its zenith of material splendor, and perished. The Assyrian, Persian, Egyptian, Grecan, and Roman Empires were proofs of the possibilities and imitations of man for conquest and intellectual development. Their destruction involved a sum of misery and relapse which made their creation rather a curse than a blessing. Force was the factor in the government of the world when Christ was born, and force was the sole source and exercise of authority both by Church and State when Columbus sailed from Palos.

The wise men traveled from the east towards the west under the guidance of the Star of Bethlehem. The spirit of the equality of all mon before God and the law moved westward from Calvary with its revolutionary influence upon old institutions to the Atlantic Ocean. Columbus carried it westward across the seas. The emigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, from Germany and Holland, from Sweden and Denmark, from France and Italy have, under its guidance and inspiration, moved west, and again west, building States and founding cities until the Pacific limited their march. The exhibition of arts and sciences, of industries and inventione, of education and civilization which the Republic of the United States will here present, and to which, through its Chief Magistrate, it invites all nations, condenses and displays the flower and fruitage of this transcendent miracle.

The anarchy and chaos which followed the breaking un of the Roman Empire necessarily produced the foudel system. The people preferring slavery to annihilation by robber chiefs became the vassals of territorial lords. The reign of physical force is one of perpetual struggle for the mastery. Power which rosts upon the sword neither shares nor limits its authority. The King destroyed the lords, and the monarchy succeeded foudslism, Neither of tuese institutions considered or censulted the people. They had no part but to suffer or die in this mighty strife of masters for the mastery.

Science Submerged. Science Submerged.

Absolutism in the State and bigoted intolerance in the Church shackled popular unrest and mprisoned thought and enterprise in the fifeenth century. The divine right of kings stamped ut the faintest glimmer of revolt against tyranny; and the problems of science were selved or submerged by ecclesiastical decrees. The dungeon was ready for the philosopher who proclaimed the truths of the solar system or the navigator who would prove the sphericity of the earth. An English Gladstone, or a French Gambetta, or a German Bismarck, or an Italian Garibaldi, or a Spanish Castelar would have been thought monsters, and their deaths at the stake, or on the scaffold, and under sphericity of the earth. An English diastonc, or a French Gambetta, or a German Bismarck, or an Italian Garihaldi, or a Spanish Castelar would have been thought monsters, and theideaths at the stake, or on the scaffold, and under the anathemus of the church would have received the praise and approval of kings and nobles, of priests and peoples. Reason had no seat in spiritual or temporal realms. Punishment was the incentive to patriotism, and piety was held possible by torture. Confessions of faith extorted from the writhing victim on the rack were believed efficacious in saving his soul from fires eternal beyond the grave. For all that humanity today cherisbes as its best heritage and choicest gifts, there was neither thought nor hope.

Fifty years before Columbus sailed from Palos Gittenberg and Faust had forged the hammer which was to break the bonds of superstition and open the prison doors of the mind. They had invented the printing press and movable types. The prior adoption of a cheap process for the manufacture of paper at once utilized the press. Its first service, like all its succeding efforts, was for the people. The universities and the schoolmen, the privileged and the learned few of that age, were longing for the rovelation and preservation of the classic treasures of antiquity hidden and yet insceure in monastic cells and libraries. But the first bore of the marvelous creation of these primitive printers of Mayence was the printed Bible. The priceless contributions of Greece and Rome to the intellectual training and development of the modern world came afterwards, through the same wondrous machine. The force, however, which made possible America, and its reflex influence upon Europe, was the open Bible by the family fireside. And yet neither the onlightenment of the new learning, nor the dynamic power of the spiritual awakening, could break through the family fireside. And yet neither the onlightenment of the new learning, nor the dynamic power of the spiritual awakening, could break through the

Civil and religious freedom are founded upon the individual and his independence, his worth, his rights, and his equal status and opportunity. For his planting and development a new land must be found, where, with limitless areas for expansion, the avenues of progress would have no hars of custom or heredity, of social orders, or privileged classes. The time had come for the emancipation of the mind and soul of humanity. The factors yanting for its fulfillment were the New World and its discoverer.

cmancipation of the mind and solit of humanity. The factors wanting for its fulfillment were the New World and its discoverer.

God always his in training some commanding genius for the control of great crises in the affairs of nations and peoples. The number of these leaders is less than the centuries, but their lives are the history of human progress. Though Caesar, and Charlemagne, and Hidebrand, and Luther, and William the Conqueror, and Oliver Cromwell, and all the epoch makers prepared Europe for the event, and contributed to the result, the lights which illume our firmament toddy are Columbus the discoverer, Washington the founder, and Lincoln the savior. [Cheers.]

Neither realism nor romance furnishes a more striking and picturesque figure than that of Christopher Columbus. The mystery about his origin heightens the charm of his story. That he cause from among the toilers of his time is in harmony with the struggles of our period. Fortyfour authentic portraits of him have descended to us, and no two of them are the counterfeits of the same person. Each represents a character as distinct as its canvas. Strength and weakness, intellectuality and stupidity, high moral purpose and brutal ferocity, purity and licentrousness, the dreamer and the miser. the pirate and the puritan, are the types from which we may select our hero. We dismiss the painter, and piercing with the clarified vision of the dawn of the twentieth century the veil of 400 years we construct our Columbus.

The perils of the sea in his youth upon the rich argosies of Genea or in the service of the licensed rovers who made them their proy, had devoloped a skillful navigator and intropid mariner. They had given him a glimpse of the gan of the travel which roused an unquenchable thirst for adventure and research. The study of the narratives of previous explorers and diligent questionings of the daring spirits who had ventured far towards the fabied wost gradually evolved a theory which became in his mind so lixed a fact that he could inspire o Columbus, the Discoverer,

of the New World," were his haughty terms to king John of Portugal. After ten years of disappointment and poverty, subsisting most of the time upon the charity of the enlightened monk of the Convent of Rabida, who was his wafaltering friend, he stood before the throne of Fordinand and Isabella, and, rising to imperiat dignity in his rags, embodied the same royal conditions in his petition.

The capture of Granada, the expulsion of Islam from Europe, and the triumph of the cross aroused the admiration and devotion of Christendom. But this proud beggar, holding in his grasp the potential promise and dominion of El Dorado and Cathay, divided with the Moslem surrender the attention of sovereigns and of Bishops. France and England indicated a desire to hear his theories and see his maps, while he was still a suppliant at the gates of the camp of Castile and Aragon, the sport of its courtiers and the scoll of lits confessors. His unshaken faith that Christopher Columbus was commissioned from heaven, both by his name and by divine command to carry "Christ across the sea" to new continents and pagan peoples, lifted him so far above the discouragements of an empty purse and a contemptuous court that he was proof against the rebulfs of fortune or of friends. To conquer the prejudices of the clergy, to win the approval and financial support of the State, to venture upon that unknown ocean, which, according to the beliefs of the age, was peopled with demons and savage beasts of frightful shape, and from which there was no possibility of return-required the zeal of Peter the Hermit, the chival-ric courage of the Cid, and the imagination of Danté. Columbus belonged to that high order of cranks who comitioned to the position which their country or their kind.

Woman's Work.

Woman's Work.

It was a happy omen of the position which woman was to hold in America, that the only person who comprehended the majestic scope of his plans, and the invincible quality of his genius, was the able and gracious Queen of Castile. Isabella alone of all the dignitaries of that ago shares with Columbus the honors of his great achievement. She arrayed her kingdom and her private fortune behind the enthusiasm of this mystic mariner, and posterity pays homage to her wisdom and faith. [Applause].

The overthrow of the Mahommedan power in Spain would have been a forgotten scene in one of the innumerable acts in the grand drama of history had not Isabella conferred immortality upon herself, her husband, and their dual crown by her recognition of Columbus. The devout spirit of the Queen and the high purpose of the explorer inspired the voyage, subdued the mutinous crew, and provailed over the raging storms. They covered, with the divine radiance of religion and humanity, the degrading search for gold, and the horrors of its queet, which filled the first century of conquest with every form of lust and greed.

The mighty soul of the great Admiral was un-Woman's Work.

first century of conquest with every form of lust and greed.

The mighty soul of the great Admiral was undaunted by the ingratitude of Princes and the hostility of the people by imprisonment and neglect. He died as he was securing the means and preparing a campaign for the rescue of the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem from the infidel. He did not know, what time has revealed, that, while the mission of the crusades of Godfrey of Bouillon and Richard of the Liou Heart was a bloody and fruitless romance, the discovery of America was



the salvation of the world. The one was the symbol, the other the spirit; the one death, the other life. The tomb of the Savior was a narrow and empty vault, precious only for its memories of the supreme tragedy of the enturies, but the new continent was to be the home and temple of the living God.

The rulers of the Old World began with partitioning the New. To them the discovery was expansion of empire and grandeur to the throne. Vast territories, whose properties and possibilities were little understood, and whose extent was greater than the kingdoms of the sovereigns, were the gifts to court favorites and the prizes of royal approval. But individual intelligence and independent conscience found here haven and refuge. They were the pastengers upon the caravels of Columbus, and he was unconsciously making for the port of civil and religious liberty. Thinkers, who believed mon capable of higher dostines and larger responsibilities, and pious people who preferred the Bible to that union of Church and State where each serves the other for the temporal benefit of both, fled to these distant and hospitable lands from intolerable and hopeless oppression at home. It required 300 years for the people thus happily situated to understand their own pewers and resources and to break bonds which were still roverenced or loved, no matter how deeply they wounded or how hard they gailed.

The nations of Europe were so completely absorbed in dynastic difficulties and devastating

galled.

The nations of Europe were so completely absorbed in dynastic difficulties and devastating wars, with diplomacy and ambitions, that they neither heeded nor heard of the growing democratic spirit and intelligence in their American colonies. To them these provinces were sources of revenue, and they never dreamed that they were also schools of liberty. That it exhausted three centuries under the most favorable conditions for the evolution of freedom on this continent demonstrates the tremendous strength of custom and heredity when sanctioned and sanctified by religion. The very chajus which fettered became inextricably interwoven with the habits of life, the associations of childhood, the tenderest ties of the family, and the sacred offices of the church from the cradle to the grave. It clearly proves that if the people of the Old World and their descendants had not possessed the opportunities afforded by the New for their emancipation, and mankind has never experienced and learned the American example, instead of living in the light and glory of unatteenth century conditions they would still be struggling with medieval problems.

Settling the New Country.

Settling the New Country.

medieval problems.

Settling the New Country.

The northern continent was divided between England, France, and Spain, and southern between Spain and Portugal. France wanting the capacity for colonization, which still characterizes her, gave up her western possessions and left the English, who have the genius of universal empire, masters of North America. The dovelopment of the experiment in the English domain makes this day memorable. It is due to the wisdom and courage, the faith and virtue of the inhabitants of this territory that government of the people, for the people, and by the people was inaugurated, and has become a triumphant success. The Puritan settled in New England and the Cavalier in the South. They represented the opposite of spiritual and temporal life and opinions. The processes of liberty liberalized the one and elevated the other. Washington and Adams were the new types. Their union in a common cause gave the world a republic both stable and free. It possessed conservatism without bigotry and liberty without license. It founded institutions strong enough to resist revolution and elastic enough for indefinite extension to meet the requirement; in government of over enlarging the areas of population and the needs of progress and growth. The Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, and a Dutch ship laden with African slaves were on the ocean at the same time, the one wailing for Massachisetts and the other for Virgnia. This company of suints and first cargo of slaves représented the forces which were to peril and rescue free government. The slaver was the product of the



GOV. HOLT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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

Platforms of principles, by petition, or protest, or statement, have been as frequent as revoits against established authority. They are parts of the political literature of all nations. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed at Philadeiphia, July 4, 1776, is the only one of them which arrested the attention of the world when it was published, and has held its undivided interest ever since. The vocabulary of the equality of man had been in familiar use by philosophers and been in familiar use by philosophers and the statements, but their application was limited to classes or conditions. The masses cared little for them nor remembered them long. Jefferson's

superb crystallization of the popular opinion, that "all, men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with cortain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," had its force and effect in being the deliberate utterance of the people. It swept away in a single sentence kings and nobles, peers and prelates. It was magna charta, and the petition of rights planted in the virgin soil of the American wilderness, and bearing richer and riper fruit. Under its vitalizing influence upon the individual the farmer left his plow in the furrow, the lawyer his books and briefs, the merchant his shop, and the workman his bench to credist in the patriot army. They were fighting for themselves and their children. They embedied to relist in the patriot army. They were fighting for themselves and their children. They embedied the idea in their Constitution, in the immortal words with which that great instrument of liberty and order began, "We, the people of the United States, do ordinin."

The scope and limitations of this idea of freedom have neither been misinterpreted nor misunderstood. The laws of nature in their application to the rise and recognition of men according to their mental, moral, spiritual, and physical endowments are left undisturbed. But the accident of birth gives no rank and confers no priviege. Equal rights and common opportunity for all have been the spurs of ambition and the motors of progress. They have established the common schools and built the public libraries. A sovereign people have learned and enforced the lesson of free education. The practice of government is itself a liberal education. People who make their own laws need no law-givers. After a century



of successful trial the system has passed the period of experiment, and its demonstrated permanency and power are revolutionizing the governments of the world. It has raised the largest armies of modern times for self-preservation, and at the successful termination of the war returned the soldiers to the pursuits of peace. It has so adjusted itself to the pride and patriotism of the defeated that they vie with the victors in their support and enthusiasm for the old flag and our common country. Imported Amerchists have preached their baleful doctrines, but have made no convorts. They have tried to inaugurate a reign of terror under the banner of the violent seizure and distribution of property only to be defeated, imprisoned, and executed by the law made by the people, and judges and prosecuting officers elected by the people. Socialism finds disciples only among those who were its votaries before they were forced to fly from their native land, but it does not take root upon American soil. The State neither supports no persunits taxation to maintain the church. The citizen can worship fied according to his beinef and conscience, or he may neither reverence nor recognize the Almighty. And yet religion itse flour isbed, churches abound, the ministry is sustained, and millions of dollars are contributed annually for the evangelization of the world. The United States is a Christian country and a living and practical Christianity is the characteristic of its people.

A Span of Development.

Benjamin Franklin, philosopher and patriot, amused the jaded courtiers of Louis XVI, by his

people.

A Span of Development.

Benjamin Franklin, philosopher and patriot, amused the jaded courtiers of Louis XVI. by his talks about liberty, and entertained the scientists of France by bringing lightning from the clouds. In the reckoning of time the period from Franklin to Morse, and from Morse to Edison is but a span, and yet it marks a material development as marvelous as it has been beneficent. The world has been brought into contact and sympathy. The electric current thrills and unifies the people of the globe. Fower and production, highways and transports have been so multipled and improved by inventive genius that within the century of our independence 64,000,000 of people have happy homes and improved conditions within our borders. We have accumulated wealth far beyond the visions of the "attay of Columbus, or the El Dorado of De Soto. But the farmers and freeholders, the savinars banks and shops illustrate its universal distribution. The majority are its possesors and administrators. In housing and living, in the elements which make the toiler a self-respecting and respected citizen, in avenues of hope and ambition for childron, in all that gives broader scope and keeper pleasure to existence, the people of this republic enjoy advantages far beyond those of other lands. The unequaced and phenomenal progress of the country has opened wonderful opportunities for making for tunes and stimulated to madness the desire an areas for the accumulation of money. Materia prosperity has not debased literature nor debauched the press; it has neither paralyzed not repressed intellectual activity. American science and letters have received rank and recognition in the older centers of learning and recognition in the older cen ence and letters have received rank and recognition in the older centers of learning. The demand for higher education has so taxed the resources of the ancient nuiversities as to compel the foundation and lib.



GOV. EDWIN C. BURLEIGH.

gov. Edwin C. Burleigh.

eral endowment of colleges all over the Union Journals remarkable for their ability, independence, and power find their strength not in the patronage of government or the subsidies of wealth, but it the support of a nation of newspaper readers. The numblest and poorest person has in periodicals, whose price is counted inpennies, a library larger, fuller, and more varied, than was within the reach of the rich in the time of Columbus.

The sum of human happiness has been infinitely increased by the millions from the Old World, who have improved their conditions in the New, and the returning tide of lessons and experience has incalculably enriched the Fatherland. They divine right of kings has taken its place with the instruments of mediaval torture among the curification of the member of the member of the substitution of substitution of the substituti