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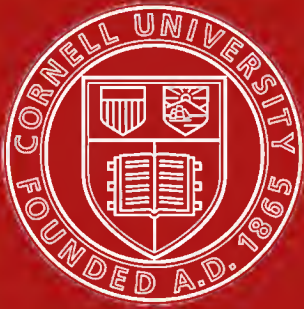
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H. Appleton & Co

*Harlow Higginbotham*









A HISTORY OF THE WORLD'S  
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION



HELD IN CHICAGO IN 1893

BY AUTHORITY OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

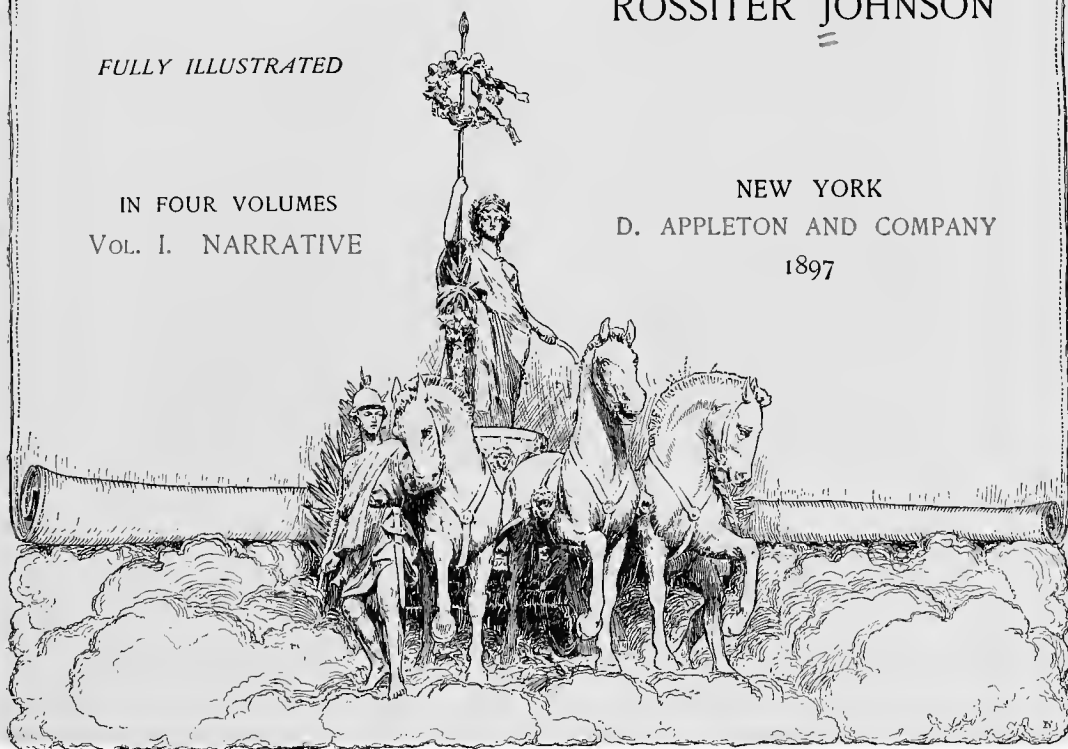
EDITED BY

ROSSITER JOHNSON

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IN FOUR VOLUMES  
VOL. I. NARRATIVE

NEW YORK  
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## PREFACE.

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FOR the purpose of preserving a record of the principal features and important events connected with the inception, development, and administration of the World's Columbian Exposition, together with a brief account of the magnitude of the various departments, of the principal exhibits, and of the World's Congresses, the Board of Directors, by resolution adopted January 26, 1895, authorized the publication of this History by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., under the editorship of Rossiter Johnson, LL. D., and appointed the undersigned a committee charged with the duty of supervising the publication.

Invaluable as are the reports of the chief officers of the Exposition, especially to those who may hereafter undertake a similar enterprise, still their volume is so great that a full publication would be impracticable, and therefore nothing more than a condensed synopsis of these reports can be given.

The materials from which the History has been compiled are the records of the proceedings of the Board of Directors and documents on file in the general offices; the reports of Harlow N. Higinbotham, President of the Company; George R. Davis, Director General; Daniel H. Burnham, Director of Works; Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, and other reports by subordinate officers.

It has been the endeavor of the Editor and the Committee to select from this material so much as might be of interest to the general reader, or serviceable to those who may hereafter undertake a similar enterprise. It has been our purpose to preserve a true record of every important feature and function of the enterprise, and to offer it as a contribution to the literature of expositions, in the hope that its text and illustrations may serve to

perpetuate the memory of the most successful enterprise of the kind our country has yet produced, and, in some important features, the most remarkable that the world has ever witnessed ; and also in the further hope that when another National and International Exposition shall be held under the sanction and authority of the Congress of the United States, its officers, by a careful study of this authoritative history, may be aided in attaining a higher standard of beauty and excellence. Such was the purpose of the Directors, and, with this object in view, the Committee has approved this brief but impartial History of the World's Columbian Exposition.

HARLOW N. HIGINBOTHAM,

EDWIN WALKER,

LYMAN J. GAGE,

Committee.

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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, FROM THE NORTHEAST.

Height, 275 feet ; area, 1.27 acres ; floor space, 201,000 square feet ; cost, \$493,901. Architect, Richard M. Hunt.



"The Arts of Peace," tympanum on Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. By Gari Melchers.

# A HISTORY OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

## CHAPTER I.

### THE OCCASION.

The importance of Columbus's discovery—Appropriateness of the great Exposition—Why it was held in Chicago—Growth of that city—Difficulties encountered.



**O**F all secular events that have taken place since the dawn of history, the discovery of this Western Hemisphere in 1492 was by far the most important. Even if conquest were to be classed with discovery—the mere change of rulers with the opening of new fields for industry and civilization—the rank of that great achievement would still remain unchanged. When we consider the density of Europe's population to-day, it is appalling to think what it might be had not this vast domain been welcoming immigration for four centuries. We should still have but about three hundred thousand savages roaming over the continent,

Claiming the soil for their hunting-grounds; while downtrodden millions  
Starve in the garrets of Europe, and cry from its caverns that they, too,  
Have been created heirs of the earth, and claim its division.

The area of the United States is three times as great as that of the entire Roman Empire when Rome was mistress of the known world, and on

our southern continent the area of Brazil alone is equal to that of the United States. It was peculiarly fortunate for the race that when the Dark Ages came to a close and learning was revived in Europe these great fertile continents were thrown open to civilized labor and life. Nor was that all; for here might the producing class begin anew, largely freed from the trammels of ancient custom and prescriptive right, to build such structure of government as the progress of thought and the liberty of men demanded. Not immediately, not even yet, has the perfection of such government been reached; but already every acre on these continents is ruled after the manner that was modeled by the great men of 1776, and all these countries save one are autonomous and republican. Still more fortunate, perhaps, was the fact that so many habits and traditions of labor itself could be left on the other side of the Atlantic, while the enterprising and ambitious immigrants began here a new era of invention and industrial betterment. So great was this opportunity, and so wisely has it been improved, that in the use of the inventive faculty, as applied to the arts of every-day life, both for new articles and for easier production of those already well-known, the United States has surpassed all other nations.

The old-time regret that these continents received their name from another than the original discoverer need no longer be entertained. The name America is fixed forever; but in all our commemorations and congratulations there is little thought of Amerigo Vespucci. The man we think of, the man we admire, the man we talk about, the man whose wonderful story we read and re-read, is Christopher Columbus, the greatest human benefactor of the human race.

The most eloquent of modern critics has laid down the rule that when a great thing can be done at all, it can be done easily. By this he means, probably, that genius is always superior to its creation. We are reminded of it when we consider the story of Columbus, and see how quickly and easily he could have accomplished his great work but for outside interference and opposition; and when we read that record it almost seems as if nothing could have carried him through to success but the consciousness of some divine inspiration. For his clear vision, his steadfast purpose, and his final achievement we now honor him above all the heroes of history.

It was resolved to commemorate that event by means of an Exposition showing, as no other ever has shown, the whole world's progress in the arts of civilization, much of which never would have been accomplished but for the new life, new energy, and new genius that sprang into being with the opening of new lands.

"All life is from the sea" was the dictum of a scientist early in our century. Whether this is accepted or not, it is observable that human life on the several continents shows a tendency for the highest and most rapid development in the region of the great inland seas. The best European and Asiatic civilization sprang up, and for centuries remained, on the shores of

the Mediterranean ; and when it moved northward it found the Baltic, the North Sea, and the English Channel, essentially landlocked waters, affording free, perpetual means of transportation between the peoples on all their coasts. When the continent of North America was opened to settlement it might have been predicted that ultimately the swiftest growth and most en-



EXHIBIT OF VIKING SHIP.

An exact copy (with a little restoration) of a viking ship discovered in a burial mound at Gokstad, Norway, in 1880. It is 75 feet long, 16 feet beam, and was built in Norway. Capt. Magnus Anderson, with a crew of twelve men, brought it across the Atlantic in May.

ergetic life would manifest itself somewhere around the Great Lakes, which are the most striking feature on its map. Of these lakes, only one lies wholly within the territory of our Republic, the dwellers on all its shores acknowledging one government and having one destiny. And on this lake, at the point that gives directest communication with the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley lying around it, has grown up in a wonderfully short time the heart city of the continent. That such a city should come into existence there at some time, was inevitable from the general tendencies of civilization ; that it came so swiftly, was the result of circumstances peculiar to our age. Railroads were invented in England, but the Americans have been pre-eminently the great railroad-builders, and in half a century

have covered our country with a marvelous network, over which the iron shuttles of transportation are flying to and fro by night as well as by day. About the same time that this work was begun the American genius for invention produced the machinery for sowing and reaping on a correspondingly gigantic scale such crops as could only be produced by the prairie-land of our interior States, thus revolutionizing the general scheme of agriculture and drawing a large part of the best manhood from the rocky farms of the East to the fertile plains of the West. Imperfect and outgrown implements of husbandry these men left behind them, but their intelligence, their education, their industry, and their traditions they carried with them ; and on every hand school systems were organized, colleges and academies sprang up, and the advantages of both sections were united in the life that ensued. Nor this alone ; for from European countries of corresponding climate came vast numbers of industrious, earnest people who needed only the opportunities of a free country to place themselves in line with the foremost in all the arts and enjoyments of modern civilized life. Here was no system of caste, no class privilege, no hereditary rank, and in less than two generations the free mingling of the best blood of all classes produced a people of wonderful enlightenment, energetic, full of the spirit of liberty and enterprise, and essentially homogeneous. Those who study the philosophy of history have found that by some inherent force the dwellers about the head waters of a great river ultimately control the stream to its mouth, or at least prevent any hostile occupation of it, as if the sources of the water were also the sources of life. The latest and most striking exhibition of this was seen when the men of the West refused to endure any closing of the Mississippi to their commerce, and by force of arms opened it from Cairo to the Gulf. There was once a dream of a Golden Circle whose center should be Havana, and whose radius twelve hundred miles. This illusive vision has long since passed away ; but we have learned that there is in reality a golden circle whose center is not on any island of the sea, but in the very heart of the continent, whose radius is at least five hundred miles, and whose golden products are those most necessary to the welfare and enjoyment of the human race. Here, for the present epoch at least, is the seat of empire, and here was properly placed the great Exposition that fitly marked the closing years of our century. "I well remember," said the official head of the Exposition, who is still a young man, "when the fence of my father's farm, only thirty-five miles from Chicago, was the last evidence of civilization ; everything beyond was an unbroken sweep of prairie, an untamed wilderness." When a little band of Chicago men labored and struggled for the privilege of holding the Exposition in their city they were moved especially by a desire to benefit an industrious population of twenty-five million people, most of whom could hardly hope to visit such a display unless it was located among them. Having obtained the privilege, and having pledged their city to its support, these men contended bravely with the many complex problems that arose, overcoming obstacle after obstacle, al-

ways keeping in mind the honor of the nation as well as the interests of their own immediate people, and ever having their faces to the front, until at last their efforts were successful and the world pronounced the merited verdict of approbation. In a new country and a new city had sprung up a spectacle as awe-inspiring as it was unexpected. The site that was chosen afforded scope for such a combination of landscape and water features as had existed in no other world's fair, and made it possible, with vast structures and beautiful architecture, to produce not only an exhibition of material and artistic progress, but a dream city that should rise as if by an effort of the imagination, exist for a season with tens of thousands walking wonderingly through its streets, and then pass away to be a beautiful remembrance forever.

It is the purpose of this History to put into permanent form the story of the Fair—why it was conceived, how it was created, by whom it was conducted, through what means it was made successful, and what it accomplished. The story involves not only the direct exertion of skill and energy toward the end in view, but the solution of many difficult problems and the overcoming of the most serious obstacles. We shall not dwell alone upon the glories of the Exposition, but shall tell plainly how the rudeness of the site was tamed, how the necessary millions were obtained, how the difficulties of a dual authority were met, how prejudice and misrepresentation in foreign countries had to be faced, how unusual problems of architectural construction were solved, how railroads had to be lifted and piers and canals constructed, how sanitation had to be secured for crowded and careless thousands, how a police protection was created and maintained, how individual rapacity and dishonesty had to be thwarted, and how all kinds of conflicting interests and jealousies tangled the task and



COLOSSAL STATUE OF COLUMBUS RAISING  
THE STANDARD OF SPAIN ON  
AMERICAN SOIL.

At entrance of Administration Building.  
Augustus St. Gaudens and Mary B. Lawrence, sculptors.



called for a constant exercise of firmness, judgment, and tact. No great battle is gained without some loss to the victors; and we shall make no concealment of the mistakes that were committed and the incidental losses that might have been averted. As a sufficient apology for all these, whatever they may have been, we have only to allude to the complete success of the most extensive and beautiful Exposition that was ever undertaken. Whether this great thing could have been done easily had no unnecessary difficulties been thrown around it, may be conjectured, if at all, from the wonderful energy, boundless liberality, persistent purpose, and unflinching resources of the American people.



CARAVEL "SANTA MARIA,"

one of the three caravels built as nearly as possible like the fleet of Columbus, of which the "Santa Maria" was the flagship. Its dimensions are: Length, 71 feet 3 inches; beam, 25 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 5 inches. The fleet, under the command of Capt. Concas, crossed the Atlantic in April, and arrived in Chicago, by way of the lakes, early in July.

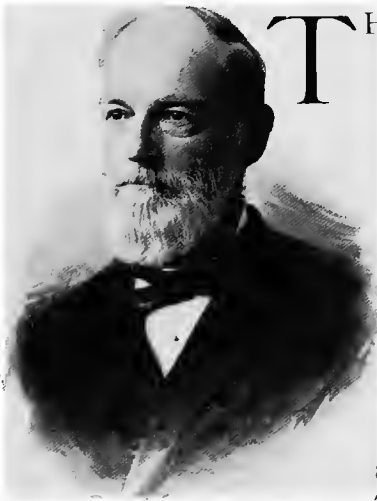


Parade of War-vessels, New York Bay, October 11, 1892.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE INCEPTION.

Origin of the movement—Summary of previous expositions—The first Chicago committee—Organization of the stock company—Competition of other cities—The arguments before Congress—Formation of public sentiment—The act of Congress—Creation of the National Commission.



DE WITT C. CREGIER,  
Mayor of Chicago in 1889,  
Chairman of the first Executive  
Committee of the Exposition.

THE movement for the holding of a World's Fair in Chicago, to commemorate the discovery of America, was a growth. Various dates have been fixed as the beginning of this movement, and various persons have claimed the honor of first conceiving the idea. Other cities, notably Washington, have claimed priority in the conception, and in 1886 a plan was on foot in that city for an exhibition extending over three years, beginning with the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States (1889), and including the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America (1892). This plan, continually agitated, grew at length into a competition with New York, St. Louis, and Chicago for the honor of holding the Columbian Exposition.

There was nothing new in the mere idea of an international exposition. This had been first exploited forty years before when Prince Albert, on June 30, 1849, at a meeting of the British Society of Arts, presented his scheme for an international exposition to be

held in London in 1851. Six months later a royal commission was appointed for the purpose, architects of all nations were invited to compete for the plan of the building, and of two hundred and thirty-three plans that were submitted, all were rejected as unsuitable. A little later Sir Joseph Paxton published a plan for a building of iron and glass, and this met with such universal popular approval that it was accepted, and work on it was begun almost immediately. The Crystal Palace, as it was named, was 1,851 feet long, covered a little more than twenty acres, and cost a little less than one million dollars. It stood in Hyde Park, and was open five and a half months. The number of exhibitors was 13,937, almost exactly half of whom were from Great Britain and her colonies. The number of visitors was 6,039,195, and the total receipts were \$2,530,500. In 1853 a smaller structure, in the style of the Crystal Palace, was erected in New York in what is now Bryant Park; and at the same time there was an exposition in Dublin, Ireland. The iron-and-glass mode of construction has been used for all subsequent national expositions. The next international exposition was held in Munich in 1854, at which there were 7,005 exhibitors. The first French exposition was held in Paris in 1855, at which the exhibitors numbered 20,839, and the visitors 5,162,330. London had another in 1862, with 28,653 exhibitors and 6,211,103 visitors. The next was held in Paris in 1867, and attracted 50,226 exhibitors and 8,805,969 visitors. The peculiarity of this fair was that the building had a fanlike outline, and the exhibits were so arranged that the visitor by walking through in one direction could inspect all the exhibits of one country, and by passing through in the other direction could study exhibits of the same class from all countries. A very successful world's fair was held at Vienna in 1873, where there were 50,000 exhibitors and 6,740,500 visitors. The next was our Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, the buildings of which covered sixty acres. There were 30,864 exhibitors and 10,164,489 visitors. Two years later one was held in Paris, which was about equal in extent to that of Philadelphia, and attracted 40,366 exhibitors and 16,032,725 visitors. In 1879 a small exposition to which exhibitors of all nations were invited was held in Sydney, New South Wales, and in 1880 there was a similar one at Melbourne, Victoria. Glasgow, Scotland, also had a small one in 1888. In 1889 Paris held her fourth exposition, which covered two hundred acres and had 55,000 exhibitors and 28,149,353 visitors. The Columbian Exposition was therefore the fifteenth of the world's fairs, all of which were held within a period of forty-three years. There can be no doubt that these international expositions have greatly advanced the knowledge and industrial progress of the nations that participated. But that they have had the sentimental effect which was anticipated, of bringing the peoples into closer sympathy, and tending to abolish warfare, as was fondly hoped, must be doubted when we look at the record of contemporary history. The first world's fair, for which such an effect was con-

fidently predicted, had been closed but two years when five of the nations of Europe engaged in a bloody war from commercial motives. And since that time there have been six costly wars in Europe, several in South America, and one in our own country, while most of the great powers have sent out expeditions for foreign conquest.

The movement for a great exposition in Chicago to commemorate the discovery of America became general when, in obedience to instructions from the City Council, July 22, 1889, the Mayor, Hon. De Witt C. Cregier, appointed a committee of one hundred citizens to carry out the project. This committee, which was subsequently increased to two hundred and fifty, was called together in August, in the Council Chamber, and the following-named gentlemen were chosen as an Executive Committee :

De Witt C. Cregier, Chairman ; William Penn Nixon, Frank Lawler, Lambert Tree, R. W. Patterson, Jr., Andrew McNally, W. J. Onahan, John B. Carson, Joseph W. Fifer, John Q. Adams, Abner Taylor, J. Irving Pearce, Harlow N. Higinbotham, Robert A. Waller, Jesse Spalding, S. S. Gregory, Richard Prendergast, Solomon Thatcher, Jr., Arthur Dixon, Edward F. Cragin, Charles L. Hutchinson, Lyman J. Gage, John R. Walsh, George R. Davis, William D. Kerfoot, Shelby M. Cullom, Samuel W. Allerton, Thomas B. Bryan, George M. Pullman, Ferdinand W. Peck, Otto Young, Edwin Walker, Victor F. Lawson, Franklin H. Head, Edward T. Jeffery, E. F. Cullerton, Charles B. Farwell, Charles H. Schwab, Rollin A. Keyes, Leroy D. Thoman, Frederick S. Winston, George M. Bogue, E. St. John, George E. Adams, John McGillen, William E. Mason, William C. Seipp, Robert Lindblom, James W. Scott, George O'Neill, M. M. Kirkman, and Joseph Medill. Edward F. Cragin was appointed secretary of the committee, and performed active and efficient service in the work preliminary to the formation of the Exposition corporation.

One of the first steps taken was the formation of a corporation under the name of the "World's Exposition of 1892," with an authorized capital stock of \$5,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares of \$10 each. On August 14, 1889, the following-named commissioners were authorized by the Secretary of State of Illinois to take subscriptions to the capital stock of the company : De Witt C. Cregier, Ferdinand W. Peck, George Schneider, Anthony F. Seeberger, William C. Seipp, John R. Walsh, and E. Nelson Blake. On April 9, 1890, the capital stock had been fully subscribed, and articles of incorporation were issued, the object being set forth as "the holding of an International Exposition or World's Fair, in the city of Chicago, and State of Illinois, to commemorate, on its four-hundredth anniversary, the discovery of America."

During the eight months that elapsed between the appointment of the citizens' committee of two hundred and fifty and the permanent organization of the company the work was carried on vigorously, every effort being made to awaken the proper enthusiasm in the city and State, to secure pledges of

financial support sufficient to launch the enterprise properly, and to convince the nation at large and the Congress of the United States of the desirability of holding the Exposition in Chicago. Other cities were contending for this honor. The principal reasons urged in favor of Chicago were these :

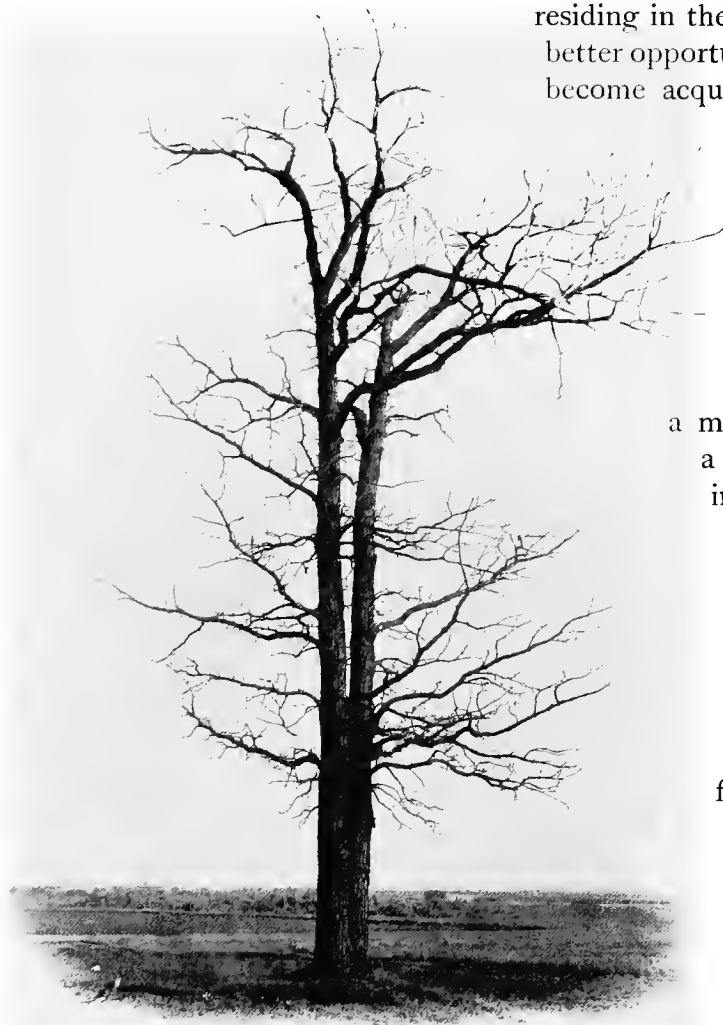
First, its central location with regard to all portions of this country. It was pointed out that Chicago was about at the center of the population of the United States, and that, by reason of the thirty-eight great railroads terminating at this point, the opportunities for drawing together visitors from all parts of the nation were greater than those possessed by any other city.

Second, foreigners and Americans residing in the East would be given a better opportunity than ever before to become acquainted with the marvelous

development of this country west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Third, the growth of Chicago from a frontier camp to an active city of more than a million inhabitants, with a corresponding advance in commercial, industrial, and intellectual activities, best typifies the giant young nation that occupies the fairest portion of the New World whose discovery the projected fair is to commemorate.

It was pointed out that while the city of New York was better located for the convenience of Europeans, the holding of the Exposition in that city would lead to but little increase in knowl-



VIEW IN JACKSON PARK,  
before ground was broken for the Exposition.

edge of our country among foreigners, most of whom would depart after having come only to our Atlantic border ; and it was also urged that a site adequate to the Exposition could be more readily secured in Chicago than

in any other city, together with accommodations for the comfort and convenience of visitors within a reasonable distance of such site. The truth of all these representations, and particularly of the last, was abundantly proved by the issue.

Congressional committees were appointed to listen to such arguments as might be advanced by the three cities that were contending for the Fair, and eloquent pleaders appeared for each. Mayor Cregier, Thomas B. Bryan, and Edward T. Jeffery appeared before a committee of the United States Senate and presented the claims of Chicago. Mayor Cregier said in the course of his speech: "The people of the city of Chicago are united in the hope and desire and determination that, wherever this Exposition is held, wherever in the wisdom of this Congress of the United States it shall be assigned, it shall excel all former events of the kind and not only prove eminently successful, but comport with the grandeur and dignity of this great and progressive nation. To this end Chicago stands ready to lend her support. Chicago has been growing, under the name of a city, only fifty-six years, but during those years the city was wiped out by the most terrible calamity that history records. She has arisen, recuperated and resuscitated by the power of will and new blood, to the proud position of second city on the continent and metropolis of the West." Mr. Bryan said, among other things: "The argument against holding the Fair in the interior, based upon the supposed loss of foreign visitors and exhibits, because it is not held at the seaport, has been completely exploded by the prompt and hearty responses from leading merchants and the ablest journals of Europe in favor of Chicago." This assertion Mr. Bryan supported by numerous citations from letters written by European manufacturers in answer to a circular of inquiry. Continuing, Mr. Bryan said: "The conviction prevails in the West that a denial now by Congress of the Fair to the only great section of the country that has helped others and waited patiently for its turn would be an act of injustice and sectional favoritism." Illustrating the ignorance that once prevailed with regard to the value and importance of the West, which he thought had not yet entirely disappeared from Eastern minds, Mr. Bryan quoted the astonishing words of Daniel Webster uttered many years ago: "What do we want with this vast worthless area, this region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts, of shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus, and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever hope to put those great deserts, or those endless mountain ranges, impenetrable and covered to their very base with eternal snow? What can we ever hope to do with the western coast—a coast of 2,000 miles, rock-bound, cheerless, uninviting, and not a harbor on it. What use have we for that country?" Mr. Jeffery presented to the committee a document certifying that \$5,000,000 had been subscribed for the enterprise in Chicago. He also explained in detail by the aid of a map the special facilities offered by each of several sites that might be chosen in that city, and fortified his argument with a few striking statistics. He said:

“The mechanics of Chicago constructed in 1888, at a cost of \$21,000,000, 5,000 buildings upon a street frontage of 25 miles, and in the enlarged city limits they constructed in 1889 buildings that occupy a street frontage of 55 miles. The receipts of flour and grain at Chicago in 1888, the former being reduced to bushels, aggregated 182,588,188 bushels. The shipments amounted to 156,659,986 bushels. The live stock received during 1889 amounted to 11,000,000 head, valued at \$204,000,000. The receipts of lumber in 1888 amounted to 2,066,927,000 feet. The number of manufactories was 2,400, with a capital of \$117,000,000, and products valued at \$402,000,000. The ability of Chicago to take care of visitors comfortably is rated at 150,000 a day. There are arriving and departing 850 trains daily. Chicago is the second port in the United States in tonnage; in number of vessels arriving and clearing it is the first. In 1889, 22,190 vessels arrived and cleared with a registered tonnage of 8,900,000 tons. These figures do not include 3,500 canal boats. The energy of Chicago men has helped to build her up. The territory tributary to her has made her what she is, and that territory is so beautified, invigorated, bounded, and shaped by great inland seas that it was an absolute impossibility for Chicago to avoid growing to its present dimensions. West from Chicago to the base of the Rocky Mountains is about 900 miles, east to the Atlantic Ocean is about 900 miles, and south to the Gulf about 900 miles. The attendance of foreigners is limited by the capacity of the ocean passenger vessels. Less than 100,000 cabin passengers were landed at the port of New York during 1889.”

The two most important tasks undertaken by the preliminary organization were, first, the development of a sentiment throughout the country which would insure the location of the Exposition in Chicago by act of Congress; second, the raising of a fund sufficient to establish confidence in the ability of the city to carry out the plan. In furtherance of the first task, missionary work was carried on throughout the several States; addresses were delivered at many places in favor of Chicago, and persistent efforts were made to win public sentiment in sections which had been indifferent or hostile. State associations were formed in the city, composed of former residents of various States, living in Chicago. These associations undertook to influence sentiment in their native States. The campaign culminated at Washington, where the claims of four cities—New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Washington—were presented.

It was soon found that the Senate would not initiate the consideration of the question of location, and the arena of discussion was transferred to the House of Representatives. All arguments, hearings, and influence were thereafter directed by the representatives of the competing cities to the members of that body, before whom the real contest for location was made and settled, and the Senate acquiesced in its decision.

The vote resulted in a triumph for Chicago. For the accomplishment of this result great credit is due to Hon. George R. Davis, who conducted the



campaign at Washington, and who, by reason of his experience in public life, was able to direct the work so as to secure the best results. His efforts were seconded by Hon. Edwin Walker, subsequently Solicitor-General of the Exposition, who aided in this campaign and afterward assisted in drafting the law providing for the Exposition. In this work many other distinguished citizens participated, and permanent headquarters were maintained in Washington for several months.

The vote of the House of Representatives in favor of Chicago did not end the contest. A new difficulty arose almost immediately. The press in various parts of the country, particularly in New York and St. Louis, began to doubt the genuineness of the subscription list of the Exposition and to question the possibility of realizing the \$5,000,000 therefrom, or any considerable part of that amount. These persistent criticisms had their effect upon the members of both houses of Congress, and particularly upon their Committee on the World's Fair, and there appeared to be some danger that the decision in favor of Chicago might be reconsidered. The preliminary organization in Chicago, being alive to this danger, set at work immediately to classify the subscriptions to the capital stock. This was an enormous task, as the subscriptions numbered more than 28,000. By working a large force day and night, the subscriptions of \$500 and over were copied from the subscription books and classified, and immediately a committee, consisting of Messrs. Lyman J. Gage, Otto Young, Edwin Walker, Thomas B. Bryan, and George R. Davis, set out for Washington to convince the members of Congress of the genuineness of the list. A hearing was given them before the House Committee on the World's Fair, at which the list was examined, and Senator Charles B. Farwell advised the Congressional Committee that, in his opinion, it would not be worth more than two and a half per cent to guarantee the payment in full of all the subscriptions of \$500 and over. These subscriptions amounted to about \$4,500,000.

This unqualified statement at once disposed of the criticisms as to the genuineness and financial strength of the subscriptions; but immediately the committee was confronted with the statement that \$5,000,000 would not be sufficient; that New York would be willing to give a site and \$10,000,000 to obtain the Exposition; that it would even go to the extent of paying \$5,000,000 for a suitable site, making \$15,000,000 in all; that under the circumstances it would not be possible to give the fair to Chicago with simply a guarantee of \$5,000,000 for its purposes, and that unless \$10,000,000 could be raised the fair would be located in New York. Confronted with this difficulty, the committee had not the time to correspond, even by telegraph, with its Chicago constituency, and, after a few minutes' hesitation and conference with each other, the members of the Chicago committee pledged their city for \$10,000,000 instead of \$5,000,000, and thereupon the law was framed so as to provide that the President's proclamation and invitation to all nations to participate in the Exposition should not be issued until satis-

factory evidence had been furnished that \$10,000,000 had been provided. The committee at once telegraphed to Chicago a report of their action, and received a dispatch approving of their course in these words: "We wish you continued success in Washington. We will stand by you and the committee in every way. Chicago will now, as in the past, prove equal to every emergency. You can count on our hearty support." This dispatch was signed by S. W. Allerton, capitalist; John B. Drake, proprietor of Grand Pacific Hotel; G. B. Shaw, President of American Loan and Trust Company; C. L. Hutchinson, President of Corn Exchange Bank; John C. Black, President of Continental National Bank; James W. Ellsworth; W. E. Hale, President of Hale Elevator Company; Potter Palmer, proprietor of Palmer House; R. T. Crane, President of Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company; H. F. Eames, President of Commercial National Bank; A. L. Patterson, Chicago Globe; W. J. Huiskamp, Chicago Times; John J. P. Odell, President of Union National Bank; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago News; E. St. John, Vice-President of Rock Island Railroad Company; Samuel M. Nickerson, President of First National Bank; William T. Baker, President of Chicago Board of Trade; William Penn Nixon, Chicago Inter-Ocean;

John M. Clark, Collector of Customs; Norman B. Ream, capitalist; O. W. Potter, President of Illinois Steel Company; James W. Scott, Chicago Herald; Herman H. Kohlsaat, capitalist; Eugene S. Pike, capitalist; C. R. Crane; Joseph Medill, Chicago Tribune; George Schneider, President of National Bank of Illinois; George R. Davis, county treasurer; Anthony F. Seeberger, wholesale hardware; Stuyvesant Fish, President of Illinois Central Railroad Company; J. W. Doane, President of Merchants' Loan and Trust Company; and the Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett Company.



ANTHONY F. SEEBERGER,  
Treasurer of the Exposition.

This pledge of ten million dollars was made at a critical point in the contest, and Chicago fully redeemed it. This action has called to mind the fact that Congress, in an act approved April 23, 1880, authorized the holding of an international exposition in 1883, in the city of New York, and permitted proclamation to issue therefor when the President was satisfied that provision had been made only for the erection of suitable buildings.

The selection of the location for the Exposition was a novel proceeding in

legislative practice. The House of Representatives determined to decide, first of all, the question of place, leaving the other provisions of the bill to be considered and reported by the special committee to whom the matter was referred. The contest of the cities occupied the entire session of February 24, 1890, and eight ballots were taken before the result was reached. This competition, which was always friendly and courteous, aroused public interest to the utmost. As the voting proceeded, people throughout the country assembled at the newspaper and telegraph offices as on the occasion of a national election. And it was indeed a national contest, skillfully conducted before the popular branch of Congress, with an incidental audience which included all the people of the land. The interest thus manifested proved of great service to the Exposition because of the exhaustive discussion and the wider information which were everywhere elicited in its behalf.

The second task presented equal difficulties, and for its accomplishment the credit is largely due to Mr. Otto Young, through whose persistent efforts a most successful canvass was made, resulting in a few months in the securing of more than 28,000 subscriptions, ranging from \$10 to \$100,000. In this work he was greatly assisted by Mr. D. K. Hill and other citizens.

In addition to the two lines of operation above referred to, the preliminary organization availed itself of the services of Edward T. Jeffery and Octave Chanute, who, in the interest of Chicago, visited the Universal Exposition held in Paris in 1889, and prepared a report upon it which was afterward published and used in the work of the World's Columbian Exposition. The work of the preliminary organization closed with the first meeting of the stockholders of the World's Exposition of 1892, held on April 4, 1890.

The verdict of Congress having been given in favor of Chicago, an act providing for "celebrating the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the product of the soil, mine, and sea, in the city of Chicago, was passed by Congress and approved by the President April 25, 1890. Its essential portions were as follows :

Be it enacted, etc., That an exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, and sea shall be inaugurated in the year 1892, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, as hereinafter provided. That a Commission, to consist of two Commissioners from each State and Territory of the United States and from the District of Columbia, and eight Commissioners at Large, is hereby constituted, to be designated as a World's Columbian Commission. That said Commissioners, two from each State and Territory, shall be appointed within thirty days from the passage of this act by the President of the United States, on the nomination of the Governors of the States and Territories, respectively, and by the President eight Commissioners at Large, and two from the District of Columbia; and in the same manner there shall be appointed two alternate Commissioners from each State and Territory in the United States and the District of Columbia,

and eight alternate Commissioners at Large, who shall assume and perform the duties of such Commissioners as may be unable to attend the meeting of said Commission ; and in such nominations and appointments each of the two leading political parties shall be equally represented. The said Commissioners at their first meeting shall organize by the election of such officers and the appointment of such committees as they may deem expedient, and for this purpose the Commissioners present at said meeting shall constitute a quorum. That said Commission be empowered in its discretion to accept for the purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition such site as may be selected and offered, together with plans and specifications of buildings to be erected for such purpose, at the expense of and tendered by the Corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, known as "The World's Exposition of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two." Provided, that said Commission shall be satisfied that the said Corporation has an actual *bona fide* and valid subscription to its capital stock which will secure the payment of at least five millions of dollars, of which not less than five hundred thousand dollars shall have been paid in, and that the further sum of five million dollars, making in all ten million dollars, will be provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use during the prosecution of the work for the complete preparation for said Exposition. That the said Commission shall allot space for exhibitors, prepare a classification of exhibits, and determine the plan and scope of the Exposition, and shall appoint all judges and examiners for the Exposition, award all premiums, if any, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations. And said Commission is authorized and required to appoint a Board of Lady Managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said Commission. Said Board may appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor. That after the plans for said Exposition shall be prepared by said Corporation, and approved by said Commission, the rules and regulations of said Corporation governing rates for entrance and admission fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interests of the exhibitors or of the public, shall be fixed or established by said Corporation, subject, however, to such modifications, if any, as may be imposed by a majority of said Commissioners. That the President is empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New York Harbor, in April, 1893, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States navy in rendezvous at Hampton Roads and proceed thence to said review. That said Commission shall provide for the dedication of the buildings on the 12th day of October, 1892, with appropriate ceremonies, and said Exposition shall be open to visitors not later than the 1st day of May, 1893, and shall be closed at such time as the Commission may determine, but not later than the 30th day of October thereafter. That whenever the President of the United

States shall be notified by the Commission that provision has been made for grounds, buildings, etc., he shall be authorized to make proclamation of the



VIEW IN JACKSON PARK,  
before ground was broken for the Exposition.

fact, setting forth the time at which the Exposition will open and close, and he shall communicate this to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations

for publication in their respective countries, and he shall invite foreign nations to take part in the said Exposition, and appoint representatives thereto. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said Exposition shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe ; but it shall be lawful during the Exposition to sell for delivery at the close of the Exposition any goods or property imported for, and actually on exhibition in, the Exposition buildings or on the grounds, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe ; provided, that all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation. That it shall be the duty of the Commission to make report from time to time to the President of the United States of the progress of the work, and, in a final report, present a full exhibit of the results of the Exposition. That the Commission shall exist no longer than until the 1st day of January, 1898. That the United States shall not in any manner be liable for any of the acts or representations of the Corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois. That there shall be exhibited at said Exposition, by the Government of the United States, from its Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Fish Commission, and the National Museum, such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people ; and to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such exhibit, a Board shall be created to be charged with the selection, preparation, arrangement, safe-keeping, and exhibition of such articles and materials as the heads of the several departments and the Directors of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum may respectively decide shall be embraced in such exhibit. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such Board shall be composed of one person, to be named by the head of each Executive Department, and one by the Directors of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and one by the Fish Commission, such selection to be approved by the President. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to place on exhibition one of the life-saving stations authorized to be constructed on the coast of the United States. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected for the Government exhibits, as provided in this act. But the contracts for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of \$400,000. That for the purpose of paying the expenses arising out of this act the sum of \$200,000 is appropriated for the remainder of this fiscal year, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891 ; provided, that the United States shall not be liable on account of the erection of buildings, or other expenses incident to the Exposition, for a sum exceeding in the aggregate \$1,500,000. That

the Commissioners and alternate Commissioners appointed under this act shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services out of the Treasury of the United States, except their actual expenses for transportation, and the sum of six dollars a day for subsistence for each day they are necessarily absent from their homes on the business of said Commission. The officers of said Commission shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the Commission, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be paid out of the sums appropriated by Congress. That no member of said Commission, whether an officer or otherwise, shall be personally liable for any debt or obligation which may be created or incurred by the Commission.

The striking feature of this legislation was that it put the Fair under a dual authority. The act gave very large powers to the Corporation known as the World's Columbian Exposition, and it also gave to the Commission certain specific and important powers, some of them supervisory, others direct, such as allotting space for exhibitors, preparing the classification of exhibits, and determining the plan and scope of the Exposition. In the planning of so great and complicated an undertaking it is never possible to anticipate all contingencies, and in this instance it was inevitable that somewhere there should be

a clash of jurisdiction between the two governing bodies. As a matter of fact, while many members of the National Commission served the Exposition faithfully and creditably, yet the Corporation not only provided by far the greater part of the necessary funds, but also did the greater part of the work. For brevity and convenience these two organizations will be spoken of in this History as the Commission and the Directory.

The list of Commissioners was as follows: Commissioners at Large: Augustus G. Bullock, Gorton W. Allen, Peter A. B. Widener, Thomas W. Palmer, Richard C. Kerens (resigned; R. W. Furnas, alternate), William Lindsay (resigned; Patrick Walsh, alternate), Henry Exall, Mark L. McDonald. District of Columbia: Alexander T. Britton, Albert A. Wilson. Alabama: Frederick G. Bromberg, Oscar R. Hundley. Arkansas: John D. Adams (died; J. T. W. Tillar, alternate), Lafayette Gregg (died; J. H. Glendenning, alternate). California: Michael H. de Young, William Forsyth. Colorado: Roswell E. Goodell, Frederick J. V. Skiff (resigned;



JAMES W. ELLSWORTH,  
Member of the Directory, and Chairman  
of the Committee on Liberal Arts, 1892-1893.

Joseph H. Smith, alternate). Connecticut : Leverett Brainerd, Thomas M. Waller. Delaware : George V. Massey, Willard Hall Porter. Florida : Joseph Hirst (resigned ; C. F. A. Bielby, alternate), Richard Turnbull. Georgia : Lafayette McLaws, Charlton H. Way. Idaho : George A. Manning, John E. Stearns. Illinois : Charles H. Deere, Adlai T. Ewing. Indiana : Thomas E. Garvin, Elijah B. Martindale. Iowa : William I. Buchanan (resigned ; Joseph Eiboek, alternate), William F. King. Kansas : Charles K. Holliday, Jr., Reese R. Price (resigned ; J. R. Burton, alternate). Kentucky : John Bennet, James A. McKenzie (resigned ; Harvey Meyers, alternate). Louisiana : Davidson B. Penn, Thomas J. Woodworth. Maine : Augustus R. Bixby, William G. Davis. Maryland : James Hodges, Lloyd Lowndes. Massachusetts : Francis W. Breed, Thomas E. Proctor. Michigan : M. Henry Lane, Charles H. Richmond (resigned ; George H. Barbour, alternate). Minnesota : Matthew B. Harrison (died ; H. B. Moore, alternate), Orson V. Tousley. Mississippi : Joseph M. Bynum, Robert L. Sanders. Missouri : Thomas B. Bullene, Charles H. Jones. Montana : Lewis H. Hershfield, Armistead H. Mitchell. Nebraska : Euclid Martin, Albert G. Scott. Nevada : James W. Haines, George Russell. New Hampshire : Walter Aiken, Charles D. McDuffie. New Jersey : William J. Sewell, Thomas Smith. New York : Chauncey M. Depew, John Boyd Thacher. North Carolina : Alexander B. Andrews, Thomas B. Keogh. North Dakota : H. P. Rucker, Martin Ryan. Ohio : Harvey P. Platt, William Ritchie. Oregon : Henry Klippel, Martin Wilkins. Pennsylvania : William McClelland (died ; R. Bruce Ricketts, alternate), John W. Woodside. Rhode Island : Lyman B. Goff, Gardiner C. Sims. South Carolina : A. P. Butler, John R. Cochran. South Dakota : Merritt H. Day, William McIntyre. Tennessee : Louis T. Baxter, Thomas L. Williams. Texas : Archelaus M. Cochran, John T. Dickinson. Vermont : Henry B. McIntyre, Bradley B. Smalley. Virginia : Virginius D. Groner, John T. Harris. Washington : Henry Drum, Charles B. Hopkins. West Virginia : James D. Butt, J. W. St. Clair. Wisconsin : Philip Allen, Jr., John S. Mitchell (resigned ; John M. Coburn, alternate). Wyoming : Asahel C. Beckwith, Henry G. Hay. Alaska : Edward de Groff, Louis L. Williams. Arizona : George F. Coats, William Zeekendorf (removed ; George C. Waddell, alternate). New Mexico : Thomas C. Gutierrez, Richard M. White (removed ; John M. Webster, alternate). Oklahoma : Othniel Beeson, John D. Miles (resigned ; Frank R. Gammon, alternate). Utah : Frederick J. Kiesel, Patrick H. Lannan.

The following were the officers of the Commission : President, Thomas W. Palmer ; First Vice-President, Thomas M. Waller ; Second Vice-President, Michael H. de Young ; Third Vice-President, Davidson B. Penn ; Fourth Vice-President, Gorton W. Allen ; Fifth Vice-President, Alexander B. Andrews ; Secretary, John T. Dickinson ; Director General, George R. Davis ; Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, James A. McKenzie (resigned ; succeeded by Harvey P. Platt).



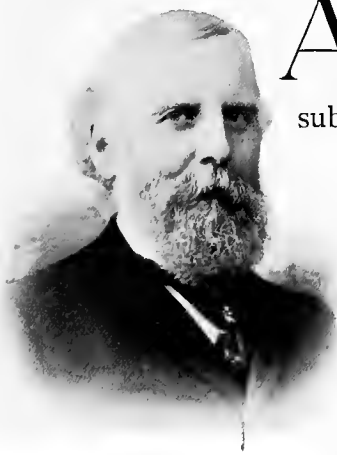


Armory of Battery D, Chicago, where the First Meeting of Stockholders was held.

## CHAPTER III.

### ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY.

Subscriptions to the capital stock—First meeting of stockholders—First Board of Directors—Election of officers—Appointment of committees—Appointment of consulting architects and engineer.



LYMAN J. GAGE,  
President of the Directory,  
1890-1891.

**A** CORPORATION was formed composed of nearly thirty thousand stockholders, or subscribers to the capital stock, from every walk of life. The subscriptions had been given out of the abundance of the capitalist, the competence of the business man of moderate means, and the wages of the poor, all being animated by public spirit and a feeling of pride in their city. Few expected to receive back any considerable amount of their subscriptions.

The hope was expressed that, after fulfilling every requirement of the occasion, some considerable repayment might be made at the close of the Exposition, as in the case of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, when about one third of the amount subscribed was returned; but no one expected that the Exposition would be conducted with this object in view. Nevertheless, this hope would undoubtedly have been realized but for the financial panic which the Exposition encountered shortly after its gates were opened. In the face of this, however, about fifteen per cent. of the amount of the subscriptions was returned to the stockholders.

The call for a meeting of the stockholders was made, and resulted in a gathering of several thousands at the building known as "Battery D," upon the Lake Front, on the morning of April 10, 1890. The meeting was presided over by the Mayor, Mr. Cregier, and James W. Scott was chosen secretary. It was an unwieldy body, and had some difficulty in perfecting an organization and proceeding to the transaction of business. The first step necessary was the election of a Board of Directors. Proposals for the election of a board of forty-five were urged on one hand, and for a board of seventy-five upon the other. Finally it was ordered that a board of forty-five be chosen, and the meeting proceeded to elect this board. Nearly all the stockholders were present, or were represented by proxy. The following directors were chosen: Owen F. Aldis, William T. Baker, Edward B. Butler, De Witt C. Cregier, George R. Davis, John V. Farwell, Jr., Lyman J. Gage, Charles L. Hutchinson, Elbridge G. Keith, Rollin A. Keyes, Edward F. Lawrence, Cyrus H. McCormick, Andrew McNally, Adolph Nathan, Ferdinand W. Peck, Potter Palmer, Eugene S. Pike, Anthony F. Seeberger, Charles H. Schwab, Robert A. Waller, Frederick S. Winston, John R. Walsh, Charles T. Yerkes, Samuel W. Allerton, Thomas B. Bryan, W. H. Colvin, Mark L. Crawford, James W. Ellsworth, Stuyvesant Fish, Harlow N. Higinbotham, Edward T. Jeffery, Herman H. Kohlsaas, Marshall M. Kirkman, Thies J. Lefens, Joseph Medill, Robert Nelson, John J. P. Odell, Erskine M. Phelps, J. C. Peasley, Martin A. Ryerson, W. E. Strong, Charles H. Wacker, Edwin Walker, C. C. Wheeler, and Otto Young.

In selecting this Board, the leading spirits in the movement aimed to choose from among the prominent citizens men whose business ability was recognized, and who could be counted upon as possessing both the time and the inclination to serve the interests of the proposed Exposition. The latter qualifications were considered most essential, and gentlemen of the greatest prominence and business ability in several instances withdrew in favor of younger men, who could be more easily drawn upon for hard service.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors was held April 12, 1890, at the Sherman House. Hon. Edwin Walker was chosen chairman of the meeting, and the first actions were the appointment of committees on finance and by-laws.

The choice of the Board for President fell upon Mr. Lyman J. Gage, at that time Vice-President of the First National Bank of Chicago, there being but one doubt—viz., as to his willingness to undertake the task in addition to his already heavy responsibilities. Mr. Gage was chosen President on April 30, 1890, and Messrs. Thomas B. Bryan and Potter Palmer were chosen first and second Vice-Presidents on the same date. Mr. Bryan assumed many of the active functions of the executive in order to relieve Mr. Gage as far as possible. On May 6, the Board elected William K. Ackerman Auditor and Anthony F. Seeberger Treasurer. The office of Secretary was not permanently filled until July 11, 1890, when Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, then a

member of Congress from Cincinnati, was elected to it. Prior to this date Rollin A. Keyes, one of the directors, acted as secretary of the Board. By-laws were adopted, which provided for certain committees with jurisdiction over various branches of the work. These committees were appointed by the President, as follows:

*Finance.*—Ferdinand W. Peck, Chairman; John J. P. Odell, Otto Young, Elbridge G. Keith, John R. Walsh.

*Grounds and Buildings.*—De Witt C. Cregier, Chairman; George R. Davis, Eugene S. Pike, Potter Palmer, Owen F. Aldis, Joseph Medill, Charles H. Schwab.

*Legislation.*—Edwin Walker, Chairman; W. H. Colvin, George R. Davis, William T. Baker, Frederick S. Winston.

*National and State Exhibits.*—Erskine M. Phelps, Chairman; John V. Farwell, Jr., Edward T. Jeffery, Samuel W. Allerton, Anthony F. Seeberger.

*Foreign Exhibits.*—William T. Baker, Chairman; James W. Ellsworth, Harlow N. Higinbotham, Thies J. Lefens, Martin A. Ryerson.

*Catalogue and Printing.*—Rollin A. Keyes, Chairman; Cyrus H. McCormick, Herman H. Kohlsaat, Mark L. Crawford, Andrew McNally.

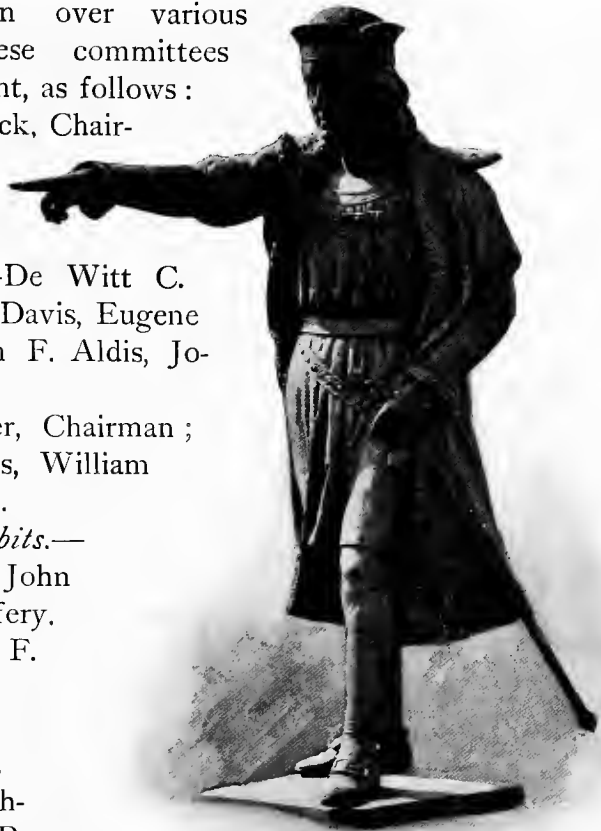
*Transportation.*—Stuyvesant Fish, Chairman; Marshall M. Kirkman, J. C. Peasley, W. E. Strong, C. C. Wheeler.

*Fine Arts.*—Charles L. Hutchinson, Chairman; Robert A. Waller, James W. Ellsworth, Charles T. Yerkes, Potter Palmer.

*Machinery and Electrical Appliances.*—Adolph Nathan, Chairman; De Witt C. Cregier, Charles H. Wacker, Edward B. Butler, Robert Nelson.

*Ways and Means.*—Otto Young, Chairman; Harlow N. Higinbotham, Adolph Nathan, Rollin A. Keyes, Charles H. Wacker, Herman H. Kohlsaat, Edward B. Butler, Edward F. Lawrence, W. H. Colvin, Cyrus H. McCormick, Stuyvesant Fish, Andrew McNally, Robert A. Waller.

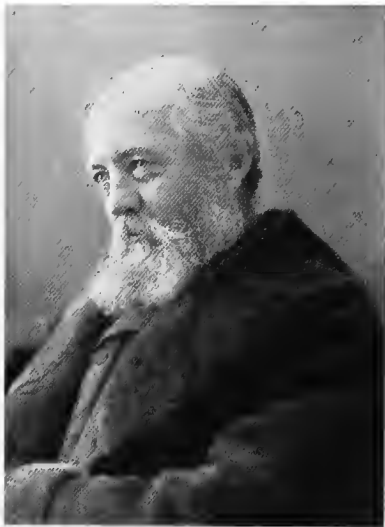
These committees were created to cover every feature of the work which it was conceived at the time the company would be called upon to perform. No committee on awards was appointed, because the matter of awards was



STATUE OF COLUMBUS,  
on the Venezuela Building.  
C. Turini, sculptor.

clearly withheld from the company by the act of Congress and placed within the jurisdiction of the World's Columbian Commission. In other respects the jurisdiction of certain of these committees was soon found to clash with the ideas entertained by the World's Columbian Commission as to its functions, and in several cases the committees above named became passive, except that the chairman of each was a member of the Executive Committee, which committee was clothed with the entire powers of the Directory when the latter was not in session.

The Committees on Grounds and Buildings and Ways and Means were the most active and were charged with functions necessitating almost daily sessions for three years. The Committee on Finance took charge of the general financial policy of the company; the Committee on Legislation, of matters connected with the national and State legislation in the interest of the Exposition and legal questions that arose. The Committee on Foreign Exhibits took steps to awaken an interest abroad, and the Committee on Catalogue and Printing (subsequently Press and Printing) to awaken interest at home. The Committee on Transportation began the work of providing transportation facilities between the city and Jackson Park, and perfected arrangements for the Traffic Department, including the handling of exhibits sent by rail to the Exposition. The Committee on Fine Arts began at once a quiet canvass to ascertain what could be done in this field, using the greater energy and discretion because it had been urged by critics that in this field Chicago would be able to accomplish little.



FREDERICK LAW OL MSTED,  
Consulting Landscape Architect.

On June 12, 1890, a special meeting of the stockholders was called, at which the name of the company was changed from the "World's Exposition of 1892" to the "World's Columbian Exposition," in view of the act of Congress which rendered the former name unsuitable. The act provided for the holding of an Exposition in 1893, and as it recognized this company as an active and responsible organization for performing the great works contemplated in the law, the change of name was necessary to conform to the spirit of the law. At the same meeting the authorized capital stock of the company was increased from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

The World's Columbian Commission held its first meeting on June 26, 1890, and from this date began a series of differences between that body and the Board of Directors. These differences were usually conducted in a spirit of forbearance and courtesy, but they delayed the work.

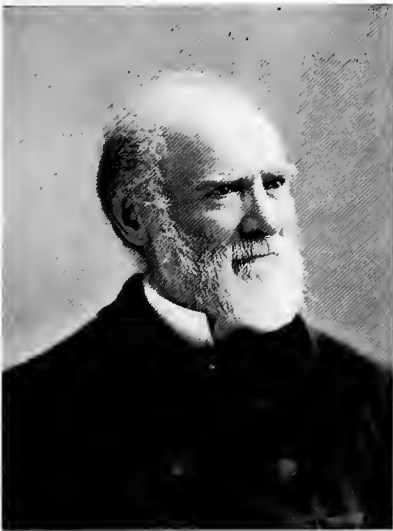


Warehouses for Receipt of Exhibits, outside the Exposition grounds.

## CHAPTER IV.

### ELECTION OF A DIRECTOR GENERAL.

Difficulties of the dual organization—Necessity of a single executive head—Selection of Colonel George R. Davis—Organization of the departments—The Compact—The Board of Reference and Control—The Committee of Conference—Election of new directors—List of departments.



THOMAS B. BRYAN,  
First Vice-President of the Directory,  
1890-1892.

TWO directive bodies had now been fully organized—the World's Columbian Exposition, acting through its Board of Directors, and the World's Columbian Commission. There was wide diversity of opinion in these organizations as to the limitations of authority in their respective bodies, and it soon became apparent that mutual concessions would be necessary if a continual clash of authority was to be avoided. The most obvious remedy for this impending conflict of authority was seen to be the uniting of the two bodies upon a single executive officer representing both. Early in the first session of the Commission a proposition was brought forward and adopted for the election for such an officer, to be entitled Director

General of the Exposition. The Committee on Permanent Organization appointed at that meeting gave this subject special consideration and study. By an exhaustive investigation of the public records of expositions, national

and international, and by the consensus of opinion of gentlemen of large experience in public affairs, with whom they conferred, they were led to conclude that the controlling and paramount condition of the success of any great fair is a concentration of authority, giving to some official having chief control a power limited only by that body from which it is derived.

In its report on organization the Committee on Permanent Organization submitted a provision directing the Executive Committee of the Commission to select and recommend a suitable person, to be known and recognized as the Director General, whose office should be at the headquarters of the Commission in Chicago, and whose duties, powers, and compensation were to be fixed by said committee. When this report was under consideration by the Commission, several substitutes were offered and rejected, and finally, after a long debate, Mr. Waller, of Connecticut, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the Executive Committee, after conference with the Directory, should recommend to the Commission a suitable person, to be known and recognized as the Director General, whose duties, powers, and compensation should be fixed by the Commission.

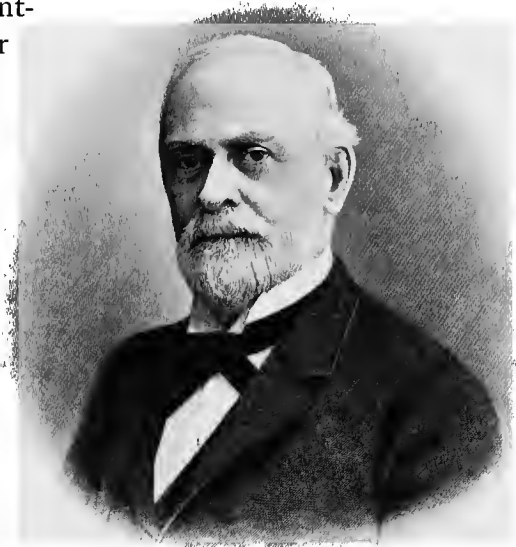
At the first meeting of the Executive Committee, September 17, 1890, on invitation of the President of the Commission, the Executive Committee of the Directory met with it in the city Council Chamber to hold a conference on the subject of the selection of a Director General. The views of the Commission were fully set forth by several members of its Executive Committee, and the President of the Exposition company was invited to make a statement in behalf of that Corporation as to whether its Directors would recommend to the committee a suitable man for Director General. A long interchange of views followed, and the President of the Exposition company engaged to call a meeting of the Directory for the next evening, which was expected to make a report immediately thereafter to the Executive Committee of the Commission as to the result of the deliberations on this subject. The Executive Committee of the Commission was in session again on the 19th, and received an official communication informing it that a majority of the Board of Directors had expressed a preference for Colonel George R. Davis for Director General. In expressing a preference for Colonel Davis for the office of Director General, the Directory merely assisted in the selection of the Executive Officer of the Commission, who should exercise such powers as the Commission might confer upon him. The Directory did not by this act confer upon Colonel Davis any of its corporate powers. Meantime, in the National Commission a resolution had been adopted which provided that as soon as the Executive Committee should report their choice for Director General it should be in order for any member of the Commission to nominate a candidate for that office, and that the election should be by a written ballot. On the 19th the chairman of the Executive Committee made a report recommending the election of Colonel Davis, and after an informal ballot Mr.

McClelland, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that, as the informal ballot showed a majority for Colonel Davis, the next ballot be regarded as formal and conclusive, and that the election be made unanimous by the President casting the ballot of the Commission in favor of Colonel Davis. This resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, and Colonel Davis was elected Director General accordingly. It had been supposed that on the election of a Director General—taken from the Directors, for whom that Board had expressed its preference—the antagonisms that had thus far existed would cease; but, unfortunately, this did not prove to be the case.

The first report submitted by the Director General to the Commission related to the necessity of agreeing upon a policy for the work in hand. In this report, regardful of the lessons of former successful expositions to be found in the writings and reports of those who had taken part in their administration, which he had given careful thought and study, he recommended that the business of the Exposition be conducted through administrative departments. He said: "We should profit by the experience of other expositions, and adopt the system which has generally proved a success—a system which would vitalize the energy of every officer and committee, and assign to each his appropriate function, thus preventing the work assigned to one officer or committee from being interfered with by another. Besides, its tendency would be to lessen expense, avoid confusion, and give character, dignity, and confidence to the enterprise." The plan of organization that he described was very closely followed in that which was finally agreed to in joint conference of the committees of the two governing bodies.

A special committee had been appointed to secure harmonious action, but had made no headway when the Commission met for its third session, November 18, 1890, and the relations of the two governing bodies had been considerably strained. The Directory had vested large powers in its Committee on Grounds and Buildings, of which the Director General was a member, and had appointed an Advisory Board of Architects and Engineers and a Chief of Construction.

Various resolutions were suggested and adopted; but all deliberations finally culminated in the appointment of a joint committee consisting of



POTTER PALMER,  
Second Vice-President of the Directory,  
1890-1892.

eight members from each body. This committee submitted a report, which was adopted by the Directory on the 24th of November, and by the Commission on the 25th. This report was known as the Compact, because it was generally understood that under it the Exposition would be operated to the end, and because it was supposed to meet every requirement of the situation. It proved so important in the accomplishment of the great task that we give it here in full, omitting only the formal introduction and the list of departments, which will be found below :

“Your committee have deemed it best to avoid all discussion upon legal issues and technicalities, and adopt such measures as to them seem advisable for the harmonious administration of the affairs of the Exposition. In pursuance of that intent, they recommend the adoption by your respective bodies of the plan of procedure outlined as follows :

“The work of the Exposition shall be divided into the following great departments, and, to properly administer and systematize the Exposition, there shall be established a head or chief officer of each of these departments, such departments to be at all times open to the inspection of the appropriate committees of the two bodies respectively. Each chief shall have under his control a bureau of clerks, and shall generally have charge of correspondence with intending exhibitors in his department.

“The salaries of the chiefs of the several departments hereinafter enumerated and their subordinates, together with the current expenses of each, shall be paid by the World's Columbian Exposition, the salaries to be fixed by the Director General, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of said Exposition ; and the right is reserved to the said Board of Directors to discontinue or reduce the appropriations for any one or more of said departments when, in their opinion, the interests of the Exposition shall so require.

“The chiefs of departments shall be appointed by the Director General, subject to confirmation by the National Commission and Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and not by any committee of either. The Director General shall also have power to appoint all subordinates necessary to the proper administration of the departments. Removals for cause may be made by the Director General of all officers and employees appointed by him. [Here follows a list of the departments, but without the names of the chiefs, who were appointed subsequently.]

“The creation of this Department of Foreign Affairs is not to contravene the rights and powers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to control the disbursement of the \$20,000 heretofore placed under their control ; but the manner of such expenditure shall be reported to, and be made part of, the record of this department, and in all other respects the Committee on Foreign Affairs shall bear the same relation to this department as other standing committees bear to their corresponding departments.

“The Director General may, in his discretion, and with the consent of



the Executive Committees of the two bodies—National Commission and Local Directory—place two or more of these departments under the control of one chief, and so continue them until necessity shall require independent chiefs.

“The expenses of the Director General’s office and his clerk hire shall be paid out of the Government funds, under the provision made for the payment of contingent expenses as set forth in Section 18 of the Act of Congress.

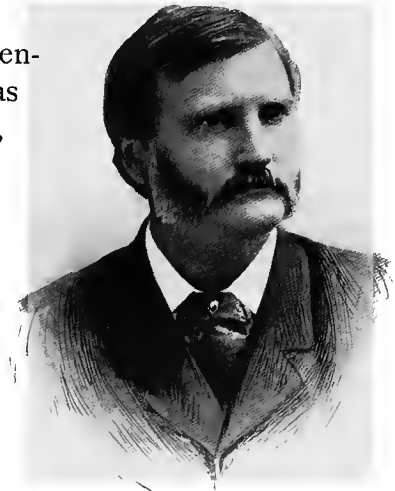
“Any material changes, modifications, or extensions in the plans of the grounds or buildings, as adopted by the Commission and the Directory, will be subject to the joint approval of the Board of Reference and Control of the Commission and the Committee on Grounds and Buildings of the Directory. The Commission, through its Director General, or other officer selected for the purpose, shall at all times have access to the grounds and buildings, for the purpose of inspection and information.

“It being deemed essential that representatives of the Exposition should be duly accredited, it is recommended that all persons hereafter officially authorized to promote the interests of the Exposition shall be commissioned by the Director General, under the seal of the Commission.

“*Resolved*, That a Board of Reference and Control be created, consisting of the President, Vice-Chairman, and six members of the Commission, to be hereafter appointed by the President of the Commission, upon whom shall be conferred all the powers and duties of the Executive Committee when not in session, and which, with a like committee of the Directory, to be appointed by their President, shall constitute a Committee of Conference, to which shall be referred all matters of difference, and the action of which thereon shall be conclusive.

“Your committees respectfully suggest that, in their opinion, the adoption of the foregoing plan will render immaterial all questions of controversy as to the relative rights, powers, and duties of the two bodies they represent, and insure harmonious action in the future.”

The report that set forth this plan of compact was signed for the Directory by Lyman J. Gage, Thomas B. Bryan, Ferdinand W. Peck, Edwin Walker, Edward T. Jeffery, Potter Palmer, Frederick S. Winston, and De Witt C. Cregier, and for the Commission by J. W. St. Clair, William Lindsay, Thomas M. Waller, Elijah B. Martindale, William J. Sewall, Michael H. de Young, George V. Massey, and Virginius D. Groner.



BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH,  
Secretary of the Directory, 1890-1892,  
and Solicitor General, 1891-1892.

The National Commission at once amended its by-laws in accordance with the requirement of the Compact, and among the duties and powers of the Director General specified the following: "He shall exercise such supervision, direction, and control of the operation of the World's Columbian Exposition, within the domain of the powers possessed by the Commission, as will tend to promote the efficiency of every agency employed. He shall be authorized and instructed to assume and exercise all such executive powers and functions as shall be necessary to secure promptness, efficiency, and good faith in every department of the work within the purview of the authority of this Commission, and shall make report of his proceedings to the Executive Committee at such time and in such manner as shall be required by said Committee, and shall in all matters be subject to the direction and control of the Executive Committee. It shall also be his duty and privilege to attend the meetings of any of the standing committees for the purpose of suggestion and conference, and to the end that all the agencies of the Commission may be rendered more efficient. It shall also be his duty to make a report to the World's Columbian Commission at each regular meeting thereof of his proceedings and of the progress made in the work of the Exposition since the last meeting of said Commission, with such recommendations and suggestions as he may deem best to make to said Commission. He shall have power by himself, or through such other officer as he may select, to inspect the grounds and buildings during the process of their preparation and construction; and it shall be his duty from time to time to give information in relation to the progress of the work, and the manner of its performance, to the Executive Committee or the Board of Reference and Control. He shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to commission all such representatives of the Exposition as shall be officially authorized to promote the interests thereof."

The following-named commissioners were selected as the Board of Reference and Control: Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, President; James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, Vice-Chairman; George V. Massey, of Delaware; William Lindsay, of Kentucky; Michael H. de Young, of California; Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut; Elijah B. Martindale, of Indiana; J. W. St. Clair, of West Virginia. Subsequently Messrs. Lindsay and McKenzie were succeeded by R. L. Saunders, of Mississippi; and Harvey P. Platt, of Ohio.

This board practically succeeded to the duties of the Executive Committee of the Commission. It was a compact organization of strong men, and its influence and work were powerful in securing the success of the Exposition. The Committee of the Directory, which with the board just described constituted the Committee of Conference, was composed of the following-named gentlemen: Lyman J. Gage, President; Thomas B. Bryan, Potter Palmer, Ferdinand W. Peck, Edward T. Jeffery, Edwin Walker, Frederick S. Winston, De Witt C. Cregier. Messrs. Bryan, Palmer, Jef-

fery, Winston, and Cregier were subsequently succeeded by Harlow N. Higinbotham, Robert A. Waller Henry B. Stone, Edward P. Ripley, and John J. P. Odell. These gentlemen were among the leading professional and business men of Chicago, and gave their services freely in the interest of the Exposition, often to the sacrifice of their own private affairs. The Committee of Conference was seldom called upon for definite action ; but it frequently held informal conferences and consultations during the period of development.

The full benefits of the Compact were not immediately realized ; because there were misunderstandings as to the powers of the various officers and committees, and in both bodies there were committees who were reluctant to surrender their jurisdiction to the executive officers, not seeing that such surrender was necessary to the official working of the whole great scheme.

Upon the adoption of the Compact the Director General began the organization of the departments provided for therein. The chiefs first appointed were those of the Departments of Agriculture and Publicity and Promotion, in December, 1890, and the others followed in due course. The salaries of department chiefs were fixed at \$5,000, with the exception that the chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs received \$8,000, the chief of Horticulture \$4,000, and the chief of Fish and Fisheries at first only \$3,600. The salary of the chief of Publicity and Promotion was subsequently increased to \$7,500. The complete list of the departments and their chiefs is as follows :

*Department A.*—Agriculture, Food and Food Products, Farming Machinery and Appliances. W. I. BUCHANAN, Chief.

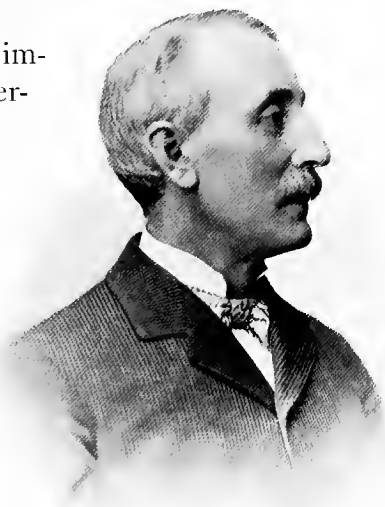
*Department B.*—Viticulture, Horticulture, and Floriculture. J. M. SAMUELS, Chief.

*Department C.*—Live Stock—Domestic and Wild Animals. W. I. BUCHANAN, Acting Chief.

*Department D.*—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing. J. W. COLLINS, Chief.

*Department E.*—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy. FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF, Chief.

*Department F.*—Machinery. L. W. ROBINSON, Chief.



EDWARD T. JEFFERY,  
Chairman of Committee on Grounds  
and Buildings, April to October,  
1891.

*Department G.*—Transportation Exhibits, Railways, Vessels, and Vehicles. WILLARD A. SMITH, Chief.

*Department H.*—Manufactures. JAMES ALLISON, Chief.

*Department J.*—Electricity and Electrical Appliances. J. P. BARRETT, Chief.

*Department K.*—Fine Arts, Pictorial, Plastic, and Decorative. HALSEY C. IVES, Chief.

*Department L.*—Liberal Arts, Education, Engineering, Public Works, Architecture, Music, and the Drama. SELIM H. PEABODY, Chief.

*Department M.*—Ethnology, Archæology, Progress of Labor and Invention—Isolated and Collective Exhibits. F. W. PUTNAM, Chief.

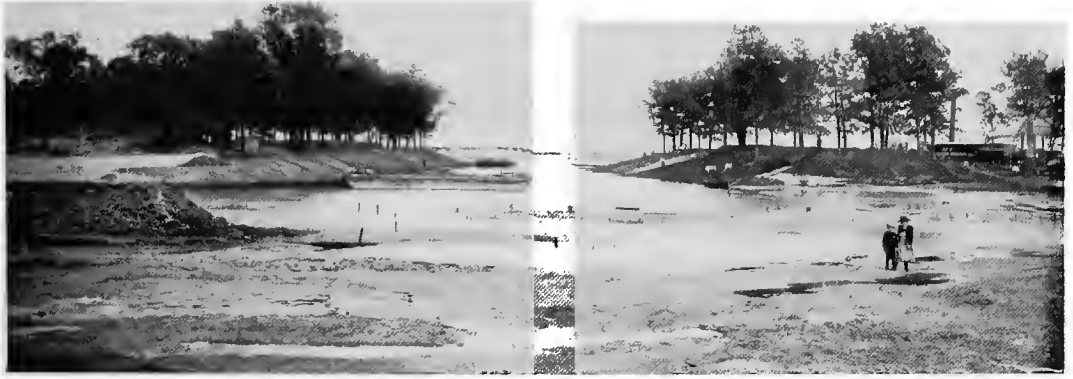
*Department N.*—Forestry and Forest Products. W. I. BUCHANAN, Acting Chief.

*Department O.*—Publicity and Promotion. MOSES P. HANDY, Chief.

*Department P.*—Foreign Affairs. WALKER FEARN, Chief.



FOUNDATION-TEST.



The Lagoon, looking eastward, July 18, 1891.

## CHAPTER V.

### GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Discussion of the Lake Front—Difficulties connected with it—Jackson Park—Midway Plaisance—Appointment of landscape architects—Final decision of the question of a site—The historic ground—A poetic vision—First plan for the Exposition—Creation of a construction department—Services of John W. Root—Assignments of architectural work—Early plans and estimates—Preparation of the ground—Accommodations for the World's Congress Auxiliary—Changes in the committee—Creation of the Council of Administration.



JOHN WELLBORN ROOT,  
Consulting Architect.

THE organization of the Board of Directors—popularly known as the Directory—occurred three years prior to the date fixed for the opening of the Exposition—a time far too short for the purposes in view. It became the most important immediate duty of the Board to choose a site, perfect plans, and get the work of construction under way. The selection of a site was rendered difficult by rivalries and contentions such as might be expected under the circumstances. Sites were tendered upon the north, west, and south sides of the city, and the Committee on Grounds and Buildings undertook to inform itself speedily upon the adaptability of each site offered. Out of this contention grew a plan for the utilization of the area known as the "Lake Front," a strip of park 310 feet wide and 5,830 feet long, lying east of Michigan Avenue, between Randolph Street and Park Row or Twelfth Street, bounded on the east by the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad, which separate this park from the shores

of Lake Michigan. This park was the result of a filling made at a time when the lake extended as far west as the east side of Michigan Avenue, and when the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad were carried on piles some distance out from the shore. It was thought that this strip could be enlarged by further fillings beyond the railroad tracks, out to the dock line established by the United States Coast Survey, thus giving an area of about two hundred acres for Exposition purposes. While this area was not regarded as sufficient, it was thought that the most important features of the Exposition could be located upon this site and the remainder separated from it and placed upon another site at Jackson Park. It was even thought practicable to fill a sufficient amount of land to enable placing the entire Exposition upon the Lake Front. This idea had many champions in spite of the great obstacles it presented. Its friends were willing to attack grave difficulties for the furtherance of the plan, on account of its many attractive features and the permanent benefits that would result to the city. Could it have been possible to locate the entire Exposition at this point, the comfort of the visiting public, relieved of the necessity for securing transportation facilities to reach the Exposition, and the permanent benefit to the city occurring from the location of a magnificent park in the heart of the business district, would have been advantages worthy of great sacrifices, but nothing less than the whole plan would answer the purpose. When the division of the Exposition and a dual site became a portion of the scheme, the failure of the plan was inevitable.

On June 28, 1890, the Board of Directors adopted a resolution that the Lake Front, which should be increased to at least three hundred acres, be adopted as the site for the location of the World's Columbian Exposition, subject to concurrence by the city of Chicago. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings was instructed, with the approval of the World's Columbian Commission, to proceed at once with the necessary preparations and work. In the same resolution the Board of Directors pledged itself that in case more space should be found necessary, such additional space would be provided. The germ of the dual site was contained in this resolution, for it was recognized that sufficient space could not be obtained by filling in the land to the Government dock line, and the War Department would not consent to filling beyond this line. On July 1, the Board passed a resolution adopting the Lake Front and Jackson Park as the site for the World's Columbian Exposition, declaring it to be the intention "to make as large a use as may be possible of room now existing, or that may hereafter be gained on the Lake Front, and use Jackson Park, as far as may be necessary, to provide adequate room and buildings for the Exposition."

While this resolution was adopted unanimously, no one regarded it as a final adjustment of the question of site. Obstacles to any use of the Lake Front for the Exposition appeared in the opposition of the property-owners upon Michigan Avenue to the erection of buildings at this point, and the

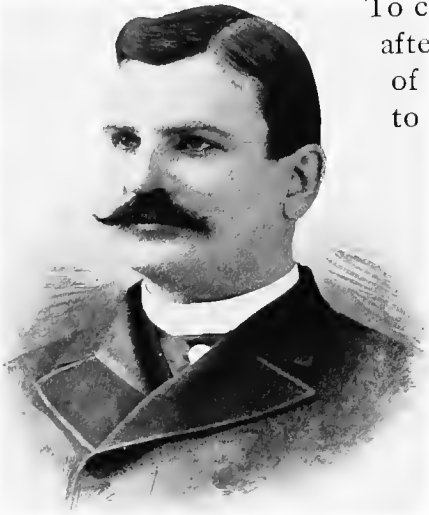
heavy expense incident to the filling of so great an area as was contemplated in the plan.

Meanwhile the Jackson Park site, at first adopted for the purpose of accommodating the overflow from the contracted area of the Lake Front, was carefully considered, and negotiations were carried on with a view of securing from the South Park Commissioners a tender of sufficient area at this point to answer to the utmost the needs of the great Exposition, in case it should be found necessary to abandon the Lake Front entirely.

In the latter part of July, 1890, James W. Ellsworth, a director, with the consent of President Gage, called on Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect, and arranged with him to examine and report on Jackson Park. Mr. Olmsted and his partner, Henry Sargent Codman, came to Chicago early in August, 1890, and, after a careful examination of Jackson Park, on August 12 made the following report to President Gage of the Directory :

“ We have been asked to advise you as to what space can be made available for the buildings of the World’s Fair in Jackson Park without interference with the improvements that have already been made therein for park purposes or loss of opportunity for carrying out the complete design. The site of Jackson Park is swampy, the surface of a large part of it not being materially above the surface of the lake at high stages of the water. Of late years the lake has been encroaching upon the land, and, the shore having been cut out in places to a depth of four hundred feet, a plan for resisting this encroachment has been adopted, of which the essential feature is an embankment, the sloping face of which toward the lake is paved with granite blocks. There are two openings in this embankment through which water is to flow between the lake and the swamps. To guard against bars forming at the mouths of these passages, in each case a pier is to be built out into the lake. The embankment is to be made broad enough to carry a wheel-way and a walk on its level top, which together will be eighty feet wide. The part on the lake side of the embankment is to be formed by dredging portions of the swamp and using the material dredged for elevating the surface of that portion left undredged. The dredged canals are to be winding, and an effect of intricacy is to be produced by numerous bays, points, and islands, these to be so planned that the play of light and shadow in, under, and between the bits of foliage, aided by reflections from the water, would secure the charm of landscape mysteries in an unusual degree. The primary and more costly operations required for carrying out this plan are all in progress—that is to say, the embankment with its paved slope, wheel-way, and walk is partially constructed—a dredge, with scows and a portable railway, is at work and has already opened a channel three fourths of a mile in length, which, however, is as yet without the bays, points, and islands intended to be formed along its shores. But the material thus far obtained by dredging has been used for the embankment, and not for elevating the undredged grounds adjoining the channels. If this work were pushed as it might be, the embank-

ment, with its road and its paved slope toward the lake, could be made complete before the winter of 1891. During the same period an interior water-way could be completed two and a half miles in length and upon an average two hundred feet wide. This water-way could be nearly all within the lines of the ground intended to be excavated for park purposes. It would involve some very slight modifications in the plan of the park, but none not perfectly reconcilable with the spirit and motive of the design.



OWEN F. ALDIS,  
Member of the Directory.

To carry out this design it would only be necessary after the close of the Fair to proceed with the work of dredging so much farther as would be necessary to form the desired intricacy of outline. For convenience of statement we shall, in this report, refer to the embankment on the lake shore as the 'Levee,' and to the interior system as the 'Bayou,' these terms giving a fair idea of the essential character of the features in question.

"The work thus contemplated having been done during the next year, according to the plan of the South Park Commissioners, there would be found at Jackson Park an elevated esplanade nearly one mile and a half in length along the shore of the lake, this being the levee, and nearly parallel with it a bayou broad enough and deep enough for navigation

by small boats entering from the lake. Between the two waters there would be two bodies of land, separated by the outlet of the bayou, upon which lands buildings for the Fair could stand. The distance between the bayou and the levee would be a little more than a thousand feet, and the entire area available for building-sites would be one hundred and twelve acres.

"Upon the island west of the building-sites is a grove of oak trees, most of which would be desirable to retain. Scattered among them from twenty to thirty small buildings of an average floor-space of sixty by one hundred feet could be placed. This would be equivalent to an additional area of thirty acres. Taking out the required interspaces and decorated margins, it may be assumed that the buildings could be placed in Jackson Park with a ground-floor space of one hundred and twelve acres. Assuming that all the buildings to stand on this ground will be removed at the close of the Fair, the temporary use thus to be made of the park territory would not interfere with the further carrying out of the original design of the park.

"It is to be expected that the South Park Commissioners would pay for the work to be done during the next year, in order to accomplish what has been proposed in the construction of embankment and the dredging of channels. The cost to that Commission is estimated by Mr. Foster, engineer of



the Commission, to be \$400,000. The building-sites provided for in this scheme would be adapted only to such buildings as would be removed at the close of the Exposition. They would be satisfactory sites for halls, for machinery, for railroads, electric and mining exhibits, and for such objects as are generally included in what are called the main Exposition buildings."

At the special session of the Illinois Legislature, called for the consideration of matters relating to the Exposition, an act was passed authorizing the commissioners of the various park districts to grant the use of any of the park areas under their control for the purposes of the Exposition.

The scope of the site question had once more been enlarged. The Directory was not in a position to appropriate from its funds the amount necessary to fill the space required at the Lake Front unless it could be reimbursed therefor by the city, which reimbursement the city declined to undertake. The portion of Jackson Park, embracing about five hundred acres, that had been adopted as a part of the site was unimproved, the improved area at the north end of the park, and the Midway Plaisance, connecting this park with Washington Park on the west, being withheld. It was thought that less than four hundred acres could be made available for the Exposition in the unimproved portion. The landscape architects reported that this area could not, by reasonable expenditure and within the time practically fixed, be made suitable to accommodate satisfactorily the entire Exposition, and further declared that even the addition of the Midway Plaisance would not make this site large enough.

Therefore the Board of Directors on August 19, 1890, declared that unless enough area could be made available within a reasonable cost to accommodate the whole Exposition in Jackson Park, another location should be secured, such location, if adopted, to have at least four hundred acres available for use so as to accommodate the whole Exposition if necessary. The Board of South Park Commissioners were urgently requested to tender the use of Washington Park and the Midway Plaisance in addition to Jackson Park, thus giving up the entire South Park system to the Exposition, and on August 26 the Board fixed upon September 9 as the date for the final settlement of the question of site. On this date a final report from the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, containing a careful statement of the advantages of each site and a thorough treatment of the difficulties under which the committee had labored, was submitted. By this time the South Park commissioners had added to the original tender of the unimproved portion of Jackson Park the improved portion thereof and the Midway Plaisance, so that the company now had tendered to it about six hundred and fifty acres in this site, and this was all the space that the Exposition finally occupied, although subsequently efforts were made to secure Washington Park in addition thereto, from fear that the site tendered would not be great enough for the extensive plans that were being outlined.

At this meeting of September 9, the question of site was reopened and a

formal ballot was taken, in which twenty-one votes out of thirty-five were cast for Jackson Park and Lake Front, the other fourteen votes being scattered in favor of the several north and west sites. From this vote it will be seen that the Lake Front plan, in spite of the obstacles in its way, was still seriously entertained.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings had jurisdiction in all matters connected with the selection of professional advisers, and shortly before the meeting on September 9, appointed Messrs. Frederick Law Olmsted and Company Consulting Landscape Architects, Abram Gottlieb Consulting Engineer, and Messrs. Burnham and Root Consulting Architects. The committee also appointed a Board of Physicians, consisting of Dr. H. A. Johnson, of the south division; Dr. Oscar De Wolff, of the west division; and Dr. Fernand Henrotin, of the north division of the city.

These appointments were made for the purpose of advising the committee as to the physical features of the sites offered, the approximate cost of preparing them for occupancy, their susceptibility of proper drainage, the cost of erecting the Exposition buildings thereon, and the hygienic conditions accompanying them.



BOARDING-HOUSE FOR WORKMEN.

Nevertheless, the Commission, at its meeting of July 2, 1890, formally accepted the dual site. But this acceptance did not end the contention any more than did the various votes of the Board of Directors upon the same subject. It was one of those questions that will not stay settled until they are settled right. The Board had twice, on July 1 and September 9, by formal vote declared in favor of the dual site, the second time with the additional area in Jackson Park. Each time the Commission had acquiesced, but the second time it made a request that the Board of Directors obtain from the South Park commissioners the use of Washington Park also. This was subsequently done, but with the condition that if any considerable portion of Washington Park should be used the

The act of Congress providing for the Exposition required that the site should be accepted by the World's Columbian Commission. The members of the Commission looked with but little favor upon the plan of the dual site, neither were they willing to accept Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance as sufficient for the purpose.

improved portion of Jackson Park should not be used. Several ordinances were adopted by the South Park Commission to complete the formal tender of the various portions of the site, and these were coupled with conditions requiring the giving of a bond by the Directory in the sum of \$100,000, conditioned upon the restoration of the park to the commissioners at the close of the Exposition in as good condition as received, the removal of the buildings and *débris*, and compensation for damages. As a matter of fact, the portion of Jackson Park upon which most of the buildings were located was certain to receive considerable improvement from the work of preparing it for the Exposition, as it consisted mainly of low and marshy areas partially covered with water, together with sand dunes and ridges; the growth upon it consisted chiefly of native scrub oaks, of little value in a park.

These difficult questions were handled by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and great credit is due to its members for the heavy labors they performed. At this time the Committee consisted of Messrs. De Witt C. Cregier, Edward T. Jeffery, Eugene S. Pike, Robert A. Waller, George R. Davis, Owen F. Aldis, and Charles H. Schwab. Meetings were held daily, and very often until late at night, taxing severely the patience and endurance of the members. In the deliberations over the site, months of valuable time had been lost, and to that extent the success of the Exposition was further endangered. Efforts were made to push the work from this point (September 9, 1890) rapidly forward, but the starting was very slow and difficult. An attempt to designate, by formal resolution of the Directory, the portions of the Exposition which should be located on the Lake Front was made in October, the Committee on Ways and Means pledging itself to secure the funds required to do the necessary filling and piling for the purpose of enlarging the area to about one hundred and fifty acres. In the mean time the Committee on Grounds and Buildings took a decisive step by making plans for the prosecution of work in Jackson Park for that portion of the Exposition which, in any event, would be located at that point.

If the reader is familiar with American history, he can hardly have followed this discussion as to a site for the great Exposition without being reminded of what took place along the shore of this lake when ours was one of the youngest and weakest of nations, as it has since become one of the most powerful. Eighty years before, at a point that is now near the heart of the city of Chicago, but was then only a continuation of this sandy tract, occurred one of the battles of a singular war in which our young nation had to contend against native savagery on one side, and against the civilization that was most like our own on the other. Fort Dearborn, at the mouth of Chicago river, was built in 1804 by the United States Government. When war was declared against Great Britain in June, 1812, this post was occupied by a garrison of about fifty soldiers, with several families, commanded by Captain Nathan Heald. A month later General Hull, commanding at De-

troit, ordered Captain Heald to abandon the fort and join him with his entire force. As Heald thus had a march of two hundred miles to make through the wilderness, he thought it especially desirable to secure the good will of the Indians. Accordingly, he called a council of those who professed to be friendly, told them he was about to leave the fort for Detroit, and promised to give them all the property that he could not take away, at which they seemed greatly pleased. But, as he knew their intemperance and feared their treachery, he destroyed in the night all the whisky and all the gunpowder that he was not able to take with him. These were the very articles that the Indians most prized, and when, after his departure the next morning (August 15), they discovered the trick that he had played them, they became furious and set out to overtake him. He was moving slowly southward along the shore of the lake with his little company when the crest of this low range of sand hills on his right was suddenly lighted up with the blaze of rifles. The savages were firing mercilessly upon the train. The wagons were drawn up together as quickly as possible and the women and children were put within their shelter, while the soldiers stood their ground and returned the fire of the Indians. They made a brave and bloody fight, and when some of the men had fallen the women took up their rifles and showed that on occasion they also could be good soldiers. But after heavy losses the survivors were compelled to surrender. In the course of the fight one Indian had made his way stealthily to the wagons, and, leaping into one in which there were a dozen children, killed them all. The victorious and angry savages scalped all the wounded, claiming that they had not been included in the capitulation. In this fight thirty-eight soldiers, two women, and twelve children lost their lives. The contrast between that day and this has been beautifully expressed by one of Chicago's poets, Benjamin F. Taylor :

I heard the blockhouse gates unbar, the column's solemn tread,  
 I saw the tree of a single leaf its splendid foliage spread,  
 To wave a while that August morn above the column's head.  
 I heard the moan of muffled drum, the woman's wail of woe,  
 The dead march played for Dearborn's men just marching out of life,  
 The swooping of the savage cloud that burst upon the rank  
 And struck it with its thunderbolt in forehead and in flank,  
 The spatter of the musket shot, the rifles' whistling rain—  
 The sand hills drift round hope forlorn that never marched again.  
 I see in tasseled rank and file the regiment of corn ;  
 Their bending sabers, millions strong, salute the summer morn ;  
 The harvest fields, as round and red as full-grown harvest moon,  
 That fill the broad horizons up with mimic gold of noon ;

I count a thousand villages like flocks in pastures grand,  
 I hear the roar of caravans through all the blessed land.  
 Chicago grasps the ripened year and holds it in her hand.  
 "Give us this day our daily bread," the planet's Christian prayer :  
 Chicago, with her open palm, makes answer everywhere.

I hear the march of multitudes who said the map was wrong—  
 They drew the net of longitude and brought it right along,  
 And swung a great meridian line across the foundling's breast,  
 And the city of the Occident was neither east nor west!  
 Her charter is no dainty thing of parchment and of pen,  
 But written on the prairie's page by full a million men.

The act of Congress provided that before the proclamation of the President of the United States setting forth the time and place for the Exposition should be issued and the invitation extended to foreign nations to participate therein, the President should be notified by the World's Columbian Commission that provision had been made for grounds and buildings for the uses of the Exposition, and that \$10,000,000, to be used and expended for its purposes, should have been provided.

Great anxiety was felt that the President's proclamation and invitation should be issued at once. Before this could be done it was necessary that the Commission should accept the site tendered by the company, and also approve the plans and specifications of the buildings. The first condition was complied with by the selection of the Lake Front and Jackson Park site; the third, which required *bona fide* subscriptions to the extent of \$10,000,000, had also been complied with. The term "plans and specifications" taken literally would have postponed the President's proclamation at least a year. The term was not taken literally, and that which was accepted by the Commission as the plans and specifications of the Exposition was prepared by the Consulting Landscape Architects, Consulting Engineer, and Consulting Architects in less than two days. It consisted of a paper in which these officers set forth a general scheme for the improvement of Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance as the principal site for the Exposition grounds and buildings, leaving certain features, such as fine arts, decorative arts, electrical appliances, Government department exhibits, fish and fisheries, a music hall, and other special features, to be provided for afterward on the Lake Front.

While these ideas were formulated in so brief a period, they were, of course, the result of study and examination that had been going on for some time. Long before the National Commissioners and the Directors united on a site the Consulting Architects and their associates were strongly of the opinion that Jackson Park ought to be chosen, and they asked the National Commission and the Directory to state the number, size, and purpose of the buildings of the Fair. Finally, the Classification List was made by a committee of the National Commission. This did not indicate what or how many buildings were to be erected, but a meaning was assumed from it, and on this basis the number and purpose of the great Exposition buildings were determined. Several plans for Jackson Park were sketched and rejected by Messrs. Olmsted, Codman, Burnham, and Root, and they were still holding many of the larger questions open when the Lake Front and Jackson Park

were adopted as the "dual site" and the "plan of the Exposition" was called for. The larger part of the site to be dealt with was a swampy, sandy flat, at times submerged by the lake. Other parts were low ridges that had originally been sand-bars, and were now covered with stunted oak trees. In Mr. Olmsted's communication of August 12, 1890, quoted near the beginning of this chapter, a division of the land and water had been suggested, and it was because of the adaptation of the topography to this idea, in addition to the advantage of close association of the Exposition with the lake, that Jackson Park had been recommended as its site. Essentially the same suggestion had been made twenty years ago by Mr. Olmsted, in connection with his partner, Calvert Vaux, for a public park then proposed on the same site. This suggestion was that a system of navigable water-ways should be made by dredging boats, working from the lake through the lowest parts of the site, the earth lifted by the boats to be deposited so as to add to the area and to increase the elevation of the higher parts, thus adapting it for a pleasure ground and for building-sites for the Exposition. After consideration of the sketches made on the grounds by Mr. Codman, indicating the manner in which the idea could be worked out for the Exposition without sacrificing any of the advantages of the site for a park, the crude plan of the whole scheme on a large scale was rapidly drawn by John W. Root, whose architectural prescience and co-ordinating talent were invaluable. This was among the last of Mr. Root's services to the Exposition.

The outline of the scheme for the Exposition as set forth in the "plans and specifications" provided that the marsh was to be dredged and filled, creating a lagoon, with an outlet upon the lake shore, an island in the midst of the lagoon covered with native wood, affording a charming natural landscape to relieve the formal treatment of other portions of the grounds. The lagoon was to be continued south by a canal west of the main building into a large basin forming a court, around which basin the principal buildings of the Exposition were to be grouped. It provided that this canal should be treated formally, with embankments of stone and brick, with parapets and balustrades and steps and landings here and there, in contrast with the lagoon at the north, the shores and banks of which were to be left in a natural state. It provided in a general way for working out the landscape features—turf, flowers, trees, etc. The idea of the Court of Honor was clearly indicated in this paper. Everything subsequently accomplished was a natural working out of the scheme as here presented. It provided that the buildings around the Court of Honor should be impressive and be treated classically, and it named the Administration Building, Machinery Hall, Manufactures, Mines, and Electricity Buildings, placing them substantially as they were finally located, and requiring that they should form in design a substantial and impressive whole. It specified that north of this court the architecture should be of a lighter character. The Government Building was placed north of the Manufactures Building, and across the lagoon from it the building for



THE ENTRANCE TO THE TERMINAL STATION.





Fish and Fisheries. The Horticultural Building was placed in the meadow in the north or improved portion of the park, where afterward the Art Building was located. The specifications provided that transportation lines should enter the park at the southwest corner, although stations might be located at the Midway Plaisance, and also provided for an intramural electric elevated railroad passing around the grounds. They contained the idea that visitors to the Exposition should be brought by the various transportation lines and landed inside the Administration Building, from which point they would pass out into the grounds and secure their first impression of the Exposition from the best possible standpoint. This latter idea was speedily modified and it was never practically worked out. The specifications mentioned generally the subjects of electricity, steam, gas, sewerage, and water-supply, and closed with a promise that the Lake Front should be dealt with as soon as it was determined how much land would be used at this point.

It is hardly possible to say too much in admiration of the men who, grasping the possibilities and undismayed by the difficulties of the situation, evolved a plan so general in its scope as to provide the necessary elasticity and yet containing unmistakably the germ of grand ideas that needed only to be carried out in the spirit in which they were conceived to secure perfect success. These "plans and specifications" were adopted by the Board of Directors on November 21 and by the Commission on November 25, 1890.

In order to perfect the necessary organization for the great work of construction, radical changes were made in the staff of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. By the authority of the Board of Directors the committee created a Construction Department, and appointed Daniel H. Burnham, of the firm of Burnham & Root, Chief of Construction. His partner, John W. Root, became Architect, Abram Gottlieb Engineer, and Messrs. Olmsted & Company Landscape Architects—all attached to the Construction Department. To work out this plan and prepare the designs for the buildings was the next task. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings considered three plans: First, that of inviting unlimited competition by those who might desire to submit plans for buildings. Second, a limited competition among a number of architects, to be designated by the committee. Third, the selection of a few leading architects, to constitute a Board of Consulting Architects, acting in harmony, apportioning out their work, and meeting and consulting at various stages until the plans were perfected.

The last plan was adopted. The creation of the Board of Architects marks one of the turning-points of the Exposition. The adoption of any other course for obtaining plans would have delayed the work and prevented that harmony in the general outline which was so desirable. In a large measure the success of the architectural features of the Exposition was due to the method adopted for producing the designs. It is therefore of interest to know how the plan for a Board of Architects originated. In his final report as Chief of Construction and Director of Works, Mr. Burnham says :

“On December 8, 1890, the Chief of Construction drew up a memorial to the Grounds and Buildings Committee. Mr. Olmsted made some changes in its wording, and the whole was then rewritten by Mr. Root, the arguments of the original and their order being strictly adhered to. The Chief of Construction personally presented the document to the committee. It was not signed, but he wrote the names of his *confrères* in it in pencil before leaving the meeting, obtaining their consent a few hours afterward.”

This memorial discussed at length the several methods by which architectural plans might be obtained, and mentioned the friendly co-operation, mutual helpfulness, and enthusiasm that could be evoked in such a body as the proposed Board of Architects called together in the spirit and for the purpose contemplated.

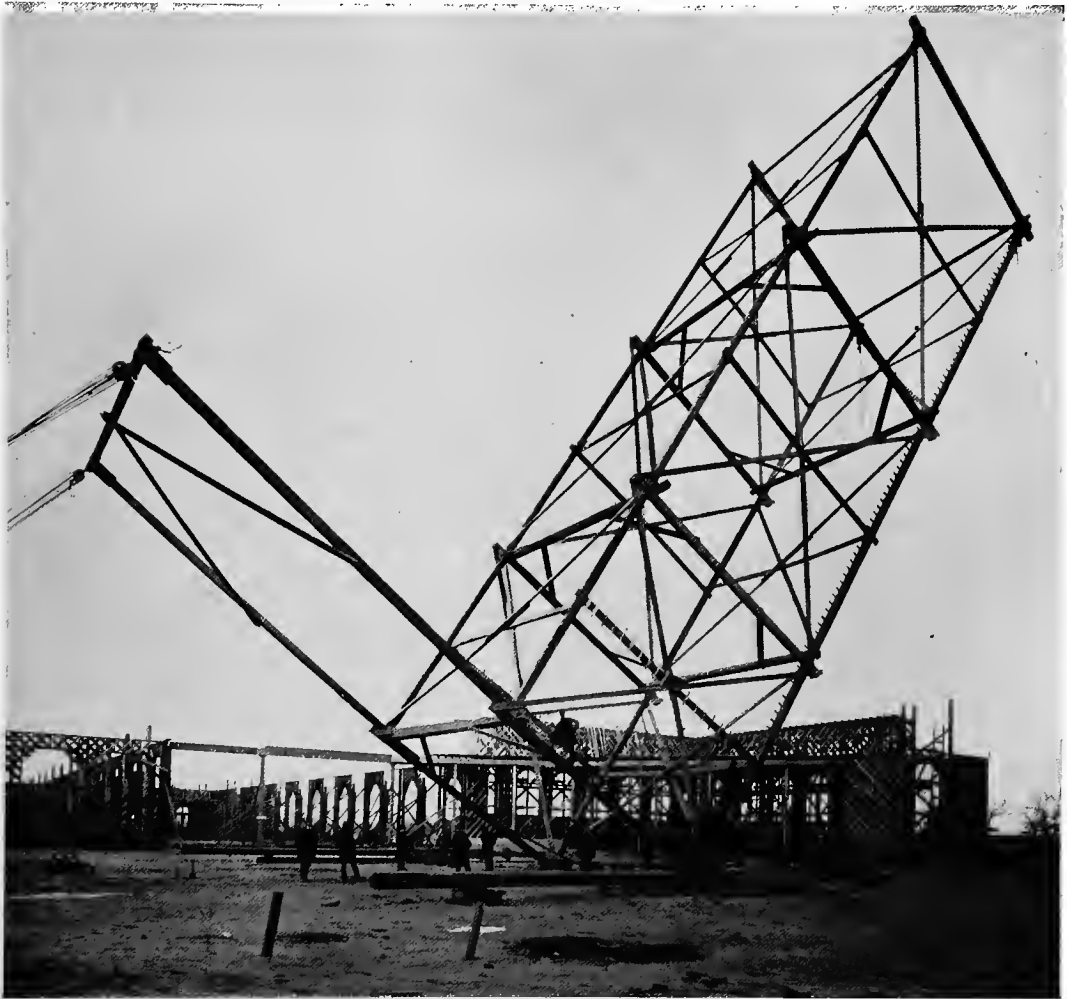
It was the intention at first that this board should consist of five leading architectural firms of this country, selected from outside the city of Chicago, and that their task should be the designing of the Court of Honor and the buildings surrounding it, leaving the rest of the Exposition to be designed by other architects, to be selected later. Accordingly, the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, upon the nomination of the Chief of Construction, selected the following architects: Mr. Richard M. Hunt, Mr. George B. Post, and Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, of New York; Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, of Boston; and Messrs. Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City. Subsequently there were added five Chicago firms, viz.: Messrs. Burling & Whitehouse, Messrs. Jenney & Mundie, Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, Mr. Solon S. Beman, Messrs. Adler & Sullivan.

This board met in Chicago on January 10, 1891. The members visited the park and conferred regarding the task before them. Before the board had fairly organized and concentrated its attention upon the task John W. Root was stricken with pneumonia and died. His death caused universal grief in Exposition circles, for his genial qualities and his great reputation as an architect had endeared him to all. His loss was felt to be almost irreparable, and the Directory paid a tribute to his memory by placing upon their records a memorial of their appreciation of his great worth, his genius and exquisite taste, and their grief at his death. The services he had rendered the Exposition were felt to be far in excess of the compensation received by him in the brief period during which he had been in the employ of the company, and the amount of his salary as consulting architect for a year was paid to Mrs. Root in recognition of this fact.

During the first session of the Board of Architects the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, as a preliminary measure, instructed the Construction Department to plan and estimate for all Exposition buildings except the Art Building, in Jackson Park, and to have in view a suitable location for an art building, should it be deemed desirable to place that building there also. The buildings were assigned to the architects as follows: Administration, Mr. Hunt; Agricultural, Messrs. McKim, Mead & White;

Machinery, Messrs. Peabody & Stearns; Manufactures, Mr. Post; Electricity, Messrs. Van Brunt & Howe; Horticultural, Messrs. Jenney & Munding; Fisheries, Mr. Cobb; Venetian Village (a structure intended to be placed at the end of the great pier projected into the lake east of the Court of Honor, but afterward abandoned), Messrs. Burling & Whitehouse; Mines, Mr. Beman; Transportation, Messrs. Adler & Sullivan.

By this time it had been decided that the Administration Building should



RAISING A DERRICK FOR THE DOME OF THE HORTICULTURE BUILDING,  
NOVEMBER, 1891.

not be used as a terminal station, but that a separate building for this purpose should be erected.

The two most important features in the success of the building scheme of the Exposition were the comprehensive general plan adopted November 21, and the fortunate selection of the Board of Architects. It was arranged that this board should adjourn after apportioning its work among the members, and that the members should then immediately prepare preliminary sketches

for their buildings and submit them at a second conference, where the plans would be criticised and corrected, after which full and complete general working drawings of each building would be prepared.

The architects were not to make calculations of strength or stability, or to work out the engineering problems connected with their structures, but only those problems relating to artistic and economic design. After the preparation of the working drawings their work was to cease, except that they were to give sufficient attention to the development and execution of their designs to assure themselves and the Committee on Grounds and Buildings that the designs were being carried out in the spirit and on the lines contemplated. For this service they were to be paid their necessary traveling expenses and the sum of \$10,000 to each of the architectural firms engaged in the work, payable, \$3,000 upon completion of the preliminary sketches, \$6,000 when all the designs were completed, and \$1,000 when the buildings were completed. The Board of Architects reconvened in Chicago on February 22, bringing with them their preliminary sketches. These were criticised and amended, and presented to the Board of Directors on March 6. These plans served to give some idea to the Directors of the elevation and general appearance of the buildings, and gave evidence that the work was progressing satisfactorily. The Directory expressed its approval, and instructed the Committee on Grounds and Buildings to proceed with the work. About the same time the Construction Department furnished estimates of the cost of the buildings, amounting to \$12,766,890.

In the mean time, on February 11, the Board of Directors had taken action that put an end to any consideration of the Lake Front as a portion of the site for the Exposition. The Art Building had been left unprovided for, because of the supposition that it would be placed upon the Lake Front. In January a Budget Committee, consisting of eight directors, was created, and instructed to prepare a budget of estimates for all departments of the Exposition. This committee, after much labor and careful consideration of every sort of data upon which estimates could be based, submitted a report giving an estimate of expenditures for all branches of the Exposition to May 1, 1893, of \$16,075,453, of which, as above stated, \$12,766,890 was for the construction of buildings and preparation of grounds. This report will be more fully considered in the chapter on the finances of the Exposition. The estimated cost of construction was arrived at after careful scrutiny of each item, with a view to reducing the total to the lowest possible amount, and was based upon the supposition that the entire Exposition would be located in Jackson Park. The committee pointed out the very evident fact that to attempt to use to any extent even the limited area available on the Lake Front without filling would undoubtedly increase this estimate at least \$1,000,000.

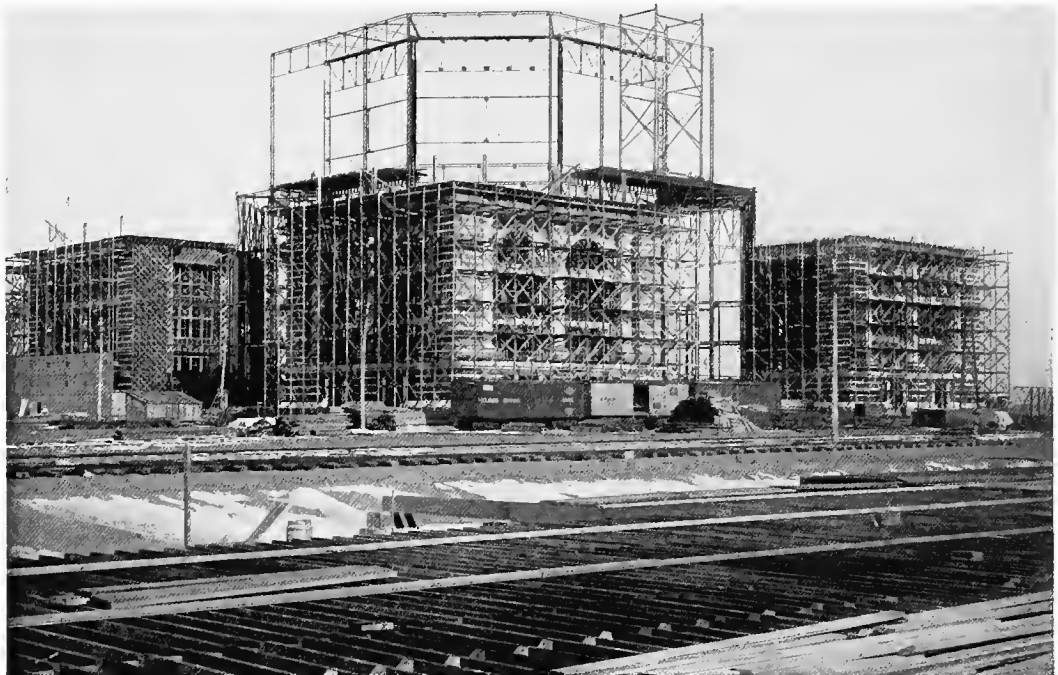
The presentation of this budget to the Directory marked a distinct advance in the work. This was indeed the first time the Directory had had be-

fore it any comprehensive and reasonable estimate of the amount of work to be done and funds to be required. The magnitude of its task was unfolded and the Board could adjust its measures in accordance therewith. There was not a Director who did not feel the serious difficulties which the problem presented, and all would have shrunk with dismay had they known how greatly these figures would be exceeded within the next two years. The gravity of the financial problem facilitated the task of disposing of the Lake Front. The report of the Budget Committee was adopted, and thenceforward the attention of all was concentrated upon Jackson Park, and every energy was given to the accomplishment of the work laid out there. During the following spring, while the work of dredging and filling was being rapidly pushed at the park, the plans of the buildings came in, one by one, from the distinguished architects who had them in charge. These were promptly taken up and prepared for contracting in the Construction Department. This department grew and extended itself rapidly from day to day as the needs of the work increased. With but little friction and without delay that splendid organization sprung up around the Chief of Construction which played such a great part in the results achieved. The discipline and efficiency of the force was greater than that of a veteran army, for it was composed of intelligent, well-educated professional men, each one eminent in his particular line of work. The Chief of Construction possessed wonderful enthusiasm, and he had the ability to impart it to those about him. He had success in choosing his assistants and lieutenants. He had wonderful capacity for attracting to him young men of ardent temperament but extraordinary capacity, whose vigor and enthusiasm, when tempered with the discretion of older heads, formed the best possible combination for the purposes in view.

The dredging and filling had to be done before building operations could be undertaken, and the contractors for dredging the lagoon and filling the grounds to the proper level began their work on February 11, 1891. The great dredges worked their way slowly through the channels marked out for the future picturesque lagoons, and threw up on either side the sand and soil that a little later became beautiful under the hands of the landscape architect. The marshes that lay but a little above the level of the lake were soon raised to proper grades; but even when this much was accomplished the appearance of the site was hardly improved. It would be difficult to imagine a more barren and unsightly spot than this gaunt, cheerless plain with the fresh earth and sand scattered over its surface. The total cost of dredging, filling, and excavating was \$615,254.36.

The winter of 1891-'92 was open and favorable. Owing to this fortunate circumstance and the energy of the officers, excellent progress was made. The Woman's Building was substantially completed by March 19, 1892. The Mines Building was nearing completion at the same time, and the dread of failure to accomplish this work within the time given was materially diminished by these evidences of progress.

No outlay for construction beyond the budget estimates prepared in February, 1891, was authorized until May 8, 1892. The World's Congress Auxiliary—a body organized for the purpose of bringing together congresses and conventions in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition—required the use of several large convention halls. By this time the plans of the Art Institute of Chicago for a permanent memorial building had matured, and in aid of this the Exposition appropriated \$200,000, with the understanding that the Art Institute, with the assistance of this appropriation, would construct a building at a cost of \$600,000, which should



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, JANUARY 8, 1892.

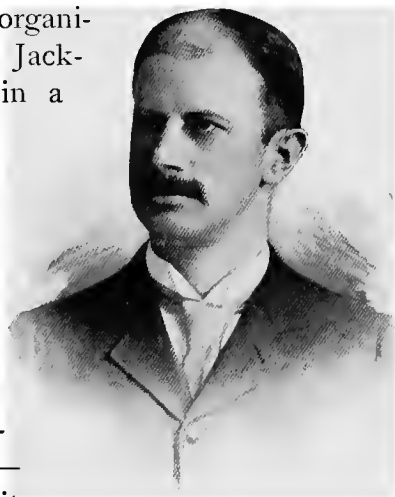
be used by the World's Congress Auxiliary during the Exposition season, and at the close become the property of the Art Institute.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings sat almost daily from the spring of 1890 until August, 1892. It was composed at first of Messrs. Cregier, Aldis, Davis, Medill, Palmer, Pike, and Schwab. Messrs. Medill and Palmer were soon succeeded by Messrs. Edward T. Jeffery and Robert A. Waller. In April, 1891, on the election of a new Board of Directors, the committee was reappointed. Mr. Jeffery became chairman, and of the old members, Messrs. Gage, Schwab, and Waller remained. Messrs. Edward F. Lawrence, William P. Ketcham, and George W. Saul were added. Before the close of his first term as chairman, in the midst of the great work over

which he was presiding, Mr. Jeffery resigned in order to accept the presidency of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, which necessitated his removal from the city. Lyman J. Gage succeeded him as chairman, and William P. Ketcham became vice-chairman. The vacancy in the committee was filled by the appointment of Henry B. Stone, who had been elected a director, and whose presence on the Board of Directors and in the committee had been earnestly sought for. He became chairman of the committee in April, 1892, when it was reappointed, at which time Messrs. Gage, Ketcham, Lawrence, Schwab, and Pike, of the old committee, were reappointed, with the addition of Colonel Robert C. Clowry. During the previous year Colonel Clowry had taken the place of Robert A. Waller. Mr. Waller had been giving nearly all his time for many months to the Exposition, serving on the Committees on Grounds and Buildings, Ways and Means, Liberal Arts, and Insurance Auxiliary. The demands upon him were constantly increasing, and moreover it had become desirable that Colonel Clowry, chairman of the Committee on Electricity, should be a member of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. Mr. Waller, therefore, resigned from the committee and concluded a long period of usefulness in its service only to devote himself more closely to other Exposition work.

Early in the spring of 1892 the buildings were beginning to take on an appearance of completeness, and the vast piles of earth and material had resolved themselves from the original chaos into something approaching order and beauty. Nevertheless, uneasiness as to the future was felt by all identified with the work or familiar with the necessities and limitations of a great administrative organization. Thus far success had been achieved at Jackson Park in accomplishing great tasks within a very limited time, but this success had been due to the superb organization and effective control of every instrumentality at work within the Park, which the Committee on Grounds and Buildings exercised through its Construction Department. There was no division of authority, nor any question as to jurisdiction. From this time forth, however, another factor of equal importance with the Construction Department would enter upon the scene—namely, the Director General with the exhibit departments, which he had organized for the purpose of securing the exhibits that were so soon to be housed within these buildings.

Henceforth the construction and exhibit branches of the Exposition must work together upon the Grounds. The lines of their operation were beginning to converge. Over the exhibit branch the Committee on Grounds



HENRY B. STONE,  
Chairman of the Committee  
on Grounds and Buildings.

and Buildings had no control. The members of the Committee knew that dual authority within the Park could not be maintained except at the price of efficiency. Brought face to face with the situation, they wisely determined that efficient organization must be maintained, even if the price was their own effacement. Other Directors realized the danger also. While much had been accomplished, still more remained to be done, and, instead of any decrease of efficiency, a positive increase was needed. Simplicity, directness, and good discipline must be attained, no matter what the price, and every personal consideration must be subordinated. These were the thoughts expressed in all the deliberations on the subject, and these deliberations finally led to the creation of the Council of Administration on August 18, 1892. This body consisted of two Directors and two Commissioners. It was a smaller body than the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and was constantly in session, instead of meeting from four to six o'clock daily, as was the case with the latter. The President of the Exposition became its chairman by the choice of his colleagues upon the Council, and it was given full power over both the Director General and the Chief of Construction (or Director of Works, as he was thenceforth known). Thus the administrative organization was simplified and placed in a position to put forth its best efforts. With the creation of this body the splendid services of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings came to an end.



Sculptors at work—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemeys.





Working on the Midway Plaisance, March 24, 1892.

## CHAPTER VI.

### FINANCE AND WAYS AND MEANS.

Difficulties of the situation—Obtaining subscriptions to the stock—Amendment of the State Constitution—Issuance of Chicago city bonds—Composition of the committees—The act of Congress—A Budget Committee—Successive estimates—Appropriation of Columbian half dollars—Action of the banks—Influence of the financial crisis—Unjust action of Congress—Bonds taken by railroads—Concessions and privileges—The Midway Plaisance—Concessions in Jackson Park—Comments of President Higinbotham.



FERDINAND W. PECK,  
First Vice-President of the Directory,  
and Chairman of the Committee  
on Finance, 1892-1893.

WHEN the Board of Directors was first organized its members were keenly alive to the magnitude of the task which the act of Congress laid upon them in regard to finances. The attitude of foreign nations toward the Exposition could not be learned until they had been invited to participate. The invitation of the President of the United States could not issue until a site had been tendered and accepted, plans and specifications of buildings approved, and satisfactory guarantees secured to the effect that \$10,000,000 would be provided by the company in ample time for its needful use. Two per cent of the subscriptions taken to the capital stock had been paid into the treasury when the subscription was made, in order to create a working fund for

the use of the preliminary organization. After its organization the Board of Directors made its first call for a payment of eighteen per cent (in addition to the two per cent already paid) on or before the first Monday in June, 1890. At the same time an engraved certificate was offered as a

premium for the payment of subscriptions in full, with a view to saving the labor of collecting and receiving the installments on the smaller subscriptions. Payments were promptly made upon this first installment, and the company was soon provided with a fund of over \$1,000,000.

The Board of Directors determined immediately that further efforts should be made to increase the subscriptions to the stock. For this purpose a meeting of the stockholders was held on June 12, 1890, and the authorized capital stock of the company was increased from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. At the same meeting the official title of the corporation was changed from the "World's Exposition of 1892" to the "World's Columbian Exposition." It was hoped that a considerable portion of this additional capital stock would be subscribed, thus giving the company additional funds with which to carry on its work, but it could not reasonably be expected that after the vigorous canvass of the city made to secure the first \$5,000,000 it would be possible to go over the ground again and raise an equal amount. The company was therefore compelled to look to other sources for the remainder of the sum that Congress required it to furnish. There was but one other source—an issue of city bonds in aid of the Exposition. This was impossible under the Constitution of the State, the city having already a bonded debt as great as the Constitution permitted. To accomplish the desired result it was necessary to obtain an amendment to the Constitution. The situation was properly represented to the Governor, Hon. Joseph W. Fifer, who thereupon convened the Legislature of Illinois in special session on July 23, 1890. The Legislature promptly passed a joint resolution authorizing an amendment to the Constitution of the State and providing for its submission to the people at the election to be held in the following November. This amendment, which empowered the city of Chicago to issue \$5,000,000 of bonds in aid of the World's Columbian Exposition, received a substantially unanimous vote of the people of the State. In the prosecution of the work at Springfield and the presenting of the financial business of the company to the Governor and to the Legislature many directors were active. The newly elected secretary of the Board, Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, took up his duties at this point, and, aided by President Gage, Vice-President Bryan, the chairman of the Committee on Legislation (Mr. Walker), and others, labored for the accomplishment of this work. They met with a ready, willing, and sympathetic response, the State pride and enthusiasm of the Governor and members of the Legislature being fully aroused and equal to the occasion.

The two committees of the Board of Directors charged with the different branches of the financial problem were the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Ways and Means, although it became in reality the duty and business of every director to further the financial interests of the corporation in every way in his power, and each one labored upon its details in one way or another. The Committee on Finance, which consisted of Mr. Peck, chairman, and Messrs. Gage, Keith, Odell, and Higinbotham, was charged with

the general direction and control of the financial policy of the company. The Committee on Ways and Means was a larger body, composed of thirteen members. Mr. Otto Young was its chairman at the beginning of the work, and the other members of the committee were Messrs. Butler, Lawrence, Nathan, Colvin, Keyes, McCormick, Wacker, Fish, Kohlsaas, McNally, Waller, and Higinbotham. This committee had charge of the details of the collection of the installments upon the capital stock, as they were called for from time to time, the raising of money by new subscriptions to the capital stock, the granting of privileges and concessions in connection with the Exposition, and the arrangement of a system for the admission of visitors during the season. The difference between these two committees consisted in



SCULPTORS AT WORK IN THE FORESTRY BUILDING.

this: That the small Committee on Finance, composed, with one exception, of leading bankers, was an advisory committee on the larger questions of financial policy. In addition to this it exercised general supervision over the offices of the auditor and treasurer. It recommended to the Board of Directors from time to time when installments upon the capital stock should be called for; it met frequently for conference; its members kept in touch with the large stockholders of the company, and especially with the banks of the city; it was the center for the discussion of movements for the financial support of the Exposition, and of efforts to interest the National Government in behalf of the enterprise. The larger committee, on Ways and Means,

composed of active business men engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, took charge of the work of soliciting and collecting subscriptions to capital stock and mapping out the details for securing the best and largest financial returns consistent with the dignity of the Exposition.

The Committee on Finance, anticipating the ratification by the people of the State of the proposed amendment to the Constitution permitting the issuance of city bonds, approached the City Council and arranged the details of this issue. Immediately after the election the City Council adopted an ordinance directing the sale of \$5,000,000 of five-per-cent bonds, with the condition that before the proceeds should be paid into the Exposition treasury \$3,000,000 should be collected from stock subscriptions. In the meantime the Committee on Finance, with the aid of the Treasurer, had carefully examined the stock-subscription list and made an estimate of the amount that would probably be collected upon it. In this estimate they were assisted by a study of the payments made on the first installment in the previous month of June. It could not be expected that the entire amount would be paid. On account of the large number of subscriptions—over twenty-eight thousand in April, 1890—and the great number of subscribers for small amounts, whose ability to pay might be destroyed by a slight change in circumstances, it was but reasonable to assume that a considerable portion would prove delinquent. The officers of the company and the committees in charge were agreeably surprised and disappointed in this respect. A considerable delinquency occurred at first; but this was greatly reduced from time to time, until finally all but about seven per cent of the total amount subscribed was collected. Additional subscriptions to the capital stock had been taken, so that when the city bonds were authorized in November, 1890, the Committee on Finance was in a position to declare that whatever delinquency might occur would be more than offset by new subscriptions, and that the Board was sure of realizing \$5,000,000 from its subscriptions. This matter was submitted to the World's Columbian Commission for investigation, in common with other matters which the act of Congress required that body to pass upon, and the Commission by resolution declared itself satisfied that an actual *bona fide*, legally binding subscription existed from which the company would realize \$5,000,000, and that satisfactory guarantees existed for \$5,000,000 more, thus complying fully with the obligation placed upon the city of Chicago by the act of Congress.

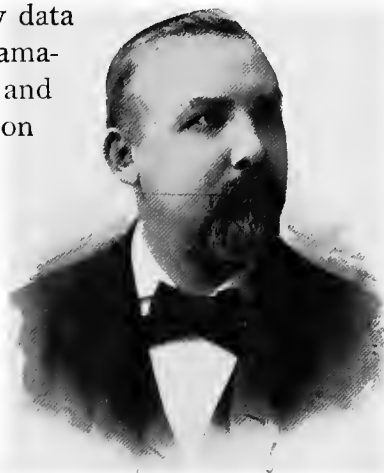
The financial requirements of the act of Congress were brought to a satisfactory conclusion about the same time with the requirements relating to site and plans—in the latter part of November, 1890—and thus the Board was placed in a position to ask for the issuance of the President's proclamation and of the invitation to the nations of the world to participate in the Exposition. Although the act of Congress laid no duty upon the city of Chicago with regard to providing financial means beyond the raising of \$10,000,000, the Board of Directors had no thought of resting at this point.

Such an Exposition as the dignity of the occasion and the desires of the nation called for could not have been constructed for this amount. It was thought that \$15,000,000 might do it; but those who looked farthest into the future and studied the situation most carefully placed the figures considerably higher. There was no pledge on the part of the National Government to aid the enterprise financially in any way beyond paying the actual expenses of the World's Columbian Commission and providing a Government Building and an exhibit of the departments of the United States Government, except that such pledge might be implied from the fact that the law provided that the Government, through its agency, the Commission, should "determine the plan and scope of the Exposition." Neither was there any pledge or requirement of the city of Chicago to furnish anything in excess of the \$10,000,000 already provided. Nevertheless, the effort to obtain new subscriptions to the stock was pushed vigorously. The Committee on Ways and Means opened a Bureau of Subscriptions, and additional subscriptions were taken at all times during the period of preparation. It had been hoped that a considerable portion of the additional \$5,000,000 of stock authorized might be secured, and that by this means the financial problem might be materially assisted. But the total amount taken in subscriptions did not greatly exceed \$6,000,000, from which the company realized, up to June 30, 1894, \$5,614,425.86. It was, indeed, too much to expect that so large a sum as \$5,000,000 could be secured for the enterprise from a community that had been already thoroughly canvassed and pledged for a like sum.

As soon as the task of providing the necessary data for securing the issuance of the President's proclamation had been disposed of, the work of dredging and filling at Jackson Park begun, and the preparation of building plans placed in the hands of the Board of Architects, the Board of Directors set itself to work to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the true extent of its financial problem.

A Budget Committee was formed, consisting of eight directors—President Gage and Messrs. Peck, Baker, Young, Clowry, Keith, Jeffery, and Higginbotham.

After several weeks of careful consideration, during which estimates were received from the Construction Department embracing every portion of its work as it appeared at that time, and from each department under the Director General as well as the corporate offices of the company, the committee submitted the following estimates on February 20, 1891, to the Board of Directors:



OTTO YOUNG,  
Member of the Directory, and Chairman of  
its Committee on Ways and Means, 1890.

Grading and filling..	\$450,400
Landscape.....	323,490
Viaducts and bridges	125,000
Piers.....	70,000
Water-way improve- ments.....	225,000
Water supply and sewerage.....	600,000
Railways (not includ- ing the Intramural Railway).....	500,000
Art Palace.....	600,000
Agricultural Building	800,000
Passage between Ag- ricultural Building and Machinery Hall	30,000
Machinery Hall and annex .....	1,200,000
Administration Building .....	500,000
Mines and Electricity	550,000
Horticultural Hall..	400,000
Manufactures and Liberal Arts.....	1,500,000
Stock Show (com- plete).....	350,000
Transportation Building.....	375,000
Annex .....	100,000
Fisheries Building...	240,000
Woman's Building...	200,000
Music Pavilion .....	20,000
Main colonnade .....	25,000
Entrances .....	50,000
Pier, Casino.....	50,000
Storage house and working-force ac- commodations ....	25,000
Construction office ..	15,000
Police stations.....	20,000
Outside water-closets	20,000
Plumbing, etc., spe- cial for buildings..	150,000
Water and sewerage for buildings.....	75,000
Total.....	\$9,588,890
Steam plant.....	800,000
Electricity.....	1,500,000
Miscellaneous (stat- uary on buildings, fuel and light dur- ing construction, vases, lamps, deco-	

rative lamp-posts, and seats).....	\$178,000
Lake Front Park (landscape, via- ducts, fountains, statues, etc.)....	200,000
General expenses of Construction De- partment (salaries, architects' fees, rents, labor, and material until build- ings are removed).	<u>500,000</u>
Total for Con- struction De- partment....	\$12,766,890

*Departments under Control of  
Director General—Salaries  
and Expenses :*

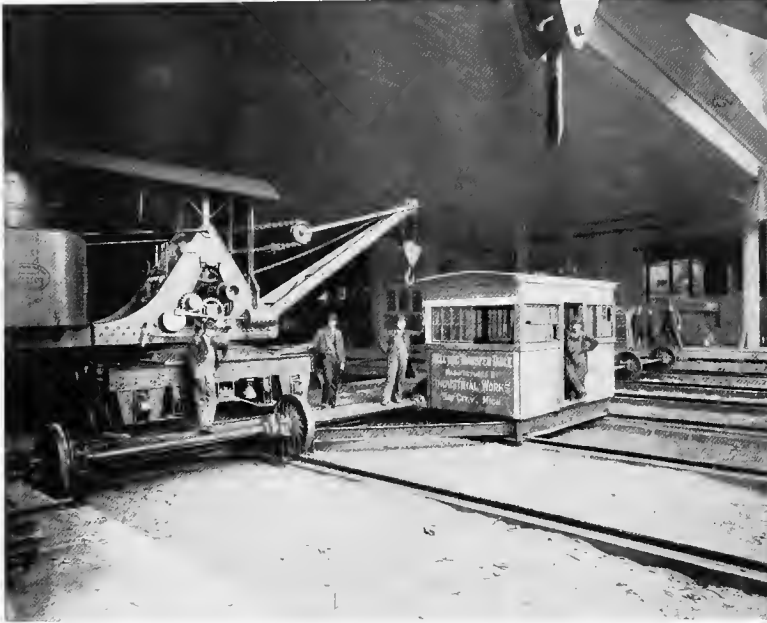
Agricultural.....	\$88,225
Horticulture .....	91,975
Live Stock and Pre- miums.....	186,440
Fish and Fisheries..	38,575
Mines and Mining..	66,025
Machinery.....	109,000
Transportation, Ex- hibits.....	39,850
Manufactures.....	94,000
Electricity.....	83,000
Fine Arts.....	103,800
Liberal Arts.....	100,000
Ethnology and Ar- chæology.....	150,000
Forestry and Forest Products.....	21,900
Publicity and Promo- tion.....	300,000
Foreign Affairs.....	300,000
Installation.....	50,000
Total for Direc- tor General's department....	\$1,822,790
Expenses of officers, departments, com- mittees, and agen- cies of the Board of Directors, in- cluding insurance, claims, and contin- gencies.....	1,395,800

Expenditures of preliminary organization prior to April 4, 1890.....	\$89,973	the Exposition to May 1, 1893	\$16,075,453
		Operating expenses, May 1 to Oct. 30, 1893.....	1,550,000
Total for all departments of			<u>\$17,625,453</u>

This was the first careful estimate that the Board had been able to make, and was of great value as a basis upon which to shape the financial operations of the company ; but, as will hereafter appear, it fell short by many millions of dollars of the total requirement for the work. The estimated expenditures for construction alone were six million dollars less than the actual amount disbursed for that purpose, and the operating expenses (estimated at \$1,550,000) actually amounted to \$3,540,031.40. While the company had not the resources necessary to meet even these estimated expenditures—which afterward proved to be so inadequate—the Directors decided that the work must be carried on as planned. The estimates were made as low as possible, with due regard to the dignity of the Exposition, and the Directors had confidence in their power to make provision for the deficit before the necessity should arise. For more than a year to come the company would have resources with which to meet its obligations, and in the meantime efforts could be made to place the work in a proper light before the country and to arouse public sentiment. Little doubt was felt that aid from the National Government would be forthcoming, provided the company fulfilled its duty, administered its affairs properly, and energetically carried the work forward on the grand plans that it had caused to be prepared.

A payment of twenty per cent upon the capital stock had been called for in June, 1890. A second call for twenty per cent, payable on June 1, 1891, was made ; and soon after this, as heavy payments began to fall due upon construction contracts and for salaries and general expenses, a third installment of twenty per cent was called for, to be paid on September 1, 1891. These installments, if paid in full by every stockholder, would have realized over three million dollars, and would have enabled the company to call upon the city government for the proceeds of the five million dollars of city bonds. The inevitable delinquency of a portion of the amount, which had to be collected by solicitors, and in some instances through the courts, caused the amount to fall short of three millions. To reach the desired figure without calling for a fourth installment, the Directory offered a premium of two tickets of admission for each share of stock paid up in full before a certain date. The payments made in response to this offer brought the desired result, and about the middle of September, 1891, the city government was requested to sell the bonds and pay the proceeds into the Exposition treasury. Three million dollars of the city bonds were sold by the city to Blair & Co., of New York, on January 7, 1892, at par and accrued interest, to be delivered and paid for as follows : February 1, 1892, \$1,000,-

000; February 15, 1892, \$500,000; March 1, 1892, \$500,000; March 15, 1892, \$500,000; April 1, 1892, \$500,000. Messrs. Blair & Co. were given



ELECTRIC TRANSFER TABLE.

an option to purchase the remainder of the issue (\$2,000,000) before a certain time, and this was taken by the bankers during the spring and summer, so that by August 2, 1892, the entire amount was paid into the Exposition treasury. In the mean time the fourth installment of twenty per cent on the stock of the com-

pany was paid in, April 15, 1892, and the fifth on June 15, 1892. Thus the company had gathered into its treasury all the resources available at that time.

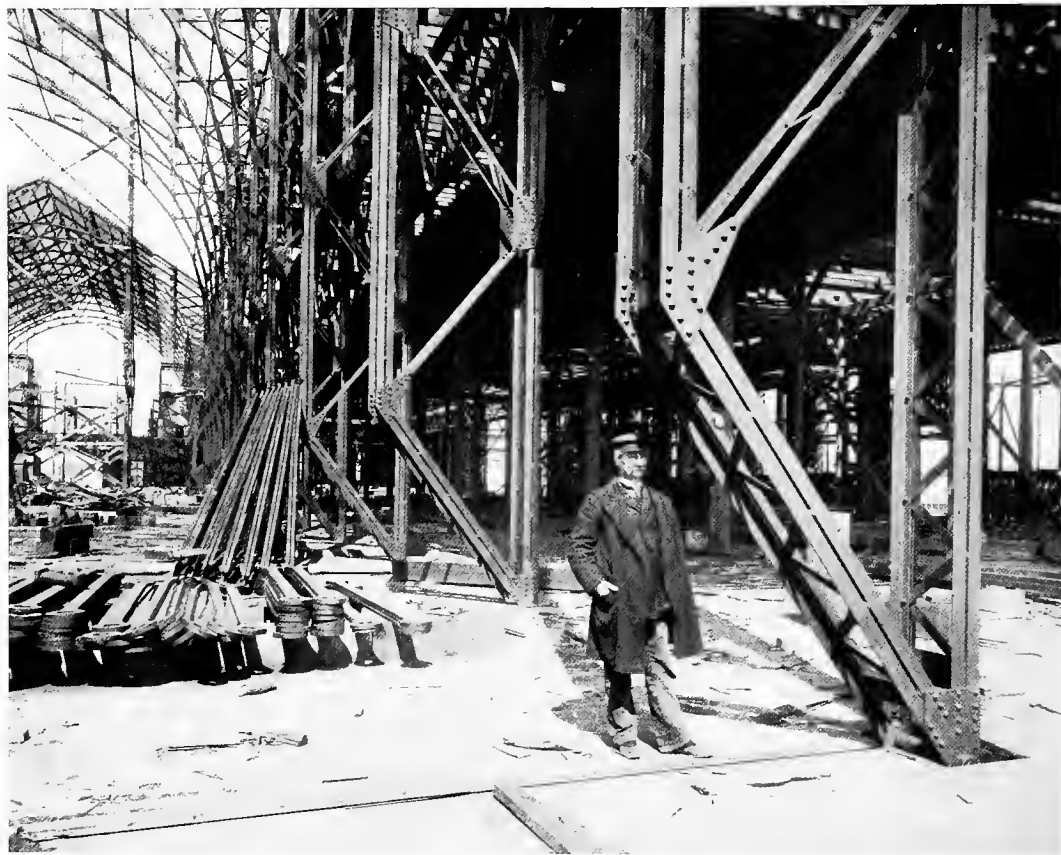
Before this occurred, however, steps had been taken which soon relieved the situation and bridged over the deficit in the budget. The warning in February, 1891, that such a deficit was inevitable had given the Board of Directors time in which to act. This budget was published more than a year before the last installment was paid in on the capital stock, and eighteen months before the full amount of the stock and the city bonds had been expended. The utterances of Lyman J. Gage, first as President of the company, and afterward as a member of the Board of Directors and of its Committee on Finance, kept this difficulty clearly in the minds of the Directors, and he was tireless in urging consideration of the problem and devising means for its solution. At the close of his term as President, in March, 1891, he submitted a report, embodying the budget of estimates recently prepared and presenting concisely and clearly the situation of the company. He set forth in eloquent words the high and dignified character of the enterprise in which the company was embarked, and gave warning of the difficulties that beset the company, thus greatly assisting the incoming Board of Directors in grasping the trusts confided to it for the completion of the great undertaking. He asked: "Why should this company assume the burden and risk of creating an Exposition to cost



fifteen or sixteen million dollars? Why not, instead, restrict the undertaking to a cost of ten million dollars, unless the National Government, or some other responsible and equally interested party, shall first agree to provide the difference?" In answer to this he replies: "Neither the people of our city, of our State, of our country, nor of the world would be, or ought to be, satisfied with any exhibition that will not worthily exemplify the progress of the world in art, science, and industry, and typify the highest achievements in architecture, in art, and in all things that illustrate the utilization by man of the resources and powers of Nature." He pointed to the fact that M. Berger, late Director General of the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, after careful study of the conditions existing in Chicago, had named \$17,000,000 as his estimate of the needed capital for this purpose—a figure that was in striking coincidence with the total named in the budget given above. Frequent semiofficial warnings had been given that the Directory and the city of Chicago must not expect aid from the National Government for the Exposition. The opposition of other cities that had competed for the location of the Exposition was an additional ground for doubt as to the possibility of securing aid from the National Treasury, yet it was the firm belief of every Director that when the company and the city had met their fair share of the enormous cost of the great work, in which every citizen of the republic was interested, the generous recognition and co-operation of those outside of Chicago could reasonably be demanded. If this expectation should not be realized, there remained a last alternative of carrying the enterprise through and compelling the patriotic citizens of Chicago to bear the heavy burden unaided. And there is little reason to doubt that this would have been done had the necessity arisen.

To foster the interest of the world at large in the Exposition, a commission was sent to Europe in the summer of 1891, just as the construction of the buildings was fairly begun, and the diplomatic corps was invited to make a trip from Washington to Chicago to inspect the work and the plans. The Department of Promotion and Publicity used every effort to spread reliable information and create favorable sentiment regarding the Exposition. The Fifty-second Congress was to assemble in December, 1891, and the Board of Directors determined that an appeal to this body should be made with a view to securing proper financial recognition. In preparation for this appeal, the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, on August 31, 1891, submitted a brief report, setting forth its operations to that date and the organization of and work done by the Department of Construction. This report is the next published utterance as to the progress of the work after the report of Mr. Gage, made six months before; and it marked another stage in the enterprise, for, in the meantime, the buildings, with two exceptions, had been placed under contract, and work was advancing rapidly. Sufficient time had not elapsed, however, to reveal the true proportions of the enterprise and to

show how inadequate even the large amount named in the budget was destined to prove ; nevertheless, something of the true situation was beginning to be felt. While the figures of the budget of February, 1891, were quoted almost without change, they were not looked upon as the limit of expenditures. The committee said : "The scope of the Exposition has grown upon your committee as the work has progressed. It has appeared to us that the preliminary estimates of the cost of the work are entirely inadequate to such an Exposition as the people of the United States expect to be produced



ELECTRICITY BUILDING, MARCH 25, 1892.

under national auspices. The classification comprises exhibits on an enormous scale, in departments heretofore either wholly ignored or lightly treated in great expositions, or made the subject of special expositions at great expense. At the Exposition of 1893 all branches of human industry will be included, on a complete and comprehensive scale. This requires that each department should have for its installation a building and grounds such as has been previously considered unnecessary or impossible in great expositions. The area embodied in the Exposition grounds will be nearly three times that of the greatest exposition heretofore held. The separate departments of Agriculture, Electricity, Mines and Mining, Horticulture, and

Transportation especially will each be developed on a scale that has not been produced even where they have been made the subject of special expositions. The great dimensions of the Exposition are not due to any extravagant ideas of your committee, but are forced upon us by the comprehensiveness of the plan and scope set forth in the classification adopted by the Commission, as authorized by act of Congress. Your committee, however, heartily concurs with the Commission that in the presentation of the Exposition all features—whether relating to the comprehensive display of exhibits, the beauty of the grounds, the style of the buildings, conveniences for visitors, facilities for transportation, decorations, or general beauty—must, in order to keep pace with American progress and enterprise, be in advance of any of its predecessors; and the honor and dignity of the people of the United States demand that all these conditions should be fully met. To do this, expenditures on a larger scale than was originally estimated are necessary, and indeed absolutely indispensable.” By this utterance the committee sought to show clearly the fact that the Exposition company was not responsible for the scope of the enterprise, but was simply endeavoring to provide facilities for a national undertaking that should be adequate to the requirements of the classification of exhibits prepared by the World’s Columbian Commission, and that some portion at least of the burden of this undertaking should be borne by the nation at large. The World’s Columbian Commission, at its meeting in the autumn of 1891, gave its approval to the work as undertaken by the Directory and adopted a resolution approving the project of appealing to Congress for a loan in aid of the Exposition. But the Directors had no intention of asking for a loan. They did not consider it proper that the Government, in granting financial aid to this national undertaking, after the city had expended over \$10,000,000 upon it, should receive in return a first lien upon the proceeds of the entire investment. Further than this, a loan of \$5,000,000 secured by a first lien upon the resources of the Exposition would have fallen short of meeting the company’s requirements by at least two millions, even under the budget of February, 1891, and at the same time would have exhausted the company’s capacity to borrow. There was no need of going to Congress for this kind of loan; it could have been placed at home. What the company insisted upon as the proper expression of the financial responsibility of the Government for the Exposition was an appropriation in its aid without any requirement as to repayment—in other words, a gift.

In December, 1891, both the Senate and the House of Representatives appointed committees on the World’s Columbian Exposition. A bill was introduced providing for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 in aid of the Exposition. A subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives visited Chicago on March 30, 1892, and conducted an investigation in open session until April 8th, when an adjournment was had to Washington, where the investigation was continued, and the

report was finally presented to the House of Representatives and ordered printed on May 20, 1892. This report covered six hundred and eighty-nine pages of closely printed matter, and included estimates from several stand-points as to the total receipts and disbursements of the company. The magnitude of the report of this investigation illustrates the great number and importance of the operations in connection with the Exposition that were already under way. The report included an estimate of expenditures to May 1, 1893, the total of which was \$16,956,684.92—nearly a million dollars more than the total of requirements in the budget of February, 1891, prepared a little more than a year before. This increase was made in spite of the most determined efforts to cut down estimates to the lowest possible limit, and to present to Congress the most favorable showing consistent with the facts of the case. As a matter of fact, this total might very justly have been increased by a large amount at this time. On the other hand, the work was still in that period of transition when portions of the plan were being enlarged and changed from day to day, and when it was more difficult to arrive at trustworthy estimates for the various branches than afterward, when the work had reached a more definite state. Nothing could be said of the situation except that large and unexpected increases might appear in the expenditures for nearly every department to meet fully the probable requirements.

The report of the congressional committee closed with this tribute to the Exposition: "Your committee express without reserve their confidence in the assured success of the Exposition. In every essential feature it stands unrivaled in all time. Fifty-six nations and colonies have accepted the invitation to participate in the enterprise, and have appropriated \$3,783,000 for that purpose. It is expected that twenty other foreign nations will also be represented. Complete exhibits will be made by all countries which promise attendance, twenty-six of which will erect special buildings for their own displays. Thirty States and Territories of our own republic will erect buildings and make special exhibits, for which \$3,182,500 has already been provided. It becomes obvious, therefore, that the expenditures of the local corporation, of individual enterprise of the States and Territories, and of our own and all foreign Governments, will reach the stupendous aggregate of not less than thirty million dollars for Exposition purposes. In its scope and magnificence the Exposition stands alone. There is nothing like it in all history. It easily surpasses all kindred enterprises, and will amply illustrate the marvelous genius of the American people in the great domains of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and inventions, which constitute the foundation upon which rests the structure of our national glory and prosperity."

The total disbursements of the Exposition company alone to June 1, 1894, amounted to \$27,245,566.90. The estimate of thirty million dollars, which appeared in the Congressional report as the total expenditure for all purposes, was too small.

After the presentation of the report of the committee to Congress, on May 20, 1892, vigorous efforts were made to secure the passage of the bill appropriating \$5,000,000 in aid of the Exposition. The difficulties in the way of the bill can scarcely be overestimated. They included every kind of misrepresentation and criticisms, often unjust, arising from failure to appreciate the character of the undertaking. Moreover, the political situation at the time entered into and complicated the difficulties of the task. A presidential election was approaching, and public measures were invariably considered with a view to their bearing upon this event. It was intimated that if the



A CONCESSIONNAIRE'S BOOTH.

company would accept a loan instead of a direct appropriation, this form of aid might be secured. The Board of Directors rejected this proposition, and refused to be put in the attitude of suppliants for favor when they were conscious of the justice of their demands. The struggle continued through June and July, and it became apparent that the bill could not pass. The time approached for Congress to adjourn, and in the meantime the Directory had entered into contracts in excess of the total amount of its capital stock, including the proceeds of the city bonds. Deep anxiety was felt, but there was no thought of changing the request for an appropriation to a request for a loan. The Committee on Finance quietly conferred with prominent stockholders and wealthy citizens, and had in hand a half-formed plan that in case the loan were tendered it should be promptly rejected and the entire amount necessary for the Exposition be raised by a loan in Chicago.

A change of tactics was thought advisable, and after consultation with friends of the Exposition a bill was prepared and introduced early in July, 1892, instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to have coined, out of the uncurrent subsidiary coin in the Treasury, \$5,000,000 worth of Columbian half dollars, the devices and designs for which should be prescribed by the director of the mint, these coins to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the World's Columbian Exposition, upon estimates and vouchers certified to by its President and by the Director General, "for the purpose of completing in a suitable manner the work of preparation for inaugurating

the World's Columbian Exposition." Action upon this bill in the House was delayed from time to time. In the Senate the feeling toward the Exposition was more friendly, and as the outlook became less promising for action in the House, the Senate attached the Souvenir-coin Bill to the Sundry Civil Bill, and returned the latter to the House with this amendment. Conference between the two Houses ensued, and finally the House, by a small majority, voted to instruct its conferees to agree to the Senate's amendment. At this point occurred a most remarkable instance of "filibustering." A motion to reconsider the vote instructing the House conferees to agree to the Senate's amendment was made, and several days wore away in dilatory motions and parliamentary tactics for the purpose of tiring out the friends of the bill and defeating the appropriation. Members were anxious for adjournment. There was nothing to hinder this except the Sundry Civil Bill, the passage of which was necessary to the conduct of the Government. Had this bill passed without a souvenir-coin measure attached, the friends of the Exposition never would have been able to hold Congress together for the purpose of obtaining an appropriation for the Exposition. A day was fixed for adjournment, and as the time drew near the anxiety to secure the passage of the Sundry Civil Bill increased. The Senate was stanch in its support of the Exposition measure. Finally both parties, weary of the controversy and suffering from the intense heat of August in Washington, agreed upon a compromise. The Senate amendment was stricken from the bill, and a bill was introduced for the appropriation of \$2,500,000 in Columbian half dollars, instead of \$5,000,000, as named in the original measure. Both bills passed without opposition, and the souvenir-coin measure became a law by the approval of the President on August 5, 1892. The appropriation was coupled with a condition that the Exposition should be closed to the public on Sundays. These five million half dollars would have yielded the Exposition, at par, only \$2,500,000, and the measure was a compromise consented to with bad grace by the enemies of the Exposition, and accepted in a like spirit by its friends. Immediately afterward a plan was devised for selling these souvenir coins at a premium.

The passage of this act cleared the financial horizon, inasmuch as by the aid of the sum appropriated it was possible to obtain the amount still required to complete the work. On the faith of this appropriation and the other financial resources of the company steps were taken immediately to float an issue of \$5,000,000 of World's Columbian Exposition six-percent debenture bonds. Four million dollars of these bonds were authorized first, with the proviso that the entire issue should not exceed five millions. Later the fifth million was also authorized. The Committee on Finance, in the autumn of 1892, undertook the double task of selling the Columbian half dollars at one dollar each and floating this issue of bonds. A design was prepared for the Columbian half dollars, bearing suitable in-

scriptions, with a profile made from the Lotto portrait of Columbus on the obverse, and a Spanish caravel on the reverse. The time required for the preparation of dies and minting of coin delayed the delivery of the first half dollars until winter. Nearly a million of them were received during December, 1892, and after this time they were delivered as rapidly as the mint could turn them out.

A thorough canvass of the city had been made for the sale of bonds, which were taken by wealthy citizens and by the banks. The latter entered into an agreement among themselves that each bank should subscribe for bonds to the amount of five per cent of its capital and surplus. Upward of \$3,600,000 of bonds were taken, dated November 1, 1892. These bonds were redeemable at the option of the company at any time after May 1, 1893, and redeemable absolutely on January 1, 1894. The company had the option of paying at any time installments of not less than twenty per cent. of the face of the bonds. It was found difficult to place any more bonds after the amount named above had been taken, as the financial situation throughout the country had become threatening. The tightening of the money market and uneasiness over the Government's financial policy was felt everywhere, for what is now remembered as the "panic of 1893" was approaching. Nevertheless, the work must go on. Payments upon contracts were being made at the rate of nearly a million dollars a month, and this average was expected to be maintained until the Exposition opened.

Previous to the passage of the bill appropriating the Columbian half dollars the auditor and Committee on Finance had engaged in an effort to compile a budget of estimates from data presented them by the Director General, the Chief of Construction, and other officers, which could be relied upon as a statement of the total requirement for all departments of the work. The Council of Administration, to whom had been committed the functions of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, had found the budget of February, 1891, totally inadequate. It had been outgrown, and was in fact misleading. Its items had little or no relevancy to the work that was being carried on. Some of the buildings had cost less than the original estimates; but most of them showed large increases over the first figures, and in addition to these increases there were numberless features of decoration and embellishment, and many small buildings and structures of all sorts that had not figured at all in the first budget. A few instances will serve to illustrate this condition of things. The item of "Painting and Decorating," a most important feature, had no existence whatever in the first budget, except that under the head of "Miscellaneous" an item of \$50,000 had been placed for "Vases, Lamps, and Decorative Lamp-posts." In August, 1892, "Painting and Decorating" was set down at a total of \$606,000, nearly \$25,000 of which had been expended, and \$85,000 more was due on obligations already incurred. In the first budget the items of "Grading and Filling," "Landscape Work," "Viaducts and Bridges," and "Water-way Improvements"

only amounted to an aggregate of \$1,123,890, whereas in August, 1892, the estimates for "Grading and Filling," "Bridges," "Terraces," and "Interior Docking," "Walks and Roadways," "Landscape Department," and "Viaducts" amounted to \$1,562,545.23. "Statuary" in the first budget was



STATUES FOR THE AGRICULTURE BUILDING, MAY 30, 1892.

estimated at \$100,000. "Statuary and Grand Fountain" in August, 1892, were estimated at \$320,000. In the first budget no estimate whatever was made for guard for buildings and exhibits prior to May 1st, probably on the theory that this item prior to May 1st would not be very considerable. The Budget Committee overlooked the fact that an efficient guard service can not be created in a short time, or without expense, and in August, 1892, the estimate for the guard prior to May 1, 1893, amounted to \$450,000. "Piers" in the first budget amounted to \$70,000. "Piers and Breakwaters" in August, 1892, amounted to \$372,544.74. And most of the estimates just given did not represent the total increases in these lines, for indeed nearly all the estimates of August, 1892, subsequently proved as defective as those of February, 1891. The difficulties in arriving at true estimates were due mainly to two causes: First, the entire lack of experience on the part of the officers as to the requirements of an exposition of this magnitude, and,



second, the well-known incapacity of architects and men of highly cultivated artistic instincts for dealing with the practical details of business and finance and confining themselves strictly to a limit of expenditures.

The budget that was prepared in August, 1892, proved unreliable almost before it had been formulated and its total ascertained. Grave oversights and startling omissions were discovered, and the entire work had to be gone over again. Finally, on September 30th, a budget that was thought to be reliable was completed, showing a total estimate for construction of \$17,094,164.03, and for all other branches of \$2,343,663.13, making the total estimates for all branches of the Exposition, from the inception of the work to May 1, 1893, \$19,437,827.16. The budget of September 30, 1892, showed an increase over the budget of February 20, 1891, of \$3,362,374.16, and the resources of the Exposition at this time were estimated to be as follows: From subscriptions to the capital stock and proceeds of city bonds, \$10,700,000; sale of Exposition bonds, \$4,000,000; souvenir coins, \$2,500,000; gate receipts (prior to May 1, 1893), interest on bank deposits, etc., \$330,000; total, \$17,530,000.

This estimate showed a deficit of \$1,907,827.16, which was reduced by \$422,000, the amount which it was expected would be received by the company for work done for other parties, and which amount the company subsequently collected. To meet the net deficit, the company had the reserve of \$1,000,000 of bonds previously authorized by the board and the premiums that it expected to receive upon the Columbian half dollars.

Thus the situation from a financial standpoint was not by any means hopeless, and had this budget marked the limit of the company's expenditures the officers would have had but little cause for anxiety at any time after the passage of the act of Congress appropriating the souvenir coins in aid of the Exposition. But this budget, after being approved by the Committee on Finance on October 17th, and by the Board of Directors on the same date, and passing into operation, began to exhibit signs of weakness before December 1st, and by the middle of December the work of budget-making had to be done over again. The task seemed hopeless. The Directory was in the hands of the officers of the Construction Department, or Department of Works, as it had become on August 19, 1892. This department possessed a splendid organization and had accomplished marvelous results, and its demands for appropriations were promptly met, in order that it might not be hampered in its great struggle against time. There was but one purpose in the minds of the members of the Finance Committee, the Executive Committee, and the President, and this was to support the efforts of the officers of the Department of Works and, at all costs, to furnish the means with which to complete their magnificent work. At the same time there was a feeling that, no matter how great the total of estimates might be, it could not be relied upon as the true limit of requirement. Then arose suspicion that certain portions of the details were being withheld for presentation at a more

convenient season. Much of this was groundless, it is true, but such suspicions were obviously natural.

On January 1, 1893, a new budget was completed which indicated that \$17,668,604.95 would be needed for the Construction Department—an increase of \$574,440.92. The most that can be said of this budget is that it was as reliable as the one that preceded it. Under the agreement creating the Council of Administration, that body could expend no moneys except such as had been appropriated by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee. The approval of the budget constituted an appropriation of the amounts named therein, and when a budget item was exhausted the Council had no recourse but to refer any requests for funds to the Executive Committee with the statement that the item to which the expenditure was chargeable was exhausted. These statements began to appear frequently a month after the adoption of the budget of September 30, 1892, and after the adoption of the budget of January, 1893, they did not cease for more than a week or two. From this time these statements appeared with monotonous regularity at each weekly meeting of the Executive Committee, and it usually occurred, owing to the exigencies of the work, that the appropriation that was requested was for the payment of an obligation which the Director of Works, or some one of his officers, had already taken the responsibility of incurring. This latter practice, though dangerous and unbusinesslike, could scarcely have been avoided at some portions of the work. There was not a head of a bureau or division in the entire Construction Department but felt that the Directory would pardon him for exceeding his authority provided he accomplished his work, while a failure in the latter respect would be unpardonable. Exposition bonds to the amount of \$3,700,000 had been sold, and the proceeds rapidly melted away. About \$400,000 worth of souvenir coins (par value) came from the mint up to January 1, 1893. These were quickly disposed of at one dollar each, and the proceeds were paid out by the Treasurer. After this, coins were rapidly received, but the demand for them fell off. The caprice of the public in the matter of souvenirs and coins collection had been counted on too heavily.

In February, 1893, the Directory's finances received a severe blow from a quarter whence nothing but aid and encouragement should have been looked for. The Congress of the United States inserted in the Sundry Civil Bill a clause directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold \$570,880 of the souvenir coins until the Directory should give security that it would defray the expenses of judges and awards. The subject of awards was wholly within the jurisdiction of the World's Columbian Commission, and the Directory, under the act of Congress providing for the Exposition, had no control over it or responsibility for it. The Commission, through its Committee on Awards, had prepared plans and estimates for judging exhibits and making awards thereon, and it requested an appropriation from Congress to defray its expenses, as in the case of other branches of the Commission's work.

The amount estimated by the Committee on Awards to be necessary was \$570,880. Instead of making an appropriation for the purpose, Congress directed that an equal amount of souvenir coins be withheld from the Directory until it should give security to the Secretary of the Treasury that an appropriation of the amount estimated to be necessary for this purpose would be made out of the company's funds. The great injustice of this act can easily be understood. The appropriation of \$2,500,000 in aid of the Exposition was made "for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of completing in suitable manner the work of preparation for inaugurating the World's Columbian Exposition," and by the terms of this act the money could only be paid to the Directory upon receipted vouchers for work done and material furnished, each voucher bearing the certificate of the President and the Director General that the money had been actually expended for such purpose. Upon the credit of this appropriation, as a part of its available resources, the company had sold \$3,400,000 of bonds to aid in the same work of completing the Exposition, and was attempting to sell \$1,400,000 more of the same issue of bonds. After this had been done, and at a time when the company was relying, almost from day to day, on the remittances of souvenir coins to replenish its treasury, Congress diverted this \$570,880 of its appropriation to a purpose not in any way connected with the "completing of the work of preparation for inaugurating the World's Columbian Exposition." Such a thing could not have been attempted between individuals in the business world without speedy redress through legal process. Great indignation was aroused by this act among the citizens of Chicago, and the recollection of it is still bitter to the officers and directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, who were compelled to face the additional burden that was thus laid upon the Directory in the hour of its need. After carefully considering the action of Congress, the Board of Directors, on April 27th, refused to make any appropriation for the work of judging and awarding, taking the ground that to give the security required by this last act of Congress would create an obligation inconsistent with the covenants contained in the Exposition bonds. Subsequently the Secretary of the Treasury decided that the amount of souvenir coins withheld from the Directory by the act of Congress could be applied direct to defray the expenses of the Committee on Awards of the World's Columbian Commission, and by this means the intention of Con-



ELBRIDGE G. KEITH,  
Member of the Committee on Finance,  
1890-1893.

gress was given effect without the acquiescence of the Board of Directors in the unjustifiable act.

To meet the necessities of the Directory, made doubly pressing by this act of Congress, James W. Ellsworth undertook the task of disposing of a portion of the unsold Exposition bonds among the railroad companies doing business in Chicago, and in this effort Mr. Ellsworth, by great exertion, achieved notable success. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Finance to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Higinbotham to the presidency. Owing to Mr. Ellsworth's efforts, aided by those of other directors and leading stockholders, from time to time, as opportunity offered, bonds were placed with the railroads as follows: Pennsylvania lines, \$140,000; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, \$100,000; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, \$100,000; Chicago and Northwestern, \$100,000; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, \$100,000; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, \$100,000; Michigan Central, \$50,000; Illinois Central, \$100,000; Chicago and Alton, \$60,000. Total, \$850,000.

The railroad companies were induced to take these bonds from a knowledge that speedy financial assistance was necessary to avert a crisis in the affairs of the Exposition. The railroads were interested in the success of the company both as stockholders and as carriers, expecting to participate in the business that it would produce in the event of success. Nevertheless, in view of the menacing condition of the country at that time and the approaching financial storm, the promptness with which these corporations responded to the demand can scarcely be commended too highly. Frequently the treasury ran very low, and occasionally the Treasurer would find that the total amount of vouchers on hand awaiting payment was more than sufficient to exhaust his available cash balance. The subscriptions of the railroads to bonds often came just in time to avert the impending crisis. Finally \$440,500 of the Exposition bonds remained unsold, and these could not be disposed of in any way, owing to the stringency of the money market. But the Committee on Finance was not yet at the end of its resources. There was on hand over \$1,000,000 in souvenir coins, the sale of which at one dollar each was proceeding slowly. The banks of Chicago agreed to take and hold these coins as a part of their legal reserve, advancing to the Exposition the par value of the coins as a loan. This loan was made to the Exposition by most of the banks without any charge for interest. The banks that charged no interest were as follows: First National Bank, Union National Bank, Commercial National Bank, Continental National Bank, Metropolitan National Bank, Northwestern National Bank, National Bank of Illinois, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Northern Trust Company, and American Exchange National Bank. This was the Finance Committee's last resource, and the amount received from it was barely sufficient to bridge over the period remaining. It is impossible in a cold recital of these transactions to convey any idea of the grave anxiety and

the strain upon every one connected with this branch of the work. Of the gentlemen serving as directors and as members of the Finance Committee who took upon themselves this task in addition to the heavy responsibilities of their private affairs, too much can not be said in praise.

When the money provided by the loan upon coins had been expended, the first of May was at hand, and the long period of disbursement without earnings was at an end.

For three years the Directory had been building and struggling to provide the means to reach with credit and success the opening day of the Exposition. That day dawned, and the financial problem, so far as it related to the raising of funds sufficient to open the Exposition, had been solved. Only those who shared in some way in that task can appreciate its gravity and their heartfelt thankfulness when they saw the great Exposition, practically complete, unfolding its noble and beautiful proportions to the eyes of the world.



A CONCESSIONNAIRE'S BOOTH.

The great task intrusted to the Committee

on Ways and Means was that of arranging for the privileges and concessions of every kind on the Exposition grounds. Other duties equally important were intrusted to this committee, but none that required such constant careful attention, or involved the same amount of difficulty and difference of opinion. By the term "concession" was understood every line of business conducted on the Exposition grounds for direct gain—whether the object of such business was the comfort of the public or its amusement and entertainment. "Privileges" were operations conducted by exhibitors, involving the sale of articles on the grounds to exemplify the process of manufacture, or more fully to illustrate the exhibit in connection with which the privilege was conducted, as, for example, the sale of the product of a special machine on exhibition, the sale being conducted not primarily for purposes of gain, but for disposing of the product, or lessening the expense of the exhibit.

Naturally, applicants for privileges were entitled to more liberal treatment than applicants for concessions, and they were not required to pay as much for the license to operate.

How to collect from the holders of privileges and concessions the charges exacted was the first important question. Next to this, and of equal importance, was the question of what concessions ought to be licensed. Generally speaking, either of two systems could be adopted for the collection of charges, and these were known as the "percentage system" and the "bonus system." Under the first, the holders of privileges and concessions would pay a percentage of their receipts to the Directory. Under the second, they would pay a fixed sum for the license to operate. At the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 but slight importance was attached to concessions as a means of raising revenue. Its total receipts from privileges and concessions amounted to only \$441,411.16, while at the World's Columbian Exposition the receipts amounted to more than four million dollars. The bonus plan was adopted at the Centennial. At the Paris Exposition in 1889 a charge was exacted, based principally upon the number of square feet occupied by the concessionaire and the number of admissions at the Exposition gates each day—as, for instance, a charge of so much a square foot for every ten thousand gate admissions. This was on the theory that the value of the concessionaire's space was in proportion to the volume of his business, and that the volume of his business was governed primarily by the number of people on the grounds. This latter plan is a distinct improvement on the bonus plan, as it enables the Exposition to participate to a larger extent in the profits of the concessions. Naturally, where the concessionaire agrees to pay a fixed sum before he obtains a license to operate, the amount that he agrees to pay is less than that which could be realized by the collection of a just portion of his receipts, for he must weigh all the chances of failure in advance, and common business prudence would cause him to be conservative in the amount he would be willing to pay as a license fee or rental.

The theory on which the Committee on Ways and Means proceeded was, that the closer the business relation between the concessionaire and the Directory, the greater would be the share of the latter in the profits of the business, provided, of course, that the business was successful; and it was the duty of the members of the committee, as business men, to grant no concessions except such as could be expected to prove successful business ventures. But this theory had its limitations. The company could not enter into an agreement with concessionaires to share with them in the *net* profits of their concessions, because it could not control their expenses, but it was conceived that the company might enter into contracts whereby concessionaires would pay a percentage of their *gross* receipts, and if such agreements were entered into, it would be the duty of the officers of the company to see that proper means were provided for auditing concessions and collecting the proper amounts. The only difficulty related to the possibility of securing a reliable

audit, and this difficulty was great enough to cause the committee to hesitate and to doubt seriously the advisability of entering into such arrangements at all. In fact, the system of percentage of gross receipts was never definitely adopted, as a rule, to apply in all cases, but it was adopted in the first impor-



RAISING TWO ARCHES OF THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING, MARCH 26, 1892.

tant concession granted—that of the Egypt-Chicago Exposition Company—and it soon became the fixed policy of the committee in all concessions. Thus the Exposition pinned its hopes of realizing profit from concessions almost wholly upon one officer—the man who would have charge of the auditing of concessions; and if the company had failed to secure thoroughly efficient service in this direction, its loss would have been enormous. Moreover, in the absence of experience in such work, it might well be doubted whether it would be possible, even with a good organization, to collect the amounts due the Exposition under this system, and prevent fraud, not only among concessionaires but among their employees. It was indeed a bold step, and its success justified its adoption. As to the danger from theft and fraud, a certain amount of this was conceded as inevitable, the policy of the Exposition collector being to reduce loss by fraud to a minimum. Moreover, it was thought that the danger of loss by concessionaires through the dishonesty of their own employees would drive them to the adoption of reliable systems for their own protection as well as that of the Exposition.

For the exclusion of concessions not in harmony with the Exposition, safeguards were built up which prevented most of the threatened mistakes. Mistakes did occur—just as frauds occurred—but these were due to inevitable accident, and, on the whole, were probably not more serious than usually occur at expositions. The consideration of the fitness of concessions at all times outweighed the question of probable receipts therefrom. Concessions negotiated by the Committee on Ways and Means were subject to the approval of the Director General and to the allotment of space for the conduct of the concession by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. By reference to the Director General, objections from an exhibit standpoint, which might possibly arise, received consideration in advance; and by reference to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings for the allotment of space, the danger of interfering with the plans for the order, decorum, and symmetry of the grounds were weighed and considered.

The committee's first chairman was Otto Young, and concessions received much preliminary consideration during his incumbency; but this was too early to think of granting important concessions, and the committee's time was thoroughly occupied with securing additional subscriptions to the capital stock, collecting the installments upon the stock already subscribed, and gathering data to aid in the great task of contracting for concessions. At the first meeting of the Board, after the election of Directors in April, 1891, Mr. Young tendered his resignation as a director, on account of the condition of his health, and Mr. Ellsworth, who had been left out of the Board at the election, at his own request, on account of the competition among stockholders for the place of Director, was elected to succeed him. Lyman J. Gage, who had just closed his service as President, became chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Higinbotham became vice-chairman. Mr. Gage's appointment to the chairmanship was against his wish, and was for the purpose of retaining him upon the Executive Committee. He did not serve actively with the Committee on Ways and Means. This arrangement continued until October 9, 1891, when Mr. Gage became chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. Afterward, by an amendment to the by-laws, the ex-president of the company was made a member of the Executive Committee. When Mr. Gage resigned the chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means Mr. Higinbotham became its chairman.

Formal applications for concessions of every kind were received upon blanks prepared for the purpose and filed in the office of the committee, awaiting consideration. Elaborate rules covering every possible contingency were established for the government of concessionaires. It was forbidden to conduct business under any of the concessions in other than a first-class, orderly manner. No gambling or games of chance were allowed anywhere within the Exposition grounds. It was required that all goods sold should be as they were represented, and no solicitation for sales was permitted. Concessions were limited to a given number of the same in each



class or branch concerning which concessions were granted. Lessees were required to keep their premises clean and in complete order at all times, and violence, coarse or insolent language, or unnecessary noise about their premises was not permitted. Any employee or assistant wearing the number assigned by the Exposition management, appearing upon the grounds at any time intoxicated, making unnecessary noise, or using coarse or insolent language was immediately and permanently expelled from the grounds.

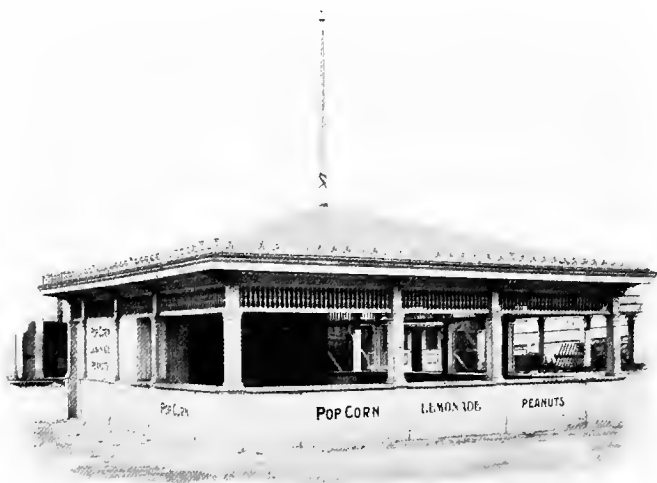
Persons procuring concessions were required to furnish the Exposition management with a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of their contract.

A certain portion of an exposition must be given over to light entertainment for visitors. This is necessary to relieve the mind and the eye after the contemplation of the vast exhibits of human activity and the triumphs of art. The Exposition grounds were most fortunately adapted to this purpose. The Midway Plaisance, projecting to the west in a narrow strip, at right angles to the north and south axis of Jackson Park, offered an admirable location for picturesque displays, characteristic of the customs of foreign nations, and various forms of amusement, refreshment, comfort, and rest. This narrow strip of land had the advantage of isolating these special features from the grand *ensemble* of the Exposition grounds, thus preventing jarring contrasts between the beautiful buildings and grounds on the one hand, and the amusing, distracting, ludicrous, and sometimes noisy attractions of the Midway. This strip had been abandoned to the Committee on Ways and Means at the outset, and it did not occupy very much of the thought of the other directors until the time drew very near for opening the gates. During this time the entire plan of the Midway underwent many changes and transformations. Often the plat was completely filled up with concessions, only to see several of them drop out for various reasons and others were substituted.

Among the features most talked of, intended for the Midway, was the "Bazaar of all Nations." This was a plan for the location of a grand bazaar for the sale of strange, interesting, and characteristic articles of all sorts from various parts of the world—India, China, Japan, the South Sea Islands, the Black Forest of Germany, Bulgaria and Roumania, Spain, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Turkey, Persia, South America, and Mexico—in fact, from every land from which articles of vertu and curios could be obtained. One result that might have been achieved from this plan was the prevention of the sale of articles in connection with exhibits, so difficult to accomplish in expositions. But it was abandoned, and the sale of curios was relegated to the several characteristic villages of foreign nations on the Midway. One result of the change was that the articles sold, while generally interesting, were usually small and inexpensive, and there were fewer of those objects of rarity, great value, and artistic worth than could have been desired.

The first important characteristic concession granted was for a "Street in

Cairo," conducted by the Egypt-Chicago Exposition Company. This was also one of the most successful of the concessions, the stockholders of the company realizing more than one hundred per cent profit on their investment. The Street consisted of a wooden inclosure, through which admission was secured at a gate by the payment of ten cents. The interior was so arranged as to have the appearance of a street in Cairo. The houses, with their carved,



A CONCESSIONNAIRE'S BOOTH.

overhanging bay windows, narrow doors, booths for the display of merchandise, etc., formed a very creditable imitation of the original. The Street contained cafés, a mosque, an imitation of an ancient Egyptian temple, a theater with dancing - girls and characteristic music, and sixty-two booths for the sale of curiosities, confectionery, etc. The Street

proper was filled with a curious throng of sightseers, donkeys, and camels and their drivers. The donkey and camel drivers did a thriving business throughout the Exposition, the patient animals trudging up and down the Street, bearing on their backs visitors who paid a small fee for the privilege, while attendants ran yelling at the side. Probably no more lively, amusing, and mirth-provoking scene existed on the grounds, and few concessions proved more popular or remunerative.

The project of a steel tower of great height was a favorite with many applicants for concessions, and, on account of its great popularity at Paris in 1889, it received a great deal of attention from the Committee on Ways and Means. The objections urged to it were the shortness of the time in which to construct it, the difficulty of securing the large amount of capital necessary for such a venture, and the fact that it did not possess the merit of originality. Nevertheless, a concession for this purpose was granted, the location being at the east end of the Midway Plaisance, between the points crossed by Stony Island Avenue and the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad. The work of construction was never fairly begun, although piles for the foundations were brought to the grounds, and as they lay there in the snow and bad weather for many months, they presented a most desolate and discouraging appearance. A few days before May 1st they were removed,

and a road was built over the site, running directly west from Jackson Park through the center of the Midway, the remainder of the site being beautified with turf and made to present a proper appearance.

The feature at the Exposition that corresponded in its character with the Eiffel Tower at the Paris Exposition of 1889 was the Ferris Wheel—an enormous wheel two hundred and fifty feet in diameter, projected into the air, hung upon supports of steel framework by an axle thirty-two inches in diameter, forty-five feet long, and weighing fifty-six tons. This circle was said to be the largest piece of steel ever forged, and to have cost \$35,000. On the periphery of the wheel were hung thirty-six passenger cars, each with a seating capacity of forty to sixty persons. The total weight of the structure was four thousand three hundred tons, and the wheel was slowly propelled by means of link belts underneath, engaging with cogs upon the periphery of the wheel, the belts being propelled by engines of great power. At night this wheel was brilliantly illuminated with three thousand electric lights, the electricity being provided by means of the engines that propelled the wheel. The fee for riding on the wheel was fifty cents, for which visitors were allowed to ride around twice, the time consumed being about twenty-five minutes. The motion was slow and pleasant, and the ride afforded a view of the surrounding country for many miles, including not only the entire Exposition but the surface of the lake for many miles to the east, and the city for many miles to the north, south, and west. The Ferris Wheel was built under a contract negotiated by the Committee on Ways and Means, according to the terms of which the concessionaire was to receive back the entire cost of the wheel—not to exceed \$300,000—from the first proceeds of its operation, after which the Exposition was to receive fifty per cent of the gross receipts. It was claimed that, owing to the difficulties of construction, the price of steel, and other causes, the cost of the wheel greatly exceeded \$300,000. The gross receipts from the operation of the concession reached the maximum named as the price for the wheel early in September, after which the Exposition shared in the gross receipts. The funds for the construction of the wheel were supplied by an issue of bonds, and the bondholders received back from the profits of the enterprise the par value of their bonds with interest. In addition to this, the stockholders received a dividend, besides which they owned the wheel, which had been fully paid for out of its profits. The wheel was not completed until six weeks after the opening of the Exposition.

The complete list of concessions located on Midway Plaisance is as follows :

Algerian and Tunisian Village.

American Indian Village.

Anschutez Electro-photographic Tachyscopes. (A reproduction of the natural motions of objects and animals.)

Austrian Village and old Vienna. (A reproduction of that part of

Vienna known as "die Graben" as it appeared two hundred years ago. The appearance of mediæval German house architecture on the outside was cleverly maintained and continued inside the inclosure, where were booths for the sale of Austrian and Hungarian curiosities, and excellent restaurants.



JOHN J. P. ODELL,  
Chairman of the Committee on  
Manufactures and Machinery, 1893.

In the center of the interior court, surrounded by the most quaint and picturesque Vienna architecture, was a concert stand where an excellent Viennese orchestra played. Here one could secure a meal of characteristic Viennese cookery in the open air, or under the shelter of canopies, while listening to the concert. There was also an interesting collection of antiquities, the whole effect being charming and full of comfort. It soon became one of the most popular features on the Exposition grounds, particularly with residents of the city. Soon after it was placed in operation a fashionable custom grew up of holding little dinner parties and reunions of all sorts in this restaurant, and persons who had "done" the Exposition daily for weeks, until the novelty had worn off, continued to come many times for the purpose of seeing the sights for a little while and then settling down to the enjoyment of the concert and restaurant and the picturesque features of "Old Vienna" before fatigue had dampened the ardor of enjoyment. The admission to the inclosure was twenty-five cents.)

Barre Sliding Railway. (This never was operated. The project was for a car supported on hollow iron shoes sliding upon rails, water being fed into the cavity of the shoe and escaping between the rail and the shoe during motion. The project failed because of defective management and lack of funds.)

Brazilian Concert Hall. (Dances performed by natives from the interior of Brazil.)

Bulgarian Curiosities.

California Ostrich Farm.

Camera Obscura. (Exhibit of views, transferred by the camera obscura, of a portion of the Exposition grounds.)

Captive Balloon.

Chinese Village.

Colorado Gold Mining. (Machinery illustrating methods of mining.)

Compagnia Venezia-Murano. (Exhibit of Venetian glass blowing.)

Cyclorama of the Volcano of Kilauea, in the island of Hawaii.

Dahomey Village.

Diamond Match Company. (Samples of Matches; no admission fee.)

East India Bazaar.

Egyptian Temple.

Electric Theater. (Containing a picture of Alpine scenery, with electric effects, showing the changes of Nature from dawn to night.)

Ferris Wheel.

French Pavilion and Cider Press. (For the manufacture and sale of cider from apples from France.)

German Village. (This contained a fine ethnographical museum, consisting of a rare and valuable collection of implements of war and the chase, of periods beginning with the prehistoric and ending with the renaissance. The building containing this museum was in the shape of a castle chapel. In addition to this museum there was the village proper, containing characteristic houses of the different portions of the German Empire. Besides this there was a concert garden and restaurant halls. The garden was large enough to accommodate 8,000 visitors, and two fine German military bands, one from the infantry and one from the cavalry, gave concerts daily. Their fine physique, handsome uniforms, and excellent playing lent an additional charm to this very creditable concession.)

German Wienerwurst House. (Nurnburg Bratwurst Glocklein.)

Hagenbeck's Zoölogical Arena Company. (A remarkable exhibit of trained animals.)

Hungarian Café and Concert Pavilion.

Ice Railway. (A sleighing or coasting track, 875 feet long, covered with artificial ice and snow.)

International Dress and Costume Company. (Consisting of girls wearing costumes of various nations.)

Irish Village of the Irish Industries Association. (An imitation of Castle Blarney.)

Irish Village. (Reproduction of Donegal Castle.)

Japanese Bazaar.

Java Village.

Johore Bungalow. (Malayan curiosities.)

Lapland Village.

Libbey Glass Works. (A large, complete, and very interesting model glass factory.)

Log Cabin and Restaurant. (Containing colonial relics and a restaurant for old-fashioned New England dinners.)

Model of Eiffel Tower on a scale of one to fifty.

Model of St. Peter's Church, Rome.

Moorish Mosque.

Moorish Palace.

Ottoman Hippodrome. (Racing on dromedaries, Arabian sports and horsemanship, dancing, feasting, and wedding ceremonies, showing life in the wild East.)

Panorama of the Bernese Alps.

Parisian Art Glassware Company.

Persian Palace.

South Sea Islands and Village.

Stereopticon views of Pompeii.

United States Submarine Diving Company.

Vienna Bakery and Café and Theater.

Vienna Café and Restaurant.

Workingmen's Home. (Reproduction of a model cottage, such as are owned by workingmen in Philadelphia.)

In August, 1892, when Mr. Higinbotham became President of the Direc-



COLUMBIA ROLLING-CHAIR STATION.

tory, Edward B. Butler, who had been vice-chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and most active and efficient in the conduct of its work, succeeded as chairman. He entered upon the discharge of this work just at the time when all the scattered threads were rapidly coming together, when the strain was growing intense and the demand for ceaseless care, labor, and attention was imperative. Loyal and earnestly he strove with the heavy task, neglecting his personal affairs, fulfilling at the same time the duties of

chairman of the Bureau of Admissions and Collections (an auxiliary of the Committee on Ways and Means), besides which he served as a member of the committee charged with the conduct of the Bureau of Public Comfort.

In naming the concessions located on the Midway only a portion of those in operation within the Exposition grounds are included, and those in operation all over the grounds give no index to the amount of work performed by the committee. They represent but a small fraction of those that were considered, and only a portion of those that were favorably passed upon. During Mr. Higinbotham's chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means two hundred and thirty-three propositions for concessions were considered; during Mr. Butler's chairmanship, two hundred and fifty-eight were considered; and these do not include the thousands of applications of all sorts that were received but never formally acted upon by the committee, although engaging the time and attention of its officers and individual members. Among the most important of the concessions operated in Jackson Park were the following:

*Columbia Roller-Chair Company.*—This concession was for the operation of light-running, comfortable wicker rolling-chairs, each pushed by a uniformed attendant who was trained to be an efficient and courteous guide. The corps was recruited from undergraduate students of colleges and academies, who thus secured, in addition to employment for their vacations, an opportunity of seeing the Exposition.

*Electric Launches* of the Columbia Launch and Navigation Company. These were propelled by means of motors operated by electricity from storage batteries. They moved noiselessly through the lagoons, without smoke, steam, heat, or dirt, the motors and batteries being concealed below, leaving the entire boat open for the accommodation of visitors. They formed a most charming means of making the inner circuit of the grounds by water, performing the same duty as the Intramural Railway did for the outer circuit. There were about sixty of these launches, including two for the use of the President and the Council of Administration, one for the Director General, and one for the Director of Works. The batteries were charged during the night at a station in the South Pond, at the water's edge, just south of the Agricultural Building.

*Intramural Railroad*, an electric elevated railroad extending around the north, west, and south sides of the grounds, carrying cars propelled by a "three-rail" electric system, by means of which, for ten cents, visitors could make the circuit of the grounds, except upon the east, which was necessarily left open to preserve the lake view. These open cars afforded an opportunity for a most charming survey of the grounds on account of their elevation.

*Movable Sidewalk.*—This was an endless traveling platform upon the great pier east of the Peristyle, and was provided with seats. It was propelled at the rate of six miles an hour. Persons desiring to use the sidewalk stepped first upon an outer platform which moved at half speed, and from

this to the inner platform, which moved at full speed. It was operated by the Multiple Speed and Traction Company.

*Restaurants.*—There was one general restaurant concession, granted to the Wellington Catering Company, under which that company operated restaurants and lunch counters of several grades in most of the great buildings



ELECTRIC-LAUNCH TICKET OFFICE.

of the Exposition, and also in one structure erected for the purpose in the north part of the grounds and one on the Midway Pleasance. In addition to the restaurants of the Wellington Catering Company there were the

Marine Café, in a picturesque building near the Fisheries Building, where sea and lake foods of all kinds were served; the New England Clam-Bake; a restaurant on the roof of the Woman's Building; a small restaurant over the Golden Door of the Transportation Building, which

was afterward discontinued on account of the lack of elevator capacity, rendering the location dangerous in case of fire; the Columbia Casino, in the building corresponding to the Music Hall at the south end of the Peristyle; the White Horse Inn, in the southern portion of the grounds; the Big Tree Restaurant, a restaurant conducted in connection with an exhibit of a large tree from California; and numberless tea, coffee, and chocolate pavilions operated by various interests, domestic and foreign, under contracts for privileges and concessions.

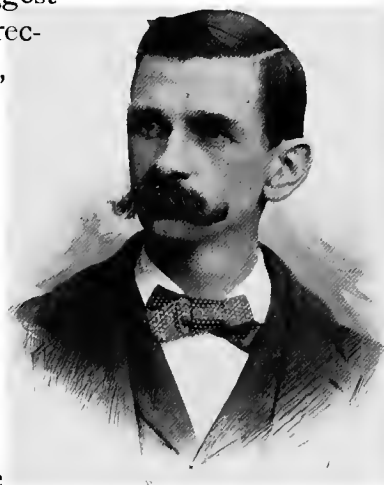
It was the aim to avoid the operation of concessions within the Exposition grounds, with the exception of those that intimately affected the comfort and convenience of visitors; therefore but few special attractions were located in Jackson Park proper. An exception to this rule was the exhibit of a cave of the prehistoric Cliff Dwellers in the southern portion of the grounds—consisting of an artificial mountain with a reproduction of a cliff dwelling. It was a most creditable exhibit, and eventually proved very attractive. In addition to the launches on the lagoons, several Venetian gondolas were operated, either as cab boats to be chartered by the hour, or on the same plan as the launches, visitors paying a fee for making a circuit of the lagoons. There were also steam launches, which ran out into the lake from the Grand Basin or the north and south entrances to the lagoons. Another exception to the rule regarding special attractions was an exhibit of an old whaling-bark, the Progress, which had been brought from New Bedford, Mass., by water



to Lake Michigan and taken into the South Pond. It contained a marine museum of considerable interest, and a small fee was charged for admission to the boat.

The collection of percentages of gross receipts from so many concessions involved an enormous amount of labor, the most perfect and exact organization, and executive ability equal to almost any situation. To one not acquainted with the possibilities of perfect auditing systems for every branch of business the task would seem hopeless, and it was grave enough at best. The Exposition was fortunate in securing the services of a man admirably adapted to this work in Paul Blackmar, Superintendent of Collections.

Doubt was frequently expressed whether a committee organization was best for the purpose of granting concessions. In view of the success that was achieved, one should be very slow to suggest changes from the method adopted by the Directory. President Higinbotham, in his report, says: "Had we possessed the services of our Superintendent of Collections during the entire period when concessions were being granted, many of the vexatious inaccuracies and mistakes in concession contracts might have been avoided. When we reflect upon the misunderstandings which arose, the losses which we sustained, and the troubles which compelled the appointment of a Committee of Adjustment to settle disputes with concessionaires and get them on a paying basis, there would seem to be some room for improvement. It would seem that a smaller Committee on Ways and Means might have been better adapted to the work. It finally became necessary, in the course of our committee's work, to fix the quorum of the committee at five, out of thirteen men, in order to permit the transaction of business. A further improvement might have been the organization of a Bureau or Department of Concessions, in charge of a chief equal in efficiency and capacity to our Superintendent of Collections, working under the Committee on Ways and Means. This officer should have associated with him an attorney of great energy and sufficient experience to enable him to perfect the details of a large variety of contracts, in the framing of which he would be almost entirely without the advantage of precedents."



PAUL BLACKMAR,  
Superintendent of the Department of  
Collections.



A section of McArthur Brothers' camp, June 8, 1891.

## CHAPTER VII.

### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTORY.

Offices of the company—Powers and duties of President and committees—Execution of contracts—Organization of the department—Important appointments—The Congress Auxiliary—Committees—Transportation—Plans and estimates—Elevation of railway tracks—Terminal facilities—Method of holding annual meeting—New list of committees—Mr. Higinbotham becomes Acting President.



WILLIAM T. BAKER,  
President of the Directory, 1891.

**B**Y the term "Executive Department" is meant the President's office and those of the principal officers of the corporation grouped around it; and under this head the principal operations of the Directory, aside from those of construction and finance, will be reviewed from the organization of the company, in April, 1890, to the creation of the Council of Administration, in August, 1892. From April, 1890, to January, 1891, the offices of the company consisted of a few rooms in the Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn Street. On January 1, 1891, the offices were removed to the Rand-McNally Building, 168 Adams Street. The fourth floor, half of the fifth floor, and part of the sixth floor of this building were leased until May 1, 1894. A portion of this space was taken by the World's Columbian Commission for the offices of its President, Director General, and Secretary, and the Board

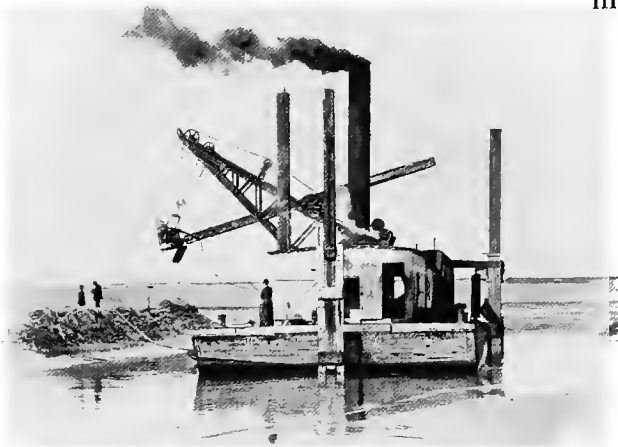
of Lady Managers, while the rest of the space was occupied by the offices of the President, Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of the Directory, the Law Department, the World's Congress Auxiliary, and the Committees on Ways and Means, Grounds and Buildings, and Press and Printing. One large room was reserved for meetings of the Board of Directors, which occurred regularly on the second Friday of each month, and oftener when required. The room was also occupied by the Executive Committee, which met once a week; and by the Committee on Ways and Means, which met from three to six times a week. The other committees of the Board, which held meetings when required, used this room also. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings had offices of its own on the fifth floor, and the Committee on Ways and Means also had offices for its secretary and clerks and for the preservation of its records. The Committee on Transportation had offices on the fifth floor for its traffic manager and his clerks.

The duties of the President were not defined. He possessed the authority usually exercised by the president of a corporation organized for business purposes, represented the company in matters of importance, and had charge of the principal negotiations for carrying on the business of the company and the adjustment of questions arising between it and the World's Columbian Commission. He conferred with and directed the various officers of the company—Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, and Solicitor-General—in matters relating to their work, and instructed them as to the policy of the company as affecting their officers. The Executive Committee—which consisted of the chairmen of the various committees, together with the President and Vice-President—exercised the powers of the Board of Directors when the latter was not in session. The Director General was *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee and of the other committees of the Board. The President was chairman of the Executive Committee, and from time to time submitted to it matters of importance requiring its consideration.

The work of the Construction Department was considered and passed upon by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. The concessions, collection of subscriptions, and other money-making features were sifted and weighed by the Committee on Ways and Means; and the other committees deliberated upon the several matters confided to their charge. The President was *ex officio* a member of each of the committees, and the Secretary of the Board was secretary of each committee, and appointed assistants and under secretaries to prepare and preserve the records of their proceedings. The proceedings of the committees reached the Executive Committee in the form of reports and recommendations; and these received the approval of the Executive Committee before becoming operative. But the Committee on Grounds and Buildings was to a certain extent relieved from this restraint. It had power to act, through the Construction Department and otherwise, upon matters connected with the carrying out of building plans, the latter having previously received the general approval of the Board of Directors;

but all matters arising in the work of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings that involved new features or radical changes, or departures from previous plans, were referred to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors for its action. All contracts, whether for construction, concessions, or other features, were signed by the President and the Secretary, and attested by the corporate seal. More than twelve hundred contracts were entered into by the company. Those for construction were prepared in the Construction Department, based upon bids previously accepted by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and the closing of these contracts generally involved great labor in the drawing of specifications, etc. They reached the President's office duly approved by the Chief of Construction, and were then passed upon by the attorney before being executed. An assistant attorney

was detailed for legal work in connection with the Construction Department and passed upon contracts before they came to the President's office. The contracts were always in triplicate, one copy being filed with the Auditor, a second with the Construction Department, and the third delivered to the other contracting party. Concession contracts were matters of great difficulty on account of the lack of precedents or satisfactory models upon which to frame them, and the results were not entirely satisfactory.



DREDGING, JUNE, 1891.

All payments for work, materials furnished, etc., were made upon vouchers. These originated in the Auditor's office, and were certified to both by the officer under whose authority the expenditure was incurred and by the chairman of the committee having jurisdiction over such officer. These vouchers were then audited by the Auditor and approved by the President, after which a check was drawn for payment. Checks were drawn by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor. The labor of executing contracts and approving vouchers soon became very great, the vouchers frequently numbering several hundred in a day. For many months the work of signing vouchers, contracts, letters, and papers of all sorts required several hours of the President's time each day, and later, when vouchers were drawn for payment in souvenir half dollars out of the United States Treasury, the routine was vastly increased, as the vouchers were made in duplicate, each one requiring the

signature of the President in two places. To provide for emergencies, the Secretary of the Company was empowered by the Board of Directors to affix the President's signature to vouchers when requested by the President to do so.

The first organization of the Executive Department consisted of Lyman J. Gage, President ; Thomas B. Bryan, Vice-President ; and Potter Palmer, Second Vice-President. Mr. Gage, although the active head of the First National Bank, gave to the work of the Exposition a large share of his time each day, and his wisdom and experience guided the company safely through the difficulties that beset its earlier operations. Mr. Bryan gave his entire time to the work, and Mr. Palmer rendered services as opportunity offered. On July 11, 1890, Hon. Benjamin Butterworth was elected Secretary. He had been a member of Congress several terms, had served as Commissioner of Patents during the latter part of President Arthur's administration, and had been charged with important work in connection with the Exposition at New Orleans in 1884. He entered heartily upon his duties, and assisted in many important matters during the earlier stages of the company's existence, among which was the appeal to the State Legislature at its special session in July, 1890, called for the purpose of securing legislation in aid of the Exposition. He took part in the discussion of the questions of difference between the Directory and the Commission, and assisted in the adjustment of these difficulties and in planning the organization of the departments of the Director General's office. At the same time he continued to serve as a member of Congress, and during the following winter became the champion of the Exposition on the floor of the House of Representatives. The management of the Exposition at this time was subjected to criticism and misunderstanding through the press, especially in cities that had contended with Chicago for the Exposition. Owing to this criticism and the differences between the Directory and the Commission, a committee from the House of Representatives visited Chicago in November, 1890, to investigate and report upon the progress of the work. The Exposition was greatly in need of a strong and able advocate to explain its difficulties and champion its cause, both before the Congressional Committee and in Congress as well. For this purpose Mr. Butterworth was admirably adapted, and the value of his services can not be estimated too highly. In reply to many criticisms and in defense of the bill appropriating money for the current expenses of the World's Columbian Commission, he was able, by means of a speech in the House of Representatives, to place the enterprise and its management in the proper light before Congress and the country, and to show that the difficulties experienced in organizing the administrative force of the Exposition were not due to incompetent or defective management on the part of the Directory, but to the unfortunate terms of the act of Congress that authorized the Exposition.

With the adoption of the compact between the two bodies in November,

1890, the way was opened for effective work in every direction. The acceptance of the site and the fulfillment of the requirement that ten million dollars be provided for the purposes of the Exposition rendered it possible for the President of the United States to issue a proclamation announcing the Exposition and to extend invitations to foreign nations to participate therein. Evidences of compliance with the requirements of the law by the Directory were presented to the President of the United States by Ferdinand W. Peck and Mr. Butterworth, who satisfied the President that the conditions precedent to the issuance of his proclamation had been fulfilled, and on December 24, 1890, the proclamation was issued. In recognition of Mr. Butterworth's services, and in order to enlarge the sphere of his activity, the Board, on February 11, 1891, appointed him Solicitor-General, and this office he held, in addition to that of Secretary, until April, 1892.

Previous to the organization of the Directory a committee of Chicago men had been organized for the purpose of promoting the holding of congresses and conventions representing various fields of human thought and activity during the progress of the proposed Exposition. In the autumn of 1890 this committee was reorganized under the name of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, with Hon. Charles C. Bonney as President, Thomas B. Bryan Vice-President, Lyman J. Gage Treasurer, and Benjamin Butterworth Secretary. From this time Mr. Bonney gave at least half of his time daily to this work, and received compensation at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum.

The preparation of the budget of February, 1891, occupied the Executive Committee during the latter half of the winter. By the adoption of this budget the troublesome question of the Lake Front was settled, and the energies of the management were concentrated upon the preparation of Jackson Park. At the same time preparations were made for the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company. The by-laws fixed this meeting for the first Saturday in April. Thirty thousand stockholders were entitled to vote, and, in view of the confusion that had occurred at the first meeting, rules were adopted for the ensuing election for the purpose of securing a speedy organization of the meeting and an accurate count and record of the votes cast for directors. After much discussion, and on the advice of Mr. Butterworth and Messrs. Walker and Winston, of the Committee on Legislation, a programme was adopted that succeeded admirably. The meeting was held in the armory of Battery D, on the Lake Front. A resolution was adopted fixing the time for the election of directors ten days later, and directing that every proxy be registered in the Secretary's office several days prior to the date fixed for the election. By placing a large force in the Secretary's office, and working rapidly day and night, all proxies were carefully recorded and entered in a proxy ledger, which showed the number of shares each person was entitled to vote on account of proxies filed in his favor up to the time fixed for registration. The election was held quietly, and the following new

members were elected to the Board : C. K. G. Billings, William P. Ketcham, A. M. Rothschild, George B. Harris, Alexander H. Revell, George W. Saul, James W. Scott, Isaac N. Camp, Milton W. Kirk, George Schneider, Robert C. Clowry, Bernard E. Sunny, Hon. Hempstead Washburne, Egbert Jamie-



RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE GRAND CANAL, JULY 30, 1891.

son, Edward P. Ripley, William D. Kerfoot, William J. Chalmers, and John C. Welling. These gentlemen took the places of Messrs. Aldis, Cregier, Fish, Medill, Seeberger, Allerton, Crawford, Keyes, Phelps, Peasley, Strong, Colvin, McCormick, Pike, Young, Wheeler, Walsh, and Borner, who had been among the foremost of the citizens of Chicago who were active and influential in securing the location of the Exposition there, and in perfecting the organization of the Directory. Of the new members three, Messrs. Clowry, Kerfoot, and Chalmers, had been elected during the previous year to fill vacancies. Previous to this election Mr. Gage had announced that he would not serve another term as President owing to the pressure of his private business and the heavy demand upon his time.

The Compact had made inroads upon the organization originally adopted in the by-laws of the Directory, and the by-laws and the committee list of the Board of Directors were therefore revised. All direct jurisdiction over exhibits and such other matters as were to be administered through the de-

partments under the Director General were eliminated, and in lieu thereof committees were created, some of them having jurisdiction over the works directly controlled by the company, and others having power to supervise the work of the various departments of the Director General's office. The amended by-laws were adopted in March, 1891. The new Board, chosen by the stockholders in the following month, elected William T. Baker President, to succeed Mr. Gage, and re-elected all the other officers. President Baker, upon assuming his office, appointed the following committees:

*Finance.*—Ferdinand W. Peck, Chairman; Lyman J. Gage, Elbridge G. Keith, John J. P. Odell, Harlow N. Higinbotham.

*Grounds and Buildings.*—Edward T. Jeffery, Chairman; Edward F. Lawrence, Robert A. Waller, Lyman J. Gage, Charles H. Schwab, William P. Ketcham, George W. Saul.

*Legislation.*—Edwin Walker, Chairman; Egbert Jamieson, Frederick S. Winston, Erskine M. Phelps, Ferdinand W. Peck.

*Agriculture.*—William D. Kerfoot, Chairman; Thies J. Lefens, Edward F. Lawrence, William P. Ketcham, Isaac N. Camp.

*Mines, Mining, Forestry, and Fish.*—Charles H. Schwab, Chairman; John C. Welling, William J. Chalmers, Robert Nelson, Bernard E. Sunny.

*Press and Printing.*—James W. Scott, Chairman; Edward B. Butler, Milton W. Kirk, Alexander H. Revell, George Schneider.

*Transportation.*—Marshall M. Kirkman, Chairman; Edward P. Ripley, George B. Harris, George W. Saul, John C. Welling.

*Fine Arts.*—Charles L. Hutchinson, Chairman; Potter Palmer, James W. Ellsworth, Charles T. Yerkes, Martin A. Ryerson.

*Liberal Arts.*—Robert A. Waller, Chairman; Alexander H. Revell, Isaac N. Camp, Egbert Jamieson, Charles L. Hutchinson.

*Machinery and Electrical Appliances.*—Robert C. Clowry, Chairman; Charles H. Wacker, Bernard E. Sunny, Robert Nelson, C. K. G. Billings.

*Manufactures.*—Harlow N. Higinbotham, Chairman; Adolph Nathan, Erskine M. Phelps, Elbridge G. Keith, A. M. Rothschild.

*Foreign Exhibits.*—Martin A. Ryerson, Chairman; Harlow N. Higinbotham, James W. Ellsworth, Thies J. Lefens, Herman H. Kohlsaat.

*Ways and Means.*—Lyman J. Gage, Chairman; Edward F. Lawrence, Harlow N. Higinbotham, Adolph Nathan, Charles H. Wacker, William J. Chalmers, Herman H. Kohlsaat, William D. Kerfoot, Edward P. Ripley, Robert A. Waller, Edward B. Butler, George Schneider, Milton W. Kirk.

The committees relating to exhibits were intended to exercise a general supervision over the departments dealing with such exhibits, to advise with and assist the chiefs of such departments, and to control their expenditures. The theory of this organization was excellent, and there is no reason why it could not have been carried out practically and resulted in much good. The advantage of an active, efficient committee of experienced business men, keeping in touch with the chief of a department, considering the necessity



for expenditures, recommending and assisting him in the inevitable difficulties growing out of the crudeness of the general organization, sustaining him in his efforts to interest manufacturers and business houses, and forming a strong support on which he could rely in the event of those controversies



SCULPTORS AT WORK, JULY 1, 1891.

over allotment of space, etc., which inevitably arise among intending exhibitors, is too apparent to need much argument. Such aid would have been of great value to the Director General, and would have met with his hearty coöperation. In one or two instances, where committees kept in active touch with their departments and held frequent meetings, good results were obtained; but in some instances the committees failed to act as intended, held meetings infrequently, and soon found themselves out of touch with the work they were supposed to supervise. This state of things was not wholly the fault of the committees, but was rather the result of circumstances and of the pressure of other Exposition business, particularly questions of finance. Besides this, the feeling of distrust that had existed between members of the Directory and the Commission was very slow to disappear, and this distrust extended into the Director General's departments and was, in fact, distributed throughout the organization under both bodies, to the great detriment of the work.

Up to this time such legal services as had been needed were furnished by Mr. Butterworth and by the chairman of the Committee on Legislation, Edwin Walker, who ultimately took the position of Solicitor-General of the Exposition. During the summer additional legal services became necessary. Contracts for concessions were being drawn up, and legal questions were

constantly arising in connection with the work of the Construction Department and of the other branches of the organization. William K. Carlisle was appointed attorney, and later Charles H. Baldwin was appointed assistant attorney and detailed for duty in the Construction Department. Joseph Cummins was appointed assistant attorney for the Committee on Ways and Means. These appointments indicate the rapid increase in the legal work, in consequence of the development of the plans of the Exposition.

At each stage of the enterprise some difficulties were pressing and seemed almost to doom the Exposition to disaster. The shortness of the time was always an ominous factor. The year 1890 had its jurisdictional controversy and the question of site; the year 1891 had the financial question and that of adequate transportation to Jackson Park. These extended into 1892, when they were overcome; but the financial question arose again in 1893, owing to the vast increase in necessary expenditures, to the act of Congress that diverted from the purposes of completing the Exposition a portion of its appropriation, and to the approach of the panic of that year. In 1892 the insufficiency of the organization for dealing with approaching conditions once more awoke the smoldering jurisdictional question, and this was scarcely settled when, with the administration of the Exposition upon a new and experimental basis, the approach of the dedication in October, 1892, with crowds of spectators anticipated and inadequate facilities for their reception, seemed to threaten disaster and loss of life. The winter of 1892-'93 brought on a danger from the non-arrival of exhibits and from the incomplete power plant and defects of construction. The succeeding spring revealed acres of leaky roofs, threatening enormous damage to the values stored under them, and in the early part of the Exposition season until August, 1893, the company was on the verge of bankruptcy.

The transportation question was like the stone of Sisyphus, and before it was finally settled many gentlemen assayed the task of rolling the stone uphill, only to see it roll down again. In the summer of 1891 the transportation of visitors to Jackson Park became the most important problem. This might be formulated as follows: How to move three hundred thousand people from their lodgings and residences in the city to Jackson Park within a reasonable time in the morning and return them to the city at night. It was conceived that facilities equal to transporting one hundred and fifty thousand people an hour for three or four hours in the morning and the same in the evening would answer and leave the necessary margin for extraordinary occasions. The main reliance was upon the Illinois Central Railroad, and therefore the first portion of the task was to see that this railroad was raised to its maximum of efficiency. A point just west of the Administration Building had been fixed upon as the spot for the terminal station. Architectural and landscape requirements had controlled in this selection, for the railroad company preferred a spot near the point where its tracks crossed the Midway Plaisance. The plan contemplated a terminal station built on a

large loop, around which trains should run, discharging passengers and continuing on out of the grounds for the return journey. At one time it was ordered by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings that the tracks leading to the terminal station connect with the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad at Midway Plaisance, which meant that the tracks should run from the terminal station northward along the west side of the Park, turning west at the Midway to join the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad. The loop plan was finally abandoned, and a system of stub tracks was substituted. The subsequent elevation of the tracks of the Illinois Central main line would have rendered a connection with this main line at the Midway Plaisance impracticable, but this plan had already been virtually set aside by the carrying out of the building plans along the west side of Jackson Park, which would have prevented the running of tracks south from the Midway Plaisance to the terminal station. It soon became clear that the Illinois Central Railroad could not reach its maximum efficiency with the city streets in the neighborhood



SITE OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,  
looking west, August 21, 1891.

of Jackson Park crossing the tracks at grade. Such grade crossings were sure to be crowded at all times of day and night during the Exposition. It was necessary either to elevate the tracks over the streets or to erect temporary viaducts to carry the streets over the tracks. The latter plan would have required a heavy expenditure on the part of the Exposition, outside of the

inclosure at Jackson Park, and was objected to because it offered no permanent benefit to the locality interested. Besides, it would have increased the labor of walking from the neighboring hotels west of the tracks to the Exposition gates. The elevation of the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad was urged as a permanent improvement, in the expense of which the road could be expected to participate. Closely connected with this problem were the questions relating to the terminals of the South Side Elevated Railroad, the Chicago City Railway Company's cable line from the city, and its cross-town horse-car lines.

Several meetings were held in the summer and early autumn of 1891 by the general officers of the Illinois Central Railroad, the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company, the Chicago City Railway Company, the City Commissioner of Public Works, the City Engineer, the Committees on Grounds and Buildings and Transportation, and the Chief of Construction of the Exposition. These meetings were presided over by the President of the Exposition, Mr. Baker. The City Engineer, the Engineer of Construction of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Engineer of the Chicago City Railway Company (South Side cable line), and the Chief of Construction of the Exposition were constituted a sub-committee to consider physical difficulties. This committee submitted a report under date of October 31, 1891, in which they estimated the capacity of the various transportation methods existing at the time as follows: Walking and carriages, 15,000; Chicago City Railway Company's lines, 12,000; Illinois Central Railroad, 6,000; water craft, 5,000; other railroads, 1,000. Total per hour, 39,000.

Certain changes in the conditions surrounding the Illinois Central Railroad were suggested, which would have increased the small amount estimated for it, but nothing short of the elevation of the tracks from Forty-seventh Street to Sixty-seventh Street and the purchase of a large amount of equipment was deemed sufficient to place this line in a satisfactory condition. The Illinois Central Railroad furnished the most rapid means of transportation, and was expected to receive the largest amount of patronage. A plan was recommended providing for the elevation of the tracks as here outlined, the operation of two tracks on the west side of the Illinois Central right of way for local business originating at the stations between Van Buren Street and Jackson Park, and two tracks on the east side of the right of way for express or through trains between Van Buren Street and Jackson Park. This plan contemplated a viaduct over the railroad tracks at Van Buren Street in the city, a loop at this point running out into the lake on piles, a loop at Jackson Park, and an interlocking block-signal system along the right of way from the city to the Park. It also contemplated the carrying of the tracks of the elevated railway at a greater height over the elevated tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad at Sixty-third Street and a terminal station for the Alley Elevated Railroad inside of Jackson Park on the roof of the Annex of

the Building of Transportation Exhibits. It also contemplated the equipment of the cars of the cross-town lines of the Chicago City Railway Company with the overhead electric system, the cars to be carried under the elevated tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad to the Exposition gates. These cross-town lines would connect the Englewood district and the State Street cable line with Jackson Park. In addition to this, the City Railway Company had its Cottage Grove Avenue cable line, terminating west of the Illinois Central tracks at Fifty-seventh Street, within a few feet of the northern entrances on the west side of Jackson Park. With these improvements, the following was estimated to be the probable capacity of the various transportation methods: Foot passengers and sundry vehicles, 25,000; Chicago City Railway, Cottage Grove Cable line, 20,000; Chicago City Railway, State Street Cable line, 20,000; Illinois Central Railroad on existing tracks (local service), 21,600; Illinois Central Railroad on independent loop system (express service), 14,400; water transportation between the Lake Front and Jackson Park, 10,000; water transportation between points on the north side of the city and Jackson Park, 5,000; Alley Elevated Railroad, 20,000; making a total per hour of 136,000.

This proved to be a very moderate estimate of the capacity of the lines. The Illinois Central Railroad abandoned the idea of a loop on the Lake Front at Van Buren Street and used stub tracks, which were so skillfully handled, with cars especially adapted to the service, as to prove entirely satisfactory even during the days of phenomenal patronage.

Upon the submission of this report, President Baker was directed to proceed with negotiations for settlement of the transportation question. The idea prevailed that it should be settled according to the report just referred to, although he was not restricted to this or to any other method. Mr. Baker undertook the task as a portion of his duty as President, and devoted to it much time and labor. He was authorized to procure assistance and incur expenditure to any extent, and, as a first step, after consultation with experienced railroad officers, appointed William H. Holcomb his assistant, with compensation at the rate of \$1,000 a month.

In the meantime the chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, Mr. Jeffery, had opened negotiations with the Baltimore and Ohio



WILLIAM H. HOLCOMB,  
General Manager of Transportation.

Railroad Company, with a view to securing a right of way from its tracks in South Chicago north to the Exposition grounds, relieving the Exposition to some extent of the undisturbed control possessed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. But soon after this Mr. Jeffery resigned from the Board of Directors to accept the presidency of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, leaving the half-formed plans for the Baltimore and Ohio connection to be completed by President Baker. These negotiations and those for the elevation of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks were carried on at the same time. A plan was evolved for the elevation of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks for about a mile and a half, the elevation reaching a maximum of nineteen feet at Fifty-third Street and maintaining this height to Sixty-seventh Street; the Illinois Central Railroad to have ample station facilities at Fifty-seventh Street (Hyde Park), Sixtieth Street (Midway Plaisance), and Sixty-third Street (Woodlawn Station), the first to discharge passengers bound for the northern section, in the direction of the Fine Art Building, the second those desiring to enter Midway Plaisance, and the third those going in the direction of the Court of Honor. Finally this plan was altered, and it was arranged that express trains from the city should make but one stop—at Sixtieth Street (Midway Plaisance)—giving the railroad a short haul and enabling trains to return quickly to the city.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company claimed that it could not undertake the work of elevating its tracks, and providing the large amount of rolling stock for the service between Jackson Park and the city, because it could not recoup itself for such outlay out of the fares paid by the patrons of the Exposition using the line. The elevation of the tracks was justly deemed of vital importance to the success of the Exposition, and therefore a contract was entered into on June 18, 1892, by which the Illinois Central Company agreed to construct the necessary elevated tracks, on condition that the Exposition pay \$200,000 toward the cost and give the railroad company 100,000 tickets of admission. The Chicago City Railway Company also contributed \$100,000 toward the cost of this elevation in consideration of the additional advantages and facilities that it acquired thereby. By this contract the Exposition was required to pay a large amount toward a permanent and valuable improvement upon the railroad company's roadbed. Yet it was a source of satisfaction to the management of the Exposition to be the means of conferring upon that portion of the city near Jackson Park the lasting benefits that accrued from the elevation of the tracks. The contract required that the work of elevation be finished in time for the opening of the Exposition in May, 1893, less than one year being allowed in which to perform the task, and this contract was fully carried out.

Meanwhile a right of way for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad south of Jackson Park had been obtained by the Directory by leases from property owners running until August 1, 1894. The Baltimore and Ohio Company paid the Directory \$30,000 to defray the cost of obtaining this right of way.

The Illinois Central Company desired a right of way at this same point for bringing in construction material and excursion trains, and also, if it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of continuing its express trains around from its main line into the terminal station in Jackson Park. The total cost of these two rights of way south of the Park was \$51,592, to which should be added some portion of the rental of the twenty-acre tract south of the Park, through which the tracks ran, which was also used for bonded warehouses, storehouses for empty packing cases, switching, etc. The Exposition paid for this twenty-acre tract a rental of \$65,000. Originally it had been contemplated that the entire cost of these rights of way, exclusive of the rental of the twenty-acre tract, would be recouped from the amount paid by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the terminal charges on express business from the Illinois Central Railroad and other roads using its tracks. This expectation was not realized, but the net loss was not serious in comparison with the benefits derived from the entrance of the roads at this point.

When the negotiations for the elevation of the Illinois Central tracks were concluded, Mr. Holcomb was transferred from the Executive Department to the Department of Works, with the title of Master of Transportation, continuing his work on the plans for transporting visitors to and from Jackson Park, and in addition having charge of the reception and distribution of materials and exhibits. E. E. Jaycox had previously been appointed Traffic Manager, and had served from the date of his appointment, October 9, 1890, representing the Committee on Transportation of the Board of Directors, and carrying forward much of the preliminary work affecting the transportation of exhibits from distant points to the Exposition grounds. In October, 1892, the Traffic Manager was placed under the Master of Transportation. On January 1, 1893, Mr. Jaycox resigned, from which time the duties of his office were merged in those of Mr. Holcomb, who thereafter was designated General Manager of Transportation.

When the rights of way south of the Park had been obtained and the contract for the elevation of the Illinois Central tracks had been executed, the question of the proper arrangement of terminal facilities within the Park still remained. The terminal yard had been constructed with a view to handling a large number of trains, conveying great crowds of people into the Exposition grounds from the south. This yard had extensive appliances that adapted it admirably to the reception of a large amount of freight—hundreds of car loads in a day—and in this respect it contributed greatly to the success of the work of installation. The yard was provided with thirty-five standing tracks, holding four hundred and twenty-eight passenger cars in trains of thirteen cars each, seating, at sixty persons to each car, 25,680 people. Besides these there were twenty tracks in the storage yard, just south of the standing tracks, capable of holding two hundred and sixty cars, seating 15,600 people, making the total seating capacity of cars that could be ac-

commodated in the terminal yard 41,280. Thus the capacity of the yard was probably in excess of the capacity of the connecting railroads to handle trains that could be delivered to them from this yard. In all there were seventeen and one third miles of track in the terminal yard.



GRADING FOR THE ART BUILDING,  
looking east, October 23, 1891.

From the standpoint of the reception of visitors this yard was a failure, as most of the visitors who came to the grounds by rail left their trains at other points. It had been supposed early in the period of preparation that the railroads whose tracks ran in the vicinity of Jackson Park would each bring a large patronage to the Exposition, both of people embarking at the city depots for the Park and also excursion business from points beyond the city limits. The railroads seem never to have believed that they could secure a patronage from these sources that would assume paying proportions, and they evaded all attempts to commit them to any expense in connection with the construction of the Exposition's costly terminal facilities. The Directory, however, constructed these facilities, in the belief that they would be used by all the railroads, and that the cost could be recouped from terminal charges. Finally, in the summer of 1892, the Illinois Central Railroad Company gave notice that it would not run its trains into this terminal station, but would transact its business entirely upon its own right of way, and discharge passengers bound for the Exposition at Midway, Wood-



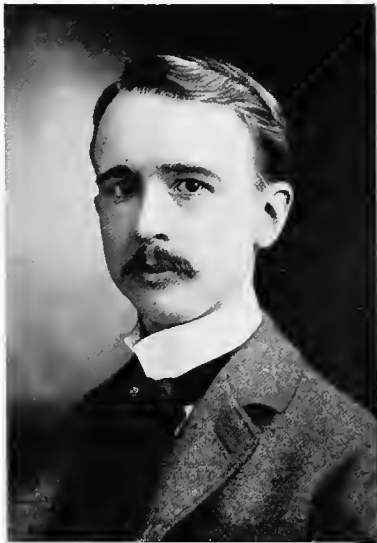
lawn, and other points adjacent to the Park. Still it was assumed that ultimately the railroads would use this terminal station and bring to it a large patronage, and it was determined that a charge of ten cents *per capita* should be exacted for passengers outside the city limits and five cents for passengers from the city. The railroads were duly notified of this proposed charge, and it was collected upon the trifling business that was brought into the terminal station up to July 1, 1893, when the collection ceased. After the Exposition opened it became evident that the terminal station could not be used to advantage by any railroad except the Illinois Central, the trains of which could be brought around from its main line into the terminal station in a few minutes. Therefore about July 1 this railroad was induced to extend its express service, which had terminated at Sixty-third Street and Midway, around to the terminal station, much to the comfort of visitors to the Exposition, who, when they desired to return to the city from the Court of Honor, had been compelled to walk half or three quarters of a mile to reach the trains of this fast express service. Even after this time the bulk of the business of the railroad was done between the city and Sixty-third Street, a small portion only of the patrons of the railroad company remaining in their seats until the train had been brought around to the terminal station. The station was a beautiful and costly building, a model in its way, and the yards and terminal tracks were perfect and sufficient for the accommodation of an enormous patronage. But it was practically useless and never received business sufficient to relieve it of the appearance of desolation. Even after the Illinois Central trains were brought into the grounds one end of the *perron* was sufficient for them. The remainder, with sheds and tracks, was vacant, except for a few out-of-town excursion trains and a few suburban trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The plans for this terminal station and the switching yards had been perfected and to a certain extent contracted for before the question of transportation between the city and the Park had been thoroughly digested, and to this fact as much as to any other must be attributed the lamentable failure and waste that occurred in providing terminal facilities for Exposition business.

In September, 1891, while the negotiations for track elevation and transportation facilities were being carried on, foreign commissioners arrived with the returning commissioners to Europe. The Construction Department was now thoroughly organized, and also the various departments under the Director General. All branches of the organization were most actively engaged. The work of the Committees on Ways and Means and Grounds and Buildings was pushing on to points of meeting, and required incessant attention.

On Mr. Higinbotham's return from southern Europe, the duties of the chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means required all his attention in working out the details of important concessions. As the spring of 1892 approached, it became evident that important changes would have to

be made in the offices of the company. Mr. Bryan, the Vice-President, was in Europe. Mr. Baker, the President, found his time largely engrossed between the never-ending and vexatious transportation problem and the prosecution of the appeal to Congress for financial assistance. Mr. Butterworth had announced that he would not serve another term as Secretary of the company.

The method of holding the annual meeting of stockholders had been further improved since April, 1891, and in the spring of 1892 the holders of proxies were required to register in the Secretary's office ten days in advance of the annual meeting, which occurred on April 10. The Board of Directors chosen at this meeting was substantially the same as before. Mr. Jeffery had resigned during the previous year, and his place in the board and in the Committee on Grounds and Buildings was filled by Henry B. Stone. In addition to Mr. Stone, the new directors were Messrs. Charles H. Chappell, Arthur Dixon, George P. Englehard, Charles Henrotin, Washington Porter,



HOWARD O. EDMONDS,  
Secretary of the Directory.

Paul O. Stensland, George H. Wheeler, and Benjamin Butterworth, who took the places of Messrs. Harris, Jamieson, Kirkman, Kohlsaas, Phelps, Palmer, Ryerson, Saul, and Sunny. Mr. Baker was elected by the new Board of Directors to succeed himself as President. Business necessities demanded an extension of the executive power and close attention to the rapidly multiplying details of the work, and Mr. Higinbotham was elected Vice-President, to succeed Mr. Bryan, who was still in Europe, and the latter was appointed Commissioner at Large and attached to the staff of the Director General. Howard O. Edmonds was elected Secretary, to succeed Mr. Butterworth. Mr. Palmer had resigned the Second Vice-Presidency, and the vacancy was filled two months later by the election of Robert A. Waller.

The following were the committees of the Board of Directors for 1892:

*Finance.*—Ferdinand W. Peck, Chairman ; Lyman J. Gage, Elbridge G. Keith, Harlow N. Higinbotham, John J. P. Odell.

*Grounds and Buildings.*—Henry B. Stone, Chairman ; Robert C. Clowry, Edward F. Lawrence, Lyman J. Gage, William P. Ketcham, Charles H. Schwab, Eugene S. Pike.

*Legislation.*—Edwin Walker, Chairman ; Ferdinand W. Peck, Arthur Dixon, Frederick S. Winston, Benjamin Butterworth.

*Agriculture.*—William D. Kerfoot, Chairman ; Isaac N. Camp, Thies J. Lefens, George Schneider, Washington Porter.

*Foreign Exhibits.*—Thies J. Lefens, Chairman; Charles H. Wacker, James W. Ellsworth, Harlow N. Higinbotham, Charles Henrotin.

*Transportation.*—Edward P. Ripley, Chairman; Henry B. Stone, Charles H. Chappell, John C. Welling, George H. Wheeler.

*Fine Arts.*—Charles L. Hutchinson, Chairman; Elbridge G. Keith, James W. Ellsworth, Charles T. Yerkes, Eugene S. Pike.

*Ways and Means.*—Harlow N. Higinbotham, Chairman; Adolph Nathan, Charles H. Wacker, Robert A. Waller, George Schneider, Milton W. Kirk, Edward B. Butler, Edward F. Lawrence, William J. Chalmers, William D. Kerfoot, Edward P. Ripley, Andrew McNally, Washington Porter.

*Mines and Mining, Forestry and Fish.*—Charles H. Schwab, Chairman; John C. Welling, William J. Chalmers, Robert Nelson, Arthur Dixon.

*Press and Printing.*—Alexander H. Revell, Chairman; Milton W. Kirk, Benjamin Butterworth, Edward B. Butler, George Schneider.

*Liberal Arts.*—James W. Ellsworth, Chairman; I. N. Camp, George P. Englehard, Robert A. Waller, Alexander H. Revell.

*Electricity, Electrical and Pneumactical Appliances.*—Robert C. Clowry, Chairman; Robert Nelson, Charles H. Wacker, Cornelius K. G. Billings, Charles L. Hutchinson.

*Manufactures and Machinery.*—John J. P. Odell, Chairman; Adolph Nathan, Andrew McNally, A. M. Rothschild, Paul O. Stensland.

*Special Committee on Ceremonies.*—Edward F. Lawrence, Chairman; Charles T. Yerkes, Charles H. Wacker, Charles Henrotin, James W. Ellsworth, Charles H. Schwab, William D. Kerfoot, Alexander H. Revell.

In July, 1892, President Baker's health failed, and, owing to this and the failing health of a member of his family, he went to Europe for rest. Mr. Higinbotham thus became acting President of the company.



A gondola on the North Pond.



The Grand Basin, July 14, 1891.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Necessity for concentration of authority—Pressure of time—Formation of the Council—Mr. Burnham made Director of Works—Resignation of President Baker—Election of Mr. Higinbotham to succeed him—Work of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings—Establishment of rules—The Bureau of Admissions and Collections.



GEORGE V. MASSEY,  
Commissioner for Delaware, and  
Member of the Council of Administration.

FOR many months prior to August, 1892, the feeling prevailed among those members of the Board of Directors who were most constantly engaged upon the work and familiar with its necessities, that substantial changes were necessary in the organization, in order that the satisfactory progress which had been made up to that time might be continued. The few members of the World's Columbian Commission who were sufficiently in touch with the enterprise to appreciate what was necessary to its success concurred in this feeling. The administrative organization was open to great criticism in the abstract, and it seems difficult to justify its existence, except as the product of compromises made necessary by the conditions fixed by the act of Congress. It

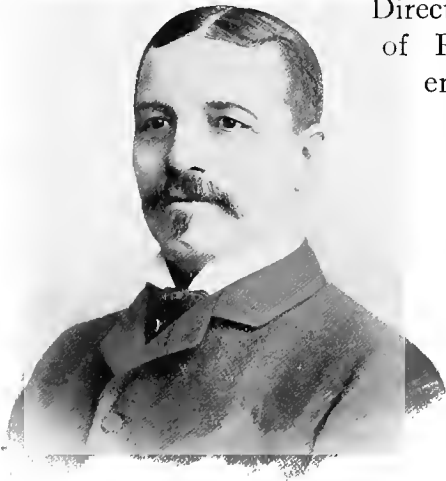
was felt that both bodies must agree upon some basis for a unification of authority over all matters relating to the construction, installation, and administration of the Exposition. A dual organization and independent committees charged with the administration of parts of the stupendous whole had proceeded as far as could be permitted with safety, even if it was ever safe to permit them to proceed at all on such a basis.

Ever since the World's Columbian Exposition took possession of Jackson Park the Committee on Grounds and Buildings had exercised complete control within the inclosure. Here it was clothed with almost limitless authority by the Board of Directors in all matters relating to the construction of Exposition Buildings and the preparation of the grounds. Through its Construction Department it had achieved results beyond the expectation of any one at the time the work was begun ; yet it was not clear in the summer of 1892 that the great enemy Time had been finally distanced in the race, and it was clear to the minds of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings that any diminution of the high rate of progress heretofore attained would bring ruin. As the members of the Committee and the officers of the company contemplated the prospect of the next few months, and saw the construction work running on through the autumn, winter, and spring, and the installation work under the Director General's Departments (a separate and independent organization) proceeding at the same time, the difficulties were appreciated and dreaded. Even with a central control grasping both of these functions, harmony and good results would be very difficult to attain ; without such control, inextricable confusion and disaster seemed certain. In the language of Mr. Stone, chairman of the Committee, "the exhibitor was about to break in," and the exhibitor was a factor over which, under the act of Congress, the Board of Directors had no control. This danger had always been present in the minds of the Directors ; but, through the devotion of all to the common object, it had caused little inconvenience in the past, while the constant pressure of more important matters had served to postpone discussion of the subject. As the long struggle to secure recognition by the National Government of its share in the financial burden drew to a close, the idea of creating a new authority, combining the powers of the World's Columbian Commission and the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition as to all features except awards, took more definite form. Since the adoption of the Compact of November, 1890, the World's Columbian Commission had held but few meetings. Its Board of Reference and Control, consisting of eight members of the Commission, had met usually once in two months and exercised the powers of the Commission. The Committees on Ceremonies and Awards had held meetings for the transaction of the business committed to their charge. The matter of awards was peculiarly a function of the World's Columbian Commission, which would not in any way interfere with the construction, installation, or operation of the Exposition ; therefore no change in this particular was necessary.

The matter of ceremonies for the dedication of the Exposition in October, 1892, and for the opening of the Exposition in May, 1893, had been committed to a joint Committee on Ceremonies, composed of eight members from each body, and, as their work was proceeding satisfactorily and could be subjected to control whenever it came in contact with the physical operations within the Park inclosure, it was not necessary to disturb the labor of this joint committee.

The initiative for concentration of control was taken by the Board of Directors. They were of opinion that the company, being the active agent, charged with the disbursement of the funds for the preparation of the Exposition, should control the new authority which was to be created. The Board of Directors, therefore, proposed to the Board of Reference and Control of the World's Columbian Commission that a board or committee of five be created, of which three members should be

Directors and two Commissioners. But the Board of Reference and Control, while recognizing the emergency, refused to surrender the Commission's share of power. They claimed that to create a supreme authority over the Exposition, and give the Commission merely a minority representation in the body exercising such authority, would be inconsistent with the dignity of the Commission and with the purposes for which it had been created; and that acquiescence in such an act by the Board of Reference and Control could not be justified. This Board, therefore, formally rejected the proposition of the Board of Directors, and by that act a question of difference was raised between the two bodies.



CHARLES H. SCHWAB,  
Director, and Member of the  
Council of Administration.

Under the Compact, when the President of either body certified that a difference had arisen between the two bodies upon any question, the Board of Reference and Control of the Commission was to sit with a similar body appointed by the Board of Directors, as a Committee of Conference, and the action of this conference on such question of difference was to be final and binding upon both bodies. Such a conference was called, and several sessions were held, with the hope of speedily arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the difference, every one being alive to the danger of each day's delay. This conference evolved a plan that provided for a Council of Administration, composed of two Directors and two Commissioners, thus eliminating the feature of minority representation of either body. This Council of Administration was to have "absolute and final jurisdiction and control over all matters of gen-

eral administration of the Exposition, including the installation of exhibits and all agencies employed in that behalf." It was to be equally divided between the two dominant political parties of the country, in order that the political equilibrium provided by Congress should be preserved, and its four members were each to receive compensation at the rate of six thousand dollars per annum. It had no power to expend moneys belonging to the company, except when they were duly appropriated by the Board of Directors. The agreement provided that there should be a Director of Works, to be appointed by the Board of Directors, and that in all matters the Director of Works and the Director General were to be "subject to the control and jurisdiction of the Council of Administration."

This Compact was adopted by the joint Board of Reference and Control on August 18, 1892, and was submitted to the Board of Directors on the same day. The action of the Conference Committee, being authoritative, needed no ratification by the Board of Directors, but it met with general approval, as the best possible outcome of the situation. Daniel H. Burnham, Chief of Construction, was elected to the new office of Director of Works. The Council worked harmoniously at all times, feeling itself under the heaviest pressure and consecrated to a task that, no matter how faithfully discharged, would certainly prove imperfect in some particulars, and leave room for criticism by those who would look only at results, and not at the obstacles to be overcome. The members of the Council drew close together in their efforts to discharge their heavy duties, and lent to one another that co-operation which was born of the presence of imminent danger. It is a remarkable fact that the Council of Administration was never compelled to place upon its records a dissenting vote.

At the same meeting of the Board of Directors when this Compact was presented, August 18, 1892, the resignation of President Baker, forwarded from London, was presented and accepted. Mr. Higinbotham was elected President, and at the same time he and Charles H. Schwab were chosen members of the Council of Administration. Ferdinand W. Peck was elected Vice-President, to fill the vacancy created in that office. The Board of Reference and Control of the World's Columbian Commission chose Messrs. George V. Massey, of Delaware, and James W. St. Clair, of West Virginia, as members of the Council of Administration. Mr. Higinbotham was chosen chairman of the Council by his colleagues, and Amory W. Sawyer, the former Secretary of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, was elected Assistant Secretary. The post of Secretary was left vacant for the time, and subsequently Mr. Sawyer was promoted to that office. Within the next two days the Committee on Grounds and Buildings turned its affairs over to the Council of Administration, and thenceforth the Council held daily sessions, either at the offices of the company or in the Service Building at Jackson Park.

By this action the Exposition was relieved from a grave difficulty. The

members of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings are entitled to great credit for the broad-minded and intelligent manner in which they recognized and faced this problem of administration. They had carried the great and beautiful work of the Exposition half way to completion. Under their jurisdiction plans had been perfected and carried out to



JAMES W. ST. CLAIR,  
Commissioner for West Virginia, and  
Member of the Council of Administration.

the point where the glory of the completed whole could be plainly discerned. Yet between this period and the end of the work were difficulties, dangers, and possibilities of failure which they must have thoroughly understood. To relinquish control at this time over the superb organization that, through their Chief of Construction, they had created, and take the chance of seeing their work completed by other hands, and perhaps not as they had contemplated, required public spirit and unselfish devotion to the cause. And in some respects the new body was placed in a difficult position. At best the arrangement was open to the criticism of "swapping horses in the middle of the stream." True, the change was necessary, but the difficulties were none the less great.

Nevertheless, the members of the Council were familiar in a general way with every phase of the Exposition work, and the chairman, while less familiar with the work of construction than were the members of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, had a more thorough knowledge than they of the financial policy of the company and of its resources and the estimates of liabilities and expenditures, for he had given much time and thought to the financial side of the administration of the Exposition. The new Council was required to familiarize itself with the details of the old Committee's work, and at the same time assume control over the Director General and his departments. The last of the great steel trusses of the Manufactures Building had been placed in position only a few days before the Council came into power, and the roof was not yet half completed. The date fixed for the dedication of the Exposition buildings was only two months distant, and the opening of the Exposition less than nine months.

One other matter remained for adjustment after the Council of Administration had been created, and this was the adoption of "rules for the World's Columbian Exposition governing rates of entrance and admission fees, and otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, and interests of exhibitors and the public within the grounds." The act of Congress provided that these rules



should be adopted by the Board of Directors of the company, and might be modified by the World's Columbian Commission, but only with the consent of two thirds of all the Commissioners. The Board of Directors had a Committee on Rules, which, from time to time, had approved rules governing the various exhibit departments; but these rules had gone into force without being submitted to the World's Columbian Commission for approval, as that body had not been in session. Especial attention to the subject of rules was given by Director J. J. P. Odell, to whom the matter was committed for a time, and who did much toward reducing to a system the miscellaneous material that had accumulated in the form of regulations. In the matter of rules governing the rates of entrance and admission fee, and affecting the public, the Board of Directors were not disposed to formulate special and particular rules for every branch and division of the work, but simply to make general rules, sufficiently elastic to provide for emergencies, allowing each department of the Exposition to formulate particular regulations as circumstances might from time to time require. In fact, such particular regulations had been adopted by the Transportation Department, the Department of Sewage and Water Supply, the Fire Department, the Police Department (Columbian Guard), the Mechanical and Electrical Departments, the Emergency Hospital, and others. When the Board of Directors submitted general rules to the Commission at its meeting in October, 1892, the latter body added thereto all the particular rules and regulations of every department of the Exposition. This action had some ridiculous consequences, in that it incorporated into the rules of the Exposition petty regulations which were subject to numerous modifications, and which, in fact, had been practically modified before the Commission added them to the general rules. These general rules, which the Directors had submitted and the Commission adopted with modifications, contained a clause by which the Board of Directors reserved the right to amend or add to the rules whenever it deemed such action necessary. This reservation, fortunately, gave to the Board of Directors a power that was absolutely necessary to the administration of the Exposition, and this power was exercised freely by the Council of Administration at all times.



AMORY W. SAWYER,  
Secretary  
of the Council of Administration.

The rules governing rates of entrance and admission fees provided for a Bureau of Admissions and Collections, to be composed of the President of

the Exposition, the chairmen of its Committees on Finance and Ways and Means, and its Treasurer and Auditor. This Bureau was given control over the gates of the World's Columbian Exposition, the sale of tickets, the receipt of money therefor, and the collection of money from *concessionnaires*. The creation of this body was hardly in accordance with the objects sought in the creation of the Council of Administration in that it divided the control of the grounds. Nevertheless, it was felt that the revenues of the Exposition should be exclusively within the control of the Directory, and ought not to be administered by members of the World's Columbian Commission. In this view both Directors and Commissioners concurred. The Bureau was composed of those persons who by their experience and their official positions were best adapted to control this feature of the work, and it was hoped that the creation of the Bureau, and the devolving upon it of the work of admissions and collections, would relieve the already heavily burdened Council of Administration. This last hope was not completely realized, owing to the fact that the President was a member of both bodies, and naturally a member whose presence would be constantly needed in both. Moreover, the Bureau of Admissions and Collections could not operate without coming in contact with the physical forces at Jackson Park, and, as it was a separate and independent body, there was constant danger that its resolutions and actions might conflict with those of the Council of Administration. Nevertheless, owing to the fact that two members of the Bureau were financial officers of the company, and the other three were intimately associated in its financial work, and all were keenly alive to the necessity for perfect harmony, the bungling plan was made to work very well. Indeed, it is difficult to see now what could have been done without the Bureau of Admissions and Collections. The exceptionally good organization of the two departments that dealt with the gate admissions and collections from *concessionnaires* was the work of this Bureau.



Commissary Building, October 12, 1891.



The Grand Basin, June 29, 1892.

## CHAPTER IX.

### PROMOTION.

Appointment of commissioners to foreign countries—Detail of Government officers—The President of the United States issues his proclamation—Departure of commissioners—Assistance from diplomatic and consular agents—The diplomatic corps in Washington invited to Chicago—First commission to Europe—Commissioners sent to Australasia and India—Co-operation by the Secretary of the Treasury—Arrival of British, German, and Danish commissioners—Their conference with the Secretary of the Treasury—Questions concerning tariff and sales—Suggestions for custom-house regulations—Letters from foreign commissioners—The second commission to Europe—A letter from Pope Leo XIII—Residents of Chicago appointed to represent foreign governments—Special efforts for the Departments of Electricity, the Fine Arts, and Transportation—Arrival of the first exhibit—Documents circulated all over the world—Failure of the commission to China—Special arrangements with *concessionnaires*—Japan's response—Difficulties with British manufacturers—Correspondence with foreign commissioners—Arrangement of the offices and office work—Assistance from the Directory's Committee on Foreign Exhibits.



SIR RICHARD WEBSTER,  
President of the British Society of Arts.

THE first efforts to promote the Exposition in foreign countries were made by the Commission's Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Directory's Committee on Foreign Exhibits. One of these committees met regularly in New York, the other in Chicago, and occasionally they had a joint session. On the recommendation of its Committee, the Directory engaged Gustavus Goward to go to Japan and Korea, Romyn

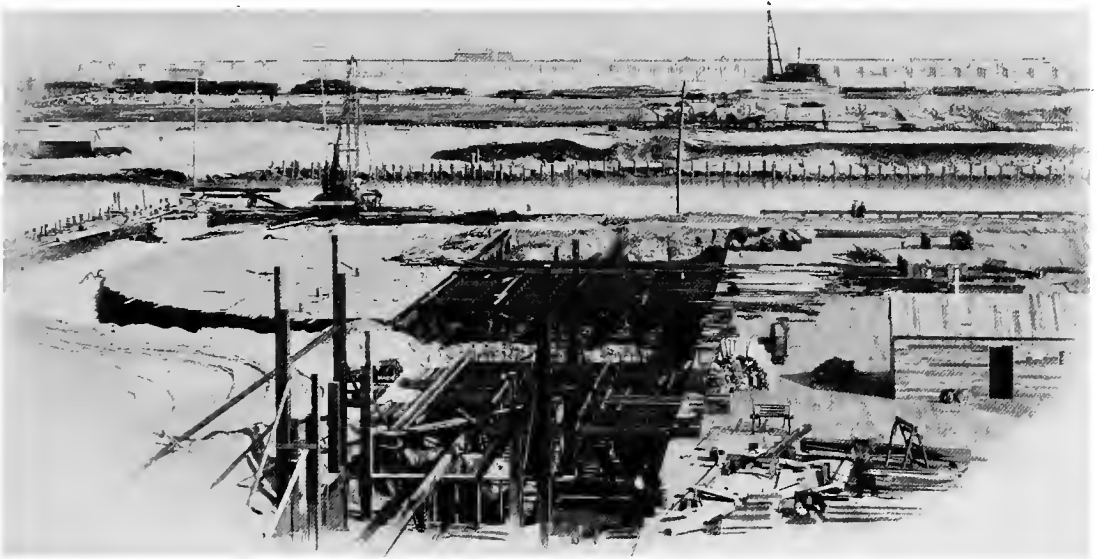
Hitchcock to China, and Cyrus Adler to Egypt, Turkey, Servia, and Persia, for the purpose of bringing the Exposition in its true light before the governments and people of those countries and securing creditable exhibits. The Directory also approved a plan that had been formulated by William E. Curtis, who at that time was connected with the Pan-American Commission, for promotion in the Latin-American countries.

The proclamation of the President of the United States, inviting foreign participation in the Exposition, had not been issued, and consequently no formal authority could be given to these representatives. But it was considered wise to anticipate that proclamation by sending Messrs. Goward, Hitchcock, and Adler at once, and instructing them to wait at their destination for the issuance of the proclamation and the consequent authority. Each of the committees named above held the opinion that it possessed exclusive jurisdiction in this matter; the Committee of the Commission relying upon the powers granted to it by Congress, and that of the Directory upon the fact that that organization provided for the necessary expenses. On November 24, 1890, the Commission, in adopting the report of the Executive Committee, authorized the Director General, in the name of the Commission, to request the President of the United States and the Secretaries of the several departments of the Government to detail such officers of the Government, including a certain number from the army and the navy as were required to assist in the Exposition work. It also adopted the recommendation of its Executive Committee that the Department of Foreign Affairs, which it was then intended to establish, should be under the supervision of the Director General and be attached to his office. This action the Commission confirmed on the following day by adopting the Compact, which provided for departmental organization, and the Compact also provided that all persons thereafter officially authorized to promote the interests of the Exposition should be commissioned by the Director General, under the seal of the Commission.

The proclamation of the President of the United States inviting foreign governments to participate in the Exposition was issued on December 24, 1890. The Department of State presented this proclamation, with a copy of the classification explaining the scope and object of the Exposition, with general regulations for foreign exhibitors, and a circular from the Treasury Department on rates and customs duties, to all foreign governments, through the diplomatic representatives of the United States. These documents were also presented to the foreign legations in Washington.

As soon as the President had issued his proclamation, Messrs. Goward, Hitchcock, and Adler were appointed and commissioned, and instructions were sent to them by cable. In accordance with a request of the Director General, the President of the United States detailed the following-named officers for service in procuring exhibits and awakening interest in the Exposition in the Latin-American countries: To Mexico, Lieutenant Asher C.

Baker, U. S. N. ; to Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Salvador, Lieutenant George P. Scriven, U. S. A. ; to Honduras and Costa Rica, Captain Gilbert P. Cotton, U. S. A. ; to Colombia, Lieutenant Henry R. Lemly, U. S. A. ; to Venezuela and the West Indies, Ensign Roger Welles, Jr., U. S. N. ; to Peru and Bolivia, Ensign William E. Safford, U. S. N. ; to Chili, Lieutenant Charles H. Harlow, U. S. N. ; to Brazil, Captain Alexander Rodgers, U. S. A. ; to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, Surgeon Daniel N. Bertolette, U. S. N. The following were appointed from civil life for the same service : To Mexico, Henry C. Payne ; to Ecuador, William P. Tisdale ; to the West Indies, Frederic A. Ober. These gentlemen reported at Chicago on January 3, 1891, and received their commissions and instructions as special commissioners of the Exposition. The Directory provided a generous allowance for their services and expenses, and they set out



LOOKING EAST FROM THE ELECTRICITY BUILDING, OCTOBER 26, 1891.

for their respective stations by way of Washington, where they reported to Mr. Curtis and were provided with credentials from the Department of State accrediting them as special *attachés* of the legations in the countries to which they were assigned. Mr. Curtis continued in charge of the work in the Latin-American countries, and had immediate charge of the special commissioners in those countries, with headquarters at Washington. Mason A. Shufeldt, formerly of the United States navy, was appointed a special com-

missioner to visit Egypt, Cape Town, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal, to arouse interest in the Exposition and secure exhibits. He was instructed to go down the west coast of Africa, around the southern portion of that continent, and up the eastern coast to Zanzibar, and thence to the interior, to ascertain the practicability of securing exhibits and attractions. He had nearly completed his tour and was still engaged in the service when he was prostrated by fever and died. The results that he had accomplished—as shown by the interest manifested by the people whom he visited and the space occupied by them at the Exposition—were much greater than had been expected.

The diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States were requested to assist in their official capacity in the work of the Exposition and in securing representation from the governments to which they were accredited. These officers, especially those connected with European legations, performed excellent service. Among the countries that first signified their official acceptance of the invitation to participate in the Exposition were France, Spain, Great Britain, Mexico, Colombia, Germany, Peru, China (afterward withdrawn), Denmark, Venezuela, Santo Domingo, Chili (afterward withdrawn), Turkey, Persia, Russia, Japan, Jamaica, Hayti, Siam, Ecuador, and Uruguay. In due time acceptances were received also from the Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbadoes, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçoa, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Korea, Liberia, Monaco, the Netherlands, New South Wales, Nicaragua, Norway, the Orange Free State, Paraguay, Portugal, Salvador, Sweden, Switzerland, and Trinidad.

Early in June the representatives of foreign governments in Washington were officially invited to visit Chicago and examine the work of the Exposition then in progress. The invitation was cordially received and very largely accepted, although some of the heads of legations had already left the capital for the summer. The Director General accompanied them to Chicago, where they arrived on the 12th of June and were met by the President and Board of Control of the Commission, the President and Board of the Directory, the Mayor and other officials, and many well-known citizens. The party was accompanied by officials of the State Department at Washington, which gave its hearty co-operation throughout. The visiting delegations were taken to Jackson Park, where they consulted with the chief officers of the Exposition, went over the grounds, and saw what was in preparation. They were handsomely entertained not only by the authorities of the Exposition, but by citizens of Chicago, and the excellent results of their visit afterward became apparent.

During May and June there seemed to be reason to fear that in some of the European countries—from which, by reason of age and culture, the choicest and most perfect exhibits might be expected, whose governments

were thoroughly familiar with exposition work, and from whom much could be learned—there was a very serious and increasing apathy toward the Exposition. The Director General says: "I was led to fear that, for lack of correct information and because of the circulation of statements detrimental to our interests, it was possible that the acceptances of the governments invited were only perfunctory, and merely a matter of form. Citizens of Chicago and Directors of the Exposition who, while abroad on their own business, were much interested in the enterprise, took occasion to send important information, and those who returned impressed upon the Exposition authorities their belief that prompt action should be taken to arouse in European cities a keener interest in the Exposition. Upon the receipt of this information it was resolved to act without delay."

Robert S. McCormick, of Chicago, an *attaché* of the United States legation in London, was appointed resident commissioner for England, and he immediately gave his whole attention to the work of promoting the Exposition. He opened offices in London from which he distributed the literature and documents provided by the Exposition authorities, and did much toward correcting the erroneous statements that had gained credence.

Up to this time no special effort had been made to promote the interests of the Exposition in European countries except by correspondence through the United States legations to show that its officers appreciated the action taken by such governments as had accepted the President's invitation and had appointed commissioners to represent them at Chicago. It was now thought advisable to send abroad a representative commission to meet commissioners already appointed, and to stimulate an interest in the Exposition among the governments and people of Europe. It was evident that this commission should be made up of gentlemen well informed as to the progress and condition of the Exposition, and familiar with its organization, its financial condition, the character of the men connected with it, and the enterprise of the city that had assumed the responsibility of its success. After much consultation, such a commission was appointed. It consisted of Augustus G. Bullock, of Massachusetts, and William Lindsay, of Kentucky, both of the World's Columbian Commission; Ferdinand W. Peck and Benjamin Butterworth, of the Directory; and Moses P. Handy, Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion. The creation of this commission and the appointments were confirmed by both the Board of Control and the Directory. The commission was advised to meet the Royal Commission of Great Britain, the Imperial Commission of Germany, the commission appointed by France, and any others that might have been appointed prior to the visit; to inform them of the condition of the Exposition; to ascertain their wishes as to their people participating in it; to awaken an interest in the official or governing classes, and among manufacturers, artists, dealers, and exhibitors; to visit the United States legations and inspire them with enthusiasm and confidence in the grand undertaking; and to

report as to necessary steps of subsequent promotion. The commission was not to appoint representatives, establish agencies, or look up exhibits, but to do whatever might be fit and possible to awaken a keener interest in Europe, which, by a reflex influence, might further stimulate the efforts at



WILLIAM LINDSAY,  
National Commissioner for Kentucky,  
Member of  
the Commission for Promotion in Europe.

home. It was supposed that the action of the Exposition in sending out this commission would hasten the appointment of commissioners in countries that had not already taken action, and would aid working commissions in securing satisfactory appropriations.

The commission organized by electing Mr. Butterworth Chairman and appointing J. W. Shrage, of Cincinnati, as Secretary.

The Commissioners sailed from New York on the 9th of July, 1891, and reached London on the 16th. They were met on their arrival in that city by James Dredge and Sir Henry Trueman Wood, and Robert S. McCormick, Secretary of the United States Legation. In anticipation of the arrival of the commission in London, Lord Salisbury had recommended to the Queen the appointment of the Council of the Society of Arts, as a Royal Commission to have charge of British interests at the

Columbian Exposition, which recommendation was approved. Mr. Dredge was a member and Sir Henry Trueman Wood the Secretary of the Council, and therefore also of the Royal Commission. Both gentlemen, as special representatives of the British Government, accompanied the United States Commissioners, by invitation, on their return home. The Society of Arts is composed of representative men, who are identified with the development of the arts and sciences—more especially the industrial arts and applied sciences—philosophical research, and the promotion of international trade. The first exposition held in England, in 1851, originated in the society, and was placed under its management; and the society has been identified with the management of every international exposition.

Immediately after their arrival the Commissioners were invited to meet informally the British Royal Commissioners and other members of the Society of Arts. They were welcomed by Sir Richard Webster, M. P., Attorney-General of England and President of the Society, who said: "The Society of Arts is in hearty sympathy with the objects of the World's Columbian Exposition. The efforts of its members will not be confined merely to arranging for a suitable participation by England, but, so far as their influ-



ence extends, it will be exerted to secure the participation and co-operation of other nations."

The Attorney-General invited the Commissioners to inform the members of the Royal Commission and others present concerning all matters relating to the character, scope, and plan of the Exposition, and generally to impart such information as they might deem timely. In response to inquiries, the commissioners gave a detailed statement of the origin of the Exposition; the national authority under which it was to be held; the ways and means provided; the action taken by the National Commission and the Directory; and the relation of the World's Congresses to the enterprise. They also explained the scope and plan of the Women's Department.

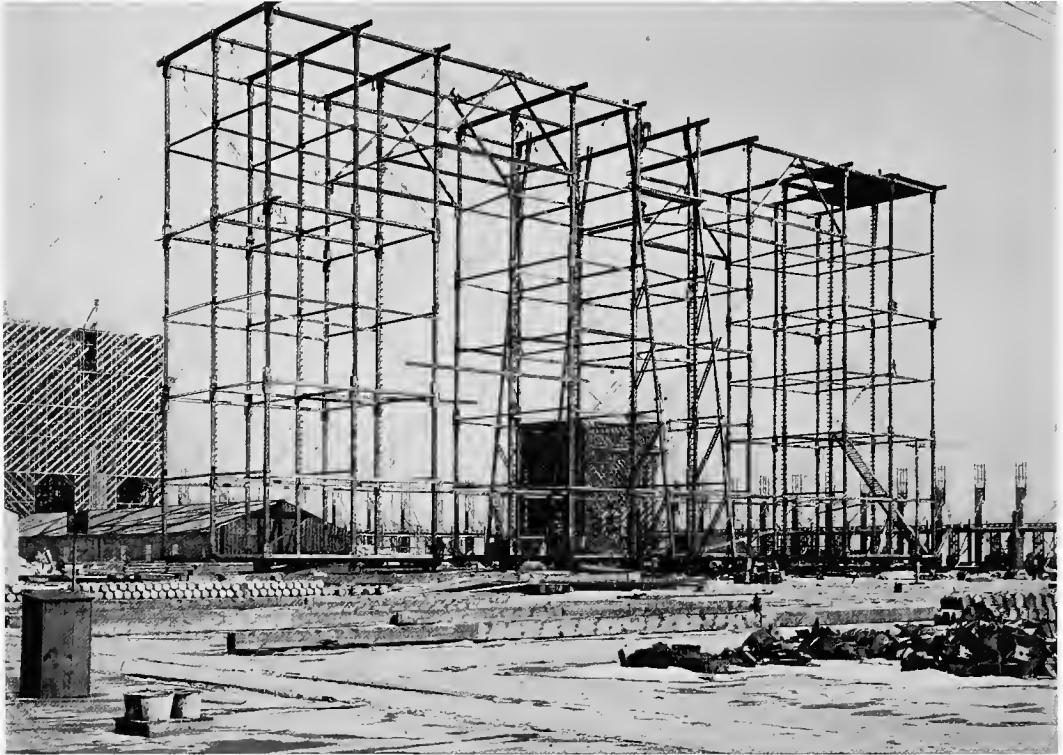
The Commissioners found that some question had arisen as to the character of the Exposition, the impression having been created that it was a purely local enterprise for the benefit of a single community. An erroneous statement had also been made, and was in a measure credited, suggesting doubt as to the ability of the management to make adequate provision for the Exposition on the extensive scale and plan contemplated. Doubts were expressed as to the adequacy of transportation facilities, and as to the ability of Chicago to entertain the guests that might visit the Exposition. Beyond this, questions were raised as to the right of exhibitors to employ alien labor; the rights of inventors and authors; and also as to the sufficiency of space, manner of installation, etc. All these questions were fully discussed, and the explanations given and answers made by the Commissioners were satisfactory to the members of the Royal Commission.

The Commissioners called upon the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, United States Minister, and were by him presented to Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister. The object of their mission was discussed, and His Lordship gave assurance that the action of the British Government would be friendly, prompted by a desire to promote the interests which the Commissioners were there to subserve. He invited the members of the commission to attend a garden party at Hatfield, his country seat, which invitation was accepted.

The Commissioners were accorded an interview with Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, in which they expressed the desire of the Government of the United States and management of the Exposition to have from India an exhibit characteristic of the people and illustrative of their several industries. His Lordship expressed his intention to submit the request to the Viceroy of India with a favorable recommendation. He further expressed his hearty good will for the success of the enterprise, and commented upon the great good that would result from the meeting of the representatives of the nations and a free interchange of views.

The Commissioners were also entertained by Sir Henry Trueman Wood at the Oxford and Cambridge Club, and by Sir Richard Webster, M. P., at the House of Commons. On the latter occasion the commissioners had the

pleasure of meeting Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer ; Mr. Balfour, Secretary for Ireland ; the Duke of Abercorn ; Lord Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty ; Sir James Ferguson ; Sir Frederick Bramwell, and other



THE "TRAVELER" ON THE FLOOR OF THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

eminent Englishmen. The Commissioners were also entertained at the Naval Exhibition by Sir George Chubb, President of the Exhibition, and at a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor expressed the great interest the people of London felt in the success of the International Exposition, and the desire to promote it in every proper way. At these entertainments every question of interest to exhibitors was discussed.

Before leaving London the Commissioners entertained at luncheon the British Royal Commission and others whose hospitality they had enjoyed. There were present, among others, Sir Richard Webster, President of the Society of Arts ; Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India ; Sir Edwin Arnold ; Sir Henry Trueman Wood ; Mr. James Dredge ; Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen ; Sir Douglas Dalton ; Sir Frederick Bramwell ; Sir Frederick Abel, and other members of the Royal Commission ; also Sir Charles Tupper, Commissioner-General for the Dominion of Canada, and the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln. Representatives of the English press were also present.

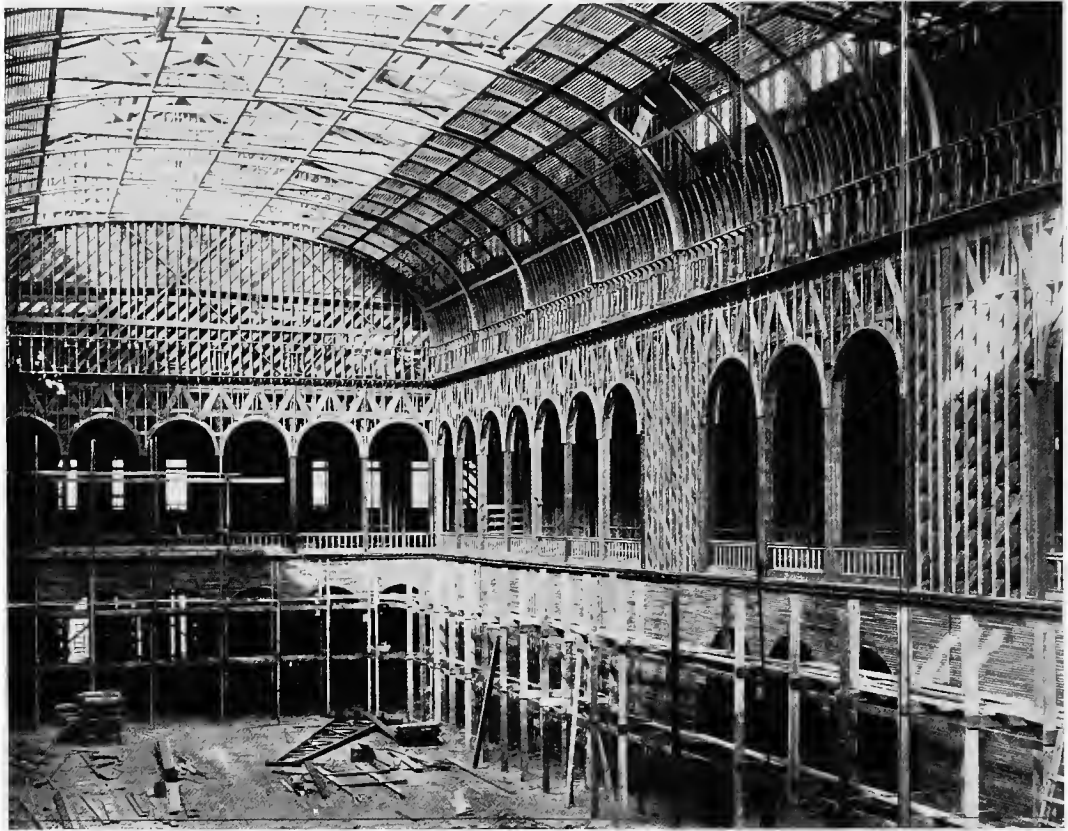
Remarks were made at the luncheon by Sir Richard Webster, Lord Cross, Sir Frederick Abel, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, and other Englishmen, each giving assurance that the influence of England would be to promote the Exposition in every proper way. The English press was friendly and its tone full of encouragement. Before the arrival of the commission in England, Mr. Dredge had done much through his journal (*Engineering*) to prepare the public mind for consideration of the wisdom of participating in the Exposition. In 1890 he visited Chicago to confer with the organizers of the Exposition, and on his return to England delivered at the Society of Arts a lecture on the scope and plan of the coming World's Fair. This lecture was reprinted and widely distributed among foreign nations. The movement thus begun by him was maintained by frequent articles in his journal and by numerous lectures. In 1891 he visited Chicago as a British Royal Commissioner, and in the spring of 1893 he was elected Honorary President of the Engineering Congress of the World's Congress Auxiliary, and later in the year passed three months in active official attendance at Jackson Park. Mr. Dredge's final lecture in London on the Exposition was given toward the close of 1893 at the Imperial Institute. He organized and completed the very interesting collection of English historical objects connected with transportation, and has compiled a complete report of the transportation exhibits. The Exposition Company expressed its appreciation of Mr. Dredge's efforts in its behalf by a formal vote of thanks.

On the 29th of July the commission went to Paris, being accompanied by Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, who kindly volunteered his assistance, and to whose large experience and familiarity with exposition matters the commission was indebted for valuable aid, not only during its stay in England, but during its visit in France. While in Paris the Commissioners were entertained by the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, United States Minister, at whose home they met several French Government officials. Through the kind offices of Minister Reid, the Commissioners had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Ribot, their reception by whom was not less cordial and friendly than that accorded them in England. Subsequently they were entertained by M. Bourgeois, Minister of Public Instruction, to whose ability, experience, and friendly aid they were much indebted for their success in France.

The commission was also accorded a pleasant reception by the President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Floquet, who expressed the wish to be supplied with full information with reference to providing the budget for defraying the expenses of a proper participation by France in the International Exposition. From all the Government officials and representative men of France whom the Commissioners met they received hearty assurance that France would be represented at the Exposition in a manner worthy of the place she holds among the nations. The Commissioners were greatly in-

debted to M. Berger, late Director General of the Paris Exposition, for courtesies and valuable suggestions.

On their arrival in Paris the Commissioners were confronted by cablegrams in all the daily papers, ostensibly forwarded from Chicago, represent-



INTERIOR OF THE WOMAN'S BUILDING, DECEMBER 30, 1891.

ing that the Exposition was purely local, being projected in the interest of a single locality; that the lines of transportation leading from the seaboard to Chicago had not only resolved not to reduce rates to exhibitors, but, in view of the character of the traffic, would increase rates; that the Executive Committee of the Directory had reduced the space originally allotted to France and England by half, and had increased by that much the space allotted to Germany. Other mischievous and damaging reports had been industriously circulated. Though these reports did not seriously affect the judgment of the French officials, they had so affected the minds of the French people that it required some effort to correct the false impression. There was no question concerning the Exposition that was not discussed at length by the representatives of the French Government and the Commissioners, and the result was entirely satisfactory. The Commissioners were given a dinner by the Chicago Herald, through its Paris agent, Mr. H. Haynie, for the pur-

pose of affording them an opportunity of meeting the representatives of the French press, and the occasion was one of pleasure to them and of benefit to the Exposition.

From Paris the Commissioners proceeded to Berlin, where they were welcomed by the Hon. William Walter Phelps, United States Minister, who had left his sick bed in order to arrange a meeting with the officials of the German Empire. The Commissioners were entertained by Minister Phelps, and met at his home the Chancellor of the Empire, General Von Caprivi, the Vice Chancellor, Herr Von Boetticher, the Ober Burgomaster of Berlin, and other officials and representative men. The next day the Commissioners had an official conference with the Chancellor, at which the object of their mission was discussed in all its details, and the relations of the German Empire to the United States and Germany's participation in the Exposition were thoroughly canvassed. At this meeting, as in England and France, official assurance was given that Germany would participate, that adequate preparations therefor would be made, and that a Royal Commissioner had been appointed.

The next day the Commissioners were entertained at dinner by the Vice Chancellor of the Empire, Herr Von Boetticher. There they met a large number of officials and other representative men, and all matters appertaining to the Exposition were duly discussed. The Vice Chancellor assured the Commissioners of the desire of the Government that the German exhibit should be full and commensurate with the position of Germany among the nations.

The Commissioners subsequently had a meeting with the Honorable Privy Councilor, Adolph Wermuth, Imperial Commissioner for Germany. Herr Wermuth had been in charge of German interests at the Australian and other exhibitions. There was a long and thorough discussion of every question of interest to Germany and German exhibitors. Herr Wermuth at once called a meeting of merchants and manufacturers of Berlin and addressed them in person, with the result that the meeting appointed a committee to co-operate with the German Commissioner in his work, and he accepted the invitation of the Commissioners to return with them to the United States in the interest of German exhibitors. On his return to Europe he arranged to visit the principal trade centers of Germany to promote German interests at the Exposition.

As it was found impracticable for the Commission to visit in a body all the important political and commercial centers of Europe, it was resolved that Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck proceed to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; that Messrs. Butterworth, Handy, Bullock, and Lindsay go to Frankfort-on-the-Main; that Mr. Lindsay proceed to Berne for a conference with the American Minister, the American consuls in Switzerland, and the Swiss authorities, in co-operation with General Grosvenor; that Mr. Bullock then return to Paris to meet Prof. Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Department of

Fine Arts; that Commissioner Lindsay visit such points in Switzerland and northern Italy as he might deem important in the interest of the Exposition; and that Commissioners Butterworth and Handy go from Frankfort to Vienna, and to other points in Germany, Austria, Hungary, or elsewhere in the interest of the Exposition.

Commissioner Peck's visit to Denmark secured favorable action on the part of that Government. He was received by the King and prominent officials, and was entertained by them. After a long conference in regard to the character, scope, and plan of the Exposition, Commissioner Peck was informed that Denmark would be suitably represented at the Exposition. He addressed an assemblage of merchants, manufacturers, and business men, assuring them that ample facilities would be afforded for Denmark's exhibits. The King appointed Mr. Emil Meyer commissioner to represent the interests of that country at the Exposition. The visit of Commissioner Peck to Sweden and Norway was equally satisfactory.



HERR ADOLPH WERMUTH,  
Imperial German Commissioner.

Commissioner Lindsay, on his arrival in Switzerland, found the Government well disposed and prepared to respond to the wishes of the people. He was assured that if the manufacturers and merchants made known their desire to participate in the Exposition, the Government would grant such aid as might be necessary and proper to enable them to do so suitably. Commissioner Lindsay visited several manufacturing cities, where he addressed meetings called in the interest of the Exposition, and, in response to questions, he explained in detail the scope and plan of the Exposition and gave such further information as the audience desired.

Commissioners Bullock and Lindsay thought it not expedient to visit Rome during August, the only time at the disposal of the commission. The Government officials were absent from the capital, as were also the United States Minister and the Secretary of Legation.

These Commissioners proceeded from Switzerland to Holland, where they had a satisfactory conference with the Government officials. It appeared that it had not been the custom for Holland to participate as a nation at international expositions, but in this instance the Government officials thought there would be an exception. Commissioner Bullock and Prof. Ives, after their satisfactory interview with M. Proust, Commissioner in charge of the fine-art exhibit in France, had an extended interview with artists in Holland.

Commissioners Butterworth and Handy went from Frankfort to Vienna,

where they were received by the United States Minister, Colonel Frederick D. Grant, who was untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of the Exposition. He had arranged a meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Commerce, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce. The interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs was very cordial and satisfactory. The Commissioners gave an account of their reception in London, Paris, and Berlin, and expressed the desire of the Government of the United States and of the management of the Exposition that Austria should be suitably represented. The Minister replied that the matter was being favorably considered, that he would advise the acceptance of the invitation of the President of the United States, and that at the next session of the Austrian Congress he would recommend an adequate appropriation to enable a proper participation by Austria. The Commissioners also had a satisfactory conference with the Minister of Commerce, who declared that he would join in urging a suitable appropriation, which he had no doubt would be made. He also gave assurance that a commission would be appointed to take charge of the interests of Austria.

Commissioners Butterworth and Handy subsequently met the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Vienna, who is also a member of the Austrian Congress. He was in thorough accord with the Minister of Commerce, and said that the members of the Chamber over which he presided, representing the industries, the arts, and commerce of Austria, were desirous of participating in the Exposition, and that he felt assured that the action of that body would be favorable. The Commissioners who visited Austria also had several satisfactory conferences with manufacturers, and secured their promise to exhibit.

In Hungary the Commissioners found in every business circle, as well as among the Government officials, every disposition to keep abreast of the times. A meeting was arranged with the Hon. Gabriel Baross, the Hungarian Minister of Commerce, Agriculture, and Railroads, who at the beginning of the interview expressed some doubt as to the ability of Hungary to participate in the Exposition under Government auspices, suggesting that, while individual exhibitors would be encouraged to exhibit, he felt some misgivings as to the wisdom of the Government taking part, in view of other pressing duties and obligations. However, he proceeded to discuss the Exposition in all its bearings, and questioned the Commissioners at length and in detail with reference to its scope and plan, and as to the part the other nations were taking therein. The result of the conference was that Minister Baross expressed his desire to have Hungary participate in the Exposition, so that the world might understand the resources of the country, the skill of its artisans, the great variety of its manufactures, and the general progress of the nation. He said that within a short time he would appoint a commission of ten, selected from the representative business men of Hungary, to take charge of Hungarian interests. The Hungarian press was thoroughly

alive to the importance of the enterprise and its possible influence upon the industries and commerce of the world.

From Buda-Pesth Commissioners Butterworth and Handy proceeded to Warsaw, where a few hours were spent in the endeavor to secure an exhibit from that ancient capital. The United States consul and his assistants there rendered great service to the Commissioners.

From Warsaw the Commissioners went to St. Petersburg direct, where



BUILDING THE BATTLE-SHIP "ILLINOIS," AUGUST 15, 1891.

they were joined by Commissioner Peck. They were presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency M. De Giers. Not only was their reception cordial, but the most friendly feeling for the United States and the Exposition was expressed by the eminent Minister. He said he felt gratified that the Government of the United States had sent a commission to solicit the participation of the Russian Government in this national and international exposition, and remarked that Russia had already accepted the invitation, and her exhibit would be worthy of the country and would compare favorably with that of the other great nations. Whatever could be done by himself as Premier would be done. The matter, however, was under the more immediate control of the Minister of Finance, to whom the Commissioners were presented. He indicated the purpose of the Government to provide sufficient means for the participation of Russia as a nation, to assist Russian exhibitors to make exhibits, and to do everything in that behalf



which could reasonably be desired. He said he would appoint a commission at once to look after Russian interests. The Commissioners were invited to meet the governing body of the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, and there was an interchange of views in regard to the Exposition. It was the sense of the Board that if the Government should announce its purpose of participating in the Exposition, the Chamber of Commerce would do everything in its power to make a large exhibit of the industries of Russia.

The Commissioners re-convened at Brussels, all the members being present and participating in meetings held at that place. They were received and entertained by the Hon. Edwin H. Terrill, United States Minister, and were by him presented, first, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who extended the same cordial reception that the Commissioners had received at the other capitals. Some doubt was expressed by the Minister as to the wisdom of Belgium's participating in the Exposition, a question being raised as to any advantage accruing to her. The subject was discussed in a friendly spirit by the Minister and the Commissioners. The Minister referred the matter to the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, who has more immediate jurisdiction, and the latter expressed his desire to have Belgium participate in the Exposition. He arranged a meeting with the members of the Royal Commission, which had been appointed to represent Belgian interests, the President of that Commission being a manufacturer of Belgium. The Commissioners were invited to breakfast by the Belgium Royal Commission, at which the Minister of Commerce was also present, and there Exposition matters were discussed in detail, the conference lasting from noon to six o'clock in the evening. There was no phase of the Exposition which was not presented by the members of the Royal Commission and discussed at length. From Belgium the Commissioners returned to London and embarked for home.

Alexander Campbell, of West Virginia, was appointed special Commissioner to Australia and New Zealand, and was instructed to urge each of the Australasian colonies to appoint a commission to take charge of exhibits and in other ways to awaken an interest in the Exposition.

The Secretary of the Treasury appointed several citizens to visit foreign countries and disseminate information relative to the admission of goods to the United States for the purpose of the Exposition. They were also instructed to assist its interests in every possible way and to report frequently what was done in foreign lands. The Director General says: "These reports were promptly forwarded by the Secretary to my office, and the gentlemen who were appointed to this duty rendered material assistance"; and he mentions as worthy of special praise Charles H. Grosvenor, Fred Brackett, John M. Ellis, W. McCarthy Little, and John M. Butler.

The Foreign Commissioners and the members of the commission, on their return from Europe, visited Washington for a conference with the Hon. Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, and other members of the

Administration, in order that a clear and thorough understanding might be effected as to the routine of customs and other regulations, so that on their return home the foreign representatives might furnish complete and authentic information to their people. The results of this conference largely



THE BATTLE-SHIP "ILLINOIS," OCTOBER 23, 1891.

influenced subsequent legislation and the routine of the collection of duties. Sir Henry T. Wood remarked that the British exhibits sent to the Paris Exposition were addressed to the Commissioner for Great Britain, and not to the collectors of customs. They were packed in England and furnished with a distinctive label, which carried them through all the customhouses into the Exposition grounds. Goods were placed in a special car, which was then locked and sealed. As it contained only British goods, it was put upon the rails in the British section, where it remained until a customs officer removed the seal and inspected the contents. After the cases were unloaded and the goods placed on their allotted spaces they were further inspected by customs officials. The inspector was supplied with a list of the contents of each case, and satisfied himself that this list was correct. The goods were then placed in the exhibitor's showcases, where they remained until the close of the Exposition, when they were again checked over. They were then returned to England through a routine similar to that by which they had come to Paris. He suggested that this routine was capable of simplification, and thought it might be sufficient to have a single invoice addressed to

the Commissioner of the country from which the goods came, to be turned over by him to the customs officer at Chicago. Imperial-Commissioner Wermuth, who had been a commissioner to the Melbourne Exposition, gave some information concerning the facilities of the customs department there. Special customs officers were always on duty, and any exhibitor could open his cases when he pleased, instead of being compelled to allow his goods to stand in the open, and sometimes be spoiled thereby. Herr Wermuth was especially desirous to know what provision would be made for preventing thefts of articles entered for exhibition. It was his experience that large quantities of exhibits were always stolen at expositions. He considered that another very important question was that which related to the sale of alcoholic liquors. This, he said, was a difficult matter to manage. Many exhibitors would send for display bottles containing water instead of wine or beer, and those who did send samples would put them into cellars, and use most of them for tasting. At the same time, exhibitors like to be at liberty to distribute some of their beverages as samples. It was said that at the Paris Exposition, where the authorities began with the intention of levying duties on samples distributed gratuitously, they soon found that the system would not work, and ultimately they were obliged to admit that samples so distributed could not be taxed. The chief difficulty lay in the danger that this privilege would develop into license. At Paris there was much trouble on that account, and it seemed likely that the Exposition at Chicago would have to draw a middle line, so as to accommodate those who honestly wished to exhibit samples, and yet guard against exhibitors who would seize upon any opportunity to take unfair advantage.

As to the sale of goods for immediate delivery, it was said that in all previous expositions the rules prohibiting such sales had been soon broken, with the unfortunate result that the authorities were rendered powerless to make their regulations respected. Considerable latitude should be allowed as to such sales, and undoubtedly the duties on them should be paid in bulk. Information was asked as to the sale of goods for delivery after the close of the Exposition, for in most cases the exhibitor would expect to sell his goods in this country. Some official assurance was desired that a way would be provided for purchasers of such goods conveniently to pay the duty on them. Such assurance would greatly encourage foreign exhibitors, as they could then sell their wares without being troubled by the question of tariff. If manufacturers could be assured that they would not meet any difficulties in this direction, many might be induced to exhibit who otherwise would be afraid to do so.

The Secretary of the Treasury assured the Commissioners that his department would respect their wishes to the utmost. He had noted their remarks and suggestion, and would endeavor to have a written reply prepared before they should sail for home. He should not hesitate to modify the regulations, as far as possible, to meet their wishes. He was aware that the

regulations were not perfect, but he would take great care that the duties should be fairly collected, without vexatious exactions. He was impressed with the magnitude of the undertaking, and felt assured that the Fair would attain greater proportions than any of its predecessors; and he said he would



CHARLES HENROTIN,  
Member of the Directory.

rather the Government should suffer loss than that the success of the Exposition should be impaired. Assistant-Secretary Spaulding said that some of the suggestions could not be complied with unless there was a special act of Congress to meet the

case. For instance, under the law goods could not be withdrawn in amounts less than a package. He thought they might properly ask Congress to permit withdrawals of smaller amounts. The Secretary inquired if the regulations in respect to receiving goods at New York were satisfactory. He explained that goods come consigned to some one, with a bill of lading indicating the person entitled to receive them when they arrive at New York. That person then makes an

entry which says simply, "Entry on merchandise for transportation, without breakage, to Chicago." Then, under the supervision of the customs officers, the packages are removed from the vessel, sealed, and transferred to cars. At Chicago they would be in the custody of the

Collector of Customs until entered at the Exposition. It was intended to have officers enough at Chicago to make the entries rapidly on arrival of the goods, and send the cases at once to the Exposition. It was required by law that the goods be appraised, but this could be done from time to time as the Exposition went on, and special officers and inspectors would always be on the grounds. Sir Henry T. Wood said the only suggestion he would add was that the Commissioner of each country should be regarded as the consignee of all the goods from that country. This would require the customs officers to attend to only twenty or thirty consignees, instead of five hundred or a thousand.

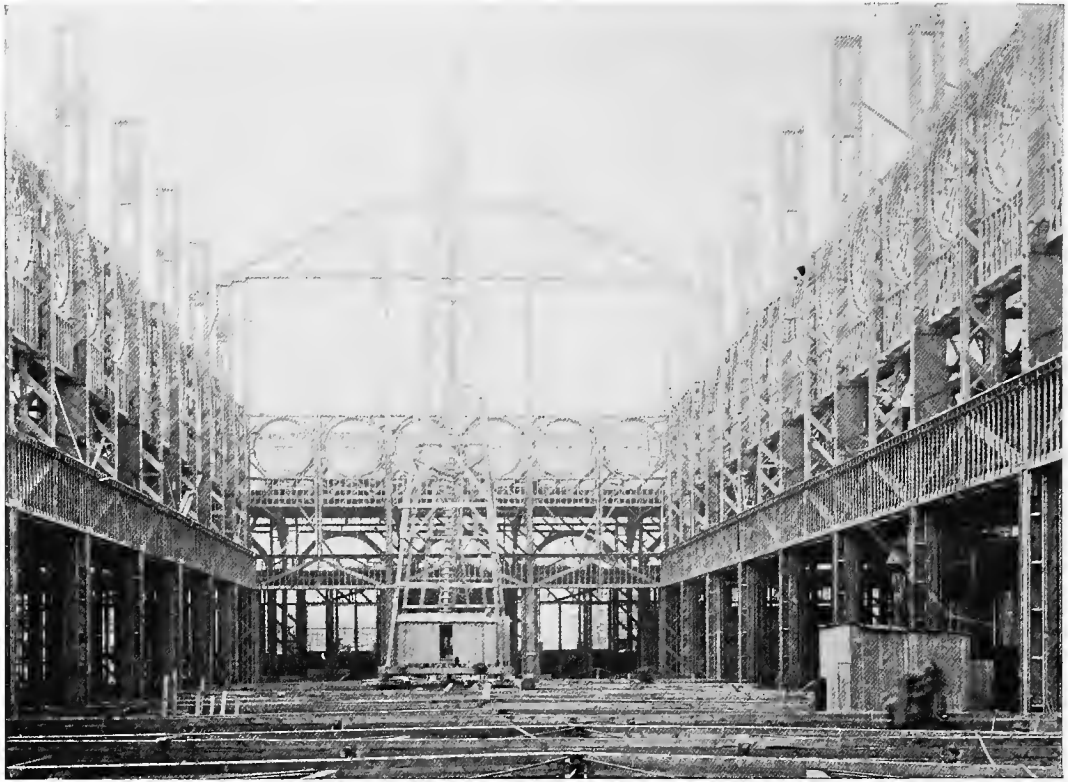
At the close of the interview Herr Wermuth, for himself and the other Commissioners, expressed their appreciation of the cordial manner in which they had been received, and pledged their efforts to make the Exposition a grand success.

The Director General says, "The visit of these commissioners was useful to the authorities of the Exposition in promoting an early and judicious decision of questions that otherwise might not have received so intelligent consideration." That the Commissioners returned to their homes abundantly

gratified not only with the information they had secured, but with their reception at Chicago, was shown by several letters soon afterward addressed by them to the Director General. Commissioner Wermuth wrote: "Before leaving the hospitable shores of America, I wish to repeat earnest thanks for all kindness shown me. The energetic and amiable manner in which you treated matters will be most valuable in completing our grand task. Kindly remember me to the chiefs of your departments, and to all other gentlemen with whom I had the good fortune to be in connection." Commissioner Meyer wrote: "Before leaving America, I feel it as my duty to bring you my sincerest thanks for all your kindness, and let me assure you that when I now leave America I not only am doing it with the consciousness of a task satisfactorily completed in every way, but also with the most pleasant memories of the noble hospitality extended to me during my stay in your city." Sir Richard E. Webster, chairman of the Royal Commission for the British section, wrote: "I have been requested by my colleagues to express to you their appreciation of the reception by the Exposition Executive of the two representatives of the Commission, Mr. James Dredge and Sir Henry Wood, who recently visited Chicago. The report which these gentlemen have made is in the highest degree satisfactory, and the Commission desire to thank you for the friendly manner in which you received them, and for the facilities that you so liberally placed at their disposal. The Commission have learned with satisfaction the progress you have already made, and their desire is to assure you that no effort on their part shall be wanting to secure that the industrial resources of the United Kingdom and the British Empire shall be worthily represented."

The first commission to Europe had recommended that another be appointed to visit Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and the Nubian and north African states, which the first commission, owing to limited time, had been unable to visit. It expressed the opinion that the cost of such a commission would be small compared with the advantages that would result from a careful and judicious effort in calling the attention of the several nations mentioned to the Exposition, and in presenting to them the benefits that would accrue from participation in it. After consultation with the Board of Reference and Control of the Commission and the Executive Committee of the Directory, the Director General, late in November, 1891, appointed a second commission to visit the countries just named. Vice-President Thomas B. Bryan and Mr. Harlow N. Higinbotham—the only appointees who accepted—sailed for Europe without delay, and Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Department of Fine Arts, who was still on his mission there, was instructed to join them in Paris and proceed with them to Italy and Spain. In London, Mr. Higinbotham attended a meeting of the Society of Arts, and responded to an address by James Dredge on the subject of Chicago and the Exposition. He was joined by Mr. Bryan in Paris, where they were entertained at a breakfast by M. Siegfried, a member of the

Chamber of Deputies, and at a dinner by the principal commercial organization of Paris. On both of these occasions Exposition matters and the changes in American tariff laws brought about by the McKinley bill were discussed. On arriving in Italy, in December, the commission first selected



NORTH END OF THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, DECEMBER 31, 1891.

Guglielmo Grant and Angelo del Nero to act for six months as industrial and art agents for the Exposition in Italy. This action was ratified, and those gentlemen were promptly commissioned. Gratifying results attended the visit to Rome. The Commissioners were accorded an audience by King Humbert, who was induced to appoint a commission to the Exposition; and Miss Bryan, who accompanied her father, was granted an interview by Queen Margherita, as a result of which the Queen was pleased to send her remarkable collection of old laces to the Exposition. An interview was accorded to Mr. Bryan at the Vatican by his Holiness the Pope. Some months later the Roman Catholic Bishop of Peoria, Ill., John Lancaster Spalding, received from the Pope a letter, written as usual in Latin, of which the following is a translation of the essential portions: "We recognize with pleasure from your letter, dated the 20th of May, that a not insignificant part of the vast collection of all kinds of things which will be exhibited in Chicago the coming year will consist of the resources which Catholics will bring together, and by which the exhibition will be the richer ;

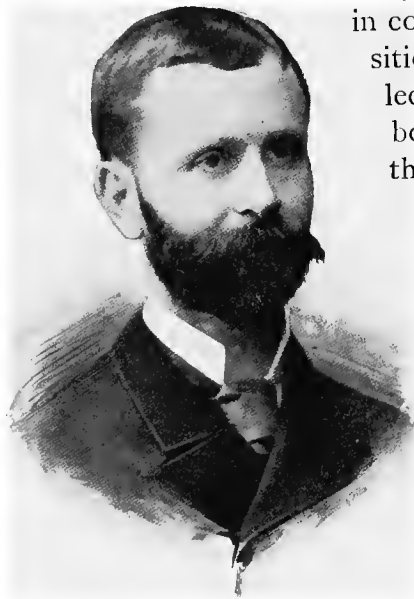
we also recognize the fact that the heads of all Catholic institutions devoted to the instruction of the young have been urged to do their share by the exhortation of our venerable brothers the archbishops of the United States. Although there is the united voice of the authority of the forementioned archbishops, and so far it is evident to us that all to whom this exhortation is directed will carry out their desire; nevertheless, we are unwilling that our commendation should be wanting to this noble idea and undertaking. In short, we rightly understand that the affair tends to this: that the efforts of those who devote themselves to the education of the young may be increased, and that greater aids and appliances may be at their service, so that they may acquit themselves of their duty in the best possible manner. Moreover, this undertaking will tend to show that the Catholic Church is not to be satisfied with a lack of culture or with the obscurity of ignorance; but that, mindful of its being built by the Divine Wisdom, it bestows care everywhere in general, and prefers especially what is most perfect in those things which relate to the proper communication of knowledge. Wherefore for you, venerable brother, who have chiefly undertaken the care of this project, and likewise for those by whose aid you may be strengthened to attain more fully the proposed end, we, in a special manner, invoke the most abundant helps of the Divine favor."

The commission next visited Naples, where they interviewed city officials, societies, and individuals. In Palermo a national exposition was being held, and their mission was presented to a number of exhibitors, as well as to officials, in order that, in case of any failure of activity on the part of the Government, something might be obtained in the way of exhibits from persons having an eye to the advantages to be secured by the introduction of their wares into the New World. From Palermo the commission returned to Rome, afterward visiting Florence and Venice. In the latter place a contract was closed for a concession to the Venice Murano Company for an exhibit of the manufacture of Venetian glass; and shops of wood carvers, mosaic makers, and builders of gondolas were visited, the latter for the purpose of securing gondolas for the lagoons at the Exposition. Mr. Ives visited Genoa and rejoined Mr. Higinbotham in Paris, while Mr. Bryan proceeded to Greece, Bulgaria, and Spain.

While Mr. Bryan was abroad in the service of the Exposition he was relieved of the office of First Vice-President of the Directory, and his appointment as Commissioner at Large was confirmed by both organizations. From time to time foreign commissioners and resident representatives were appointed. Among these was M. Edmond Bruwaert, French Consul at Chicago, who was made Acting Commissioner for the French Government and very materially assisted the cause of the Exposition. Several foreign governments appointed residents of Chicago to represent them in the preliminary work. These included Ingolf K. Boyesen for Norway, Lambert Tree for Belgium, C. Norman Fay for Paraguay, Charles L. Hutchinson

for Greece, Robert Lindblom for Sweden, Adolph Holinger for Switzerland, and Charles Henrotin for Turkey. In February, 1892, Roderick W. Cameron, of New York, was appointed resident Commissioner for New South Wales. Prof. Ives had asked authority to select gentlemen of eminent

ability to act as an advisory board for American artists in connection with the Art Department of the Exposition, and on receiving authority he made such selections in Munich and elsewhere, while similar boards were selected in some of the larger cities of the United States. In accordance with a request of the Chief of the Department of Electricity, J. Allen Hornsby was appointed Secretary of that Department, September 18, 1891, and was commissioned for special work in Europe. He visited the Electrical Exposition in Frankfort-on-the-Main, obtained much valuable information there and at other places in Europe, and returned in November.



M. EDMOND BRUWAERT,  
French Consul, and  
Acting Commissioner for France.

As the systems of railway transportation have been differently developed in Europe and in America, it was considered important to present these interests in one great comparative view. For this reason, Willard A. Smith, Chief of the Department of Transportation Exhibits, was authorized to visit Europe in the summer of 1892; and the interest that he succeeded in arousing among the managers of manufactories, museums, and other public institutions in England, France, Italy, Austria, Germany, and Belgium proved highly beneficial to his department in securing a very complete exhibit.

The first exhibits received were from Bolivia and reached Chicago in October, 1891. They consisted of two full-rigged *balsas*, such as are used by the Indians of Lake Titicaca in their commerce along the shores, together with an interesting collection of musical instruments, wearing apparel, and weapons. About the same time notice was received from the International Statistical Institute, in session in Vienna, of its acceptance of the invitation to hold its next meeting in Chicago during the season of auxiliary congresses.

A circular of information for foreign exhibitors was printed in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish, and was liberally distributed throughout the world. In this service very material assistance was rendered by the consuls of the United States. Copies of the portfolio of lithographic reproductions of Graham's water-color pictures of the Exposition buildings and grounds, with the text printed in various foreign languages, were also



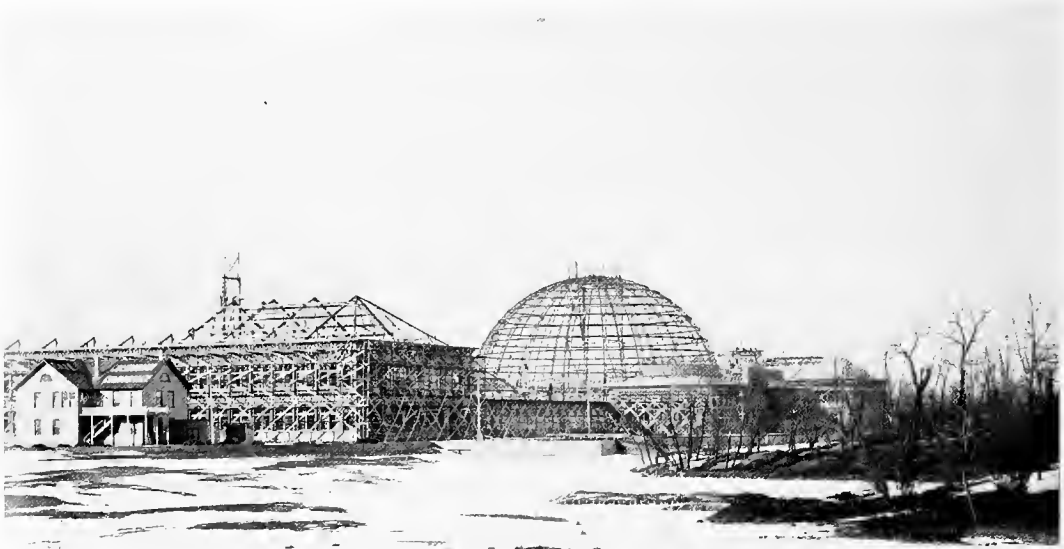
widely distributed through the same channels, and served an excellent purpose. At the same time a circular letter prepared by the Department of Horticulture, containing detailed instructions for collecting and forwarding plants, was printed in Spanish and distributed through the South American countries.

In September, 1891, when it had become evident that nothing could be accomplished in China, the Exposition's Commissioner to that country was recalled. Two months later the services of Prof. Adler, Commissioner to the Orient, ceased, and he was instructed to report in Constantinople to the firm of Souhami, Sadullah & Co., who had obtained a concession for a Turkish bazaar. During this period of active promotion abroad, many applications for concessions were received, and in some instances the *concessionnaires* were commissioned to visit foreign countries and secure attractions which were also exhibits. These agents were authorized and instructed to promote the general welfare of the Exposition and stimulate friendly interest in its work. To such an extent were special and honorary commissions issued and active agents sent out that every country and the principal islands of the globe were reached by personal representatives of the Exposition.

In Japan the first parliament was about to close its session when the President's invitation was received. There was not time to prepare an Exposition bill, but a preliminary estimate was submitted by the Government as a basis for discussion, and an urgency act passed both houses with little opposition, suggesting an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars as the limit of expenses; and the appropriation of this sum by the next parliament was practically guaranteed. On the second day of the second parliament a Chicago-Exposition bill was introduced, in which the estimate was increased to \$631,000. This bill, after discussion, was passed unaltered without a division. The most notable speeches in its favor were made by the party in opposition to the Government.

In February, 1892, the resident Commissioner in London, Robert S. McCormick, reported that many manufacturers in England had declined to become exhibitors, giving as a reason the effect of the McKinley tariff bill upon their market in the United States. It appeared also that up to that time, because of the limited appropriation by Parliament for British representation, the Royal Commissioners were obliged to tax British exhibitors in proportion to the space assigned to them. This necessity was obviated by an additional grant. At the same time it was found necessary to modify the proposition to deal with colonies only through the commissioners of their mother countries. In Great Britain the Royal Commissioners would not assume to act for the larger colonies, which had parliaments and had appointed their own commissioners. It was decided to deal with such commissions directly, and this arrangement proved advantageous to all concerned. In April, 1892, commissioners from Austria, Sweden and Norway,

and the Hawaiian Islands visited Chicago, and within the next two months came delegations from the commissions of Russia, France, Germany, Spain, Mexico, Great Britain, and several of her colonies. Early in August a large official representation, headed by José Simeao de Oliveira, arrived from



THE HORTICULTURE BUILDING, JANUARY 26, 1892.

Brazil. A circular letter was addressed to the foreign commissions early in October, calling their attention to that rule which required the immediate dispatch of the plan for foreign exhibits, and informing them that the massing of exhibits had become imperative under the pressing demand from all quarters, and that in case they failed to comply, a rearrangement and reduction would be necessary. This circular received prompt attention, with promises of speedily forwarding the required information, and in some instances, notably from Germany, with an earnest request for additional space. In fact, the increased foreign demand for space in many departments proved very embarrassing. Considerable difficulty was experienced with some of the nations that had been originally slow in preferring their requests—especially Austria, Italy, and others whose wishes could not be ignored—but this was finally adjusted in a fairly satisfactory manner.

Foreign promotion was largely aided by the chiefs of the departments through correspondence with the foreign commissioners ; and these efforts were

energetically and intelligently directed, for the chief of a department knew what he required, and generally knew where it could be obtained. Some of the most valuable exhibits were thus secured. A notable instance of this was the request for a comprehensive exhibit of the educational system maintained by the German Empire, the result of which was a remarkable exhibit made by the German Minister of Education at a cost of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The valuable exhibits that made the model of the Convent of La Rabida a center of historic interest were obtained from the archives of Spain, Italy, and South America by the energetic efforts of William E. Curtis. The completeness of the exhibits in fine arts was assured by the efforts of the chief of that department, who visited all the art centers at home and abroad. The visit of the Chief of Transportation to European manufactories and museums was equally effective, and agents of the Chief of Anthropology explored every quarter of the globe for contributions to that most instructive collection of antiquities.

On the whole, the promotion of the Exposition in foreign lands was so successful that the demands for space for foreign exhibits far surpassed the amount that could possibly be assigned to them. While the reductions in allotments that were imperatively required by this embarrassment of riches produced some complaints, and perhaps a little bitterness, these were but temporary, for the necessities of the case were apparent to all, and the restriction of space permitted the showing of only the choicest examples.

When the offices were established at Jackson Park in November, 1892, it was arranged to place the two administrative departments of Publicity and Promotion and Foreign Affairs in the Administration Building, contiguous to the offices occupied by the Director General. In the Department of Foreign Affairs rooms were furnished as headquarters and assembly rooms for the foreign commissioners, which became the place of their gatherings. The credentials of all commissioners were submitted to the Director General, and all foreign commissioners were first presented through the Department of Foreign Affairs. All communications to or from the Commissioners passed through this department, which arrangement proved very satisfactory, and the transaction of business was greatly facilitated thereby. Walker Fearn had been appointed Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and entered upon the duties of his office in July, 1891. The Directory's Committee on Foreign Exhibits—consisting of Martin A. Ryerson, James W. Ellsworth, Harlow N. Higinbotham, Thies J. Lefens, and Herman H. Kohlsaat—rendered valuable assistance to the department during its early organization and in the period of promotion. This committee met frequently in the office of the department's chief and was always consulted in Exposition affairs.



Temporary Offices and Hospital, February 5, 1892.

## CHAPTER X.

### CONSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings—Messrs. Olmsted and Codman appointed Consulting Landscape Architects—Messrs. Burnham and Root appointed Consulting Architects—Creation of the office of Chief of Construction—Daniel H. Burnham

appointed to it—Meetings and consultations of architects—Discussion of plans—Development of the idea of the Court of Honor—Charles B. Atwood appointed Designer-in-Chief—Francis D. Millet appointed Director of Color—Alexander Sandier appointed Director of Arrangement of Exhibits—Death of Mr. Root and Mr. Codman—The question of transportation—The engineers and superintendents—Labor strikes—Erection of the buildings—Staff work—Entertainments—Analysis of the general design—The inscriptions—Summary of the various structures on the grounds—List of architects, engineers, and artists, and their works.



DANIEL HUDSON BURNHAM,  
Chief of Construction and  
Director of Works.

UPON the regular organization of the World's Columbian Exposition all committees for preliminary work expired and permanent ones were appointed by its President. That which was to deal with the designing, construction, maintenance, and operation was

styled "The Committee on Grounds and Buildings."

A staff of experts became necessary for carrying on the work of this committee, and on August 21 the firm of Frederick Law Olmsted & Co. were formally elected Consulting Landscape Architects of the World's Columbian Exposition, and on the same date John W. Root, of Chicago, was appointed Consulting Architect. On August 28 Abram Gottlieb was appointed Consulting Engineer, and the committee record of the meeting of that date says that, "in view of the absence of Mr. Root from the city and the uncertainty of his return, the action had on August 21, electing him, is rescinded." On September 3 Messrs. Burnham and Root were elected Consulting Architects. On accepting office they took the ground that they ought not to participate in the work as designers of any of the buildings, but their influence should lie in the larger planning of the Exposition as a whole and in criticism and advice to those who were to undertake the separate parts.

Early in November the Directors passed resolutions creating the office of Chief of Construction. These resolutions provided that the Chief of Construction should have general charge of construction of buildings, supervision of the designs therefor, preparation of the grounds, and the engineering incident to the prosecution of the entire work; should have supervision of buildings erected by exhibitors and *concessionnaires*, and of the maintenance of all buildings belonging to the Exposition company; should examine all bids and propositions for work under his control, and should organize, subject to the approval of the committee, Bureaus of Architecture, Engineering, Landscape Gardening, Sanitation, etc., hire and dismiss all employees in his department, and fix the compensation for their service.

The Committee at once appointed Daniel Hudson Burnham Chief of Construction, who then wrote to them: "In order to place the working force on a business footing, I recommend the discharge of the Consulting Architects, Burnham and Root, the Consulting Landscape Architects, Frederick L. Olmsted & Co., and the Consulting Engineer, Abram Gottlieb; and that you authorize me to appoint Mr. Root Supervising Architect, at a salary of \$6,000 per annum; Mr. Gottlieb Supervising Engineer, at a salary of \$6,000 per annum; and F. L. Olmsted & Co., Supervising Landscape Architects, at a salary of \$6,000 per annum, to take effect December 1, 1890." The committee then ordered that the Consulting Architect, the Landscape Architects, the Chief Engineer, and all officers in their employ, should thereafter report to the Chief of Construction. The duty of the Chief of Construction therefore was, broadly stated, to select, organize, and control all forces needed to prepare the grounds and erect the buildings for the Exposition. These forces were those of surveys and grades, landscape works, architecture, sculpture, decorations, general superintendence, sewers, water and fire protection, steam plant and other machinery, electrical plant, transportations of persons and goods, guard and secret service, fire department, medical department, construction accounts, purchasing, attorneys. The

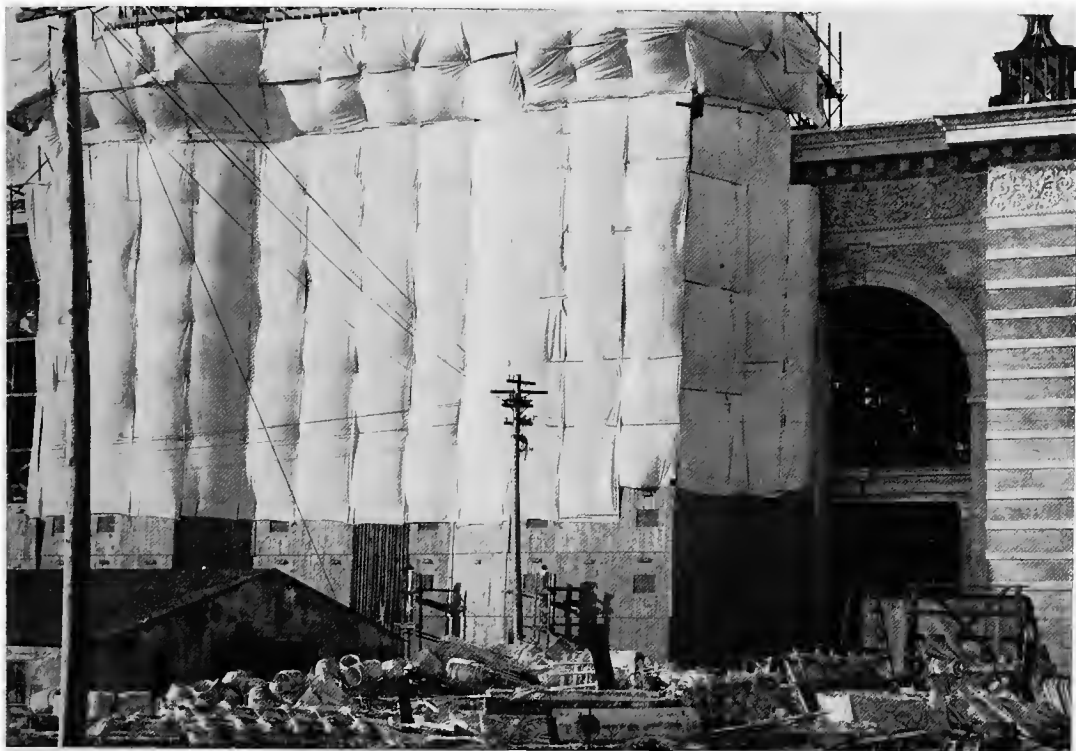
chief man or men in each of these departments were appointed from time to time.

The Chief of Construction being elected and the forces placed in his hands, the next step was to select the architects who were to design the buildings. How this was done, and how successful was the method of selection that was adopted, has been already told (see page 44). It is the purpose in this chapter to give more in detail the principal transactions of the notable Board of Architects that was assembled to make plans for a harmonious and beautiful Exposition, and also the steps by which their plans were carried out.

On January 12, 1891, the following-named architects met in the library of Burnham & Root: F. M. Whitehouse, W. L. B. Jenney, Henry Ives Cobb, S. S. Beman, L. H. Sullivan, Dankmar Adler, D. H. Burnham, A. Gottlieb, all of Chicago; Richard M. Hunt, William R. Mead, George B. Post, all of New York; Robert S. Peabody, of Boston; Henry Van Brunt, of Kansas City; Frederick Law Olmsted and Henry Sargent Codman, of Brookline, Mass. The out-of-town party arrived on Saturday, January 10, and was taken immediately to Jackson Park, over which dreary waste they gazed with a feeling almost of despair; and more than once the opinion was expressed that to hope to have the Exposition ready for the dedicatory exercises in October, 1892, only twenty-one months after the date of that visit, or to finish it by May, 1893, was next to impossible. The architects returned to the "Rookery" in the afternoon, where they met Mr. Root.

That night the Committee on Grounds and Buildings gave a dinner to the selected architects and the officials of the Construction Department. Lyman J. Gage, as President of the Exposition, took the head of the table. The first speech, by the President, struck that keynote which men hear in youth, but are apt to forget in mature manhood—the absolute necessity of self-subordination in the work was dwelt upon. It was urged that the pride and renown of each would come out of the success of the work as a whole, and that this could be accomplished only by each keeping in mind the general effect, and being sure that what he did would enhance it; that no one must let himself dwell upon his part as a complete thing, but as an element of the general design, in which the thoughts and purposes of every one must weigh the same with him as his own. The response was instant, warm, and unanimous, proving that no mistake had been made in the selection of these men—that they were Americans in the old sense of 1776 and 1861. The men left the banquet hall that night united like soldiers in a campaign, and pettiness and jealousy never raised their heads in the councils of the designers of the Fair. On the following Monday the conference met in the library of Burnham & Root, and an organization for the discussion of the problems to be dealt with was formed, Mr. Hunt being chosen chairman and Mr. Sullivan secretary. Mr. Root was missing, and before noon a telephone message from his house announced that he was ill and would not be able to attend. A later message announced that the disease was pneumonia. Mr. Burnham there-

upon excused himself and went to his partner's bedside. Mr. Hunt was also confined to his room in the Wellington Hotel. During this time Mr. Post, of New York, acted as chairman in Mr. Hunt's place. On Thursday afternoon Mr. Root passed away, and as Mr. Codman carried the news to the



STORM PROTECTION FOR WORKMEN,  
South end of the Mines Building, January 26, 1892.

city he little thought that in two years he was to follow Mr. Root, without seeing the final glory of the great Fair. By Mr. Root's death Mr. Burnham lost the friend of his youth who had been his partner for eighteen years, and with whom there had never been a written agreement or any unkind word; the Exposition lost one of its most promising officers; and the profession of architecture a young member, who was highly honored, and from whom everything bright and noble was expected. He had been president of the Western Association of Architects, and he was secretary of the American Institute. The influences of his brain and spirit were felt throughout the Exposition work as potent factors in the glorious success achieved. In the earliest stages of the work his suggestions were sought for and carried weight. A rough plan only had been accepted at the time of his death, yet to him, equally with Messrs. Olmsted, Codman, and Burnham, was due the design that it disclosed.\*

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\* On January 20, 1891, the Committee on Grounds and Buildings adopted the following resolution: "John Wellborn Root, Consulting Architect of the World's Columbian Exposition, is dead. A week ago

The plan presented by the Chief of Construction and his associates early in December was changed in some important particulars by the conference of architects. The Administration Building was separated from the railroad terminus and became a distinct structure, its dome to command the buildings of the Grand Court, and to become the most important architectural feature of the Exposition. The long Machinery Hall was divided into two parts, and the east end became the Agricultural Building, which was originally placed northwest of the Administration Building. Mr. Peabody, for further separation of the Agriculture and Machinery Buildings, suggested the recess between the two, and later he suggested that a canal should extend through, with an obelisk at the end of it, and that a grand arch and arcade, which should properly accentuate the entrance to the great live-stock and agricultural industries south of it, should close this south court. This was agreed to.

The Mining and Electricity Buildings were first placed so that the street ran east and west and did not disclose the dome of the Administration Building. In the final plan these buildings were turned so that their long axes ran north and south; and, as a result, the opening between them became valuable as a street, and it extended the noble vista ended by Hunt's dome at one end and the Illinois Building at the other.

The transportation exhibits were originally placed on the lake shore. Mr. Sullivan proposed the location, which was heartily agreed to. The exact position and inclination of the axis of the Fisheries Building could not be determined at the first visit, but was left to a conference between Mr. Cobb and Mr. Codman. On January 20 the Chief of Construction sent to the committee the following communication addressed to him by the architects:

"The Commission of architects appointed to design buildings for the World's Columbian Exposition has been requested by you to examine the general scheme of the lay-out of the grounds and buildings presented by the consulting landscape architects, Messrs. Olmsted & Co., as a result of a consultation with the Board of Construction, and to report to you any suggestions for alterations or modifications which would, in its opinion, improve

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he was with us, and in the prime and vigor of a splendid manhood. To-day he is in his grave. The suddenness of his death brings a quick and unexpected burden of grief to us all. With deep and sincere sorrow we deplore this great loss, not only to his family, but to Chicago, and indeed to the whole country--the loss not only of a man of bright social qualities, genial and attractive to all, and especially endearing to those who knew him best, but of one of the most gifted and promising men in the profession in America. As he possessed high genius, exquisite taste, and genuine love for all that is true and beautiful in art, we have looked to him with confidence to select with masterly skill the best designs and suggestions presented to us for style and arrangement of many large buildings to be erected by us, combining them with such architectural appropriateness and taste as to produce a complete aggregation of beauty, harmony, and grandeur of construction, such as we could present with confidence and pride to the criticism of the world. But the quick intellect, the skill, and the unerring judgment of this brilliant architect and designer are lost to us forever. It will be difficult, if indeed possible, to fill his place. We know him and his great and growing ability well.

"*Resolved*, That we tender to his family and to Daniel H. Burnham, late his partner, our profound and heartfelt sympathy."



the plan. The Commission respectfully reports that it has devoted several days to the constant consideration of the problem in all its economic and artistic bearings. The Commission has been embarrassed by want of definite information in regard to exact requirements of space for exhibits under each



THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING, JANUARY 29, 1892.

department of the classification, and it can not learn that any specific facts have been or can be gained to establish exact dimensions for the various buildings. The Commission is therefore of the opinion that the buildings should be reduced in size to the smallest estimate of possible requirements, and that provision should be made for their extension, as may become necessary, by the construction of additions of comparatively economical character, and that these additions should be provided for in the original design as parts of each building, rather than as separate annex structures. The Commission is of the opinion that this system will avoid unnecessary expense in the outset, or the ultimate construction of architectural deformities. In the opinion of the Commission, the plan they have the honor to submit herewith shows that arrangement of buildings in relation to each other and to the grounds which will best serve as a final arrangement and as a basis for the design for separate buildings. It is considered by the Commission to be of vital importance that the construction of no important buildings, except those indicated on the plat, should in any case be permitted south of Sixtieth Street, and that the island should be free from all buildings used for Exposition purposes.

In the opinion of the Commission, the device of intercommunication by means of water ways not only forms a very original and beautiful feature of the general design, but will prove of great practical value. The Commission is of the opinion that great additional interest will be added to the Exposition if the exhibits of marine transportation are removed from the building for general transportation and located as indicated on the plat. The Commission recommends the construction at the intersection of the main pier in the lake and the breakwater pier of a structure several open decks in height,



ERNEST R. GRAHAM,  
Assistant Director of Works.

which may serve as a refreshment saloon and also serve to give a bird's-eye view of the grounds and buildings on the line of one of the main axes of the design. No attempt has been made to establish the exact size of any one of the buildings, but the plan submitted is intended to show a scheme by which their size may be made practically elastic. The original buildings are indicated by red lines, and their possible extension outside of the construction of galleries by dotted lines. The Commission desires to state that its members have spent a considerable amount of their time, individually and collectively, in roughly laying out different schemes of general arrangement of Jackson Park for the Exposition, and that with the modification of details which it now proposes it believes that the plan submitted to

them for consideration forms a perfect solution of the problem. The Commission desires to call your attention to the fact that until a definite scheme is adopted, and until the exact dimensions of the various buildings are fixed by the proper authorities, its members can not make even preliminary sketches for the work assigned to them. In conclusion, the Commission desires to express its satisfaction with the present condition and prospects of the World's Columbian Exposition, the wisdom of the general arrangements so far as they have come under its consideration, and its confidence in the success of the undertaking."

On January 21 the Chief of Construction was ordered to take charge of the Lake-Front Park, which he proceeded to do by at once building a small office there. At the same meeting the Chief of Construction was instructed to prepare estimates of the cost of the work of his department, to be incorporated in the budget of estimates that was then in course of preparation. (See pages 55-57 of this volume.)

Soon afterward the Chief of Construction, by order of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, appointed the following-named Chicago architects :

For Jackson Park—The Live Stock Buildings, the firm of Holabird & Roche.

For the Lake Front—The Electrical Display Building, the firm of Treat & Foltz; the Music Hall, the firm of Bauer & Hill; the Decorative Arts Building, Charles S. Frost.

Messrs. Holabird & Roche afterward made very beautiful sketches for the South Colonnade and the Stock Ring, and for some buildings beyond; but the South Colonnade was finally designed by Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, of Boston. The other three Chicago firms presented sketches of the buildings assigned them; but the Directors afterward voted to abandon the Lake Front altogether, and accordingly the expenses of these firms were paid and they were dismissed.

On January 29, 1891, the location of the Woman's Building was decided upon, and early in February the Chief of Construction retained Augustus St. Gaudens as consulting sculptor.

On February 9 the Committee on Grounds and Buildings were informed that Mr. Beman's design for the Mines Building was ready for inspection, and the next day he was authorized to proceed with the work of making the final drawings. The designs of the other members of the Commission of Ten were announced soon afterward, and all were ready for inspection when the architects again conferred.

On Sunday, February 22, the following-named gentlemen convened in Chicago: Messrs. Hunt, Post, McKim, Peabody, Codman, and St. Gaudens. They were entertained at luncheon by the Chief of Construction, and discussed the problem of a suitable design for the eastern end of the Court of Honor. One of the visitors said: "We have been studying the general plan, and we unanimously agree that the eastern end of the Court of Honor should have some competent object to balance Mr. Hunt's dome, on the same axis. We think that the thousand-foot Proctor tower would be the thing, and that it ought to be placed on the end of the pier in the lake, taking the place of the proposed Venetian Village."

Mr. Hunt, noticing the silence of Mr. Burnham, to whom the remark was addressed, said: "Well, why don't you speak up? Don't you like it?" and Mr. Burnham was compelled to say he did not. Mr. Hunt then said to Mr. St. Gaudens: "Why don't you give us your opinion? You have not said anything about this." Mr. St. Gaudens replied that he agreed with Mr. Burnham. Mr. Hunt then asked him what he would recommend in place of the tower idea, and Mr. St. Gaudens, after some thought, replied that, to his mind, the whole scheme of the Court of Honor would be inadequate unless it was inclosed in some way on the fourth or lake side; that unless the composition as a whole could be tied across that point it would be weak, because it was an architectural court, and a thing of Nature could not be made to take the place of a proper conventional form growing out of and in harmony with the other sides. A short silence ensued, which was

broken by a general murmur of approval. Mr. St. Gaudens was then asked what he had in mind as a proper architectural feature, and, after some thought, he suggested that thirteen great Corinthian columns might be used, each surmounted by a statue typifying one of the thirteen original States of the Union; that these might be placed in a semicircle; and that the water of the basin inclosed might follow the same line. The suggestion of the sculptor was received with most emphatic praise, and from that moment the idea was an accepted feature of the design until it gave way to the Peristyle. At the same meeting Mr. Peabody and Mr. McKim suggested the South Canal with a colonnade at its end. There was some discussion regarding the designing of the colonnade, and Mr. McKim gave way to Mr. Peabody.



THE AGRICULTURE BUILDING, FEBRUARY 3, 1892.

This was especially generous, because the McKim and Peabody buildings, on either side of the canal, differed in design, and, as events proved, it was not an easy matter to make this composition harmonize with both sides. At this meeting all urged that the Venetian Village be abandoned, and that no building be erected east of the proposed semicircular colonnade, unless in architectural harmony with it.

On the following day all the architects met in the library of Burnham & Root, Mr. St. Gaudens and Mr. Theodore Thomas also being present, and

for the first time the sketches for the main buildings were unrolled. On Tuesday the Grounds and Buildings Committee met the designers at the same place, and during the entire day the artists displayed their drawings, using one side of the room, which had been covered with boards for the purpose. The style and quality of the sketches were most interesting, and nothing could be more dramatic than the keen, earnest, critical faces of the men who sat grouped together. It was a remarkable picture. All realized that the artistic honor and dignity of the country was in their hands, and they fully appreciated the importance of the situation. Not restricted to nor overborne by preconceived ideas, not even limited to space or in expenditure, but having such freedom as was never before vouchsafed in the history of art, the men spoke almost in whispers, and from the eye of each shone a sense of reliance and dependence on his fellows. It was a moment when all the noblest aspirations of a great nation's life sought expression through architecture, sculpture, and painting; and as evening fell, Mr. Gage said to the conference: "You are dreaming, gentlemen—dreaming! I only hope that half the vision may be realized." A series of resolutions was adopted by the architects and handed to the Chief of Construction at the close of the conference. These declared:

"That the sketches showing the southward extensions of the main north-and-south axis with its water way between the buildings for Machinery and Agriculture, thus forming a court between these buildings, closed at the south end with a colonnade forming an entrance to the Stock Exhibit, is hereby indorsed and recommended.

"That the sketch showing an eastward extension of a portion of the Agricultural Building to the knoll or bluff now built of rip-rap, and the construction upon said knoll or bluff of a pavilion, from which the agricultural annexes may run southward, along the margin of the lake, and the termination of these annexes at their south end by a building of importance and interest, is hereby indorsed and recommended.

"That the partial inclosure of the east end of the main court with a screen of columns, placed on two moles forming an interior court, as shown on the sketch, in the opinion of the Commission, is necessary to complete the artistic effect of the principal architectural feature of the Exposition—its great courtyard.

"That the annex for the Machinery Building be placed within the circle at the railroad loop; also, that this be approached both by bridges and tunnels from the western end of the main Machinery Hall and from the southern end of the Mines Building.

"That the southern margin of the lagoon be adjusted to form a terrace across which may be established from east to west a more adequate architectural connection by a straight line between the great porches of the Transportation Building and of the Manufactures Building.

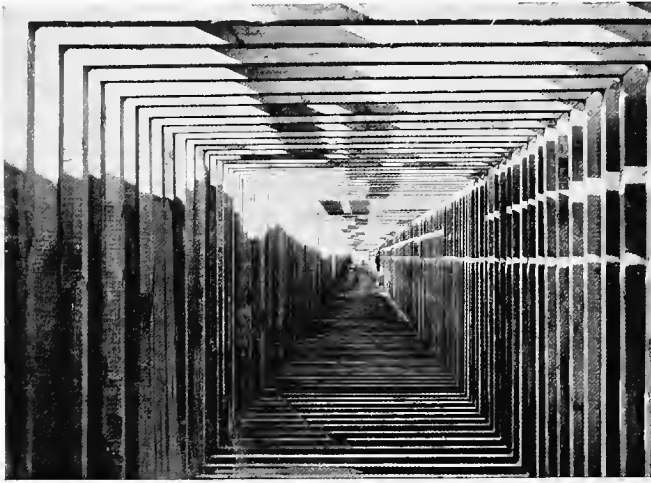
"That it is the sense of this Commission that the exhibit of a war ship

by the United States Government, if placed outside in the lake, will be altogether a superb one, that we strongly indorse it, and that we feel constrained to object to its

being installed inland, where it would lose its sentiment and effect, and be a serious injury to the surroundings.

“That the Illinois State Building be placed in the line of the north-and-south axis of the Exposition, and at right angles thereto.

“That the Commission of architects wish very emphatically to repeat their convictions that to introduce south



A PORTION OF THE ELECTRIC SUBWAY,  
February 13, 1892.

of the line of the Midway Plaisance any other structures of sufficient mass or importance to interfere with or interrupt the relations between the great buildings of the Exposition as now established, will be fatal to the architectural effect, and that this resolution is not directed against the introduction of small kiosks or pavilions, where they may be needed to give animation to the grounds, or against the introduction of the necessary barns and buildings with the exhibition of cattle.

“That the buildings around the great court are arranged with the understanding that they are to rest upon a terrace sixty feet wide, extending along the north end and south sides of the court, closed at the east and west ends in a monumental manner with columns and statues as hereafter to be determined, these terraces to be extended north and south, between the Manufactures and Electricity Buildings, and the bridges, steps, and balustrades to be strictly in conformity to the architectural conditions as established.”

During the time when the negotiations with the architects were in progress the Chief of Construction was giving his attention also to organization, and various engineers, superintendents, and assistants were appointed. Messrs. Olmsted & Company had been retained, and though they remained merely to report, they afterward came into the permanent organization. When the Chief of Construction was appointed he ordered that the engineers for the following-named departments should report through Mr. Gottlieb: Water, Sewerage, and Fire Protection, Surveys and Grades, Mechanical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Design of Constructive Features, Railways. Mr. Gottlieb recommended to the Chief of Construction for these appointments the following named gentlemen: William S. MacHarg, Engineer of

Water Supply, Sewerage, and Fire Protection (including gas); John W. Alvord, Engineer of Surveys and Grades; J. C. Slocum, Mechanical Engineer; W. M. Hughes, Constructive Engineer; E. G. Nourse, Railways. Mr. Nourse was really the Assistant Chief Engineer so long as Mr. Gottlieb remained, and had charge, under him, of the other engineers. Mr. Gottlieb had charge of the designing of all constructive work until August, 1891, when a question arose between him and the Chief of Construction, who for the first time became aware of the high constants that were being used for strains in timbers and the low allowance made for wind pressure on the structures already under way. Neither yielded his opinion, and Mr. Gottlieb sent in his resignation, which was accepted. After the retirement of Mr. Gottlieb, Mr. Burnham performed the duties of general supervising engineer until the close of the Exposition.

Before the resignation of Mr. Gottlieb, Edward C. Shankland, who had had large experience in the designing and superintending of important buildings, was consulted, and afterward, while the Chief of Construction assumed direct charge over the sewerage, water, fire protection, mechanical, electrical, and topographical work, Mr. Shankland was placed in control of all construction in the other departments, with the title of Chief Engineer. This officer designed and superintended the structural features of all the great buildings, from foundation to roof. His most important designs were for the main roof of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, the trusses of which spanned nearly four hundred feet and rose over two hundred feet in the air. He also designed and oversaw the building of all bridges, docks, piers, viaducts, embankments, etc. From the time of his appointment until the close of the Exposition he was responsible for the inspection and maintenance in a safe condition of all construction in the parts of the work mentioned, and no praise could be greater than a statement of the fact that hardly an accident happened from the beginning to the end of the work he had in charge. When the extent and variety of this work are considered, a parallel to the responsibility carried can scarcely be found. The lives of hundreds of thousands of people at once, and the safety of millions of dollars' worth of property, depended upon his ability and faithfulness, and he fully justified the confidence that had been placed in him. For over two years there was no time, early or late, when he was not on duty, and there was no time, even in the midst of utmost haste, when he failed to display the same coolness, accuracy, sound judgment, and loyalty to the enterprise.

The first General Assistant to join the Chief of Construction was Mifflin E. Bell (formerly Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury), who resigned after a short service. On March 7, 1891, Ernest R. Graham took the place of Mr. Bell, serving as Assistant Chief of Construction, and afterward as Assistant Director of Works, to the close of the Exposition. His duties were to act for his chief in everything except artistic designing.

Early in 1891 the Chief of Construction began holding meetings of his

bureau chiefs. They were weekly at first, but afterward occurred more frequently. By the middle of summer Mr. Graham conducted these meetings, and the Chief of Construction was appealed to only where necessity demanded it. No labor was too hard or too long continued, no danger too



MR. MILLET AND ASSISTANTS AT WORK.

great, no trial of patience or temper too intense for Mr. Graham. When the excitement of the doubtful contest against time warmed up, he still had untried depths of power and endurance to be called on; and in this great campaign his limitation never was reached. After the close of the Exposition, he was continued by the company as General Manager of its property.

Charles B. Atwood went to Chicago on the invitation of Mr. Burnham to join him in his private practice as an architect. The needs of the World's Fair being very great at that time, he consented to join the Chief of Construction's staff instead, which he did on April 21, 1891, as Designer-in-Chief, remaining until the summer of 1893, when his work was completed and he retired from that service. Emphatic resolutions of thanks and commendations were passed by the Directors on accepting his resignation.

William Pretyman, of Chicago, was made Director of Color in April, 1891, and remained on the staff about a year, when he resigned, before much had been done in his department of the Fair.



On the resignation of Mr. Pretyman, the services of Francis D. Millet, of New York, were secured, and he at once went to Chicago, where he remained until the close of the Exposition. He had charge of all coloring inside and outside the buildings, the flags, banners, and woven-fabric effects of the processions and ceremonies inside of the grounds, and later of all the music and illuminations and fireworks; directed and controlled the sculpture and mural paintings, and was the friend and adviser of the Chief of Construction in everything. His suggestions and support were a help and an encouragement to every man on the staff. He was not only looked to on questions of art, but was loved for himself and for the ever-present sunshine and stimulating effect of his life. He made the Fair more beautiful and more pleasant to live in, and he increased the revenues by the steady interest that he kept up in his management of the various functions on land and water while the Exposition was open.

Alexander Sandier, of Paris, joined the force in December, 1891, and remained for a year and a half as Director of Arrangement of Exhibits. He designed the Clambake, the Leather Building, the central tower in the Manufactures Building, and other minor structures.

The small buildings and details and the working drawings of all the large buildings were made by the draughting force under F. O. Cloyes, chief of that department. This force at one time numbered seventy-five men.

The landscape work, with the exception of the interior of the island and all the space around the Horticultural and Woman's Buildings, which was reserved for the exhibit of the Department of Horticulture, was in the hands of Frederick Law Olmsted & Co., which firm, in the spring of 1893, changed its title to Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot. The general studies were made in their offices in Brookline, Mass., and much of the detail was worked out there; but, after the main plans were adopted, the execution of the work was almost wholly in the hands of Henry Sargent Codman, who spent much of his time in the Park. Mr. Olmsted was there frequently, and after the death of Mr. Codman he went before the Exposition opened and remained several weeks. The work was also visited by John Olmsted and Mr. Eliot.

The superintendent of the landscape work was Rudolph Ulrich, who had been trained to his profession in Germany, and had had large experience in the care of extensive properties in Europe, in the Middle States, and in California. He was most efficient throughout, having charge of the cleaning and good order of the grounds and roads, and it was he who had charge of all forces during the final grading, filling, sodding, and planting, and, in the Exposition, the care of the landscape itself.

While the general plan of the Park was made in December by Messrs. Olmsted, Codman, Burnham, and Root, Mr. Codman's special designing of the terraces and everything about them came after the death of Mr. Root, and after the meeting of the architects in January. He was also a member of the artistic council, which the Chief of Construction constantly consulted,

to which were referred all important artistic questions, and in whose hands was the acceptance of the various designs. This committee consisted of Messrs. Atwood, Millet, and Codman. When an application for the privilege of putting up a foreign, State, or concession building was received, an opinion as to its advisability was required from this committee, and if a favorable report was made, Mr. Codman suggested the location and treatment of surroundings and Mr. Atwood passed upon the architectural fitness of the designs. The World's Columbian Exposition Company confined themselves to designing their own buildings, and outsiders were required to furnish their own architects, the designs to be subject to the final approval of the Chief of Construction. Mr. Codman was very valuable to the Exposition. He had high qualities as an artist and as a man, and not only was well trained in his profession, but was of much service in administration and in

executive functions. He judged men accurately, and had the natural power of command over them. In January, 1893, when Mr. Codman's work was nearly completed, he had a recurrence of a bodily difficulty that had given him trouble in the summer of 1892. Everything in the power of the medical faculty was done,



BRONZE TABLET ON FINE-ARTS BUILDING.

but he passed away on January 10, in Chicago. The depth and thoroughness of his training, the command that he had over his information, and the dignity and respect that he inspired were most unusual. He was not thirty years old. Two bronze tablets were set up against the supporting piers of the great south doorway of the Art Building in Jackson Park—one in memory of John Wellborn Root and one of Henry Sargent Codman.

John W. Alvord, Engineer of Surveys and Grades, had charge of the settlement with the contractors for dredging and filling, and directed their work. He gave locations and stakes for all wharves, bridges, roads, buildings, and everything fixed on the ground. He was conservator of all maps and plans of ground and underground work, and was the compiler of all statistics for reports. He gave three years of very hard, close work to the Exposition, and deserves the highest praise for the manner in which he discharged his duties.

It was evident from the start that there must be a connection with the Illinois Central Railway, in order to get in freight and passengers, but it was almost impossible to negotiate for this purpose. The Chief of Construction did succeed in building a Y on the Midway and a fence across Stony Island Avenue to Jackson Park, because he had only the Illinois Central and the city to deal with; but it was impossible to negotiate with the owners on Stony Island Avenue. The grand plan of the Park provided for a railway terminal at the southwest corner, and for an entrance fence to the Grand Court direct, so that any one coming to the Fair might find an easy path into the ground, and so that the impression might be as favorable as would be the case when one came in by the front door of a palace. But the problem was poorly managed, and the only use the great yard was put to was for storing cars during conventions and installation. For this purpose it was useful, but for the purpose intended it was a rather wasteful scheme.

On April 20, 1891, Dion Geraldine was appointed General Superintendent of the work in Jackson Park, and he remained with the company until September, 1892, when he resigned. The organization of the forces of superintendents

of the buildings and of the system of procedure in the active operation of building was in his hands. Directly after Mr. Geraldine's retirement all superintendents of buildings were under Mr. Graham. William D. Richardson had general charge of the staff work, which included the making and placing of all the statues on the buildings and the grounds and all the architectural inclosing and ornamental material made from this mixture of plaster of Paris and jute fiber. After the Fair opened he was Superintendent of the Buildings and had the care of maintaining the staff and the roof and floors. The purchasing agent throughout the work was Frank J. Mulcahy, whose faithfulness and good judgment saved the company large sums.

The personal staff of the Director of Works consisted of M. B. Pickett, Secretary of Works, and a small body of clerks. A photographic record was kept by the Chief of Construction from the start, showing every condition



BRONZE TABLET ON FINE-ARTS BUILDING.

of the Exposition to its completion. The accounts of the Department of Works were under the charge of Charles V. Barrington, who afterward became Assistant Auditor of the company. The first man employed by the company in the actual building construction in the Park was W. H. Beach, who afterward was superintendent of the Woman's Building. He took charge of the first shanty erected on the Lake Front, and he also superintended the old Service Building, which gave place in Jackson Park to the one now standing there.

Contracts and matters involving expenditure of money were first referred to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. But there were times when the action of the committee could not be waited for, and in such cases the Director of Works made the contracts, subject to the approval of the committee, which was never withheld. All contracts were made by an attorney and signed by the President of the company, copies of them being filed in the Department of Works. The contracts, plans, specifications, and papers were kept in a fire-proof vault under the control of a responsible officer. The Director of Works occupied the northeast corner of the Service Building. The offices on the first floor were public, and those on the second floor were private. Connected with them was a mess room, where the principal designers and engineers took their meals at the company's expense. This, together with sleeping quarters for the men, insured their being there night and day, and practically the work never stopped, for in the more active months the consultations went on until midnight or after, and the inspections began very early in the morning. At the morning meetings every engineer and the principal superintendents were present; also the commandant or his representative, the fire marshals, and often the



MONTGOMERY B. PICKETT,  
Secretary of Works.

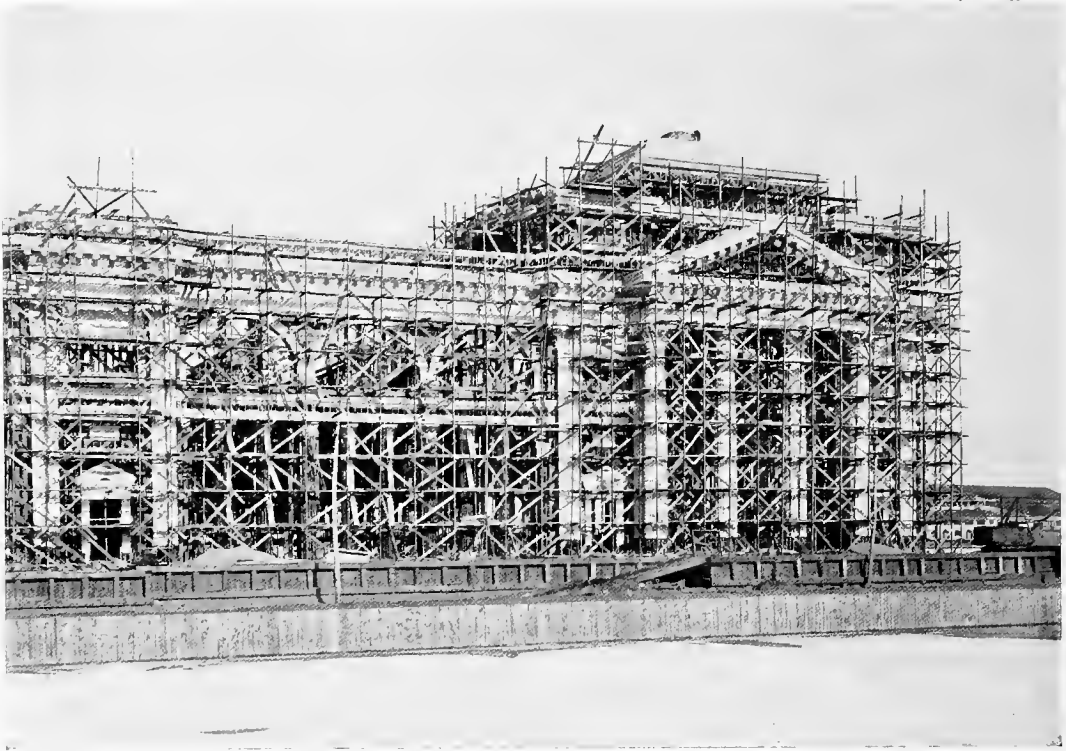
Medical Director. Just before the Fair opened, the chiefs of the exhibit departments were also present, so that all orders for the day might be made clear and nothing be left requiring conference with men scattered over the grounds. A record of everything to be done was kept, and the Assistant Director of Works inspected it each morning to ascertain if the orders of the previous day had been carried out. These morning meetings were very trying, but very efficacious.

The following is a list of those regularly appointed who did valuable service, and who are especially entitled to recognition :

Andrew Adams, Secretary to Chief of Construction ; H. B. Alexander,

Assistant Engineer Water Supply Department ; C. F. Abbott, Secretary to Landscape Superintendent ; E. D. Allen, Superintendent of Decoration ; B. M. Appel, Medical Department ; H. W. Allport, Surgeon, Medical Department ; Theodore Buskirk, Assistant Engineer of Surveys and Grades ; O. A. Berry, General Yard Master ; O. H. Binkley, Assistant Engineer of Surveys and Grades ; F. J. Beesly, Superintendent, Water Supply Department ; Charles H. Baldwin, Assistant Attorney ; W. Baird, Captain of Guards ; W. E. Brown, Superintendent of Transportation Building ; Miss Mary Brown, Superintendent of Nurses in Medical Department ; R. Bosserman, Superintendent of Warehouses ; M. M. Chesrown, Secretary to Assistant Director of Works ; J. F. Curtis, Buying and Freight Clerk ; L. D. Cleaveland, Superintendent of Horticultural Building ; D. A. Collins, Superintendent of Interior Docking ; B. B. Cheesman, Superintendent of Music Hall, Casino, and Peristyle ; W. C. Callahan, Assistant to General Superintendent ; A. A. Clark, Superintendent of Midway Plaisance ; John Colley, Second Assistant Mechanical Engineer ; W. H. Chamberlain, Superintendent of Shoe and Leather Building ; R. A. Dennell, Superintendent of State Buildings ; A. J. Davis, Steam-heating Inspector ; G. W. Danforth, Second Assistant Mechanical Engineer ; C. L. Etheridge, Engineer of Police and Fire Alarm System ; Frank Eno, Second Assistant Engineer, Water Supply, Sewerage, and Fire Protection Department ; J. K. Freitag, Superintendent of Dairy Building ; Bernard Feind, Assistant Engineer, Water Supply Department ; W. J. Fuller, General Foreman of Landscape Department ; F. E. Ferguson, Superintendent of Carpentry ; J. F. Gray, Secretary to Mechanical Engineer ; H. E. Graham, Specification Stenographer ; P. H. Gavin, Assistant Engineer of Surveys and Grades ; William Green, Superintendent of Terminals ; P. Galvin, Assistant Superintendent of Track Laying ; P. Haley, Superintendent of Track Laying ; Charles Holloway, Superintendent of Color Department ; I. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary to Mechanical Engineer ; H. S. Hibbard, Superintendent of Electricity Building ; Henry Hutton, Barn Foreman ; Robert Hardie, First Assistant Mechanical Engineer ; G. V. Hines, Assistant Superintendent of Terminals ; Allen Hazen, Chemist, Water Supply and Sewerage Department ; Lieutenant G. C. Hanus, Assistant Superintendent of Marine Bureau ; Everett Hunter, Inspector of Roads ; R. J. C. Irvine, Captain of Columbian Guards ; C. A. Jordan, Superintendent of Mines and Mining Building ; E. Jackson, Head Janitor at Service Building ; N. F. Jenks, Superintendent of Art Building ; S. T. Jacobs, Secretary to Superintendent of Exterior Covering ; J. Jordan, Night Yard-Master ; J. H. Jones, Clerk in Railroad Department ; Rudolph Kinzelbach, Electrician ; A. C. Libby, Assistant Engineer of Surveys and Grades ; E. R. Loring, Inspector, Water Supply and Sewerage Department ; C. E. Lund, Superintendent of Clambake Building ; L. B. Larmour, Superintendent of Anthropological Building ; J. D. Mason, Assistant Engineer of Railroads ; J. H. Murphy, Specification Writer and Superintendent of Agri-

culture Building ; Alexander Murrie, Superintendent of Transportation Building ; Captain William Miller, First Assistant Engineer, Water Supply, Sewerage, and Fire Protection Department ; John Meaden, Assistant Mechanical Engineer ; S. G. Neiler, Assistant Electrical Engineer ; George C. Nimmons, Superintendent of Mines Building ; H. F. J. Porter, Assistant



SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE AGRICULTURE BUILDING, MARCH 17, 1892.

Mechanical Engineer ; L. B. Parsons, Station Master ; J. V. Paulsen, Assistant Engineer of Surveys and Grades ; Andrew Ritter, Second Assistant Mechanical Engineer ; H. G. Ripley, Draughtsman in Color Department ; G. Reinick, Superintendent of Machinery Hall ; J. C. Riley, Assistant Superintendent of Landscape ; R. E. Richardson, Assistant Electrical Engineer ; F. H. Soden, Assistant Engineer of Electrical Construction ; William N. Sturgis, Secretary to Chief of Construction ; R. M. Shankland, Assistant to Chief Engineer ; L. A. Scoville, Superintendent of Electrical Construction ; B. Syderhelm, Superintendent of Greenhouse ; Isaac Sherwood, Timekeeper ; William Schlimgen, Superintendent of Music Hall ; Paul Starrett, Assistant to Chief Engineer ; Luther Stieringer, Expert Electrical Engineer ; M. K. Stauffer, Inspector of Piling for Bridges ; T. R. Sylvanus, Inspector of Water ; J. J. Siddall, Captain of Guard ; George B. Tennant, Superintendent of Machinery Hall ; C. Y. Turner, Assistant Director of Decoration ; F. A. Trittle, Superintendent of Mines and Mining Building ; M. Updike, Superintendent of Manufactures

Building ; J. H. Ward, Superintendent of Electricity Building ; H. H. Weatherwax, Superintendent of Transportation Annex ; F. W. Watts, Superintendent of Administration Building ; G. V. Wilson, Secretary to General Superintendent ; John Worcester, Superintendent of Steel Construction ; W. H. Wickes, Superintendent of Fire and Police Stations ; John N. Whitlaw, Superintendent of Fisheries Building ; Max Young, Superintendent of Dredging ; Charles Yingling, Night Yard-Master ; N. R. Yaeger, Surgeon, Medical Department.

In February, 1891, when the first shed was built on the Lake Front, the labor union officers began an agitation because this building was let to a non-union contractor, and this led to a conference between the officers of the labor organizations and the Board of Directors of the Exposition. A demand was made that the Directors employ none but union men, that they fix minimum wages, and that they make eight hours a day's work. The Directors refused to establish minimum wages, or to employ union labor exclusively ; but they agreed to an eight-hour day, and that overtime should be paid for at the rate of time and a half for week days and double on Sundays. This agreement was with the building trades, and later the officers of other organizations claimed that it covered their trades. The Trades Council officers agreed at the same time not to strike without notice, and to arbitrate differences ; but this agreement was broken many times, and the Chief of Construction made all labor contracts with the eight-hour clause in. The extra costs to the company from this agreement could not have been less than a million dollars. There was no need, under the agreement, for the Chief of Construction to make an eight-hour day for every sort of employee ; but he did so, even in the case of the guard, which was operated in three shifts, though the agreement was with the building trades only. In emergencies the company was, of course, obliged to keep men overtime. This was not to be avoided in any enterprise of such magnitude when time was of vital importance.

Strikes occurred among the iron setters and the electrical construction men, and in fact among all the trades ; but the most important ones were among the carpenters. A high fence was built around Jackson Park early in 1891, and the gates were kept by guards. This, and the building of sufficient and cheap boarding houses, enabled the Chief of Construction to take care of large numbers of men day and night where agitators could not get at them, and insured tolerably peaceable control and steady progress. Two commissary buildings were at once erected by *cessionnaires*—one at the north bank of the Grand Basin on the Lake Shore, accommodating two thousand boarders and lodgers, and one at Sixty-second Street, on the west side of the lagoon. The latter was a general restaurant of a higher class, where clerks, officers, and visitors could procure meals, but not lodgings. The old Service Building, which was erected between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, contained the offices and sleeping rooms of Superintendent Ger-

aldine and some engineers. The Chief of Construction had sleeping quarters there, and he and his chief men spent a night or two a week there from the time it was ready until the spring of 1892. Mr. Geraldine lived there constantly. The Construction Staff at this time took their meals at the old Park Farm House, in which Mr. Geraldine had placed Edward Jackson, janitor of



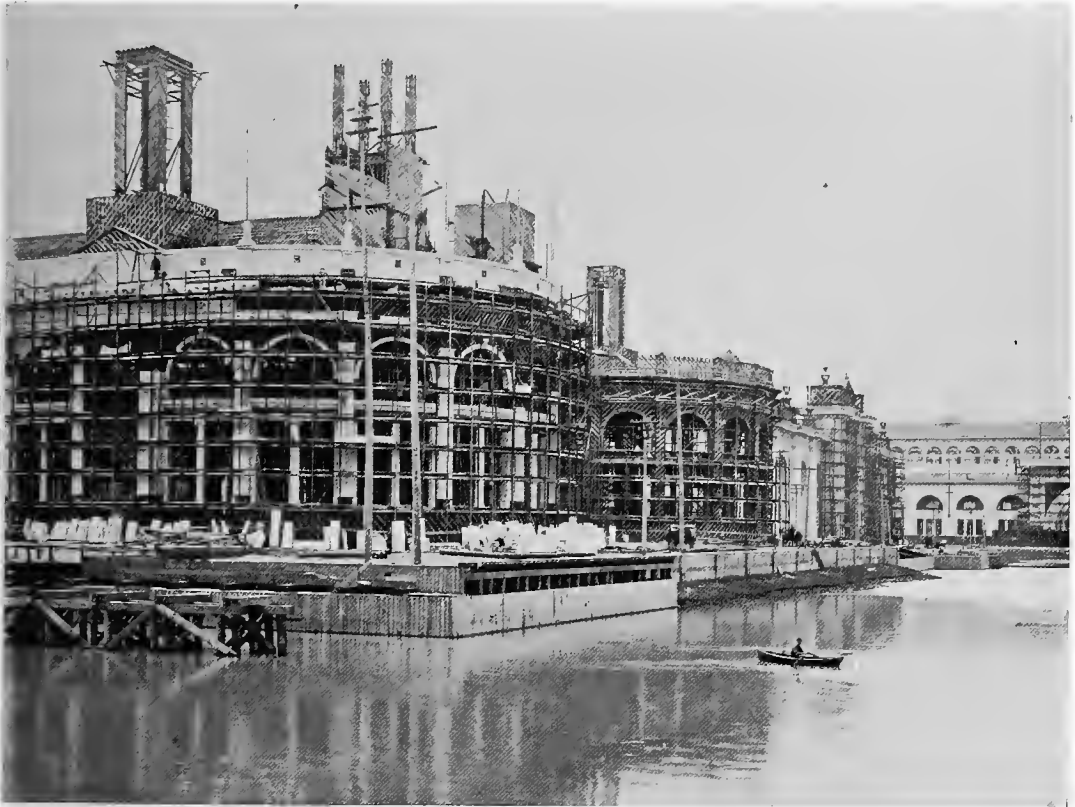
AN ARCH JOINT,  
125 feet from the ground, in the Manufactures Building, April 10, 1892.

the Service Building. This structure was erected May 1, 1891, and was torn down a year later to make place for the new Service Building.

The actual beginning of the work was the grading and dredging, and ground was first broken on the south line of the Agricultural Building by a force of the contractors' men. The grading and filling was done by means of scrapers where the earth was above water. When the excavation was under water it was all done by great steam dredges that cut their way in from the lake, making channels through which they themselves could float. They were like large beetles, burrowing in the ground, and seemed, as one watched them, like living creatures gnawing away the crust of the earth. Nor were men alone of this impression. A terrier dog spent an entire day fighting a dredge on the Grand Basin, running under and shrilly objecting to the ladles filled with clay as they were swung over the dump, and even fol-



lowed up the mounds thus formed, biting the iron bottom of the scoop, and then chasing it back again into the water, under the evident impression that the thing was conquered, until another load arose from the water, when he repeated the operation. The trees were cut down with saw and axe, their roots were pulled up by chains and teams of mules, and the wood was piled and burned. During the dredging and filling, McArthur Brothers,



NORTH END OF THE ELECTRICITY BUILDING, APRIL 26, 1892.

the contractors, lodged their men and teams on the grounds, in tents and shanties put up for the purpose, some of the men finding quarters in the Commissary Building, on the Lake Front. The McArthur contract was let by the cubic yard, the price varying with the sort of work to be done. The contract was signed February 18, 1891, and the actual work was begun February 11 with a force of fifty Italians. During the execution of this work, six hundred men, three hundred cars, one hundred and seventy-five teams, one hundred and thirty scrapers, and six dredges were employed. Supplementary contracts for lesser parts of the work were let to N. G. Dodge and James McMahon. The dredges placed the sand excavated from the lagoons, channels, and basins on the banks of the lagoons, whence it was lifted and distributed to the higher levels of the terraces or building sites. Around the formal canals and basin the docking was formed by driving

piles, having stringers and vertical planking, and this structure, which was secured by iron rods running back to anchor piles, was covered with architectural staff.

By June 1, 1891, the first building site—that of the Mines Building—was raised to the level on which foundations could be begun, and in July that building and the Woman's Building were started.

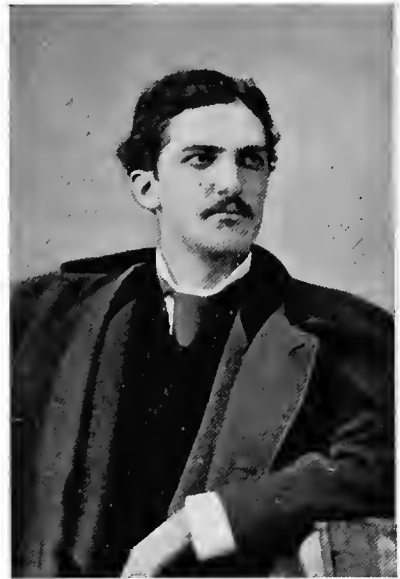
From this time the work of building was pushed forward rapidly, until, at the end of August, 1891, the Administration, the Transportation, the Manufactures, the Electrical, the Mines, the Agricultural, the Horticultural, the Woman's, and the Fisheries buildings were all under way. In September the quaint and interesting Forestry Building, composed of timbers and natural logs of wood in the bark, comprising nearly every known species of wood in this country, was placed under contract. Machinery Hall and Fine Arts Buildings were the last. They were both contracted for in October. The rapidity with which this work was placed under contract and put under way is another tribute to the energy and efficiency of the Chief of Construction and to his success as an organizer. The lateness of the time when the contracts were let for Machinery Hall and the Art Building were serious misfortunes; in both instances the installation crowded upon the heels of construction and was delayed. This was particularly true of the enormous power plant, but little of which was in operation on May 1, 1893. But the delays were unavoidable. In the case of Machinery Hall they grew out of commendable caution upon the part of the Chief of Construction, who deemed it advisable to have certain engineering features of the plan revised and strains recalculated, in order that perfect stability and security as to the building might be obtained. The Art Building was for many months in an unfortunate predicament; a sentiment prevailed throughout the city that while so many millions were to be expended for temporary buildings it was only just that one of a permanent character should be erected, that might remain as a memorial. It was urged that the Art Building for the Exposition should be located upon the Lake Front, and become the property of the Art Institute. The additional cost of making this building permanent could, it was thought, be borne by the Art Institute. Few of those identified with the Exposition enterprise could, however, look with favor upon the separation of this one building from the others and its location seven miles distant from the rest of the Exposition. The design of the Art Building was delayed for many months that this plan might be considered. It was finally abandoned. Charles B. Atwood, the designer in chief of the Exposition, prepared the plans for the beautiful Art Building. It was located in the great meadow in the improved portion of Jackson Park—the site formerly set apart for the Horticultural Building. It was constructed in a more substantial manner than the other buildings, both for the protection of the art treasures to be stored within it and because it was thought that, with some alterations, it might remain after the rest of the Exposition had passed

away. It was built of brick and steel. Its covering was staff, as in the case of the other buildings. But little wood was used in its construction, and it was substantially fireproof. After the close of the Exposition it became the home of the Field Columbian Museum.

Shortly after the contracts were awarded for the construction of the Manufactures Building it was found that the space which this building provided would be utterly inadequate for the accommodation of the departments of Manufactures, Liberal Arts, and Ethnology. The building as first designed was exactly the same as it was finally constructed, except that the original plan contemplated two interior courts and a low suppressed iron dome in the center, and it had been planned that the Leather and Shoe Trades Building should be placed in one of these courts and a music hall in the other. When it was realized that the space thus provided would be inadequate, the entire plan of the dome and the interior courts was abandoned and the space from wall to wall placed under one enormous roof supported by steel arches or trusses. These arches sprang from the floor of the building 206 feet in the air. The width of the arches was 368 feet. These enormous trusses supported a steel and glass roof, which in the center of the building was 237 feet above the floor. The arches were constructed with hinged bolts at the base and top, so as to admit of expansion and contraction with the heat or cold without injury to the building.

The character of the Manufactures Building illustrates the rapidity of action and fertility of resource, coupled with boldness and audacity, which were distinct characteristics of the Construction Department. The radical and stupendous change in this structure was entered upon and determined in a very few days when the requirements that compelled it were thoroughly understood, and, unlike most radical changes in architectural design, this change was a complete success both from an architectural and practical standpoint.

The enormous glass roof with its great elevation above the ground had certain serious objections and very nearly precipitated a lamentable failure of at least a portion of the Exposition. It might perhaps be considered unwise to repeat this experiment, at least without many additional precautions. The danger and damage from breaking glass, the difficulty of preventing the roof from leaking and snow from forming avalanches of such weight as to crush the lower portions of the roof structure in their descent, were serious objections. As late as April, 1893, the entire available force in Jackson



CHARLES B. ATWOOD,  
Designer-in-Chief.

Park was on more than one occasion called into requisition to shield exhibits from torrents of rain pouring in through defective roofs.

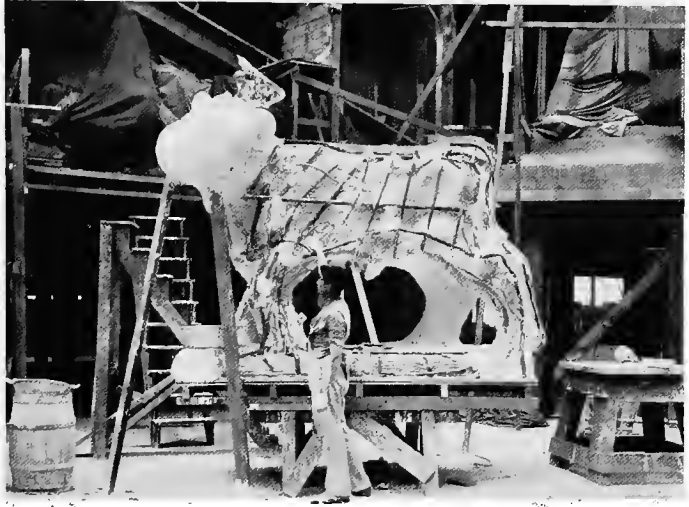
The buildings of the foreign countries were not ready until June. Nearly all the State buildings were ready on time, but there was some delay in cleaning up in and about them. The Midway Plaisance was well forward on time, though late *concessionnaires* continued to erect small structures through the early summer.

The foundations of the buildings were of wood, consisting of boards laid in trenches on top of each other at right angles, but in a few places, especially under the southwest corner of the Manufactures Building and the northwest corner of the Agricultural Building, and under the great trusses of the Manufactures Building, piles were driven. All the foundations of the trusses of the Administration Building were of piles. The upright structural parts of all the main buildings were of timber latticed with wood, and protected from the chance of fire sucking up through the vertical open spaces by horizontal sheets of cement mortar, varying in thickness from three to six inches. These were called "fire stops" and were placed at several levels in the tall piers. The main roof trusses were wholly of iron in the Mines and Electricity Buildings and in the Administration dome, the central part of the Manufactures Building, the domes of the Horticultural and Fisheries Buildings, and the roof of the Fine Arts Building. The other roof trusses were a combination of wood and iron. The windage allowed for in strength of materials was thirty pounds pressure to the square foot on the vertical plane. The construction of roofs went on satisfactorily, but the roofs all leaked. Those made entirely of corrugated iron, like the Manufactures and Machinery, were more rotten than the others, while the canvas roof stood rather the best.

The work of filling had been begun with a few hundred men. When the construction was fairly under way the number of men employed in the Park increased rapidly to over a thousand, and then, as the work progressed, to several thousand. It is not possible to give accurate figures as to the number of men employed at any time. It is probable that there were usually from three thousand to four thousand men at work upon the various buildings and on the grounds, and during the last months preceding the opening of the gates, when construction work was being completed and installation was vigorously carried on, from twelve thousand to fourteen thousand men were employed.

For the admission of material into Jackson Park a spur track was constructed from the Illinois Central Railroad tracks into the Park, and as rapidly as filling was completed tracks spread out in every direction, by means of which building materials were brought in and deposited at points convenient for use. Millions of feet of lumber, thousands of tons of structural iron, nails by the car load—in fact, every species of building material in un-  
heard-of quantities came into the Park. Thirty-six thousand four hundred

and seven car loads of structural material, coal, and supplies were received at Jackson Park up to July 11, 1893. The tracks on the first-floor level of the large buildings were called installation tracks. The first "yard" was made in the south end of the grounds, the tracks running east and west. It was superseded by the great yard and the interior-locking system, which were but little used, except as an exhibit of a terminus. In this respect it was very satisfactory to railroad people. All the switches were operated from lever towers. The tracks running to the State buildings were removed but a few days before the Exposition opened; those



MAKING A MOULD, AUGUST 3, 1892.

for the Art Building only a week before, and the railways running to the Manufactures and Agricultural Buildings were not removed until June 1.

The first statuary work in architectural staff (which was a mixture of plaster of Paris and wood fiber) was done by the Phillipson Brothers, in a large shed south of the Mines Building, on the prairie. But when filling and grading began in that neighborhood, and the Administration Plaza was raised about fourteen feet above datum, the Phillipson sheds were left in a hollow. When the main buildings were carried up to the first floor, visitors began to pour in. They generally got out of the carriages at Phillipson's and went through the place to see the staff cast in molds. Here the first statue of Benjamin Franklin, by Carl Rohl Smith, assisted by Miss Enid Yandell, was made. Swarms of people from Eastern cities were shown about the grounds, and on returning home became very effectual boomers of the Fair.

The life of the Director of Works and his staff was like that of soldiers on the field. They seldom went home, their entire energies were put into the work, and there was no cessation day or night. The fire gongs rang every alarm in the corridors of the Service Building, and any unusual occurrence was at once reported at headquarters. In the old Service Building the members of the staff who happened to be there were entertained occasionally by a lantern-slide show by Mr. Arnold, the photographer, the pictures of the work as it progressed being of principal interest. Early in the spring of 1892 the new Service Building was ready, and the whole staff moved in,

most of them remaining there till the close of the Exposition. At this time, also, the Police Headquarters, the Telegraph Headquarters, fire stations, and Hospital Corps were removed to the new quarters in the Service Building.

Sometimes distinguished travelers or artists who happened to be in the city were invited by the Chief of Construction to stay overnight and witness the early morning inspection, his object being to send them home filled with the enthusiasm that ruled at the works among all the men of his staff; and later, when the force moved into the new Service Building, there was music in the large sitting-room of the Director of Works nearly every evening. This was generally piano music by George Wilson, Secretary of the Bureau of Music, or Mr. Wilkes, the Sanitary Engineer. Mr. Tomlins also played on the organ that he used for his concert tours, which was in this room nearly a year. On Sunday afternoons Theodore Thomas provided the best instrumental music—either trio, quartet, or quintet, and very often well-

known singers were there as well. During the entire time that the artists and sculptors were at work on their decorations and statues they used to dine together at the Old Commissary No. 1, which stood where the northeast corner of the Festival Hall afterward rested. These evenings were most happy, the men throwing off formality and covering the walls with caricatures of one another and the various officers of their position. Many of these



GROUP, "PLENTRY," FOR THE COLONNADE.  
M. A. Waagen, Sculptor.

drawings were very fine. Half of them went to James W. Ellsworth, and the rest to Mr. Burnham.

From the beginning of the work of preparation, the dual control of the World's Columbian Exposition and the National Commission caused trouble, and the consequent uncertainties, delays, and annoyances from these conflicts finally became so grave that a plan for an organization to take the place of both bodies in authority over the Exposition was proposed, and was referred to a joint committee of the Commission and the Directory. This re-

sulted in a new organization known as the Council of Administration, as set forth in Chapter VIII.

At this time the buildings and grounds of the Exposition were well advanced. The new organization was perfected August 25, 1892—eight weeks before the dedicatory ceremonies took place. Matters being thus simplified, the work went along with less friction, as there was but one body having jurisdiction in the Park.

At the time of the discharge of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings Henry B. Stone was serving as its chairman, having been appointed in April, 1892. Mr. Stone was a man of rare ability as an organizer, and to his excellent judgment and administration the Exposition owed much of its success. Mr. Burnham writes of him :

“ He only required of me to consult with him as to the general policy and to report progress. This wise stand soon led me to have deep confidence in him, and from the beginning of his connection with the Fair until its close he was my constant adviser and strong, steady, consistent backer. As the head of the committee, he was most effective, enabling them to handle the huge amount of work which came to their table daily, with ease, precision, and good judgment. He came down to the grounds frequently and stayed with me days at a time, when he was careful to keep out of the way himself and not appear to be taking a hand in the direction of affairs. He was my resource every day until the Grounds and Buildings Committee went out of existence and the Council of Administration was formed.”

The meeting of architects in January, 1891, dealt only with the formal part of the Fair, around the Grand Basin and the Wooded Island, and from time to time, as the scheme of the Exposition unfolded, decisions were reached touching other parts of the grounds, and the details in the way of building and other objects were decided. It was not until a few months before the Fair was opened that the complete plan was evolved and the final map of the Exposition made.

There were seven distinct parts in the design of the Exposition : 1. The basin and the canal with their surrounding architecture of the grand styles. In this part every element was intended to enhance the dignity and the high conventional quality of the design as a whole, and every object was carefully considered in relation to the surroundings. 2. The wooded islands with their surrounding lagoons, where freedom in style of architecture was allowed, but a dignified repose and harmony of parts was insisted on. 3. The Government location, where both the United States and foreign nations erected their headquarters, and wherein discretion was allowed. 4. The Federal State location, where the Fine Arts Building in the center required a high expression in architecture on the part of the State Commissions, which was carried out with varying success. 5. The Midway Plaisance, to which were relegated the villages of nations and buildings of *concessionnaires*, including the Ferris Wheel and the Ice Railway. 6. The live-stock, out-of-door

agricultural exhibits, Convent of La Rabida, Leather, Forestry, Dairy, and Anthropological Buildings, and the many anthropological exhibits under Prof. Putnam. 7. The railway yards, storehouses, bonded warehouses, and workshops of the Fair, and of *concessionnaires*.

During the summer of 1891 Mr. Atwood was repeatedly urged to furnish a design for the columns suggested by Mr. St. Gaudens to close in the east



WEST SIDE OF THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING  
after the gale, April 27, 1892,

side of the Grand Court. At length, quite out of patience, the Chief of Construction made a last demand, when Mr. Atwood, after saying he had great hesitation in differing with architects who had approved the semicircle plan, produced a sketch for the Peristyle, Music Hall, and Casino as they were finally made. This he asked to have considered, as he felt that the thirteen columns would prove too thin, and that a more important composition was needed to close that end of the Court and give greater value to the lake beyond by not revealing it quite so obviously. The design was laid before the other architects of the Grand Court, and they accepted it at once. Before the project of Mr. Atwood's was suggested a series of piers and breakwaters had been built; but when his design was adopted, it at once



became evident that it would be necessary to change them. To the discussion of a proper form of these piers all the Court of Honor designers brought their suggestions, one favoring a curved form like the antennæ of a beetle—arms embracing the sea. The Chief of Construction finally decided the question on two grounds, one practical and one artistic. The first reason was that the shipowners who had entered into an agreement with the Exposition Company to occupy the piers found the structures must run out into deep water to afford proper draft for their great steamers, and that the lines of the pier must be straight, as the ships could not land passengers on curved wharves. The other reason was, that nothing could equal the artistic effect of the waters of Lake Michigan coming directly against the base of the Peristyle. This decision was approved by the designers, the piers were removed soon after they were finished and a straight one was built out into the lake half a mile from shore, its end touching the south side of the Peristyle.

While the Peristyle was a necessary architectural scheme, at each end of it and forming parts of the composition were large buildings, each two hundred and forty-six by one hundred and forty feet. The one to the north inclosed a large and very beautiful orchestral Music Hall, seating about two thousand five hundred people, with a large recital hall for chamber music on the east front. This building was fitted with dressing rooms, orchestral rooms, offices, and quarters for the Director, Mr. Theodore Thomas. The building to the south was occupied by a great restaurant, the first story carrying many small concession booths, and the upper floors large dining rooms, reached by elevators.

The roof over the Peristyle proper was used as a grand promenade, from which was the finest view of the Grand Court and the lake; and its central feature, the grand arch, formed the water gate of the Exposition, bearing inscriptions in the panels, as shown in the diagram on the next page.

The Service Building and the Administration Building were designed to contain the offices of the Exposition Company and those of the National Commission. In the Service Building, designed by Mr. Atwood, were located the headquarters of the Chief of Construction, Assistant Chief of Construction, Director of Decorations, Engineer of Sewerage, Water, and Gas, Engineer of Surveys and Grades, Purchasing Agent, General Superintendent, Guard and Secret Service, Fire Department, Chief Engineer, Electrical Department, Mechanical Department, and Landscape Department. It also contained the Emergency Hospital, the Telegraphic Headquarters, the Lost-article Room, and sleeping quarters for the Director of Work and all his principal engineers, who were compelled to live in the Park for a year before the Exposition was opened and during its continuance.

The Administration Building contained in one pavilion the offices of the President and Secretary of the Exposition, the Council of Administration, and the Director General; in another, the offices and meeting rooms of the

## TOWARD THE LAKE.

A FEW  
DARED, TOILED  
AND SUFFERED.  
MYRIADS ENJOY  
THE FRUITS.

TO THE BOLD MEN,  
THEIR NAMES REMEMBERED OR FORGOTTEN,  
WHO FIRST EXPLORED THROUGH PERILS MANIFOLD  
THE SHORES, LAKES, RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, VALLEYS AND PLAINS  
OF THIS NEW WORLD.

OF MANY RACES,  
TONGUES, CREEDS,  
AND AIMS,  
BUT ALL HEROES  
OF DISCOVERY.

THE WILDERNESS AND THE SOLITARY PLACE SHALL BE GLAD FOR THEM.

*Isaiah xxxv, 1.*

TO THE  
BRAVE SETTLERS  
WHO LEVELED  
FORESTS,  
CLEARED FIELDS,  
MADE PATHS BY  
LAND AND WATER  
AND PLANTED  
COMMONWEALTHS

NOTE.—These inscriptions, at the request of the Director of Works, were selected or written by President Charles William Eliot, of Harvard University. They were not credited on the Peristyle, but we have added the credits to the quotations. All that are not so credited were written by President Eliot.

TO THE  
BRAVE WOMEN  
WHO IN  
SOLITUDES,  
AMID STRANGE  
DANGERS AND  
HEAVY TOIL,  
REARED FAMILIES  
AND MADE HOMES.

## TOWARD THE COURT OF HONOR.

CIVIL LIBERTY  
THE MEANS  
OF BUILDING UP  
PERSONAL AND  
NATIONAL CHARACTER.

TO THE PIONEERS OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

BUT BOLDER THEY WHO FIRST OFF-CAMPT  
THEIR MOORINGS FROM THE HABITABLE PAST  
AND VENTURED CHARTLESS ON THE SEA  
OF STORM-ENGENDERING LIBERTY.

*James Russell Lowell.*

TOLERATION  
IN RELIGION  
THE BEST FRUIT  
OF THE LAST  
FOUR CENTURIES.

YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH, AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE.

*John viii, 32.*

I, FREEDOM, DWELL  
WITH KNOWLEDGE,  
I ABIDE  
WITH MEN BY  
CULTURE TRAINED  
AND FORTIFIED.  
CONSCIENCE  
MY SCEPTER IS,  
AND LAW MY SWORD.

*J. R. Lowell.*

NOTE.—President Eliot's fundamental idea, in the collocation of the inscriptions, was to use the side toward the lake to commemorate the explorers and settlers of the New World, and the side toward the Court of Honor to commemorate the pioneers of liberty.

WE HERE  
HIGHLY RESOLVE  
THAT GOVERNMENT  
OF THE PEOPLE,  
BY THE PEOPLE,  
FOR THE  
PEOPLE,  
SHALL NOT PERISH  
FROM THE EARTH.

*Abraham Lincoln.*

World's Columbian Commission and the office of the President of the Board of Lady Managers; in the others, the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Publicity and Promotion, the Northern Trust Company's branch bank, telegraph and express offices, guard rooms, and a restaurant.

Early in 1893 an office, two hundred and thirty-four feet by seventy feet, was erected north of the Service Building to accommodate the Bureau of Admissions and Collections and the quarters of the Treasurer and Auditor of the Exposition.

The South Colonnade at the end of the canal, between the Agricultural and Machinery Buildings, was intended to be an architectural screen across the Court at this point. At each end were large rooms on the first and second floors, which were occupied by the great agricultural and live-stock societies of the world and by a restaurant.

The Live-stock Pavilion was designed by Holabird & Roche, of Chicago. The building was open in the center, having a large tan-bark open course, under which was a cedar-block pavement. This space was intended to show live stock, but was used mostly for military tournaments and for athletics and large open-air meetings. No stables or sheds were erected in the south end of the grounds until late in the summer, when they were needed for occupancy.

The stock barns were better than need have been, as there was an attempt to give them an architectural appearance. The live-stock season lasted only a few weeks, and the barns might as well have been long, continuous sheds, like those at State fairs, where the same animals are annually shown.

The Dairy Building was designed by Mr. Atwood. Large quantities of dairy products were produced here from the milk of fancy cattle, which were on exhibition at the Fair. In connection with it were barns used to house the dairy cattle and also the plants that were used during the Fair to ornament the balustrades and terraces around the Grand Basin and the canals, and which had to be kept over the winter before the Fair.

The Sawmill was built by the Exposition Company, and accommodated four different exhibitors of complete modern sawmill machinery plants, and the sawing of logs into lumber was carried on daily. The logs came by rail, and the lumber manufactured was used partly in the Park, and part was sent away to outsiders.

The Pump House, designed by Mr. Atwood, covered the great Worthington pump, which supplied forty million gallons of water a day.

The Sewage Cleansing Works was designed by Mr. Atwood. This building, together with the garbage furnace, was placed in the southeastern corner of the Park, whence the prevailing southwest winds could carry off over the lake all smells created by them. But no odors were ever noted here, even in the hottest weather.

The Homœopathic Hospital was erected by members of that profession,

and was for the purpose of exhibit, though treatment of patients was allowed under certain restrictions.

The Exposition built several fine warehouses before and during the Fair, and extensive warehouses for the packing cases used by exhibitors were also erected by the com-  
were allowed to  
in the south-



STAFF DETAIL  
FOR THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

pany. A number of *concessionnaires* erected workshops and storerooms western part of Jackson Park. This was necessary because cooking and manufacturing of many things could not be carried on without offense in the body of the Exposition. There, too were located the carpentry and blacksmith shops used by the forces of the Construction Department.

The Staff House was a small building containing models of architectural ornaments which might be needed during the Fair, or in case a part of a building was destroyed or injured. A small tool house for the Landscape Department was built on the Wooded Island.

The Monastery of La Rabida was built by the Exposition Company, and contained articles relating to Columbus, and many portraits, books, documents, swords, and relics of his time. It was an exact reproduction of that part of the monastery which was standing when Columbus was first succored by its Prior, Juan Perez de Marchina.

The Leather-and-Shoe Exhibit Building was to have been located north of the Manufactures Building ; but the United States Government, to whom that ground had been conceded, objected, and it was then built by the Exposition Company, in the southeastern portion of the grounds, after designs of Mr. Sandier. The shoe and leather industries of the country subscribed for one hundred thousand dollars of the Exposition Company's stock in consideration of being allowed to have a building of their own.

The Festival Hall, designed by Mr. Whitehouse, seating over four thousand people, was intended for choral music. It was used constantly during the Exposition for this purpose, and for ceremonies of the States, nations, and various societies.

The special fire-service houses were built to accommodate each a company of firemen with apparatus and horses, and to contain sleeping quarters and an assembly room for a company of the guard.

The Anthropological Building was delayed in designing and in execution, because it was not decided upon until it was found that there was not room

for this exhibit in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, where, by the classification, it belonged.

The Cold-storage structure was a large building for the manufacture of ice, and was intended as an exhibit of ice-making machinery, as well as a place to store perishable material during the Fair. It was burned during the Exposition, and seventeen men lost their lives.

The Hygeia Building was a pumping station, and the water coming in pipes from the celebrated springs in Wisconsin, more than a hundred miles away, was forced into drinking fountains throughout the Park, and was sold for a cent a glass.

The Intramural car-houses and shops stored the cars for the Intramural Elevated Road, and furnished the power that drove the trains.

The Lowney Pavilion was one of the two buildings erected at the cost of the Exposition Company with the intention of renting them to exhibitors; an occupant for only one was found, namely, the Lowney Chocolate Company.

Merck & Co. erected a building at their own expense, as exhibitors; and, as agreed upon in the contract for space, they furnished, free of charge, all the drugs and disinfectants used in the Park by the Sewerage Department and the Medical Director.

The Public Comfort Building, just inside the Fifty-ninth Street entrance, was designed by Mr. Atwood, and was erected by the Exposition Company. It contained a large restaurant, waiting rooms, and various conveniences for the public.

The Photographic Building was erected by the Exposition Company at its own expense, and the Photographic Annex for portraiture was erected at the expense of the *cessionnaire*.

The Railway Perron, a very expensive structure, was a part of the design of the terminal station by Mr. Atwood.

The three band-stands were designed by Mr. Atwood.

The Children's Building was erected by the Construction Department, and paid for out of subscriptions raised by ladies of Chicago. (See Chapter XIII.)

The building used by the Illinois Board of Lady Managers for a pharmacy, hospital, and exhibit of hospital appliances, was built by the Construction Department, the cost being defrayed by Mr. Higinbotham.

The express companies had offices, stables, and storehouses in the Park.

Two sets of propagating houses were built. Those in the rear of the Horticultural Building were for the Exhibit Department, and were presided over by Chief John Thorpe; and those belonging to the Landscape Department of the Exposition Company were in the southeast corner of the grounds.

The Horticultural Building was heated under the dome and the two side curtains of each wing. This was done by steam coils connected with the

steam plant of the propagating house. The steam plant was largely furnished as an exhibit.

The Hunters' Cabin, on one of the wooded islands, was erected by the Boone and Crockett Club of the United States. It illustrated pioneer life in



STAFF APPLICATION.  
Administration Building, February 3, 1892.

the West, and was filled with products of the chase and firearms of celebrated hunters.

At the Sixty-fourth Street entrance a small scale-house and scales were used constantly for goods going in and out by team. There were also railway scales.

There were several large water-closet buildings, which were distributed in locations that were not served by the toilet rooms of the large buildings near by. These were made as inconspicuous as possible.

The Union News Company had a small building inside the grounds.

The United States Government erected various small buildings on its own grounds to cover certain exhibits.

The fences around the grounds were of boards, eight feet high with two rows of barbed wire stretched across at about nine and eighteen inches above. There were nine entrances through the fence into Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance, besides those at the Alley Elevated, the south end of the Transportation Building, the Terminal Station, the North Inlet, and the Grand Pier, making twenty-two entrances in all. This was found amply sufficient for ingress always, and even on Chicago Day, when probably eight hundred thousand people, including employees, entered the grounds, the in-



ROAD-MAKING.

gress of people was not difficult to manage. At night, after the illuminations were over, it sometimes happened that people had to wait for cars at the Terminal Station and at the Alley Elevated, but they were never blocked in getting out at the gates.

The roads were of gravel macadam, averaging six inches thick, about four and a half inches being coarse gravel, and the top dressing, about one and a half inch, being of fine gravel or fine crushed stone. They were pitched in grading much more than would be well in any except cart roadways, and they were drained by catch basins and earthen sewers.

The roadways gave much trouble. No road could withstand the severe usage of the last month before the opening, when every avenue was choked with teams day and night. The surfaces were badly cut up, even after the Fair opened, and not until the exhibitors and *concessionnaires* stopped demanding new concessions for light, water, sewer, and gas could the roads be permanently fixed. The road-making and care-taking went on through the time of the Exposition. All work on roads and general cleaning was done at night.

The work on the landscape, in the hands of Superintendent Ulrich, was always ahead. Though the barren prairies were untouched in the spring of 1892, the filling with black earth, the grading, and sodding of any space, no matter what its size, was done with marvelous rapidity as soon as it came to the point where Mr. Ulrich's work could begin.

The Columbian Fountain was designed by Frederick MacMonnies, of New York, who made the full-sized figures in Paris. The two illuminated fountains and the Columbian Fountain by Mr. MacMonnies were intended to form a group which at night could be seen from the Grand Basin, the MacMonnies fountain having colored light thrown upon it, the others being illuminated from within, and beyond the two the Administration Building towering above, to form a spectacle of great beauty at night. The practical test of this was satisfactory, and the effects produced after dark in this part of the grounds were very striking.

Luther Stieringer was employed for all illumination in Jackson Park. He designed the illuminated fountains, and governed the lighting of the Administration Dome, the dock lights near the water in the Grand Court and canals, the cornice lights around the Grand Court and South Canal, and the operation of eight search lights which made dramatic effects during the night. The arc lighting of the grounds was finished late in May, and the incandescent lighting inside the buildings was going on almost up to the close, because those who used these lamps in and about their exhibits did not make contracts until then. The effect of the lighting was very good, but the enforced change in the management of the department late in March made the installing very unsatisfactory.

Facsimiles of the three small vessels with which Columbus first crossed the Atlantic were made in Spain and brought to Chicago by way of the Great Lakes. They were taken into the South Inlet near the Monastery of La Rabida, and proved satisfactory in every way.

The Movable Sidewalk was not in working order until the Exposition was half over, and even at the last it was not adjusted so as to be sure of running without interruption, but it was very popular and on pleasant days was well covered with visitors.

The Water Sliding Railway in the Midway Plaisance never was finished. A part of the track was laid, and a car was run over it, but lack of money and efficient management made it impossible to go on.



The inscriptions on the Administration Building were written by Francis D. Millet. On the exterior panels over the four entrances were the following references to the history of Columbus :

*West.*—Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa in 1446, went to sea at the age of fourteen, and entered the service of Spain January 20, 1486.

*North.*—Columbus received from Ferdinand and Isabella, sovereigns of Spain, a commission as admiral of an exploring fleet April 30, 1492.

*East.*—Columbus sailed from Palos with three small vessels August 3, and landed on one of the Bahama Islands October 12, 1492.

*South.*—Columbus, after discovering the New World, made three other voyages of exploration, and died at Valladolid, Spain, May 21, 1506.



CONSTRUCTION OF THE NORTH ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN.

On medallions around the base of the central dome were the following names of discoverers: Hanno, Nearchus, Ibn-Batuta, Rubruquis, Erik, Raleigh, Marco Polo, Dias, De Gama, Vespucci, Balboa, Magellan, Cartier, Hudson, Wilkes, Drake, Cabot, Tasman, Ross, Cook, De Soto, Franklin, Livingstone, and La Salle.

In the Rotunda the following names of countries participating in the Exposition were placed upon the sixteen medallions in the spandrels between the arches of the entrances: Austria, Argentine Republic, Belgium, Brazil,

British Guiana, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cape Colony, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, China, Curaçoa, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Great Britain, Guatemala, Hayti, Holland, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Johore, Korea, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco, New South Wales, Norway, Nicaragua, Orange Free State, Persia, Paraguay, Portugal, Russia, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela.

On the eight panels above the arched entrance were inscribed the following "Eight Eras of Scientific Discovery":

The mariner's compass came into general use in navigation about 1272.

Gunpowder was first employed in European warfare about 1325.

Gutenberg introduced the art of printing from movable types in 1450.

Copernicus explained his theory of the solar system in 1543.

Newton published his discovery of the law of gravitation in 1687.

Watt patented his invention of the condensing steam engine in 1769.

Jenner discovered the principle of vaccination in 1796.

Morse perfected his invention of the electric telegraph in 1837.

On the frieze above the gallery were inscribed the following forty names of illustrious discoverers in science:

Astronomers: Ptolemy, Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, Herschel.

Electricians: Franklin, Volta, Ampère, Faraday, Henry.

Naturalists: Linnæus, Cuvier, Lamarck, Agassiz, Darwin.

Physicians and Anatomists: Hippocrates, Galen, Vesalius, Harvey, Hunter.

Mathematicians: Archimedes, Lagrange, Laplace, Leibnitz, Newton.

Philosophers: Aristotle, Plato, Bacon, Descartes, Kant.

Geologists: Humboldt, Werner, Lyell, Murchison, Miller.

Chemists: Berzelius, Priestley, Gay-Lussac, Lavoisier, Liebig.

The following is a complete list of the architects employed and the structures that each designed:

Charles B. Atwood, of Chicago, Anthropological Building, Agricultural Annex, Art Gallery and Annexes, Accounting Department, balustrades around lagoons and canals, bridges over lagoons and canals, band stands (3), choragic monuments (2), Casino, Dairy Building, flagstaffs (11), Fire and Guard stations, Forestry Building, Lowney Company Pavilion, La Rabida, Music Hall, Machinery Hall Annex, Machinery Hall Shops, Machinery Hall Boiler House, police stations (Hyde Park and Woodlawn), Public Comfort, Peristyle, Pump House, rostral columns (6), Service Building, Terminal Station, Ambulance House (Midway), Bicycle Sheds, barns (Exposition Company's), Charging Station (for electric launches), Conkey & Company's Storeroom, Carpenter and Blacksmith shops, Courthouse (police), Clow Toilet Buildings, Clow Sanitary Office, Dairy Barns, Electric Department Office, electric lamp-posts, entrance ways (13), Free Photograph Dark Room, Horticultural Greenhouses and Landscape Greenhouses, Gondola Repair Shop, Garbage Furnace, Hunters' Cabin, Illinois Hospital, Training-School and Pharmacy,

kitchen (Wellington Catering Company), Landscape Department House, Oil House, Oil Signal House, Oil-tank Vault, Oil Pump House, Photo Building and Annex, Paint Shop, Perron, Plumbing House, signal towers, sheds on Van Buren Street pier, Stereotype Building, Sawmill, Sewage Cleansing Works, silos (2), Staff House (4 models), Stock Barns, Tool House, terminal railroad sheds, Wagon Sheds, Warehouse (United States Bonded), Warehouses B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Woman's Pharmaceutical Building.

B. L. Gilbert, of New York, New York Central Railroad Exhibit.

James W. McLaughlin, of Cincinnati, Ohio Building.



CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTH ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN.

Warren R. Briggs, of Bridgeport Conn., Connecticut Building.

H. T. E. Wendell, of Denver, Colorado Building.

A. Page Brown, of San Francisco, California Building.

James G. Hill, Costa Rica Building.

J. B. Mora, Colombia Building, Guatemala Building, Venezuela Building, Guatemala Café.

M. Gillhausen, of Germany, Krupp Gun Exhibit Building.

Stone, Carpenter & Wilson, of Providence, Rhode Island Building.

Van Meter & Perman, of Aberdeen, South Dakota Building.

Rafael Guastavino, Spanish Building.

H. F. Tomalin, F. R. I. B. A., of Ceylon, Ceylon Building.

Wilson & Marble, of Chicago, Chinese Village and Theater.

W. E. Pasco, of Chicago, Scale House, Persian Concession Building.

Holabird & Roche, of Chicago, Stock Pavilion, New South Wales Building.

J. Riley Gordon, of San Antonio, Texas Building.

J. A. Thain, of Chicago, Turkey Building, Office of Turkish Commissioners, Turkish Village.

Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago, Transportation Building, Transportation Annex.

Jarvis Hunt, Vermont Building.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. de Lonza Aguiar, of Brazil, Brazil Building, Brazilian Coffee Pavilion.

Robert E. Edis, of London, Victoria House.

Department of Public Works, Canada Building.

Warren P. Skillings, of Seattle, Washington Building.

Sophia G. Hayden, of Boston, Woman's Building.

Carrere & Hastings, of New York, Walter Baker Company's Pavilion.

Allen & Wilson, of Philadelphia, Workingman's Home (Philadelphia).

Thomas Wing, of Chicago, Muybridge Lecture Hall.

Edgerton Rogers, of Richmond, Virginia Building.

Dalles & Hedges, of Salt Lake City, Utah Building.

Charles Alling Gifford, New Jersey Building.

Mrs. Jean L. Douglass, of Chicago, Arkansas Building.

Herod & Andre, of New Orleans, Louisiana Building.

McKim, Mead & White, of New York, Agricultural Building, White Star Line Building, New York Building, Puck Building.

Alexander Sandier, of Paris, Algerian and Tunisian Village, Banquet Hall, Clambake, Children's Building, Leather and Shoe Exhibit, Clock Tower (Manufactures Building).

G. Weyman, of Holland, Van Houten's Cocoa Building.

W. J. Edbrooke, of Washington, American Indian School, United States Government Building, Government Lighthouse, Heliograph and Transit House, Life-saving Station, Naval Observatory, Army Hospital, Weather Bureau.

Weber & Drosser, of Chicago, Ice Railway (power house and track).

Gustaf Wickman, of Sweden, Swedish Building, Posse Gymnasium, Swedish Restaurant.

Theodore Lewamdownsky, of Chicago, Polish Café.

W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago, Horticultural Building.

W. W. Boyington & Co., of Chicago, Illinois Building.

Cutter & Poetz, of Spokane, Idaho Building.

Josselyn & Taylor, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa Building.

Hamlin & Tottin, Irish Village Building.

Franklin P. Burnham, of Chicago, Cold-Storage Warehouse.

Flanders & Zimmerman, of Chicago, International Dress and Costume Company Building.

J. J. Egan, of Chicago, Irish Industries Structures.

M. Kuru, of Japan, Hooden, Japanese Official Building, Japanese Tea House, Japanese Bazaar.

Seymour Davis, of Topeka, Kansas Building, Joint Territories' Building.

Maury & Dodd, of Louisville, Kentucky Building.

J. K. Cady, of Chicago, Volcano of Kilauea.

David L. Stein, Libbey Glass Company's Building.

Gallbraith & Fuller, of Minneapolis, Montana Building.

William Channing Whitney, of Minneapolis, Minnesota Building.

L. S. Curtis, of Kansas City, Missouri Building.

Baldwin & Pennington, of Baltimore, Maryland Building.

Charles S. Frost, of Chicago, Maine Building.

M. L. Smith & Son, of Detroit, Michigan Building.

Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, Electricity Building, Hygeia Cooling Plant, Wyoming Building.

Tanty & Youngberg, of Chicago, Eiffel Tower Model Building.

Motte & Dubuisson, of Paris, French Government Building.

G. W. G. Ferris, of Pittsburg, Ferris Wheel.

K. Hoffaker, of Berlin, German Building.

August Fiedler, of Chicago, Captive Balloon Building, German Village, Moorish Palace.

William Griesser, of Chicago, Vienna Café.

S. S. Child, Hayti Building.

P. B. Wright, of Chicago, Office of California Commissioners, Homoeopathic Hospital.

S. S. Beman, of Chicago, Mines and Mining Building, Merchant Tailors' Building, St. Peter's Model Building.

Schuerzer & Dilsner, of New York, Merck & Company's Building.

George B. Post, of New York, Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

Peter J. Weber, of Chicago, Menier Chocolate Pavilion.

Henry Voss, of Omaha, Nebraska Building.

J. L. Silsbee, of Chicago, North Dakota Building, West Virginia Building, Hagenbeck's Animal Arena.

George B. Howe, of Boston, New Hampshire Building.



JOHN W. ALVORD,  
Engineer of  
Surveys and Grades.

W. Hansteen, of Norway, Norway Building.

Boyer & Hill, of Chicago, Electric Scenic Theater, Natatorium.

John Duncan, Dutch Settlement, Samoan Village.

F. W. Grogan, of Washington, Battle ship "Illinois."

Francis M. Whitehouse, of Chicago, Festival Hall.

Charles A. Kessel, of Chicago, Cliff Dwellers, White Horse Inn.

Harry Bacon, of New York, Combination Booths for *concessionnaires*, Pennsylvania Railroad Exhibit, Fruit Booths.

Harry W. Weatherwax, of Chicago, Intramural Railway Stations (6).

Raeden, Coffin & Crocker, of Chicago, the Crane Company's Storeroom.

E. L. Rice, Jr., of Wilmington, Delaware Building.

Biers, Clay & Dutton, of Chicago, Diamond Match Company Building.

Reuben A. Denell, of Chicago, Brazilian Concert Hall, Esquimau Village.

Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, Fisheries Building, Indiana Building, Street in Cairo, East India Building, Café de Marine, Wheel Chair Office Building, Hygeia Booths.

Peabody & Stearns, of Boston, Machinery Hall, Massachusetts Building, colonnade at entrance to Stock Pavilion, Obelisk.

Richard M. Hunt, of New York, Administration Building.

J. Campbell Rogers, of Chicago, French Cider Press.

E. Hill Turnock, of Chicago, Adams Express Company Building, Express Company Barns.

Morris Ivon, of Paris, Agricultural (French Colonies, eight buildings), Dahomey Village.

William Waters, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin Building.

Thomas P. Lonsdale, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Building.

The following is a complete list of the engineers employed and their works :

William S. MacHarg designed roof-water drainage, surface-water drainage, Sewage Disposal Works, Domestic Sewage System, Garbage Disposal Works, Water Supply System (ordinary), Water Supply System (high pressure), Stationary Fire Protection.

J. C. Slocum designed general preliminary scheme for Power Plant, Boiler Plant, Temporary Power Plant, Pumping Plant.

Frederick Sargent designed detail of Boiler Plant, detail of Power Plant, detail of Pumping Plant, Electrical Distribution, Fuel Oil Plant, and Dynamo Plant.

Richard H. Pierce designed the electric installation and wiring and lighting of buildings and grounds.

Luther Stieringer designed the electric fountains, Coronas in the Manufactures Building, interior illumination of Administration Building, interior illumination of Fine Arts Building.

Abram Gottlieb designed the foundations and iron and wood con-



MANUFACTURES BUILDING, AUGUST 11, 1892.





struction, including the roof trusses, of interior retaining walls, Naval Pier, Mines Building (iron work), Horticulture Building (iron work), Manufactures Building (except court), Electricity Building roof (except court), Transportation Building, Dairy Building, Agricultural Building.

Edward C. Shankland designed the foundations, iron and wood construction, including the roof trusses, of Court of Manufactures Building, Court of Electricity Building, Machinery Hall, Art Building, Transportation Annex, Obelisk, Music Hall, Casino, Peristyle, Shoe and Leather Building, Anthropological Building, Forestry Building, Agricultural Annex, Boiler House, shops, Pumping Station, eleven bridges, Sewage Cleansing Works, Machinery Hall Annex, Casino Pier, Van Buren Street Pier, Fifty-ninth Street Pier, Terminal Station, Electroliers Manufactures Building, Electric Subway, Police Station (Hyde Park), viaducts (Midway), rostral columns, interior docking, Krupp-Gun foundations, Statue of the Republic (iron and frame work), Police Station (Woodlawn).

The complete list of artists employed by the Exposition is as follows :

J. Carrol Beckwith, of New York, decorated the west dome of the north portal of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

Edwin H. Blashfield, of New York, decorated the north dome of the west portal of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

Miss Mary Cassatt, of Paris, France, decorated the south tympanum of Central Hall in the Woman's Building.

Charles Caryl Coleman, of Capri, Italy, decorated the frieze around the dome in the Horticulture Building.

Kenyon Cox, of New York, decorated the south pendentive dome, east portal of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

W. L. Dodge, of New York, decorated the upper dome of the Administration Building.

Lawrence C. Earle, of New York, painted the two tympana in the northeast corner pavilion of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

Walter McEwen, of Chicago, painted the two tympana in the southeast corner pavilion of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

Mrs. Mary F. MacMonnies, of Paris, France, decorated the north tympana in the Central Hall of the Woman's Building.

Gari Melchers, of Detroit, painted the two tympana in the southwest corner pavilion of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

Francis D. Millet, of New York, painted the two tympana in the north-



EDWARD C. SHANKLAND,  
Engineer of Construction.

west corner pavilion of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building ; also figure subjects in the interior of Music Hall ; and also designed figures in the pendentive dome of the Art Building.

George Maynard, of New York, executed all the figure decoration in the pavilion and the porticoes of the Agriculture Building.

Robert Reid, of New York, decorated the west pendentive dome in the south portal of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

Charles S. Reinhart, of New York, decorated the south pendentive dome in the west portal of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

Walter Shirlaw, of New York, decorated the east dome in the north portal of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

Edward Simmons, of New York, decorated the north pendentive dome in the east portal of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

J. Alden Weir, of New York, decorated the east pendentive dome in the south portal of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

Mrs. Rosina Emmet Sherwood, Miss Lydia Emmet, Miss Lucia Fairchild, and Mrs. Amanda Brewster Sewell decorated the panels in the Central Hall of the Woman's Building.

Mrs. Dora Wheeler Keith decorated the ceiling of the Library in the Woman's Building.

The following is a complete list of the sculptors employed by the Exposition :

Karl Bitter, of New York, modeled for the Administration Building.

James A. Blankingship, of Richmond, Va., modeled figures on the Electricity Building.

Richard W. Bock, of Chicago, modeled for the spandrels of the north and south entrances to the Mines and Mining Building ; also figures on the east and west pediments of the Electricity Building.

John J. Boyle, of Philadelphia, executed the series of works around the Transportation Building ; also modeled for the Pennsylvania Building.

Robert Kraus, of Boston, modeled female figures for Machinery Hall ; also the bas-relief for the spandrels of the arch in the colonnade.

Frederick MacMonnies, of Paris, France, executed the Columbia Fountain with the central group and the sea-horses ; also the eagles on the columns.

H. A. MacNeil, of New York, modeled the figures on the Electricity Building representing Experimental Electricity.

Philip Martiny, of New York, modeled for the Agriculture Building ; also for the Art Building.

Edward C. Potter, of New York, modeled the short-horned bulls for the pedestals at the landing north of the Agriculture Building ; the draught horses for the landing south of the Manufactures Building ; and also the horses attached to the chariot on the Water-gate.

Bela L. Pratt modeled the figures symbolizing Discovery on the Water-gate.

Olin L. Warner, of New York, executed the large bas-relief for the Art Building (but it never was put in place); also modeled the Columbian Souvenir and the bronze badge presented to the officials.

Miss Enid Yandell, of Louisville, Kentucky, modeled the Caryatides on the Woman's Building; also the Kentucky Statue of Daniel Boone.



SCULPTORS' STUDIO IN THE HORTICULTURE BUILDING,  
August 24, 1892.

E. E. Garnsey, of New York, designed the ornamental work for the corner dome of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

Daniel C. French, of New York, executed the Colossal Statue of the Republic; the groups at the landings in the Grand Basin and in the South Canal; and, in connection with Edward C. Potter, the Columbus chariot on the Water-gate.

Johannes Gelert, of Chicago, modeled the Statue of Neptune for the rostral columns.

Edward Kemeys, of New York, modeled the buffalo for the west end of the Agriculture Bridge; also two bears for the east end of the Electricity

Bridge; and also two panthers for the west end of the Manufactures Bridge.

A. Phimister Proctor, of New York, modeled the two moose for the east end of the Agriculture Bridge; the two polar bears for the west end of the Electricity Bridge; the two jaguars for the east end of the Manufactures Bridge; the two elks for the pedestals at the landing on either side of the Columbia Fountain; and the statue of the Indian and Cowboy for the landing east of the Transportation Building.

Miss Alice Rideout, of San Francisco, modeled statuary for the exterior of the Woman's Building.

Carl Rohl Smith executed the Statue of Franklin at the entrance of the Electricity Building.

Augustus St. Gaudens and Miss Mary B. Lawrence, of New York, modeled the Statue of Columbus with sword and banner at the entrance to the Administration Building; also the Diana on the dome of the Agriculture Building.

Lorado Taft, of Chicago, modeled for the Horticultural Building; also the beaks for the rostral columns.

M. A. Waagen modeled the groups Chariot drawn by Bulls and Chariot drawn by Three Horses for the South Colonnade; the lion for the base of the Obelisk; and statuary for the exterior of Machinery Hall.



Tanks for purifying drinking-water.

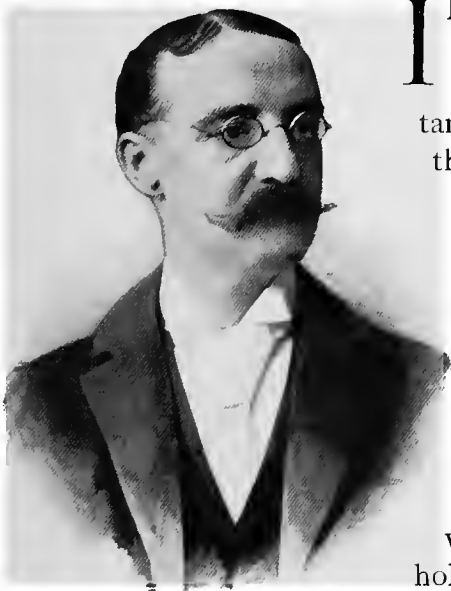


The Agriculture Building, April 23, 1892.

## CHAPTER XI.

### ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SERVICE.

Plans for arc lighting—Subways and cables—Statistics—Organization of the Electrical Department—Bids for lighting—Difficulty with the contracts—Machines used—Novel lighting—Organization of the Mechanical Department—Engines and pumps—Water supply—Use of filters—Disposal of sewerage—Standpipes.



CHARLES F. FOSTER,  
Mechanical Engineer.

**I**N July, 1891, plans were prepared for the arc lighting of the various buildings of the Exposition. The lights were laid out at distances of twenty feet over the entire floor areas, the aisles not having been located. These plans required 6,000 arc lights, inclusive of outdoor service, for which 1,434 lights were operated during the Exposition. Construction for the permanent plant began in June, 1892, and the underground work was completed June 8, 1893; 1,087 standard foundations were set, 307,837 feet of duct were placed in the ground, and 117 points were prepared for posts on piers and wharves. Fifteen hundred and fifty-nine man-holes were located, with covers. Designs were prepared for a standard one-light post, for two-light and three-light cluster posts, and for a combination post to carry one arc and two incandescent lamps. The whole number of posts was 1,196.

The cables supplied were of two kinds: lead-covered No. 6, extra heavy pure-rubber insulation, single tape between lead and rubber, and No. 6 single

tape, being the same wire without the lead cover. The work of drawing in the cables began January 20, 1893. Much difficulty was experienced because of frozen ducts. At one time forty-five miles of ducts were frozen; these were thawed by steam, and for seven weeks three steam rollers and eleven portable boilers were in use. On June 19 the whole work, amounting to 773,460 feet of cable, was complete.

When the final capacity of the plant was fixed at 4,500 lights, the exterior lighting was reduced to 1,434, ten per cent. of which were to burn all night. The avenue of distribution for that part of the Park north of Machinery Hall was, first, the great subway, in which were strung 270,242 feet of No. 6 braided wire, starting with eighty-four wires at Machinery Hall; second, a trunk duct from the Machinery Annex across the railway terminal and north along the fence to the north end of the California Building, carrying fifteen ducts; a third trunk line southwest of Machinery Hall, containing thirty-nine wires in eight ducts, supplied the Agriculture Building and those south of it, and all the overhead circuits through the south grounds; a fourth connected with the elevated road; a fifth, of twenty-three wires in seven ducts, connected the elevated road with the Agriculture Building and the Casino pier and dock. In the main trunk line, special manhole boxes were designed, about one hundred and seventy-five feet apart. The foundation for posts consisted of four piles joined by crib-work of six-by-six hard pine bolted together; the manhole box was of wood fourteen inches square by twenty-three inches deep, with an iron cover. The average distance between foundations was seventy-five feet. In each foundation was a quarter-curve vitrified tube, four inches inside diameter, connecting with the manhole box. This was firmly cemented, and insured a dry channel for the wires leading up into the post.

The duct in use, which was a wooden pump-log four by four inches, with a hole two and a quarter inches in diameter, was placed in a trench, at a depth of eighteen inches, with the corners up. The logs were made in six-foot lengths, joined with a plain dry thimble, and 307,837 of them were used in the construction of the ducts. In the grounds south of Machinery Hall and west of the Anthropological Building and the southern line of fence overhead work was used, which required one hundred and fifteen poles forty feet high, and 62,500 feet of rubber braided wire. Range lights—red and white—were placed under the lagoon bridges; thirty-six were used, each of 30-candle power. On the circuit operating the Casino pier was placed the Government buoy line of thirteen 100-candle power lamps, lighting the main channel to the city.

The early plans for inside lighting provided for a uniform distribution of light over the entire lower area of the buildings, but it was finally decided to light the aisles only. An average illumination of one lamp of 2,000-candle power nominal to 1,544 square feet of floor was allowed in all large buildings.

In the arc-light service of the Exposition ninety generators were used, with a total of 5,458 lamps and 10,916,000-candle power. The generators were driven by twenty engines aggregating 4,660 horse power.



THE ELECTRIC SUBWAY.

in front of the Administration Building, March 25, 1891. The Electricity Building in view.

In considering the suspension of lamps, it was carefully estimated that by the use of raising and lowering devices 700,000 feet of wire would be saved, which at the market price represented a probable outlay of \$35,000. These reasons determined the construction that was adopted, which was the first extensive use of this style of suspension. The work was done in a most

careful and substantial manner, and no trouble whatever was experienced; the hangers afforded perfect insulation between the lamp and the ground.

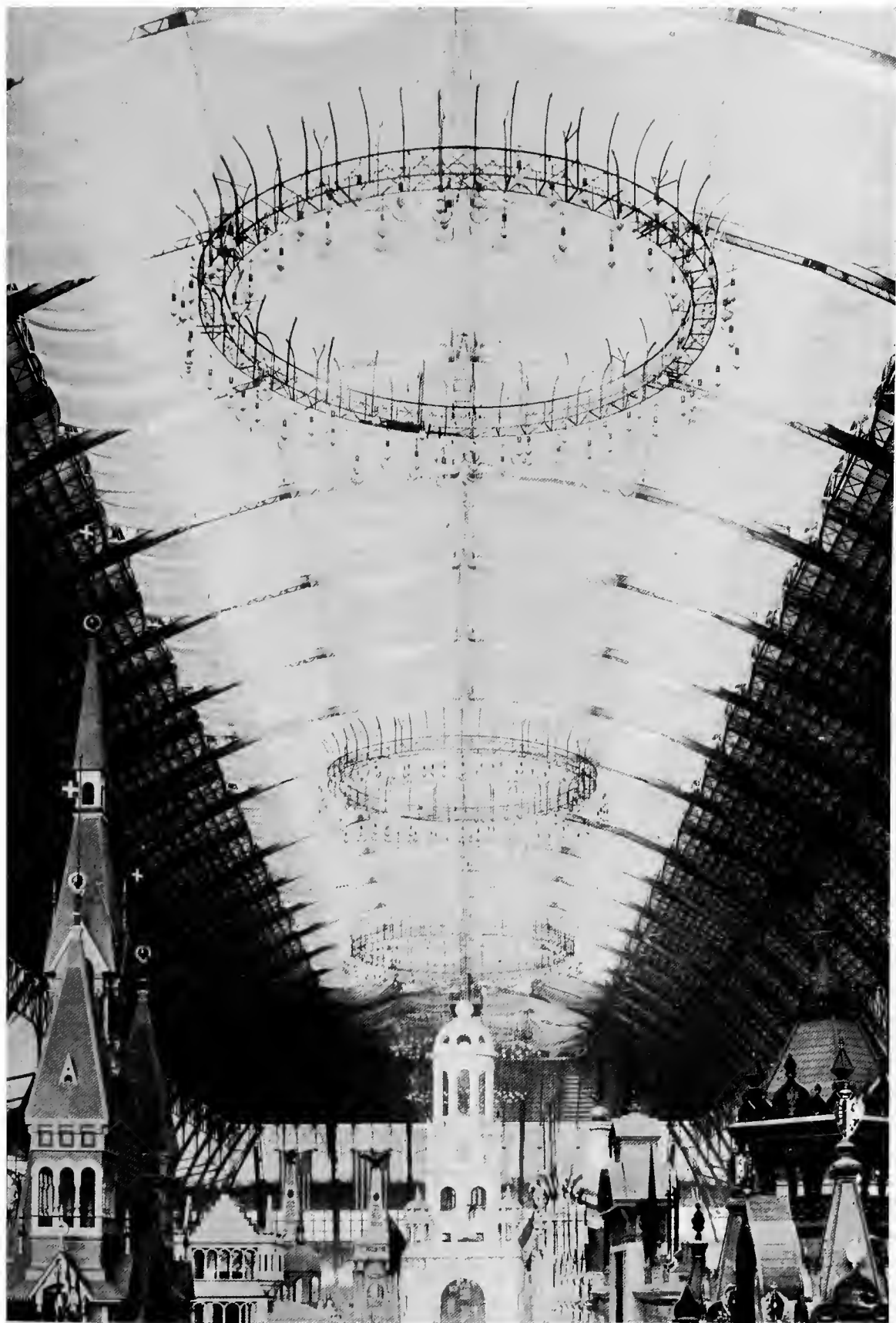
The lighting of the central portion of the Manufactures Building differed materially from that of any large building ever erected. This space was 1,268 feet long by 368 feet wide, and its height to the ridge was 245 feet. The floor area was about 433,000 square feet. In July, 1892, L. Steiringer, Consulting Electric Engineer, submitted a plan for lighting this space, which provided for the suspension by cables from the roof of five electroliers or coronas, at the height of one hundred and forty feet from the floor. This plan was adopted, and its details were admirably executed. The central corona was seventy-five feet in diameter, and carried one hundred and two lamps, four of which were on a patrol circuit; the other four coronas were sixty feet in diameter and each carried seventy-eight lamps, six being in patrol circuit. The coronas were made of light angle iron, and the lamps were suspended from light iron brackets, each made to balance its neighbor, so that the extra weight of poisers was avoided. While burning, the lamps were suspended below the bottom of the coronas; when one lamp was raised to the reach of the trimmer, its neighbor was lowered. Each corona was surrounded by a rail and a foot-walk, reached by a ladder from the roof. The light was pleasant, soft, and mellow; but most of the illumination was expended upon the upper air.

In order that all electric conductors—including those for light service, and for power, police signals, fire alarm, telephones, and telegraphs—should be at once accessible and out of danger to the public, the electric subway above referred to was constructed. A wooden framework, lined with cement or plaster and floored with concrete, was used. The main subway, starting from Machinery Hall, was fifteen feet eight inches wide by eight feet four inches high, and was divided in the middle by a fireproof partition. The conductors were suspended upon cross-arms which projected from the sides, leaving two feet of clear space in the middle. The subway was lighted with two hundred and twenty-five 16-candle power incandescent lights.

An interesting and important controversy occurred in the spring of 1892 over the letting of contracts for the arc and incandescent lighting. There was an almost successful attempt on the part of a combination of electrical manufacturers to compel an enormous and unnecessary outlay on the part of the Directory.

The Electrical Department had been organized with Frederick Sargent as Electrical Engineer. Much delay was experienced in obtaining data upon which reliable estimates could be made as to the amount of electric lighting that would be required, and this difficulty was enhanced by the lack of harmony between the two portions of the dual organization—the Director General's departments, under the World's Columbian Commission, and the Construction Department, under the Directory's Committee on Grounds and Buildings. The first complete estimate of the amount of light and power





THE CORONAS IN THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.



required was obtained in January, 1892. Finally, on February 23, 1892, the Chief of Construction advised the Committee on Grounds and Buildings that he was ready to contract for electric lighting for the various great buildings, the Midway Plaisance, and the State and foreign buildings, and for decorative lights; and he was authorized at once to advertise for proposals. The bids for arc lighting were presented to the committee on March 15. The only bid for the entire work was that of the Thomson-Houston Company for 6,000 arc lamps at \$38.50 each. This bid was exclusive of wiring, which it was proposed should be done by the Construction Department. Another bid at a lower rate for a portion of the amount was also considered. The bids were promptly rejected by the committee. The prices named were excessive, and much anxiety was felt over the matter. The gross amount for 6,000 arc lights at \$38.50 each was \$231,000. Nearly all the principal electric companies of the country were entering at this time into a combination, forming the General Electric Company, and it was feared that the prices for lighting would be advanced and the Exposition Company made to suffer thereby, especially as the contract for incandescent lighting—a work of still greater importance than the arc lighting—had not yet been arranged for. Two days after the rejection of the bids a proposition was received from the Standard Electric Company, of Chicago, to furnish the apparatus for the arc lighting for \$35 for each two-thousand-candle-power lamp, that company agreeing to take back the apparatus after October 30, 1893, at the rate of \$20 a lamp, making a net price of \$15 a lamp to the Exposition. This bid tended to relieve the situation, and in a few days an arrangement was reached whereby the arc lighting was distributed among several companies at the rate of \$20 a lamp capacity, thus effecting a saving of nearly fifty per cent. The contracts were made with the Standard Electric Company, the General Electric Company, and the Western Electric Company at the price mentioned. The number of arc lamps furnished by them under these contracts was 4,710.

Bids for incandescent lighting were considered early in April, 1892, and at once the committee had reason to suppose that the tactics employed by bidders in the case of the arc-light contracts were being repeated on a larger scale. The estimated number of incandescent lights required was 93,040. The various companies composing the General Electric Company put in bids at prices averaging over \$18 a lamp, which would have brought the total cost of this contract up to the enormous sum of \$1,684,720. But a bid was received from the South Side Metal and Machine Works, of Chicago, for the entire work at \$6 a lamp. It had not been expected by the original bidders that this company would enter into the competition, and the remarkable difference in price between this bid and the others attracted much attention. Action upon the bids was postponed from day to day, and a subcommittee carefully investigated the bid of the South Side Metal and Machine Works, and conferred with the officers of the General Electric Company, with a view



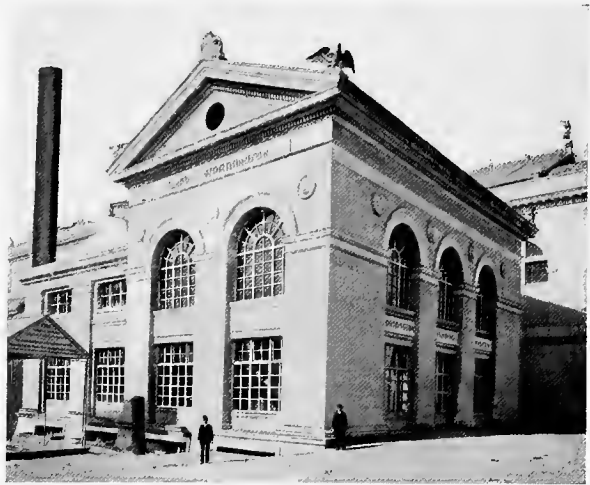
to do so, believing that an urgent necessity therefor did not exist, therefore the Chief of Construction was authorized to advertise again for bids for the incandescent electric lighting. In response to this advertisement, the General Electric Company submitted the same bid as before, and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company a bid for the entire service at a gross sum of \$399,000—except that this did not include a portion requiring nearly 9,000 incandescent lamps, which afterward was awarded to a German company, as recorded below. The main contract was awarded to the Westinghouse company on May 23, 1892, and a total saving of \$1,377,434.32 was effected on the contract for incandescent lighting. Adding to this the amount saved on the contract for arc lighting, makes a total saving of about \$1,405,000—a sum greater than the entire surplus fund that the company had on hand after winding up its affairs. The difficulties of this matter were not confined to the financial questions involved. The electric-light plant was to be of enormous size—two or three times as great as that then in existence in the business district of the city of Chicago. But the Westinghouse Company fully complied with its contract, and performed its huge task in a manner that was entirely satisfactory.

The Railway Terminal Station, the Choral Hall, and the Wooded Island were included in a contract for lighting made July 25, 1892, with the Siemens-Halske Company, of Berlin, Germany.

This contract called for approximately 8,800 16-candle-power incandescent lamps, and approximately 163 2,000-candle-power arc lamps. The Wooded Island was lighted by 130 35-candle-power lamps, operated on the five-wire system, and the amount of wire used was about 17,000 feet.

One hundred and one posts were set at an average distance of thirty feet apart in the main paths. Each post had an ornamental triangular base eighteen inches high, upon which was fitted a wooden column about five feet six inches long, surmounted by a circular cap, to which three ornaments were attached. The lamps stood perpendicularly on the top of the cap, and were covered with colored glass globes.

In addition to the general lighting of the grounds and buildings by arc and incandescent lamps, it was necessary to provide arc lights for exhibitors



PUMP-HOUSE  
at the southeast corner of Machinery Building.

and *concessionnaires*, and for this purpose 589 lamps were purchased from the Helios Company, of Philadelphia. Eight alternating-current arc lamps were installed upon the upper dome of the Administration Building, under the contract with the Westinghouse Company.

For primary service, 242,441 feet of wire were installed, of which 77,462 feet were Grimshaw wire, used in the Subway, and 164,977 feet were Waring cable, used in the ducts. These figures indicate the length of one conductor, the total number of feet of conductor being twice the amount named. Three hundred and twenty-seven converter pits were put in position; and 385 converters, with a total capacity of 66,760 16-candle-power lights, were installed. On May 1, 1893, the Westinghouse Company had ready for use ten 10,000-light and two 4,000-light machines, and twenty-five primary circuits. On September 1 thirty-three circuits were in service for Exposition lighting, and one additional auxiliary or emergency circuit, from Machinery Hall to the Midway, to be used in case of accident to either of the other circuits supplying light to the Midway. All circuits, except one to the south grounds, were underground. All converters were placed in fire-proof and water-proof pits outside the buildings, and the secondary wires were led into the buildings in vitrified-tile ducts. The largest converter used had a capacity of two hundred lights, and nearly all were of that size. Every converter had its own independent secondary circuit, so that no trouble on secondary or inside circuit would put out more than two hundred lights. The lamp used was the new "Stopper" lamp of the Westinghouse Company, of one hundred and five volts. The usual standard of Exposition lighting for lamps suspended at the ordinary height from the floor was forty square feet of floor space to a 16-candle-power lamp; but inasmuch as the plant contained an almost infinite variety of incandescent lighting, the intensity of light varied greatly, from 9.3 square feet for a 16-candle-power lamp in the smallest gallery of the Fine Arts Building and 14.9 square feet in the large gallery to 36.62 square feet for the system of patrol lighting under the floor of the Manufactures Building.

In the incandescent lighting of the Exposition it was the aim to avoid display, but to secure sufficient and uniform illumination, and, where the lights were used for decoration, to place them so as to be inconspicuous by day and to bring out by night the decoration and the lines of the buildings. Wire sockets were largely used; stiff pendant fixtures were used in but one building, simple clusters from flexible cord being preferred.

The most novel service lighting was in the tanks of the Fisheries Building, the aquaria being illuminated by invisible lamps shining through the water. The most brilliant was the lighting of the Gallery of Fine Arts, where the lamps were placed in reflecting screens around each picture gallery, the lamps being only eight inches from socket to socket for nearly two miles of screen. The finest lighting was that of the Administration Building. The uniform lighting of the interior, with the decorative lighting of the ex-

terior, formed probably the most difficult and most beautiful lighting that ever was executed.

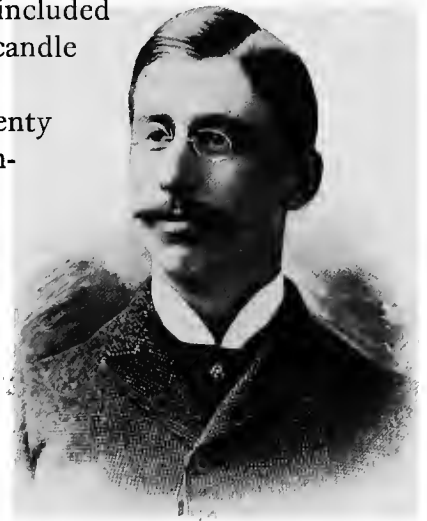
The Westinghouse Company established in Machinery Hall its great central plant, which included sixteen generators, giving an aggregate product of 8,955 kilowatts, driven by fifteen engines aggregating 13,000 horse power. The station was capable of lighting simultaneously 172,000 16-candle-power incandescent lights. A marble switchboard for twelve two-phase alternators, two single-phase alternators, four exciters, and forty circuits completed the installation.

A total of eighty-nine prominent arc-light circuits were operated from Machinery Hall, of which thirty-three were for outside and fifty-six for inside lighting. In addition, a temporary circuit was used in the Stock Pavilion.

The plant of the Western Electric Company included ten generators, each for fifty arc lights of 2,000-candle power.

The Standard Electrical Company operated twenty five-light arc dynamos. The General Electrical Company operated four standard bipolar Edison machines, with a capacity of 150 kilowatts, each of 140 volts; one 45-kilowatt generator, at 116 volts; two 12-pole generators of 400 kilowatts, each at 150 volts; one generator of four kilowatts; also twenty-seven dynamos of Thomson-Houston type, which furnished power for 1,350 2,000-candle-power arc lights. The Fort Wayne Electric Company operated one 160-horse-power and one 125-horse-power generator, wound for 500 volts; six dynamos with power for 6,500 lights at 110 volts; and one for forty arc lights at 2,000-candle power. The Mather Electric Company operated four generators, aggregating 690 kilowatts, at 550 volts. The Brush Electric Company operated eight 65-light 2,000-candle-power arc-light dynamos. The C. and C. Electric Motor Company operated four 80-kilowatt machines, having a capacity each of 160 ampères, at 500 volts, or an aggregate of about 430 horse power; also two 80-kilowatt machines, wound for 250 volts. The Eddy Electric Manufacturing Company operated four machines, each of 200 kilowatts. The Siemens-Halske Company, of Berlin, operated one dynamo, which furnished 1,400 ampères at 500 volts.

Most of the power service provided for exhibitors outside of Machinery Hall was developed by steam-driven machinery in Machinery Hall, was transmitted by conductors, and was transformed by electrically driven machines at the points where power was needed.



C. M. WILKES,  
Assistant Engineer of Water,  
Sewerage, and Fire-Protection,

Although no radically new devices were shown at the Columbian Exposition, such as was the telephone at the Centennial or the electric motor at the Vienna Exposition, the demonstration there made of the commercial possibilities of electricity was of great value. A most important factor in the achievement of the section was the opportunity afforded visitors of seeing electrical apparatus in operation; thus the science was divested of much of the misinformation regarding it that has always prevailed. If incandescent lighting was not shown in new forms, it was at least shown under conditions that were eloquent of a popular employment to come. The fact



RICHARD H. PIERCE,  
Electrical Engineer.

that 16-candle-power lights were supplied to the Exposition by the contractor for \$5.25 for the six months, taking all the conditions into account, created amazement in the minds even of those who were supposed to be fully informed on such matters. Decorative lighting took new forms and received a new impetus. The lighting of the Art Galleries elicited much favorable comment, even from those who opposed the attempt at the beginning; much information was scheduled as to the actual cost of arc lighting, and conclusive demonstration was at hand as to the conditions calling specially for this kind of illumination. The failure of the corona lighting in the Manufactures Building was undoubtedly a greater lesson

than a moderate success would have been. There were five coronas, aggregating 315 lights, of a total capacity of 630,000 candle power. These lamps, which, besides being too few, were at least fifty feet too far above the floor, were supposed to illuminate a space of 434,000 square feet. This was impossible, for two reasons: First, a great part of the light was dissipated in the upper atmosphere of the building, and, second, the tall pavilions caused a great number of heavy shadows. The only building in the Exposition that was lighted sufficiently to attract visitors in the evenings was the Electrical Building.

The Mechanical Department was closely allied to the Electrical Department, and the latter was naturally dependent upon the former. Their development was on parallel lines, and for a portion of the time both were under the control of one officer. The amount of power and light that would be required by the Exposition could not be definitely ascertained in advance, and both the power plant and the lighting system had to be constructed with reference to great and unexpected demands for increase from time to time. Much uncertainty as to the amount of power to be required existed in the early stages of construction, and the true figures were arrived at only by



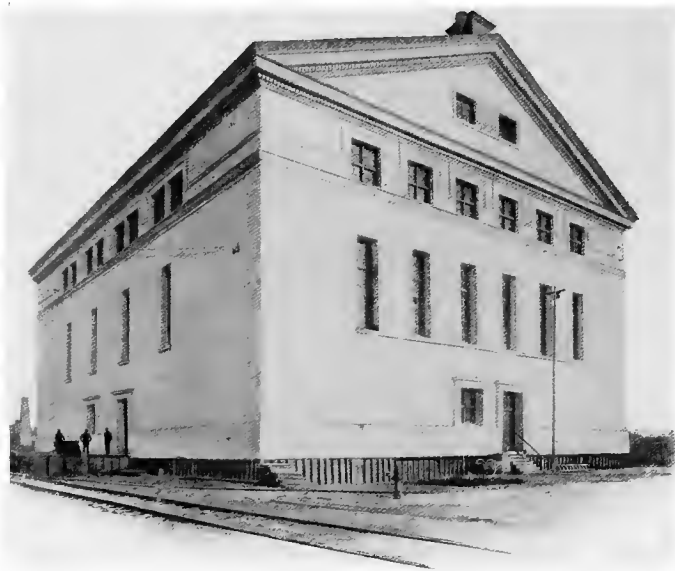
degrees, each degree requiring alternation and enlargement. Power and light were naturally of vital importance to the success of the Exposition, and yet, for perfectly natural causes, these departments were often subordinated in matters of detail to the artistic requirements of constructional work and the demands for exhibit space.

The Mechanical Department was organized with J. C. Slocum as Mechanical Engineer, who entered upon the discharge of his duties on March 2, 1891. The first estimate was for a plant of 15,000 to 20,000 horse power. As finally completed, the plant aggregated 29,830 horse power. A temporary electrical power house was erected in the angle between the Mines and Transportation Buildings, as an adjunct to a great variety of mechanical service required in the period of construction and to furnish light for continuing the work by night. Its service began October 8, 1891, and was continued until it was replaced by the permanent power plant, May 1, 1893. It furnished power for sawmills, hoists, crushers, dredges, tool-sharpeners, and an almost infinite variety of other purposes. The maximum number of motors used was fifty, varying in capacity from one to fifty horse power. A maximum of 600 arc lamps of 2,000-candle power was used for patrol purposes about the buildings and grounds, and 200 incandescent lamps in the service building. Several engines, aggregating 830 horse power, were installed, together with two 500-horse-power Babcock and Wilcox boilers and three Worthington pumps capable of supplying a million gallons of water a day. All the boilers, engines, and pumps for the temporary plant were furnished to the company free of cost by manufacturers. The first engine was started on October 29, 1891, on which day the first electric lights were also started. The plant was located just west of the Mines Building, a little south of the Building of Transportation Exhibits. It was used continually until April, 1893, when it was torn down.

The Henry R. Worthington Company offered to furnish four pumps of an aggregate capacity of forty million gallons of water a day for the fountains in the Court of Honor, as exhibits, free of cost to the Exposition, under certain conditions. This offer was accepted, and subsequently two additional pumps were furnished by the same company for the purpose of forcing water to the roofs of the highest buildings for use in case of fire.

The boiler plant was located in an annex, eighty feet long, extending along the south side of Machinery Hall and opening into it. In addition to this, there was a second boiler-house extending along the south side of the annex to Machinery Hall. In these two buildings fifty-two boilers, aggregating more than 20,000 commercial boiler horse-power capacity, were installed, and for the use of these the Exposition paid \$5.33 per horse power, except in the case of some later contracts for which \$6.20 per horse power was paid. The engines were located along the south side of Machinery Hall and of its annex, adjoining the boiler-house annexes. They were supplied by the manufacturers as exhibits free, the Exposition paying the cost

of operating. There were seventy-seven engines in all, aggregating 29,830 horse power; thirteen engines driving incandescent dynamos, aggregating 12,700 horse power; twenty-four engines in the arc-light plant, aggregating 6,132 horse power; seventeen engines on electric-power generators, aggregating 6,030 horse power; fourteen engines, aggregating 3,285 horse power,



SEWAGE-CLEANSING WORKS.

driving line shafts; and six engines, aggregating 1,300 horse power, on compressed-air service. The fuel used was oil. This was decided upon after much deliberation as to the use of coal, and also of gas manufactured on the grounds. A contract was made with the Standard Oil Company for fuel at 70 cents a barrel prior to January 1, 1893, and 72½ cents thereafter. The oil was received from the Standard Oil Company's station at Whit-

ing, Ind., twenty-two miles distant, by pipe line, and was delivered into tanks in the southwestern part of the grounds. From these pipes it was pumped to a standpipe, whence it flowed by force of gravity to the burners in the boiler-house. A large amount of machinery and devices of all sorts for use in the Mechanical Department were furnished free as exhibits.

Mr. Slocum resigned in March, 1892, and Frederick Sargent, the Electrical Engineer, became Mechanical Engineer as well. In February, 1893, Mr. Sargent resigned, leaving to Charles H. Foster, who had recently entered the service of the company, the difficult task of completing the power plant in time for the opening of the Exposition. At the same time Richard H. Pierce became Electrical Engineer.

The 2,000-horse-power Allis engine was the only large one in the incandescent plant that was run on May 1, but several others were started during the same week. A few were delayed for several weeks after the opening. Mr. Foster's work was very satisfactory, and much admiration was expressed for the energy and ability that had enabled him to bring such excellent results out of an apparently desperate situation.

The Department of Water-Supply, Sewerage, and Fire-Protection was organized in November, 1890, by the appointment of William S. McHarg

as Engineer. The task of this department was to supply drinking-water, and water for domestic purposes, fire protection, and mechanical uses and fountains, and to construct a system of sewerage that would render the grounds habitable for an average population of 200,000 a day, with the possibility of 600,000 on some days. The most economical and satisfactory arrangement for the supply of water for domestic purposes and fire protection was to secure the water from Hyde Park Tunnel and Pumping Station. This was done by a contract with the city whereby the Exposition agreed to erect a pair of pumping engines at the Hyde Park Pumping Station, and the city agreed to purchase these engines at cost when the Exposition no longer required them, and until then to supply water to the Exposition at a sufficient pressure at a cost not to exceed \$20 a million gallons. The engines were of a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons a day, and cost \$196,415.71.

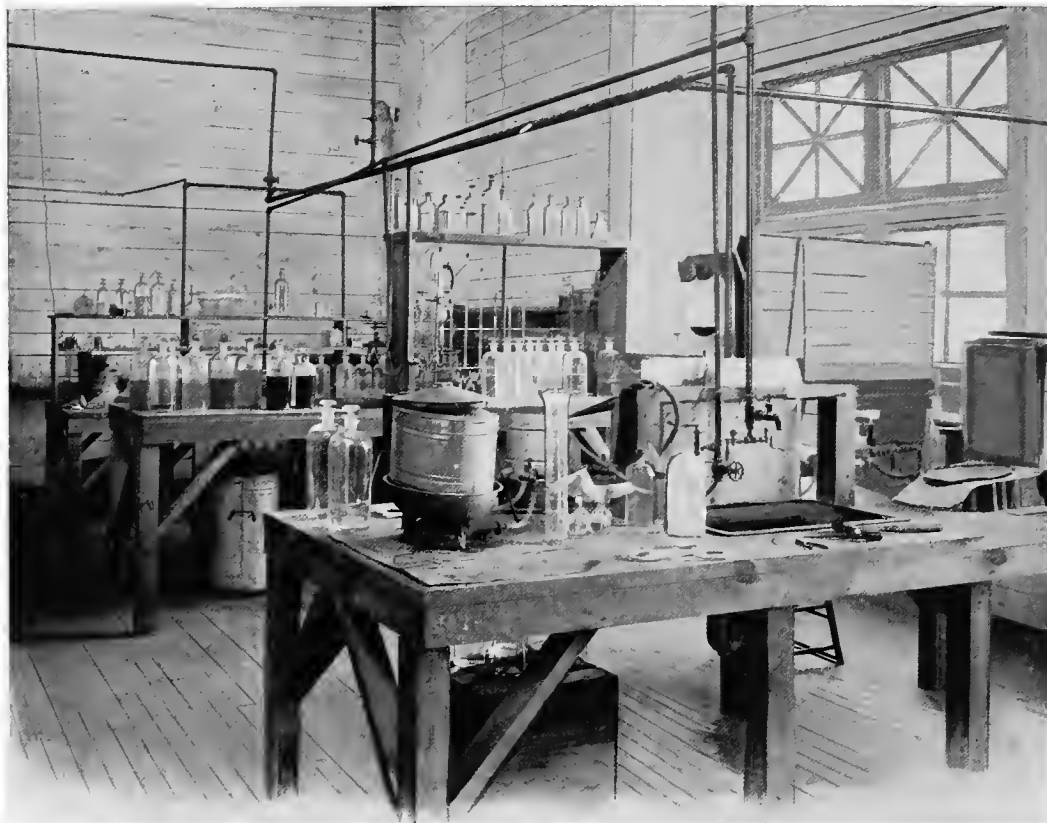
The Worthington pumps supplying the water for the fountains in the Court of Honor were erected south of the southeast corner of Machinery Hall, and were connected by a tunnel, five feet in diameter and one hundred and sixty-five feet long, with the south end of the South Canal. Additional fire protection for the high roofs was furnished also from this pumping station. About thirty-two miles of water mains and submains, from thirty-six inches in diameter to four inches in diameter, were laid in the Park. As it was known that sickness, particularly typhoid fever, had been caused at previous expositions by impure water, and as there was much complaint of the condition of the water supply of Chicago at this time, arrangements were made for one hundred Pasteur-Chamberland filters at various points in the grounds for supplying filtered water to the public, and in addition to these a concession was granted to the Waukesha-Hygeia Mineral Springs Company for the sale of water from springs in southern Wisconsin throughout the Exposition grounds. This water was brought by a pipe line over one hundred miles long from the spring in Waukesha to the Exposition grounds, where it was received into a cooling plant and then distributed to convenient points throughout the grounds, to be sold at a cent a glass. There were one hundred and sixty-seven booths for the sale of this water and three hundred and seventy-two private taps for wholesale delivery.

There were three systems of caring for sewerage: First, the roof water, which was collected and discharged directly into the lagoons or into



WILLIAM S. MACHARG,  
Chief of Water Supply, Sewerage,  
and Fire-Protection.

Lake Michigan at the most convenient points through pipe sewers. Second, the roadways and grounds were drained of storm water by a system of sewers discharging into Lake Michigan, each sewer being provided with a pump well and pumps. Third, sewers for domestic service, by means of which sewage was pumped to the Sewage-Cleansing Works in the southeast portion of the grounds, where it was treated with chemicals, solidified, and



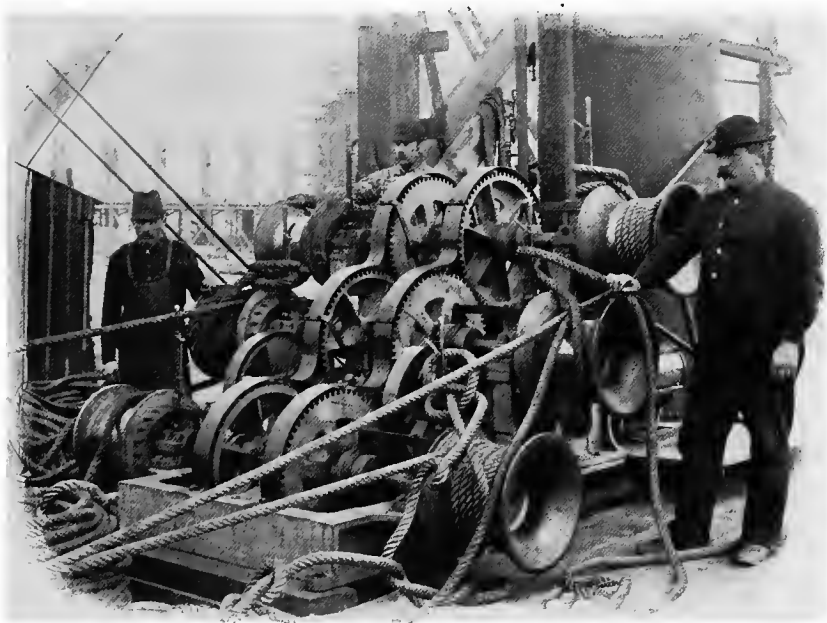
LABORATORY IN THE SEWAGE-CLEANSING WORKS.

burned. These systems were for use in Jackson Park only. The Midway Plaisance was drained into the city sewers. A garbage crematory was erected near the Sewage Cleansing Works, and to this was brought all the garbage collected on the grounds by the teams of the Transportation Department, as well as the material from the Sewage Cleansing Works, all being thoroughly consumed without producing any odor. From May 9 to November 1, 5,000 tons of garbage were burned, 90,116 gallons of fuel oil being required for the purpose. In addition, 1,854 tons of sludge cake were burned, using 79,723 gallons of oil.

Standpipes for fire protection were connected with the water mains in all the large buildings and supplied with hose and hose reels, so that two or

three streams of water could be discharged from these standpipes at almost any point. A pressure of seventy-five pounds a square inch was maintained on the pipes connected with the Hyde Park Pumping Station, which was sufficient to protect the roofs throughout the Park to a height of one hundred feet. Above this height a secondary system was constructed, connected with the Worthington pumps, on which a pressure of one hundred and eighty pounds was maintained constantly. This pressure could be increased to two hundred pounds to the square inch, which would have afforded forty pounds pressure on the highest roofs. The cost of standpipes, reels, hose, and connections was \$83,076.84 ; in addition to these, more than one thousand hand fire extinguishers were placed in the buildings, and *concessionnaires* had over eight hundred others ready for use. The entire amount disbursed by the Exposition for water and sewerage was \$944,492.20.

The Department of Water Supply, Sewerage, and Fire Protection did not control the fire-engine service upon the grounds. Its fire-protection work consisted in conducting water to points where it could be conveniently used for the protection of all portions of the Exposition buildings and grounds. The fire service proper was under the control of the City Fire Department and is referred to in Chapter XIX, on "Protection."



A Hoisting-Engine.



The Woman's Building and vicinity, from roof of the Manufactures Building.

## CHAPTER XII.

### THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

Authorization and appointment of the Board—Its first meeting and organization—List of officers and members—Definition of duties and powers—Plans for a building—Its construction—Congressional appropriations—Appointment of committees—State work—List of State Boards—Foreign co-operation—Statistics of applications and exhibits—Erection of the Woman's Dormitory—Committee of awards—Seal and badges—Congresses in the Woman's Building—Industrial talks—Souvenir coins—Historical and collective exhibits—Difficulties encountered—Space assigned in the Liberal Arts Building—The Woman's Building made an exhibit building—Representation in Committees of Award—Diplomas of honor—Description of the Interior of the Woman's Building—Establishment of a salesroom—Restaurant and tea-rooms—Headquarters of organizations of women—The Assembly Room—Ornamentation and special exhibits.



MRS. SUSAN GALE COOKE,  
Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers.

TO the Hon. William M. Springer, of Illinois, who was a member of the subcommittee of the Quadro-Centennial Committee of the House of Representatives, is due the honor of first proposing that women be officially included in the management of the Exposition. The clause written by him for that purpose received the cordial approval of his associates on the committee, and became a part of the World's Fair bill. The essential portions of that bill may be read on pages 15 *et seq.* of this volume. At the first meeting, June, 1890, of the Columbian Commission the subject of appointing a Board of Lady Managers was discussed, and it was finally

agreed that the board should be constituted after the pattern of the Commission itself—namely, to consist of two women (one Republican

and one Democrat) from each State and Territory, and the District of Columbia, to be appointed by their respective commissioners, and also nine members from the city of Chicago, to be appointed by the President of the Commission. Provision was also made for the appointment of alternates. The Lady Managers were appointed that summer, and in September they were notified to the number of one hundred and fifteen of such appointment. A month later they were called to meet on Wednesday, November 19. The Secretary of the Treasury agreed to defray the cost of this first meeting out of the appropriations for the current fiscal year, with the stipulation that no further expenditure should be made for the Board of Lady Managers till a new budget, including this necessary expense, should be approved by Congress.

The meeting was held in Kinsley's Hall, Chicago, and was called to order by the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, President of the Columbian Commission, who made an address in which he quoted the law under which the Board was constituted, recited the action of Congress and of the Commission, called attention to the unique character of the occasion, gave expression to the warmest sympathy, and predicted the complete success of the experiment. This was followed by an address from John T. Dickinson, Secretary of the Commission, and the roll was then called and a certificate of membership, handsomely printed on parchment, was presented to each member. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Mrs. William H. Felton, of Georgia, as temporary chairman, and Miss Cora D. Payne, of Kentucky, as temporary secretary. The next day the Board of Lady Managers organized permanently by the unanimous election of Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, as President, and the election of Miss Phœbe W. Couzins, of Missouri, as Secretary, and of nine Vice-Presidents representing the different sections of the country, as follows: First Vice-President, Mrs. Ralph Trautmann, of New York; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Edwin C. Burleigh, of Maine; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Price, of North Carolina; Fourth Vice-President, Miss Katharine L. Minor, of Louisiana; Fifth Vice-President, Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, of the District of Columbia; Sixth Vice-President, Mrs. Susan R. Ashley, of Colorado; Seventh Vice-President, Mrs. Flora Beall Ginty, of Wisconsin; Eighth Vice-President, Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salisbury, of Utah; Vice-President at Large, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, of Montana. Miss Mary E. Busselle, of New Jersey, was subsequently made Sergeant-at-Arms.

Committees on by-laws and rules of order were appointed, and also a committee to communicate with the Columbian Commission, for the purpose of obtaining fuller information as to the duties and powers of the Board of Lady Managers. The list of the Lady Managers, not including the alternates, is as follows: Alabama: Miss Hattie Toney Hundley, Mrs. Anna M. Fosdick. Arkansas: Mrs. James P. Eagle, Mrs. Rollin A. Edgerton. California: Mrs. Parthenia P. Rue, Mrs. James R. Deane. Colorado:

Mrs. Robert J. Coleman, Mrs. M. D. Thatcher. Connecticut : Miss Frances S. Ives, Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker. Delaware : Mrs. Mary Richard Kinder, Mrs. J. Frank Ball. Florida : Mrs. Mary C. Bell, Miss E. Nellie Beck. Georgia : Mrs. William H. Felton, Mrs. Charles H. Olmstead. Idaho : Mrs. Anna E. M. Farnum, Mrs. Joseph C. Straughan. Illinois : Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, Mrs. Frances Welles Shepard. Indiana : Miss Wilhelmine Reitz, Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith. Iowa : Mrs. Whiting S. Clark, Miss Ora E. Miller. Kansas : Mrs. Jennie S. Mitchell, Mrs. Hester A. Hanback. Kentucky : Miss Jean W. Faulkner, Mrs. A. C. Jackson. Louisiana : Miss Katharine L. Minor, Mrs. Belle H. Perkins. Maine : Mrs. Edwin C. Burleigh, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Maryland : Mrs. William Reed, Mrs. Alexander Thomson. Massachusetts : Mrs. Rufus S. Frost, Mrs. Jonas H. French. Michigan : Mrs. Eliza J. P. Howes, Mrs. Sarah S. C. Angell. Minnesota : Mrs. Francis B. Clarke, Mrs. H. F. Brown. Mississippi : Mrs. James W. Lee, Mrs. John M. Stone. Missouri : Miss Phoebe W. Couzins, Miss Lillian Mason Brown. Montana : Mrs. Clara L. McAdow, Mrs. Eliza Rickards. Nebraska : Mrs. John S. Briggs, Mrs. E. C. Langworthy. Nevada : Miss Eliza M. Russell, Mrs. M. D. Foley. New Hampshire : Mrs. Mira B. F. Ladd, Mrs. Daniel Hall. New Jersey : Miss Mary E. Buselle, Mrs. Martha B. Stevens. New York : Mrs. Ralph Trautmann, Mrs. William Kissam Vanderbilt. North Carolina : Mrs. George W. Kidder, Mrs. Charles Price. North Dakota : Mrs. S. W. McLaughlin, Mrs. W. B. McConnell. Ohio : Mrs. Mary A. Hart, Mrs. Walter Hartpence. Oregon : Mrs. E. W. Allen, Mrs. Mary Payton. Pennsylvania : Miss Mary E. McCandless, Mrs. Matilda Hart Shelton. Rhode Island : Mrs. Amey M. Starkweather, Miss Charlotte F. Dailey. South Carolina : Miss Floride Cunningham, Mrs. Ellery M. Brayton. South Dakota : Mrs. John R. Wilson, Mrs. Helen M. Barker. Tennessee : Mrs. Laura Gillespie, Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke. Texas : Mrs. Ida L. Turner, Mrs. Mary A. Cochran. Vermont : Mrs. Ellen M. Chandler, Mrs. Elizabeth V. Grinnell. Virginia : Mrs. John S. Wise, Mrs. K. S. G. Paul. Washington : Mrs. Melissa D. Owings, Mrs. Alice Houghton. West Virginia : Mrs. W. Newton Linch, Miss Lily Irene Jackson. Wisconsin : Mrs. Flora B. Ginty, Mrs. William P. Lynde. Wyoming : Mrs. F. H. Harrison, Mrs. Frances E. Hale. Alaska : Mrs. A. K. Delaney, Mrs. Isabella J. Austin. Arizona : Mrs. Thomas J. Butler, Miss Lurette Lovell. New Mexico : Mrs. Franc L. Albright, Mrs. Edward L. Bartlett. Oklahoma : Mrs. Marie P. H. Beeson, Mrs. Genevieve Guthrie. Utah : Mrs. Thomas A. Whalen, Mrs. Margaret B. Salisbury. District of Columbia : Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Beriah Wilkins. Chicago : Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr., Mrs. L. Brace Shattuck, Mrs. James A. Mulligan, Frances Dickinson, M. D., Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, Mrs. Leander Stone, Mrs. James R. Doolittle, Mrs. Matilda B. Carse. Lady Managers at Large : Mrs. D. F. Verdenal, of New York city ; Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrill, of Georgetown, Ky. ; Mrs. Mary S.





THE WOMAN'S BUILDING, FROM THE EAST.  
Length, 400 feet ; breadth, 200 feet ; cost, \$200,000. Architect, Miss Sophia G. Hayden.



Lockwood, of Washington, D. C. ; Mrs. John J. Bagley, of Detroit, Mich. ; Miss Ellen A. Ford, of Brooklyn, N. Y. ; Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, of Helena, Mont. ; Mrs. Ida A. Elkins Tyler, of Philadelphia, Pa. ; Mrs. Rosine Ryan, of Austin, Texas.

At first the Board of Lady Managers felt hampered by the lack of knowledge as to their jurisdiction and the directions in which their co-operation would be welcomed by the Commission, and also by the uncertainty as to the action of Congress in regard to an appropriation. The Board therefore confined themselves to the task of organizing and suggesting general outlines of future work, hoping for early action by Congress and the Commission that would enable them to address themselves more definitely to the purposes of the Exposition. The discussions in the Board showed an earnest desire on the part of the women to accept the full responsibility implied in the situation, and to carry out to the best of their ability the expectations of Congress and of the Commission in this unprecedented organization. They showed every disposition to proceed in the most direct and economical manner to accomplish the purposes for which the Board was called into existence, and considered many desirable projects which might be forwarded unofficially by the members, reaching finally the general agreement that each member should work energetically in her own State, not only for the Exposition directly, but also to advance the interests of women in every possible way and encourage them to exhibit creditable specimens of their skill and handiwork.

The Board passed a resolution setting forth its desire to have a special building given to it for administrative purposes. The advantages and disadvantages of a scheme to exhibit the work of women in such a building were discussed at length, and the conclusion was reached that it would be undesirable. For three reasons were apparent. First, that women who produced articles such as they wished to exhibit very naturally and appropriately wanted them installed in the Department buildings that were devoted to similar exhibits by men, so that all could be judged in a fair competition without any reference to the sex of the producer. Second, that a large amount of work is done constantly by women co-operating with men in workshops, factories, and other establishments, and the contributions of the various individuals can hardly be distinguished in the completed work, so that it would be impossible to make any just separation ; therefore a vast amount of such work must necessarily be installed in the Department buildings, and could not be claimed as an exhibit of woman's work alone. Third, some important exhibits—such, for instance, as that of the dairy—required buildings with special facilities, and others could only be exhibited where power was furnished. For these reasons a building for separate exhibits by women was, almost from the first, decided to be undesirable.

A committee was appointed to assist the Commission in procuring from Congress an appropriation for the use of the Board, and provision was made

for an Executive Committee of twenty-six members to have full power when the Board was not in session. In response to a communication from the Board, the National Commission made a formal reply, November 26, 1890, in a set of resolutions which declared: that the work of the Board of Lady Managers was placed under the control of the Executive Committee; that the methods and agencies adopted by the Board of Lady Managers in performing the duties imposed upon them by the act of Congress



MRS. EDWIN C. BURLEIGH,  
Second Vice-President  
of the Board of Lady Managers.

should be at the discretion of the Board, but subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the Commission; that a suitable building should be erected on the Exposition grounds for the use of the Board of Lady Managers; that the Board of Lady Managers was requested to labor in conjunction with the National Commission to arouse the interest of the people of their respective States and Territories in the success of the Exposition; that it was inexpedient at this time to formulate any further instruction for the Board, but that a sub-committee would be appointed to confer with the Committee of the Board in reference to a more explicit definition of their duties; and that the Commission would join with the Board of Lady Managers in a recommendation to Congress to make an additional appropriation for the expense of the Board.

After the adjournment of the Board, its headquarters were temporarily established with those of the World's Columbian Commission in the Pullman Building, but they were removed, January 1, 1891, to the Rand-McNally Building, adjoining the offices of the National Commission.

It was manifest that if the Board of Lady Managers was limited to the only duty specifically proposed by Congress (participation in the jury service) its services would be in no wise commensurate with its representative character, its large membership, and the great expenditure necessary for its meetings. To justify its creation it seemed necessary to extend its jurisdiction and amplify its powers, and this could only be done with the consent and good will of other agencies that already occupied the field. A careful reading of the act of Congress seemed to show a reason for the marked reserve in conferring powers and duties upon the Board in the fact that two agencies had been charged in the same act with great responsibilities, and it was possible that conflicts of authority and contests for jurisdiction might arise. The Columbian Commission early reached the conclusion that it could not legally delegate, even to one of its own committees, authority that had been vested in it by Congress, and much less could it assign any share in its duties to the Board of Lady Managers. That Board considered that the Commis-

sion failed to construe properly the clause in the act which said : " And said Commission is authorized and required to appoint a Board of Lady Managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be required by said Commission." At the same time, however, they made no complaint of any want of friendliness and interest on the part of either the Directory or the Commission.

On December 8, 1890, Mrs. Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, wrote to President Gage, of the Directory, in regard to the proposed Woman's Building, inclosing a copy of the resolution adopted by the Board, together with a copy of those adopted on November 26 by the Executive Committee of the National Commission. Mrs. Palmer said : " These resolutions recommend the erection of a suitable building on the Exposition grounds, to be placed under the control of the Board of



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Lady Managers, to be known as the Woman's Building, in which shall be placed special exhibits of woman's work, which, on account of their rare merit and value, the exhibitors would prefer to have placed under the special care and custody of the ladies ; the building also to be used as the official

headquarters of the Board of Lady Managers, and for such other purposes as they may deem proper and expedient. In behalf of the Board of Lady Managers, I trust that your Directory will decide to have this building erected, and I would request that your architect be instructed to prepare plans and specifications for the construction of this building, and to issue an invitation to the architects of this country, both men and women, to submit competitive designs and drawings for the building in accordance therewith."

The Consulting Architect informed the President of the Board that when the request for a building was presented to the Grounds and Buildings Committee, it would be necessary to accompany it with a sketch plan showing the size of the building proposed, the rooms into which the building would be divided, with the use to which they would be put, and other outlines. The President therefore drew a diagram for the ground plan of a building two hundred by five hundred feet, showing a central gallery throughout lighted by a skylight and surrounded on the main floor by large exhibition rooms, while exterior balconies opened from the second floor, and an interior recessed colonnade formed the promenade around the central gallery. The President was also invited to meet the Committee on Grounds and Buildings for a conference in regard to details, to which she also invited several other members of the Board. The result of this conference was a determination to erect a building two hundred by four hundred feet at a cost of \$200,000, following in the main the sketch plan that had been presented. It was decided, in accordance with the wishes of the Board, to have the building designed by a woman. In obtaining the design, the plan adopted for the other buildings of selecting an architect outright was departed from, at the request of the Board of Lady Managers, for the reason that there was no woman practicing architecture with sufficiently established reputation to warrant her selection. A competition was therefore called for by the Department of Publicity and Promotion in these terms: "Sketches are asked for, on or before March 23, 1891, for the Woman's Building of the World's Columbian Exposition. None but those made by women will be considered. Applicants must be in the profession of architecture or have had special training in the same, and each must state her experience, in writing, to the Chief of Construction. All sketches must be sent in sealed, with only a motto on the envelope, which must contain a second envelope inclosing name and address of the designer. The selected design will carry with it the appointment of its author as architect of the building. She will make her working drawings in the Bureau of Construction, and receive an honorarium of \$1,000, besides expenses. A prize of \$500 and one of \$250 will be given for the two next best drawings. A simple light-colored classic type of building will be favored. All drawings to be sent to Daniel H. Burnham, Chief of Construction. The general outline of the building must follow closely the accompanying sketch plans, the extreme dimensions not exceeding two hundred by four hundred feet; exterior to be of some simple

and definite style, classic lines preferred; the general effect of color to be in light tints. Staff, stucco, wood, iron, and equivalents to be used as building material, with discretion as to the disposition and ornamentation, so as not to render the building too costly. First story, eighteen feet high; second story, twenty-five feet high. These dimensions are not obligatory, but suggest what would answer the practical requirements, as well as to come within the limit of sum appropriated—viz., \$200,000. The plans should show the outline desired, leaving all detail to the ingenuity of the competing architect, who is expected to give them a thorough study, locating the openings, etc., so as to give easy access and exit to the constant flow of passing crowds. The main entrance will lead down a series of steps to the water landing, and should be equal in importance and beauty to the one toward the west. Drawings must be made to a scale of one sixteenth of an inch to the foot. They must include elevations of one front and one end, as well as one perspective."

Thirteen designs were submitted. Miss Sophia G. Hayden, of Boston, recently graduated from the Massachusetts School of Technology, was the successful competitor for the first prize; Miss Lois Howe, of Boston, received the second; Miss Laura Hayes, of Chicago, the third.

The decision was made on March 25, 1891, and on the following day Miss Hayden was summoned to Chicago to prepare the working drawings. It was decided to locate the building near one of the principal entrances to the grounds at Sixtieth Street, and work on the foundation was begun immediately.

After the acceptance of Miss Hayden's first plan she was requested by the President to provide for roof gardens, and to make certain other changes which affected somewhat both the sky line and the general plan. She brought such freshness and versatility to the study of the problem presented in this building that the architects of the Exposition highly commended her skill and experts were enthusiastic in her praise. The building when completed differed substantially from all previous models, and was especially successful in preserving the general spirit of the Italian Renaissance. The grand gallery of honor, with its striking features of vestibules, second story colonnade, and springing arches opening into clearstory and sky-lighted roof at the level of the third floor, was strikingly symmetrical and stately. This gave a dignity and finish to the interior which were the more desirable as the exhibitors were not able to meet the expense of rich and harmonious settings for their installations.



MISS SOPHIA G. HAYDEN,  
Architect of the Woman's Building.

Mr. Richard M. Hunt, President of the American Architectural League, was so surprised and pleased with Miss Hayden's design that he wrote her a special letter of congratulation; and the medal awarded to her by the Exposition jury was for delicacy of style, artistic taste, geniality, and elegance of the interior hall. Miss Hayden received no honorarium except \$1,000 given to her as winner of the first prize, and her pay for subsequent daily service at the rate paid to draughtsmen (\$977.60) while superintending and herself working on the elaboration of the details of her plan and the working drawings.

As the Woman's Building assumed proportions, the Board of Lady Managers, through the courtesy of the Directory of the Exposition, was granted permission to invite competition among woman artists for the statuary on the exterior of the building, and in August, 1891, circular letters to this effect were generally distributed. The conditions were these: Designs to be submitted in the form of miniature models, or by original drawings in pencil, ink, or water color, accompanied by a typewritten description of the principal features, to be delivered on or before November 15, 1891. The designs required were: First, one group of figures in high relief, to fill the pediment over the main entrance, forty-five feet long at the base line and seven feet high in the center. Second, the groups of statuary standing free above the attic cornice, resting on bases five feet long, three feet deep, and two feet high. These groups to consist of a central winged figure standing about ten feet high to the tips of the wings, and supported by smaller sitting figures. Two designs were required for these. The compositions should be typical of woman and woman's work in history. Each design submitted to be accompanied by an estimate of the cost of the full-size plaster models, and the authoress of the design to receive the contract for the execution of these full-size models, provided the estimate was satisfactory to the Chief of Construction. Twenty artists presented models and drawings, which were submitted to the following committee: Daniel H. Burnham, Chief of Construction of the Exposition; William Pretyman, Director of Color, Bureau of Construction; and F. M. Whitehouse, art connoisseur and critic.

The character of the work, as a whole, was creditable and showed much serious study and originality. One of the artists that were afterward chosen to act on the committee examined the sketches without knowing that they were the work of young women, and, although he judged them by the most severe standards of art, pronounced them excellent. The designs were known to the committee only by number, so that each was judged solely on its merits. Miss Alice Rideout, of San Francisco, nineteen years of age, was the successful competitor. Her subject was represented in three groups, respectively: Woman's Virtues, Woman as the Genius of Civilization, and Woman's Place in History, the first two being those of the winged figures repeated on the cornice, and the third filling the pediments over the eastern and western entrances.



In the group illustrative of Woman's Virtues she is represented by a slender figure in rising posture, with face turned upward as if in aspiration. Sacrifice is personated at her right by the figure of a nun in the act of laying her jewels on the altar, and at her left is Charity in the form of a mother nourishing and protecting childhood.

In the second grouping, Woman as the Genius of Civilization, the central angelic figure looks down and the wings are outspread as if poised in flight. In her hand she bears the torch of wisdom. At her right is the figure of a modern woman with pen and student's cap, while the darker age is represented by a rude, barbaric figure at the left.

The series of figures representing Woman's Place in History shows her as filling the many places accorded her in the present century—as a principal factor in moral and social reform, a promoter of charitable and philanthropic enterprises, a student of poetry, art, and literature, of music, science, and the drama, as an industrial worker, and a teacher of the young, and finally as the genius of the home, surrounded by husband and children.

After the announcement of the result of this competition Miss Rideout was called to Chicago by Mr. Burnham and personally carried out the work of enlarging her models to the heroic size required. The modeling of the caryatides to support the roof garden was intrusted to Miss Enid Yandell, of Louisville, Kentucky. The Woman's Building stood near one of the principal entrances, and was approached both by land and by water. From its balconies and roof garden there was a grand view of the Exposition grounds, the buildings, and the lake.

When the House of Representatives passed the bill for the expenses of the Commission in the fiscal year 1891-'92, there was serious disappointment at the small amount of the appropriation; and this amount was still further reduced in the Senate. The President of the Board of Lady Managers had called the Finance Committee of the Board to meet in Washington, February 22, and they arrived just after this unfavorable action became known. Accompanied by several members of the Board, she appeared before the Appropriation Committee of the Senate and the House and made a full explanation of the proposed work to be done by the Board of Lady Managers. This included an exhibit showing the development during the past four centuries of the industries of women, the personal relation of women to the industrial world, the grade of work performed by them, and the relative



MISS ENID YANDELL,  
Sculptor.

amount of wages they received. She showed how the appropriation asked for would be employed in furthering these ends, and dwelt upon the benefits to be derived by women from the Exposition. The plans of the Woman's Building were also shown. The result of this appeal was a vote increasing the sum for the use of the Commission to \$95,000, of which \$36,000 was to be used for the Board of Lady Managers. Throughout the Exposition the Board felt that they were treated generously by Congress, as that body, having provided an organization to perform these services in the interests of women, sustained the agency it had created by such legislation and appropriations as were necessary to make it an efficient force. While the questions asked as to proposed expenditures were always direct and searching, yet

when satisfactory answers were given and evidence was furnished that the funds would be employed in useful work and managed with strict economy, the money was invariably voted and unofficial assurance was

given of pleasure felt in the promotion of this unusual feature. The Columbian Commission

adopted a resolution of thanks to the President of the Board of Lady Managers and the Finance Committee for their timely aid in procuring the necessary appropriation from Congress. At this juncture the Board re-

quested the Board of Control to formulate a further definition of its duties, in order that it might organize its work upon an appropriate scale, and in response to this request the Board of Control adopted a series of resolutions prescribing that the Board of Lady Managers should be empowered to appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits that should be produced in

whole or in part by female labor, and the number of women members should be in proportion to the percentage of female labor performed in the production of such exhibits; that the Board should have the management and control of the Woman's Building, and should have general charge and management of all the interests of women in connection with the Exposition, declaring it to be the official channel of communication through which all women should be brought into relation with the Exposition, and through which all applications for space should be made for the exclusive use of women or their exhibits in the buildings, or for the construction of buildings intended exclusively for the use of women in the Exposition; that in the conduct of the work assigned to the Board of Lady Managers all things should be done under the direction and supervision of the President of the Board, who should have full and complete control, subject to the



MRS. MARY F. MACMONNIES,  
Painter.

direction of the Executive Committee of the Board, and to the approval of the Commission and its Director General; and that all correspondence, clerical and working force, and expenditures of money should be directed, ordered, and approved by the President of the Board, who should have all accounts duly audited, and certify them to the Board of Reference and Control for approval; that the Executive Committee of the Board, or a subcommittee of the Executive Committee, should be authorized, in the absence of the Board, to exercise any and all powers that the Board might exercise in session; that a salary of \$5,000 per annum should be paid to the President of the Board of Lady Managers, and a salary of \$3,000 to the Secretary, each of these salaries being subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by law. Mrs. Palmer, President of the Board, declined to accept any remuneration, except a sum sufficient to pay for the services of a private secretary.

In April, 1891, the President announced the appointment of the Executive Committee of the Board, consisting of the following members: Mrs. Jonas H. French, Massachusetts; Miss Frances S. Ives, Connecticut; Mrs. Amey M. Starkweather, Rhode Island; Miss Ellen A. Ford, New York; Miss Mary E. Busselle, New Jersey; Miss Mary E. McCandless, Pennsylvania; Mrs. William Reed, Maryland; Mrs. W. Newton Linch, West Virginia; Mrs. Susan G. Cooke, Tennessee; Miss E. Nellie Beck, Florida; Mrs. Mary C. Cantrill, Kentucky; Miss Josephine Shakspeare, Louisiana; Mrs. Rosine Ryan, Texas; Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, Indiana; Mrs. Parthenia P. Rue, California; Mrs. Sarah S. C. Angell, Michigan; Mrs. Frances W. Shepard, Illinois; Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr., Chicago; Miss Ora E. Miller, Iowa; Mrs. John S. Briggs, Nebraska; Mrs. E. W. Allen, Oregon; Mrs. John A. Logan, District of Columbia; Mrs. Edward L. Bartlett, New Mexico; Mrs. Frances B. Clarke, Minnesota; Mrs. James P. Eagle, Arkansas.

The first meeting of this committee was convened on April 8, 1891, in the directors' room at Exposition headquarters, Rand-McNally Building. Mrs. Palmer presided. Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke, of Tennessee, was elected temporary secretary, and on April 21 of the same session she was elected permanent secretary of the committee. Mrs. Cooke therefore resigned her membership in the committee, and subsequently Mrs. K. S. G. Paul was appointed to succeed her. Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, of Indiana, was elected vice-chairman.

Early in this meeting of the Executive Committee the matter of appointing a new secretary in place of Miss Phoebe Couzins (who was elected Secretary of the Board in November, 1890) was considered, and on April 16 Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke, of Tennessee, was appointed acting Secretary, and on September 2 the Board elected her permanent Secretary.

The President of the Board was authorized to appoint a committee to superintend the furnishing of the Woman's Building, and she was also em-

powered to appoint a committee to assign space in that building to associations and exhibitors, and for other purposes. The President was authorized to have designs made for an official seal for the Board of Lady Managers, and a resolution directing that no member of the Board of Lady Managers should



LOGGIA OF THE WOMAN'S BUILDING,  
looking eastward across the Wooded Island.

be employed as clerk or stenographer in the President's and Secretary's offices was adopted. Thirty classification committees, embracing the entire membership of the Board, were appointed. The standing committees of the Board, created from time to time by the Board and its Executive Committee, were those on By-laws, Finance, the Executive and Subexecutive, Classification, Federal Legislation, Awards, Ceremonies, Colonial

Display, Congresses in Woman's Building, Music in Woman's Building, Auxiliary Work, Board of Management of Sales, Assignment of Space, Memorial Building, Children's Building, Scientific Exhibit, National Flower, Guides, and the Committee on History.

The important subject of State work next came under consideration. As many of the State Legislatures were discussing the desirability of State representation in the Exposition, the Director General sent to each a communication inclosing a suggested bill which it was desirable that all should adopt in its general features. This bill was based upon those passed at the time of the Centennial Exposition in 1876. When the Board of Lady Managers learned of the issuance of this circular they made the criticism that a clause should have been inserted requesting the appointment of women upon the State Boards. The justice of this was admitted by the Director General, and in a subsequent communication to the Legislatures the suggestion was made that women so appointed might either become full members of their respective State Boards, or might have an organization of their own, in which case a specific sum should be appropriated for their work and expenses. It was set forth plainly that no part of the appropriation made by Congress could be used for the expenses of State organizations. To set an example for other States, the President and the Illinois members of the Board of Lady

Managers exerted themselves to secure an appropriation from the Legislature of that State. Many members of that Legislature visiting Chicago to inform themselves as to the scope and condition of the Exposition were invited by the President of the Board to meet at her residence, and were there addressed on the subject by Hon. Joseph Medill, Benjamin Butterworth, Thomas B. Bryan, Moses P. Handy, W. I. Buchanan, and others. Afterward the President and other members of the Board visited Springfield, where they laid before the Appropriation Committee of the Legislature a communication in which they set forth at length the purposes of their organization, and asked that a State Board of women be constituted to whom should be given one tenth of the appropriation for purposes at the Exposition. This was done, and accordingly they received \$80,000 of the \$800,000 appropriated by the State of Illinois. In September, 1891, thirty-one States and Territories had secured World's Fair appropriations from their Legislatures. The complete list of the State Boards is as follows:

Alabama: Mrs. Irene W. Semple, Miss Julia Tutwiler, Mrs. E. F. Crook, Mrs. Lawrence Moore, Mrs. Rosa Gardner, Mrs. J. W. Foster, Mrs. L. P. Gary, Mrs. J. R. Dowdell, Mrs. Ellen Coleman, Mrs. W. J. Seibert, Miss Sue Donnell, Mrs. R. H. Pearson, the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Arkansas: Mrs. Logan H. Roots, Mrs. William H. Neal, Miss Corinne Kimball, Miss Fanny Scott, Mrs. William C. Ratcliffe, Mrs. Frank Douglas, Miss Mary Mayers, the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. California: Mrs. E. O. Smith, Mrs. Flora Kimball, Mrs. A. Marcellus, Mrs. Hester A. Harland, Mrs. Virginia Bradley, Mrs. Olive C. Cole, Mrs. Anna M. Reed, Mrs. Ella Sterling Cummins, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Colorado: The Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Connecticut: Mrs. George H. Knight, Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Mrs. Franklin Farrell, Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, Miss Anna L. Chappell, Miss Edith Jones, Miss Hattie Brainard, Mrs. E. T. Whitmore, Mrs. Cyril Johnson, Mrs. A. R. Goodrich, Mrs. Wealtha A. Hammond, Mrs. Jabez H. Alvord, Mrs. H. C. Morgan, Mrs. E. S. Hubbard. Delaware: Mrs. Caleb Churchman, Miss Ida Bacon, Mrs. Anna E. Hall, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Florida: The Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Georgia: No State board and no appropriation. Idaho: The Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Illi-



MRS. FLORA BEALL GINTY,  
Seventh Vice-President  
of the Board of Lady Managers.

nois : Mrs. Marcia L. Gould, Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, Miss Mary Callahan, Mrs. Frances L. Gilbert, Mrs. Frances E. Patton, Mrs. Isabella Lanning Candee, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Indiana : Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Miss Susan W. Ball, Miss Mary H. Krout, Mrs. S. S. Harrell, Mrs. Laura D. Worley, Mrs. E. P. Hammond, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Iowa : Mrs. N. C. Deering, Miss Eliza G. Rhodes, Miss Mary B. Hancock, Mrs. Ellen H. Cook, Mrs. Flora J. McAchrans, Mrs. G. H. Salts, Mrs. L. O. Ferson, Mrs. John F. Duncombe, Miss Jennie E. Rogers, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Kansas : Mrs. M. C. Clark, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Kentucky : Mrs. Sue Phillips Brown, Mrs. Ida E. Symmes-Coats, Miss Lucy Lee Hill. Louisiana : Mrs. Scott McGhee, Mrs. Joseph H. Oglesby, Miss Rowena Loeb, Mrs. W. W. Carre, Mrs. Thomas Sefton, Mrs. James T. Rodd, Mrs. J. H. Leovy, Mrs. R. M. Walmsley, Mrs. George Nicholson, Mrs. M. R. Field, Mrs. P. G. Richardson, Mrs. J. Pinckney Smith, Mrs. F. D. Blake, Miss Janie Dixon, Miss Mary Wilson, Mrs. John Barkley, Mrs. James K. Guthein, Mrs. T. S. Kennedy, Miss Janie Wilde, Miss Kate Nobles, Mrs. C. R. Churchill, Mrs. J. W. Fee, Mrs. L. D. Nicholls, Mrs. Bowling S. Leathers, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Maine : Miss Eva J. Parcher, Mrs. Kate Andrews, Mrs. Lucinda M. Bellows, Mrs. Agnes C. Paul, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Maryland : Mrs. William Reed, Lady Manager, *ex officio*. Massachusetts : Miss Alice L. Dawes. Michigan : Mrs. Julia A. Pond, Mrs. J. S. Valentine, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Minnesota : Mrs. F. L. Greenleaf, Mrs. A. A. White, Miss Minnie Dassell, Mrs. A. T. Stebbins, Mrs. L. P. Hunt, Mrs. Frances M. Crosby, Mrs. Henry Hasenwinkle, Mrs. L. W. Collins, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Mississippi : No State appropriation. Represented by the Lady Managers. Missouri : Mrs. Patti Moore, Mrs. J. N. Edwards, Mrs. Theresa B. Adams, Mrs. S. P. Sparks, Mrs. L. P. Munger, Mrs. John E. Phelps. Montana : Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, Mrs. Mariam D. Cooper, Mrs. Laura E. Howey, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Nebraska : Mrs. Allan Bock, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Irwin, Mrs. C. H. Van Wyck, Mrs. Edward Stuart, Mrs. W. H. McDonald, Mrs. Alice D. Hume, Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mrs. E. J. Eaton, Mrs. J. H. Lynch, Mrs. S. Antoinette Wortham, Mrs. C. B. Wells, Mrs. R. A. Patterson, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Nevada : Miss Mary E. Davies, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. New Hampshire : Mrs. Frank H. Daniell, Miss Ellen J. Cole, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. New Jersey : Mrs. Thomas L. Kinney, Mrs. Washington Roebling, Miss Mary S. Clark, Miss Rosa Murray, Miss Sarah G. Ware, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, Mrs. Michael Barrett, and Mrs. Stevens, of the Lady Managers. New York : Mrs. Erastus Corning, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. R. V. R. Waddington, Mrs. Leslie Pell-Clarke, Mrs. Frances Todd Patterson, Mrs. William J. Averall, Mrs. Frederick P. Bellamy, Miss Caroline E. Dennis, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Caspar Griswold, Miss Anna Roosevelt, Mrs. Fred R. Halsey,

Miss Annie Hemstraught, Miss Imogene Howard, Miss Marie M. Love, Mrs. Fred Rhineland, Miss Elizabeth T. Minturn, Mrs. Dean Sage, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Charles F. Wadsworth, Mrs. Walter H. Webb, Mrs. Andrew D. White, Mrs. Howard G. White, Mrs. Florence C. Ives, Mrs. Candace E. Wheeler. North Carolina : Mrs. Sallie S. Cotton, Miss Virginia S. Divine, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. North Dakota : Miss Sadie Davidson, Mrs. Alice Vineyard Brown, Mrs. Frances C. Holley, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Ohio : Mrs. William Ritchie, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Oregon : The Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Pennsylvania : Mrs. Thomas M. Jones, Mrs. Ida Elkins Tyler, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Rhode Island : Mrs. George A. Mumford, Miss Lorraine P. Bucklin, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. South Carolina : Mrs. Clark Waring, Mrs. John W. Lewis, Mrs. Johnson Hagood, Mrs. C. A. Wood, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. South Dakota : Mrs. William Duff Haynie, Mrs. J. S. Oliver, Mrs. J. Q. Jeffries, Mrs. John E. Bennett, Mrs. A. C. Melette, Mrs. W. A. Burleigh, Mrs. George A. Silsby, Mrs. J. A. Trow, Mrs. C. E. Daniels, Miss Marie J. Gaston, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Tennessee : No State appropriation ; represented by the Lady Managers. Texas : Mrs. Benedette B. Tobin, Mrs. J. C. Terrell, Mrs. Caroline Willis Ladd, Mrs. E. A. Fry, Mrs. James C. Swayne, Mrs. J. L. Henry, Mrs. C. F. Drake, Mrs. E. M. House, Mrs. Anna D. Hearne, Mrs. J. M. Boroughs, Mrs. A. V. Doak, Mrs. Val. C. Giles. Vermont : Mrs. Minna G. Hooker, Mrs. Theresa J. Cochrane, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Virginia : The Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Washington : Mrs. Chauncey W. Griggs, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*. West Virginia : The Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Wisconsin : Mrs. John Winans, and the Lady Managers *ex officio*. Wyoming : No representation. Alaska : The Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Arizona : The Lady Managers, *ex officio*. New Mexico : The Lady Managers, *ex officio*. Oklahoma : Mrs. A. M. Holloman, Mattie B. Kelso, Miss May I. Overstreet, Mrs. Mortimer Bixler, Mrs. H. C. St. Clair, Mrs. C. M. Burnes, Mrs. J. E. Sater, Mrs. J. Buchanan, Mrs. Kirk. Utah : Mrs. F. S. Richards, Mrs. F. D. Richards, Mrs. Electa Bullock, Mrs. G. W. Thatcher, Mrs. Mary C. Lyman, Miss May Preston, and the Lady Managers, *ex officio*.



MRS. RUSSELL B. HARRISON,  
Vice-President at Large  
of the Board of Lady Managers.

The work of the Board of Lady Managers was carried on in two distinct lines—that developing through the various sessions of the Board and of its

Executive Committee, and that relating to the details of applications for space for exhibits, including in one building nearly every department of the Exposition.

As the work advanced, lists of the applications received from the various States were forwarded monthly to all State Boards and Lady Managers, and requests were made for information regarding the representation of the work of women as shown by these applications, in comparison with the statistics of each State.

Members of the Board were also requested to send to the office of the Board a list of the representative work done by the women of their respective States which it was desired to recommend for exhibition in the Woman's Building. This was considered necessary because of the limitations of space, and members were therefore requested to recommend only such objects as were considered to be of the highest degree of excellence.



MRS. CHARLES PRICE,  
Third Vice-President  
of the Board of Lady Managers.

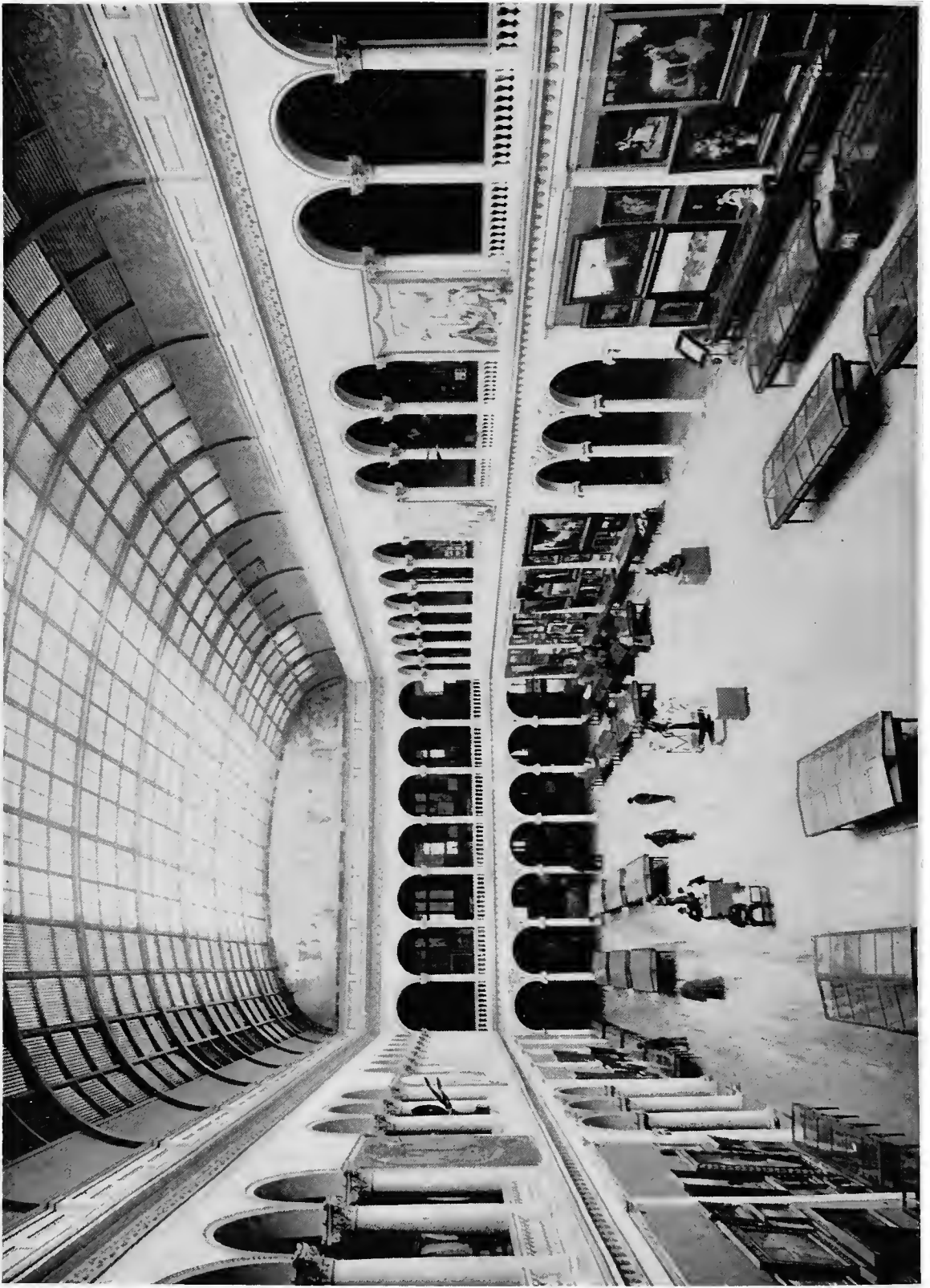
The chairmen of the various classification committees were urged to correspond with members of their committees and get them actively to work investigating the topics assigned to each, and to send full reports to headquarters. The chairmen were also urged to ascertain, by correspondence with members, and by other means, where the most notable collections properly embraced in the classification of their respective committees were located. This information was considered desirable in order that these collections might be invited to occupy a place in the Woman's Building, providing it should prove advisable, after examination, to supplement the exhibits promised in the applications on file in the office of the Secretary.

A circular was issued to State Boards and commissions soliciting the collection of statistics and all interesting data connected with woman's work, and an appeal was made to secure from every country a chronological exhibit showing the evolution and progress of woman's industries from the earliest times, and to secure for the library in the Woman's Building books written by women of all countries, especially those relating to the sciences, philosophy, and art.

In a statement distributed by the Board of Lady Managers regarding the scope and purpose of exhibits to be placed in the general buildings of the Exposition, and also in the Woman's Building, charitable and philanthropic organizations conducted by women were requested to send, in the form of small maps or graphic charts to be hung on the walls, the record of their







INTERIOR OF THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

origin, growth, and achievements. All organizations of women, however small and whatever their object, were requested to send their addresses, in order that they might be entered in the complete list showing the enormous numbers of such organizations and the good accomplished by them, and industrial organizations were especially invited to make themselves known by writing to Mrs. Helen M. Barker, Superintendent of the Industrial Department of the Board of Lady Managers.

A call was issued to the various States and Territories appealing for the formation of auxiliary juries to carry out a system of preliminary examination and approval of exhibits, before such exhibits were forwarded to Chicago. While the State Boards had authority to receive, examine, and decide upon the merits of all exhibits intended for the Columbian Exposition, and to be placed in the Woman's Building, it was distinctly stated in this notice that no exhibitor was debarred from an appeal to the final committee of experts detailed by the Lady Managers to examine and report upon the admission of exhibits to the Woman's Building.

Greatly encouraged by the aid so generally promised by the women of every part of the country, the representatives of the Board of Lady Managers turned from the United States to foreign lands, ambitious to secure for their industrial women the consideration and help that had been accorded to women in America. Much discretion was requisite in presenting the subject, as it was difficult to explain the ends proposed by means of letters, circulars, and documents which, owing to the variation in the customs of different countries, might arouse prejudice. After much thought and consultation a simple and effective scheme was evolved. It was seen that if foreign governments could be induced to appoint committees of co-operation, the same governmental recognition would be obtained for foreign women that had been secured for the women of the United States, and the committees so formed would find all doors open before them, would have access to all documents and reports, the full co-operation of Government bureaus, and would be maintained by the funds appropriated by each Government for the promotion of the Columbian Exposition, and to these women would attach the unaccustomed dignity and consideration belonging to chosen officials in the honored service of their governments.

The interest of the Secretary of State was enlisted, and he most cordially proposed to transmit in his private-dispatch bag letters of invitation asking that women's commissions be appointed to co-operate with the Board of Lady Managers, together with a personal note from himself to each American Minister requesting him to deliver the invitations and to promote, as far as lay in his power, favorable answers to them. Shortly after this interview the health of the Secretary of State gave way, and the subject was necessarily postponed until his recovery. But the result proved that the enforced delay was no disadvantage, for the President of the Board went abroad, and by means of conferences the sentiment of officials, whose assent was of the ut-

most importance, was found to be favorable, and assurances were given of a kindly welcome for future communications. By means of these interviews the interest of many influential women was secured, and later, when transmitting the long-delayed official invitation, the President was enabled to accompany it with letters giving a list of representative women who had expressed willingness to serve upon the proposed commission. Women in every country needed only, through some common impulse, to be brought into relation with one another to find how closely they were allied; their views of life, their helpful activities, and even their methods of promoting them, being almost identical. It was only necessary for the President of the Board of Lady Managers to meet the leaders of progressive movements to arouse the most cordial response from experienced allies, who were fully capable of judging the value of the opportunity thus opened to them.

The American Minister in London arranged for the President of the Board a private audience with Her Royal Highness, the Princess Christian, always most active in encouraging useful public measures. During a long conference the possibilities of the plan proposed were fairly discussed. The princess proved to be most conservative in her views concerning the higher education of women and their entrance into the professions, deprecating every influence that would draw them from their homes and interfere with their functions as wives and mothers. She was a most earnest advocate, however, of every measure to increase their practical knowledge, to make them more expert housewives and economists, and to teach them how to earn a satisfactory support for themselves. The princess suggested the formation of an English Women's Committee for the Columbian Exposition, and consented to act as its patroness should such a committee be formed. The English women who were interested were all at the head of movements which they wished to have represented at the Exposition.

Lady Aberdeen, representing the Irish and Scottish Industrial Associations, had already applied for space in the Woman's Building, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts wished to show the work of the pupils in her schools for technical training.

One embarrassing feature that presented itself was that the inadequate appropriation for the English exhibit was probably absorbed by the different departments already created. The ladies proposed to raise the funds indirectly if this proved to be the case, but felt that they would be placed at great disadvantage if, when working under the protection of the Government and in its name, they were obliged to make appeals to the public to secure funds. No final action could be taken, however, and no committee appointed, until the meeting of the Royal Commission in September.

The American Minister in Paris did not feel at liberty to take any steps to promote the formation of a women's committee in France without direct instructions from the State Department, and consequently other means were used. The Corps Legislatif, before adjournment, had created a "Committee

Provisoire" to consider and report upon co-operation in the Columbian Exposition, and Antonin Proust had been appointed Director of Fine Arts. The President met socially several members of this committee, as well as the Fine Art Director, and it was then learned that the action of the United States Government regarding women was not so greatly in advance of precedent as had been supposed, for in connection with the Universal Exposition held in Paris in 1889 the French Government had conducted important congresses for the discussion of many vital topics, one of the most important being devoted to philanthropic work and charitable institutions conducted by women, which congress was placed in the hands of a committee of women appointed by the Government. This committee was still in existence, and Mrs. Palmer was speedily brought into relation with them. They were most cordial in their expressions of good will and most energetic in their plans for helpfulness, and at once summoned those persons who would be interested to an informal meeting. At this conference were present, among others, the venerable Senator Jules Simon, who had presided at the meeting of the Women's Congress in 1889, Mme. de Morsier, President of the Congress Committee, M. and Mme. Jules Siegfried, the former of whom was a member of the Chamber of Deputies and at that time chairman of its Provisional Committee for the Columbian Exposition.

The practical experience of the French in conducting expositions was immediately shown by their quick apprehension of every point that was raised, and the many direct and pertinent questions asked concerning the administration and detailed plans of the Exposition. After forming a temporary committee and directing it to recommend to the Provisional Committee of the Chamber of Deputies the formation of a Woman's Commission, and also to present a list of names suitable for membership, the meeting adjourned. Mme. Carnot, wife of the President of the French Republic, was deeply interested and most anxious that the proposed committee should be composed of congenial elements, and that all political and religious questions should be eliminated. It was explained to her, as had been done in England, that the Board of Lady Managers had not taken any action upon topics concerning which there was a great diversity of opinion among its members ;



MISS KATHARINE L. MINOR,  
Fourth Vice-President  
of the Board of Lady Managers.

that it had to obtain a fair presentation of the industrial work of women, secure for them judges of award who would be sympathetic and give their exhibits just consideration, etc. The Director of Fine Arts was eager in seeking general information concerning the Exposition, especially its Fine



PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Art Department, and was appreciative of the novel features included in the part of the work belonging to the Lady Managers. He promised to advocate the formation of a Woman's Commission and the furnishing of money to carry out its projects on a liberal scale. He arranged a conference with the Minister of Commerce, M. Jules Roche, in whose bureau the work of the Exposition was placed, and several members of the Board who were in Paris accompanied Mrs. Palmer, who had fortified herself with the plans of the Woman's Building and other documents. The interview was most fortunate in its results. After detailing the plans so far as they had been matured and showing the sketch of the Woman's Building, the President of the Board extended a formal invitation, asking for the co-operation of a Woman's Commission in France. M. Roche and the members of the Committee Provisoire who were present expressed informally the heartiest approval of the project, and promised a prompt reply. As a result, at the meeting of the Provisional Committee held a few days later a resolu-

tion was adopted authorizing the creation of a committee of French women and assigning the sum of two hundred thousand francs with which to carry on their work. This resolution was to be presented with the report of the committee to the Corps Legislatif when it met in the autumn. The immediate response in Paris was beyond the most sanguine hopes of those advocating the measure. M. Berger, organizer of the French Exposition, immediately planned an exhibition of the work of women in the Palais de l'Industrie, to be held the following summer, and this resulted in an artistic collection from which choice was made of a large number of objects to be sent across the sea.

The American Minister to Austria, though anxious to advance Exposition interests, felt that it was a most unfortunate moment to press the subject in that country. Public sentiment was greatly agitated by the recent breaking off of commercial relations with the United States, resulting from the passage of a high-tariff bill. The pearl-button makers, who exported an enormous proportion of their product to the United States, had been largely thrown out of employment during the winter, and the distress was so great that mass meetings had been held and elaborate means of relief devised for giving employment to them. In the face of such commercial convulsions all suggestions for the Columbian Exposition were received with coolness, notwithstanding the diplomatic answers given by the chiefs to the American Minister. An absurdly small appropriation was talked of in case the Government decided to accept the invitation at all, and it was conceded that the appointment of an Imperial Commission would be merely a formal compliment. Notwithstanding this feeling, an effort was made to interest a few prominent women. The Princess Metternich, who at that time was organizing the Musical Exposition which occurred the following year in Vienna, took great interest in the plan for a Woman's Commission, and promised the benefit of her influence and her service upon the committee when formed. Princess Windisgratz, who was at the head of an organization analogous to our women's exchanges, was eager for the opportunity of sending the work of her peasant women to Chicago, hoping thereby to open a market for it. The princess and those associated with her, desiring to help the peasants on their estates to find outlets for their efforts, had themselves learned to weave beautiful rugs and hangings, had secured patterns for novel shapes for chairs, tables, and rustic furniture in basket work, which they had taught peasant women to make, and opened a salesroom in Vienna. The President of the Board of Lady Managers was shown this organized work by women, which was most remarkable.

The President also received an official call from the Minister in whose hands Austrian co-operation for the Columbian Exposition was placed. He spoke frankly of the discouraging situation and his feeling that Austrian women would not desire to co-operate; that they were very conservative and attended only to their society duties, thus manifesting the same lack of un-

derstanding of what the women were doing that had been found to prevail in so many countries. It strained the courtesy of the diplomats to speak with toleration of the inconsistencies of our attitude, legislating, as they said, against commercial intercourse by the most drastic measures on the one hand, and on the other proposing to hold an international exposition which was to promote commercial intercourse and mutual benefits. There was a feeling among European manufacturers that Yankee shrewdness led us to wish to secure an exhibit from each country in order to take advantage of foreign progress, patterns, and inventions.

Regretting that many countries had to be left unvisited, in which action might have been hastened by a personal visit, the President turned her face homeward, greatly encouraged by the cordial responses which she had received. After her return she addressed a letter to the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States, of which the following is the significant portion :



MRS. MARGARET BLAINE  
SALISBURY,  
Eighth Vice-President  
of the Board of Lady Managers.

“The Board of Lady Managers of the World’s Columbian Commission earnestly desires to procure a more comprehensive and adequate presentation of woman’s work and progress than has ever been made. The Board is deeply sensible of the magnitude and difficulty of this undertaking, and realizes that it can not be fully accomplished without the zealous co-operation of representative women throughout the world. The Board therefore begs the aid of the Department of State to secure the selection and appointment in all other countries of eminent women who will unite with the Lady Managers in all proper ways to insure the most appropriate and adequate exhibit which is practicable of woman’s achievements in all departments of civilized life, with such information and

statistics in relation thereto as may be needed for a proper understanding of difficulties overcome and results attained. The Woman’s Branch of the World’s Congress Auxiliary also desires the aid and co-operation of the most distinguished women of other countries in the World’s Congresses to be held in connection with the Exposition of 1893, and hopes that the eminent women whose selection and appointment are sought by the Board of Lady Managers will also largely contribute by their presence, participation, genius, and accomplishments to the success of the intellectual and moral conference proposed by the Auxiliary.”

In due time responses came announcing the formation of Women’s Commissions in the following countries : Austria, Belgium, Brazil, France, Ger-



many, Great Britain (including Cape Colony, Ceylon, and New South Wales), Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Siam, Spain (including Cuba), and Sweden; and as many more countries were represented by exhibits, though they had no commissions.

Forced thus to abandon partially, in forming committees of women, the feature upon which expositions depend so largely for success—namely, the promotion of large commercial interests—the Woman's Commission was obliged to rise to a higher ethical plane, studying the position of women in modern civilization and their relation to it, a general view of their life and attainments in the various countries, and the conditions under which they perform their part of the industrial work committed to them. It was in this spirit that the unusual claims of the Board of Lady Managers were understood and responded to by the women of foreign countries. Persons in official, social, professional, and expert circles were associated on their foreign committees, and the work was based on original investigation, which would tend to explain unrecognized or misunderstood facts and cause the gradual amelioration of conditions and sentiments that unfavorably affect women.

Circulars giving information of plans and containing suggestions that might prove helpful were promptly forwarded to foreign commissions. These were in four languages—English, French, German, and Spanish.

As the prerequisite for a successful assignment of space in the Woman's Building, it was necessary to notify exhibitors of the special rules that, owing to the limitation of space, it had been necessary to formulate governing the admission of exhibits to this building.

These special rules prescribed that a committee of experts should be appointed by the President of the Board of Lady Managers whose duty should be to make final decision upon the merits of articles for which application for space had been made in the Woman's Building, and no article should be installed by the Director of the Woman's Building that had not been approved by the committee of experts.

In accordance with these rules, only tentative assignments of space, to be confirmed by the decision of the expert committee, were issued between the dates of March 15 and April 1, 1893. The statistics of applications, assignments, etc., were as follow: Total number of applications for space for domestic exhibits (exclusive of books, portraits, and loan exhibits), 3,575; total number of domestic applications accepted, 1,559; total number of applications referred to office of the Director General, 561; number of foreign countries represented by exhibits, 41; number of domestic exhibitors, 4,869; number of domestic articles exhibited, 19,267; number of foreign exhibitors, 3,627; number of foreign articles exhibited, 62,709; total number of exhibitors, 8,496; total number of exhibits, 81,976; number of exhibitors in Woman's Division, Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building, 253; number of exhibitors requesting examination of exhibits by juries of awards, 970; number of contributors to Salesroom, Woman's Building,

182; number of concessions in Woman's Building, 57; number of societies represented in Organization Room, 60. It will be seen from this explana-



A CORNER IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

tion that the number of applications accepted did not represent the actual number of exhibits, a single application for a collective exhibit representing many exhibitors.

*Concessionnaires* were granted space in the Woman's Building on approval of the application by the President of the Board of Lady Managers. It was necessary for them to file two applications—one with the Board of Lady Managers, and another with the Committee on Ways and Means of the Exposition, with whom all business details were arranged, including the profit accruing to the Exposition from the percentage to be derived from sales.

In the spring of 1892, the President of the Board called a meeting of the Lady Managers resident in Chicago to consider what could be done for wage-earning and industrial women of the country who might desire to visit the Exposition but would be deterred from so doing on account of the great expense. Mrs. Matilda B. Carse was appointed to look up the matter; a plan presented by her at the next meeting was accepted, and the Woman's Dormitory Association was formed and duly incorporated May 20, 1892, with a capital stock of \$25,000, increased June 22, 1892, to \$150,-

000. The Woman's Dormitory occupied the block on Ellis Avenue between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, in one of the pleasantest portions of Hyde Park, a few blocks from the Exposition grounds, and but a short distance from the Cottage Grove Avenue line of cable cars. A line of wagonettes made regular trips to and from the grounds. The building had a frontage on Ellis Avenue of 450 feet and was 150 feet deep and two stories high. The monotony of the roof line was broken by towers in the center and at each end of the structure. There was not a dark room in the building, all opening either on streets or grassy courts.

The architect was James Gamble Rogers. The cost of construction was \$38,688.41. The price paid for ground rent was \$2,500. The cost of furnishing was \$11,440. When the enterprise was started, Mr. Pullman was asked to give the free use of a large lot on the lake front on which to erect the building. This he cheerfully consented to do; but afterward, desiring to make use of the ground, he gave a check for \$2,000 in lieu of the lot promised.



MRS. SUSAN R. ASHLEY,  
Sixth Vice-President  
of the Board of Lady Managers.

The Dormitory had accommodations for a thousand persons, and 12,210 women found a home in the Dormitory during the Fair. The enterprise was a financial success; long before the close of the Exposition every cent of its indebtedness was paid, and the \$2,000 was returned to Mr. Pullman.

At the third session of the Board of Lady Managers, held in October, 1892, and the meetings of the Executive and Subexecutive Committees following soon afterward, many important actions were taken, including arrangements for a children's building, the story of which is told in the next chapter.

At this time, also, the Committee on Awards was appointed, consisting of the following members: Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, of Indiana, Chairman; Mrs. Flora Beall Ginty, Wisconsin; Mrs. Edwin Stevens, New Jersey; Mrs. Ida M. Ball, Delaware; Mrs. Anna M. Fosdick, Alabama.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the first session of the Executive Committee of the Board, requesting the President to have an official seal designed and made for the use of the Board of Lady Managers, on August 15, 1891, the woman designers of the United States were invited to submit competitive designs. Augustus St. Gaudens was asked to make the selection, and an honorarium of fifty dollars was offered for the accepted design. In response to this invitation one hundred and nine designs were received, and of these, seven were selected, known only by numbers, and were forwarded to Mr. St. Gaudens, who chose the design designated as No. 54, submitted by Miss Sarah Bodtker, of Chicago. The

execution of this seal was intrusted to the firm of Tiffany & Co., of New York, who very generously made a gift of it to the Board of Lady Managers. Impressions of this seal appeared on all certified official documents, the diplomas of honorable mention, and the certificates of the Children's Building. At the second session of the Board of Lady Managers, beginning



BADGE.

September 2, 1891, a resolution was adopted providing for an official badge for members of the Board. A committee was appointed to take charge of this matter, and in March, 1892, a circular letter was issued inviting the woman designers of the United States to make competitive sketches. An honorarium of fifty dollars was offered, and it was required that all drawings should bear a motto. Two hundred and forty-seven designs were submitted, from which ten were selected by the committee and sent to Augustus St. Gaudens, who chose the design bearing the motto *Juncti valemus* ("United we prevail"). Miss Martha D. Bessey, of New York, the only woman designer employed by Messrs. Tiffany & Co. of that city, proved to be the successful



BADGE.

competitor. These badges were made in either gold or silver, with blue enamel, the name of the wearer, title, and State appearing, respectively, on the three separate bars. The cost was defrayed by the individual members of the Board of Lady Managers. Owing to the fact that the Exposition company decided upon a uniform official badge for both the National Commission and the Board of Lady Managers, this especial badge of the Board, though universally worn by the Lady Managers, was never officially recognized beyond the limits of the Woman's Building; but within that building it entitled the wearer to all privileges allowed to members of the Board. The official badge adopted by the Exposition for the National Commissioners and the Board of Lady Managers was everywhere most useful throughout the entire Exposition period. By presenting a personal card, the wearer of this badge was admitted at any of the entrances, thus obviating the necessity of carrying the photograph pass, which was large and inconvenient. At the third session of the Board, in October, 1892, the Exposition company presented the Lady Managers with bronze badges of still another design, as souvenirs of the dedication ceremonies of the Exposi-

tion. Badges were also worn by the Committee on Ceremonies and the Committee on History, the cost of which was defrayed by the individual members of these committees.

The Board of Lady Managers, at its second session, also provided for one of the most important, profitable, and entertaining features of the woman's exhibit at the Exposition by adopting, on September 7, 1891, a resolution recommending that a special committee of seven be appointed, who should have charge of arranging for congresses to be held in the Woman's Building during the Fair. The President appointed the following committee: Mrs. James P. Eagle, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, Miss Laurette Lovell, Miss Eliza M. Russell, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Mrs. Susan R. Ashley, and Mrs. Jennie Sanford Lewis. Mrs. John J. Bagley and Mrs. L. Brace Shattuck were afterward added to the committee. It was soon ascertained that it would incur too great an expense to keep the entire committee together, and the conduct of this work was intrusted to Mrs. James P. Eagle, chairman of the committee, who, through correspondence with the more active women of the two continents, arranged to fill a daily and continuous programme. The energy, tact, and ability on the part of the chairman and the counsel and encouragement of the committee and those members of the Board most interested in the literary advancement of the women of our day, or in some of the numerous questions from time to time brought under discussion, were the important factors that brought about the marvelous success of this undertaking. The congresses were not opened formally until May 15, after which time, except on Sundays, daily sessions were held, beginning at eleven o'clock, until and including the closing day of the Exposition, making one hundred and forty-seven sessions. Twenty-four nations and thirty-five States and Territories were represented by women nominated on account of their splendid attainments or marked efficiency in their chosen fields of labor. The subjects discussed may be said to embrace every department of thought and activity in which the women of the whole civilized world are at present engaged. Prominently to be mentioned are the following: Educational, industrial, social, progressional, reformatory, charitable, philanthropic, religious, moral, missionary, professional, hygienic, scientific, literary, artistic, domestic, economic, commercial, political, and patriotic. That the strong and carefully prepared papers on these and other themes and the animated and brilliant discussions that frequently followed gave a fresh and vigorous impetus to women in all avocations and activities of life is beyond question. Considered in the light of an exhibit, this feature was both gratifying and encouraging. The degree of culture indicated the wide field of thought occupied, and the singleness of purpose shown to improve the condition of humanity, with the conspicuous fact that not one of these women undertook to define man's sphere or to keep him in it was most delightful and charming. There were two hundred and fifty-four formal articles read, with about fifty impromptu addresses of much merit, besides the discussion

from the floor, which was frequently both entertaining and instructive. The estimated average of the daily audience was six hundred persons, and on many occasions the hall was filled to its utmost capacity.

At the third meeting of the Executive Committee, held October 27, 1892, the chairman of the Committee on Music was empowered to confer with the



MRS. HELEN M. BARKER,  
Chairman of the Committee on Auxiliary Work,  
Board of Lady Managers.

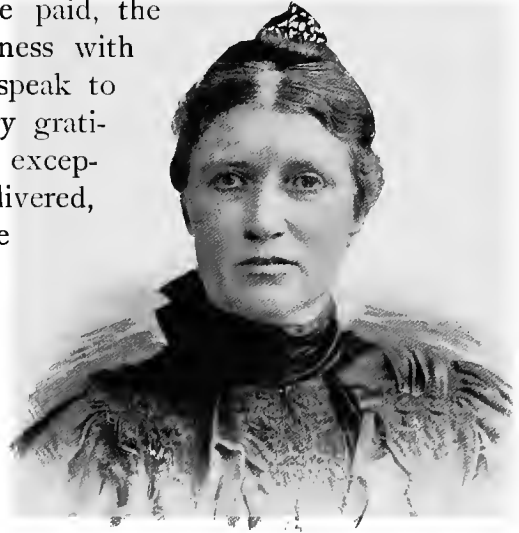
choral director of the Exposition and take action in reference to the promotion of higher education among the people by means of music. As a result of this conference, awards for excellence, signed by the expert jury appointed by Theodore Thomas, were given to ninety-four competitors, including vocalists and instrumentalists of all kinds, men as well as women. These certificates specified the circumstances in each case, and testified to the fact that the individual had passed examination by the expert jury, and was adjudged worthy to appear in concert in the Woman's Building under the auspices of the Board of Lady Managers. They were beautifully prepared on parchment paper, in partially colored text, with appropriate musical symbols, and bore the official seal of the Board. They were issued from the office of the Board of Lady Managers, each one being accom-

panied by an attested letter signed by the Secretary. The President of the Board was also instructed to appoint a librarian for the Woman's Building, and an arrangement was effected by which professional librarians, selected from the most capable in the country, took charge of the work. It was decided to employ a special cataloguer, and on April 25, 1893, Miss Edith E. Clarke, head cataloguer of the Newberry Library, was engaged. For several weeks the library was in the hands of the carpenters, and Miss Clarke carried on her work under difficulty, but as soon as circumstances would permit she engaged four assistants, and the work progressed rapidly.

At this session of the Executive Committee a resolution was adopted favoring a plan by which short talks, intended to be especially helpful to industrial women, should be made by distinguished women in the assembly room of the Woman's Building during the Exposition, and this work was given to the Committee on Auxiliary Work, consisting of the following members: Helen M. Barker, Chairman, Virginia C. Meredith, and Mrs. John J. Bagley.

Letters were sent to the Lady Managers of each State and Territory, and

to leaders of different lines of work, asking them to suggest the persons that they could recommend as qualified to speak in an instructive manner upon topics of especial interest to women. Prompt responses were received by the committee, and subjects covering a large field of educational, philanthropic, and industrial topics were assigned. As there was no fund from which speakers could be paid, the service was gratuitous, and the readiness with which women of ability consented to speak to the crowds that gathered daily was very gratifying. The addresses, almost without exception, were carefully prepared, well delivered, and instructive, and the exercises were brightened by songs and recitations given by artists of national reputation. Ninety-one meetings were held during the summer. Fifteen of these talks were by foreign representatives, giving the industrial and moral status of women in Syria, Italy, Iceland, Spain, Spanish America, Sweden, England, and France; and judges of awards in various departments gave instructive talks on the exhibits passing under their examination.



MRS. VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH,  
Chairman of the Committee on Awards,  
Board of Lady Managers.

When Congress convened in December, 1892, the President of the Board of Lady Managers went to Washington to place in the hands of the President of the United States her annual report, together with the budget for the succeeding year to be inserted in the Appropriation bill, then in course of preparation. When the bill came up for consideration the Committee of the Board of Lady Managers, to whom was intrusted the subject of Federal legislation, was summoned to Washington. It was found that at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1892, there was a balance remaining in the Treasury to the credit of the Board of \$7,000, and by a ruling of the Treasury Department this amount was carried over to the Board's account for the following year. As a matter of fact, the unexpended balance was about \$6,000, the discrepancy being covered by unsettled claims.

On December 10 the Subexecutive Committee of the Board of Lady Managers adopted a resolution, previously presented at the third session of the Board, requesting Congress to make \$10,000 or more of their appropriation for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1893, in souvenir coins of the denomination of twenty-five cents. This request was promptly granted, and in July, 1893, the souvenir coins were delivered to the Board of Lady Managers. This coin bore on the obverse a portrait of Queen Isabella surrounded by the words "United States of America," and on the reverse a figure in relief sym-

bolic of woman's industries, surrounded by the words "Board of Lady Managers." The coin was on sale in the Woman's Building during the Exposition, and was sold at a profit, which profit will be funded probably to establish scholarships for poor girls or for a chair of sociology with special relation to women.

It was soon apparent that if the Woman's Building were devoted exclusively to administrative purposes it would be lacking in interest and cause universal disappointment to visitors. It was thought best, therefore, to gather in its beautiful Gallery of Honor an attractive historical exhibit, showing the high rank that had been attained in art, science, literature, and industry by exceptional women in all parts of the world during the four centuries of the Columbian era, and also the diversified achievements of the women of our own day with the view of showing the great change in their relation to practical affairs and the marked increase in their usefulness. For this purpose extensive loan collections were necessary, and to secure and install them an appropriation of \$8,000 was obtained from Congress, with an additional sum of \$7,000 for obtaining articles illustrating the development of the industries of women.

It was also considered desirable to make an exhibit that would illustrate the ethical forces determining the character of modern life, and place beside the production of modern skill and ingenuity some evidence of the influences that are ameliorating the hard conditions under which most people still labor. The Board earnestly desired that the elements embraced under the general head of sociology and ethics should be demonstrated not only in the Liberal Arts Building, where exhibits of this nature were to be installed, but also in the Woman's Building, and comprehensive plans were made for the development of this idea so far as the limited space at command of the Board would permit. Organizations of women whose work was in the useful and practical arts as well as those who were laboring with ethical and theoretical questions were invited to establish headquarters in the Woman's Building, and a systematic effort was made to secure information on all points touching the actual condition of women in business and industrial life, including their social, moral, mental, and physical well-being, their rates of wages, hours of work, etc.

In the prosecution of the general work of promotion, letters were written not only to associations, but to business firms and individuals from whom desirable articles might be expected, asking them to represent themselves suitably at the Exposition, and in general the responses were gratifying. But many difficulties had to be overcome. Associated artists, decorative art societies, and kindred associations in the principal States of our country were communicated with, and, after long correspondence, they consented to make a combined exhibit in the Liberal Arts Building, showing the advance that had been made under their influence in the weaving and coloring of textile fabrics, and the success of their trained workers in designing, including house-



hold furniture and decorations. After this coalition between organizations that were natural rivals had been concluded and arrangements had been made for a fine exhibit, which would have been very effective and at the same time occupied less space than if each contributor had exhibited separately,



THE CALIFORNIA ROOM, WOMAN'S BUILDING.

the Director General declared that it was impossible to give space for such an exhibit, since the scheme of classification that had been adopted demanded the separation of the various classes of objects included in the projected exhibit. This separation would have scattered articles made by each society and impaired the effect, and the allied association, being discouraged, therefore abandoned their attempt. The preparation of the contemplated exhibits involved usually the special production of the objects to be exhibited and a large outlay of money.

Although at a later date the rule was modified, and any manufacturer was allowed to install a collective exhibit, including the large variety of artistic and fancy articles made by himself, yet at this earlier time such a necessity had not been contemplated. The rejection of the application from the applied art associations was a serious loss to the Exposition as well as to the Woman's Board, which realized that the most artistic, original, and creditable

work that was done in the country was thus thrown out. The situation will perhaps be made clearer by a detailed statement of the peculiar difficulties that confronted the numerous organizations and individuals who were devoted to the decoration of pottery and porcelain. The exhibits included

in Group 91 were divided into four classes, which may be distinguished generally as: 1, earthenware; 2, porcelain; 3, tiles; 4, mural decorations. This classification could be

construed to mean that the decoration was incidental and the pottery the main object, and it was so construed, and immediately taken possession of by the great potters of the country, who laid stress on the form and quality of the ware rather than upon its decoration. The greatest noticeable advances in the United States in connection with ceramic art had been the varied processes of decoration and glazing, which were originated or developed to a large extent by women.

When it was found that these classes were monopolized by the potters, the decorators were told to apply to the Fine Arts Department. But there they were told that it was impossible to admit into that section any merely decorative

painting, and they should apply to the Liberal Arts Department. The Chief of the Liberal Arts decided that the exhibit belonged either to the Department of Fine Arts or to Manufactures, and he could not admit it in his section. Thus through months of elaborate correspondence and personal interviews these exhibitors were referred from one department chief to another. Many of them were alienated, and much valuable time was lost. Finally the President of the Board of Lady Managers wrote to the Director General and obtained from him a ruling as to where such exhibits were to be installed. Letters asking for suggestions and for exhibits to illustrate the development of a more intelligent system of household economy were sent to various people who were eminent in that work. Letters were also written to firms engaged in the manufacture of stained glass, wall paper, etc., who employed large numbers of women, both for designing and for work, asking that they allow those women to make a special exhibit showing their skill and ability. All applications for space for women were promptly transmitted to the Director General, accompanied by recommendations for a favorable consideration in case of worthy applicants. By request of the Board



MRS. ROSINE RYAN,

Superintendent of the Woman's Division in the Departments of Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

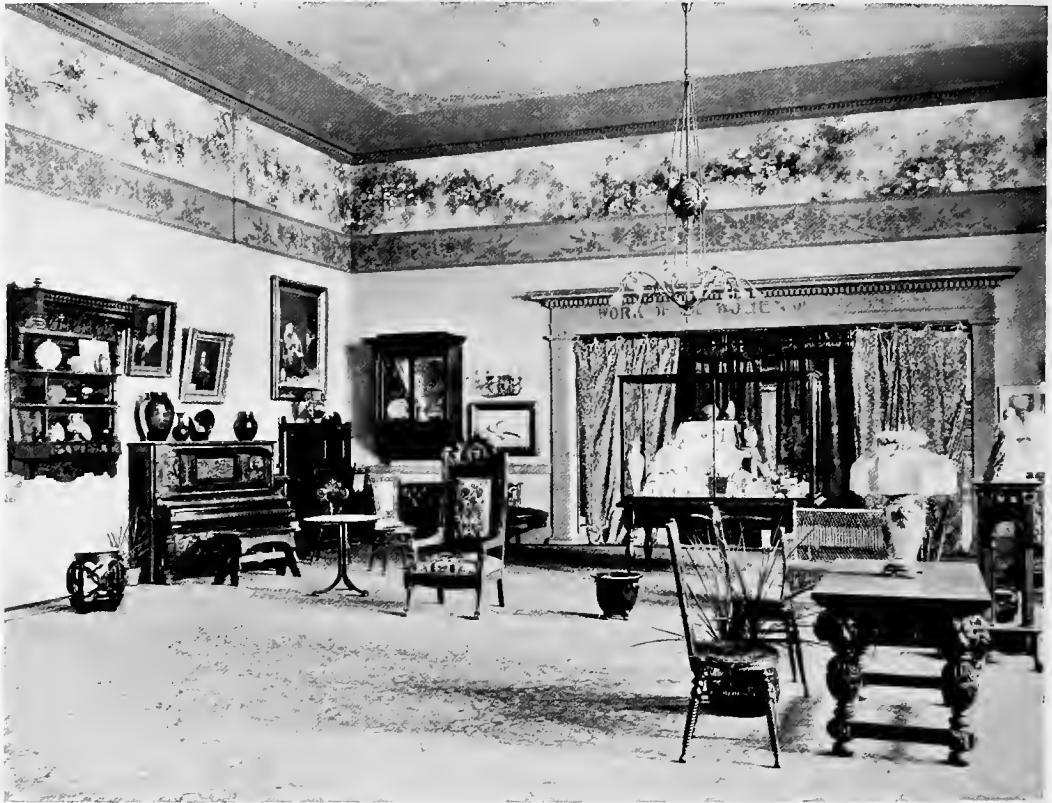
of Lady Managers, the questions in the application blanks, which intending exhibitors were required to answer before space could be assigned, were supplemented with other questions concerning the proportionate amount of women's labor that entered into each proposed exhibit. The answers received from manufacturers showed that, while in many instances the proportion was small, there were few department groups or classes in which the work of women was not included. When, at a later date, the Commission decided that the number of judges to be appointed by the Board of Lady Managers should be determined by the proportion of women's work in each department, this matter assumed greater importance.

During the months prior to the opening of the Exposition many applications for space for the inventions of women were sent to the chief of installation of Machinery Hall. When it was urged that a woman's invention to be used in connection with sewing machines deserved an allotment of space because of its usefulness and the ingenuity exercised in its practical application, it was stated, in explanation of the reluctant refusal, that, while this exhibit was worthy of a place in Machinery Hall, only a specified number of square feet had been set apart for the representation of the evolution of the sewing machine, and more than sixty inventors had made application for the whole or a part of this space. The inventions of each and all presented one or more features calling for recognition; but three qualifications demanded consideration: First, the exhibitors who could show the greatest evolution of the sewing machine from the time of its first invention; second, those who could make the most artistic display; third, those who were willing and able to make an outlay that would compare favorably with other exhibits in the same building. While the chief of installation of Machinery Hall was interested in the exhibits of the work of women, it was essential that such selection should be made as would embody these three requirements. The woman applying for a subsection of space had invented a self-threading needle; she had not the means to make a magnificent or an artistic display, and her intended exhibit represented but one part of a sewing machine. The applicant for space for this exhibit was but one among many whose work merited recognition, who realized the benefits to be gained by practical demonstration, and whose insufficient capital rendered it impossible to compete successfully with wealthy organizations and firms. It will be admitted that the exhibit was not attractive or artistic. It did not show the evolution of the machine as a whole, nor did it compare favorably with the installation of exhibits in other exhibit buildings; but it did secure for the exhibitor what the Board of Lady Managers hoped to gain for the women of the United States—a market for her invention, an award for its merit, ample sales to cover the expense of exhibiting, as well as the liberal advertisement—indeed, all the benefits that exhibitors hope to gain through representation in any international exposition.

Finally about 5,000 square feet of space in the gallery of the Manufac-

turers and Liberal Arts Building was assigned to the Board of Lady Managers for exhibition purposes, which they accepted, and installed in it some very attractive exhibits. Mrs. Rosine Ryan, of Texas, was put in charge of the assignment of space to exhibitors, and her success in performing that duty received the highest commendation.

The anomalous position of the Woman's Division placed the Superintendent in the official families, respectively, of the President of the Board of Lady Managers, of the Director General, and of the Chiefs of the Departments of



THE CINCINNATI ROOM, WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Manufactures and Liberal Arts. This unique condition afforded the division many advantages and not one complication.

The 690 applications called for 25,300 square feet of space; but, after diligent attention to applications and diagram, it proved impossible to allot space to more than 320 exhibits.

Conforming to the expressed purpose of the Board of Lady Managers—to present the broadest scope of woman's work in the educational, professional, artistic, inventive, and industrial fields—the effort was made to embrace in this small area one or more exhibits offered in each of the groups of classification. This crowding was in some instances at the sacrifice of the symmetrical effect and attractive presentation of the division. Exhibits in the Depart-

ment of Manufactures predominated in the division, for the reason that the majority of the pronounced and creditable works of women are in educational and philanthropic lines, and these important exhibits had already received distinguished consideration from the Department of Liberal Arts, where they took their places among the leaders in the different groups. Of the thirty-four classified groups in the Department of Manufactures, one or more classes in twenty-three groups were represented. Of the eleven groups in the Department of Liberal Arts, one or more classes in nine groups were represented. Hence, in this small area there were presented to the visitor interesting exhibits in topographical and dissected maps, photography, book illustration, kindergarten instruction, dentistry, architectural and wall-paper designs, inventions, stained glass, mosaics, ceramics, carved wood, pottery, leather work, embroideries and tapestries, silk weaving, blankets, rugs, ceramic paints, varnish, etc.

On April 24, 1893, the Executive Committee of the Board of Lady Managers passed a resolution providing that \$500, or so much thereof as might be necessary, be appropriated for the decoration and appropriate fitting up of the space under the control of the Board in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. Of this sum, \$147 was used for furnishing and decorations, such as painting walls for background of exhibits and canopies for better protection from strong light.

This space was especially valuable for certain exhibits that required a strong light; but it was utterly inadequate to the needs of the woman exhibitors, and therefore the Woman's Building, in which it had been intended to make an historical exhibit, was of necessity used as a general exhibit building. It was found that many important scientific and other collections were offered on condition that the owners be relieved of the expense of providing cases, and therefore the President of the Board decided to invest the entire sum that had been secured for "supplying and installing collections" in wall cases suitable for the installation of such collections. Many exhibitors required only a foot or two of space in a large case, and wall cases were provided in which such assignments could be made.

This arrangement necessarily brought up the question of considering these women's exhibits as coming under the general classification and subject to awards. On October 19, 1892, the Board of Lady Managers adopted a resolution "that the exhibits in the Woman's Building be opened to the juries



MRS. RALPH TRAUTMANN,  
First Vice-President  
of the Board of Lady Managers.

on awards." There appeared to be some technical difficulties in the way of this, but they were all disposed of, and on the recommendation of the Director General the Woman's Building was made an exhibit building. Some of the reasons for this action which were not at first apparent are set forth in the report of Commissioner St. Clair (April 5, 1893), to whom the question was referred. He said: "Under the plan and scope of the Exposition, as already adopted, the Woman's Building was never understood or intended to contain exhibits which should come under the general classification and be entitled to examination and awards, but in soliciting exhibits to take part in the Exposition, the Board of Lady Managers (more especially in Europe) have induced a great many exhibits to be consigned from foreign countries for exhibition in this building, with the expectation that they would be examined and their points of excellence passed upon, and awards granted them in proper cases. In order that these exhibits might escape the impost duty the Director General is required to certify that the various exhibits consigned to this building would be installed for exhibition purposes. Therefore it becomes necessary, in view of the very large collection which has been accumulated for this building, not only from abroad but in this country as well, that the Woman's Building should be adopted as one of the exhibit buildings of the Exposition."

The question of the constitution of the committees or juries of award and the representation of the Board of Lady Managers thereon was the subject of a long and not very agreeable controversy. According to the act of Congress, the Board of Lady Managers was empowered to "appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor." The literal interpretation of this clause would have placed one or more women on almost every committee of award throughout the Exposition. And when it was proposed to have the awards made by individual judges instead of by juries it was pointed out that if the act of Congress were strictly complied with nearly all these individuals would have to be women, because female labor entered to some extent into the production of almost everything that was exhibited. The Board of Control first attempted to solve the question by adopting a resolution that the Board of Lady Managers be empowered to appoint one half of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor. It was seen that in passing this resolution the committee really had in mind only such exhibits as are commonly thought of as the productions of women, like needlework, canned fruits, etc., but the resolution would give women equal power in making the awards on thousands of articles in which the work of women was but a very small proportion. The Commission, on considering and discussing this resolution, changed it so as to make it read: "That the Board of Lady Managers be, and they are hereby, directed and empowered to appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits

which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor. And the number of such women members so to be appointed shall be in proportion to the percentage of female labor performed in the production of such exhibits." In this form it was acceptable to the Board of Lady Managers; but subsequently the Commission added the words "said number to be determined by the standing Committee on Awards of the Commission." This was not so acceptable. New difficulties and new misunderstandings arose when the announcement was made that the principles of award would be different from any that had been followed in previous expositions, the exhibits being compared with ideal standards instead of with one another; that the judges and examiners would be divided in thirteen departmental committees, and that the Committee on Awards was to assign the duty of each judge or examiner and review his decision. There was also a great practical difficulty in the task of



THE CONNECTICUT ROOM, WOMAN'S BUILDING.

ascertaining the percentages of female labor that had entered into each exhibit. After appeals and conferences it was announced late in June, 1893, by the chairman of the Executive Committee on Awards, that thirty-six was the maximum number of women whom he would accept as judges. The Board of Lady Managers, deeming this to be very small, at once appealed to the Committee on Awards, and that Committee decided that as the act of Congress of March 3, 1893, appropriating \$570,000 for the payment of the



Committee's judges and examiners of awards, stipulated that \$100,000 of this amount should be for the Board of Lady Managers, it would be just to maintain the same proportion in the appointment of judges, which would give the Board of Lady Managers (as the Committee figured it) fifty-seven. The Committee also notified the Board that it would accept such number of additional woman judges as might be appointed by the various foreign commissioners out of the judges allotted to them. It was also found that the quota of foreign judges had already been filled, and there was no possibility of increasing the number of woman judges by foreign appointment.

At a meeting of the Committee on Awards, January 16, 1893, the President introduced a series of resolutions which recommended that all expert workers or principal producers who have assisted in the production of such exhibits as are awarded medals and diplomas in the Columbian Exposition shall be furnished with a lithographic facsimile of such medal and diploma, to the end that the honor and credit of having created distinguished work, together with financial benefit accruing therefrom, may be accorded to the industrial worker who produced it, as well as to the manufacturer or capitalist offering the exhibit, and that the Appropriation Committee of Congress order the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to "prepare the necessary plates and take 100,000 impressions, at a cost not to exceed \$5,000, and that these impressions be delivered to the Committee on Awards of the Board of Lady Managers to be distributed by them."

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Committee and afterward by the entire Board. The Board of Control of the Columbian Commission was officially notified of this action, and the Commission apparently approved it, as it was included in its report to the President of the United States. The amount of money asked for was inserted in the Appropriation bill which passed both Houses of Congress, but afterward it was discovered that, although the appropriation had been voted, no specific authority had been given by Congress for the distribution of the proposed diplomas. For any further legislation on the subject it was necessary to await the reassembling of Congress, and on September 19 a joint resolution was introduced in the House giving authority to the Board of Lady Managers to "confer upon all expert workers and principal producers who have assisted in the production of such exhibits as are awarded medals and diplomas in the Columbian Exposition, lithographic facsimiles of such medals and diplomas." It now appeared that there was serious opposition to the passage of any such measure at all, and a long and somewhat complicated controversy ensued. There was much misunderstanding among exhibitors both as to the character and as to the extent of the proposed award, and many of them became alarmed because they supposed it would diminish if not entirely destroy the value of such diplomas as they might receive. The principal argument against it was thus stated in a letter from the Secretary of the Foreign Commission to the Director General: "Medals and diplomas are given by the Jury on Awards



to exhibits only in their perfected form and entirety. To now confer facsimiles of such medals and diplomas upon those who have had a hand in producing exhibits which are awarded prizes would the less seem to be justified from the fact that the part which the individual worker may have had in the production of such exhibits is not of necessity one that deserves or has claim to a reward. It is further to be remembered that in many instances large numbers of workers have co-operated in producing exhibits, some of whom did the mechanical work only, while others executed the artistic portion thereof. It is manifest that it would involve an injustice to award prizes of



FINE-ART EXHIBIT IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

the same kind to both of these classes of workingmen, and it would be necessary, in order to evade this apparent injustice, to have a Board of Examination ascertain for each exhibit what portion of the workers who have assisted in the production of the same are to be awarded prizes. The foreign commissioners are of the opinion that by far the majority of the exhibitors will, for the reasons set forth above, decline to name their employees who have

had an active part in the execution of their exhibits, which fact in itself would obviate the possibility of putting the resolution into effect in its full extent ; but even a partial execution of the proposed measure would, in the respectful judgment of the foreign commissioners, tend to greatly impair the value of the medals awarded by the jury." In a report of a special committee of the National Commission, September 25, 1893, these points were made : "The Commission is in honor bound to keep faith with exhibitors, and not make new conditions that shall impose additional burdens upon them or impair the value of any awards they may receive. As the representative of the United States, it is the plain duty of the Commission to see to it that our foreign exhibitors are fairly and honorably treated. Our duty to exhibitors from our own country is no less imperative. It is the opinion of your Committee that the adoption at this late day of the above joint resolution, authorizing the issue of an unlimited number of facsimiles of diplomas and medals, would be unjust and unfair to all exhibitors of manufactures, and would greatly impair, if not wholly destroy, the value of all original medals or diplomas that may be awarded. A lithographic facsimile of a diploma could be used by designing persons as effectually as the original, and not one person in a thousand the world over would know the difference. To be of full value to the recipient, any diploma should represent the deliberate decision of properly qualified judges acting in a deliberate and lawful manner, under the regulations of the Exposition. This Commission should not, even by implication, place the skilled artisan on a lower plane than the capitalist, but insist that no recognition of the artisan should be in dignity and value less than that of the capitalist."

The gist of the reply made by the President of the Board of Lady Managers to these arguments is found in the following passage : "As all points of excellence or advancement were to be formulated in words and recited in the diploma accompanying the Exposition medal, the words so recited would point with unerring certainty to the natural recipient of the Diploma of Honorable Mention, and the Board of Lady Managers had only to apply to the manufacturer, who alone had the knowledge and could give the information desired, to secure the names of the artisans, inventors, and principal workers who had produced the good results enumerated and deserved the recompense. To illustrate : Let it be assumed that John Doe & Co. made an exhibit of silverware, and that an expert judge reported that it excelled in beauty of design, and also showed marvelous skill in the chiseled undercutting of its relief ornamentation ; these points of merit would be fully set forth in the Exposition diploma which accompanies the medal awarded to the firm of John Doe & Co. When the Board of Lady Managers requested John Doe to nominate for a Diploma of Honorable Mention the inventor, designer, or expert artisan who contributed to the perfection of the exhibit, he naturally, following the indication of his award, would send the name of the man who designed his silver, and also the man whose trained hand produced the delicate

undercut chiseling. Assuming that the awards were made with intelligence, therefore, no number of expensive juries and especially appointed judges could reach the end with more unerring certainty than did the simple plan of the Board of Lady Managers." The American exhibitors, assembled in mass meeting, made a protest in which they said of the resolution: "It would legalize the invasion of property rights, inasmuch as the medal and diploma which should be clearly the property of the recipient are to be converted to ulterior and depreciating purposes without his consent. It is preposterous to empower women to distribute awards for merit of which they can know little or nothing, as they have not examined the machinery and manufactures on which the work was done and which there is not now time to examine. It would afford unwarranted intrusion into an employer's business to distribute rewards to his employees that he had not authorized or approved."

The Board of Lady Managers thus found itself in opposition to the whole organized force of the Exposition, and as it had received the money from Congress for the Diplomas of Honorable Mention it was in a very embarrassing position, from which there seemed to be no proper escape except in a direct appeal to Congress. The officers of the American Exhibitors Association were invited to a conference with representatives of the Board, which brought about a clearer understanding, and after their conference it was proposed that the Exhibitors' Association participate with the Board of Lady Managers in the distribution of the diplomas of honorable mention. To this the Board assented, and a substitute for the joint resolution of Congress was prepared in which the word facsimile was dropped, the proposed diploma was given the distinct name of "Diploma of Honorable Mention," the American Exhibitors' Association was joined with the Board of Lady Managers in the award of diplomas, and it was made possible to include exhibits that were withheld from the award service, provided they received the formal commendation of the Director General. This substitute was forwarded to the member of Congress who had the matter in charge, and he, under date of October 10, replied: "So much opposition has been aroused to your award scheme and so many protests have come in from exhibitors and others connected with the Fair, that I do not feel that it would be possible to pass any resolution through Congress on this matter." A special committee of the National Commission made another report, in which, having stated clearly the difficulties, he said: "While we fully appreciated the desirability of the object



MRS. AMANDA BREWSTER  
SEWELL,  
Painter.

sought, we have been unable to evolve any comprehensive plan that gives reasonable promise of accomplishing it."

The substitute resolution was now placed in charge of the Hon. William M. Springer, representative in Congress from Illinois, and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It passed the Committee, and was made a part of the Urgency Deficiency bill. But Mr. Springer, seeing that this bill would not pass, reintroduced it as an independent resolution in the House, where it was passed at once; he then took it to the Senate a few minutes before adjournment, and also secured its passage there; but it did not reach the President in time to be signed before Congress adjourned, and therefore it was laid aside as unfinished business. "At this juncture," says the President of the Board, "valuable support was received from members of labor organizations, who, learning of the contest over the measure, and realizing that it was intended to benefit their class, came forward to offer their assistance. This was very welcome, as opponents had stated that discussions could be developed in labor organizations in such a way that they would end by putting themselves on record against the Diplomas of Honorable Mention."

The bill was taken up early in the December session of Congress, and quickly became a law, and its execution was immediately placed in the hands of the Committee on Awards of the Board of Lady Managers. The President of that Board writes: "The report of the committee will show how much prized were the honors by those who never previously had enjoyed such distinction, and will also indicate the wide territory covered in the distribution of the diplomas of honor mentioned. A tourist recently returned from Japan reports that he never traveled so far into the interior of that country as to lose trace of the diplomas issued by the Board of Lady Managers, which formed the principal ornament in numberless homes of the skillful artisans of that country."

The interior of the Woman's Building, owing to the various uses to which it was devoted, was quite different in construction and arrangement from the buildings that were intended only for exhibition purposes. It was a two-story structure, with added clearstory and end pavilions, having for its main feature a large central hall or Rotunda, rising to the full height of the building and covered with a skylight. Around this Rotunda were grouped the smaller rooms, the pavilions forming large exhibition spaces on the first floor. Entrances were provided on the four sides of the building, those on the east and west being the more important, and opening into large spaces called the Eastern and Western Vestibules. Stairways at the four corners of the Rotunda led up from corridors to the second floor. The rooms in the second story were arranged in the same manner around the Rotunda, each opening into an arched, cloisterlike gallery overlooking the hall. At the north and south extremities of this gallery were stairways on both sides, giving access to the roof gardens and third-story additions.

The Rotunda was the most prominent feature of the Woman's Building, its "geniality and elegance" being among the points of excellence for which an award was given to the architect. A great opportunity was there afforded for the exercise of woman's talent in mural decorative painting. The filling of the large, half-oval tympana at the northern and southern ends of the hall was intrusted to Mrs. Frederick MacMonnies and Miss Mary Cassatt. The subject taken by the former was Primitive Woman, and that of the latter was Modern Woman. Four large decorative panels, two on either side, marked the centers of the clearstory. Paintings representing The Women of Plymouth, by Miss Lucia Fairchild, and Woman in Arcadia, by Mrs. Amanda Brewster Sewell, were placed together on one side. Opposite them were The Republic welcoming her Daughters, by Mrs. Rosina Emmet Sherwood, and Art, Science,

and Literature personified, by Miss Lydia F. Emmet. A row of panels above the columns, gold the names of various lines of or. Above these ored frieze in signed by Mrs. er, Director of Building. The space was marked tain, the work of surrounded by mar-



MISS LYDIA F. EMMET,  
Painter.

statuary was also placed here and there in advancement of the ceiling of the library was entrusted to Mrs. Dora Wheeler Keith, by order of the New York Board, which finished and furnished that room.

The Rotunda was especially constructed and set apart for a general exhibit of art from all countries, for which purpose it was admirably adapted. The wall space was divided into sections assigned respectively to Austria, France, England, Italy, Spain, Germany, and the United States, one section being left for countries not otherwise provided for. Occupying the floor space and ranged around the walls under the pictures were glass cases filled with valuable loan exhibits of artistic handiwork from Austria, Bohemia, Denmark, India, England, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Syria, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Persia, and the United States.

The Eastern Vestibule was decorated at the expense of the English Woman's Commission. Two large mural paintings in triptych form adorned the side walls. One, by Mrs. Swynnerton, represented woman as the nurse of the young, the sick, and the aged; the other, by Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt, showed her in various lines of feminine employment. The ceiling of this

vestibule was the work of Mrs. Emily Crawford, and the placing of the decorations was superintended by Mrs. Roberts Austen, President of the Art Section of the English Woman's Commission. The wainscoting, of Tennessee marble, was obtained through the efforts of Mrs. Charles J. McClung, Alternate Lady Manager from Tennessee.

In the center of the Western Vestibule was a large bronze statue of Leif Ericsson, designed and executed by Miss Anne Whitney, of Boston. On the walls were two mural paintings loaned by Miss Astra Sturdevant, of New York, two hand-painted panels from France, and a couchant lion in pastel by Miss Newman. The wainscoting was paneled with ornamental tiles contributed by the Menlo Tile Company, of New Jersey. A marble statue, on the south side of the vestibule, representing a hunting-scene, was exhibited by France; a granite slab for electrolier, by the women of Gunnison County, Colorado, was installed on the south side, and a marble settee by the women of Maryland. The center of the vestibule was adorned by a fountain exe-

cuted in silver and gold, purchased and loaned by the women of Montana. A rustic booth on the south side of the vestibule was known as the "National Flower Emblem Booth." All who were interested had the privilege of recording their preference for a national flower, inscribing also their names and addresses in books kept for that purpose.



MRS. AMEY M. STARKWEATHER,  
Superintendent of the Woman's Building.

On October 25 a resolution was adopted directing that space should be set apart in the Woman's Building for the display and sale of the work of the decorative-art societies, the women's exchanges, the women's industrial associations, the women's Christian associations throughout the United States, the sisterhoods and convents, and the Indian women, including all articles that could bear transportation. A Committee on Management of Sales was appointed, consisting of the following members:

Mrs. William Reed, Chairman; Mrs. Belle H. Perkins, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Candace Wheeler, Mrs. Amey M. Starkweather. After the committee had decided the question of percentage on sales, based on the payment of a minimum concession to the Exposition company and the expenses of attendance, etc., including no question of gain to the Board of Lady Managers, a circular was prepared by Mrs. Starkweather, superintendent of State work, and sent out to all the State boards, decorative-art societies, and exchanges, inclosing the

rules for sales adopted by the subcommittee. For the purpose of compiling these rules, Mrs. Starkweather had procured the rules and regulations of the most successful exchanges in the United States. Mrs. Reed, chairman of the committee, was prevented from being in Chicago, and Mrs. Perkins therefore filled the office of chairman. To her constant attention, good business methods, and untiring energy may be attributed much of the success of the work in the salesrooms. The number of employees at the opening of the salesrooms was thirteen; before the close of the Exposition it was twenty-three. Individuals and exchanges who sold their goods here paid twenty per cent for the privilege; five per cent went to the Ways and Means Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition Company, and fifteen per cent to pay running expenses. The gross receipts amounted to \$42,882.45, of which \$32,531.67 was realized by the consignors.

Early in January, 1893, in accordance with action taken by the Board of Lady Managers at the October session, Mrs. Starkweather was appointed a committee to consider the applications for the restaurant privilege in the Woman's Building. No rental was to be required, and no percentage of the receipts was to accrue to the Board of Lady Managers, but the usual percentage was to be paid to the Exposition Company. It was required that the *concessionnaire* should fit up the room in an attractive manner, with willow chairs and bright-colored cushions, tasteful china, cutlery, glassware, and linen, and that everything should be done to avoid a commercial appearance. Meals were to be served *à la carte*, and prices were to be moderate. There were nine applicants for the concession, and it was granted to Mrs. E. W. Riley, of Chicago. The space set apart for the restaurant was one wing of the third floor, 40 by 58 feet, and the roof garden, 65 by 70 feet, the garden to be decorated with awnings. There was also a kitchen 27 feet square and a pastry kitchen 17 by 19 feet. To obtain intelligent and reliable waitresses, applications were made to normal schools and other educational institutions, asking the students to apply for places, the compensation to be board and lodging and \$4.25 a week. The first intention was to use the roof-garden *café* for luncheons for the Board of Lady Managers, the State Board representatives and their friends, and exhibitors and employees in the Woman's Building; but it soon became evident that the general throng of visitors had discovered its attractions, and nearly every day crowds stood in line waiting their turn at the tables. The smallest number served on any one day in June was 434, and the largest number 1,637. After the first of July the average was 3,000 a day. On Chicago Day 102 waitresses served 4,800 visitors, and the average time consumed in serving each guest was twelve minutes. It was acknowledged that the whole conduct of the restaurant was remarkably good. It paid in percentages to the Exposition Company \$44,547.19. The most serious obstacles encountered were want of storage space for provisions and hindrance in the way of removing *débris*.

Mrs. Sarah T. Rorer, of the Philadelphia Cooking School, gave daily lec-

tures and demonstration lessons in the model kitchen in the Woman's Building, the expenses of which were borne by the Illinois Woman's State Board. Mrs. E. H. Richards, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, exhibited scientific cooking in the Liberal Arts Department.

One of the perplexing questions that presented themselves during the first few weeks of the Exposition was how to provide suitable accommodation for the hundreds of visitors who brought their own luncheons to the grounds and made the Woman's Building their rendezvous. Toward noon all the available seats in the main portions of the building, as well as the galleries and *loggia*, were crowded with groups of visitors who met to take their luncheons together. The guards were forced to expend all their energies to preserve order and, as far as possible, to prevent the scattering of boxes, papers, and the remains of the repasts. Janitors, whose duties compelled constant attendance at the entrances or in sprinkling floors, were called off duty to gather up the *débris* as best they could in the jostling crowd of sight-seers, who regarded with much disfavor the bearers of baskets filled to overflowing and taking up so much unnecessary room. In order to provide a suitable and comfortable place where luncheons could be taken without interference, and to divert the crowds from the exhibit portion of the building, the President of the Board of Lady Managers apportioned the third story of the north wing for privileges for tea, coffee, and chocolate. Robert Blechynden, who represented an Indian tea house, provided tea, with all the necessary furnishings and equipments for brewing and serving it, as well as gorgeous East Indian draperies, which gave the booth and the entrances a most cheerful and attractive appearance. Mr. Massiah procured a concession for making and dispensing chocolate and coffee at the same stand. Along the gallery and on the roof garden were placed small tables with chairs, where luncheons could be spread, and where a cup of hot tea, coffee, or chocolate, sandwiches, and beaten biscuit could be purchased for a small sum. Large receptacles were provided for discarded boxes, papers, and refuse, and a janitor in attendance was kept busy from 11.30 A. M. to 3 P. M. removing baskets filled with remains of luncheons scattered over the floors and stairways. As the Tea Garden was more generally known it became overcrowded, and sight-seers not only secured places at all the tables, but the stairways were lined with tired, hungry travelers who were glad to avail themselves of even that privilege in order to procure the cup of hot tea, coffee, or chocolate. This overcrowding called for still larger accommodations, and in September another and more convenient tea room was opened on the second floor.

While the Woman's Building served the purpose of a general exhibit of woman's work, combining under one roof every department, with one exception, of the general classification, it was considered most desirable that the spiritual as well as the material interests of women should find representation. For this purpose a large space adjoining the Board Room and occupying the remainder of the South Pavilion was assigned and known as the Organization



Room. Here were represented the interests of nearly sixty organizations of women, embracing every feature of woman's work in all lines of reform, both religious and secular. Each society was domiciled in its own particular head-



FRENCH SALON IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

quarters, where every member was free to seek and find companionship and hospitality with others. The plan of division and arrangement of this room was original and unique, and was designed by Mrs. William H. Felton, chairman of the Committee on Assignment of Space. The seeming labyrinth soon resolved itself into cozy squares, parallelograms, and triangles, each defined with iron rods and posts and hung with robin's-egg-blue silk curtains to the floor. Every space was arranged upon an aisle, and every aisle was connected with the main entrance, thus providing easy exit for the small as well as the large societies.

The interests of more than a million and a half of women were here represented, and the individual aims of these several societies were made known to the world through this successful arrangement of the different organizations of women, a movement without a precedent up to that time. The following classified list contains the names of the organizations represented :

*Religious.*—The King's Daughters, International Committee of Young Women's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association,

National Deaconesses' Association, Woman's Board of Missions of the Congregational Churches of the United States, Women's Board of Missions of the Northwest, Women's Presbyterian Board of Missions, Women's Home Missionary Society, Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

*Benevolent or Philanthropic.*—National Women's Christian Temperance Union, Nonpartisan Women's Christian Temperance Union, The Temperance Rescue Department, Woman's Work for Woman, The Shut-in Society, Women's Relief Corps, South End Flower Mission, Needlework Guild of America, Order of the Eastern Star, Oregon Philanthropic Association, The Illinois Industrial School for Girls, The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, Girls' Friendly Society, Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children, The Women's National Indian Association.

*Educational.*—The Emma Willard Association, Association of College Alumnae, The Industrial College and Institute of Mississippi, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, National Science Club, Lasell Seminary, Abbot Academy, Helmuth College, Monticello Seminary, Rockford College, Kappa Kappa Gamma Society.

*For Advancement of Women.*—National Council of Women, Federation of Women's Clubs, West End Club, Society for the Promotion of Physical Culture and Correct Dress, The P. E. O. Sisterhood, The American Society of Authors, The Chicago Woman's Club, National Columbian Association of Housekeepers, New York Association of Working Girls' Societies, Girls Mutual Benefit Society, The Woman's Club of Wisconsin, The Klio Club.

*The Press.*—The Woman's National Press Association, The National Press League.

*Patriotic.*—The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, The Hermitage Association, Mary Washington Monument Association, The National Association of Loyal Women of America.

The Assembly Room, in the North Pavilion, had a seating capacity of about fifteen hundred, and was especially designed to afford an opportunity for the display of woman's intellectual and musical gifts and for social and ceremonious occasions. On the walls were hung portraits of many women of all countries distinguished in the past and in the present in the various lines of woman's activity. Here were held the congresses in the Woman's Building and the series of concerts and recitals provided for by the Committee on Music; and here were delivered the addresses and informal discourses arranged by the Committee on Auxiliary Work. In this room were also dispensed the hospitalities comprised in the twenty-seven entertainments which should be regarded as official functions conducted by the Committee on Ceremonies of the Board of Lady Managers.

The idea of special exhibits for the ornamentation and furnishing of the Woman's Building originated in the President's address to the Board at its second session, in which she stated that there were many places in the build-

ing for utilizing decorative work intended as exhibits. In accordance therewith, a resolution was adopted by which it was provided that certain rooms in the Woman's Building should be set apart for special ornamentation and decoration by States. To this end, the States and Territories having special products suitable for the purpose, such as fine woods, marbles, and onyx, were invited to contribute native materials that should illustrate and emphasize the natural and special characteristics of their different localities.

The first offer of a room completely decorated and furnished throughout was made by California, and was received through Mrs. Frona Eunice Wait, Alternate Lady Manager from that State.

The Redwood Lumberman's Association of San Francisco, through its president, Mr. Dolbeer, furnished the woodwork. As the desire was to make this room suggestive of its historical associations, the architect, Cotter Pelton, studiously avoided the adoption of the Renaissance style of the exterior of the building, as 'this school of architecture was unknown in Spain at the time California was discovered, and had recourse to the simple interiors of the old Spanish missions. The cactus was selected for the color scheme and *motif* of this room. All the unique ideas carried out in the fittings and furnishings of the room were suggested by this plant, and the blending of the redwood and cactus was most appropriate for this special offering, as one typified the northern, and the other the southern portion of California, the soft gray green of the one complementing the warm red of the other, and thus giving harmony and strength to the entire room.

To break the regularity of the arrangement, a large mirror was placed in the wall opposite the entrance, set in a magnificent frame of redwood, and above it was a panel carved with the shield of the State. Above it was a frieze of canvas made of jute, decorated with branches of redwood boughs and simulated disks. This was bordered by an elaborate molding of redwood, blending perfectly with the deep paneled ceiling of the same wood. The floor was a simple parquetry of hard wood, and in keeping with the general design. The archway connecting the room with the remainder of the suite was hung with leather *portières*, designed and made by Miss Lillian O'Hara, who also contributed two wood panels in fire-etched figures for the wall finish.

A notable panel, the work of Miss Eva McCormick, was the view of the Del Monte Cactus Gardens. A companion piece was the Lake Tahoe, by



MRS. CANDACE WHEELER,  
Color-Director of the Woman's Building.

Miss Elizabeth P. Bradley. Mrs. Frances Sleeth contributed a canvas showing the celebrated San Juan Capistrano corridors, with the bent figure of the oldest *padre* leaning against one of the arches. Other paintings were Miss Marion Froelich's Chrysanthemums, Miss Bertha Stringer's Sycamore Trees, Miss Martha Patterson's Glimpses of Golden Gate Park, Miss Selina Newman's Chinese Mission Girl, Jules Mersfelder's two canvases, Miss Anna Boland's curious study of California Desert Life, and a canvas by Thomas Hill representing a red-wood tree—all being contributed by these artists in the most generous spirit.



In front of the mirror was a huge grizzly-bear skin, on either side were terra-cotta urns filled with cactus plants, and on an onyx pedestal was placed a *jardinière* gorgeous with red cactus blossoms. In addition, a unique cactus cabinet, filled with articles painted by each member, was offered by the Ceramic Club. The women of Alameda city gave an onyx clock, made and designed in Alameda.

Adjoining this room on the south, and forming the main parlor of the eastern suite, was the reception-room, furnished by Cincinnati and presented by Miss Anna Laws in behalf of the Cincinnati Woman's Columbian Exposition Association. To Miss Agnes Pitman were intrusted the color scheme and wall decoration, all of which she designed and executed personally. A most noticeable feature of her plan was a frieze of roses, each spray a study in itself, painted on a background, shading with the prevailing tint of the room. When completed, this room contained richly carved cabinets, a piano, a side-board, hanging shelves, easels, desks, chairs, pedestals, etc. The walls were hung with pictures, oil paintings, water colors, and engravings; handsome *portières* of original designs draped the open doorway; cases filled with interesting specimens of pottery, porcelain painting, and metal work showed the various stages of progress from the first experiment; others contained beautiful displays of fine laces, delicate drawn work, exquisitely decorated glass, handsome embroideries, and artistic needlework. Here and there were pieces of sculpture, and a bookcase was filled with books written by Cincinnati women—all these articles representing an aggregate money value of nearly \$40,000. There were thirty-one pictures from the Cincinnati Art Academy, twenty-four pieces of wood-carving from the School of Design, about two hundred pieces of decorated china from the Cincinnati Pottery Club, ten exquisite pieces of the famous Rookwood pottery and thirty-four decorated pieces from the Cin-

cinnati Art Academy, twenty etchings on metal and one hundred and twenty pieces of art needlework from the Art Museum.

On the south of this room was the reception-room furnished by Kentucky, designed and arranged under the auspices of the Women's Columbian Clubs of Kentucky. The presidents of these various clubs formed a board representing their local societies, and to this board were submitted designs and plans for this room, the money being contributed by the local clubs. The design accepted was that of Miss Josephine Carter, of Versailles, and was the old colonial of the Italian Renaissance, in contradistinction to the colonial of New York and New England. The furniture and portraits were loaned by the members of the clubs of Louisville, Lexington, Versailles, and Paris. The room was not furnished for exhibits or display of any kind of work, but as a place of rest and rendezvous.

On the opposite side of the building, near the northern end of the western gallery, was the charming room furnished by Connecticut and devoted to the use of foreign representatives. The design and decorations were executed by Miss Elizabeth B. Sheldon, of New Haven. The prevailing color scheme was the soft pinkish yellow of the apricot, with touches of dark pink, red, green, and brown sympathetically related to the general color tone of the room. The *motif* of the design was interlacing garlands of conventionalized flowers hanging from ornamental lattices. It was emphasized most decidedly in the frieze, appeared in the ornamentation of the ceiling, was suggested in the cornice and in the design of the border of the inlaid floor. The artistic treatment of the room combined lightness, grace, and daintiness, and the effect attained was most cheerful and harmonious.

The floor was of handsome polished oak, laid in diagonal eight-inch squares, with mosaic border of white maple in the lattice pattern, and was the generous gift of Mrs. J. Joseph, Manager of the Wood Mosaic Company of New York. Of the two windows in the western wall, one was of stained glass, consisting almost entirely of "chip jewels" in soft, golden tints. This was designed and executed by Mrs. Maud P. Gibbs, of Brooklyn, N. Y.,



MRS. BERIAH WILKINS,  
Fifth Vice-President  
of the Board of Lady Managers.

and was most brilliant in effect. The companion window was broken in transportation.

A representation of the Connecticut coat of arms occupied the place of honor on the wall between the windows. A carved-wood mantel in old colonial design was given by the women of New Haven. The furniture consisted of delicate mahogany cabinet, table, desks, and chairs, the latter upholstered in satin damask, generously given by the Cheney Brothers, South



LIBRARY OF THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Manchester, Conn., who also gave brocaded velours and silk for the draperies and cushions, which added greatly to the attractiveness of the room. Messrs. Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, very kindly loaned an antique Iran rug to cover the divan.

The water-color exhibit from various parts of the country and the exhibit of miniature painting were installed here, and served as appropriate wall decoration.

With one exception, the preliminary arrangements with regard to these rooms were carried on by correspondence with the Secretary's office. This exception occurred in the case of the Library, undertaken by the New York Board of Women Managers. On June 1, 1892, the Secretary received a letter from Mr. John Boyd Thacher, inviting her, in the absence of Mrs. Palmer, to be present in Albany on the 7th of June, at the organization of

the New York Board of Women Managers. The Secretary accepted this invitation, and was thus enabled to make a much more satisfactory statement of the plans and purposes of the Board of Lady Managers than was possible by correspondence. With reference to the decoration and furnishing of the Woman's Building, she told of offers made by several of the States, and read in this connection a letter from Mrs. Frona Eunice Wait, Alternate Lady Manager from California, describing the proposed California Redwood Room. Great enthusiasm was thus created on this subject, and as the Library was still unprovided for, its fitting and furnishing were suggested by the Secretary, whereupon it was at once decided by the newly formed Board of Women Managers to undertake this work, which they did with a result that was a credit to their State.

The plan for the whole was intrusted to Mrs. Candace Wheeler, of New York city. The color scheme of the room was its crowning charm, being a harmonious blending of shades of green, brown, blue, and gold into a general tone that invited to rest and quiet, and suggested elegant literary ease. The chief decoration was the ceiling, the work of Mrs. Dora Wheeler Keith. The design embraced five large oval medallions—one at each of the four corners, and one in the center—each containing a symbolical figure or group. The central oval, representing Science, Literature, and Imagination, was encircled by a wreath of lilies bound into form by bands of ribbon. The medallions in the corners, representing History, Romance,

Poetry, and the Drama, were connected with scarflike drapery, caught up at intervals, and intertwined with lilies and streamers. The whole was inclosed in a border of Venetian scroll work, and the wall skirting the ceiling carried a frieze of modeled plaster colored in harmony with the remainder of the room.

The bookcases that lined the walls, carrying above them a wide, continuous paneling, were of dark oak, carved in a sixteenth-century design, in accordance with which the furniture was also modeled. Several fine pieces of hammered brass and Rookwood pottery were placed at intervals above the bookcases. The leaded windows on the west showed the arms and seal of the State. A bust of Harriet Beecher Stowe and a cabinet containing copies of the forty-two translations of Uncle Tom's Cabin were placed in the Library by the Women's State Board of Connecticut. Two large winged



MRS. JAMES P. EAGLE,  
of the Board of Lady Managers.

standards with frames containing autographs of the most famous women of the world were loaned by Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd Thacher.

Besides these, there were a great many special exhibits and articles loaned for ornamentation by individuals and associations, which added immeasurably to the beauty and interest of the Library.

The collection of books and documents that formed the Library was intended to present, as nearly as possible, a complete view of the work of American women in literature. Its collection was due largely to the skill and industry of Mrs. Frederick P. Bellamy, of the New York State Board.



MRS. DORA WHEELER KEITH,  
Painter.

Living authors were appealed to for complete sets of their works; similar application was made, where possible, to the relatives of those who have passed away; and the various publishing houses also were asked to contribute. The responses were most generous, and the resulting collection was surprising in its extent and variety, constituting one of the most creditable of all the exhibits. An effort was made to classify it by States, and to make a satisfactory catalogue. But in this, although the best was done that could be, the result was not altogether satisfactory, because of certain unsurmountable difficulties. In many instances it was found that an author had been born in one State but had spent most of her life in another, and the question would of course arise as to which State should be permitted to

claim her—a question to which it was impossible to give an answer satisfactory to all concerned. It was not forgotten that much good and significant literary work appears otherwise than in the form of bound books; and accordingly the collection of books was supplemented with articles that had appeared in periodicals or had been read before a club or on the platform.

Such, in brief description, was the Woman's Building. With its glories and its imperfections, its successes and its failures, it will always hold a warm place in the hearts and memories of the women who labored to create it or derived inspiration from lessons learned and hospitalities enjoyed within its walls.





View of the Wooded Island, near the Children's Building.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### THE CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

How the fund was raised—Description of the building—The nursery, kindergarten, and kitchen garden—Number of children cared for—School of modeling—School for the deaf—The library—Gifts—Receipts and expenditures.



MRS. GEORGE L. DUNLAP,  
Director of the Children's Building.

AT a meeting of the Chicago members of the Board of Lady Managers held in June, 1892, it was decided to erect a building in the Exposition grounds to be known as the Children's Building. Application was made for space, and the Committee on Grounds and Buildings granted a plot 150 by 90 feet, provided the amount necessary for the building, estimated at \$20,000, could be raised in sixty days. Letters were sent to each State and Territory asking co-operation in the work. Many States found it impossible to give their quota, but the sum of \$10,000 was pledged. In addition to this, many of the resident members promised to raise \$100 each, and the proceeds of a pastoral play, given at the residence of Mrs. Chatfield Taylor, of

Chicago, netted \$2,566.54. The sum of \$325 was also subscribed, so that by September 1 the money pledged and received amounted to \$12,359.

The committee in charge of this building consisted of Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Chairman, Mrs. L. Brace Shattuck, Secretary, Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, all of Chicago, who carried on the work without compensation, save the satisfaction derived from the success that crowned their efforts.

At the end of the sixty days, application was made to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings for postponement of work on the building while money was being raised to carry on the construction; but to insure the retention of the space allotted for the building, four gentlemen of Chicago—Mr. Palmer, Mr. Field, Mr. Fairbank, and Mr. Pullman—guaranteed the sum required, viz., \$20,000, and for the four months required for construction \$5,000 was to be paid each month until the building was completed.

During the delay thus caused the price of building materials greatly increased, so that the building cost \$24,000 instead of \$20,000, as at first estimated. A certificate stamped with the seal of the Board of Lady Managers was issued to every child subscribing one dollar, and a circular letter—approved by Mr. Bellamy, who had been appointed by President Harrison chairman of the Executive Committee on Public-school Celebration of Columbus day—was sent to those interested in the education of children, asking their influence toward a celebration in all schools on October 21 (Columbus day) for this cause. From this source \$461.34 was realized.

In November, 1892, a bazaar was given by the members of the Chicago Friday Club at the residence of Mrs. Potter Palmer, and the sum of \$22,000 was realized—sufficient to complete and maintain the building during the Exposition. The money having been secured, the work was at once begun. The building was opened on June 15, the opening having been delayed a month by very bad weather. The location of the building was just south of the Woman's Building, at the Sixtieth Street entrance. The exterior was very attractive, the decoration being in light blue, with a frieze of this color under the cornice painted in oil, and life-size medallions representing the children of different races, dressed in national costume, painted by Prof. Schreiber, of Chicago, ornamented the façades. Over each of the four entrances was inscribed a well-known and appropriate quotation: "The hope of the world is in the children," "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined," "God's little ones are to become the great of the earth," "Men are but children of a larger growth." The roof, where the children played, was inclosed with a strong wire netting.

The exhibits in the Children's Building were divided into departments; each department was given to an association or individual, and these associations or individuals were responsible for the expense and quality of the exhibit in their respective departments, all being under the control of the supervising committee in charge of the building. The aim was not only to represent child life, its toys, plays, and work, but at the same time to illustrate the most approved methods of rearing children from infancy to years



THE CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

Length, 150 feet ; breadth, 90 feet ; cost, \$24,000. Architect, Alexander Sandier.



of greater development. Thus each department in doing its present work endeavored by practical illustration to convince the mature visitor of the value of the methods adopted and the usefulness of the work. For instance, the day-nursery exhibit, although it furnished a department of public comfort where small children were cared for by competent nurses while the mother enjoyed the wonders of the Exposition, failed in its great aim if it did not inspire thousands of philanthropic women, with time and money at their disposal, to establish in their own cities and towns similar nurseries where women obliged to labor for support of their families may leave their little ones in safety.

All foreign countries were asked to contribute articles connected with their child life, and books, toys, etc., were received from many. Japan contributed a beautiful collection of toys; Siam and Bohemia, several cradles; and books were sent from all lands.

The day nursery, kindergarten, and kitchen garden were at once applied for by the New York State Board of Women Managers, and by them were supported throughout the time of the Exposition. In addition to this, they very generously appropriated \$2,000 toward the erection of the building.

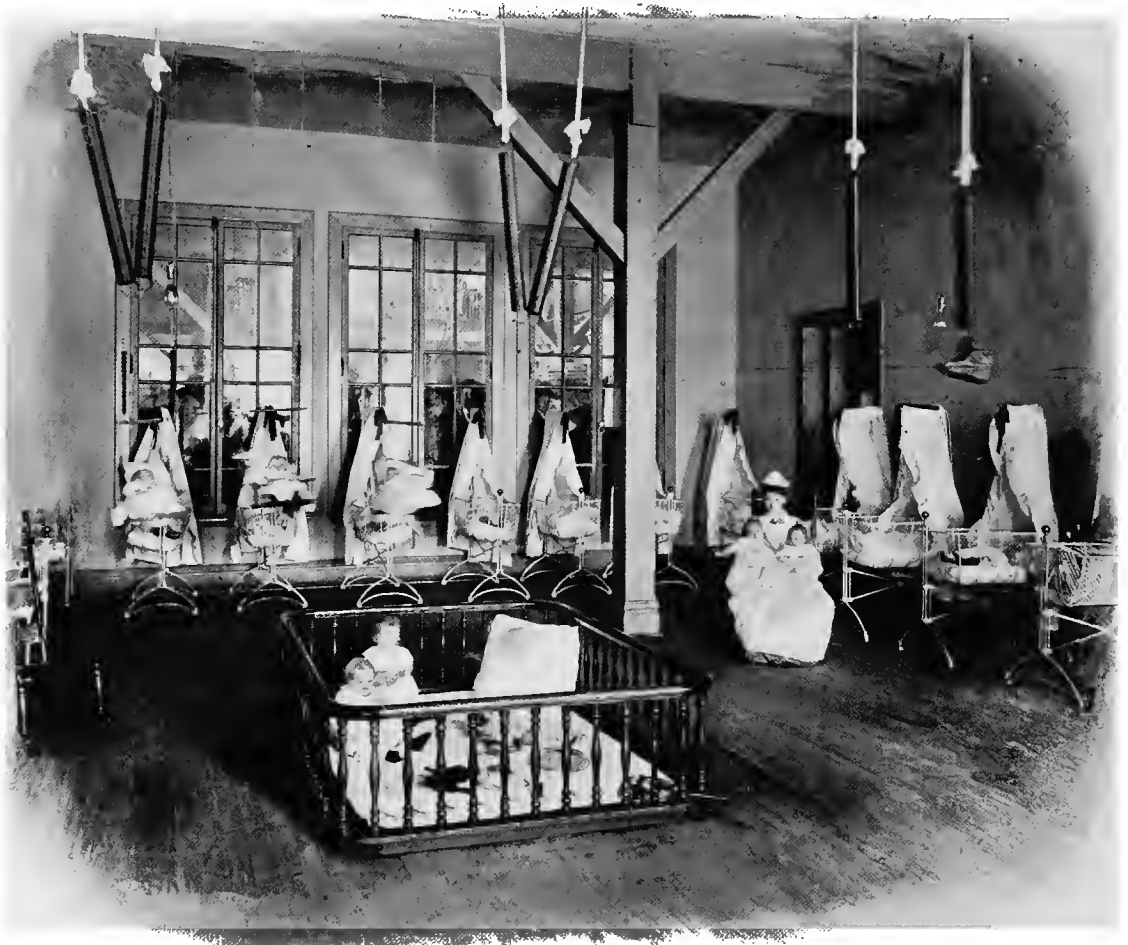
The number of children cared for in the nursery was 10,002. During the months of June and July this exhibit was made by the Fitch Crèche, of Buffalo, under the supervision of Miss Maria M. Love, of Buffalo, a member of the New York State board, and from June 7 to August 3 3,002 children were cared for. From August 3 to October 31, during which time the New York Day Nursery had the work in charge, 7,000 children were cared for. Miss Love came at a time when, owing to the unfinished state of the building, there were many inconveniences, and her burden was very heavy. Miss Marjorie Hall, of the New York Day Nursery, and her assistants were devoted and faithful to the children placed in their care.

The kitchen garden, under the able conduct of Miss Emily Huntington, was a unique and attractive feature of the building. This exhibit had for its object the removal of drudgery from so-called menial work and the elevation of the home duties of woman. The means adopted were occupations, games, and songs referring to housework and adapted to the childish nature.

The North American Turner-Bund of Chicago, Henry Hartung, director, took charge of classes in physical culture. From ten thousand to fifteen thousand children were here cared for, free of charge, during the five months, and there was not one accident. Eight thousand names were registered in their books, open to visitors during July, besides the thousands that daily thronged the gallery and crowded about the court.

The school of sloyd and clay modeling was most successfully carried on under the management of Prof. Gustav Larson and Mrs. Holland, of Boston, all expense of these classes being paid by Mrs. Quincy Shaw, of Boston, as her tribute to the Exposition. This department was instrumental in the adoption of sloyd in the public schools of Minneapolis, whose Board of Education visited the school during August.

Miss Garrett's school for the deaf was a most attractive feature of the building. A class of twenty little unfortunates, of both sexes, were brought from Philadelphia by Miss Emma Garrett and her sister, Miss Mary Garrett,

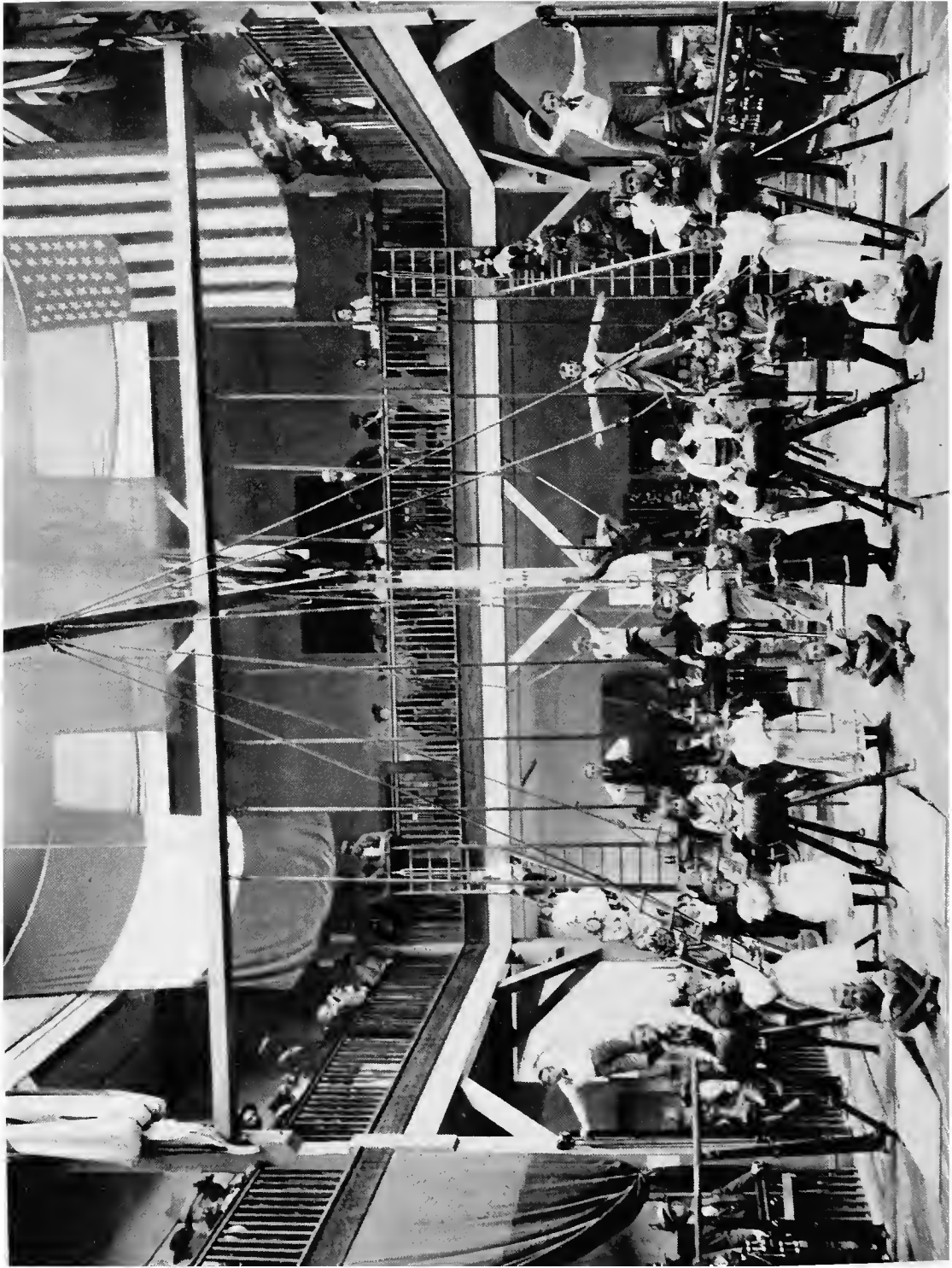


CRÈCHE IN THE CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

who, after the death of the former, carried on the work until September 15. Some idea of the attraction this department had for visitors may be gained from the fact that 40,000 leaflets were distributed in the room to visitors, but one being given to parties of three or four persons, and the supply being exhausted two weeks before the close of their term. This school was a State exhibit from Pennsylvania, and, in addition to the expense of maintaining the school, that State subscribed \$1,000 to the building fund.

It was followed by the McCowen School for the Deaf, of Chicago, where pupils were daily trained in their studies. Children from five to eighteen years of age here demonstrated, in a manner that was a revelation to thousands, the possibilities open to deaf children by way of speech-reading.





GYMNASIUM IN THE CHILDREN'S BUILDING.



The school for sewing, for two months under the charge of Mrs. Willetts Cornwall, of Chicago, attracted its share of attention. Colonel Francis A. Parker, of the Cook County (Ill.) Normal School, had the assembly room in charge, where each day a lecture to children was given, with stereopticon illustrations, furnished by Mr. McAllister, of New York, and this was a most attractive feature.

The women of Prague gave the Children's Building a collection of books and toys, the latter typical of Bohemian games, and the Japanese commissioner sent a most complete collection of toys, masks, etc. Madame Dupuy de Lome, of Spain, sent an attractive representation in relief of Christmas in Spain.

The library, the cases for which were presented by the Illinois State Board, was selected and secured by the Committee on Literature for Children, of the Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition (Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, chairman). It contained French, Italian, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, German, Bohemian, Belgian, and English books. The case of authors' copies was the heart of its interest. These books were collected volume by volume, and each one had the writer's autograph in it, and often a special message or sentiment or a bit of pen-and-ink drawing. Of these, 150 copies were gifts, many more being loaned. The periodicals for youth contributed manuscripts, artists' drawings, engravers' blocks, stereotype plates, and editors' proofs, together with bound volumes of the paper—all showing how much labor of various kinds went to the making of a single issue. One lad was strangely roused by studying the artists' drawings upon the walls. For the first time he gained the idea of the process of illustrating books, and he determined to become an artist. He visited the Children's Building every day, boldly began trying his hand at sketching, and displayed a remarkable facility and originality.

The Cook County Normal School exhibit of class work—clay modeling, sloyd work, and relief maps—in the assembly room attracted much attention, demonstrations being made daily by some teacher in attendance.

Another class that found inspiration here was the teachers. They were next to mothers in their perceptions of values. Hundreds of addresses were left to secure a catalogue in case one should be printed, not only by teachers, but by men and women of almost all nationalities—American, Cuban, Japanese, French, German, etc. Mrs. Bates was untiring in her work.

Notwithstanding the fact that 10,000 children were cared for in the nursery, but one foundling was left, a boy about three months old, who was abandoned by an unnatural mother, but was taken by the Children's Aid Society and provided with a good home.

The receipts from the various States was \$10,000; from Mrs. Palmer, as trustee of the bazaar fund, \$22,000; from Mrs. H. C. C. Taylor, a fund raised by an entertainment at her house, \$2,266.54; from Mrs. Doolittle, \$100; from Mrs. Carse, \$100; from Mrs. Leander Stone, \$100; from Mrs. H. O.

Stone, \$100; from the public schools, by the efforts of Mrs. S. B. Shattuck, \$461.34; from Mrs. W. W. Kimball, \$100; from the charity-ball fund, \$1,700; from Mrs. George L. Dunlap, \$342; and sundry small contribu-



SLOYD IN THE CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

tions, bringing the entire sum to \$37,492.48. The expenses were nearly equal to this.

Without the assistance of Mrs. Palmer and the Friday Club of Chicago the building could not have existed. No assistance was given by the Board or the Exposition authorities; stationery, stamps, furniture, stoves, etc., all had to be paid for. There was a special fund of money received in the building from sales, and the committee decided that one fourth of this amount should go to the charity fund, and three quarters should be given to Mrs. Potter Palmer in trust to be added to the fund for the erection of a Woman's Memorial Building. The itemized statement of this was as follows:

To Mrs. Potter Palmer in trust for the Woman's Memorial Building...	\$13,115 10
To Lake Geneva fresh-air fund .....	1,000 00
To Margaret Etter Crèche building fund, Chicago .....	1,000 00
To the McCowen Oral School for Young Deaf Children, Chicago.....	800 00
To building fund of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children, Chicago	500 00
To Children's Aid Society, Chicago.....	100 00
To Chicago Humane Society.....	400 00
To Free Kindergarten.....	500 00
To Master Hugh Copp, of Chicago, to aid in pursuing art studies abroad	300 00
	<hr/>
	\$17,715 10

In addition, the committee gave to the Woman's Memorial Building its collection of Japanese and Bohemian toys, its library exhibit, comprising 150 books (authors' copies with autographs), 115 musical books, 55 French and 7 Italian books, 230 Bohemian books ; also 76 framed photographs of writers with autographs, 28 photographs of authors, and 8 original manuscripts, frames with portraits, 1 safe, 3 large rubber door mats, 3 bulletin boards, canvas decorations, and the secretary's desk and chair ; also to the Chicago University Social Settlement and Crèche 75 folding chairs and mirrors. To the emergency relief rooms 125 folding chairs and worktables, and to other institutions chairs, bath tubs, gas range, laundry tubs, and closets for sloyd work.



The Broom Brigade, in the Children's Building.

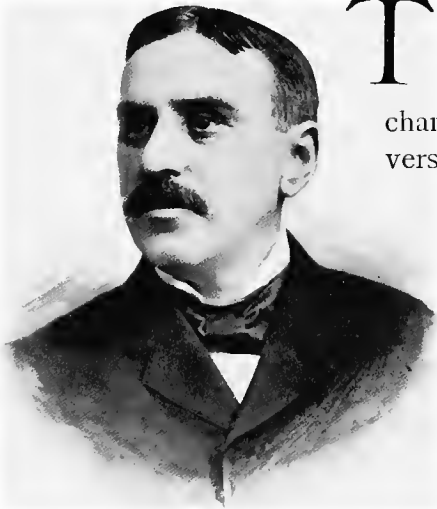


Railroad on the Lake Front during Construction.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### DEDICATION OF THE BUILDINGS.

Choice of days—Official invitations—Order of exercises—The procession—Transportation of visitors—Refreshments—The vast audience—Addresses of George R. Davis, Hempstead Washburne, Daniel H. Burnham, Mrs. Palmer, Harlow N. Higinbotham, Thomas W. Palmer, Levi P. Morton, Henry Watterson, and Chauncey M. Depew—The Ode.



HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE,  
Member of the Directory.

THE date fixed by the act of Congress for the dedication of the Exposition buildings was October 12, 1892; but it was found desirable to change this date, because the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America was to be observed throughout the country. The city of New York especially had arranged for an elaborate demonstration to commemorate the landing of Columbus, and those in charge of it urged the management of the Exposition to change the date for the dedication from October 12 to Friday, October 21, this being the correct date of the discovery according to the New-Style calendar, besides being the very day of the week on which Columbus landed in the New World. The Board of Directors, wishing to assist the citizens of New York in achieving the desired

success in their celebration, as well as to give an opportunity to those interested in local celebrations throughout the country to visit Chicago for the great event nine days later, consented to this change.

In the spring of 1891 the dedicatory ceremonies were placed in charge of a Committee on Ceremonies of the Board of Directors, in conjunction with a similar Committee of the World's Columbian Commission. The Committee on Ceremonies of the Board of Directors consisted of Edward F. Lawrence, chairman, and Messrs. James W. Ellsworth, Charles T. Yerkes, Charles H. Schwab, Charles H. Wacker, William D. Kerfoot, Charles Henrotin, and Alexander H. Revell; and the committee of the Commission consisted of Peter A. B. Widener, chairman, and Messrs. William Lindsay, George H. Barbour, Adlai T. Ewing, John D. Adams, Thomas B. Keogh, Gorton W. Allen, and Virginius D. Groner.

The Secretary was directed to invite the President of the United States and his Cabinet officers, the justices of the Supreme Court, the members of foreign embassies, the Governors of the States and Territories, with their suites, and other dignitaries and guests as the committee might select, to attend the dedicatory ceremonies.

The Committee on Ceremonies recognized that the details of arranging for the reception of the specially appointed guests, and for their care and comfort while in the city, would require the assistance of other gentlemen than members of the committee, and it was finally decided to appoint a Citizen's Committee of twenty-five, with power to increase the number. The entire charge of the reception of distinguished guests and provision for their accommodation while in the city was given to this committee, and the great success attending the ceremonies was largely due to the unflagging zeal manifested by each member in performing the duty assigned to him. The committee was composed of the following-named gentlemen: Norman Williams, George E. Adams, Lambert Tree, John M. Clark, Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, John E. Wilkie, Louis Huck, Huntington W. Jackson, Edward H. Valentine, Ephraim Otis, William A. Alexander, J. Harley Bradley, Clarence I. Peck, Melville E. Stone, Martin A. Ryerson, William J. Onahan, Edward E. Ayer, Henry A. Knott, F. Willis Rice, Henry J. McFarland, Leroy T. Steward, John J. Janes, Louis Nettlehorst, Henry Ives Cobb, Robert J. Smith.

A convention of National Guard officers was held in Chicago, by invitation of the Committee on Ceremonies, in October, 1890, and remained in session two days. Representatives from thirty-four States were present, and it was the expression of the convention that the National Guard selected to participate in the dedicatory ceremonies should be drawn from States contiguous to Illinois. In obedience to this wish, the Committee on Ceremonies invited the Governors of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio to furnish in the aggregate ten thousand men. In addition to this, some of the Governors of more distant States brought military escorts. Twenty-five hundred men of the United States army, together with the United States Marine Corps and band, were also ordered to Chicago, so that the total number of soldiers was more than fourteen thousand.

Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., was designated by the Secretary of War to take charge of the military parade, and subsequently was invited to assume the duties of grand marshal of the civic parade. General Joseph Stockton was appointed chief of staff. Invitations were extended to the various civic organizations of Chicago and vicinity to participate in a parade in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Co-

lumbus, and the Governors of the different States, with their aids and escorts, were invited to occupy a place in the procession.



EDWARD F. LAWRENCE,  
Member of the Directory, and  
Chairman of the Committee on Ceremonies.

The dedication of the buildings six months before the grounds were to be formally opened to the public was looked upon as a means of disseminating throughout the country a knowledge of the grandeur of the Exposition. Therefore an elaborate programme, extending over three days, was prepared, preceded by Columbian services in all the city churches on Sunday, October 16. The programme was as follows :

Wednesday, October 19, Columbus Day in all the schools at 1.30 P. M. Reception and ball at the Auditorium at nine o'clock in the evening.

Thursday, October 20, civic parade through the business portion of the city, beginning at nine o'clock in the morning, reviewed by the President of the United States from a stand erected at the Adams Street front of the Custom-house Building. Military reception and ball given by Colonel Henry L. Turner at the First Regiment Armory in the evening. Dinner to the President of the United States and the distinguished guests of the occasion by the Fellowship Club at Kingsley's.

Friday, October 21, military parade to Jackson Park, reviewed by the President in Washington Park. Dedication of the Exposition buildings by appropriate ceremonies in the Manufactures Building at Jackson Park. Dedicatory services of the World's Congress Auxiliary at the Auditorium in the evening. Fireworks displays in the parks on the north, south, and west divisions of the city.

It was intended originally that the reception on Wednesday evening should be a part of the official ceremonies ; but it was finally decided to omit this from the official programme, and it was taken in charge personally by Major-General Miles, Marshall Field, George M. Pullman, Philip D. Armour, and Nathanael K. Fairbank. This arrangement proved very satisfac-

tory. The reception and ball took place at the Auditorium on Wednesday evening, October 19. It was a brilliant event, and called forth praise for the perfection of the arrangements and the faultless manner in which all the details were carried out.

President Harrison was unable to attend the dedication, owing to the fact that Mrs. Harrison was suffering from the illness that soon resulted in her death, and Vice-President Morton represented the President on this occasion. The civic parade, on the day preceding the formal dedication of the buildings, was participated in by many thousands of people, including all the non-military organizations of the city. The Governors of States, with their aids and escorts, occupied a prominent place in the procession, which added much to the enthusiasm along the line of march. Almost every European nationality resident in Chicago, a division of colored citizens, and even the Indian boys from the Government school at Carlisle, Pa., all joined in marching under the flag of our country. The column was in platoon front of sixteen and twenty abreast, close order, music in quick time. It was over ten miles long, and occupied three hours in passing the northern portal of the Customhouse, where it was reviewed by the Vice-President of the United States and other distinguished gentlemen. The marching of the civic societies, composed of men not accustomed to marching, and the assembling and dispersing, which would have been creditable to military organizations, received the applause of the countless thousands of spectators who lined the streets and occupied the windows. It would be impossible to name every society or to give each individual participating the proper credit. To General Joseph Stockton, however, who for weeks devoted his entire time to the duties devolving upon him; to the Hon. Hempstead Washburne, Mayor of the city; to Major Robert W. McClaughry, Chief of Police; to the spectators; and to those participating in the parade, was chiefly due the credit for the successful marching of the immense procession of October 20, without a halt or break in the line from its start to its dispersion. To the different division commanders and aids for the able manner in which they handled their commands, to the Committee on Ceremonies, to the citizens for their magnificent decorations, and to all connected with the dedicatory exercises, much praise is due for making the occasion one of which every citizen of Chicago could well be proud. One of the most interesting features of the day was the grouping of over four thousand children of the public schools, so dressed in colors and arranged as to represent the Stars and Stripes. This was done adjoining the reviewing stand, and elicited the most favorable comments from the spectators and from those participating in the parade.

In the meantime, directors and officers were gravely anxious as to the successful transportation of visitors to Jackson Park for the dedicatory ceremonies. The tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad were but partially elevated, and the road was unable to supply even ordinary facilities for transportation of patrons. Invitations to the ceremonies had been issued to

members of Congress, officers of the United States Government, Governors of States and members of their staffs, and members of the various State legislatures. Several cards of invitation were issued to each member of the World's Columbian Commission and also to each member of Congress, and one to each stockholder of the Exposition, making in all over one hundred



THE FORM OF INVITATION  
TO THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

Size of the original,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  by 11 inches.

thousand invitations, each being good for a gentleman and a lady. Possibly half of these invitations had been sent to persons who would not use them; but the demand for admission to Jackson Park on Dedication Day was so great that it was reasonable to expect that most of the cards of admission that accompanied these invitations would find their way into use, and that the number that would secure admission would be great enough to render possible some grave disaster, either at the stations of the Illinois Central Railroad near the Park, or within the grounds. Therefore every precaution was taken to guard against accident. As the procession was to pass from Washington Park to Jackson Park by way of the Midway Plaisance, across the Illinois Central tracks, a

large temporary viaduct was constructed over these tracks at a cost of \$9,616.11. To illustrate the haste with which matters had to be acted upon, the construction of the viaduct was authorized by the Board of Directors on September 28, leaving only twenty-three days in which to complete it.

Milward Adams was appointed to arrange the building for Manufactures and Liberal Arts for the ceremonies which were to be held therein. This was a most difficult task, as it required the preparation of a platform large enough to seat twenty-four hundred guests, a stand for the chorus to accommodate five thousand singers, and an auditorium for the seating of one hundred thousand people. The arrangement of that vast auditorium was complete in every particular.

The entire central portion of the city, between the river on the north and west and Twelfth Street on the south, was cleared of vehicles of every description by the police at sunrise on October 21, the district presenting a most peculiar appearance to those who were familiar with it on ordinary days. Carriages conveying persons officially connected with the ceremonies were passed through the police lines by means of written orders issued by



the Chief of Police. The military escort and parade on this day was one of the most interesting and imposing features of the dedicatory ceremonies, and was admirably carried out under the direction of Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. A national salute was fired at sunrise. The mounted escort, consisting of ten troops of cavalry, two cavalry bands, and four batteries of light artillery, formed on the Lake Front Park before nine o'clock, where the members of the Board of Directors, the World's Columbian Commission, the Board of Lady Managers, and the distinguished guests of the occasion soon assembled in carriages, and whence they were escorted to the



THE MILITARY REVIEW IN WASHINGTON PARK.

Dedication Day, October 22, 1892.

residence of President Higinbotham, on Michigan Avenue. There they were joined by Vice-President Morton and party, and President Palmer of the Commission, and the line of march was resumed south on Michigan Avenue and the Grand Boulevard to Washington Park, where the remainder of the troops were formed in lines of brigades, awaiting the arrival of the guests escorted by the mounted troops. The carriages containing the presidential party, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, Governors of States, senators, members of the House of Representatives, generals of the army and admirals of the navy, and other distinguished guests, were placed in parallel lines on the west side of the field. The carriage containing Vice-President Morton was some distance in front of the middle of the line of carriages, whence he reviewed the column. The weather was most propitious; hundreds of thousands of citizens who witnessed the parade from advantageous locations along the entire line of march to Jackson Park were in the best of spirits, and the soldierly bearing of the troops was beyond criticism. The perfect day (one of the most delightful of the

autumnal season), the extensive plain covered with green turf and fringed with trees, the circle of nearly two miles surrounded by many acres covered with people, the brilliant uniforms and equipments of the troops, the waving banners and inspiring martial music, with the lofty buildings of the Exposition towering in the distance—all contributed to give the scene a splendor commensurate with the sublimity of the occasion. As General Miles led the column past the reviewing stand and emerged from the open park into the avenue that led to the World's Fair grounds, he was greeted with the most enthusiastic demonstrations. Shouts and plaudits rent the air as the Vice-President and Cabinet, ex-President Hayes and Senator Sherman, Chief-Justice Fuller and the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, and the Governors at the head of their State troops appeared. The excellent marching and fine military bands elicited protracted applause.

No serious halt, break, or hesitation of any importance was noticed along the entire route passed over. In the presence of one hundred and forty thousand people the simple but impressive ceremonies of the dedication were then held in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

The burden of guard duty for the preservation of order and protection of property fell chiefly upon the troops and the Columbian Guards. This was by no means an easy task, owing to the great crowds within and without the Park and the extent and unfinished condition of the grounds.

Had the plan for a military parade from the business district of the city to Jackson Park been carried out, as had been urged, the ceremonies could not have been concluded until after nightfall. General Miles had firmly resisted this plan, and, being in charge of the military features of the day, under orders from the Secretary of War, he insisted that the review at Washington Park should occur as soon as the carriages for the Vice-President and party arrived at that point, whence he moved the procession to the Exposition grounds. Before the day was over the wisdom of his decision was apparent, and he subsequently received a vote of thanks from the Board of Directors.

One of the most satisfactory things connected with the ceremonies was the luncheon provided for the invited guests. The general luncheon was spread in the Electrical Building, while the guests occupying the platform were served in the gallery adjoining the stage. The service was perfect, and was a gratifying surprise to the thousands who availed themselves of this hospitality. The work of serving refreshments was undertaken by the Wellington Catering Company, which had received the principal concession for restaurant service during the approaching Exposition season. It was not considered proper to permit the opening of restaurants and the sale of refreshments to the assemblage, as those within the Park were present as guests in response to the invitations of the management. Over seventy thousand were thus supplied with luncheon.

When the ceremonies were about to begin, it was found that the vast

grounds had easily absorbed the many thousands who were entitled to admission, and that the fears of the management as to congestion were unwarranted. A large crowd had gathered outside, and the gates were opened to all who desired to enter.

The interior of the Manufactures Building presented a novel spectacle. In the middle of the east side a grand stand, or platform, to seat twenty five hundred people had been erected. Over it, and high above, decorations of flags and bunting had been massed in a most effective manner. At the south end of the building, a thousand feet from the grand stand, was another stand for the chorus, seating fifty-five hundred people. It was filled with singers who had been trained for a year previous by the Choral Director, William L. Tomlins, to render music on this occasion. In front of the chorus was the Chicago Orchestra, led by Theodore Thomas, augmented for the occasion to one hundred and ninety pieces and fifty drums. The grand platform was filled with officers of the National Government, members of the diplomatic corps, officers of the various States, senators and representatives, directors and commissioners. In front of the grand stand, and covering the area within the large trusses of the building, were chairs and benches for the accommodation of sixty thousand people, and in the surrounding galleries fifteen thousand additional seats had been placed. The seats immediately in front of the platform were provided with tables for the accommodation of seven hundred and fifty reporters. Beyond these tables fifteen thousand seats were reserved for families of directors, commissioners, and distinguished guests from without the city.

The spectator could scarcely comprehend the vastness of the audience stretching out before this platform, nearly every one seated or being conducted to a seat by soldiers and the Columbian Guards in the most orderly manner. There was but little motion, but a great indescribable hum of voices. In the distance, at the south end of the building, the chorus of five thousand persons seemed, as one expressed it, "but a mere island in an ocean of humanity." The number gathered under this one roof can not be accurately determined, but must have been over one hundred thousand persons. Good order and perfect restraint prevailed. The size of the



MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES,  
U. S. A.

Commanding the Department of Missouri.

building and the dignity of the occasion seemed to have cast a spell over every one.

The perfect weather contributed to the great success of the ceremonies. The sunlight, the cloudless sky, and the spring-like air lent a charm to the grounds in spite of their unfinished condition. The dedication of October 21, 1892, may be counted as possibly the most successful of all the pageants, ceremonies, and celebrations that occurred in connection with the Exposition. The total cost of the ceremonies amounted to \$287,709.31, including those features that were abandoned and special work by the Construction Department. This was almost twice the original estimate. But for the number of alterations required from time to time in the original plan, the ceremonies could have been carried out for a much smaller sum. There can be no doubt, however, that they were well worth all they cost the company. More unfavorable rumors and attacks upon the plans and management were laid at rest upon this day than could have been quieted by any other means.

The fact that the enormous assemblage in the Manufactures Building witnessed the impressive programme and dispersed without an accident worthy of note, either within or without the half-finished grounds, spoke for the care, intelligence, and thoughtfulness of the officers and employees of the company and of the various transportation lines.

It had been estimated that five hundred thousand people witnessed the civic parade, and, judging from the cash sales of fares to Washington and Jackson Parks via the Illinois Central, South-Side Cable, and elevated railways, fully eight hundred thousand people witnessed the military parades. Two hundred thousand were admitted to Jackson Park, and at one time more than a hundred and fifty thousand were within the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

It was finally decided that the pyrotechnic feature of the programme should be given in the three parks of the city. The displays were admirable, and it was estimated that nearly three quarters of a million people witnessed them.

The ceremonies held by the World's Congress Auxiliary at the Auditorium on Friday evening, October 21, were interesting and impressive.

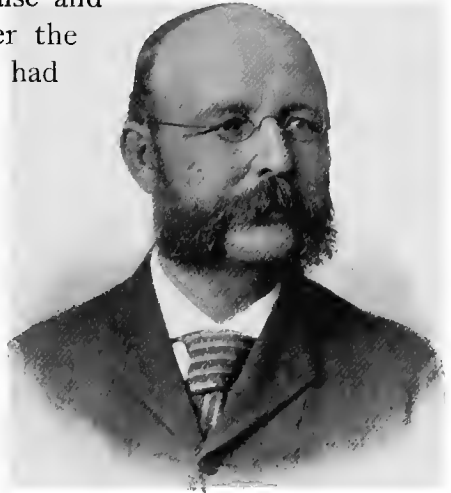
The National Band of Mexico was sent, with the compliments of President Diaz, to participate in the ceremonies of dedication. Director-General Davis deemed it proper that this graceful courtesy should be acknowledged in a marked manner, and, with the concurrence of the governing bodies of the Exposition, sent medals to the individual members of the band, with a letter addressed to President Diaz. In due time a cordial response was received from that distinguished ruler and statesman.

This was the first great task encountered by the Council of Administration, and it caused much labor and grave anxiety. Before the Council was many days old, in connection with the proposed ceremonies, it was compelled to exercise its powers vigorously in all departments of the Exposition, for the purpose of harmonizing details and insuring the safety of the public.

The occurrences of Dedication Day formed an object lesson as to the ability of intelligent and orderly people to care for their own safety on public occasions.

The representatives of the press who attended the ceremonies included many distinguished journalists, and all were so thoroughly impressed with the magnitude of the preparation and the grandeur of the scope of the Exposition that there were praise and commendation for the great enterprise all over the country, even in quarters where only criticism had been heard before.

Thanks are due to Chairman Lawrence and to the members of his committee for their labors in connection with this occasion, as well as other occasions where suitable ceremonies were required. The work of the committee extended over two years. In preparing for the dedication they were confronted with all the vexations and obstacles which the crudeness of the organization rendered possible; but, in spite of this, their duties were most creditably discharged. The members of the committee of the National Commission, being non-residents, were less actively engaged, but they also performed valuable service.



PROF. JOHN K. PAINE,  
Composer of the Columbian March.

The dedicatory ceremonies were opened with the Columbian March composed by Prof. John K. Paine, of Cambridge, Mass., rendered by the Columbian Orchestra and Chorus. Prayer was offered by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of California, after which came the introductory address by the Director General, Colonel George R. Davis, who said:

“By virtue of my official position it is my pleasurable duty to present the noted personages who at this hour, in their several functions, are to contribute to the exercises with which we here dedicate the grounds and buildings of the World’s Columbian Exposition. In a presence so vast, on an occasion so pre-eminent in the progress of universal affairs, I am moved by emotions that can sweep a human heart but once in life. Awe overmasters inspiration, and both are lost in gratitude that I am permitted to inaugurate these ceremonies.

“The citizens of our common country may be pardoned the pride and satisfaction with which we study the historic steps by which our people have been led to their present exalted position. Of the great nations of the world, the United States is the youngest; our resources are equal to those of any other nation. Our sixty millions of people are among the most in-

telligent, cultured, happy, and prosperous of mankind. But what we are and what we possess as a nation is not ours by purchase, not by conquest, but by virtue of the rich heritage that was spread out beneath the sun and stars, beneath the storms and rains and dews, beneath the frosts and snows, ages before a David, a Homer, or a Virgil sang, or before Italy's humble and immortal son had dreamed his dream of discovery. This rich heritage is ours, not by our own might, not even by our own discovery, but ours by the gift of the Infinite. It is fitting that, on the threshold of another century, we reverently pause in the presence of the world, and with confession and supplication, with thanksgiving and devotedness, with praise and adoration, acknowledge our dependence on the Creator of the universe, the God of nations, the Father of mankind.

“ Nature has given us a virgin soil of incomparable richness and variety. Our climate is so diversified that all the fruits of tree and vine ripen under our autumnal skies. The great seas that form our boundaries and with their ebb and flow bathe our shores are rich with all the treasures of the deep. The granite vaults of our mountain chains are stored with untold mineral wealth. In the prodigality of Nature, bountiful provision has been made for our multiplying people, and in times of emergency, from our great abundance we may succor and comfort the distressed and afflicted of other lands.

“ A single century has placed this people side by side with the oldest and most advanced nations of the world—nations with a history of a thousand years. But in the midst of our rejoicing no American citizen should forget our national starting point, and the quality of the manhood on which was laid the very foundation of our Government. Our fathers were born under foreign flags. The very best brain, and nerve, and muscle, and conscience of the older governments found their way to this Western Continent. Our ancestors had the map of the world before them. What wonder that they chose this land for their descendants! Over the very cradle of our national infancy stood the spirit and form of the completed civilization of other lands, and the birth cries of the republic rang out over the world with a voice as strong as a giant of a thousand years. From the morning of our history the subjects of all nations have flocked to our shores and have entered into our national life and joined in the upbuilding of our institutions. They have spaded and planted, they have sown and gathered, they have wrought and builded, and to-day everywhere over all this land may be seen the products and results of this toil, constituting our national prosperity, promoting our national growth. To all such the doors of the nation are ever open.

“ The World's Columbian Exposition is the national outgrowth of this nation's place in history. Our continent, discovered by Christopher Columbus, whose spirits were revived as his cause was espoused by the generous-hearted Queen of Spain, has, throughout all the years from that time to this,

been a haven to all who saw here the promise of requited toil, of liberty, and of peace.

“The ceaseless, resistless march of civilization westward—ever westward—has reached and passed the Great Lakes of North America, and has founded



ENTERING THE GROUNDS.  
Dedication Day, October 22, 1892.

on their farthest shore the greatest city of modern times. Chicago, the peerless, has been selected for the great celebration which to-day gives new fire to progress and sheds its light upon ages yet to come. Established in the heart of this continent, her pulse throbs with the quickening current of our national life. And that this city was selected as the scene of this great commemorative festival was the natural outgrowth of predestined events. Here all nations are to meet in peaceful, laudable emulation on the fields of art, science, and industry, on the fields of research, invention, and scholar-

ship, and to learn as could be learned in no other way the nearness of man to man, the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of the human race.

“This, ladies and gentlemen, is the exalted purpose of the World's Columbian Exposition. May it be fruitful of its aim, and of peace forever to all the nations of the earth!”

The Mayor of Chicago, Hon. Hempstead Washburne, then delivered an address of welcome, tendering the freedom of the city to the Vice-President of the United States and the representatives of foreign nations. He said :

“These centuries have evolved the liberty-loving American people who are gathered here to-day. We have with us the pioneer, bearing in his person the freedom of his Western home—the aging veteran, whom all nations honor, without whose valor government, liberty, and patriotism would be but idle words. We have with us builders of cities, founders of States, dwellers in the forests, tillers of the soil, the mechanic, and the artisan ; and noble women, daughters of the republic, not less in patriotism and deserved esteem than those who seem to play the larger part in building up a state.

“Those foreign nations which have contributed so much to our growth will here learn wherein our strength lies—that it is not in standing armies, not in heredity or birth, not even in our fertile valleys, not in our commerce nor our wealth, but that we have built and are building upon the everlasting rock of individual character and intelligence, seeking to secure an education for every man, woman, and child over whom floats the Stars and Stripes—that emblem which signifies our Government and our people. That flag guards to-day 21,500,000 school children of a country not yet four centuries old, who outnumber nearly four times the population of Spain in 1492.

“You, sirs, who are the chosen representatives of our people—you into whose keeping we intrust our property and our rights—you whose every act becomes a link in that long chain of history which spans four hundred years without a break and whose every link signifies a struggle and victory for man—you who represent that last and most perfect experiment of human government—have by your official acts honored this young city with your choice as the most fitting place to mark this country's dawn. She accepts the sacred trust, with rivalry toward none and fellowship for all. She stands ready to fulfill the pledges she has made. She needs no orator to speak her merits, no poet to sing her glories. She typified the civilization of this continent and this age ; she has no hoary locks, no crumbling ruins ; the gray-haired sire who saw her birth to-day holds on high his prattling child to see the nations of the earth within her gates. Less than a century ago the site of this young city was unknown ; to-day a million and a half people support her honor, enterprise, and thrift. Her annual commerce of one billion and a half of dollars tells the eloquent story of her material greatness. Her liber-



ality to all nations and all creeds is boundless, broad as humanity and high as the dome of heaven.

“ This, sirs, is the American city of your choice ; her gates are open, her people at your service. To you and those you represent we offer greeting, hospitality and love.

“ Welcome, you men of older civilization, to this young city whose most ancient landmark was built within the span of a present life. Our hospitalities and our welcome we now extend without reserve, without regard to nationality, creed, or race.”

Selected passages from the *Columbian Ode*—which Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago, by appointment of the joint Committee on Ceremonies, had written for the occasion—were read by Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moynes, of New York, whose resonant voice and excellent delivery overcame the difficulties of the hall to a greater extent than was done by most of the other speakers. Between the selections thus read the orchestra and the *Columbian Chorus* of five thousand voices rendered the lyric passages of the ode, which had been set to music by George W. Chadwick, of Boston. The full text of the *Ode* is as follows :



MISS HARRIET MONROE,  
author of the *Columbian Ode*.

Columbia, on thy brow are dewy flowers  
Plucked from wide prairies and from mighty hills.  
Lo ! toward this day have led the steadfast hours.  
Now to thy hope the world its beaker fills.  
The old earth hears a song of blessed themes,  
And lifts her head from a deep couch of dreams.  
Her queenly nations, elder-born of Time,  
Troop from high thrones to hear,  
Clasp thy strong hands, tread with thee paths sublime,  
Lovingly bend the ear.

Spain, in the broidered robes of chivalry,  
Comes with slow foot and inward-brooding eyes.  
Bow to her banner ! 'twas the first to rise  
Out of the dark for thee.  
And England, royal mother, whose right hand  
Molds nations, whose white feet the ocean tread,  
Lays down her sword on thy beloved strand  
To bless thy wreathèd head ;  
Hearing in thine her voice, bidding thy soul  
Fulfill her dream, the foremost at the goal.

And France, who once thy fainting form upbore,  
Brings beauty now where strength she brought of yore.  
France, the swift-footed, who with thee  
Gazed in the eyes of Liberty,  
And loved the dark no more.

Around the peopled world  
Bright banners are unfurled.  
The long procession winds from shore to shore.  
The Norseman sails  
Through icy gales  
To the green Vineland of his long-ago.  
Russia rides down from realms of sun and snow.

Germany casts afar  
 Her iron robes of war,  
 And strikes her harp with thy triumphal song.  
 Italy opens wide her epic scroll,  
 In bright hues blazoned, with great deeds writ  
 long,  
 And bids thee win the kingdom of the soul.  
 And the calm Orient, wise with many days,  
 From hoary Palestine to sweet Japan  
 Salutes thy conquering youth ;  
 Bidding thee hush while all the nations praise,  
 Know, though the world endure but for a span,  
 Deathless is truth.  
 Lo! unto these the ever-living Past  
 Ushers a mighty pageant, bids arise  
 Dead centuries, freighted with visions vast,  
 Blowing dim mists into the Future's eyes.  
 Their song is all of thee,  
 Daughter of mystery.

Alone! alone!  
 Behind wide walls of sea!  
 And never a ship has flown  
 A prisoned world to free.  
 Fair is the sunny day  
 On mountain and lake and stream,  
 Yet wild men starve and slay,  
 And the young earth lies adream.  
 Long have the dumb years passed with vacant  
 eyes,  
 Bearing rich gifts for nations throned afar,  
 Guarding thy soul inviolate as a star,  
 Leaving thee safe with God till man grow wise.  
 At last one patient heart is born  
 Fearless of ignorance and scorn.  
 His strong youth wasteth at thy sealèd gate—  
 Kings will not open to the untrod path.  
 His hope grows sere while all the angels wait,  
 The prophet bows under the dull world's wrath ;  
 Until a woman fair  
 As morning lilies are  
 Brings him a jeweled key—  
 And lo! a world is free.  
 Wide swings the portal never touched before,  
 Strange luring winds blow from an unseen shore.  
 Toward dreams that can not fail  
 He bids the three ships sail,  
 While man's new song of hope rings out against  
 the gale.

*Over the wide unknown,  
 Far to the shores of Ind,  
 On through the dark alone,  
 Like a feather blown by the wind ;  
 Into the west away,  
 Sped by the breath of God,  
 Seeking the clearer day  
 Where only his feet have trod :*

*From the past to the future we sail ;  
 We slip from the leash of kings.  
 Hail, spirit of freedom—hail!  
 Unfurl thine impalpable wings!  
 Receive us, protect us, and bless  
 Thy knights who brave all for thee.  
 Though death be thy soft caress,  
 By that touch shall our souls be free.  
 Onward and ever on,  
 Till the voice of despair is stilled,  
 Till the haven of peace is won,  
 And the purpose of God fulfilled!*

O strange, divine surprise!  
 Out of the dark man strives to rise,  
 And struggles inch by inch with toil and tears ;  
 Till, lo! God stoops from his supernal spheres,  
 And bares the glory of his face.  
 Then darkness flees afar,  
 This earth becomes a star—  
 Man leaps up to the lofty place.  
 We ask a little—all is given.  
 We seek a lamp—God grants us heaven.  
 So these who dared to pass beyond the pale  
 For an idea tempting the shrouded seas,  
 Sought but Cathay. God bade their faith prevail  
 To find a world—blessed his purposes!  
 The hero knew not what a virgin soul  
 Laughed through glad eyes when at her feet he  
 laid  
 The gaudy trappings of man's masquerade.  
 She who had dwelt in forests, heard the roll  
 Of lakes down-thundering to the sea,  
 Beheld from gleaming mountain heights  
 Two oceans playing with the lights  
 Of eve and morn—ah! what would she  
 With all the out-worn pageantry  
 Of purple robes and heavy mace and crown?  
 Smiling she casts them down,  
 Unfit her young austerity  
 Of hair unbound and strong limbs bare and brown.

Yet they who dare arise  
 And meet her stainless eyes  
 Forget old loves, though crownèd queens these be ;  
 And whither her winged feet fare  
 They follow though death be there—  
 So sweet, so fleet, so goddess-pure is she.  
 Her voice is like deep rivers, that do flow  
 Through forests bending low.  
 Her step is softest moonlight, that doth force  
 The ocean to its course.  
 Gentle her smile, for something in man's face,  
 World-worn, time-weary, furrowed deep with  
 tears,  
 Thrills her chaste heart with a more tender grace.  
 Softly she smoothes the wrinkles from his brow,  
 Wrought by the baleful years,

Smiles sunshine on the hoar head, whispers low  
 New charges from the awakened will of Truth—  
 Words all of fire, that thrill his soul with youth,  
 Not with his brother is man's battle here.

The challenge of the earth, that Adam heard,  
 His love austere breathes in his eager ear.  
 And lo! the knight who warred at love's com-  
 mand,  
 And scarred the face of Europe, sheathes his  
 sword,

Hearing from untaught lips a nobler word,  
 Taking new weapons from an unstained hand.  
 With axe and oar, with mallet and with spade,  
 She bids the hero conquer, unafraid  
 Though cloud-veiled Titans be his lordly foes—  
 Spirits of earth and air, whose wars brook no re-  
 pose.

For from far-away mountain and plain,  
 From the shores of the sunset sea,  
 The unwearying rulers complain, complain,  
 And throng from the wastes to defend their reign,  
 Their threatened majesty.  
 The low prairies that lie abloom  
 Sigh out to the summer air :  
 Shall our dark soil be the tomb  
 Of the flowers that rise so fair ?  
 Shall we yield to man's disdain,  
 And nourish his golden grain ?  
 We will freeze and burn and snare.  
 Ah ! bid him beware ! beware !  
 And the forests, heavy and dark and deep  
 With the shadows of shrouded years,  
 In a murmurous voice, out of age-long sleep,  
 Ask the winds : What creature rude  
 Would storm our solitude ?  
 Hath his soul no fears, no tears ?  
 The prone rivers lift up their snow-crowned  
 heads,  
 Arise in wrath from their rock-hewn beds,  
 And roar : We will ravage and drown  
 Ere we float his white ships down.  
 And the lakes, from a mist  
 Of amethyst,  
 Call the storm-clouds down, and grow ashen and  
 brown.  
 And all the four winds wail :  
 Our gales shall make him quail.  
 By blinding snow, by burning sun  
 His strength shall be undone.  
 Then men in league with these —  
 Brothers of wind and waste—  
 Hew barbs of flint, and darkly haste  
 From sheltering tents and trees ;  
 And mutter : Away ! away !  
 Ye children of white-browed day !  
 Who dares profane our wild gods' reign  
 We torture and trap and slay.

Child of the light, the shadows fall in vain.

Herald of God, in vain the powers conspire.  
 Armed with truth's holy cross, faith's sacred fire,  
 Though often vanquished, he shall rise again,  
 Nor rest till the wild lords of earth and air  
 Bow to his will, his burdens glad to bear.  
 The angels leave him not through the long strife,  
 But sing large annals of their own wide life,  
 Luring him on to freedom. On that field,  
 From giants won, shall man be slave to man ?  
 Lo ! clan on clan,  
 The embattled nations gather to be one,  
 Clasp hands as brothers 'neath Columbia's shield,  
 Upraise her banner to the shining sun.  
 Along her blessed shore  
 One heart, one song, one dream—  
 Man shall be free forevermore,  
 And love shall be supreme.

When dreaming kings, at odds with swift-paced  
 time,  
 Would strike that banner down,  
 A nobler knight than ever writ or rhyme  
 With fame's bright wreath did crown  
 Through armed hosts bore it till it floated high  
 Beyond the clouds, a light that can not die !  
 Ah, hero of our younger race !  
 Great builder of a temple new !  
 Ruler, who sought no lordly place !  
 Warrior, who sheathed the sword he drew !  
 Lover of men, who saw afar  
 A world unmarred by want or war,  
 Who knew the path, and yet forbore  
 To tread, till all men should implore ;  
 Who saw the light, and led the way  
 Where the gray world might greet the day ;  
 Father and leader, prophet sure,  
 Whose will in vast works shall endure,  
 How shall we praise him on this day of days,  
 Great son of fame who has no need of praise ?

How shall we praise him ? Open wide the doors  
 Of the fair temple whose broad base he laid.  
 Through its white halls a shadowy cavalcade  
 Of heroes moves o'er unresounding floors—  
 Men whose brawned arms upraised these columns  
 high,  
 And reared the towers that vanish in the sky—  
 The strong who, having wrought, can never die.

And lo ! leading a blessed host comes one  
 Who held a warring nation in his heart ;  
 Who knew love's agony, but had no part  
 In love's delight ; whose mighty task was done  
 Through blood and tears that we might walk in  
 joy,  
 And this day's rapture own no sad alloy.  
 Around him heirs of bliss, whose bright brows wear

Palm-leaves amid their laurels ever fair.

Gayly they come, as though the drum  
Beat out the call their glad hearts knew so well.  
Brothers once more, dear as of yore,  
Who in a noble conflict nobly fell.  
Their blood washed pure yon banner in the sky,  
And quenched the brands laid 'neath these arches  
high—  
The brave who, having fought, can never die.

Then surging through the vastness rise once more  
The aureoled heirs of light, who onward bore  
Through darksome times and trackless realms of  
ruth

The flag of beauty and the torch of truth.  
They tore the mask from the foul face of wrong ;  
Even to God's mysteries they dared aspire ;  
High in the choir they lit yon altar fire,  
And filled these aisles with color and with song :  
The ever young, the unfallen, wreathing for time  
Fresh garlands of the seeming-vanished years ;  
Faces long luminous, remote, sublime,  
And shining brows still dewy with our tears.  
Back with the old glad smile comes one we knew—  
We bade him rear our house of joy to-day.  
But Beauty opened wide her starry way,  
And he passed on. Bright champions of the true,  
Soldiers of peace, seers, singers ever blest—  
From the wide ether of a loftier quest  
Their winged souls throng our rites to glorify—  
The wise who, having known, can never die.

Strange splendors stream the vaulted aisles along—  
To these we loved celestial rapture clings.  
And music, borne on rhythm of rising wings,  
Floats from the living dead, whose breath is song.

Columbia, my country, dost thou hear?  
Ah! dost thou hear the songs unheard of Time?  
Hark! for their passion trembles at thine ear.  
Hush! for thy soul must heed their call sublime  
Across wide seas, unswept by earthly sails,  
Those strange sounds draw thee on, for thou  
shalt be

Leader of nations through the autumnal gales  
That wait to mock the strong and wreck the free.  
Dearer, more radiant than of yore,  
Against the dark I see thee rise ;  
Thy young smile spurns the guarded shore  
And braves the shadowed ominous skies.  
And still that conquering smile who see  
Pledge love, life, service all to thee.  
The years have brought thee robes most fair—  
The rich processional years,  
And filleted thy shining hair,  
And zoned thy waist with jewels rare,  
And whispered in thine ears  
Strange secrets of God's wondrous ways,  
Long hid from human awe and praise.

For lo! the living God doth bare his arm.  
No more he makes his house of clouds and gloom.  
Lightly the shuttles move within his loom ;  
Unveiled his thunder leaps to meet the storm.  
From God's right hand man takes the powers that  
sway

A universe of stars.  
He bows them down ; he bids them go or stay ;  
He tames them for his wars.  
He scans the burning paces of the sun,  
And names the invisible orbs whose courses run  
Through the dim deeps of space.  
He sees in dew upon a rose impearled  
The swarming legions of a monad world  
Begin life's upward race.  
Voices of hope he hears  
Long dumb to his despair,  
And dreams of golden years  
Meet for a world so fair.

For now Democracy doth wake and rise  
From the sweet sloth of youth.  
By storms made strong, by many dreams made wise,  
He clasps the hand of Truth.  
Through the armed nations lies his path of peace,  
The open book of knowledge in his hand.  
Food to the starving, to the oppressed release,  
And love to all he bears from land to land.  
Before his march the barriers fall,  
The laws grow gentle at his call.  
His glowing breath blows far away  
The fogs that veil the coming day—  
That wondrous day

When earth shall sing as through the blue she rolls  
Laden with joy for all her thronging souls.  
Then shall Want's call to Sin resound no more  
Across her teeming fields. And Pain shall sleep,  
Soothed by brave Science with her magic lore,  
And War no more shall bid the nations weep.  
Then the worn chains shall slip from man's desire,  
And ever higher and higher  
His swift foot shall aspire ;  
Still deeper and more deep  
His soul its watch shall keep,  
Till Love shall make the world a holy place,  
Where Knowledge dares unveil God's very face.

Not yet the angels hear life's last sweet song,  
Music unutterably pure and strong  
From earth shall rise to haunt the peopled skies  
When the long march of Time,  
Patient in birth and death, in growth and blight,  
Shall lead man up through happy realms of light  
Unto his goal sublime.

*Columbia! Men beheld thee rise  
A goddess from the misty sea.  
Lady of joy, sent from the skies,  
The nations worshiped thee.*

*Thy brows were flushed with dawn's first light ;  
By foamy waves with stars bedight  
Thy blue robe floated free.*

*Now let the sun ride high o'erhead,  
Driving the day from shore to shore.  
His burning tread we do not dread,  
For thou art evermore  
Lady of love whose smiles shall bless,  
Whom brave deeds win to tenderness,  
Whose tears the lost restore.*

*Lady of hope thou art. We wait  
With courage thy serene command.*

*Through unknown seas, toward undreamed fate,  
We ask thy guiding hand.  
On! though sails quiver in the gale!—  
Thou at the helm, we can not fail.  
On to God's time-veiled strand!*

*Lady of beauty! thou shalt win  
Glory and power and length of days.  
The sun and moon shall be thy kin,  
The stars shall sing thy praise.  
All hail! we bring thee vows most sweet  
To strew before thy winged feet.  
Now onward be thy ways!*

After this the Director of Works, Daniel H. Burnham, tendered the buildings, and presented the master artists of construction of the Exposition to President Higinbotham, in an address setting forth the work that these artists had accomplished. Mr. Burnham said :

“In August, 1890, the people of Chicago had to decide upon a site for this great Exposition. Without hesitation, they invited the most eminent of American landscape architects to join them and give advice. The suggestions of these men were approved and adopted. In December it became necessary to select the architects of the buildings. The corporation that had been formed intrusted the work of choosing to an expert, and since that time no single important step of the World's Columbian Exposition has been taken without the advice of an expert man. When before has any community so intrusted its interests to its strongest sons? And what are the results? They lie around you. When this day shall stand in the long perspective of the past, and your children read the story, it will be called an epoch—one of those rare moments which can only come with intervals of centuries. I congratulate the city upon the devotion and generosity of her sons, which have made this day possible. I congratulate the company upon the success it has attained by its wise course in suffering its expert advisers to lead it on, and in supporting them so nobly with its millions and its perfect faith. I congratulate the country in the possession of such a populace whose spirit has risen to such an occasion. And I congratulate the world upon the result.

“My countrymen, you have freed the arm of the allied arts, which until now has been bound since Columbus day, four hundred years ago. You have bidden architecture, sculpture, painting, and music be free ; and, as has ever been the case when after many centuries a community shakes off the sordid chain of its spirit, the allied arts have repaid your devotion and have produced this result. I now have the honor to present to you the master artists of the Exposition.”

In reply to Mr. Burnham, President Higinbotham delivered this address :

“It becomes my agreeable duty, in behalf of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, to receive from you these buildings

which represent your thought, skill, and labor as Master Artists of Construction. It is difficult to command language adequate to express our satisfaction with your achievements. We have observed with admiration the rapid development of your plans until there stand before us structures that represent the ripened wisdom of the ages.



ARRIVAL OF ESCORT OF OFFICERS.  
Dedication Day, October 22, 1892.

“Never before have men brought to their task greater knowledge, higher aims, or more absolute purpose. Never before have such magnificent fruits been the result of thought and toil. The earth and all it contains have been subservient to your will. You have pursued your work loyally, heroically, and with an unselfish devotion that commands the applause of the world. Your country and the nations of the earth will join us in congratulating you upon the splendid issue of your plans and undertakings.

“We accept these buildings from you, exulting in the belief that these beautiful structures furnish proof to the world that, with all our material growth and prosperity since the Columbian discovery of America, we have not neglected these civilizing arts which minister to a people’s refinement and become the chief glory of a nation.

“Peace hath her victories,  
No less renowned than war.

“In this Exposition, one of the adorning victories of our age of peace, you take the conspicuous part, and the work accomplished reflects honor alike upon yourselves and your country.

“In recognition of your faithful and efficient services, and in order to commemorate more substantially than by mere words the successful termina-



MEDAL PRESENTED TO THE ARCHITECTS OF THE EXPOSITION.

tion of your great work as Master Artists of Construction, the Board of Directors have issued this medal, which I have the honor to present to you. A simple token it is, which finds its real and abiding value, not in its intrinsic worth, but rather in the high merit which receives and the grateful appreciation which bestows it.”

President Higginbotham presented the medals, while the chorus rendered Mendelssohn’s “To the Sons of Art.”

The President of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Potter Palmer, then delivered an address on the work of that Board. She spoke as follows :

“Official representation for women upon so important an occasion as the present is unprecedented. It seems peculiarly appropriate that this honor should have been accorded our sex when celebrating the great deeds of Columbus, who, inspired though his visions may have been, yet required the aid of an Isabella to transform them into realities.

“The visible evidences of the progress made since the discovery of this great continent will be collected six months hence in these stately buildings now to be dedicated. The magnificent material exhibit, the import of which will presently be eloquently described by our orators, will not, however, so vividly represent the great advance of modern thought as does the fact that man’s ‘silent partner’ has been invited by the Government to leave her retirement to assist in conducting a great national enterprise. The provision of the act of Congress, that the Board of Lady Managers appoint a jury of woman’s peers to pass judgment upon her work, adds to the significance of the innovation, for never before was it thought necessary to apply this fundamental principle of justice to our sex.

“Realizing the seriousness of the responsibilities devolving upon it, and inspired by a sense of the nobility of its mission, the Board has from the time of its organization attempted most thoroughly and most conscientiously to carry out the intentions of Congress. It has been able to broaden the scope of its work and extend its influence, through the co-operation and assistance so generously furnished by the Columbian Commission and the Board of Directors of the Exposition. The latter took the initiative in making an appropriation for the Woman's Building, and in allowing the Board to call attention to the recent work of women in new fields by selecting from their own sex the architect, decorators, sculptors, and painters to create both the building and its adornments.

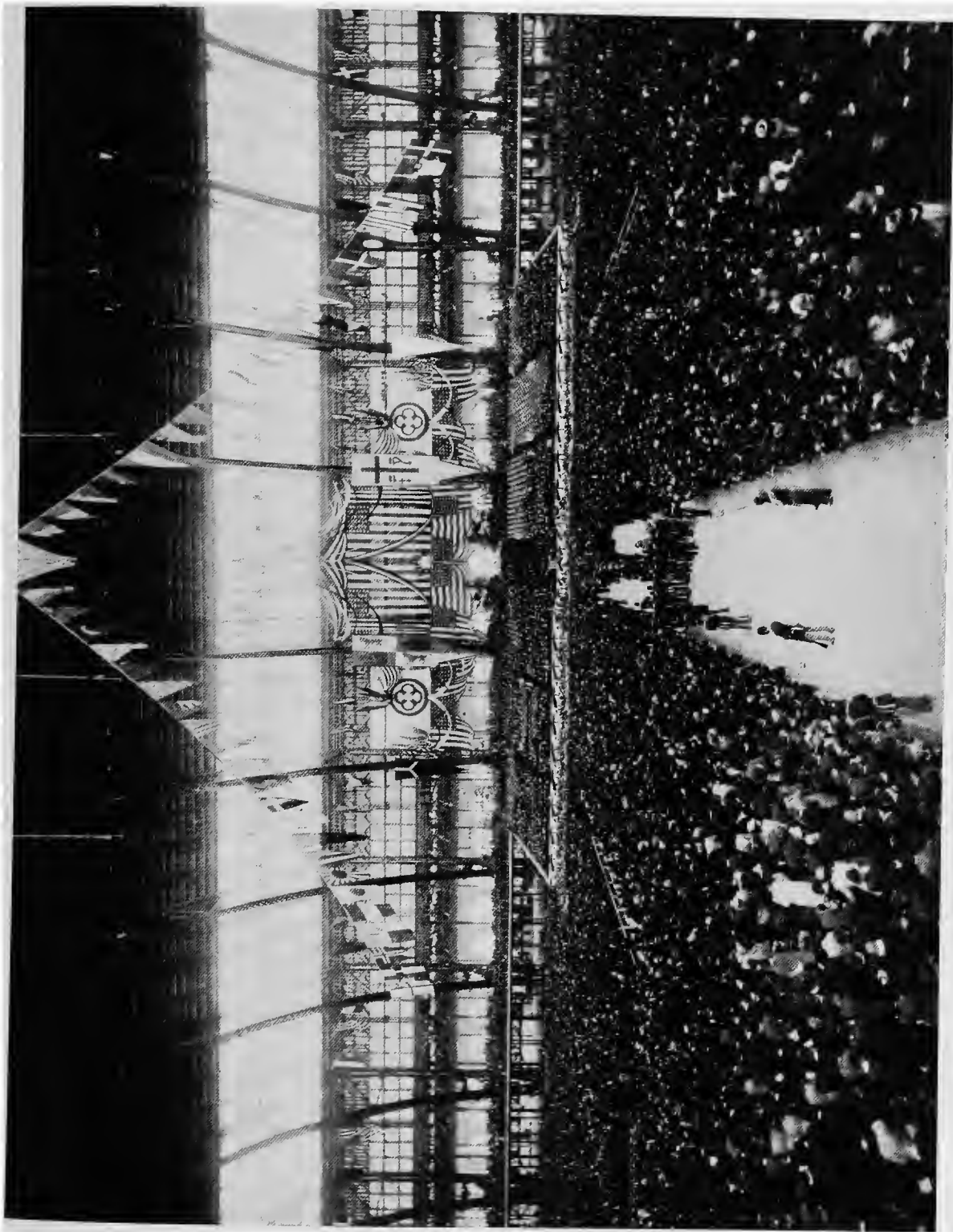
“Rivaling the generosity of the Directors, the National Commission has honored the Board of Lady Managers by putting into its hands all the interests of women in connection with the Exposition, as well as the entire control of the Woman's Building.

“In order the more efficiently to perform the important functions assigned to it, the Board hastened to secure necessary co-operation. At its request, women were made members of the World's Fair boards of almost every State and Territory of the Union. Inspired by this success at home, it had the courage to attempt to extend the benefits it had received to the women of other countries. It officially invited all foreign governments that had decided to participate in the Exposition to appoint committees of women to co-operate with it. The active help given by the Department of State was invaluable in promoting this plan, the success of which has been notable, for we now have under the patronage of royalty or the heads of government committees composed of the most influential, intellectual, and practical women in France, England, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Japan, Siam, Algeria, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Cuba, Mexico, and Nicaragua, and although committees have not yet been announced, favorable responses have been received from Spain, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama, and the Sandwich Islands.

“No organization comparable to this has ever before existed among women. It is official, acting under Government authority and sustained by Government funds. It is so far-reaching that it encircles the globe.

“This unique organization of women for women will devote itself to the promotion of their material interests. It will address itself to the formation of a public sentiment which will favor woman's industrial equality and her receiving just compensation for services rendered. It will try to secure for her work the consideration and respect which it deserves, and establish her importance as an economic factor. To this end it will endeavor to obtain and install in these buildings exhibits showing the value of her contributions to the industries, sciences, and arts, as well as statistics giving the proportionate amount of her work in every country.





GRAND STAND IN THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

Dedication Day, October 22, 1892.



“Of all the changes that have resulted from the great ingenuity and inventiveness of the race, there is none that equals in importance to woman the application of machinery to the performance of the never-ending tasks that have previously been hers. The removal from the household to the various factories where such work is now done of spinning, carding, dyeing, knitting, the weaving of textile fabrics, sewing, the cutting and making of garments, and many other laborious occupations, has enabled her to lift her eyes from the drudgery that has oppressed her since prehistoric days.

“The result is that women, as a sex, have been liberated. They now have time to think, to be educated, to plan and pursue careers of their own choosing. Consider the value to the race of one half of its members being enabled to throw aside the intolerable bondage of ignorance that has always weighed them down! See the innumerable technical, professional, and art schools, academies, and colleges that have been suddenly called into existence by the unwonted demand! It is only about one hundred years since girls were first permitted to attend the free schools of Boston. They were then allowed to take the places of boys, for whom the schools were instituted, during the season when the latter were helping to gather in the harvest.

“It is not strange that woman is drinking deeply of the long-denied fountain of knowledge. She had been told, until she almost believed it, by her physician, that she was of too delicate and nervous an organization to endure the application and mental strain of the schoolroom; by the scientist, that the quality of the gray matter of her brain would not enable her to grasp the exact sciences, and that its peculiar convolutions made it impossible for her to follow a logical proposition from premise to conclusion; by her anxious parents, that there was nothing a man so abominated as a learned woman, nothing so unlovely as a blue-socking, and yet she comes smiling from her curriculum, with her honors fresh upon her, healthy and wise, forcing us to acknowledge that she is more than ever attractive, companionable, and useful.

“What is to be done with this strong, self-poised creature of glowing imagination and high ideals, who evidently intends, as a natural and inherent right, to pursue her self-development in her chosen line of work? Is the world ready to give her industrial and intellectual independence, and to open all doors before her? The human race is not so rich in talent, genius, and useful creative energy that it can afford to allow any considerable proportion of these valuable attributes to be wasted or unproductive, even though they may be possessed by women.

“The sex which numbers more than half the population of the world is forced to enter the keen competition of life with many disadvantages, both real and factitious. Are the legitimate compensation and honors that should come as the result of ability and merit to be denied on the untenable ground of sex aristocracy?

“We are told by scientists that the educated eye and ear of to-day are

capable of detecting subtle harmonies and delicate gradations of sound and color that were imperceptible to our ancestors ; that artists and musicians will, consequently, never reach the last possible combination of tones, or of tints, because their fields will widen before them, disclosing constantly new beauties and attractions. We can not doubt that human intelligence will gain as much by development ; that it will vibrate with new power because of the uplifting of half of its members—and of that half which is, perhaps, conceded to be the more moral, sympathetic, and imaginative—from darkness into light.

“As a result of the freedom and training now granted them, we may confidently await, not a renaissance, but the first blooming of the perfect flower of womanhood. After centuries of careful pruning into conventional shapes, to meet the requirements of an artificial standard, the shears and props have been thrown away. We shall learn, by watching the beauty and the vigor of the natural growth in the open air and sunshine, how artificial and false was the ideal we had previously cherished. Our efforts to frustrate Nature will seem grotesque, for she may always be trusted to preserve her types. Our utmost hope is, that woman may become a more congenial companion and fit partner for her illustrious mate, whose destiny she has shared during the centuries.

“We are proud that the statesmen of our own great country have been the first to see beneath the surface and to understand that the old order of things has passed away, and that new methods must be inaugurated. We wish to express our thanks to the Congress of the United States for having made this great step forward, and also for having subsequently approved the plans of the Board of Lady Managers, as was manifested by its liberal appropriation for carrying them out.

“We most heartily appreciate the assistance given us by the President of the United States, the Department of State, and our foreign ministers. We hope to have occasion to thank all the other great departments of the Government before we finish our work.

“Even more important than the discovery of Columbus, which we are gathered together to celebrate, is the fact that the General Government has just discovered woman. It has sent out a flash light from its heights, so inaccessible to us, which we shall answer by a return signal when the Exposition is opened. What will be its next message to us?”

At the conclusion of Mrs. Palmer's address, President Higinbotham tendered the buildings to the President of the World's Columbian Commission, the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, in the following speech :

“But yesterday these surrounding acres comprised a dismal morass—a resting place for the wild fowls in their migratory flight. To-day they stand transformed by art and science into a beauty and grandeur unrivaled by any other spot on earth. Herein we behold a miniature representation of that marvelous development, and that unprecedented growth of national greatness,

which, since the day of Columbus, have characterized the history of this New World.

“The idle boy, strolling on the shore of this inland sea, carelessly threw a pebble into the blue waters. From that center of agitation spread the circling wave, which fainter and still fainter grew, lost at last in the distant calm. Not so did the great thought come and vanish which has culminated in these preparations for the World’s Columbian Exposition. It was not the suggestive impulse of any single brain or locality that originated this noble enterprise. From many minds and many localities seemed to come, spontaneously and in unison, the suggestions for a Columbian celebration. Those individual and local sentiments did not die out like the waves, but in an inverse ratio grew more and more powerful, until they mingled and culminated in the grand and universal resolve of the American people, ‘It shall be done.’

“To-day, sir, in behalf of the Board of Directors, representing the citizens of Chicago, to me has been assigned the pleasant duty of presenting to the World’s Columbian Commission these buildings for dedication to the uses of the World’s Columbian Exposition, in celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

“In viewing the work thus far accomplished, we gladly acknowledge ourselves debtors to the patriotic pride of our fellow-citizens throughout the land, to the kindly interest manifested by the President of the United States, to the generosity of Congress, to the hearty sympathy of the civilized nations of the earth, and to the efficient co-operation of the honorable Commission which you represent.

“The citizens of Chicago have cherished the ambition to furnish the facilities for the Exposition, which in character should assume a national and international importance. They entertain the pleasing hope that they have not come short of the nation’s demand and of the world’s expectation. Permit us, sir, to believe that it was not a narrow ambition, born of local pride and selfishness, that asked for the location of the World’s Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Rather let it justly be said that it was in view of the fact that twenty-five million people live within a radius of five hundred miles of Chicago ; and that, standing here, so near the center of population, Chicago would be accessible to a larger number of American people who are the creators of our wealth and prosperity than would any other city on the continent. The citizens of Chicago have been actuated by the most patriotic sentiments in asking for the location of the Exposition at this place. Animated by the most public-spirited motives, they have made such preparations for the Exposition as we trust you can not but look upon with satisfaction.

“The fidelity and remarkable skill of the Master Artists of Construction must be a justification for the pride with which we point to the structures that rise about us in such graceful and magnificent proportions. In furnish-

ing grounds and buildings that should meet the modern demands for utility and scientific adaptation, we have not done violence, let us hope, to that growing love for the beautiful which gratifies the eye and educates the taste. Nature, Science, and Art have been called upon to contribute their richest gifts to make these grounds and buildings worthy of your acceptance.

“The Board of Directors now beg leave to tender to the World's Columbian Commission and to the Nation these buildings, in fulfillment of Chicago's pledge, and in honor of the great event we celebrate.”

Thus receiving the buildings from President Higinbotham, President Palmer in turn tendered them to the United States Government, represented by Vice-President Levi P. Morton, in the following speech of presentation :



CHARLES T. YERKES,  
Member of the Directory.

“When a structure designed for a beneficent purpose has reached completion, and is about to be devoted to its object, it is deemed fitting, in accordance with a custom which sprang from the aspirations of man and which has received the sanction of successive generations, that its intent and aim shall be declared amid imposing ceremonies, and the good will of the present and the blessing of the future be invoked upon it.

“If this occasion shall have as one of its results the inauguration of another festal day to enlarge the too meager calendar of our people, the world will be richer thereby, and a name which has been hitherto held in vague and careless remembrance will be made

a vital and elevating force to mankind.

“Anniversaries are the punctuations of history. They are the emphasis given to events, not by the song of the poet or the pen of the rhetorician, but by the common acclaim of mankind. They are the monuments of the heroes and the saviors of the race. They are the Memnons which fill the heart with promise, the eye with gladness, and the ear with song. The teacher of Socrates, when dying, was asked what he wished for a monument. He answered, ‘Give the boys a holiday.’

“It was a happy thought to have linked with the achievements of Columbus and Pinzon, which doubled the area of the habitable globe, an undertaking whereby we hope to illustrate the fact that they also made possible more than a duplication of blessings to mankind. As these great men died ignorant of the magnitude of their work, may we not hope that this Exposition will accomplish a greater good than will be revealed to us to-day, be its outcome never so brilliant? May we not hope that lessons here learned, transmitted to the future, will be potent forces long after the multitudes

which will throng these aisles shall have measured their span and faded away?

“Four hundred years ago to-day Rodrige de Triana, from the prow of the Pinta, cried ‘Land!’ That cry marked the commencement of an era wherein has been condensed more of good import to the race than in any other. To-day, at the flood time of that era, we are reminded of what that cry involved, and of how much there is yet to do to give it its fullest significance.

“There are no more continents to discover, but there is much to do to make both hemispheres the home of intelligence, virtue, and consequent happiness. To that end no one material thing can contribute more than expositions to which are invited, in a fraternal spirit, all nations, tribes, and peoples, where each shall give and receive according to their respective capacities.

“The foundations of civilizations have been laid. Universal enlightenment, now acknowledged as the safe substructure of every state, receives an added impulse from the commingling of peoples and the fraternization of races, such as are ushered in by the pageant of to-day.

“Hitherto the work of the National Commission and that of the Exposition Company have been on different but convergent lines; to-day the roads unite, and it may not be amiss at this time to speak of the work already done. Two years ago the ground on which we stand was a dreary waste of sand dunes and quagmires, a home for wild fowl and aquatic plants. Under skilled artists, supplemented by intelligence, force, industry, and money, this waste has been changed by the magic hand of labor to its present attractive proportions. I do not speak of this work as an artist, but as one of the great body of laymen whom it is the high calling of art to uplift. To me it seems that, if these buildings should never be occupied, if the exhibits should never come to attract and educate, if our people could only look upon these walls, towers, avenues, and lagoons, a result would be accomplished by the influence diffused well worth all the cost.

“It was an act of high intelligence which, in the beginning, called a congress of the most eminent of our architects for consultation and concerted action. No one brain could have conceived this dream of beauty or lured from fancy and crystallized in form these habitations where art will love to linger, and Science, Cornelia-like, shall expose her children to those who ask to see her jewels.

“Of the Commission and its agencies, its Director General and the heads of its departments, its agents and envoys, I, although a part of that national organization, may be permitted to speak. Called together by the President two years ago, its organic law difficult of construction with room for honest and yet contradictory opinions, it has striven honestly, patriotically, and diligently to do its whole duty. Through its agencies, it has reached to the uttermost parts of the earth to gather in all that could contribute to make

this not only the museum of the *savant* and the well read, but the kindergarten of child and sage.

“The National Commission will, in due time, take appropriate action touching the formal acceptance of the buildings provided under their direction by the World's Columbian Exposition Company for this National and International Fair. And to you, Mr. President, as the highest representative of the nation, is assigned the honor of dedicating them to the purposes determined and declared by the Congress of the United States.

“In behalf of the men and women who have devoted themselves to this great work, of the rich who have given of their abundance, and the poor who have given of their necessities; in behalf of the architects who have given to their ideals a local habitation and a name, and the artists who have brought hither the three graces of modern life—form, color, and melody—to decorate and inspire; of the workmen who have prepared the grounds and reared the walls; in behalf of the chiefs who have organized the work of the exhibitors; in behalf of the city of Chicago, which has munificently voted aid, of the Congress which has generously given of the national moneys; in behalf of the World's Columbian Commission, the World's Columbian Exposition Company, and the Board of Lady Managers, I ask you to dedicate these buildings and grounds to humanity, to the end that all men and women of every clime may feel that the evidence of material progress which may here meet the eye is good only so far as it may promote that higher life which is the true aim of civilization—that the evidences of wealth here exhibited and the stimulus herein given to industry are good only so far as they may extend the area of human happiness.”

Vice-President Morton received the buildings and formally dedicated them in the following address:

“Deep indeed must be the sorrow that prohibits the President of the United States from being the central figure in these ceremonies. Realizing, from these sumptuous surroundings, the extent of design, the adequacy of execution, and the vastness of results, we may well imagine how ardently he has aspired 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 earthly 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 peoples elsewhere concerned in industrial progress, is to-day fixed upon the city of Chicago. The name of Chicago has become familiar in the speech of all civilized countries; 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 the city’s rise and advancement, of the matchless 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 arts. These are known to all men who keep pace with the world’s progress. 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 Gulf, and from the peerless cosmopolitan capital by the sea to the Golden Gate of California, there is no longer a rival city to Chicago, except to emulate her in promoting the success of this work. New York has signalized the opening of the new era by a commemorative function, instructive to the student, encouraging to the philanthropist, 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 on land 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 brilliant than that at Barcelona when, upon a throne of Persian fabrics, Ferdinand and Isabella, disregarding the etiquette of Castile and Aragon, 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 magnificent 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 years to come in the mouths 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 older 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 mankind, with erect form and lofty mien animating these children of a new world to higher facts and bolder theories.

“ We may not now anticipate 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 beckoning future, within whose limits the lightning was first plucked from heaven at the will of man, where the expansive power of steam was first compelled to transport mankind and merchandise over the water ways of the world, where the implements of agriculture and handicraft have been so perfected as to lighten the burden of toil, and where the subtle forces of Nature, acting through the telegraph and the 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

Hollanders who in 1624 bought the twenty-two thousand acres of the island of Manhattan for the sum of twenty-four dollars, of the adherents of the old Christian faith who found a resting place in Baltimore, of the Quakers and Palatines who settled in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, of the Huguenots who fled 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 per-son, or in their sons, the thousands of others from many climes, who with moderate fortunes have joined their futures to that of the great republic, or who with sinewy arms have opened our water



BENJAMIN HARRISON,  
President of the United States,  
1892.

ways and builded our iron ways. We trust that from the lands beyond the seas many will come to engage in fraternal competition 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. In 1440, about the time he was born, printing was first done with movable types; seven years later the Vatican Library, the great fountain of learning, was founded by Nicholas the Fifth; and 1445 is given as the probable date of the Mazarin Bible, the





SCENE IN THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.  
Dedication Day, October 22, 1892.

earliest printed book known. It was not until a hundred years after the discovery that Galileo, pointing his little telescope to the sky, found the satellites of Jupiter, and was hailed as the Columbus of the heavens. His character was complex, as was that of many of the men of his time who made their mark in history. But his character and attainments are to be estimated by those of his contemporaries, and not by other standards. Deeply read in mathematical science, he was certainly the best geographer of his time. I believe, with Castelar, that he was sincerely religious; but his sincerity did not prevent his indulging in dreams. He projected, as the eloquent Spanish orator says, the purchase of the holy places of Jerusalem, in the event of his finding seas of pearls, cities of gold, streets paved with sapphires, mountains of emeralds, and rivers of diamonds. How remote, and yet how marvelous, has been the realization! Two products of the southern continent which he touched and brought into the world's economy have proved of inestimable value to the race—far beyond what the imagined wealth of the Indies could buy. The potato, brought by the Spaniards from what is now the Republic of Ecuador, in the beginning of the century following the discovery, has proved, next to the principal cereals, to be the most valuable of all plants for human food. It has sensibly increased the wealth of nations and added immeasurably to the welfare of the people. More certain than other crops, and having little to fear from storm or drought, it is hailed as an effectual barrier against the recurrence of famines. Nor was the other product of less importance to mankind. Peruvian bark comes from a tree of spontaneous growth in Peru and many other parts of South America. It received its botanical name from the wife of a Spanish viceroy, liberated from an intermittent fever by its use. Its most important base, quinine, has come to be regarded, as nearly as may be, as a specific for that disease and also for the preservation of health 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 desolate by its disappearance. No words that I could use would magnify the blessings brought to mankind by these two individuals of the vegetable kingdom from the shores of the New World.

“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 now in manhood, the English-speaking republicans of America will number more than one hundred and eighty millions. And for them John Bright, in a burst of impassioned eloquence, has predicted ‘one people, one language, one law, and one faith,’ and all over the wide continent the home 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 days of trial and darkness, and finally gave him the great discovery. Like him, let us have faith in our future. To insure that future, the fountains must be kept pure, public integrity must be preserved.

While we reverence what Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel 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 mid-day beam; purging and unscaling her long-abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those 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 Exposition, to the world’s progress in arts, in science, in agriculture, and in manufactures. I dedicate them to humanity. God save the United States of America!”



LEVI P. MORTON,  
Vice-President of the United States,  
1892.

When Vice-President Morton had done speaking, the “Hallelujah Chorus” from Handel’s “Messiah” was rendered by the orchestra and chorus. The Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, was then introduced as the special orator of the occasion, and delivered the following Dedicatory Oration:

“Among the wonders of creative and constructive genius in course of preparation for this Festival of the Nations, whose formal and official inauguration has brought us together, will presently be witnessed upon the margin of the inter-ocean which gives to this noble and beautiful city the character and rank of a maritime metropolis a spectatorium, wherein the Columbian epic will be told with realistic effects surpassing the most splendid and impressive achievements of the modern stage. No one who has had the good fortune to see the models of this extraordinary work of art can have failed to be moved by the union, which it embodies, of the antique in history and the current in life and thought, as, beginning with the weird mendicant fainting upon the hillside of Santa Rabida, it traces the strange adventures of the Genoese seer from the royal camp of Santa Fé to the sunny coasts of the isles of Inde; through the weary watches of the endless night, whose sentinel stars seemed set to mock but not to guide; through the trackless and shoreless wastes of the mystic sea, spread day by day to bear upon every

rise and fall of its heaving bosom the death of fair, fond hopes, the birth of fantastic fears; the peerless and thrilling revelation, and all that has followed to the very moment that beholds us here, citizens, freemen, equal shareholders in the miracle of American civilization and development. Is there one among us who does not thank his Maker that he has lived to join in this universal celebration, this jubilee of mankind?

“I am appalled when I reflect upon the portent and meaning of the proclamation which has been delivered in our presence. The painter employed by the King’s command to render to the eye some particular exploit of the people or the throne knows in advance precisely what he has to do: there is a limit set upon his purpose; his canvas is measured; his colors are blended, and, with the steady and sure hand of the master, he proceeds, touch upon touch, to body forth the forms of things known and visible. Who shall measure the canvas or blend the colors that are to bring to the mind’s eye of the present the scenes of the past in American glory? Who shall dare attempt to summon the dead to life, and out of the tomb of the ages recall the tones of the martyrs and heroes whose voices, though silent forever, still speak to us in all that we are as a nation, in all that we do as men and women?

“We look before and after, and we see through the half-drawn folds of Time, as through the solemn archways of some grand cathedral, the long procession pass, as silent and as real as a dream; the caravels, tossing upon Atlantic billows, have their sails refilled from the East and bear away to the West; the land is reached, and fulfilled is the vision whose actualities are to be gathered by other hands than his who planned the voyage and steered the bark of discovery; the long-sought, golden day has come to Spain at last, and Castilian conquests tread one upon another fast enough to pile up perpetual power and riches.

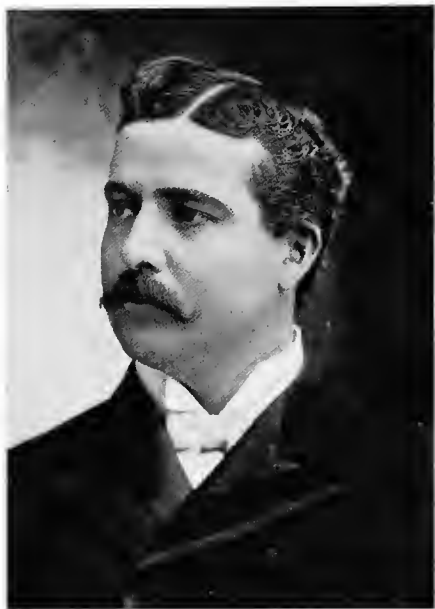
“But even as simple justice was denied Columbus was lasting tenure denied the Spaniard.

“We look again, and we see in the far Northeast the Old-World struggle between the French and English transferred to the New, ending in the tragedy upon the heights above Quebec; we see the sturdy Puritans in bell-crowned hats and sable garments assail in unequal battle the savage and the elements, overcoming both to rise against a mightier foe; we see the gay but dauntless cavaliers to the southward join hands with the Roundheads in holy rebellion. And, lo, down from the green-walled hills of New England, out of the swamps of the Carolinas, come, faintly to the ear like far-away forest leaves stirred to music by autumn winds, the drum-taps of the Revolution; the tramp of the minute-men, Israel Putnam riding before; the hoof-beats of Sumter’s horse galloping to the front; the thunder of Stark’s guns in spirit battle; the gleam of Marion’s watch-fires in ghostly bivouac; and there, there in serried, saintlike ranks on Fame’s eternal camping-ground, stand

“The old Continentals,  
In their ragged regimentals,  
Yielding not,

as, amid the singing of angels in Heaven, the scene is shut out from our mortal vision by proud and happy tears.

“We see the rise of the young republic ; and the gentlemen in knee-breeches and powdered wigs who signed the Declaration and the gentlemen in knee-breeches and powdered wigs who made the Constitution. We see the little nation menaced from without. We see the riflemen in hunting shirt and buckskin swarm from the cabin in the wilderness to the rescue of country and home ; and our hearts swell to a second and final decree of independence won by the prowess and valor of American arms upon the land and sea.



CHARLES H. WACKER,  
Member of the Directory.

“And then, and then—since there is no life of nations or of men without its shadow and its sorrow—there comes a day when the spirits of the fathers no longer walk upon the battlements of freedom ; and all is dark ; and all seems lost, save liberty and honor and, praise God, our blessed Union. With these surviving, who shall marvel at what we see to-day ; this land filled with the treasures of earth ; this city, snatched from

the ashes, to rise in grandeur and renown, passing the mind to preconceive ?

“Truly, out of trial cometh the strength of man, out of disaster cometh the glory of the State !

“We are met this day to honor the memory of Christopher Columbus, to celebrate the four hundredth annual return of the year of his transcendent achievement, and, with fitting rites, to dedicate to America and the universe a concrete exposition of the world's progress between 1492 and 1892. No twenty centuries can be compared with those four centuries, either in importance or in interest, as no previous ceremonial can be compared with this in its wide significance and reach ; because, since the advent of the Son of God, no event has had so great an influence upon human affairs as the discovery of the Western hemisphere. Each of the centuries that have intervened marks many revolutions. The merest catalogue would crowd a thousand pages. The story of the least of the nations would fill a volume. In what I have to say upon this occasion, therefore, I shall confine myself to our own ; and, in speaking of the United States of America, I propose rather to dwell



upon our character as a people and our reciprocal obligations and duties as an aggregation of communities, held together by a fixed constitution, and charged with the custody of a union upon whose preservation and perpetuation in its original spirit and purpose the future of free, popular government depends, than to enter into a dissertation upon abstract principles, or to undertake an historic essay. We are a plain, practical people. We are a race of inventors and workers, not of poets and artists. We have led the world's movement, not its thought. Our deeds are to be found not upon frescoed walls, or in ample libraries, but in the machine shop, where the spindles sing and the looms thunder; on the open plain, where the steam plow, the reaper and the mower, contend with one another in friendly war against the obdurances of nature; in the magic of electricity as it penetrates the darkest caverns with its irresistible power and light. Let us consider ourselves and our conditions, as far as we are able, with a candor untinged by cynicism and a confidence having no air of assurance.

“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 cast 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 poison, and can not escape its infection.

“The abridgment of the right of suffrage, however, is very nearly proportioned to the ignorance or indifference of the parties concerned by it, and there is good reason 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 ends, the moderation of public sentiment must ever 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 men, 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 was argued from this circumstance that we are traversing the epoch of the commonplace. If this be so, thank God for it! We have had full enough of the dramatic and sensational, and need a season of mediocrity and repose. But may we not ascribe the rational way in which the people are going about

their business to larger knowledge and experience, and a fairer spirit than have hitherto marked our party contentions?

“Parties are as essential to free government as oxygen to the atmosphere or sunshine to vegetation. And party spirit is inseparable from party organization. To the extent that it is tempered by good sense and good feeling, by love of country and integrity of purpose, it is a supreme virtue; and there should be no gag short of a decent regard for the sensibilities of others put upon its freedom and plainness of utterance. Otherwise, the limpid pool of Democracy would stagnate, and we should have a republic only in name. But we should never cease to be admonished by the warning words of the Father of his Country against the excess of party spirit, re-enforced as they are by the experience of a century of party warfare—a warfare happily culminating in the complete triumph of American principles, but brought many times dangerously near to the annihilation of all that was great and noble in the national life.

“*Sursum corda!* We have in our own time seen the republic survive an irrepressible conflict, sown in the blood and marrow of the social order. We have seen the Federal Union, not too 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 saluted with love and homage by sixty millions of God-fearing men and women, thoroughly reconciled and homogeneous. We have seen the Federal Constitution outlast the strain not merely of a reconstructory ordeal and a presidential 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, while 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 poll 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 hope nowhere—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 woe, to be wiped out and expiated in blood and flame. The mirage of the Confederacy has vanished. It was essentially bucolic, a vision of Arcady, the dream of a most attractive economic fallacy. The Constitution is no longer a rope of sand. The exact relation of the States to the Federal Government, left open to double construction by the authors of our organic being, because they

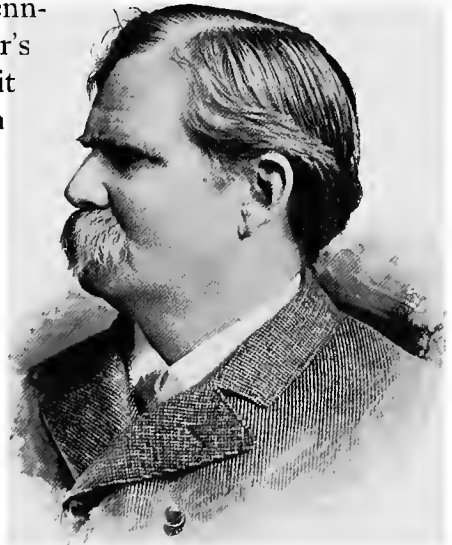
could not agree among themselves, and union was the paramount object, has been clearly and definitely fixed by the three last amendments to the original chart, which constitute the real treaty of peace between the North and the South, and seal our bonds as a nation forever.

“The republic represents at last the letter and the spirit of the sublime Declaration. The fetters that bound her to the earth are burst asunder. The rags that degraded her beauty are cast aside. Like the enchanted princess in the legend, clad in spotless raiment and wearing a crown of living light, she steps in the perfection of her maturity upon the scene of this, the latest and proudest of her victories, to bid a welcome to the world!

“Need I pursue the theme? This vast assemblage speaks with a resonance and a 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 whir of the mills of Pennsylvania and in the ring of the woodcutter's ax from the forests of the Lake peninsulas; 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 Colorado and the Rio Grande 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 seventy millions of fearless, free-born men 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 Puritan 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 upon that sacred rock by Plymouth Bay were Englishmen, and so were the men who struck the coast a little farther down, and founded by Hampton Roads a race



HENRY WATTERSON,  
Author of the Dedicatory Oration,  
delivered October 22, 1892.

of heroes and statesmen the mention of whose names brings a thrill to every heart. The South claims Lincoln, the immortal, for its own; the North has no right to reject Stonewall Jackson, the one typical Puritan soldier of the war, for its own! Nor will it! The time is coming, is almost here, when hanging above many a mantelboard in fair New England—glorifying many a cottage in the sunny South—shall be seen bound together, in everlasting love and honor, two cross-swords carried to battle respectively by the grandfather who wore the blue and the grandfather who wore the gray.

“I can not 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 prosperity 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 wheresoever 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 Lafayette; the son of the Rhine and the Moselle, he shall be our Goethe and our Wagner; the son of the Campagna and the Vesuvian bay, he shall be our Michael Angelo and our Garibaldi; the son of Aragon, and the Indes, and Mexico, and Central and South America, he shall be our Christopher Columbus, fitly honored at last throughout the world.

“Our good cousin of England needs no 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 arena of debate, warning both of us in equal tones against further parley on the field of arms.

“All nations and all creeds be welcome here; from the Bosphorus 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 isles of the Pacific and the far-away capes of Africa—Armenian, 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 fruits of four hundred years of American civilization and development, and behold these trophies of one hundred years of American independence and freedom!

“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 schoolhouse in the clearing 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 toddling boys and girls, and tiny elves scarce big enough to lisp the numbers of the national anthem; scarce strong enough to lift the minia-

ture flags that make of arid streets and autumn wood an emblematic garden, to gladden the sight and to glorify the red, white, and blue. See

“Our young barbarians all at play,

for better than these 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 Columbian chorus and orchestra then rendered the “Star Spangled Banner,” after which the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, was introduced and 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 every 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 history is a dreary record of unstable civilizations. Each reached its zenith of material splendor, and perished. The Assyrian, Persian, Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman Empires were proofs of the possibilities and limitations 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 source and exercise of authority both by Church and State when Columbus sailed from Palos. The Wise Men traveled from the East toward the West under the guidance of the Star of Bethlehem. The spirit of the equality of all men 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 emi-



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,  
Orator on Dedication Day,  
October 22, 1892.

grants from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, from Germany and Holland, from Sweden and Denmark, from France and Italy, from Spain and Portugal, 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 inventions, 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 up of the Roman Empire necessarily produced the feudal 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 rests upon the sword neither shares nor limits its authority. The king destroyed the lords, and the monarchy succeeded feudalism. Neither of these institutions considered or consulted the people. They had no part but to suffer or die in this mighty strife of masters for the mastery. But the throne, by its broader view and greater resources, made possible the construction of the highways of freedom. Under its banner races could unite and petty principalities be merged, law substituted for brute force, and right for might. It founded and endowed universities and encouraged commerce. It conceded no political privileges, but unconsciously prepared its subjects to demand them.

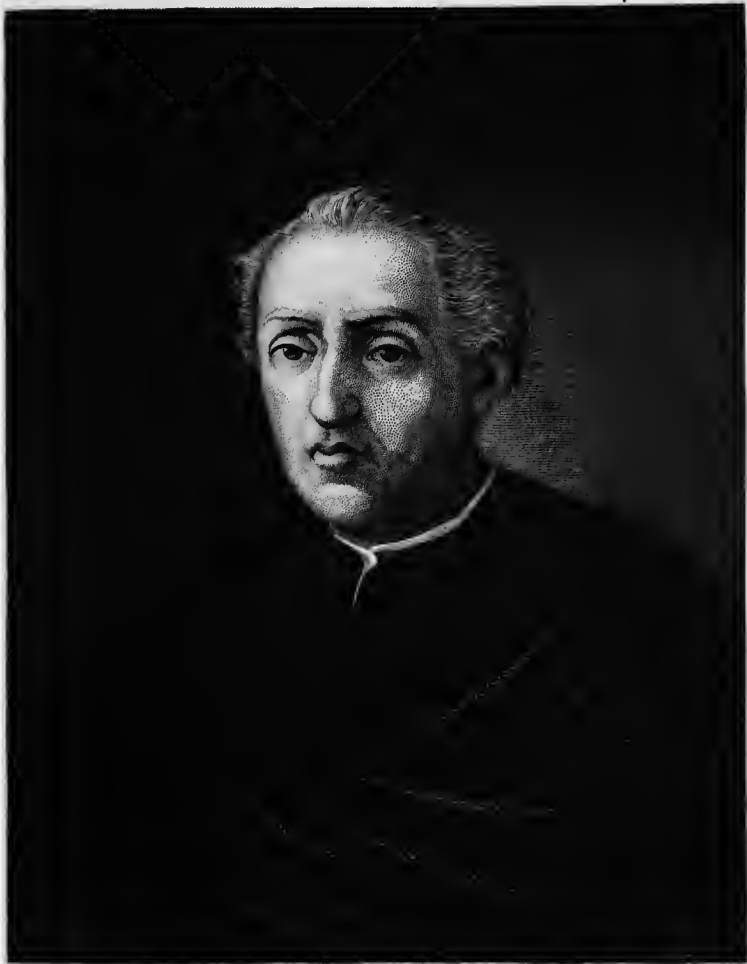
“Absolutism in the State and intolerance in the Church shackled popular unrest, and imprisoned thought and enterprise in the fifteenth century. The divine right of kings stamped out the faintest glimmer of revolt against tyranny, and the problems of science, whether of the skies or of the earth, whether of astronomy or geography, were solved 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 a monster, and his death at the stake or on the scaffold, and under the anathemas 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 to-day cherished as its best heritage and choicest gifts, there was neither thought nor hope.

“Fifty years before Columbus sailed from Palos, Gutenberg and Faust had forged the hammer which was to break the bonds of superstition and open the prison doors of the mind. They invented the printing press and movable types. The prior adoption of a chief process for the manufacture of paper at once utilized the press. Its first service, like all its succeeding









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efforts, was for the people. The universities and the schoolmen, the privileged and the learned few of that age, were longing for the revelation and preservation of the classic treasures of antiquity, hidden, and yet insecure, in monastic cells and libraries. But the firstborn 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 afterward, 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 enlightenment of the new learning nor the dynamic power of the spiritual awakening could break through the crust of caste which had been forming for centuries. Church and State had so firmly and dexterously interwoven the bars of privilege and authority that liberty was impossible from within. Its piercing light and fervent heat must penetrate from without.

“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 bars 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 wanting for its fulfillment were the New World and its discoverer.

“God always has 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 Cæsar, and Charlemagne, and Hildebrand, 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 illumine our firmament to-day are Columbus the discoverer, Washington the founder, and Lincoln the savior.

“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 came from among the toilers of his time is in harmony with the struggles of our period. Forty-four 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 licentiousness, 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 four hundred years, we construct our Columbus.

“The perils of the sea in his youth upon the rich argosies of Genoa, or in the service of the licensed rovers who made them their prey, had de-

veloped a skillful navigator and intrepid mariner. They had given him a glimpse of the possibilities of the unknown, beyond the highways of 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 toward the fabled West, gradually evolved a theory which became in his mind so fixed a fact that he could inspire others with his own passionate beliefs. The words, 'that is a lie,' written by him on the margin of nearly every page of a volume of the travels of Marco Polo, which is still to be found in a Genoese library, illustrate the skepticism of his beginning, and the first vision of the New World the fulfillment of his faith.



ALEXANDER H. REVELL,  
Member of the Directory.

"To secure the means to test the truth of his speculations, this poor and unknown dreamer must win the support of kings and overcome the hostility of the Church. He never doubted his ability to do both, though he knew of no man living who was so great in power or lineage or learning that he could accomplish either. Unaided and alone, he succeeded in arousing the jealousies of sovereigns and dividing the councils of the ecclesiastics. 'I will command your fleet and discover for you new realms, but only on condition that you confer on me hereditary nobility, the Admiralty of the Ocean and the Vice Royalty and one tenth the revenues 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 unfaltering friend, he stood before the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella, and, rising to imperial 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 scoff of its confessors. His unshakable 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 rebuffs 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 chivalric courage of the Cid, and the imagination of Dante. Columbus belonged to that high order of cranks who confidently walk where ‘angels fear to tread,’ and often become the benefactors of their country or their kind.

“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 age 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.

“The overthrow of the Mohammedan 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 prevailed over the raging storms. They covered, with the divine radiance of religion and humanity, the degrading search for gold and the horrors of its quest which filled the 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 Sepulchre 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 Lion 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 centuries, 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 passengers upon the caravels of Columbus, and he was unconsciously making for the port of civil and religious liberty. Thinkers, who

believed men capable of higher destinies 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 three hundred years for the people thus happily situated to understand their own powers and resources, and to break bonds which were still revered or loved, no matter how deeply they wounded or how hard they galled.

“The nations of Europe were so completely absorbed in dynastic difficulties and devastating wars, with diplomacy and ambitions, that if they heard of they did not heed 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 evolu-



PETER A. B. WIDENER,  
Commissioner at Large,  
Chairman of the Committee on Ceremonies.

tion of freedom on this continent, demonstrates the tremendous strength of custom and heredity when sanctioned and sanctified by religion. The very chains 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 had never experienced and learned the American example, instead of living in the light and glory of nineteenth-century conditions, they would still be struggling with mediæval problems.

“The northern continent was divided between England, France, and Spain, and the 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 development 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 opposites 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 expansion to meet the requirements in government of ever-enlarging areas of population and the needs of progress and growth. It was nurtured by the toleration and patriotism which bound together in a common cause the Puritans of New England and the Catholics of Maryland, the Dutch Reformers of New York and the Huguenots of South Carolina, the Quakers and Lutherans of Pennsylvania, and the Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and religionists of all and of opposite opinions in the other colonies.

“The *Mayflower* with the Pilgrims, and a Dutch ship laden with African slaves, were on the ocean at the same time, the one sailing for Massachusetts and the other for Virginia. This company of saints, and first cargo of slaves, represented the forces which were to peril and rescue free government. The slaver was the product of the 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 revolts against established authority. They are a part of the political literature of all nations. The Declaration of Independence, proclaimed at Philadelphia, 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 statesmen for ages. It expressed noble sentiments, 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 certain 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 enlist in the patriot army. They were fighting for themselves and their children. They embodied 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 ordain.' 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 privilege. 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 lawgivers. 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 of and enthusiasm for the old flag and our common country. Imported anarchists have preached their baleful doctrines, but have made no converts. 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 enforced by juries selected from 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 nor permits taxation to maintain the Church. The citizen can worship God according to his belief and conscience, or he may neither reverence nor recognize the Almighty. And yet religion has flourished, 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.

"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. Power and production, highways and transports have been so multiplied and improved by inventive genius that within the century of our independence sixty-four millions of people have happy homes and improved conditions within our borders. We have accumulated wealth far beyond the visions of the Cathay of Columbus or the El Dorado of De Soto. But the farmers and freeholders, the savings banks and shops, illustrate its universal distribution. The majority



are its possessors 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 children, in all that gives broader scope and keener pleasure to existence, the people of this republic enjoy advantages far beyond those of other lands. The unequalled and phenomenal progress of the country has opened wonderful opportunities for making fortunes, and stimulated to madness the desire and rush for the accumulation of money. Material prosperity has not debased literature or debauched the press; it has neither paralyzed nor repressed intellectual activity. American science 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 universities as to compel the foundation and liberal 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 in the support of a nation of newspaper readers. The humblest and poorest person has, in periodicals whose price is counted in pennies, 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 lesson and experience has incalculably enriched the Fatherlands. The divine right of kings has taken its place with the instruments of mediæval torture among the curiosities of the antiquary. Only the shadow of kingly authority stands between the government of themselves, by themselves, and the people of Norway and Sweden. The union in one empire of the States of Germany is the symbol of Teutonic power and the hope of German liberalism. The petty despotisms of Italy have been merged into a nationality which has centralized its authority in its ancient capitol on the hills of Rome. France was rudely roused from the sullen submission of centuries to intolerable tyranny by her soldiers returning from service in the American Revolution. The wild orgies of the reign of terror were the revenges and excesses of a people who had discovered their power, but were not prepared for its beneficent use. She fled from herself into the arms of Napoleon. He too was a product of the American experiment. He played with kings as with toys, and educated France for liberty. In the processes of her evolution from darkness to light she tried Bourbon, and Orleanist, and the third Napoleon, and cast them aside. Now in the fullness of time,



GORTON W. ALLEN,  
Commissioner at Large.

and through the training in the school of hardest experience, the French people have reared and enjoy a permanent republic. England of the Mayflower and of James II, England of George III and of Lord North, has enlarged suffrage, and is to-day animated and governed by the Democratic spirit. She has her throne, admirably occupied by one of the wisest of sovereigns and best of women, but it would not survive one dissolute and unworthy successor. She has her hereditary Peers, but the House of Lords will be brushed aside the moment it resists the will of the people.

“The time has arrived for both a closer union and greater distance between the Old World and the New. The former indiscriminate welcome to our prairies, and the present invitation to these palaces of art and industry, mark the passing period. Un-

watched and unhealthy immigration can no longer be permitted to our shores. We must have a national quarantine against disease, pauperism, and crime. We do not want candidates for our hospitals, our poorhouses, or our jails. We can not admit those who come to undermine our institutions and subvert our laws. But we will gladly throw wide our gates for, and receive with open arms, those who by intelligence and virtue, by thrift and loyalty, are worthy of receiving the equal advantages of the priceless gift of American citizenship. The spirit and object of this exhibition are peace and kinship.



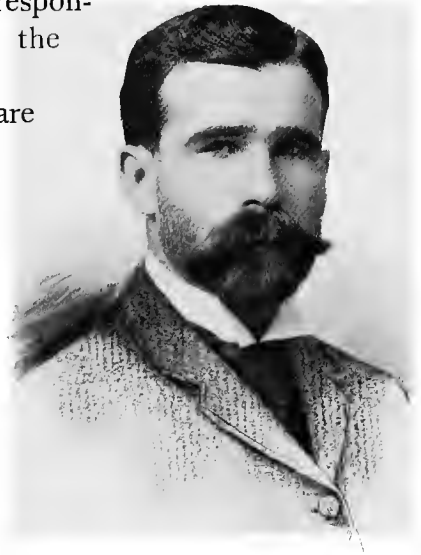
WILLIAM D. KERFOOT,  
Member of the Directory.

“Three millions of Germans, who are among the best citizens of the republic, send greeting to the Fatherland their pride in its glorious history, its ripe literature, its traditions and associations. The Irish, equal in number to those who still remain upon the Emerald Isle, who have illustrated their devotion to their adopted country on many a battlefield fighting for the Union and its perpetuity, have rather intensified than diminished their love for the land of the shamrock, and their sympathy with the aspirations of their brethren at home. The Italian, the Spaniard and the Frenchman, the Norwegian, the Swede and the Dane, the English, the Scotch, and the Welsh are none the less loyal and devoted Americans because in this congress of their kin the tendrils of affection draw them closer to the hills and valleys, the legends and the loves associated with their youth.

“Edmund Burke, speaking in the British Parliament with prophetic voice, said: ‘A great revolution has happened—a revolution made, not by

chopping and changing of power in any of the existing states, but by the appearance of a new state, of a new species, in a new part of the globe. It has made as great a change in all the relations and balances and gravitations of power as the appearance of a new planet would in the system of the solar world.' Thus was the humiliation of our successful revolt tempered to the motherland by pride in the State created by her children. If we claim heritage in Bacon, Shakespeare, and Milton, we also acknowledge that it was for liberties guaranteed Englishmen by sacred charters our fathers triumphantly fought. While wisely rejecting throne and caste and privilege and an established church in their newborn state, they adopted the substance of English liberty and the body of English law. Closer relations with England than with other lands, and a common language rendering easy interchanges of criticisms and epithet, sometimes irritate and offend, but the heart of republican America beats with responsive pulsations to the hopes and aspirations of the people of Great Britain.

"The grandeur and beauty of this spectacle are the eloquent witnesses of peace and progress. The Parthenon and the cathedral exhausted the genius of the ancient and the skill of the mediæval architects in housing the statue or spirit of Deity. In their ruins or their antiquity they are mute protests against the merciless enmity of nations, which forced art to flee to the altar for protection. The United States welcome the sister republics of the southern and northern continents, and the nations and peoples of Europe and Asia, of Africa and Australia, with the products of their lands, of their skill and of their industry, to this city of yesterday, yet clothed with royal splendor as the Queen of the Great Lakes. The artists and



MARTIN A. RYERSON,  
Member of the Directory.

architects of the country have been bidden to design and erect the buildings which shall fitly illustrate the height of our civilization and the breadth of our hospitality. The peace of the world permits and protects their efforts in utilizing their powers for man's temporal welfare. The result is this Park of Palaces. The originality and boldness of their conceptions and the magnitude and harmony of their creations are the contributions of America to the oldest of the arts and the cordial bidding of America to the peoples of the earth to come and bring the fruitage of their age to the boundless opportunities of this unparalleled exhibition.

"If interest in the affairs of this world are vouchsafed to those who have gone before, the spirit of Columbus hovers over us to-day. Only by

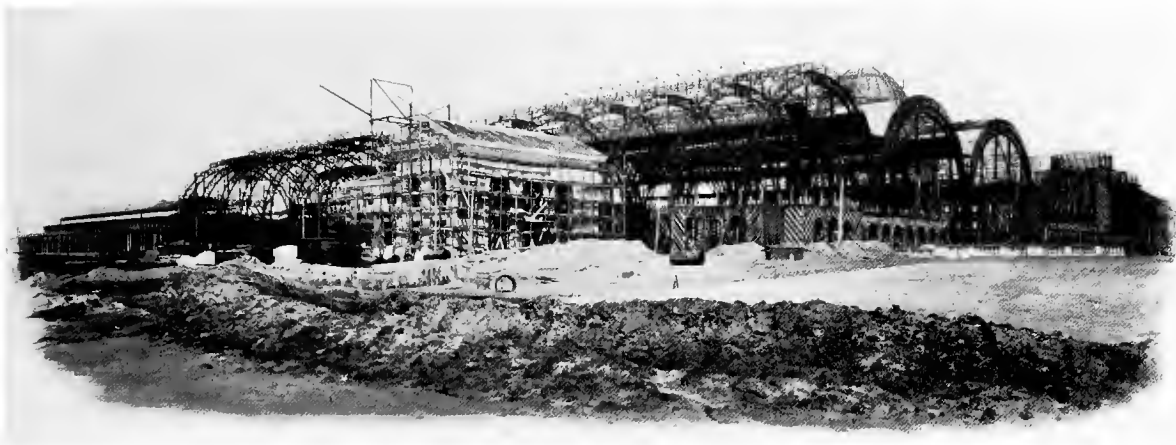
celestial intelligence can it grasp the full significance of this spectacle and ceremonial.

“ From the first century to the fifteenth counts for little in the history of progress, but in the period between the fifteenth and the twentieth is crowded the romance and reality of human development. Life has been prolonged and its enjoyment intensified. The powers of the air and the water, the resistless forces of the elements, which in the time of the discoverer were the visible terrors of the wrath of God, have been subdued to the service of man. Art and luxuries which could be possessed and enjoyed only by the rich and noble, the works of genius which were read and understood only by the learned few, domestic comforts and surroundings beyond the reach of lord or bishop, now adorn and illumine the homes of our citizens. Serfs are sovereigns and the people are kings. The trophies and splendors of their reign are commonwealths, rich in every attribute of great States, and united in a republic whose power and prosperity and liberty and enlightenment are the wonder and admiration of the world.

“ All hail, Columbus, discoverer, dreamer, hero, and apostle ! We here, of every race and country, recognize the horizon which bounded his vision and the infinite scope of his genius. The voice of gratitude and praise for all the blessings which have been showered upon mankind by his adventure is limited to no language, but is uttered in every tongue. Neither marble nor brass can fitly form his statue. Continents are his monument, and unnumbered millions, present and to come, who enjoy in their liberties and their happiness the fruits of his faith, will reverently guard and preserve, from century to century, his name and fame.”

The ceremonies were closed with prayer by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, Beethoven's chorus “ In Praise of God,” and a benediction by the Rev. Henry C. McCook, of Philadelphia.

While the great audience was passing out, a national salute was fired by the artillery.



The Machinery Building, July 2, 1892.

## CHAPTER XV.

### LAST MONTHS OF CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION.

Scenes at the Park—The Festival Hall and the Anthropological Building—Conflicting claims for space—Speeding the final preparations—Obstacles from snow and cold—The power plant—Withdrawal of application for space—The temper of the press—Transportation—The final rush—Insurance—A strike.



HERMAN H. KOHLSAAT,  
Member of the Directory.

WHEN the Council of Administration entered upon its duties, August 19, 1892, Jackson Park presented a most interesting spectacle. It was teeming with activity. From five thousand to ten thousand men were employed constantly. All the buildings, except Festival Hall, the Anthropological Building, and the additional Service Building (Accounting Building), were under contract. The roof of the Manufactures Building was about half completed, the Mines Building and Woman's Building were complete, and several other buildings lacked only a portion of the decorative staff work and other minor details. Machinery Hall was the only building so far behind as to give cause for alarm. Its triple row of steel arches stood forth, bare and roofless, and the framework was being put in place. The concentrated energy of the Construction Department was being directed toward pushing the work forward at this point.

The grounds were a network of tracks, extending from the great switching yards in the southwest corner in all directions, reaching each one of the great buildings and running into many of them. Upon these tracks con-

struction material was being brought in, and they were arranged so as to bring exhibits quickly from the yards to the buildings for which they were destined, and place them on or adjacent to the point of installation. Scaffolding enveloped the more important buildings, and great masses of staff work for the typical groups were being hoisted into place on the Administration, Agriculture, and other buildings. The grounds were littered with *débris*—timber, staff, earth, and road material—but even the *débris* told the story of the activity surrounding it, for it changed daily. Portions of the grounds were cleared over and over again, every effort being made to keep them as free as possible, and to facilitate the final clearing up.

The landscape work was assuming something of its complete condition, according to plan. Where the architect and contractor had finished their labors grass was springing up, and there were indications of the final holiday aspect of things. The Wooded Island, being free from structural material or building operations of any kind—with the exception of the dainty, graceful Ho-o-den or Phenix Palace of the Japanese—had given the landscape architects an opportunity to push their work. Over and over again attempts had been made to secure space on this island for various purposes, and it had required the utmost vigilance of the friends of the original plan to preserve it, for, with the growth of the Exposition plans, space was lacking for the worthy projects that from time to time seemed essential to the completeness of the Exposition. When any officer was baffled in the effort to secure space for his favorite project he usually concluded his search at the Wooded Island and made a desperate attempt to secure space thereon. Among these was the Public Comfort Department, which, discouraged and neglected on many sides, thought to increase its efficiency by providing a place of rest on the island, but finally had to succumb to the artistic features of the plan.

The Electrical Department was struggling with the task of installing a plant to produce 4,710 arc lights and 93,040 incandescent lights of sixteen-candle power. Subways or conduits, some of them large enough for a man to walk upright in, were being constructed to carry the wires. The Mechanical Department had in charge the work of installing seventy-seven engines aggregating 29,830 horse-power, and a battery of fifty-two boilers. All these engines, together with the great Worthington pumps to supply water for the fountains of the Grand Court and the fire service, were furnished for the use of the Exposition as exhibits free of cost, under certain conditions. The boilers were supplied by manufacturers as exhibits, but a charge of one dollar per horse-power was made for their use. Contracts for the use of engines, boilers, and machinery were being prepared and executed, and portions of the plant were being constructed at shops in various parts of the country.

The Water and Sewerage Department was pushing forward its plans for providing an adequate water supply and for effectually disposing of the sewage of the Park when it should contain three hundred thousand people.

The complicated details of the dedicatory ceremonies were engrossing

much of the time of the Council of Administration, and construction operations were claiming constant attention. The volume of the Council's business grew to be enormous, and in addition it found itself at once the arbiter of an endless array of disputes and disagreements over the construction work—disagreements between officers, disagreements over contracts, over payments, over the installation of machinery, boilers and appliances, etc. It was found that there was no budget of estimates worthy the name, the one drawn up in February, 1891, having been entirely outgrown. The Council had no power to spend money except as appropriated by the Board of Directors, and it was manifestly impossible to await action from the Executive Committee for the authorization of new expenditures from day to day. Therefore the Council endeavored to have a complete budget of estimates on hand duly approved by the Board of Directors, with authority conferred upon the Council to make expenditures up to the amount of the estimates. These budgets proved radically defective from time to time, and required the substitution of others, each one showing a heavy increase over the last.

The Administration Building had been partially completed. Heating apparatus was provided for a portion of it, and arrangements were made for warming sections of some of the exhibit buildings to accommodate the offices of the chiefs of the several exhibit departments. Some of the chiefs moved to the Park early in the autumn, and in November the Director General took up his quarters in Pavilion B of the Administration Building. The Council of Administration took up temporary quarters in the Service Building, but continued to have offices also in the Rand-McNally Building in the city, meeting during the winter at either place as the necessities of the work required. In March, 1893, it discontinued the meetings in the city, and in April it moved to its permanent quarters on the first floor of Pavilion B in the Administration Building.

Two buildings, which were regarded as necessary, had not been contracted for on account of the doubt as to the financial ability of the company to carry its work through. These were Festival Hall and the Anthropological Building. But the Exposition was pledged to the erection of the Festival Hall, to provide facilities for the large choral concerts and musical festivals that were being arranged by the Bureau of Music. Plans were made for this building by Francis M. Whitehouse, and a space was set apart for it on the west side of the Park, facing Wooded Island, between the Transportation Exhibits Building and the Horticultural Building. It was to have a seating capacity of 5,200. The total cost was \$89,581.21. This building was of a sufficiently high grade of architecture to be in harmony with the best portions of the Exposition, and for economy in construction, combined with architectural effect and adaptability to its purpose, was perhaps the most satisfactory building that the company constructed.

The Anthropological Building was the outgrowth of a movement for enlargement of the space for educational exhibits. From the outset the man-

agement had been troubled by the complaint of lack of space in the largest building, Manufactures and Liberal Arts. This was due to the fact that the main exhibits of all foreign nations were concentrated in this building, immense spaces being assigned to these nations, leaving available a comparatively small space for the exhibits of the manufacturers of this country, and for the departments of Liberal Arts and Ethnology.



HEAD OF THE STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC.

A small portion of the south end of the building, together with space in the galleries, had been assigned to the Department of Liberal Arts, and the Ethnological Department had been placed entirely in the galleries. Then foreign nations demanded the gallery space immediately over the spaces assigned to them on the main floor, which, in the interest of adequate representation from abroad, was conceded to them. Then came an organized protest from the press and from many educational associations and assemblies throughout the country against the small amount of space

allowed for educational exhibits, coupled with a demand for a separate building. The sympathies of the Board of Directors were with this movement, but there were two grave obstacles—namely, lack of funds, and the difficulty of finding a suitable and prominent location for an Educational Building. The only spot available was in the southeastern portion of the grounds, near the south pond, behind the Agricultural Building. This, while not a prominent location, was accepted as satisfactory—after the inevitable attempt to secure the Wooded Island—and finally the Board of Directors decided that it could safely appropriate \$100,000 for this building. Then it was decided to install in this building the archæological and ethnological material of the Exposition, giving to the educational ex-



hibit, in common with the rest of the Department of Liberal Arts, space at the south end of the Manufactures Building and in the galleries. Thus the educational exhibit secured space bordering on the Court of Honor, perhaps the most favorable location in the Park. The Anthropological Building was a plain and unpretentious structure, the chief requirement being that it should contain the necessary amount of space for an adequate display of the material collected, and the Council succeeded in having this building constructed at a cost greatly within the appropriation, the entire amount expended being \$87,612.02. In it was installed the ethnological material that the Chief of the Department had collected from every part of the American continent, at a cost to the company of over \$100,000, together with the ethnological displays loaned for the occasion by various institutions of this and other countries—the whole forming one of the most memorable and interesting exhibits of the Exposition. The material collected by the company was finally deposited in the Field Columbian Museum. These two buildings were not contracted for until autumn, and construction was not begun until winter had set in and snow was upon the ground. They were, in consequence, seriously delayed, neither of them being ready until some time after the 1st of May.

After the dedication, the final goal, May 1, 1893, was in sight, and every nerve was strained in the effort to reach it in satisfactory condition. The work to be done was enormous. Doubts as to the possibility of completing the Exposition were expressed freely, not only by those outside of the organization and coming in contact with its work only as spectators and critics, but by many of those identified with the management. The great organized army, charged with the duty of completing the Exposition, was sustained by faith and the indomitable energy of the officers of the various departments. The Director of Works seemed omnipresent. No hour was too early and no weather too severe for him to be abroad inspecting and directing the progress of the work and urging on his lieutenants. It was his custom to drive through the Park in an open vehicle at daybreak or earlier, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Pickett, and a stenographer, and occasionally by one or more of his officers, making notes and informing himself as to the condition of the work in every part of the grounds. When the enormous space to be covered is considered, the labor of this feat can be appreciated. The wonderful physical strength of the Director of Works enabled him to undergo this exertion without apparent effort or detriment to his health. At seven or half past seven o'clock his officers held a "bureau meeting," usually presided over by the Assistant Director of Works, Mr. Graham, at which the Director of Works generally assisted. Officers were enabled at this meeting to secure information, prefer complaints and make requests, and minutes were kept of the proceedings. It was possible for the Director of Works at these meetings to urge on such portions of the work as were behindhand, calling to account any one who appeared to be delin-

quent, and settling every complaint by prompt, stern, and vigorous measures. By these morning inspections and bureau meetings a vast amount of actual work was planned ready for execution while the good people of Chicago were rising from bed or preparing for breakfast. Thus the efficiency of the department was so great as to render easy of accomplishment things that would be looked on ordinarily as impossibilities within the time allowed for carrying them out.



SAMUEL W. ALLERTON,  
Member of the Directory.

But indeed the situation looked serious, even to those who appreciated the energy and excellence of the organization. The impressive ceremonies by which the magnificent equipment of the World's Columbian Exposition had been dedicated to its grand uses, to progress, and to humanity, had passed. The immense multitude had assembled beneath the roof of the Manufactures Building, and the still greater throngs that crowded the streets of Chicago for miles, and filled the broad acres of the parks, had witnessed the imposing spectacle of the marches and the parades. The possibilities of dealing successfully with enormous

crowds had been demonstrated. The combined effects of the buildings and the landscape were no longer a conjecture or a promise, but a splendid realization. Everything seemed to prefigure ultimate success, and to indicate that it was within easy reach; but nothing could have been farther from the truth. Winter set in, and manifold difficulties appeared.

The regulations had provided that the general reception of articles at the Exposition buildings should begin on November 1, 1892. It was the intention to provide six months in which the exhibitors might erect their pavilions, set foundations for heavy machinery, and otherwise install their exhibits, in ample time for the opening on the 1st of May, 1893. A few of the exhibits were arriving, but most of them were delayed, thus rendering it certain that a traffic-congestion would occur. But the alarming feature was not the delay in the arrival of exhibits so much as the fact which now appeared that the buildings were in no condition to receive them. The interiors were not painted. In the Manufactures Building the galleries were not completed. In many instances the roofs were not proof against rain, and none of them prevented the entry of snow, which filtered everywhere through louvers and ventilators. The Administration Building, as the central and official one,

was not ready for use until about December 1. The winter was unusually cold and stormy, and snow was abundant. Drifts formed in the angles of the roofs, and as the accumulations became heavy by reason of thaw or rain, the skylights were unequal to the pressure, and tumbled their burdens upon the floors. Especially did these accidents befall the great building. Here a



THE MACHINERY BUILDING, MARCH 25, 1892.

single roof covered an area of more than ten acres, and its crest was nearly two hundred and fifty feet from the ground. They who build mountains may expect avalanches, and in this case the avalanches were frequent. About the middle of January snow began to accumulate on the upper areas of the great roof of this building. On the 28th a change of temperature, accompanied by rain, caused the masses of snow weighted with water to slide down, and with the acquired momentum to crash through the skylights. In some instances the moving masses carried away not only the timber and ironwork of the roof, but the platform of the gallery and the main floor, and piled the wreck upon the ground. The weather again turned cold, and repeated snows followed. An effort was made by the contractor charged with the construction of the roof to have this work put in proper shape. Finally the Construction Department took the work in hand and placed upon the alpine summits men who pushed down the snow as it fell, and others who

passed it through the breaches already made, and finally packed it away beneath the ground floor.

In this building nearly an acre of glass had been destroyed. The roof remained without repair for several weeks because of repeated storms, and because the glass had to be reproduced at the manufactory. On March 9 an inspection showed that in the valley surrounding the great dome there was an opening twelve feet wide and about thirty-eight hundred feet long, through which all the rain falling on more than twenty acres was delivered on the floor of the building. The Manufactures Building was not the only one to suffer. Those for Agriculture, Machinery, and Transportation Exhibits were also damaged seriously.

One of the discouragements was the delay in the completion of the power plant, which was expected to start when the button was pressed by the President of the nation on the 1st of May. The boilers were arriving and being put in place, but the engines and some other portions of the plant came very slowly. Further than this, the condition of the roof of Machinery Hall, where the power plant was to be installed, was little if anything better than that of the Manufactures Building, rendering it doubtful whether, if engines were installed, they could be preserved from serious damage. The leaky-roof trouble, however, while seemingly hopeless, in time was remedied. An assistant engineer, John Colley, was sent out to visit all the shops in the country where portions of the plant were being made to report progress and urge manufacturers to greater haste. He found the work much delayed. Late in the winter the situation was further complicated by the resignation of the mechanical and electrical engineer, who became discouraged at the difficulties surrounding him. Charles F. Foster, who succeeded as mechanical engineer, possessed courage, energy, and industry equal to the task committed to him. He inspired confidence and hope among his subordinates, and labored day and night to bring the work, if not to a completed state, at least to such a condition as would reflect no discredit upon the management when the gates were thrown open to the public. This he accomplished, but only by heavy outlay of money and by heroic work on the part of himself and his assistants. The entire expenditure charged to "Power Plant," "Mechanical Engineering," and "Mechanical Implements and Tools," on account of construction, was over \$750,000; the Exposition purchased no engines or boilers for its power plant, and many other portions of its machinery and appliances were exhibits loaned at little or no expense to the company. Vast outlays were incurred for pipe, fittings, etc., not included in the budget, and for which no estimates had been made. The mechanical engineer found no time for making estimates, and could not count the cost until his work of construction was closed. As the result of his exertion, the power plant was in fair condition on May 1. The 2,000-horse-power engine furnished by E. P. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., moved for the first time a few days before the opening. This engine was

connected by wire with the key upon the grand stand in front of the Administration Building.

Owing to delays that had occurred in some departments in the allotment of space, and the inevitable dissatisfaction of some exhibitors with space allotted to them, withdrawals of applications became frequent, and much alarm was felt over the loss of these exhibits. Some of the losses were irreparable,



APPROACHING COMPLETION. LOOKING SOUTHEAST.

Part of the Fisheries Building in the foreground, the Dome of the Government Building at the left, and the Manufactures Building in the background.

and were greatly deplored by the management; but in most cases their importance was exaggerated, particularly by the press of the locality in which the applicant was engaged in business. Indeed, the temper of the press was such as to cause many misgivings, especially as the management was naturally sensitive to criticism, and while doubtless much was said in the way of praise and encouragement, only the unfavorable criticisms came to its notice. The erroneous statements so widely circulated seemed sufficiently general to justify the fear that the Exposition was being put in an unfavorable light before the world, to the detriment of the expected patronage. The condition of the roofs was widely published, and, bad as it was, became greatly exaggerated. The incomplete condition of the grounds and buildings was noised abroad, coupled with the assertion that the Exposition would not be ready in time—an assertion very easy to make and very hard to disprove. Criticisms as to the general plan and the details of the Exposition, and statements that great discomfort would be experienced in view-

ing it ; that the grounds were full of side shows and special attractions, to which admission fees would be charged, each being a part of the general plan to defraud the public ; that restaurant prices would be extortionate ; that hotels and boarding houses in Chicago, and in fact all lines of trade, were waiting for a chance to practice extortion upon the visitors—these were the chief items of news regarding the Exposition that came to the attention of the management, which it was bound to counteract and disprove by every means in its power. Naturally those statements were hardest to disprove which contained some small proportion of truth. For the purpose of meeting some of the criticisms, in March, 1893, an address to the public was issued, stating that the Exposition would be opened in readiness for visitors on May 1 ; that an abundance of drinking water would be provided free to all ; that ample provisions for seating would be made without charge ; that about fifteen hundred toilet rooms would be<sup>a</sup> located at convenient points in the buildings and about the grounds, and would be absolutely free to the public ; that the admission fee of fifty cents would entitle the visitors to enter all the Exposition buildings and inspect the exhibits ; and that free medical and emergency hospital services would be provided on the grounds by the Exposition management.

As the spring opened, a thin stream of exhibits began to flow into the Park, by wagon loads from the city and by car loads from the various railroads.

On March 16, car loads of glass began to arrive, and as large a force as could be utilized was set to repair the breaches. On March 20 another severe storm of wind, with much rain, came from the lake. Deluges of water poured through the broken spaces, while it was evident that even the unbroken roofs permitted its entrance too freely. Complaint came from Manufactures, Agriculture, Machinery, Horticulture, Fisheries, Mines, Transportation, Fine Arts, and elsewhere ; while Anthropology, which had no roof at all, was in a condition not much worse. Exhibitors, State and foreign commissions, and chiefs united in the most vigorous protests. Less than forty days remained before the opening day, and yet, on March 22, a general order was issued arresting all delivery of exhibits. The exigency was imperative. Material arrived ; the entire construction force was employed ; better weather ensued ; delivery was resumed, and on March 30 the Chief of Construction reported that the roofs were practically watertight.

The Department of Transportation, was charged with the handling of exhibits from railroad cars to points of installation. The cars were received in the vast switching yards constructed by the Exposition in the southwest corner of the Park. From this point they were taken charge of by the Department of Transportation and shifted to convenient points for unloading, the entire matter of their reception, shifting, and unloading being subject to rules and regulations carefully prepared for the guidance of this

department and the various exhibit departments under the Director General. Cars were unloaded by hand or by means of traveling steam cranes. An electric transfer table was used in the Building of Transportation Exhibits, and in Machinery Hall, where the exhibits to be installed were of the heaviest weights, three electric cranes traveled overhead the entire length of the building.

It was required that freight charges upon exhibits be prepaid from points of shipment, plus an additional charge of six cents a hundred weight, to cover the cost of receiving and unloading at the Exposition grounds. Whenever a shipment came through to Jackson Park with charges on it, the joint agent, who represented all the railroads doing business at the Park, collected the proper charges, making return to the railroads interested and to the company. As the spring advanced it was found that the macadam roads, which were just being completed, were liable to be cut up and destroyed by the heavy teaming, as they were suitable only for pedestrians and light traffic. Therefore a rule was adopted prohibiting the admission of vehicles not equipped with broad tires, a three-inch tire being required for a one-horse vehicle and a four-inch tire for vehicles of two or more horses.

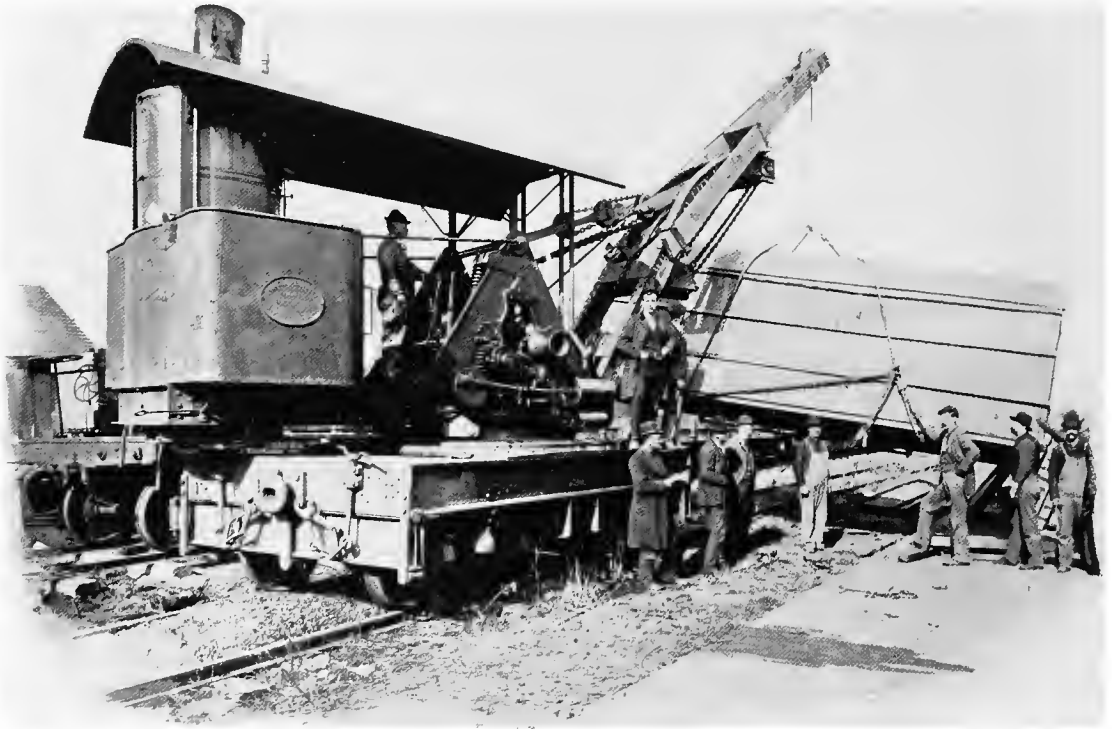
The rules of the Exposition, which accompanied the application for space, required that all exhibits be delivered at Jackson Park by April 15, 1893. This requirement was made for the purpose of impressing on intending exhibitors the necessity for promptness; but it was rendered ineffective by reason of the natural tendency to delays in the shipment of exhibits, the unfavorable weather, and the delays in the completion of the Exposition grounds and buildings.

The movement of exhibits into the Park by railroad was 7,900 car loads made up of 332,467 packages weighing 60,509 tons; by wagon, 66,292 packages weighing 12,192 tons—making a total of 398,759 packages weighing 72,701 tons. As many exhibits were brought into the Park by teams other than the Exposition teams, of which no account was kept, the total volume of exhibits handled is considerably above these figures. The work of handling exhibits was extremely arduous. The movement was delayed until the last moment, and then the exhibits came so rapidly as to tax the energies of the Department of Transportation to the utmost.

Another duty of the Department of Transportation was the care of empty packing cases, which were received from exhibitors, removed to the warehouses provided for that purpose at the south end of the grounds, and restored to exhibitors at the close of the Exposition. A charge of four and a half cents a cubic foot was made for this service, which charge, it was found, did not quite cover the cost of warehouses and expense of handling. During the Exposition 1,776,064 cubic feet of packing cases were stored for exhibitors, representing 59,376 cases, only 4,259 of which were unclaimed. Storage charges were not collected promptly, owing to a variety of causes, among which were misunderstandings between the exhibitors and the management

during the early part of the Exposition. At the close there was great pressure, as exhibitors desired to pay up and secure their cases at once.

The spring was even more trying than the winter—cold and stormy, with severe snows and much rain. Late in April a heavy storm, which was ac-



UNLOADING EXHIBITS.

companied by much rain, blew down staff-work in various parts of the grounds. The Manufactures Building was flooded in several places and hundreds of the Guards were busy during the night covering exhibits with tarpaulins, shifting boxes, and preventing damage where possible. It was not easy to find good workmen who would venture upon the roof of Manufactures Building, and who could work to advantage during the weather experienced in April, but by May 1 the roofs were in much better condition.

During the winter it became evident that the Service Building was not large enough to furnish sufficient accommodation. This was three hundred and eight feet long by one hundred and sixty-four feet wide, two stories in height, with a central court, and contained quarters for the Medical Department, Emergency Hospital, headquarters and barracks for a portion of the



Guard, the general offices of the Department of Works, sleeping rooms for its principal officers who were constantly on the grounds, and a small mess room for these officers and also for the nurses detailed for duty in connection with the Emergency Hospital.

Accommodations were needed for the Departments of Collections and Admissions and the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices, each of which required a large amount of office room. The Auditor's office had been for some time located in the Service Building. The Treasurer was still at the Rand-McNally Building, and the Departments of Admissions and Collections were not yet fully organized. Plans were made hastily for an office building two hundred and thirty feet long from north to south by seventy feet wide, two stories in height, and containing brick vaults in the center. It was located just north of the Service Building and west of Horticultural Building. The offices of the Auditor and Treasurer and of the Department of Collections were upon the first floor, and the Department of Admissions upon the second floor, space being set apart on the second floor for sleeping accommodations for a portion of the force of these four departments, who were frequently called on to work late into the night. The Department of Works made its record for rapid work on this building. It was known as the Accounting Building, and was constructed in about five weeks at a cost of \$36,199.61.

The Exposition property had never been properly covered by insurance. The risks were considered extra hazardous, and difficulty was experienced in inducing companies to write policies. Sufficient consideration was not given to the extraordinary precautions taken to prevent fires, and the facilities that had been provided for controlling them. As a matter of fact, while small blazes were of frequent occurrence in the Park, and there were several large fires just outside the inclosure, no serious damage was done to any of the company's property within Jackson Park. Only one bad fire occurred during the Exposition season—that which destroyed the Cold-Storage Warehouse. This was a building erected under a concession contract, and was not the property of the company.

Insurance was written during the construction period through a committee of agents who endeavored to distribute the risk among the companies doing business in Chicago, or such as could be induced to write. While exhibits were arriving, the companies began to cancel policies upon buildings and write up to their maximum upon exhibits, leaving the Exposition Company unprotected. Thus the amount of insurance on buildings was constantly shrinking, until finally President Higinbotham, in whose discretion the matter had been left, finding that a considerable amount was being expended for premiums, without adequate or even partial protection to the company, canceled all remaining insurance. The management thereafter concentrated attention upon the effort to protect its property from fire so thoroughly as to render loss from this source a practical impossibility.

In the case of the works of art forming the Loan Collection of the American section, the owners required insurance to protect them against loss, and the Exposition was in no position to meet the demand. Companies wrote insurance on exhibits belonging to their regular customers as a favor, but the Exposition could not secure satisfactory insurance on material



THE PERISTYLE, JANUARY, 1893.

or buildings. The Art Building was constructed chiefly of brick and steel, with exterior covering of staff, and was practically fireproof. The loan collection of works of art aggregated about three million dollars in value, the value placed upon the various works being in most cases the amount paid for the work itself by the owner, without allowance for any appreciation in value that might have occurred after his purchase. Finally the Board of Directors authorized the execution of contracts in the nature of insurance policies, whereby the Exposition became responsible for these exhibits as an insurer, the value of the various works being fixed before their shipment, and contracts delivered to the owners. The profits that the Exposition expected to realize over and above its bonded and floating debt and operating expenses were deemed sufficient to meet any possible losses by injury to exhibits in

the loan collection. As a matter of fact, the surplus over fixed charges and operating expenses did not prove large enough to have more than half paid the values named in these guarantees, had a total loss occurred; for the financial panic that set in just as the Exposition opened had the effect of diminishing the company's receipts, while its expenditures ultimately proved much greater even than was indicated by the figures at hand in March, 1893. Fortunately, no loss of any kind occurred, and no damage beyond one or two trifling matters that were easily repaired at an expense of a few hundred dollars. This result must be attributed to the care and watchfulness of the Chief of the Department of Fine Arts, Halsey C. Ives, and of his assistants, and the vigilance of the Guard and Fire Departments, both of which were strictly and repeatedly enjoined to use the greatest diligence and every precaution that could be devised for protecting the precious contents of the Art Building. In two instances owners of works of art declined to accept the Exposition's guarantees. Rather than suffer any impairment of the loan collection, of which great things were expected, President Higinbotham empowered the Chief of the Department of Fine Arts to offer his personal guarantee to cover these and any similar ones that might arise; but Mr. Ives declined to use this guarantee, preferring to persuade owners of works of art to change their position, or else to do without the pictures.

Last of all among the great barriers that had to be overcome in the progress toward the opening of the Exposition was a strike, which occurred less than thirty days before May 1. (See chapter on CONSTRUCTION.) There were at least ten thousand men employed in Jackson Park at this time, a majority of them being members of closely affiliated labor organizations. More than two years before the company had been confronted with a demand that it employ none but Union men, agree to arbitrate all disputes with the workmen, fix a minimum rate of wages, and make eight hours a day's work. It had declined to fix a minimum rate of wages, or to employ none but Union men, but it had entered into an agreement with the officers of the Building-Trades Council that eight hours should constitute a day's work, and that all differences should be settled by arbitration. The officers of the Trades Council at the same time agreed that their Trades Unions should not engage in any strikes, but should submit to awards after fair arbitration. All work in excess of eight hours a day was to be paid for at the rate of "time and a half" on working days and double time on Sundays. Pursuant to this agreement, the Chief of Construction had made every effort to enforce the eight-hour clause. He had been instructed specifically on this point by the Board of Directors. The eight-hour rule had prevailed in all work directly conducted by the Construction Department, and was made a part of every contract entered into; but this fact did not render it possible for the company to compel contractors in all cases to adhere to the agreement. Indeed, under the laws of the State, eight hours constitute a day's work; and where the law could not be made effective, naturally little could be hoped for from

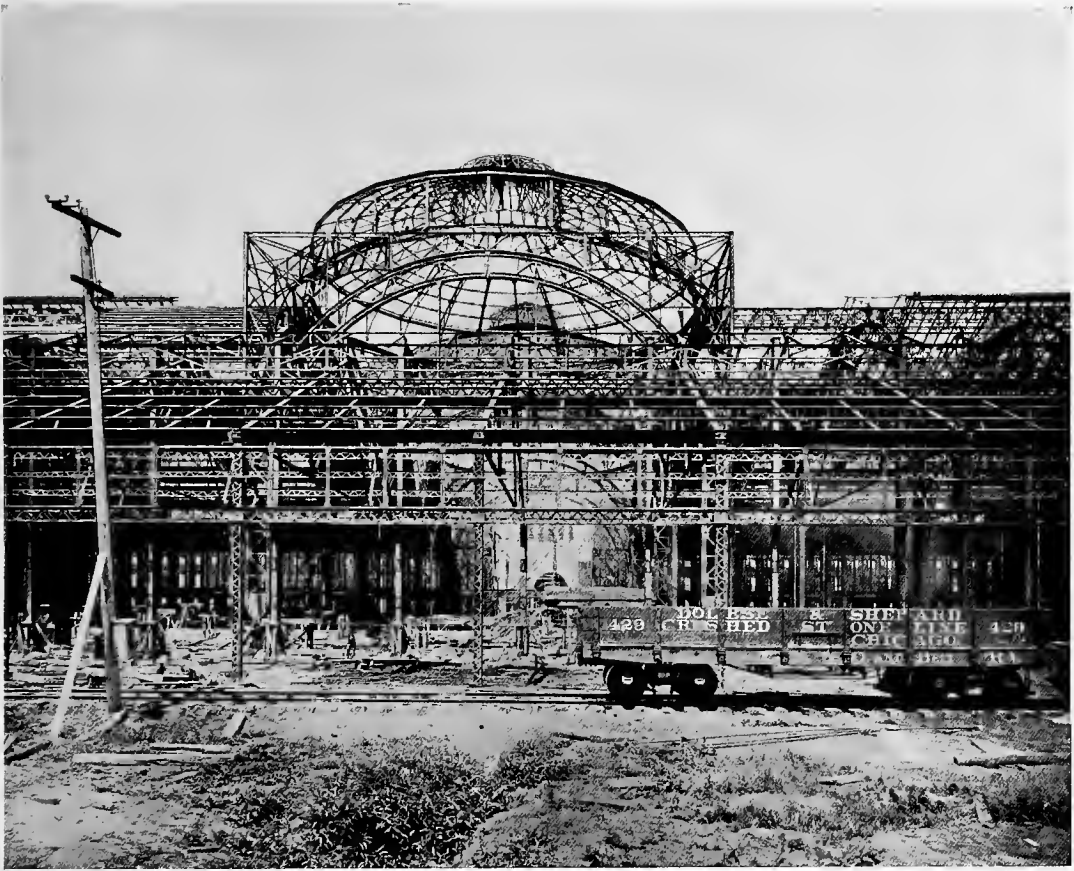
any contract that the company might enter into in its haste to complete its great work. No fault could be found justly with the company, nor could the sincerity of its efforts to carry out this agreement be fairly questioned. On the other hand, the agreement not to strike without notice, and to submit disputes to arbitration, was often violated by the Unions, and finally, in April, 1893, a formal demand was made upon the Exposition by the Carpenters and Builders Association and the United Carpenters Council for an agreement the principal provisions of which declared that the Unions might call out all their members in case of a sympathetic strike of other trades on any job where it might be necessary for the parties to the agreement to take part in order to protect the union principles laid down in the agreement, and that a joint committee composed of five members of each of the two bodies—the Builders Association and the Carpenters Council—should have power to establish a minimum rate of wages and adjust all questions of interest to the respective associations. In addition to this, the agreement named forty cents an hour as a minimum rate of wages until altered by the joint committee referred to, overtime to be at the rate of time and a half. It prohibited overtime work unless life or property were in danger, and prohibited members of the Carpenters and Builders Association from hiring other than Union carpenters, and members of the United Carpenters Council from working for any one not a member of the Carpenters and Builders Association.

This agreement was, in form, a contract between these two Unions, the one composed of working carpenters and the other of employing carpenters, builders, or bosses. The chief significance of the agreement lay in the attempt to have it subscribed to by the officers of the Exposition Company, which would have resulted in the fixing of a minimum scale of wages, and prohibiting the employment of non-Union men, and, instead of an arbitration of both of the principal parties in interest, would have bound the Exposition to any award that the Joint Committee of these two affiliated orders might determine upon. The minimum rate named was not a matter of great interest practically, as the demand for skilled labor was very great and higher wages were the rule. But, in view of the agreement of two years before and of the principle involved, the Council of Administration felt bound to refuse acquiescence in this or the other demands implied in the new agreement.

These demands doubtless had been made without the concurrence or desire of the great body of workmen who made up the Unions. It must have been the thought of the leading officers of the Unions that, with a great amount of work still to be accomplished upon the Exposition grounds, no demand was too great to be made with safety at this time, and that the Council of Administration could be forced to yield, in order that it might fulfill its task with credit.

It does not seem to have been thought possible that the Management would refuse to acquiesce in these demands, and take the alternative of

allowing the date for the opening of the Exposition to approach with the grounds in an incomplete condition. But the latter was precisely what the Council of Administration decided to do. It was learned on Sunday, April 9, that the strike would begin on the following morning, and members of



THE MACHINERY BUILDING, AUGUST 11, 1892.

the Council of Administration were urged to call in some one who had been prominent in resisting previous strikes to take charge of this one, with the powers of a dictator. The Council, however, after considering the situation thoroughly, decided that with firm and cautious action it would be able to avert the threatened disaster. Monday morning came, and, in place of thousands of busy hands, there was silence and gathering of crowds of idle men, with the consequent danger of violence, particularly to non-Union men who might be found at work. The representatives of the Trades Unions participating in the strike entered into a conference with the Council of Administration early in the morning, which conference lasted without interruption until ten o'clock at night, the Council steadily refusing to subscribe to the agreement, presented to it by the Unions, to concede the demand for the exclusion of non-Union labor. Appeals were made to the better judgment and to the sense of justice of the representatives of the Unions;

these appeals were re-enforced by every possible argument, and the entire situation was considered in its minutest details. The representatives of the Unions were informed that the Council would immediately publish to the world a statement of the circumstances under which it had acted, and allow the Exposition to be opened in its unfinished state, and that, therefore, the Unions must prepare to have their acts submitted to the closest scrutiny of public opinion. The Council urged that the conference then in progress must continue until a final decision was reached—either that the dispute be completely healed, so that the men might go to work as usual on Tuesday morning, or that the Exposition must be opened in an incomplete state, leaving the public to fix the blame therefor. This proposition the labor leaders did not relish, knowing, as they did, that the Exposition was as dear to the laboring men of Chicago—Union or otherwise—as it was to any other portion of the community. The injustice of the demands that had been

made upon the Council of Administration would certainly have brought protests from the members of the labor organizations, and the leaders would have found their support growing weaker within a few days.

None of the Council and few of the labor leaders left the room where the conference was held from ten o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night, and they scarcely partook of food.

Finally the labor leaders withdrew their demands, the Council of Administration promising them that Union labor should be entitled to equal consideration with non-Union labor, that workmen who had struck would be taken back without prejudice, and that the Exposition would pay to every artisan employed by it "at least the minimum rate of wages prescribed for the trade in which he is employed." Passes were to be issued to a representative of each trade, to enable them to enter

the grounds and confer with the workmen of their respective trades at all times, provided such conferences should not materially interfere with work. This agreement was made with the distinct understanding that it was in full settlement of the whole matter in controversy, and that the striking men would return to work at once.

Thus a most threatening and serious strike was averted. Had it continued, the firm resolve of the Council of Administration would have been carried into effect, and the Exposition would have been opened in a far less satisfactory condition than was actually the case.

At one time it seemed almost impossible to have a moiety of the exhibit ready on the 1st of May. But as weeks passed and evils were remedied, a congestion of arrivals followed, requiring the most diligent effort to receive



EUGENE S. PIKE,  
Member of the Directory.

and care for them. On the day of opening, more than forty thousand exhibits had been received and installed, and yet about three hundred car-loads lay in the yards awaiting their turn to be moved to their proper destination and unloaded. During the last two days of April—Saturday and Sunday—the grounds were cleared up, and the exhibits in the various buildings were displayed to the best advantage. Exhibits still in the packing-cases were hidden with much skill and dexterity, and a beautiful effect was produced in many buildings. Last of all, in the few hours before the dawn of May 1 the freight cars, full and empty, were drawn back into the yards, thus enabling one to obtain an uninterrupted view in all directions through the Park and among the buildings. The grounds were improved in every possible way, in spite of the heavy rains, by hundreds of teams and many quickly-moving hands, and at dawn a fairly complete holiday appearance was presented.



A capital on the Fisheries Building

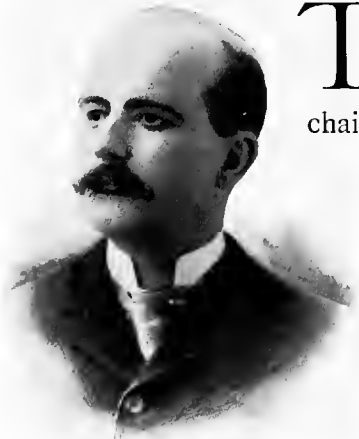


The Sixty-Second Street Entrance.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### BUREAU OF ADMISSIONS AND COLLECTIONS.

Complimentary tickets—Passes—Composition of the Bureau—Gate money and concessions—Use of tickets—Photographic passes—Employment of experts.



EDWARD B. BUTLER,  
Member of the Directory,  
and Chairman of the  
Committee on Ways and Means.

THE general rules and regulations provided for a Bureau of Admissions and Collections, which in reality was a committee composed of the chairmen of the Committees on Ways and Means and Finance and the President, Treasurer, and Auditor of the company, charged with the duty of managing and controlling the sale and collection of all tickets of admission and the issuance of passes to the Exposition grounds; also the collection of moneys that might become due to the World's Columbian Exposition on account of privileges and concessions or from exhibitors and State boards. This bureau was empowered to adopt such regulations and employ such servants and agents as might be necessary.

The general rules provided that complimentary tickets should be issued to those whose official position demanded recognition by the Exposition, viz.: the President and Vice-President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, members of Congress and chief officers of the National Government, the diplomatic corps, Governors of the States and Territories, the Mayor of the city of Chicago and members of



the City Council, members of the World's Columbian Commission and their alternates, the Board of Directors of the Exposition and ex-members of said Board, members of the Board of Lady Managers and their alternates, members of the State and Territorial World's Fair boards, members of the Board of Management of the United States Government exhibit, foreign commissioners and their secretaries, judges and jurors of awards, all the executive officers of the Exposition, all the Customhouse officials, clerks employed by the Secretary of the Treasury within the Exposition grounds, members of the Board of South Park Commissioners, representatives of the most important journals of this and foreign countries, and other persons who were adjudged to be entitled to a pass by the President of the World's Columbian Commission, the President of the World's Columbian Exposition, and the Director General.

In all cases where a pass was issued on the request of the President of the World's Columbian Commission, the President of the Exposition, or the Director General, such pass was required to bear the signature of the officer who made application therefor. All passes bore facsimiles of the signatures of the Presidents of the two bodies and also of the Director General. The rules further provided for the issuance of passes to all necessary employees during their term of service, and each exhibitor was allowed one pass, provided his presence was required during the installation of his exhibit and the time of exhibition. Passes were issued also to all necessary and regular employees and attendants in connection with exhibits, and to *concessionnaires* and their necessary servants and employees.

The Bureau of Admissions and Collections was composed of Edward B. Butler, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; Ferdinand W. Peck, Chairman of the Committee on Finance; William K. Ackerman, Auditor; Anthony F. Seeberger, Treasurer; and President Higinbotham. It organized by electing Mr. Butler its Chairman and Howard O. Edmonds, Secretary of the company, its Secretary. No provision was made as to the relation that the Bureau should sustain to the Council of Administration. It was theoretically an independent and co-ordinate body, applying to the Board of Directors for appropriations, and then pursuing its work without reference to any other jurisdiction. This was of course wrong in theory. However, a poor system can be made to work fairly well when the individuals composing it are filled with a desire to make the best of the situation, to pursue their work with discretion, and to follow it up carefully and thoroughly. The Bureau of Admissions and Collections always endeavored to keep in close touch with the Council of Administration, and consequently there never was any serious friction or misunderstanding between the two bodies. The President of the company was a member of both, which fact, while adding to his already heavy demands, and dividing his attention, assisted in bringing about the necessary co-operation between the two bodies.

As soon as the Bureau was organized the Auditor, Mr. Ackerman, was

requested to draw up a report on the subject of gate admissions. This report was carefully considered, and led to the appointment, on December 27, 1892, of Horace Tucker, of Chicago, as Superintendent of Admissions, to have charge of the sale of tickets and the gate admissions. Mr. Tucker entered at once upon the discharge of his duties.



HORACE TUCKER,  
Superintendent of Admissions.

The work of the Bureau naturally divided itself into two departments, that for the control of gate admissions and that for the collection of moneys due the Exposition from concessions. As to the moneys that might become due from exhibitors and State boards, suitable arrangements had been made already for their collection through the Auditor's office. These latter sums became due in payment for work done by the Exposition Company through the various branches of its Department of Works. It was a simple matter to require statements from the branches of the Department of Works performing the service to the Auditor, who thereupon rendered bills for the proper amounts and collected them.

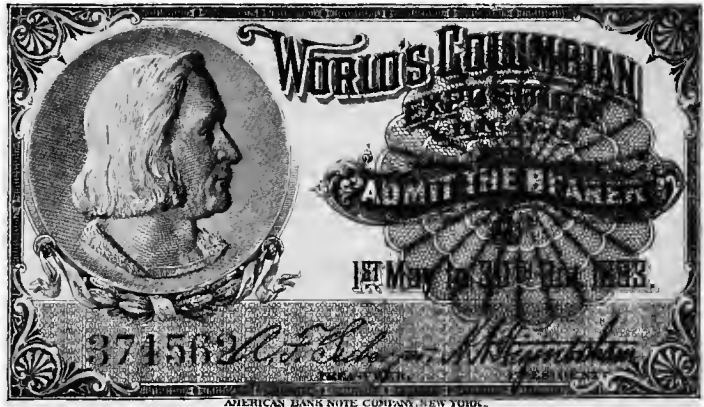
The time allowed for the organization of the Departments of Admissions and Collections was altogether too short. The Superintendent of Admissions had but four months in which to make all his preparations and complete his arrangements, and, owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable man for the place of Superintendent of Collections, that officer when appointed had less than three months at command. A year would have been a very short time for the purpose. When we realize how great was the disadvantage under which these officers were placed, much allowance must be made for any defects or shortcomings that may have been found in their work. In the main, their work was more than satisfactory; but for all cases where arrangements were found incomplete on May 1, or where mistakes were made, the handicap of insufficient time is an ample excuse. The Exposition, through its Committee on Ways and Means, had given attention to the subject of admissions and collections before, but, owing to the pressure of other matters, these had been postponed until long past the period of safety.

Soon after the appointment of the Superintendent of Admissions the Bureau determined to adopt the system of admission by a printed or engraved ticket rather than by the use of half dollars as tickets, as at the Centennial Exposition. A contract was made with the American Bank-note Company for six million tickets in four series, each distinguished by the vignette on its face—one series bearing the portrait of Columbus, another that

of Washington, the third that of Lincoln, and the fourth the head of a typical North American Indian. These tickets, it was conceived, would be interesting as souvenirs, and they were to be sold, not only at the gates, but in the city and elsewhere, and to be good for admission on any day of the Exposition.

The great bulk of admissions was to be handled by means of a cheaper form of ticket, of which the Exposition ordered twenty-five millions, divided into series, each series distinguished by letters and figures—A, 1 A, 2 A, B, 1 B, 2 B, etc. These tickets were to be sold only at the booths immediately outside the turnstiles, and were to be good only on the day of sale, tickets of one series being put out for sale at the beginning of a day, and instructions given to ticket takers not to recognize tickets of any other series. Thus the ticket takers had two forms of admission to watch—one the engraved souvenir ticket, and the other the ticket of the series adopted for the day. The Department of Admissions had the power to discontinue the use of a series of tickets in the course of the day and put out another series in its place, thus reducing the danger of counterfeiting to a minimum.

The souvenir tickets were of the size of the old United States twenty-five-cent notes, engraved on an especially prepared paper having a mottled appearance, which could be detected by holding the ticket up to the light. The spots in the paper could also be felt with the hands. They were elaborately and handsomely engraved, and bore facsimiles of the signatures of the President and Treasurer of the Exposition.



SOUVENIR ADMISSION TICKET.

The Exposition was felt to be in no danger from the counterfeiting of these tickets. The cheaper form of admission tickets could not be counterfeited to advantage, for the reason that no one except the Superintendent of Admissions and the head of his Ticket Department knew what series would be in use on any day until the hour for opening the gates arrived. Had it been suspected on any day that counterfeits of the series in use were being passed, they could have been easily detected by instantly changing the series on sale at the ticket booths outside the gates.

The complimentary cards of admission were engraved and printed for the Exposition by the American Bank Note Company without charge, for

which compliment the thanks of the Bureau were tendered to the officers of that company.

A turnstile was adopted for the gates which had combined with it a chopper for mutilating the tickets, also a register to indicate the number of persons that had passed through the stile within a given time. The chopper was abandoned subsequently because the mutilation of the ticket was too great to allow a satisfactory count for the purpose of checking the register and the report of tickets sold.

The enormous number of free admissions which the management had reason to expect was the cause of great anxiety. The system was subjected to some abuse, and many persons obtained admission who were not entitled thereto; but the abuse was detected in the majority of instances, where it extended over a considerable period, and subsequently there was no cause for complaint. Had there been time enough in which to organize the department thoroughly, doubtless the abuse of passes would, under the careful attention of the Superintendent, have been reduced to a minimum.

Neatly engraved cards of admission were issued to the President and Vice-President of the United States, Members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, Members of Congress, Governors of States, etc., but for the great bulk of the free admissions a photographic pass was provided in the form of a book, which bore on the inside of the cover the photograph and autograph of the person entitled to use it. The rest of the book was made up of coupons, one for each day of the Exposition. As the pass holder entered the gate the coupons were detached and deposited in the chopper.

It was not expected that the ticket taker would scrutinize the photograph at each admission and make comparison with the pass holder, but the advantage of the photographic pass system was that it placed it within the power of the Superintendent of Admissions to require this comparison and scrutiny whenever he desired; and even if a holder of a pass were not refused admission at the time, a clew could be established by means of the report of the ticket taker, giving the number of the pass suspected to be illegally held. Thus an investigation could be started and, if deemed proper, the pass could be taken up when next presented. Besides this, the fact that a photograph was contained in the passbook rendered persons chary of attempting an unlawful use of it.

It was felt that there would be some opposition to photographic passes among the thousands of employees and exhibitors, and therefore the Bureau of Admissions and Collections resolved to put this system into use among the Directors and the Commissioners, so that the argument could be urged that the system was submitted to by all alike—the highest and the lowest. This course provoked some opposition, although in the main it was cheerfully acceded to and commended as a wise precaution when the reasons were properly explained.

There were day laborers in the employ of contractors doing work for the Exposition or for the exhibitors, and these laborers were constantly changing and diminishing in number as the Exposition approached completion. It was not feasible to require photographs from these, as they were hired and discharged from day to day, and therefore workmen's tickets, good for a month, were printed with a different color for each month. These were good only through certain turnstiles, and were punched as the holder went through. A deposit of one dollar was required as a guarantee for the return of the ticket when the holder ceased working for his employer. Single-day workmen's tickets were issued also.



LIMITED ADMISSION TICKET.

During the time between the appointment of the Superintendent of Admissions, December 27, 1892, and the opening of the Exposition, contracts for the engraved souvenir tickets, the passbooks, and the twenty-five millions of ordinary tickets were closed and filled. A corps of ticket sellers, ticket takers, and inspectors was organized. An office force was recruited and charged with the issuance of the thousands of passes and the keeping of an orderly record thereof, and also with the work of issuing and accounting for the tickets sold and taken in from day to day. Necessarily the work of issuing photographic passes, securing the photograph and affixing it upon the passbook, and preparing such records as would render information regarding the passes readily accessible for the purpose of detecting abuses, was a matter of great labor and difficulty. At the same time, entrances, ticket booths, turnstiles, and the sale of tickets in the city and at points distant from Jackson Park, for the purpose of preventing congestion at the gates, had to be looked after. The contract for turnstiles was not closed until so late that it was almost impossible to expect them to be ready for service on May 1, and as a matter of fact they were not wholly ready for service until the middle of June.

For Chicago Day (October 9) a special souvenir ticket was printed, bearing upon its back a picture of Fort Dearborn and the site of Chicago. This ticket had a coupon which was detached and deposited in the ticket can, the body of the ticket being retained by the visitor. Great enthusiasm was aroused over this celebration, tickets were placed on sale in large quantities several days in advance, rumors of an enormous attendance were rife, and every possible arrangement was made for the reception of the crowd. Ticket sellers and ticket takers went to their posts at half past six o'clock in the morning, but found the crowds around their booths already waiting for them. Over 700,000 Chicago-day tickets were rapidly disposed of. No congestion

occurred at any gate, with the possible exception of Cottage Grove Avenue entrance, where a temporary congestion occurred until relief was obtained from the City Police Department. Early in the day ticket sellers began to send in for more tickets, and messengers were kept busy taking out tickets to supply the demand. The entire edition of Chicago-day tickets was finally disposed of, and then it was necessary to place regular-day tickets on sale. It had been planned that some of the ticket sellers at each gate should close their windows before the middle of the afternoon, long enough to count their money and turn it in to the Treasurer's office; but the crowd grew heavier, and the plan was abandoned. Patrol wagons in charge of Columbian Guards,



BACK OF SPECIAL TICKET  
issued for Chicago Day.

together with representatives of the Treasurer's office, called at the main ticket booths and brought in all the money collected up to that time. Even the roller chairs were impressed into the service to assist in bringing the large bags of silver to the Treasurer's office.

It was two o'clock Tuesday morning before the last ticket seller settled and the final report of 716,881 paid admissions was given to the press.

The admission rate for children (twenty-five cents) continued until October 10, when an order was made for the admission of persons between the ages of six and eighteen years inclusive, during the days from October 10 to 21, for ten cents. This was done for the purpose of giving the school children of the city the educational advantage of the Exposition to the fullest extent. The schools were closed during this week, and every effort was made to bring as many pupils as possible to the grounds. Especial mention should be made of the efforts of Director Alexander H. Revell, a member of the Board of Education, and Superintendent-of-Schools A. G. Lane, who, with others, exerted themselves to the end that the benefits of this low fare might be widely distributed. The number of school children who attended during that week was 310,444.

The total number of free admissions of all kinds, from May 1 to October 30 inclusive, was 6,059,380, which includes admission upon complimentary cards, photographic passes, press passes, trip passes, workmen's tickets, and return checks. The latter should not figure in the total of free admissions, as those who used them had already entered the grounds once on their passes and had only left temporarily. The following is a more correct state-

ment: Total number of free admissions of all kinds, 6,059,380; less return checks, 1,703,448; actual number of free admissions, 4,355,932. The total number of paid admissions for the entire period of the Exposition was 21,480,141.

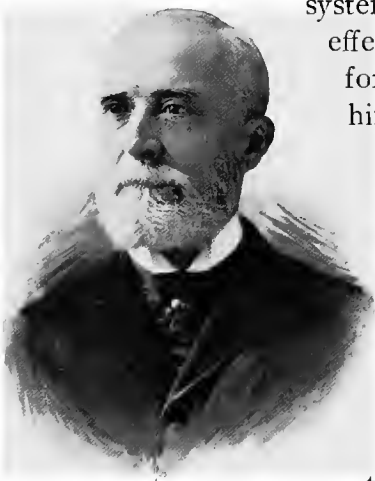
The final settlement of the department with the Auditor and the Treasurer showed that a complete accounting for all tickets sold and the number of tickets remaining on hand agreed with the original invoices. The Department of Admissions handled during the Exposition period \$10,336,065.75, and with the large number of men employed for temporary service in various ways—such as ticket accountants, ticket counters, ticket sellers, and ticket takers—the record of the department is most excellent. No claim for any shortage of money or tickets was ever reported from the Auditor or the Treasurer, and no such shortage occurred. The discipline, intelligence, and devotion to duty of the employees of the department was beyond all praise.

The work of organizing the Department of Collections was inconceivably more difficult. While the revenues anticipated from this source were not expected to exceed one third or one half the gate admissions, the work of collecting was far more difficult. It would have been better had the Superintendent of Collections been identified with the Committee on Ways and Means from the beginning of its work. Yet the Exposition was more than usually fortunate in the choice of a superintendent for this department, and the work of collecting from *cessionnaires* was far better performed than the management had any reason to hope for. The fact is, that while the members of the Committee on Ways and Means knew that theoretically it was possible to perfect systems for the auditing of concessions so that good results might be obtained, they had never been able to find a man available for their purpose to whom the work could be intrusted. The Bureau of Admissions and Collections promptly received applications for the place of Superintendent of Collections; but, as is frequently the case in the administration of a difficult office, it was necessary to find some one who had not applied for the place and did not want it. While the Bureau was considering this matter, and was filled with anxiety for the future of the Department of Collections, Paul Blackmar, of Minneapolis, was mentioned as possessing qualifications that admirably adapted him for the work, and he was invited to come to Chicago. At the close of an interview with President Higinbotham he agreed to arrange his affairs so that he could render the service desired of him, provided the Bureau of Admissions and Collections requested him to do so. The matter was considered for a few days with great thoroughness, the appointment made by telegraph, and Mr. Blackmar entered upon his duties on February 1, 1893.

The compensation for both superintendents was fixed by the Bureau at \$400 a month each, a sum which was regarded as very small, considering the character of the work expected of these men. The Bureau was influenced by the serious condition of the company's finances at the time.

Neither of the superintendents gave much consideration to the amount of salary to be received by them, and in both instances the amount was fixed after they had entered upon their duties. Both officers knew that the period of service would be less than a year, and felt that the salary they might receive would be less of an object than the reputation to be achieved by successful management of those important offices. Within a few days after Mr. Blackmar's appointment he had become thoroughly familiar with the concession contracts previously entered into by the Committee on Ways and Means. These had been filed with the Auditor as fast as executed, and that officer had taken the precaution to have these contracts printed and bound in convenient book form, suitable for ready reference. Mr. Blackmar next secured the services of two expert accountants, possessing a high order of ability and capacity for attacking problems outside of the usual routine of auditing and accounting. With the aid of these and others employed from time to time, as the work progressed, Mr. Blackmar grouped the concessions

according to their characteristic features, and perfected systems applicable to each group, with the idea of effecting a daily settlement with each *cessionnaire* for the amount of his business, and collecting from him the proportionate amount of the proceeds accruing to the Exposition under the contract. This being accomplished, he turned over to the experts the preparation of the necessary blanks and books of every description for the work entered into, and contracted for tickets representing various amounts of money to be used by the cashiers of the various concessions. The first order was for thirty-six million tickets, and in all over sixty millions of them were used. He then began by personal interviews with *cessionnaires* to make known to them the means that he expected to take for auditing their concessions and the rules with which he would expect them to comply.



WILLIAM K. ACKERMAN,  
Auditor.

By these interviews he became personally acquainted with the various *cessionnaires*, secured their confidence wherever possible, won over those disposed to resist the methods employed, and dealt with those who remained refractory as seemed best under the circumstances. All contracts contained the provision that the agents of the Exposition should prescribe the methods for auditing concessions, and therefore the Superintendent had it in his power to enforce obedience where it could not be secured by other means.

By rapid and incessant work, the greatest possible economy of time, and the application of common sense, persistence, and a high order of business tact and skill as an accountant, the Superintendent of Concessions overcame



his difficult problem. In the main his preparations proved adequate when tried in the early days of the Exposition season, but in some instances radical departures and complete changes were required. The necessity for these was quickly recognized and promptly acted on by the Superintendent.

In spite of the great care exercised and the desire of its members for perfect co-operation with the Council, clashing of the jurisdiction of the two bodies frequently occurred. This, while vexatious, was not serious, and perhaps would have occurred in one way or another, no matter what organization had been adopted. The management of the Exposition was at all times subject to criticism from one source or another, and changes frequently occurred for "concentrating administration," "simplifying the administration," etc., and these changes often followed one another with embarrassing rapidity. After a time it began to be felt that the Departments of Admissions and Collections could be administered better under the direct control of the Council of Administration, and, during one of the periods when the administration was being overhauled, the Bureau of Admissions and Collections was abolished and the two departments of Admissions and Collections were placed under the Council of Administration, which body promptly turned them over to its chairman, Mr. Higginbotham, directing the superintendents of the two departments to report to and to receive instructions from him. This was only an apparent change, and was substantially a confirmation of the existing order of things.

A debt of gratitude is due to every member of the Bureau of Admissions for their labors in this field. Each member was charged with important duties engrossing all his time during business hours, and the evening was the only available time for the meetings of the Bureau, which often extended late into the night. The Chairman, Mr. Butler, and the Auditor, Mr. Ackerman, were frequently called upon for important and exacting duties as special committees of the Bureau; and great credit is due them in this, as in many other instances, for the work performed and the results achieved.

The total expense of conducting the Department of Collections, as shown by the report of the Auditor of the Exposition, April 4, 1894, was \$98,130.63. The amount collected in cash from *concessionnaires* on account of percentage was \$3,374,482.28; from sales in foreign sections, \$12,816.81; for traveling cranes,\* \$10,219.90; from foreign craft landing at piers (wharfage charges), \$477.35; for garbage removed, \$1,083.82; for use of safety-deposit vaults, \$657.17; dairy receipts (products of the dairy sold), \$6,450.92; fees paid to the guides by visitors, \$588; music halls, \$62,718.60; total, \$3,469,494.85. The percentage of cost, based upon the actual cash collections figured as above, was 2.82.

The total amount of the revenue of the Exposition accruing from percentages of concessions was \$4,237,563.95; collected from sales in foreign

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\* Visitors were permitted to ride on the traveling cranes in Machinery Hall; fare, ten cents.

sections, \$12,816.81; from other sources (as above), \$82,195.76; total, \$4,332,576.52. The cost of making the audit of this amount was 2.26 per cent.

The gross receipts of the concessions were \$16,583,051.53.

The Superintendent of Collections in his official report sets forth the general conclusions from his experience in a way that not only vindicates certain features which have been criticised, but presents valuable lessons for the management of future expositions. He says: "It is impossible that a committee, no one of whom gives his entire time and attention to multifarious matters under consideration, could act as consecutively and with as thorough understanding of all details as a single man who devotes his attention to nothing else. The Committee on Ways and Means found it necessary to have present at these meetings not only the chairman and the paid secretary, who gave his entire time to the business, but also an attorney who became a permanent *attaché* of the committee.

"The Superintendent is unalterably opposed to allowing any sales in exhibition buildings proper, except of a very few articles really necessary to the comfort and convenience of visitors. But, if such sales shall be permitted, and concession contracts covering such sales are granted, very different arrangements from those obtaining at the Exposition should be made for providing, apportioning, and assigning the space necessary for the purpose. This last observation applies to space for concessions throughout the grounds, as well as in the buildings. There was endless trouble and dissatisfaction among *cessionnaires* because of the thoroughly unsatisfactory manner in which this matter of space was handled. The difficulty was due entirely to the fact that the subject was not considered and made a part of the great general plan of the Exposition at the very beginning. The Superintendent believes that the following plan would satisfactorily cover all points: In the original plan of the grounds and buildings, certain designated and fixed spaces should be set off for concessions, just as they were set off for certain classes of exhibits. The control of the assignment of this entire space should then be transferred to the Ways and Means Committee, or other authority granting concessions, subject to certain general rules, regulations, and limitations clearly set forth in writing. For instance, an assignment of space for the sale of cheap silver jewelry should not be permitted near a handsome exhibit of legitimate and beautiful articles of the same kind. Various other limitations would readily suggest themselves; but, subject to such limitations, the concessions should be fitted to the space and the assignment made to each concession by the authority granting it, as soon after such granting as possible. Such assignment should be clearly noted on the map and plan of the grounds and buildings, and the spaces assigned to each concession should be at once divided into stations, numbered, and recorded. This plan would avoid all disagreement between departments. The method, or lack of method, actually pursued invariably resulted in damage to the *cessionnaire*,

and did not result in any benefit to the Exposition. In granting the concessions on the Plaisance, and many others outside of the Exposition buildings, the space was carefully and fully designated in the concession contract ; and there is no reason why a somewhat similar process could not be adopted within the buildings, if it were contemplated and decided upon in the original plan.

“It has been claimed that concessions are no part of a great exposition. While this sounds well theoretically, practically it is a misstatement, as concessions have always existed at expositions and always will, and any general plan that does not provide for their proper placing is defective. No sales of any kind whatever should be permitted in the Exposition buildings proper, except restaurants, soft drinks, catalogues, guides, and possibly some few articles which from their nature are a necessity to visitors. It would add to the dignity of a great exposition, and to the attractiveness of the buildings, if miscellaneous sales were not allowed. It is next to impossible to prevent the sellers, and particularly the foreigners, from addressing people as they pass and soliciting them to purchase or look at the goods, which makes it disagreeable to visitors who wish to give their attention solely to the exhibits. A far better method of providing for the sale of such articles as are on exhibition would be to provide several large and handsome buildings for that express purpose, where duplicates of exhibits should be on sale. These buildings should be placed each under the care of a thoroughly efficient business man who understands the business of the so-called ‘department stores’ as they are conducted in all the larger cities. The money received from all sales should go to a central cash office under the supervision and control of the Exposition, and daily there should be returned to the proprietor of each station the amount of sales of his station, less the percentage due to the Exposition.

“The experience of the department demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Superintendent that no exclusive concession should be granted, except of the following characters: 1. To erect and maintain a village, street, or building characteristic of some nation ; but this should not include the exclusive right of sale of any class of merchandise or goods whatever, as it is absolutely impossible to discriminate as to the classes of goods to be sold, or to prohibit and prevent entirely sales of merchandise that will conflict with such exclusive rights. 2. Catalogues, guides, and other publications that pertain exclusively to the Exposition. The right to publish and sell such publications, and all similar business, should be confined to one concession. It is impossible to draw a well-defined line and say “here the guide ends” and “here the catalogue begins,” and this would be true of any other publications which were characteristic of and pertaining to the Exposition, except illustrated works. For instance, a guide to the grounds must contain a map ; possibly a map is no essential part of a catalogue, but possibly it is, and the question of determining this is a delicate one, and certain to give dissatisfac-

tion if the concessions are held separately. An exclusive concession was granted for the sale of souvenir spoons, and the question arose whether certain spoons that were sold upon the grounds by other persons than the *cessionnaire* were souvenir spoons in the sense intended by the contract.



JOSEPH MEDILL,  
Member of the Directory.

In some cases it was hard to determine; in a few, impossible. The next question was, how to prevent the unauthorized sale of souvenir spoons. The department had quite a number of employees engaged in this effort a good part of the season. The sale of spoons would be stopped in the Algerian Village at ten o'clock, and when the inspector passed out of the village at half past ten, every Algerian would produce spoons from his pockets, from his locked boxes, from his hat, from his wife's clothing, and from all conceivable places where spoons could be hidden. It was easy to prove that the spoons were being sold, for any one could buy them should he ask for them, even if they were not in sight. More attention was given to the protection of this one exclusive concession than to any other, because the goods were of a class that were easily hidden, and could therefore be readily sold in any part of the grounds.

Another case was the exclusive concession for the sale of Oriental goods. What are Oriental goods? This question arose, was investigated, and it was discovered that a very large proportion of goods sold as Oriental were French goods manufactured for the Oriental trade. What are French and German novelties? They were found to consist of almost all classes of goods under the sun, which might pertain to southern Europe, northern Africa, or the Orient, made in France and Germany, and sold as goods pertaining to the country of which their patterns and style might be characteristic. These are but a very small number of the questions that arose concerning exclusive concessions. It can not be too strongly insisted upon that exclusive concessions, except of a very few kinds, and under the limitations set forth above, are extremely undesirable.

“Early in the season there was general complaint that the Exposition had demanded far higher percentages than the *cessionnaires* could pay and leave a profit. With the small amount of business done in May and early June, this complaint might have been reasonable; but that as a general rule the percentages were not too high is shown by the fact that nearly all the

*concessionnaires* made a reasonable profit, and some of them a very large one. Some percentages were undoubtedly too high, based upon the merits of the business itself, without regard to management or cost of plant. Among these may be mentioned soft drinks, fifty-five per cent; peanuts and popcorn, sixty-five per cent; and souvenir spoons, forty per cent—all of which, and some others, were afterward reduced by the Exposition. The assertion that the Exposition was unreasonably rigid and unjust in its dealings with *concessionnaires* is best shown to be without foundation by the fact that it reduced many percentages which it was believed were too high to enable the *concessionnaire* to conduct his business successfully. Other concessions that could not profitably pay the percentage were those where the investment in plant was too large, through error in the judgment of the *concessionnaire*, and where the business was conducted in an unbusinesslike manner. In some cases it was such as to drive away customers; in others, the employees of the *concessionnaire* could appropriate to their own use a large proportion of the receipts; and in a few instances the enterprise as a whole was ill-judged and did not attract the public. The most notable example of this latter class was the Chinese Village. The Casino Restaurant may be selected as an example of failure because of poor and unbusinesslike management. The Natatorium was a good example of too much money invested in a plant. Without an admission fee and a very attractive performance, it was found to be difficult to get back the large investment out of the profits of the restaurant alone in the short term of six months. That twenty-five per cent was not too much for the restaurants to pay is evident, because nearly all of them made a satisfactory profit.

“Much objection was raised to the original plan of the Plaisance, on the ground that it was undignified and no proper part of a great international exposition. Viewed in the light of events, it is unquestionable that the Plaisance, dignified or undignified, was a great success. Had the many concessions upon the Plaisance been scattered indiscriminately through the grounds, the stateliness of the Exposition, as a whole, would have been injured beyond forgiveness; but, located where those who were not disposed to visit the sights there did not have them forced upon them, the Plaisance was a feature from the absence of which the Exposition would have suffered greatly. People wish and expect to be amused, as well as instructed, by an exposition, and if the amusement is not such as to degrade, there is no reason why it should not properly be a part thereof, especially if nearly all the amusements are instructive. In the exclusively Plaisance concessions visitors spent \$7,189,940.78, which returned the Exposition a revenue of \$1,644,768.85; and the Plaisance attractions undoubtedly added millions of dollars to the receipts of the Exposition at the gates.”



The Lake Front with the Buildings near Completion.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### OPENING OF THE EXPOSITION.

Invitation to the Queen Regent of Spain—Her reply—Arrival of the Duke of Veragua—His reception in Chicago—Stormy weather—The procession—The opening exercises—Mr. Croffut's poem—Director-General Davis's address—The President starts the machinery—Reception of the delegations—The naval review in New York harbor.



THE DUKE OF VERAGUA,  
Descendant of Columbus.

THE day appointed for the opening of the Exposition was May 1, 1893. The Congress of the United States, by joint resolution, approved August 5, 1892, requested the President to invite His Majesty Alfonso, King of Spain, and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, and the descendants of Columbus, by name, to attend the opening ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition, as guests of the Government and people of the United States, and directed that the Secretary of State make arrangements for their reception and entertainment. The invitations extended by the President, pursuant to the resolution of Congress, were conveyed to Spain by a special envoy, William E. Curtis, of the Department of State.

Mr. Curtis reached Madrid in the latter part of September, 1892, and was cordially received by the United States Minister, Colonel A. Loudon

Snowden, and the officials of the Spanish Government. The afternoon of October 6th was selected for the presentation of the invitations, and shortly before the hour fixed upon, the official Introducer of Ambassadors arrived at the hotel with two of the state carriages and an escort of cavalry to conduct to the palace the party, consisting of Colonel Snowden, Francis MacNutt, Secretary of Legation, and Lieutenant W. McCarty Little, naval *attaché*. They were received at the palace with military honors, and escorted to the audience chamber of the Queen by the Minister of Foreign Relations and the official Introducer of Ambassadors. Colonel Snowden delivered a very appropriate and eloquent address and then introduced Mr. Curtis, who presented the following invitation from the President of the United States :

“ To Her Majesty Doña Maria Christina,

“ Queen Regent of Spain.

“ Great and Good Friend :

“ The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, on the 5th of August last, expressed by public resolution the earnest and universal wish of the Government and the people that Your Majesty and His Majesty the King, Don Alfonso XIII, should honor them by attending, as the guests of this nation, the opening ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition, by which they intend to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, at the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on the 1st day of May, 1893. This desire of the Government and people of the United States that the successor of the Queen whose gracious patronage made the remarkable voyage of Christopher Columbus possible should participate in the intended celebration in honor of the man and the event is especially appropriate ; and it would afford me deep gratification should it be the pleasure of Your Majesty and His Majesty the King to accept the cordial invitation thus tendered.

“ Availing myself of this gratifying occasion to renew the best wishes of this Government for the peace and prosperity of Spain, I pray that God may ever have Your Majesty in His wise keeping.

“ Written at Washington this the 5th day of September, in the year 1892.

“ BENJAMIN HARRISON.

“ By the President :

“ John W. Foster,

“ Secretary of State.”

The formal reply of Her Majesty, handed the Secretary of State by the Spanish Minister at Washington, on the 1st of December, was as follows :

“ Don Alfonso XIII, by the grace of God Constitutional King of Spain, and in his name and during his minority, Doña Maria Cristina, Queen Regent of the Kingdom, to the President of the United States of America :

“Great and Good Friend :

“Great satisfaction was given us by the letter which you addressed to us at the request of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic in Congress assembled, inviting my well-beloved son and me, as the successors of Queen Isabella the Catholic, of glorious memory, to attend the opening ceremonies of the Columbian Exposition, which is to be held in the city of Chicago in the month of May next, in commemoration of the happy event of the discovery of the America. Both my son and I feel most grateful for this token of esteem and regard, and I beg you to convey to the Congress of the United States the assurance of our feelings of gratitude, and to inform that body, at the same time, how deeply we regret that the provisions of our Constitution will prevent us from being present at those impressive ceremonies, as we should have been glad to do. Offering fervent prayers for the prosperity and happiness of your Republic, we pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

“Done at the palace of Madrid this 8th day of October, 1892.

“Great and Good Friend, your great and good friend,

“MARIA CRISTINA.

“Carlos O'Donnell.”

It was informally suggested to Colonel Snowden, Envoy of the United States to the Court of Spain, that Her Majesty would designate the Princess Eulalia, Infanta of Spain, and sister of the late King Alfonso XII, to attend the Exposition as a substitute, if such an arrangement would be agreeable to the United States. Colonel Snowden was promptly authorized to inform the Queen that the Princess would receive a royal welcome, and at the request of the Spanish Minister a programme for her entertainment was forwarded from Washington to Madrid. Upon the receipt of this programme the invitation was accepted, and the Infanta reached New York on the 19th of May.

On the afternoon of October 6, also, an invitation to the opening ceremonies of the Exposition was tendered to the Duke of Veragua and the members of his immediate family. In acceptance of this invitation the Duke arrived at New York on the 15th of April, accompanied by the Duchess; his son, Cristobal Colon y Aguilar; his daughter, Maria del Pilar Colon y Aguilar; his brother, the Marquis of Barboles; and his nephews, Pedro Colon y Bertodano and Carlos Aguilar. They were met in the lower bay by Commander F. W. Dickens, United States Navy, who had been appointed as their escort, and welcomed to the country in behalf of the President and the people of the United States. Commander Dickens was accompanied by a committee of citizens, of which General Horace Porter was chairman, and the members of a committee of reception, headed by Cornelius N. Bliss. The Duke was escorted to the Hotel Waldorf, where the apartments of state had been reserved for him.



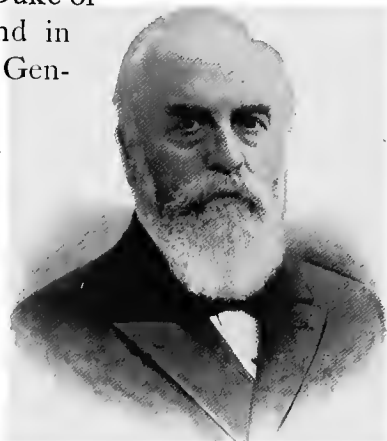
After a series of receptions in New York, on Saturday, the 23d, the party went to Washington, where they arrived in the evening and were received by the Spanish Minister and other friends. On the 26th the party returned to New York, and in the evening they attended a reception at the Union League Club given in honor of the foreign naval officers attending the naval review. On the 27th the Duke of Veragua and his party witnessed the naval review, and in the evening attended a dinner given in honor of General Grant's birthday at the Hotel Waldorf.

On April 28th the party set out for Chicago, and upon their arrival they were met by the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, President of the National Commission, the Mayor of the city, and a committee of reception, who conducted them to the Auditorium Hotel. Evidences of high esteem for the Duke of Veragua and the Marquis of Barboles were showered upon them by the officials of the Exposition and the citizens of Chicago.

Each received a pass to the Exposition engrossed upon a silver plate, and bearing the names of the President of the Commission, the President of the Exposition, and the Director General. They also received the "freedom of the city," inscribed on heavy parchment and illuminated in gold and colors; to the volume was attached a golden key fastened with the entwined colors of Spain and the United States. After a series of complimentary functions the ducal party visited other important cities, where similar honors were accorded, and sailed for home in June.

The President and his retinue were escorted from Washington by Messrs. Widener, Lawrence, and Kerfoot, of the Committees on Ceremonies, and President Higinbotham, and were met at the boundary of the State of Illinois in the morning of the 29th by Governor Altgeld of Illinois, Mayor Harrison of Chicago, and Director-General Davis of the Exposition, and at the terminal station in the city a delegation of distinguished citizens was assembled to give the welcome due to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. In the afternoon the distinguished visitors were invited to the Exposition grounds to inspect the great enterprise and the preparations for its inauguration.

The Exposition was opened in the midst of a severe storm. A heavy rain fell on the morning of Monday, May 1, and pools of water stood in places where the roads had not yet been completed or where they had been cut by heavy traffic. Fortunately, the heavy rainfall ceased at about seven o'clock in the morning, and, although the sky remained overcast and very threatening all day, more than two hundred thousand people entered the Park. The buildings had recently received a fresh coat of paint, of a cream or old-ivory tint, which had removed the stains caused by the winter weather,



CARTER H. HARRISON,  
Mayor of Chicago, and  
Member of the Directory, 1893.

and they presented a fine appearance. Great pains had been taken to remove the traces of the heavy installation work, which had been interrupted only for the purpose of permitting the formal opening of the Exposition. The railroad tracks had been removed from the northern and central portions of the grounds, and from the Court of Honor only one line of track could be seen; but other tracks for installation purposes still remained south of Machinery Hall and Agricultural Building. The Illinois Central Railroad Company put its World's Fair Express trains into operation for the first time. These trains were run for several hours in the early morning between Van Buren Street and Sixtieth Street (Midway Plaisance) to accustom the crews to their duties. The cars were very plain, but were admirably adapted to the purpose. They were built upon new flat-car trucks, provided with air brakes, and the wooden seats extended across the car at right angles to its length. Openings on either side of the car for each seat enabled the occupants to step on or off the train quickly, and each opening was provided with a canvas curtain, which could be fastened down to protect those within from sun or rain. Each seat held five people, and when the seats were filled no more were admitted. As the train was about to move from the station, a lever at one end of each car was turned by the Guard on the station platform, by means of which an iron bar dropped across each opening in the car, thus preventing those within from falling or being pushed out while the car was in motion. All fares were collected at turnstiles in the railroad stations before the passengers took their seats in the train. So well prepared was the railroad that the facilities in use on this day could easily have accommodated more than twice the number that sought this means of transportation.

At nine o'clock the formation of the procession of officials and distinguished guests began at the Hotel Lexington. After the Committee on Ceremonies, the first carriage contained Director-General Davis and Director-of-Works Burnham. President Cleveland was accompanied by the President of the Commission, General Palmer, and the President of the Exposition, Mr. Higinbotham; the Duke of Veragua by Vice-Presidents Ferdinand W. Peck and Thomas M. Waller; the Duchess of Veragua by Mrs. Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers. Other guests of the Exposition—Cabinet officers, senators, ambassadors, foreign commissioners, officers of the army and navy, the Governor of the State, and the Mayor of the city—were properly placed and escorted. The military escort consisted of detachments of the Seventh United States Cavalry, the First Illinois Cavalry, and the Chicago Hussars. The route of the procession was thronged with spectators, and all the lines of public conveyance were severely taxed by crowds of people anxious to witness the inaugural ceremonies.

The opportunity of using a great building as an audience room was no longer afforded, as they were all occupied by exhibits, and the ceremonies were held in the Court of Honor in front of the Administration Building.

A platform seating about three thousand people was erected at the east front of the Administration Building, overlooking the grand plaza, and the rest of the space was given up to the public. Flags and streamers were at the heads of the hundreds of flagstuffs on the buildings and in the Court of Honor, each flag or streamer being furled in such a way that a single motion from a man's hand would free it.

By ten o'clock the wide plaza east of the Administration Building was densely packed with a hundred thousand people, and at 11.15 A. M. the President appeared upon the platform, escorted by the Director General, amid the deafening plaudits of the throng. Surrounding him were Vice-President Stevenson; Secretaries Gresham, Carlisle, Herbert, Smith, and Morton; the Duke of Veragua and his son, Cristobal Colon y Aguilar; the Marquis of Barboles and his son, Pedro Bertodano; Thomas F. Bayard and Lambert Tree; Major-General Miles and Admiral Gherardi; Governor Altgeld of Illinois; Mayor Harrison of Chicago; President Palmer, President Higinbotham, and Mrs. Potter Palmer; Ex-Presidents Gage and Baker; Director-of-Works Burnham; and Vice-Presidents Thomas M. Waller, Ferdinand Peck, and Robert A. Waller. Behind the President were seated members of the diplomatic corps and the foreign commissioners and consuls; on his right were justices of the Supreme Court, governors of States, United States senators and representatives, and members of the Commission and of the Board of Lady Managers; on the left were members of the Directory, the Chiefs of Departments, and members of State commissions and auxiliary congresses. The grand chorus occupied the highest portions in the rear.

The ceremonies, which were simple, earnest, and impressive, were opened with the Columbian March, rendered by the orchestra. Prayer was offered by the Rev. William H. Milburn, of Washington, D. C., Chaplain of the United States House of Representatives, after which the following poem, entitled *The Prophecy*, written for the occasion by William A. Croffut, of Washington, D. C., was read by Miss Jesse Couthouli:

Sadly Columbus watched the nascent moon  
Drown in the Gloomy Ocean's western deeps.

Strange birds that day had fluttered in the sails,  
And strange flowers floated round the wandering  
keel,

And yet no land. And now, when through the dark  
The Santa Maria leaped before the gale,  
And angry billows tossed the caravels,  
As to destruction, Gomez Rascon came  
With Captain Pinzon through the frenzied seas,  
And to the Admiral brought a parchment scroll,



WILLIAM A. CROFFUT,  
Author of "The Prophecy."

Saying, "Good Master: Read this writing here;  
 An earnest prayer it is from all the fleet.  
 The crew would fain turn back in utter fear.  
 No longer to the Pole the compass points.  
 The sailor's star reels dancing down the sky.  
 You saw but yestereve an albatross  
 Drop dead on deck beneath the flying scud.  
 The Devil's wind blows madly from the east  
 Into the land of Nowhere, and the sea  
 Keeps sucking us adown the maelstrom's maw.  
 Francisco says the edge of earth is near,  
 And off to Erebus we slide unhelmed.  
 Last Sunday night Diego saw a witch  
 Dragging the Nina by her forechains west  
 And wildly dancing on a dolphin's back;  
 And, as she danced, the brightest star in heaven  
 Slipped from its leash and sprang into the sea,  
 Like Lucifer, and left a trail of blood.  
 O, Master, hear me!—turn again to Spain,  
 Obedient to the omens, or, perchance,  
 The terror-stricken crew, to escape their doom,  
 May mutiny and—"

"Gomez Rascon, peace!"  
 Exclaimed the Admiral, "thou hast said enough!  
 Now, prithee, leave me. I would be alone."

Then eagerly Columbus sought a sign,  
 In sea and sky and in his lonely heart,  
 But found, instead of presages of hope,  
 The black and ominous portents of despair.  
 The wild wind roared around him, and he heard  
 Shrill voices shriek "Return!—return!—return!"  
 He thought of Genoa and dreams of youth,  
 His father's warning and his mother's prayers,  
 Confiding Beatriz, her prattling babe,  
 The life and mirth and warmth of old Castile,  
 And tempting comfort of the peaceful land,  
 And sad winds moaned "Return!—return!—return!"

As thus he mused, he paced the after deck  
 And gazed upon the luminous waves astern.  
 Strange life was in the phosphorescent foam,  
 And through the goblin glow there came and went,  
 Like elfin shadows on an opal sea,  
 Prophetic pictures of the land he sought.

He saw the end of his victorious quest.  
 He saw, ablaze on Isabella's breast,  
 The gorgeous Antillean jewels rest—  
 The Islands of the West!

He saw invading Plenty dispossess  
 Old Poverty, the land with bounty bless,  
 And through the wailing caverns of Distress  
 Walk star-eyed Happiness!

He saw the Bourbon and Braganza prone,  
 For ancient error tardy to atone,

Giving the plundered people back their own  
 And flying from the throne.

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

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

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

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

He saw an iron dragon dashing forth  
 On pathways East, and West, and South and North,  
 Its bonds uniting in beneficent girth  
 Remotest ends of earth.

He saw the lightnings run an elfin race,  
 Where trade and love and pleasure interlace,  
 And severed friends in Ariel's embrace  
 Communing face to face.

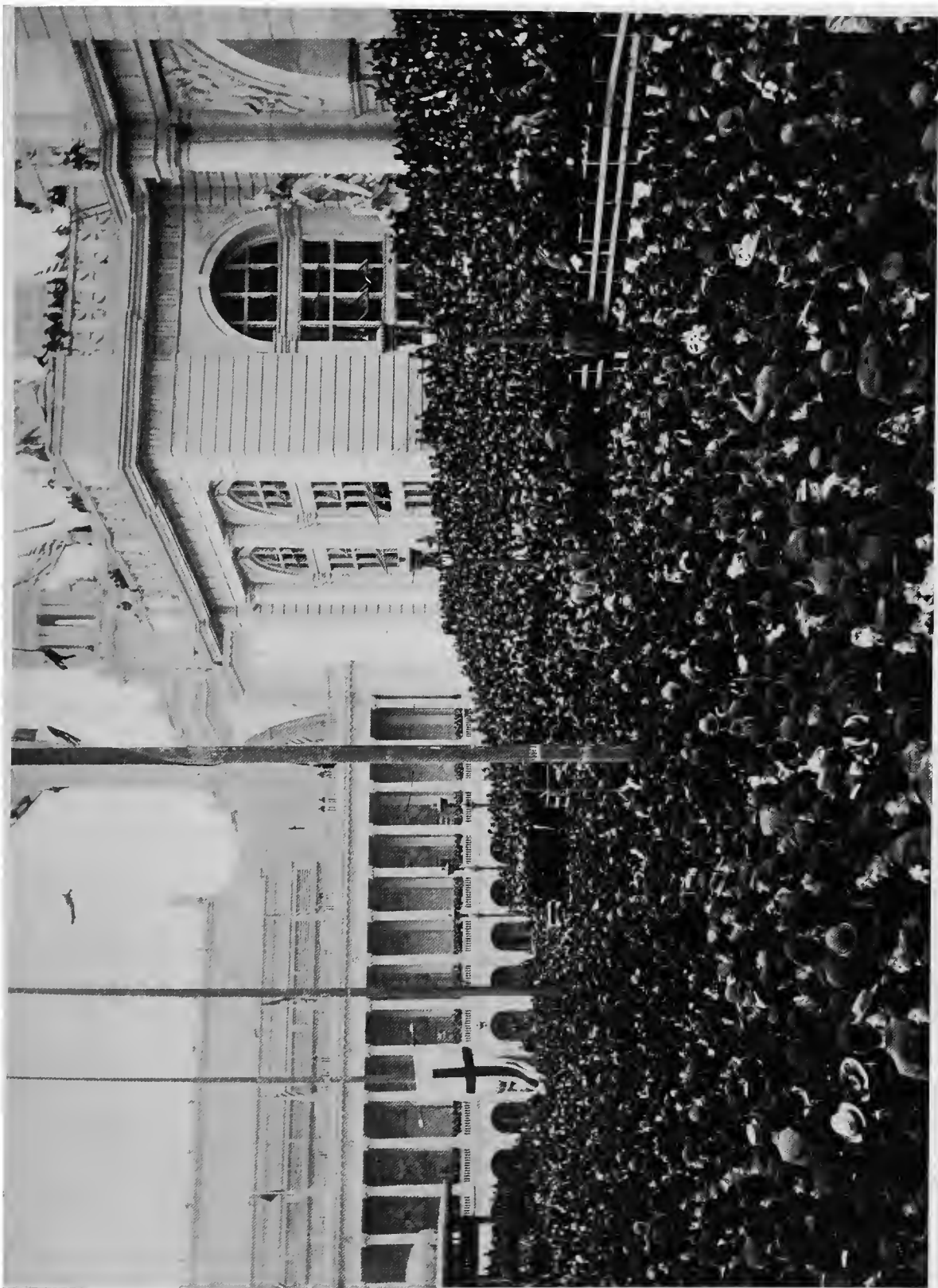
He saw Relief through deadly dungeons grope;  
 Foes turn to brothers, black despair to hope,  
 And cannon rust along the grass-grown slope,  
 And rot the gallows rope.

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

He saw the myriad spindles flutter round;  
 The myriad mill wheels shake the solid ground;  
 The myriad homes where jocund joy is found,  
 And love is throned and crowned.

He saw exalted Ignorance under ban,  
 Though panoplied in force since time began,  
 And Science, consecrated, lead the van,  
 The Providence of man.

The pictures came and paled and passed away.  
 And then the Admiral turned as from a trance,  
 His lion face aglow, his luminous eyes  
 Lit with mysterious fire from hidden suns:  
 "Now, Martin, to thy waiting helm again!  
 Haste to the Pinta! Fill her sagging sails,  
 For on my soul hath dawned a wondrous sight.



OPENING DAY.  
In front of the Administration Building.



Lo!—through this segment of the watery world  
 Uprose a hemisphere of glorious life!—  
 A realm of golden grain and fragrant fruits,  
 And men and women wise and masterful,  
 Who dwelt at peace in rural cottages  
 And splendid cities bursting into bloom—  
 Great lotus blossoms on a flowery sea.

And happiness was there, and bright-winged  
 Hope—  
 High Aspiration, soaring to the stars!  
 And then methought, O Martin! through the storm  
 A million faces turned on me and smiled.

Now go we forward—forward—fear avaunt!  
 I will abate no atom of my dream,  
 Though all the devils of the underworld  
 Hiss in the sails and grapple to the keel!  
 Haste to the Pinta! Westward keep her prow,  
 For I have had a vision full of light!  
 Keep her prow westward in the sunset's wake  
 From this hour hence and let no man look back!"

Then from the Pinça's foretop fell a cry—  
 A trumpet-song—"Light-ho! Light-ho! Light-  
 ho!"

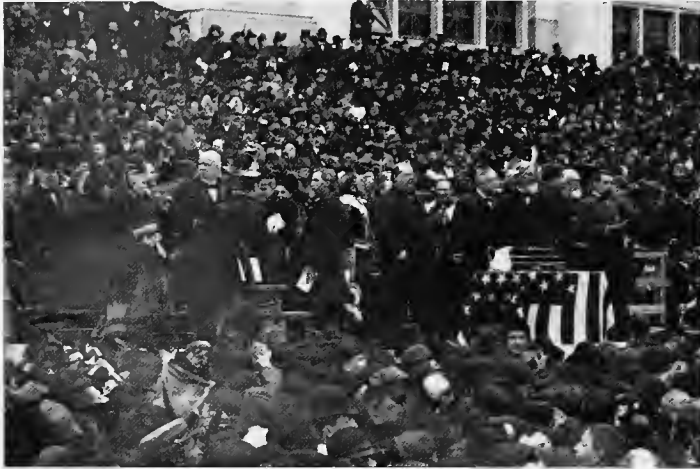
The orchestra then rendered Wagner's Orchestral Overture to Rienzi, which was followed by an address by Director-General Davis, who said:

"The dedication of these grounds and buildings for the purposes of an international exhibition took place on the 21st of last October, at which time they were accepted for the objects to which they were destined by the action of the Congress of the United States. This is not the time or the place, neither will it be expected of me, to give a comprehensive *résumé* of the strenuous efforts which have been put forth to complete this work to which we invite your inspection to-day. I may be permitted, however, to say a word in praise of, and in gratitude to, my co-officers and official staff, who form the great organization which made this consummation possible.

"This Exposition is not the conception of any single mind; it is not the result of any single effort; but it is the grandest conception of all the minds and the best obtainable result of all the efforts put forth by all the people who have in any manner contributed to its creation. The great commanding agencies through which the Government has authorized this work to proceed are these: The National Commission, consisting of one hundred and eight men and their alternates, selected from the several States and Territories and presided over by the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan; the corporation of the State of Illinois, known as the World's Columbian Exposition, consisting of forty-five directors, presided over by Harlow N. Higinbotham, of Chicago; and the Board of Lady Managers, consisting of one hundred and fifteen women and their alternates, selected from the several States and presided over by Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago. To these great agencies, wisely selected by Congress, each performing its special function, the gratitude of the people of this country and the cordial recognition of all these foreign representatives are due.

"To perfect from these agencies an efficient organization was our first duty, and it was successfully accomplished—at the outset through committees, subsequently by great executive departments—and through these departments the systematic, vigorous, and effective work has progressed. Through the Department of Administration, the Department of Finance, the Department of Works, and the great exhibit departments, the plan and scope of a grand international exposition have been worked out. The

Department of Finance, composed of members of the Illinois Corporation, has, with a disinterestedness remarkable, with courage undaunted, successfully financed the preparations for the Exposition, and has provided for the great work upward of twenty million dollars. The Department of Works,



OPENING DAY.

Officers and Guests on the Platform.

and its many bureaus of artists, architects, engineers, and builders, have transformed these grounds, which twenty - one months ago were an unsightly, uninviting, and unoccupied stretch of landscape, into the beauty and splendor of to-day. They have conspicuously performed their functions ; and these grand avenues, these Venetian water ways, the

finished landscape, the fountains and sculptures and colonnades, and these grand palaces, stand out as a monument to their genius and their skill, supplemented by the labor of that great army of skilled artisans and workmen, all citizens of this republic.

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

“This inclosure, containing nearly seven hundred acres covered by more than four hundred structures—from the small State pavilion occupying an ordinary building site to the colossal structure of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, covering over thirty acres—is filled and crowded with a display of the achievements and products of the mind and hand of man such as never before has been presented to mortal vision. The habits, customs, and life of the people of our own and foreign lands are shown in the varie-



gated Plaisance. Those stately buildings on the north are filled with the historical treasures and natural products of our several States. The artistic, characteristic, and beautiful edifices, the headquarters of foreign commissions, surrounding the Gallery of Fine Arts, which in itself will be an agreeable surprise to the American beholder, constitute the grand central zone of social and friendly amenities among the different peoples of the earth.

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

“The citizens of our country are proud, and always will be proud, of the action of the Congress of the United States of America in authorizing and directing this celebration to take place; for the appropriation of more than five million dollars in its aid, and for the unswerving support and encouragement of the officers of the Government. To the States of the Union we are largely indebted for active and substantial support. A sum in excess of six million dollars has been raised and expended by the States and Territories for their official use in promoting their own interests conjointly with the general success of the exhibition.

“To the foreign nations who have a representation upon these grounds never before witnessed at any exposition, as shown by the grand exhibits they have brought here and the hundreds of official representatives of foreign governments who are present on this occasion, we bow in grateful thanks. More than six million dollars have been officially appropriated for these commissions, in furtherance of their participation in the Exposition. The great nations of Europe and their dependencies are all represented upon these grounds. The governments of Asia and of Africa, and the republics of the Western hemisphere, with but few exceptions, are here represented.

“To the citizens and corporation of the city of Chicago, who have furnished eleven million dollars as a contribution, and in addition have loaned the management five million dollars more, are due the grateful acknowledgments of our own people and of all the honored guests who share with us the advantages of this great international festival.

“To the tens of thousands of exhibitors who have contributed in a larger amount than all others combined, we are under the deepest obligations for their interest and co-operation.

“To the women of Chicago and our great land, whose prompt, spontaneous, and enthusiastic co-operation in our great work turned the eyes of the

world toward the Exposition as toward the new Star of the East—an inspiration for womanhood everywhere—we extend our cordial and unstinted recognition.

“It is our hope that this great Exposition may inaugurate a new era of moral and material progress, and our fervent aspiration that the association of the nations here may secure not only warmer and stronger friendships, but lasting peace throughout the world.



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GROVER CLEVELAND,  
President of the United States,  
1893.

“The grand concrete illustration of modern progress which is here presented for the encouragement of art, of science, of industry, and of commerce, has necessitated an expenditure, including the outlay of our exhibitors, largely in excess of one hundred million dollars. We have given it our constant thought, our most devoted service, our best energy; and now, in this central city of this great republic, on the continent discovered by Columbus, whose distinguished descendants are present as the honored guests of our nation, it only remains for you, Mr. President, if in your opinion the Exposition here presented is commensurate with what the world should expect of our great country, to direct that it shall be opened to the public, and when you touch this magic key the

ponderous machinery will start in its revolutions and the activities of this Exposition will begin.”

President Cleveland then delivered the following address:

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

“We, who believe that the popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a realization of the proud national destiny which our faith promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvement, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous,

self-reliant, and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices; but we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention; we have also made men who rule themselves.

“It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, and we co-operate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment; and in the undertaking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of the nations. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast Exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity, and the freedom of mankind.”

The key with its electrical attachment connected with the two-thousand-horse-power engine—the largest of the seventy-seven engines in the power plant—was on the platform in front of the President, and at the close of his address, during the performance of Handel's Hallelujah Chorus, he pressed it, and the great engine was set in motion. A moment later the great pumps threw up tall streams of water from each of the two electric fountains, in full view of the throng. The Columbian fountain began to play, and at the same instant every flag was unfurled. Immediately the entire assemblage was kindled with enthusiasm, and amid their cheers, the whistle of the steamers upon the lake, and the booming of cannon, the World's Columbian Exposition was formally opened.

It was impossible to behold the scene unmoved. The exercises were rendered doubly impressive by reason of the surroundings. The true importance and grandeur of the Court of Honor were more fully understood, not only by the vast concourse of onlookers, but by those gathered about the President of the United States who had labored with the Exposition from its inception. Those who were spectators, and for whose pleasure and instruction the Exposition had been created, will certainly long remember that which they saw and heard. To those identified with the administration of the enterprise the occasion was like the climax of a great drama—a moment of victory snatched from amid countless perils.

At the close of the exercises in the Plaza, the crowd, which had covered every inch of space between the platform and the edge of the Grand Basin, overflowing in all directions among the neighboring buildings, dispersed through the grounds, for the purpose of beholding the treasures that had been gathered for their inspection, and the President and other distinguished guests retired to partake of a collation in the Administration Building. It was intended that the President, under the escort of the Director General and other officials, should call upon all the foreign delegations represented at the Exposition; but it was found that such a visit at each of the foreign

buildings would occupy more time than the day afforded. Accordingly, as most of the foreign nations had exhibits on the main avenue of the building for Manufactures and Liberal Arts, known as Columbia Avenue, it was so arranged that each delegation, headed by its commissioner general, appear in front of its pavilion, and there await the approach of the President; and other commissions, whose exhibits were not on that avenue, were assigned places there, where they could participate in the ceremony of recognition.



THE ELECTRIC KEY  
by Means of which  
President Cleveland started the Machinery.

lay. Ice in the Baltic had prevented the nations bordering thereon from shipping their exhibits in time. Other foreign and American exhibitors had cleverly concealed such portions of their exhibits as remained unfinished, and the verdict was freely given that the Exposition had been opened in a state more nearly complete than had been usual with such enterprises.

The President, the members of his Cabinet, and other distinguished guests proceeded to the great building, where they were met by Mr. Allison, Chief of the Department of Manufactures, and Dr. Peabody, Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts. These officers conducted the party through the grand avenue, where the President was received by the various delegations. The personality of the distinguished visitors; the splendid array of those to whom the visit was paid, representing not only the greatest nations of the earth, but those from the remotest lands; bursts of martial music from famous English and German bands, answered by the weird tinkling of quaint Korean cymbals; the throned mistress of republican France welcoming the throng; the iron gates of Germany opening at its approach; the completeness of the display, far beyond the most sanguine expectations—covered by the great dome—all lent magnificence and inspiration to the scene in which culminated the labors of a nation and the progress of humanity in four intense centuries.

Passing out of this building at its northern portal, the party proceeded by electric launches to the Agricultural Building. Here it debarked and by carriages moved around the grounds, by the Peristyle, the Government Building, and the avenue of State buildings, to the palace of Fine Arts. Emerging from the Art Building, it again entered the electric launches,





THE COURT OF HONOR



CRYSTAL PALACE, LOOKING EAST.





and traversed the lagoons to the landing at the Electricity Building. Threading the multitude, the President returned to the Administration Building, and thence, after greetings and congratulations, to his private car, which took him from the grounds *en route* to the national capital.

The day and the occasion were auspicious. The audience room was the grand Court of Honor, surrounded by the magnificent colonnades and the matchless architecture of the Exhibition buildings, crowned by the Administration dome. The canopy of clouds shed no rain, and kindly screened the vast audience from the sun's direct rays. The concourse of people, exceeding that of the dedication day, was gathered without delay and handled without accident. All promises had been fulfilled, and the Exposition was launched.

The act of Congress passed on April 25, 1890, creating the World's Columbian Exposition, provided also for an international naval display to be held in New York harbor, beginning April 26, 1893. All the maritime nations of the world were invited to participate. The fleets were to rendezvous at Hampton Roads, and then proceed, under command of Rear-Admiral Gherardi, the senior officer in the United States navy, to New York, where they were to be reviewed by the President and other national and State officials. The following nations responded to the invitation: England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Holland, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic. All the expected vessels, including the Spanish caravels, put into Hampton Roads during April, 1893, except two of Russia's squadron that were delayed by ice in the Neva. After a week of festivities at Fort Monroe the fleet weighed anchor on April 24 and sailed for New York, anchoring in the lower bay.

On the morning of April 25 the caravels were towed to their places in Hudson River, opposite Ninety-second Street, where they formed the head of the line. As they passed Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, and then old Castle William, they were saluted by the cannon of these forts and answered with their tiny swivel guns. On the picturesque heights of the Navesink Highlands, where the twin lighthouses stand, a flagstaff one hundred and thirty-five feet high had been erected, and at noon the Paul Jones flag, which once floated over the the Bon Homme Richard, was raised. Addresses by John Winfield Scott and Albert Shaw followed. Soon the fleet came in sight, led by the flagship Philadelphia, and as the vessels one by one passed the venerable ensign loud-mouthed cannons from friend and stranger greeted the Stars and Stripes. As the great vessels swung into their anchorage just below the Narrows the forts saluted in turn. Then a committee, consisting of George B. McClellan, President of the Board of Aldermen; J. W. Miller, Commandant of the State Naval Reserve; and Howard Carroll, representing the Columbian Entertainment Committee, visited each vessel and welcomed them in the name of the municipality.

On Wednesday, April 26, the ceremonies began with the unveiling, at the

Battery, at 10 A. M., of the statue of John Ericsson, and at the conclusion of the addresses, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the monitor Miantonomoh, stationed off Governor's Island. Meanwhile the combined fleets, forming in double column off Norton's Point, began their advance into the harbor and up the Hudson. The port column, composed of the American fleet, was led by Admiral Gherardi's flagship, the Philadelphia. It was in two squadrons. The flagship Newark, Admiral Benham, headed the first, and the flagship Chicago, Admiral Walker, headed the second. The starboard column was headed by the British cruiser Blake, commanded by Sir John Hopkins, a vice-admiral in the English navy. The movement up the river continued until the Philadelphia and the Blake reached their anchorage off Eighty-eighth Street. As the columns proceeded up the bay a distance of six hundred yards was maintained until they passed the Battery, when the distance was decreased to four hundred yards, while the vessels kept three hundred yards of clear water between them until they reached the buoys by which their respective anchorages were designated.

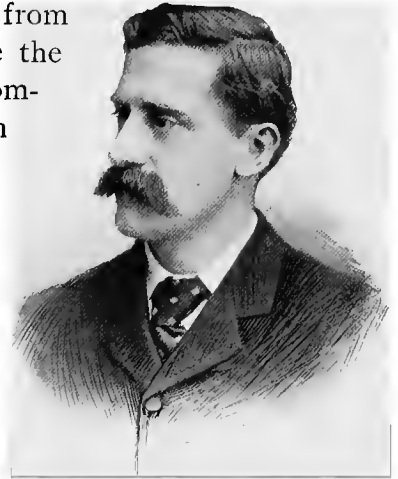
The ships were ranged in the following order: West column—Philadelphia, Newark, Atlanta, San Francisco, Bancroft, Bennington, Baltimore, Chicago, Yorktown, Charleston, Vesuvius, Concord; Nuevo de Julio (Argentine); Van Speijk (Holland); Kaiserin Augusta, Seeadler (German); Miantonomoh. East Column—Blake, Australia, Magicienne, Tartar (British); Dimitri Donskoi, General Admiral, Rynda (Russian); Aréthuse, Husard, Jean Bart (French); Etna, Giovanni Bausan (Italian); Infanta Isabel, Reina Regente, Nueva España (Spanish); Aquideban, Tiradentes, Republica (Brazil).

Thursday, April 27, was observed as a legal holiday throughout the State. It was the day of the celebration to which all previous events were but preliminary. Orders had been issued that at 8 A. M. each vessel was to hoist colors and dress ship. The review was announced to begin at 10.30 A. M., but the weather was unfortunate, and a postponement until 1 P. M. was obtained. The Dolphin, of the United States navy, was the reviewing vessel of President Cleveland, while the Cushing and Stiletto were used as dispatch boats. The coast steamer Monmouth was reserved for senators, representatives and their guests, and the patrol steamer Blake for the Diplomatic Corps, while the General Meigs had on board the Duke of Veragua and his attendants. The New York State officials, World's Fair Commissioners, and Legislature were carried by the steamer General Slocum, and were given a place at the head of the line. The morning of the 27th was rainy and cheerless, but neither threatening skies nor pouring rains could keep at home the immense crowd that gathered at every vantage point along the whole shore line of ten miles. Promptly at the appointed time the reviewing party entered midway between the two lines of war ships. As they approached, the band on each vessel played the national air of its country, the officers and marine guard on the poop deck saluted, the sailors manned the yards, while

the men on the rail, both starboard and port, faced the reviewing ship. As the Dolphin passed, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by each vessel in honor of the President. When the big Blake and the majestic Philadelphia were passed, the Dolphin steamed up to a point within three hundred yards of the Santa Maria and came to an anchor. A few minutes later the barges of admirals and gigs of captains from every ship in the fleet headed for the Dolphin, where the President and his Cabinet held a reception to the commanding officers of the fleet. Mr. Cleveland then returned to the city. While the reception was in progress the Philadelphia steamed up the Hudson to a point abreast of General Grant's tomb and fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the natal day of that hero. During the evening an exhibition of search-light drilling and night signaling was given by the war vessels. The rain had settled into a mist, and the river was dark with fog, but suddenly a great beam of white light flashed along the line and settled on the Miantonomoh. Then from every vessel in the fleet burst strong flashes of light, until it seemed as if the sun had broken out from beneath a cloud, for the darkness had vanished and it was light as day. Next came the illumination with colored lights, and the outlines of the vessels appeared in red, then green, and finally white light.

The admirals, the staff officers, and the captains of the naval vessels were guests of the city at a ball given in Madison Square Garden, which had become fairyland. Unique arrangements of flowers, novel effects with miniature electric lamps, brilliant designs with flags and banners, delighted the eye and pleased the fancy. From the crest of the arch hung an electrically lighted cupid, and revolving electric stars, which changed color at each revolution, were on the faces of the base. High above the platform of the Madison Avenue entrance was the emblem, "Greeting of the New World," in white flame. Beneath this stood the Mayor of the municipality to receive his guests. These included the President of the United States, the Governor of the State, the Duke of Veragua, and others. From 11 to 1 dancing and banqueting continued, and then the President departed, bringing to a close the great entertainment.

On Friday, April 28, the shore parade of sailors and marines from all the men-of-war in the harbor took place. The hardy tars were escorted by the Naval Reserves of New York and Massachusetts and the National Guard of New York; the parade was most successful and attractive by its novelty. Shortly before eleven o'clock a start was made at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. At the head of the procession was Roswell P.



STUYVESANT FISH,  
Member of the Directory,  
and President of the Illinois  
Central Railroad Co.

Flower, Governor of New York and Commander in Chief of the State forces, with his staff, escorted by New York's Troop A of dragoons. He was followed by the commanding officers of the foreign and United States vessels in carriages. Then came, in four battalions, a brigade of sailors and marines from the United States war vessels, forming the first division. A second division included the foreign marines and sailors from the visiting war ships, and finally, under command of General Louis Fitzgerald, the National Guard of the State. About twelve thousand men were in line. The procession moved down Fifth Avenue to Waverly Place, thence to Broadway, and past the stand in front of City Hall, where the Mayor reviewed the parade, thence down Park Row to Broadway, ending at the Battery.

On Saturday, May 6, the officers of the various squadrons set out for Chicago to visit the Exposition. On their arrival they were met by a committee of citizens and were driven through the city, after which a luncheon was given in their honor at the residence of Mayor Harrison. Major-General Miles and his staff accompanied the party during the day. After luncheon they went to the Exposition in a body.

On the following morning President Higinbotham gave a breakfast at eleven o'clock in Music Hall to the entire party, and invited the various foreign commissioners and a number of eminent citizens to meet them. Music Hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion by John Thorpe, Chief of Floriculture, who used for the purpose large quantities of rare and beautiful flowers from the greenhouses in his department. The music was furnished by the Exposition Orchestra, under the leadership of Theodore Thomas. The national hymns of the various countries whose representatives were present were played during the reception that preceded the breakfast. This was the first social event of the Exposition season, and in the beauty of its surroundings and the distinction of the guests it was one of the most notable. President Higinbotham was anxious to afford the naval officers the fullest opportunity to view the Exposition; therefore, at the close of the breakfast, he addressed them briefly as follows:

"We have so much to show our distinguished guests that we can not spare time to indulge in speeches. The poetry that we would write, the sermons that we would preach, are best expressed in our magnificent buildings, with their domes and arches, their beautiful turrets, towers, and minarets standing against the sky and mirrored in lake and lagoon. We have time, however, to thank our guests for the pleasure and honor conferred upon us by their visit. We have time to express a hope that the God of the sea may be good to them; that the friendly relations existing between the nations they represent may continue; that the dogs of war, now so firmly bound, may never be loosed again; that they may at last be guided by the God of the universe into a haven where the elements are at rest and wars are unknown. As it is not probable that our guests will again be assembled here within the reach of a single voice, let us with our welcome mingle our

hail and farewell. I ask you to stand and drink the health of the sovereigns and presidents of the countries of our distinguished guests."

After this toast, several of the naval officers and foreign commissioners made short speeches, expressing their admiration of the Exposition and the cordial feelings that their stay in this country had engendered ; then the party, eager to resume the inspection of the grounds, took the steam launches for a trip along the lake and viewed the Exposition from that side. The following day they returned to New York.

The naval officers were escorted, from the time they left New York until they returned, by Lieutenant-Commander Leavitt C. Logan, U. S. N. ; Lieutenant William C. Babcock, U. S. N. ; Lieutenant John C. Frémont, U. S. A. ; Past-Assistant-Surgeon Rand P. Crandall, U. S. N. ; and Captain J. M. Miller, New York naval militia. The foreign visitors were as follow :

English — Commander Charles H. Bayly, Lieutenant H. H. Campbell, Lieutenant H. G. C. Sandeman, Lieutenant William Ellerton, Major E. E. Payne, Fleet-Paymaster L. North, Sub-Lieutenant G. M. Payne, Engineer F. H. Leister, Captain S. C. Holland, Lieutenant Clifton Sclater, Captain F. White, Surgeon R. W. Anderson, Assistant-Engineer James Hird, Rev. J. H. Dougherty, Captain J. P. Pison, C. M. G. ; Lieutenant P. Garrett, Staff-Surgeon H. J. Todd.

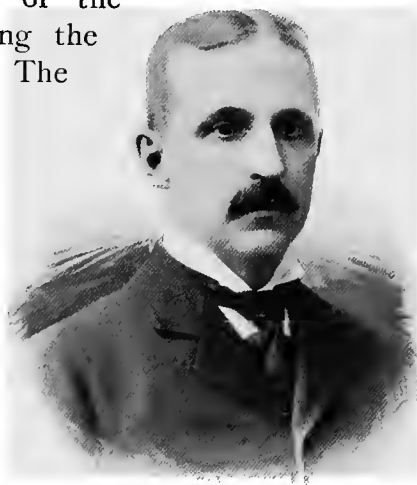
Russian—Commander Young, Lieutenant Hyriakoff, Lieutenant Hilderbrant, Lieutenant Kuonoff, Lieutenant Petz, Lieutenant Tegleff, Lieutenant Rimski Kersokoff, Ensign Mazaroff, Ensign Vesselage, Ensign Kouzin, Navigating-Lieutenant Korobyztzin, Chief-Engineer Lavroff, Assistant-Engineer Svozicheffski, Assistant-Ensign Schemanoff, Dr. Grouzcdiff.

German—Lieutenant-Commander Oriola, Staff-Surgeon Schubert, Lieutenant Jansen, Surgeon Behmer, Lieutenant Kerchan Bahr.

Argentine—Rear-Admiral Enrique C. Howard, Lieutenant Luis Demartini, Lieutenant Enrique Thorne, Midshipman Jorge Spurr, Captain Manuel Poredes, Lieutenant Manuel de la Puente, Lieutenant Luis Riners, Major ta Mayorde Qel Andardo Soutille.

French—M. J. B. Jacquet, Lieutenant H. Senes, Lieutenant A. de Rabin, Paymaster Deris A. Legards, Ensign J. B. Petit, Midshipman A. Due, Midshipman A. Videt, Midshipman A. O'Neill, Ensign J. B. Legoux, Lieutenant J. B. Grandiment, Ensign H. Franques, Paymaster H. Louvrenzie.

Italian—Rear-Admiral Magnaghi, Captain de Libere, Commander Aubrey, Flag-Lieutenant Cassanuevo, Lieutenant Resie.



ROLLIN A. KEYES,  
Member of the Directory.

Spanish—Captain Manuel Paridee, Lieutenant Manuel de Puente, Lieutenant Luis Rivera.

Among those present at the breakfast were the following: Lieutenant William C. Babcock, William I. Buchanan, E. B. Butler, Lieutenant Berry, Isaac N. Camp, J. T. Dickinson, J. W. Doane, Walker Fearn, Harlow N. Higinbotham, George V. Massey, Ferdinand W. Peck, Edward P. Ripley, Commander F. M. Symonds (U. S. N.), W. A. Smith, Norman Williams, C. B. Farwell, Lieutenant Helm, Major Kimball, James Keats, J. C. Morse, Selim H. Peabody, George M. Pullman, Marshall Field, Charles B. Atwood, Surgeon D. N. Bertollette (U. S. N.), Daniel H. Burnham, William T. Baker, Rev. J. H. Barrows, John M. Clark, Robert C. Clowry, George R. Davis, J. Donnersberger, Charles F. Foster, Colonel Heyl, Major-General Nelson A. Miles, Thomas W. Palmer, Charles H. Schwab, Charles T. Yerkes, Lambert Tree, Charles H. Wacker, N. K. Fairbank, W. H. Holcomb, William P. Ketcham, Edward F. Lawrence, Captain Maus, Alexander H. Revell, Captain Aytoun, Captain Baldwin, F. T. Bickford, Lieutenant A. C. Baker, C. H. Baldwin, William E. Curtis, Captain J. W. Collins, Arthur Dixon, Howard O. Edmonds, Major Groesbeck, Moses P. Handy, M. B. Madden, Colonel Edmund Rice, James W. St. Clair, John Thorpe, Theodore Thomas, Henry B. Stone, Lieutenant-Colonel Gillian, Huntington W. Jackson, Herman H. Kohlsaat, E. W. Murphy, Franklin MacVeagh, O. S. A. Sprague.



A single wheel-chair.



Looking South from the Roof of the Manufactures Building.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### SUNDAY CLOSING.

Difficulties of the question—Mr. Walker elected Solicitor-General—Arguments pro and con—Requirements of the act of Congress—Special regulations—The case in court—Sunday attendance—Religious services on the grounds—Conflicting decisions.



EDWIN WALKER,  
Director, and Solicitor General  
of the Exposition.

NO subject connected with the administration of the Exposition aroused so much controversy, or opinions so intense in their diversity, as did the question of opening or closing the Exposition grounds on Sunday. On one side were arrayed those who for principles of religious faith, which they cherished as most sacred, demanded that the gates should be closed on that day. On the other side were those who urged that the Exposition, a great moral and educative power, should be permitted to exert its benign influence on one day as well as another; to grant its blessings to the toiling multitudes who might otherwise be debarred from them.

In approaching this subject, which brought the Exposition into the State and Federal courts, some reference to the legal department is necessary. On May 12, 1893, the Board of Directors elected Director Edwin Walker Solicitor-General, this office having been vacant since the resignation of Mr. Butterworth in April, 1892. This act

was in recognition of the existing order of things, and also in recognition of the valuable services of Mr. Walker and of the esteem in which he was held by the Directors generally, both on account of his personal qualities and his devotion to the cause of the Exposition. As chairman of the Committee on Legislation, Mr. Walker's advice had been sought on every important subject involving questions of law or the exercise of sound discretion. He had always taken a prominent part in the proceedings of the Board of Directors and of its Executive Committee. The attorney, Mr. Carlisle, carried on his work under Mr. Walker's direction, and on Mr. Carlisle's resignation, in the spring of 1893, Mr. Walker undertook to reorganize the Law Department. The two Assistant Attorneys—Charles H. Baldwin and Joseph Cummins—he designated attorneys, and assigned to each a portion of the detail work of the Law Department, with instructions to proceed under his advice and direction. Mr. Walker frequently advised with and assisted the Council of Administration and the President, and after the close of the Exposition he bore a large share of the labor in disposing of the company's business.

The question of Sunday closing had been taken up by various religious bodies soon after the adoption of the act authorizing the Exposition, and large numbers of protests against opening and against closing on Sunday were filed both with the Commission and with the Board of Directors. Some religious organizations took action in favor of closing the gates, and others took equally decided action in favor of opening them, while still others remained neutral.

Discussion of this topic by the Board of Directors had been prevented or postponed whenever possible. With very few exceptions, the Directors were in favor of keeping the Exposition open on Sunday—on the theory that many would be able to see it on that day who would be unable to spend the necessary time on a week day, and also on the theory that the city would be filled with strangers during the Exposition season, some of whom, if shut out of the Exposition grounds and thrown upon their own resources, would be likely to spend their time in an unprofitable manner, and perhaps swell the lawless element. It was conceived by the management that from among the humbler classes and the strangers in town an attendance might be expected on Sundays greater than that of the week days, and that the result of keeping the Exposition open on Sunday would be both beneficial to the patrons and profitable to the enterprise. The Commission recognized that its power was restricted to the adoption or rejection of such regulations as should be offered by the Directory for its consideration, and resolved to defer its consideration of this specific topic until it should be presented in the regular order.

Originally the Board of Directors had authority, under the act of Congress, to make a rule providing that the Exposition should be opened or closed on Sundays, and such rule would have been subject to modification



only by a majority vote of all the members of the World's Columbian Commission.

When the souvenir-coin bill was pending in Congress, in the summer of 1892, the opposition to Sunday opening, which was very active and well organized, obtained an expression from Congress in favor of closing the Exposition. It is questionable whether the subject was well understood when this vote was taken. It was represented that the management of the Exposition was planning an assault on the "American Sabbath" and was seeking to bring people within its gates on Sunday to furnish business for the concert gardens and "side shows" of the Midway. Owing to this movement, the souvenir-coin appropriation was made subject to the condition that the Exposition be closed on Sunday. This provision was of necessity accepted by the Board of Directors, the members of which felt that they had done all that the situation required of them to secure the opening of the Exposition on Sunday, unless Congress could be induced at its next session, in the winter of 1892-'93, to release them from the condition attaching to the souvenir-coin appropriation. Congress failed to revoke this condition, but in the spring of 1893 passed an act which the Board of Directors held released them from the obligation that had been imposed. This act, approved March 3, provided for the withdrawal of the sum of \$570,880 from the appropriation of \$2,500,000 previously made, and required that the sum so withdrawn should be set aside for the use of another body and for a different purpose. Many persons within the Directory and without held the opinion that as the appropriation was coupled with a condition, and the acceptance thereof by the Directory included the condition, the two actions constituted a mutual obligation having the moral force of a contract; and that the act of March 3, 1893, withdrawing a part of the money previously appropriated, violated the contract and freed the other contracting party, the Exposition Directory, from whatever obligations that contract had imposed.

On May 6 a stockholder in the Exposition Company made a formal demand on the Directory that the Exposition should be opened on Sundays, accompanied with the statement that if his demand was not complied with he would at once begin proceedings in the nature of injunction. On May 7, the first Sunday of the Exposition, the gates being closed, this stockholder laid the foundation for his subsequent proceedings by demanding admission, which was denied. On May 13 the Secretary of the Directory communicated to the President of the Commission an opinion of Solicitor-General Walker, in which that gentleman argued that the "Exposition" should be held to include only the great exhibit buildings; that these only were subject to any regulating authority of the Commission, the grounds about them being under the sole control of the Directory. On the 17th the Directory voted almost unanimously to refund the sum of \$1,929,120, which had been received under the act of August 5, 1892, after the claims of creditors had been satisfied. It voted also to open the Exposition on Sundays, and the

following regulations embodying the proposition were offered by the Directory to the Commission for approval :

“The Exposition shall be open for the admission of visitors until the thirtieth day of October, A. D. 1893, on each day of the week, subject, however, to the following regulations for the management and conduct of the Exposition on Sundays :

“On each and every Sunday the operation of the machinery in Machinery Hall and elsewhere shall be suspended as far as practicable. Exhibitors and employees shall be relieved from duty, except so far as their presence is essential and necessary for the protection of property and the public peace ; but all employees whose services are required on Sunday shall be given one day of rest during each week. Religious services may be held each Sunday in Choral and Music Halls at such hours as may be designated and named by the Council of Administration, and said Council shall have authority to arrange for such services. The fee of admission on all days of the week is hereby fixed, after May 20, 1893, at fifty cents for adults and twenty-five cents for children between the ages of six and twelve years.”

This rule being referred by the Commission to its Judiciary Committee for consideration and report, the committee found itself unable to agree, and on May 22 presented two reports. One of a majority, signed by Messrs. Massey, Hundley, and Garvin, offered a resolution of nonconcurrence in the proposed regulations, and one of a minority, signed by Messrs. St. Clair and Burton, recommended that they be approved with certain modifications. The Commission refused to adopt either report or to act on the proposed regulation. Finding that its proposed rule was neither accepted nor rejected, the Directory proceeded to act on Mr. Walker's theory that it had full control of the grounds, and ordered the Exposition to be opened on Sunday, the 28th of May.

Meanwhile the application for an injunction against closing the gates was made in the Superior Court of the city of Chicago, Judge Philip Stein presiding, and on May 29 a preliminary injunction was issued forbidding the governing authorities from closing the Exposition on Sundays.

At this stage of the proceedings the authority of the Attorney-General of the United States, the Hon. Richard Olney, was invoked, and he directed Thomas E. Milchrist, the United States District Attorney at Chicago, first to appear in Judge Stein's court, and there contest the proceedings for injunction ; and afterward to institute proceedings in the United States Circuit Court, praying its injunction against opening on Sunday. The case was fully argued in this court before Judges William A. Woods, James H. Jenkins, and Peter S. Grosscup. On June 7 this court decided that the Exposition must be closed on Sundays, Judges Woods and Jenkins concurring, and Judge Grosscup dissenting.

There was now an apparent clash of authorities, the decisions of the City Court and of the United States Court being at variance. But from the

United States District Court an appeal was taken to the Appellate Court, where the case was again argued before Chief-Justice Melville W. Fuller and District-Judges William J. Allen and Romanzo Bunn. This court, by a unanimous decision, on June 17, reversed the order of the lower court, dissolved the injunction, and remanded the case to the lower court, where it was presently dismissed. The Exposition remained open on Sunday.

On June 30 an Eastern firm that had a branch business in Chicago prayed for an injunction against opening the Exposition on Sundays in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Jenkins, who, as we have seen, had given his opinion in favor of Sunday closing. The plea of the orators was that they, as stockholders in the Exposition Company, would be damaged, and their prospective returns diminished, if the Directory should carry into effect the vote taken on the 17th for repayment of the money received from the Government under the act of August 5, 1892. They asked the court to enjoin the Directory from opening the gates and repaying the money, but the court refused the injunction.

By the middle of July the Exposition had been open on seven Sundays. On May 28, the first Sunday, the paid attendance was 77,212—nearly twice the average daily attendance for the previous six days; but this did not represent the legitimate Sunday patronage, for thousands of people went to the Exposition on that day simply to record their sympathy with the movement, in the interest of those classes whose Sunday could be made bright, profitable, and wholesome by drawing them into Jackson Park. For the next three Sundays the attendance ranged between fifty-six thousand and seventy-one thousand, and was made up mostly of people who seemed to care little that exhibits were covered up or the machinery not in operation, provided they could enjoy the charming view of water ways, landscape, and architecture, and listen to the music. On the first open Sunday some of the more enthusiastic patrons emphasized their position on the Sunday question in a very happy manner. The band concert was opened with the hymn *Nearer my God to Thee*, and those in the vicinity caught up the air and sang the hymn.

Ministers were secured and services held in Festival Hall for several Sundays. These services, though well attended, were condemned by some of those in favor of closing. Ministers of several denominations declined invitations to speak on the Exposition grounds.

As time passed by the Sunday attendance grew smaller, settling down to a steady average of about forty-eight thousand during July. As there were comparatively few strangers in town during July, this attendance was drawn mostly from the city, and the receipts therefrom were barely equal to the average daily cost of operating the Exposition. The receipts from *concessionnaires*, including the Midway attractions, averaged less on Sunday, and this is the best evidence that the evils of Sunday opening had been exaggerated, and that the attendance was from among people of small means. Even the

restaurants suffered, for the people either came after dinner or brought their lunches with them.

On July 15 the Directory voted to close the gates on the second Sunday thereafter and to rescind all provisions on the subject, including the repayment of funds appropriated by Congress. The management was tired of the agitation, and was anxious to close the grounds. Doubt as to the proper course to pursue, and a feeling that the matter might be best brought to an issue and laid at rest by attempting to close the gates, led the President to order the Exposition closed on Sunday, July 23. He was assisted to this conclusion by the intemperate denunciation of some of the Sunday-closing adversaries, who asserted that the management, while pretending to be trying to close the gates on Sundays, was really in collusion with the stockholders who had secured the injunction against closing. The President had anticipated that if any unpleasant consequences attached to his act in ordering the gates closed, these would fall upon him alone, and not upon his associates; hence he was greatly disappointed when the court that issued the injunction attached members of the Board of Directors and imposed fines upon them. These Directors had not been cognizant of the President's action, and were in no wise responsible for it. The Directors upon whom fines were imposed appealed from the judgment of the court, and, upon hearing, the Appellate Court reversed the judgment, on the ground that the court imposing the fines had no jurisdiction whatever to interfere with the management of the affairs of the company by its Board of Directors.

The case had been argued in court on six different occasions and before thirteen different judges, one judge hearing the subject discussed twice. Two decisions—one for, the other against, the open Sunday—were appealed; in each case the decision below was reversed. The decisions of seven judges favored opening; those of seven favored closing.

This ended the attempts to close the Exposition on Sunday. The management withdrew its attempts to make the day especially attractive, and ceased to provide ministers for services in Festival Hall. So contradictory had been the proceedings that the public was now in some doubt whether the gates were opened or closed on Sunday, and during August the Sunday attendance fell as low as eighteen thousand, from which point it increased slowly to over forty thousand in September, and during the last four Sundays in October it ranged from eighty-two thousand to over one hundred and fifty thousand. Usually, however, the Sunday attendance was much less than the average attendance for the other six days of the same week. The exhibits were mostly covered up—there being nothing to attract visitors except the great beauty of the grounds and the treasures of the Fine Arts Building. The latter were so attractive to the visitors on all days that the building was often too crowded to permit satisfactory examination of its contents. Visitors took every means in their power to view this building when it was not crowded. They came in the early morning and on Sunday



THE PERISTYLE, LOOKING SOUTHEAST.



in such numbers as to defeat their object. Often when other portions of the grounds were deserted this building was thronged with interested sight-seers. This eagerness to behold the contents of the Art Building was one of the most agreeable features of the Sunday attendance.

Judged solely as a question of profit, the opening of the gates on Sunday was not justified. But many thousands of people spent the whole or part of the day in the Park, not so much in viewing the contents of the buildings as the buildings themselves and the grounds. There was a notable absence of that noisy, rowdy element which critics said would pervade the grounds, and especially the Midway. Indeed, the *concessionnaires* upon the Midway found the Sunday business quite unprofitable. The gatherings were mostly in the Court of Honor, where seats had been provided, from which the view could be enjoyed with comfort, while the bands played music of a sacred or elevating character. Persons who observed these Sunday assemblages and studied the individuals of which they were composed, found it difficult to appreciate the objections that were urged by those opposed to the opening of the gates.

The entire agitation of this subject was a unique and disagreeable experience. Men of the best intentions, and aiming only to do right, according to their views, were accused of being enemies of society and religion, and were thundered at from many pulpits, often intemperately.

None of those who were most pronounced in the advocacy of an open Sunday proposed to use the Sunday as an especial gala day or holiday. The machinery of the Exposition, except that for obviously necessary uses, was to be stopped. All merchandising was to cease. Exhibitors who wished might veil their exhibits, and many of them embraced the opportunity for rest and recreation elsewhere. It was the opinion of many who were most anxious for the proper observance of the Sabbath day, and for the preservation of an elevated and healthful moral tone among both the people who were at home and the strangers who had gathered from all the world, that the permission to enter the Exposition inclosure, to enjoy its marvelous beauty of Nature and architecture, landscape and art, to breathe its atmosphere, replete with the invigorating stimulus of human progress and development, would prove a blessed privilege when contrasted with the numberless meretricious attractions everywhere lying in wait outside the gates.

The legal aspects of this Sunday-opening controversy were treated at some length in an article on "The Litigation of the Exposition," prepared by the Solicitor-General for "The Bench and Bar of Chicago." The Solicitor-General went before the United States Circuit Court to defend the action of the management in opening the Exposition on Sunday. A few days later he defended the action of the management in closing on Sunday, before the Superior Court of Cook County. The apparent inconsistency of his attitude produced some merriment in the press and among the members of the bar; but his position was sustained in both cases, the

decisions being given on the ground of lack of jurisdiction to interfere with the management of the corporate affairs of the company by its Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors was charged with bad faith because it opened the gates on Sunday after accepting the souvenir-coin appropriation of \$2,500,000 on the condition that it would keep the gates closed on that day. Those who made the charge ignored or forgot the fact that the first breach of contract was on the part of the Government, and that, too, under such embarrassing circumstances as seriously to damage the Exposition's finances. Nothing but the loyalty and public spirit of Chicagoans saved the Exposition from irreparable disaster before its gates had been opened to the public. Attached to the appropriation of \$2,500,000 were several conditions of great importance, all of which the company had fulfilled. The first act of Congress providing for the Exposition required the company to raise \$10,000,000 for use in preparing for holding the Exposition. This had been done. The souvenir-coin act required the company to provide whatever sum might be necessary in addition to the \$2,500,000 thereby appropriated to complete the Exposition, the total cost of which at that time was expected to be about \$19,000,000, but it afterward proved to be much greater. The company was even required to prove to the Secretary of the Treasury that it had actually disbursed \$2,500,000 in addition to the original \$10,000,000 before it could receive the \$2,500,000 in souvenir coins from the Government. After this condition had been complied with Congress diverted nearly \$600,000 of the souvenir-coin appropriation to other purposes which were not within the scope of the duties of the company, and the task of providing this extra \$600,000 nearly ruined the company. Moreover, on the faith of the plain terms of the souvenir-coin appropriation, together with the other resources of the company, an issue of \$5,000,000 of bonds had been authorized by the company, and nearly \$4,000,000 of them were sold and paid for. By the unjust act of the Government the security of the bondholders was injured to a much greater amount than the \$600,000 withheld—in fact, the security of the bondholders, resting in the solvency of the company, was in danger of being totally destroyed. Another condition of the souvenir-coin appropriation was that the company should pay the expenses of the great Exhibit Departments organized by the Director General of the World's Columbian Commission, which expenses constituted a heavy drain upon the company's resources, amounting in the aggregate to more than the entire souvenir-coin appropriation. Thus it will be seen that so far from there being any obligation, moral or legal, for the return of any moneys received from the Government, there was a debt due the company from the Government, morally if not legally, for moneys expended in excess of total requirements imposed by the original act of Congress, relating to the Exposition. Moreover, the company always showed itself more jealous of the national honor in connection with the Exposition than did the Government in all matters requir-



ing outlays of money, and this feeling increased among the Directors in proportion as Congress proved neglectful and indifferent.

The Sunday record of the Columbian Exposition was admirable in comparison with that of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, when the gates were closed to the general public, but were opened free of charge to those who were in favor with the management, the result being an attendance on Sunday of thousands who had not the excuse—if any excuse is necessary—that they were unable to attend the Exposition on the working days of the week.



Statue of The Republic. Daniel C. French, sculptor.



The Service Building.  
Size, 164 by 268 feet ; cost, \$102,092. Architect, Charles B. Atwood.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### PROTECTION.

Organization of the Guard—Colonel Rice appointed Commandant—United States troops—Police—Military drill—Fire drill—Compensation—Difficulties—Secret service—A special service corps—The Fire Department and its apparatus—Medical bureau.



COL. EDMUND RICE,  
U. S. A.,  
Commandant of the Guard.

**I**N the spring of 1891, when an army of workers entered the Park to prepare the grounds, a substantial board fence was erected, inclosing all the grounds in Jackson Park proper. It was suitable for the purpose for which it was intended, and remained to the end of the Exposition. Buildings were erected for the employees of the Construction Department, and a watch service was organized under the General Superintendent. Men were employed as watchmen as they were needed, and so soon as there was a number sufficient to require the special charge of an officer one was appointed. The men were selected from those who applied, and ex-officers of the Chicago Police Department were appointed to command them. This was found unsatisfactory, and during the autumn of 1891 the Chief of Construction, with the approval of the Board of Directors, secured the detail of Colonel Edmund Rice, an officer from the staff of Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Missouri, to assist in organizing a more efficient Guard service. A system for the employment of watchmen

was perfected, and regulations were adopted to create an organization to be known as the Columbian Guard, to conform, so far as practicable, to the rules and regulations of the United States army.

Colonel Rice began the organization of the Guard during the winter of 1891-'92, and in November, 1892, was appointed Commandant of the Guard. In April, 1892, the Guard numbered one hundred and sixty-four men, including gate keepers, firemen, and three officers. In June it was increased to two hundred and fifty men and three officers. By the Act of Congress of August 5, 1892, the Secretary of War was authorized to detail army officers for duty in connection with the Exposition, and in the same month Captains Frederick A. Smith and Curtis B. Hoppin, of the regular army, were detailed, the former acting as Adjutant of the Guard and the latter as Quartermaster. The Adjutant had charge of all papers and the issuing of orders, and acted for the Commandant in the absence of the latter. He was the Executive officer, and for a time all persons arrested were brought before him for a preliminary hearing. Subsequently, when his duties increased, the work of examining persons arrested was done by the officer of the day, and the Adjutant was further relieved by the appointment of First-Lieutenant Walter H. Gordon as Assistant Adjutant. The Quartermaster had charge of the equipment of the Guard, uniforms, etc.; he had charge also of the wagons and horses owned by the company, the purchasing of the horses for the service of the Exposition, and their maintenance.

On Dedication Day, October 21, 1892, the active force of the Guard, including the Fire Department, numbered fourteen officers and four hundred and twenty-two men, and in addition to this a force of six hundred and fifty city police officers, under Inspector Nicholas Hunt, was disposed about the exterior of the grounds for that day. The interior of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, where the dedicatory exercises took place, was guarded by United States troops, under an arrangement with Major-General Miles. On that day the command of General Miles present for duty consisted of twenty-five hundred United States soldiers and two hundred United States marines, quartered in the Mines and Mining Building, and about ten thousand of the National Guard, occupying the Transportation, Agricultural, and Electricity Buildings.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Council of Administration, orders were issued prohibiting all smoking or the lighting of matches anywhere within the grounds, and imposing on the Guards the duty of seeing that the order was effectually carried out during the whole of dedication week.

Immediately after the dedication the exhibits began to arrive, and from this time the Guard was recruited as rapidly as possible, with due regard to the high standard of discipline which its Commandant exacted. By March, 1893, the Guard had been increased to seven hundred men, and on May 1 to fifteen hundred and fifty men and twenty officers. Its discipline was essentially military. It was divided into companies, each commanded by a cap-

tain, who was usually an army officer. The military drill consisted of one half hour three times a week in the School of the Soldier and Company without Arms. In addition to this, they received fire drill one hour three days a week. Fire drill consisted of the use of portable fire appliances, auto-



A MEMBER OF  
THE COLUMBIAN GUARD.

matic hose reels, hose, hose carts, and hydrants, the intention being to render them familiar with the duties of firemen, that they might assist the Fire Department in case of emergency. The highest number employed in the Guard was in June, 1893, when the force consisted of two thousand and sixty-four men. The necessity for economy was so pressing at this time that the Commandant was ordered to reduce his force to fifteen hundred men, but, after careful consideration of the question, the Council of Administration modified this order and authorized him to maintain a force of seventeen hundred men in the regular line of the Guard.

The compensation allowed the Columbian Guard was as follows: Sergeant Major, \$75 a month; Quartermaster's Sergeant, \$75 a month; First Sergeant, \$73 a month; Sergeant, \$70 a month; Guard, \$60 a month, excepting guards appointed after August 16, who were paid \$50 a month. Payment was made semimonthly, on the 5th and 20th of each month. The cost of the uniform was \$39.55, and this expense was borne by the wearer.

Until the active work of installation began, only a portion of the Guards remained on the grounds at night, and a dormitory accommodating five hundred men was all that was required; but when installation began, quarters were provided in the several exhibit buildings and in the Administration Building; in addition to those provided in the dormitory. This provided a sufficient reserve force in each building to respond to call on any emergency. The Guard secured day board on the grounds or in the vicinity, at a cost of three and a half to four dollars a week.

During the six months preceding the opening of the Exposition the Commandant endeavored to raise his corps to the highest possible degree of efficiency, and uniforming, drilling, and guard duty were carried on industriously, every effort being made to establish the habit of constant watchfulness for incipient fires, and every infraction of the strict rules of discipline was promptly met with suitable punishment. Throughout the bitter winter the duty of the Guards was severe, and the Commandant relates humorously that one method of punishment for infractions of discipline was by compelling the culprit to do service in the southern part of the grounds, which was the most unsheltered and comfortless portion of

the Park. This district therefore became known among the Guards as "Siberia."

During the Exposition season one sergeant of each company acted as inspector, and the inspectors were required to report daily any neglect of duty or other matter coming under their notice requiring attention. They were required to observe the condition of the grounds, fences, sewers, water system, buildings, leaks in roofs, broken electric lights, careless use of tin-

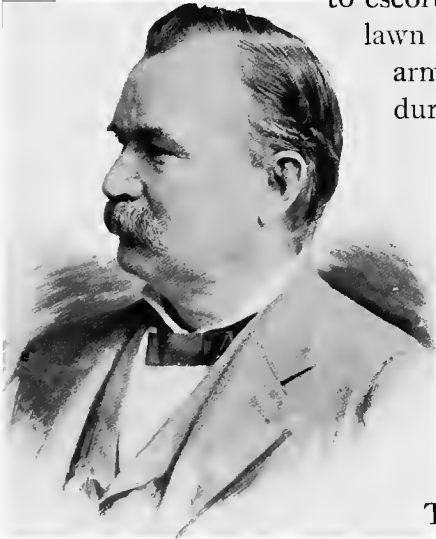


THE COLUMBIAN GUARD STATION,  
North of the Manufactures Building. Architect, Charles B. Atwood.

ners' fire pots, stoves, or salamanders, bad condition of bridges, condition of fire appliances, etc. They were required also to inspect the appearance and discipline of the Guards, question them as to practical knowledge of the grounds and the use of the fire-alarm boxes, report any discourtesy to visitors or neglect of duty by firemen on watch or janitors working at night, and also to report any accumulation of *débris* or inflammable material. During the Exposition the Guard was divided into about twenty companies, each

company having charge of a district of the Park. When the Guard was first organized the men were sworn in as special policemen by the City Superintendent of Police; but later the Director of Works was appointed Superintendent of Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance by the Board of South Park Commissioners. This enabled him to swear in the members of the Guard as South Park patrolmen, which gave them police jurisdiction within the grounds. Their police authority ceased at the boundaries of the Park, and therefore two police officers were detailed for duty at the headquarters of the

Guard, one of whom always accompanied the patrol wagon to escort all cases sent to the city police station at Woodlawn Avenue. Between fifteen and twenty regular army officers were detailed for duty with the Guard during the Exposition season. One officer was always on duty at the headquarters of the Guard by day and night.



JOHN BONFIELD,  
Captain of the Secret Service.

There was a lack of co-operation between the Guard and the Departments of Admissions and Collections, so that these departments could not always rely on the Guard when necessary, and at the same time were subject to their interference. In this case there was, doubtless, a lack of discretion on the part of certain officers in both bodies. There was probably no trouble whatever with the system, but only with individuals. In the case of the Department of Collections, it was complained that the Guard could not be utilized for the purpose of overawing *concessionnaires* and keeping

them in wholesome respect of the departmental rules. This may have been due to the semi-military character of the organization and the unwillingness on the part of officers and men to undertake certain forms of police duty, and also their reluctance to receive orders except from their immediate superiors in their own department. Thus the agent of the Department of Collections, in his endeavor to bring refractory *concessionnaires* to terms, might find the Columbian Guard looking on with cool indifference when a little assistance would have been of considerable value. The Exposition had the power, under its contracts with *concessionnaires*, to enforce its rules and regulations, and to prescribe the method for auditing the business of *concessionnaires*. The arm of the service through which these rules could have been enforced was of course the Columbian Guard, but the services rendered in this respect by the Guard were very meager. There should have been the closest possible co-operation between the Superintendents of Admissions and Collections and the Commandant of the Guard; but this the management never was able to bring about.

But, on the whole, the Columbian Guard was a most satisfactory arm of the service. Its officers were gentlemen of culture and refinement, yet strict disciplinarians and trained to command, and the men who enlisted in the ranks—many of them having served as soldiers in the army, others coming from colleges where military discipline is regularly enforced—were uniformly intelligent, capable, courteous, and obedient. In appearance, in discipline, and in their daily contact with the crowds whom it was often necessary to guide and rarely to restrain they did credit to themselves, to their officers, and to the ideal of the American citizen soldier.

After the Exposition closed, the Guard was reduced as rapidly as possible. A considerable reduction was effected at once, for, though the necessity for guarding exhibits was greater than ever, the crowds of visitors had disappeared and the work of preserving order was considerably diminished. As fast as exhibits were removed from buildings, guards were discharged, and the service was finally discontinued in May, 1894. A remnant of the picturesque Columbian Guard remains at the Field Columbian Museum, where the guards and ticket-takers wear the well-known uniform.

In addition to the Guard there was a secret-service force of two hundred and five men, superintended by Captain John Bonfield, formerly Inspector of City Police in Chicago. This secret service was made up of men appointed by the chiefs of police of various cities in this and other countries for service in Chicago during the Exposition, the theory being that, with trained and experienced detectives from all of the great cities, it would be easy to detect the thieves and sharpers of all descriptions that might be expected to gravitate to Chicago during the progress of the Exposition.

There was also a Special Service Corps of sixty-six men, made up of the remnant of a Corps of Guides that had been formed in anticipation of a desire on the part of visitors for guide service. But little demand for guides appeared, and therefore the young men who had been trained for this service were used instead of guards wherever possible. Guards were hired by exhibitors in cases where they deemed special vigilance necessary to protect their property. Guard service was provided at the rate of \$2.50 a day. The highest number employed was in October, when forty were detailed for this service. These were in addition to the regular line.

The utmost vigilance prevailed to guard the Exposition against fire, the



A POLICE TELEGRAPH SIGNAL BOX.

inflammable character of the buildings being such as to cause constant anxiety. In addition to the Guard, there was a large force of janitors, who were subject, to a certain extent, to the officers of the Guard, and were drilled in fire duties and other discipline. More than two thousand men were employed at different times as janitors. Many of them left the service of the Exposition from time to time, took employment under exhibitors and *concessionnaires*, and remained upon the grounds; and thus the knowledge of fire duty which they had acquired was likely to prove advantageous.

The Fire Department of the Exposition was under the control of the City Fire Department, and was carefully organized and trained, with a view to dis-

covering and quenching incipient fires and preventing disastrous conflagrations. The department had been organized in the latter part of 1891 as a private fire department, and had continued on this basis until December, 1892, when, at the earnest solicitation of the Board of Fire Underwriters, it was reorganized under the Chicago Fire Department, of which D. J. Swenie was Marshal, and he placed Assistant-Marshal Edward W. Murphy, an officer well known throughout the city for courage and skill in fire service, in charge of the fire companies on the Exposition grounds. Mr. Murphy continued at this post until October 1, 1893, when he was relieved on account of injuries received in the service, and was succeeded by Assistant-Marshal Patrick O'Malley. During the Exposition season the Fire Department was composed of ten companies—in all, one hundred and ten men—seven of these being fire-engine companies, two hook-and-ladder truck companies, equipped with chemical engines, and one company stationed on the Fire Queen, a boat built by the Exposition and fitted with pumps for fire service, the pumps being furnished by the city of Chicago. This boat lay at the north end of the Electricity Building, and by the lagoons could come alongside or within effective distance of every exhibit building within the Park.



EDWARD W. MURPHY,  
Fire Marshal.

The system of water supply brought mains to and under each of the buildings erected by the Exposition. Double-nozzle fire hydrants were distributed about the floors of the exhibit buildings at distances of about three hundred feet. Vertical standpipes were set at frequent intervals, extending through the roofs, and on the ground floor, the gallery floor, and the roof self-acting reels were attached, each bearing fifty feet of hose, which would come into action automatically when unrolled from the reel. One thousand



and sixteen hose reels were ready for use. The pressure at the pumps that fed the lower hydrants was maintained at seventy-five pounds. A special high service was provided also for the pipes that delivered at the high roofs, the constant pressure being one hundred and eighty pounds, which could be advanced to two hundred pounds, giving a delivery pressure of forty pounds on the highest roofs. Forty-one hose carts, each carrying five hundred feet of hose, were so placed as to be within easy reach of the fire hydrants. The total amount of fire hose in use was seventy-five thousand feet. Besides this, one thousand and ninety-five Babcock fire extinguishers were distributed about the buildings.

Lines for fire and police were laid out, interlaced with telephone-service lines. Boxes and instruments were located in the buildings and throughout the grounds, leaving no part of Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance unprotected. At the north end of the grounds, where the State and foreign buildings were located, in the Midway Plaisance, and at other points, the boxes were placed on wooden posts of an ornamental design. Eight private boxes for fire service were placed under the Manufactures Building, fourteen under Machinery Hall, fifteen under the Agricultural Building, and six under the Electricity Building. Six alarm lines ran to engine houses and headquarters, operating forty-one alarm gongs. A line was run from the central office to the Englewood Fire-alarm Office, giving direct communication with the City Fire Department. Seven hundred thousand feet of double copper wire were used in establishing the telephone lines, partly for fire service. These were all operated from an office in the northwestern corner of the Court in the old Service Building.

Fire-alarm instruments consisting of nickel-plated relays were connected with signal wires extending throughout the grounds and buildings, on which boxes were placed for sending in alarms of fire. Relays connecting with the city fire-alarm office and with the lines going to the various engine houses were used in sending and receiving signals throughout the grounds. Galvanometers for testing lines, lightning arresters, registers for receiving and recording, relays or sounders, keys for testing alarm lines, enunciators to indicate the line on which signals were received, switches, pole changers for reversing a line, and the dial manual repeaters, completed the paraphernalia of the fire service. All street boxes were protected by an iron box with a glass door, and it was necessary, in sending an alarm, to break the glass.



A FIRE SIGNAL BOX.

In connection with the fire service were the patrol wagons, which responded to 2,929 calls during the Exposition, and the ambulances, which responded to 2,307 calls through the Central office, and other expedients for insuring prompt response to fire alarms.

During 1893 the number of alarms responded to on the grounds was ninety-two, but the only serious fire was the burning of the Cold Storage Building on July 10, in which seventeen men were killed and nineteen were injured. This building was erected by a *concessionnaire*, and the fire was due to defective construction.

The most constant vigilance was exercised by the officers and men connected with all branches of the Exposition. Disaster was looked upon as



THE COURT OF THE SERVICE BUILDING.

imminent, on account of the temporary and inflammable nature of the buildings, the large attendance of visitors, the enormous number of hastily strung electric wires, etc. The fact that no disastrous fire occurred in any of the great Exposition buildings does not in the least disprove the necessity for the extraordinary precautions taken and the heavy expenditure incurred.

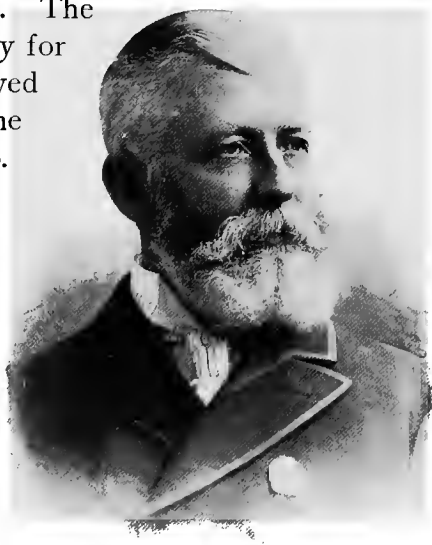
The amount expended for fire protection by the company was \$311,246.71. This included engine houses, wages, fire plant, rent of apparatus,

extinguishers, chemicals, and general expenses. The loss by fire, exclusive of the Cold Storage Warehouse disaster, was only \$1,730.

By direction of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, a Medical Bureau was established at Jackson Park under the direction of John E. Owens, M. D., of Chicago, and was maintained during the periods of construction and exposition. A hospital was established at the Service Building, occupying the southeast quarter. It contained four wards and thirty-three beds—twenty for men and thirteen for women, with the necessary offices, pharmacy, operating room, etc. It was officered by a competent corps of physicians, surgeons, and trained nurses. Two sub-stations were established, one at the east end of the Midway Plaisance and one between Machinery Hall and the Terminal Station. There were four ambulances, two at the central station and one near each sub-station. An electric launch on the lagoon was also used as an ambulance. One hundred and fifty stretchers were distributed about the buildings. The hospitals and stations were intended essentially for emergencies, and all patients who could be moved were sent daily to hospitals in the city. The number of patients kept overnight was thirty-two. The total number of medical and surgical cases was 11,602. The total number of deaths during the construction and exposition periods was sixty-nine. Four exhibitors died on the grounds. The expense of the Bureau to June 1, 1894, was \$45,330.89.

Blanket policies for insurance of employees against accident were carried by the Exposition Company. The amount paid as premiums for insurance was \$41,618; the amount paid by the insurance companies for indemnity was \$4,489. The Exposition Company paid directly for injuries \$14,265.

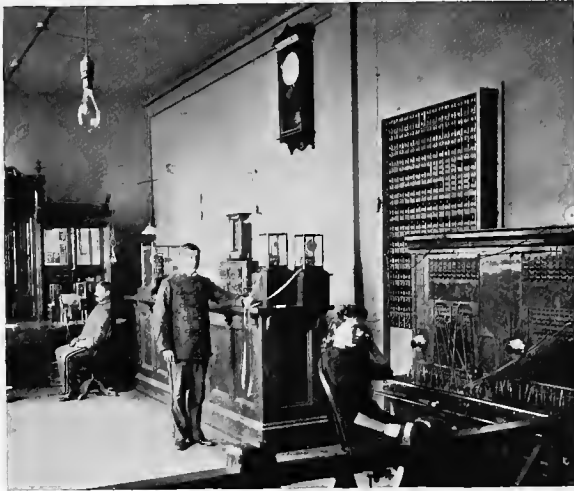
From time to time during the Exposition detachments of the regular army and the National Guard and troops from abroad were encamped on the Fair grounds. As early as the middle of July, 1891, Director-General Davis addressed a communication to the Secretary of War, reciting the provisions of the act of Congress in relation to the dedicatory and other ceremonies, and stating that in accordance with its provisions a joint committee of the National Commission and the Directory had adopted a plan of ceremonies for the dedication that would embrace a four-days' encampment of such of the regular army as might be ordered here at that time, and of the National Guard; and requesting that, in view of the magnitude of the proposed encampment and military review, and the character of the event to be commemorated, a high officer of the United



JOHN E. OWENS, M. D.,  
Director of the Medical Bureau.

States army be assigned to the command of the troops. On the 11th of August following, a formal order was issued directing Major-General Nelson A. Miles to assume charge of such of the regular troops and of the National Guard of the several States as might be assembled in Chicago to take part in the dedication of the buildings on October 21.

On the opening day, May 1, 1893, the President was escorted to the Park by a detachment of mounted police, followed by the Chicago Hussars; Fifteenth Regiment, United States Infantry; Troop K, Seventh United States Cavalry; and Troop A, Illinois National Guard. These troops, after arriving at the Park, were so stationed as to keep open a passageway between the Administration and the Manufactures Buildings, and were held in readiness for any other necessary service that might be beyond the capacity of the Columbian Guard.



THE TELEPHONE STATION  
in the Service Building.

On Illinois Day, August 24, the National Guard was a prominent feature. It has been estimated that more soldiers were at the Fair on that day than on any other. Almost the entire strength of the National Guard of the State was in the parade, marched from the camp south of Jackson Park through the grounds, and was reviewed at

the Illinois Building by the Governor of the State.

On Ohio Day, September 14, about fifteen hundred of the National Guard of that State were present, paraded through the grounds, and were reviewed by the Governor of Ohio and his staff.

Two companies of the Third United States Infantry were camped in the space south of the Government Building, and were utilized in guarding the exhibits in that building; a detachment of the Fifteenth United States Infantry from Fort Sheridan was ordered as a special guard by General Miles to protect the exhibits in the Convent of La Rabida, and occupied tents immediately south of that building. A company of United States marines was located near the Naval Exhibit, and was used to guard the battleship Illinois and certain portions of the Government Building. Detachments of French marines, Italian, Spanish, and Russian sailors, and a few Russian soldiers, were present to guard the national exhibits of their respective countries in the Exposition buildings. They, as well as the troops above mentioned, participated on occasions of parades and ceremony, and added much to the effect.

The Spanish and Italian detachments were quartered in one of the recesses of the stock pavilion ; the Russians were quartered outside the grounds ; the French marines were assigned the second story of a building in the south-west part of the grounds, which they soon transformed into a comfortable and model barracks. At the west end of the Midway Plaisance a plot of ground was occupied by troops of the National Guard, and on one occasion by the cadets of the Michigan Military Academy.

In August, 1893, the West Point Cadets visited the Fair and camped on the north end of the Government Plaza, where their parades, morning and evening, drew large crowds and attracted much attention. They were reviewed on August 24 by General Miles and staff at the Administration Building, and they departed on the 28th of August.



A fire engine.



The Charging-Station for the Electric Launches, at the southeast end of the grounds.

## CHAPTER XX.

### INTRAMURAL TRANSPORTATION.

The Intramural Railway—Details of construction and management—The electric-launch service—Detailed description of the launches—Their success and safety—The Venetian gondolas.



BERNARD E. SUNNY,  
Member of the Directory.

THE contract for the Intramural Railway was closed in July, 1892; the construction was begun August 3, and the road was finished late in April, 1893. As a belt line was deemed impracticable, loop terminals were used, one of which was just south of the North Inlet, within eight hundred feet of the Manufactures Building, and the other by the side of the South Pond near the Krupp Building.

The structure was intended to be temporary, and was designed to realize the most of salvage. The road carried two tracks, standard gauge, twelve feet between centers, except on curves, where the distance was thirteen feet. The average distance between frames was twenty-five feet. The rails were of sixty-pounds, on pine ties six by eight inches, eight feet long. Four longitudinal guard timbers were belted to the ties of each track. The stringers were I-beams of sixty pounds to the foot, twenty-five feet long, placed one under each rail. The beams were

braced together by steel angles fastened to the webs of the I-beams. The ends of the beams rested upon bearing plates three quarters of an inch thick. The frames supporting the track were of yellow pine, and consisted of a sill, two posts, a cap, and a cross sill under each post, with braces. The posts were twelve feet between centers, one post standing under the center of each track. The foundations were of concrete, seven feet square and twelve inches thick, the sills resting on the concrete. The length of the round trip was 6.22 miles, one fourth being curved, the shortest radius being one hundred feet. The maximum gradient was 1.5 per cent.

The equipment of the road was fifteen trains of four cars each, the forward car being the motor. The cars were forty-seven feet long and seated each eighty-four passengers; each train seated three hundred and thirty-six persons, but a much larger number was often carried. When loaded, the motor car weighed thirty tons and the trailers twenty-two tons. The motor equipment employed a motor on each axle, each weighing 3,465 pounds. The air pump for brakes and the brake equipment weighed 3,200 pounds, and the car bodies with trucks 27,600 pounds. Each motor was rated at 133 horse power, giving a total of 532 horse power per car, at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour. The average speed was reduced to ten miles an hour by reason of curves and stops. In actual operation, a total of 42 horse-power per train was used.

The power house was 140 by 147 feet. The boiler room, 140 by 60 feet, contained ten Babcock-and-Wilcox boilers, each rated at 300 horse power. The engine and dynamo room was 140 by 87 feet, its floor raised ten feet above that of the boiler-room. It contained, first, a 22 by 44 by 48 Reynolds tandem compound Corliss engine, coupled to a 500-kilowatt multipolar generator; second, a 22 by 44 by 36 Hammond-Williams vertical engine, cross compound, coupled to a 1,500-kilowatt generator; third, a cross compound Reynolds-Corliss engine coupled to a 1,500-kilowatt generator; fourth, a 13 by 23 by 22 McIntosh-Seymour tandem compound engine coupled to a 500-kilowatt multipolar generator; and fifth, a 20 by 38 by 48 tandem compound Greene engine belted to a 500-kilowatt generator. In this equipment there were three units, each of 1,500 kilowatts, furnishing power enough to operate the road.

Twelve trains were usually in service, running at intervals of three and a half minutes. The round trip was made in forty-two minutes, leaving two minutes relay at each end of the road. Twenty-one stops were made in each round trip. Power was transmitted by the so-called "third-rail trolley system" from a third iron rail like those in the track, located beside the track, twenty inches from it and thirteen inches above it. The rail was insulated with wooden blocks dipped in tar. A cast-iron shoe twelve inches long, on each side of each truck, rode upon the conducting rail and took the current therefrom; a flexible link connected the trolley and the motor. The

controlling apparatus was in a compartment on the forward end of the motor car. Twelve trains in service made one hundred and ninety-six rounds a day for one hundred and seventy days, and during that time no serious accidents or delays occurred. The total number of passengers carried during the six months from May 1 to November 1 was 5,803,895, an average of 31,473 a day, or twenty-seven per cent. of the paid admissions. The fuel used was



THE POWER HOUSE.

crude petroleum, supplied by the Exposition Company, at seventy-two cents a barrel. The Intramural car houses and shops, storing the cars and furnishing the power that drove the trains, were located near the southeast corner of the grounds.

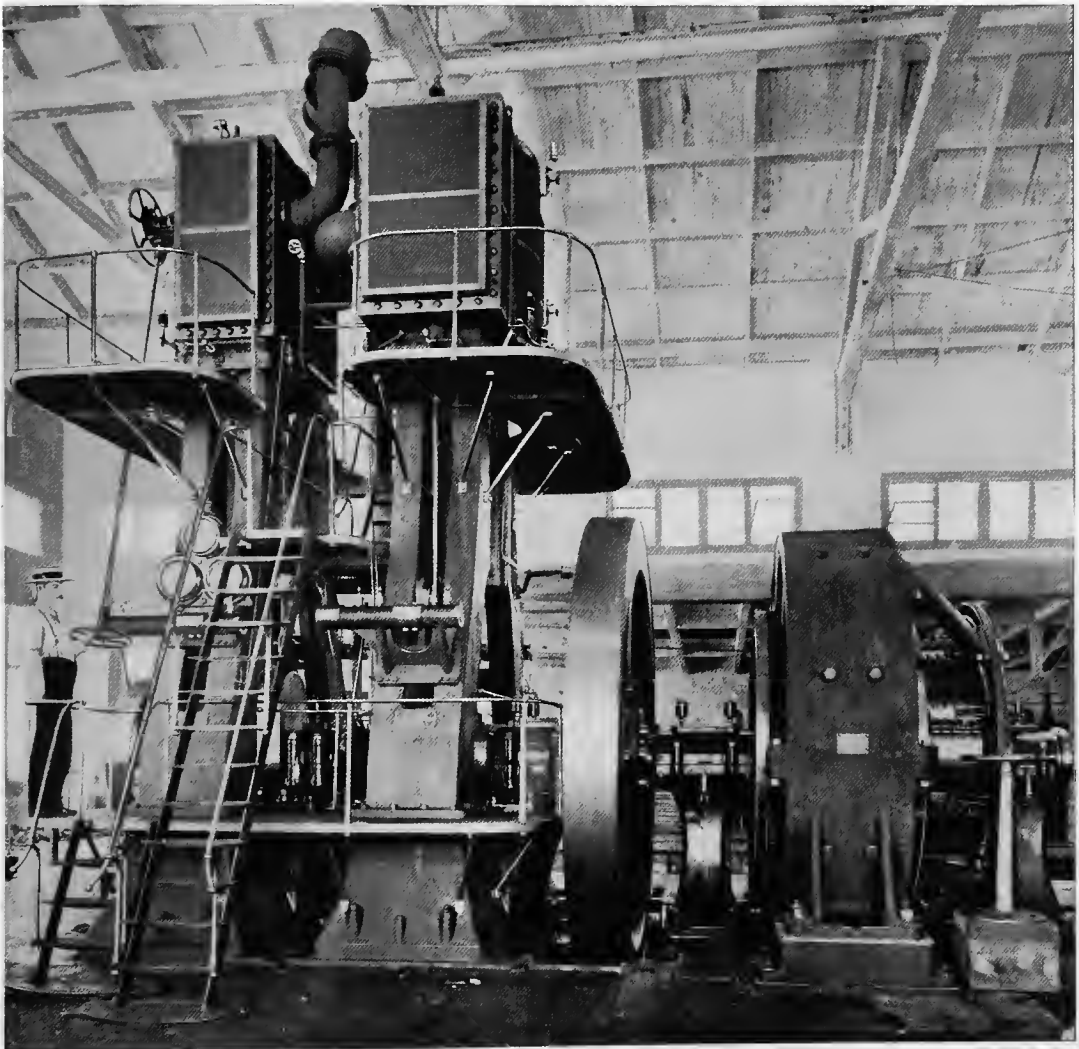
The launch service was most admirable, and contributed very much to the general success of the Exposition by affording an easy and delightful method of getting around the Park and by furnishing a very picturesque element in the landscape. Many beautiful models of hulls, with propulsion by steam (coal, naphtha, and oil fuel), were shown in competition on the lagoon waters in the summer of 1892; but the electric launch alone eliminated the objectionable features of noise, steam, smoke, gas, and smell; and the concession was awarded to the Electric Launch and Navigation Company of New Jersey, with the agreement that it should pay to the Exposition thirty-three and one third per cent. of its gross receipts.

The boats were built of seasoned white oak, planked with cedar, and



copper-fastened. The decks were of mahogany, calked, the finishings of mahogany. They were fitted with brass cleats, stern bands, rails, and stanchions for awnings. The hull and finishings were highly polished and varnished. The details were as follows: Length over all, 35 feet 10 inches; length at water line, 31 feet 6 inches; extreme beam, 6 feet 21½ inches; greatest draft, light, 27 inches; greatest draft, loaded, 30 inches; weight of hull, 2,000 pounds; displacement when fitted and without passengers, 5,000 pounds.

The motive power was supplied from storage-battery cells of the S—17 type, manufactured by the Consolidated Electric Storage Battery Company



INTERIOR OF THE POWER HOUSE.

of New York and Philadelphia; and, from accurately kept records, it appears that the necessary removals during the term of their service (which was most severe) was but fourteen per cent. Ampères of each cell, 150;

electro-motive force of each cell, 2 volts. The charging current used was 75 volts and 20 ampères per cell, and the boats required from five to six hours to charge. The cost of charging did not exceed sixty cents a day for each boat. A Thompson-Houston motor of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  horse power was placed beneath the floor, and directly connected to the propeller shaft. The normal revolution of the motor was 625; the maximum, 1,100. Propeller diameter was eighteen inches; pitch, twelve inches. The average speed used was about five and a half miles an hour.

These boats were in constant service, making an average of twenty-five to forty miles a day. The exhibit gave the greatest satisfaction to visitors, and excited the liveliest admiration of experts, both electrical and mechanical. No accident or injury occurred to any passenger, nor any serious damage to a boat. The weight of the boat and its battery was so placed as to give great steadiness in the water, and any person could operate them when the battery was charged. No coal was required; no repairs; no extras.

The launches were put into active service on April 23, 1893, and a continuous service was maintained from that date to the closing of the Exposition, during which time nearly one million passengers were carried. A charging station was made on the South Pond, and a canal was cut under the floor of the plaza between the Casino and the Agricultural Building, allowing the launches that were not seaworthy for the lake to slip through by that route to their stalls, where they were cared for at night and charged for their daily service. The boats absorbed about 10 horse power each, receiving for fifty-two boats in one night as much as 2,000 ampères at 85 volts. The company owned various yawls and rowboats, which were used for police and night illuminating service, and the Director of Works had several steam launches for patrol service, one for the Superintendent of the Marine Service, one for the Hospital Service, and one for the Chief Engineer.

There were twenty gondolas and two large barges, made in Venice, shipped to Chicago, and manned by gondoliers from Venice. These were considered as picturesque and attractive features, though they were actually for service, and carried a large number of visitors over the waters.

The steam launches were good, strong, seaworthy boats, suitable for any weather, built so that there was but slight obstruction to view from the decks. They ran out into the lake from the South Pond, the Court of Honor, and the north entrance to the lagoons, for the purpose of giving visitors an opportunity to view the Exposition from the lake.

The concession for wheel chairs upon the Exposition grounds was granted to the Columbian Roller-Chair Company. This company provided 2,200 wheel chairs and recruited a force of attendants, chiefly from among college students desirous of seeing the Exposition, amounting at one time to 1,400. There were 22 stations for supplying wheel chairs upon the Exposition grounds, all connected by telephone, rendering possible the concentration of a large number of chairs at the point where the greatest demand de-

veloped. The company was led to select its attendants from among college students on the theory that they would prove to be intelligent and well-informed guides, as well as chair operatives, and an excellent feature of this plan was, that it gave about 2,000 young students an opportunity to visit the Exposition. Among others, there were about 75 colored students from Rusk University, Holly Springs, Miss., and Atlanta University. These gave most excellent service and were energetic, faithful, and honest. The attendants were furnished with living quarters, paid one dollar a day, and given ten per cent. of their gross receipts.

In the latter part of August the Columbian Roller-Chair Company reduced the charges for chairs, and also reduced the compensation of attendants to seventy-five cents a day. This caused dissatisfaction among the students, many of whom left. An additional reason for their leaving was the fact that the vacation season was nearly over, and it was time for them to return to their colleges. Their places in the roller-chair service were quickly filled from other walks of life, but about 200 students remained with the company until the close of the season. The attendants wore a light-blue uniform and cap and presented a very neat appearance. The total number of people who used chairs was 794,100, and the total receipts were about \$400,000. The following were the rates for chairs until August 24 : Chair with attendant, 75 cents per hour, or 40 cents for a half hour ; chair without attendant, 40 cents per hour ; double chair for two persons, with attendant, \$1 per hour, or 60 cents for a half hour ; day rates, with attendant, \$6, without attendant, \$3.50.

The reduction in rates met with approval among the visitors, and the patronage and revenue of the Roller-Chair Company was increased thereby.

The movable sidewalk, on the long pier east of the Peristyle, was constructed for the purpose of lessening the fatigue of visitors walking from the steamboats, along the pier, into the grounds, and was operated by the Multiple Speed & Traction Company. Owing to numerous delays in the work of construction, the sidewalk was not put into operation until July, from which time until the close of the Exposition it carried 997,785 people. It was capable of carrying 6,000 people at a time, and moved at the rate of six miles an hour.

The total intramural transportation business was as follows : Intramural Electric Railway, 5,803,895 passengers ; wheel chairs, 794,100 ; movable sidewalk, 997,785 ; electric launches, 923,613 ; steam launches, 195,621 ; Venetian gondolas, 124,952 ; total, 8,839,966.

The figures given above should not be regarded as a fair statement of the amount of transportation business that can be depended upon in an exposition. Had it been possible to locate the Intramural Railroad so as to afford a fair view of the Exposition, and also to render the road more convenient for the use of patrons, a larger business could certainly have been secured.

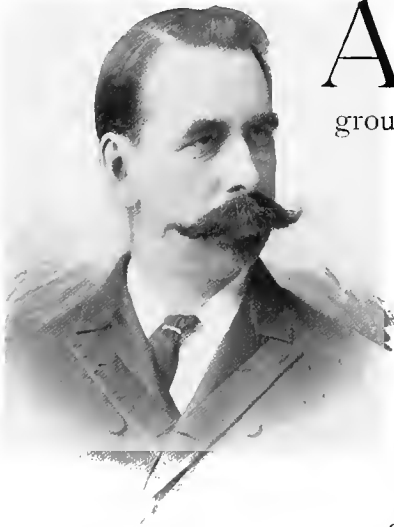


Office of the Northern Trust Company in the Administration Building.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### FIRST THREE MONTHS.

A period of depression—Average attendance—Failure of the Chemical Bank—Pledges to pay depositors—A panic—Difficulties with *concessionnaires*—A month of experiments—Arrival of the Infanta—Attendance increasing—Press reports—A daily paper issued—Declaration of the State Commissions—Condition of the finances—Abolition of the Bureau of Admissions and Collections—Burning of the Cold-storage Warehouse—The grounds kept open in the evening—The caravels—The Viking ship.



ERSKINE M. PHELPS,  
Member of the Directory.

A PERIOD of great depression followed the opening day. With the fall of night, long lines of cars loaded with exhibits reappeared within the grounds, and the hauling of exhibits by teams was resumed. The work of unloading, unpacking, and installing exhibits, repairing and finishing buildings and structures of every kind, completing the power plant, perfecting the electric lighting, and improving the roadways continued for several weeks. Efforts were made to confine the work within those hours when the Exposition was closed to the public, but this attempt was only partially successful.

The Department of Admissions closed its first day's business promptly and satisfactorily, and the Department of Collections found at the end of the day that its plans for auditing the concessions had met with a sufficient measure of success to demonstrate the practicability of its system. At the same time, the weakness of

certain parts and the changes necessary for the production of satisfactory results were made apparent.

The bad weather continued. The daily paid attendance during the week of May 1 ran only from ten thousand to eighteen thousand. Meanwhile, the financial panic was approaching, and was creating grave fears and much uneasiness in the business world. The management dreaded this threatening storm as being likely to endanger seriously the success of the enterprise; but in perfecting the organization within the Park, getting the great enterprise into harmonious working order, and establishing proper relations between all the parts, more labor was needed than could be accomplished by the officers, although they worked day and night. Therefore care for things manifestly beyond control ceased, and the obstacles that were immediate and pressing and that could be dealt with or improved were considered. In order to accomplish any portion of the aims of the Exposition, it was necessary to avoid borrowing trouble over conditions that were beyond hope of remedy.

Eight days after the Exposition opened the Chemical National Bank of Chicago, with its Exposition branch in the Administration Building, failed. It had been unable to offer resistance to the adverse times, and closed its doors before the worst days of the panic appeared. The discredit cast upon the Exposition management by this failure can easily be perceived. The management should not have permitted so weak an institution to do a banking business within its gates. But the bank was comparatively new, had a capital of a million dollars, and was supposed to be under conservative management. It had offered a fair and advantageous contract to the Exposition for the privilege of doing business in the Administration Building, and had secured the passage of an act of Congress enabling it to open a branch bank at Jackson Park. None of the other leading banks appeared willing to consider the matter of opening a branch at the Exposition, and thus the Chemical had been given the contract.

More than eighty thousand dollars, belonging to exhibitors, *concessionnaires*, and foreigners, was on deposit at the branch bank in the Administration Building. This amount represented the available cash of several hundred persons, many of them strangers, thousands of miles from their homes, and dependent upon their deposits to maintain themselves in Chicago. The discredit to Chicago, and particularly to the Exposition management, by reason of the failure of the bank, which the Directors had licensed, would have been complete, and would have impaired seriously the dignity of the enterprise and its patronage by our countrymen. But on the night of May 9, before the failure had been generally announced in the press and before the amount of deposits at the branch bank had been ascertained, the President and Secretary of the Company obtained over the telephone pledges from thirty-five gentlemen of a sufficient amount to pay at once those depositors who were exhibitors or foreigners; and these gentlemen undertook to furnish funds for this purpose without any certain knowledge as to the amount they might

be called upon to pay. This plan was suggested by Erskine M. Phelps, one of the Directors of the Exposition. On the evening of May 9 he spoke to the Secretary by telephone from the city, urging that immediate steps be taken to pay these claims, and offering to be one of six to defray the whole amount. Later, President Higinbotham, who had learned from



BRANCH OFFICE  
OF THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY,  
in the Midway Plaisance.

the officers of the broken institution that the amount of the claims of exhibitors and foreigners would probably be between \$80,000 and \$135,000, returned to the Administration Building, and within two hours the fund was raised. A few words by telephone to each gentleman told the story, and set forth the necessity for action to maintain the honor of the city, and the pledge was given. The names of those who shared this burden were

as follows: William T. Baker, Edward B. Butler, William J. Chalmers, Arthur Dixon, J. W. Doane, Lyman J. Gage, Harlow N. Higinbotham, Charles L. Hutchinson, Elbridge G. Keith, William D. Kerfoot, Milton W. Kirk, Herman H. Kohlsaas, Edward F. Lawrence, Thies J. Lefens, Andrew McNally, John J. Mitchell, Adolph Nathan, Ferdinand W. Peck, Erskine M. Phelps, Washington Porter, George M. Pullman, Norman B. Ream, Martin A. Ryerson, George Schneider, Charles H. Schwab, Byron L. Smith, Albert A. Sprague, Melville E. Stone, Charles H. Wacker, Edwin Walker, Robert A. Waller, G. H. Wheeler, Frederick S. Winston, and Otto Young.

A few days later, each of the gentlemen named was called upon to send in a check for his share of the total requirement, and the claims of the depositors were paid. President Higinbotham took legal assignments of deposit claims to himself as trustee. The receiver of the bank has since paid back to the syndicate ninety per cent of the amount advanced. The remainder, with interest, will in all probability be collected in due time, so that ultimately there will be no loss to the members of the syndicate.

By direction of the Executive Committee, President Higinbotham, on May 22, invited The Northern Trust Company to open a branch bank in the Administration Building, and accordingly that company entered into the quarters formerly occupied by the Chemical National Bank, on June 12, and maintained a branch until November 18, when the books and accounts were transferred to the main office. The various *concessionnaires* on the Midway Plaisance were in need of banking facilities for the purpose of depositing

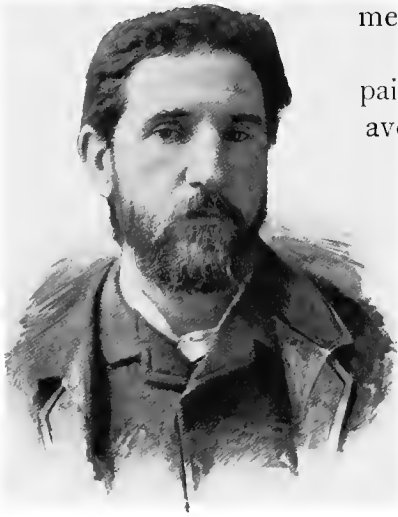
their daily receipts. At first daily calls were made by an express wagon of the bank on all its customers on the Midway, but after a few weeks a branch office was opened on the Midway Plaisance in a room offered by the Egypt-Chicago Exposition Company in Cairo Street. The following is a brief *résumé* of the business of The Northern Trust Company's Exposition branch: Total amount of business handled, \$38,181,818; total amount of deposits, \$22,012,500.22; total amount deposited by the Exposition Company, \$11,384,741.92. Of the deposits, \$1,873,930 was taken in at the Midway branch. The largest amount deposited during any one day was on October 10, the day after Chicago Day, \$456,116.73, and the largest amount paid out was on October 31, \$724,358.67. The greatest amount on deposit at any one time was on October 26, \$1,593,593.75.

The profits from the banking business were derived from interest allowed by the main office of the bank upon the balance deposited by its Exposition branch and from exchange on drafts and on foreign drafts. The net profit was quite small. This showing would have been more satisfactory had the business of the bank begun on May 1; but the failure of the Chemical National Bank and the delay until June 12 before The Northern Trust Company opened its branch caused many who would have been customers of the bank to take their accounts to other institutions in the city. The business had not been undertaken by the Trust Company with the expectation of a profit, but rather for the accommodation of the Exposition Company and upon the request of its Directors.

The panic grew apace, and the attendance at the Exposition increased very slowly. Heavy obligations for construction work had now matured, and there were no funds with which to meet them. The large liquidation and severe contraction of credit throughout the country made the demand for money very pressing, and it was not easy to withstand the just demands of creditors greatly in need of money. Little or nothing could be done, however, as the receipts were so small as to leave only a small margin above the actual operating expenses. In a short time over a million dollars' worth of unpaid vouchers were piled up in the Treasurer's office to await the accumulation of funds sufficient to pay them.

The *concessionnaires* shared in the general distress. Most of them had grievances against the Exposition—for incomplete roads, inadequate electric-light service, and many other causes. They were doing but little business, and saw ruin staring them in the face. Many of them refused to pay the percentage due under their contracts. In taking this position, some *concessionnaires* were justified by violation of contracts, which had occurred, owing to unavoidable delay on the part of contractors, and others found pretexts in contracts that had been imperfectly drawn. The Board of Directors decided that every grievance should be heard and determined at once, and all matters adjusted with *concessionnaires*, so that the Exposition might immediately realize its proportions of their gross receipts. A Committee on Adjustment

was created by the Board of Directors, consisting of Adolph Nathan, Chairman, Thies J. Lefens, and Andrew McNally, to which Edward F. Lawrence was afterward added. This committee had power to deal with all *concessionnaires*, and to adjust all claims between them and the Exposition, the object being to remove all pretexts urged against the payment of percentages, and to get the *concessionnaires* in the habit of paying as quickly as possible. Hon. Samuel S. Page was retained by the committee, and *concessionnaires* were dealt with promptly and with persistent application. Persuasion and reasonable concessions were used where possible, and more decisive measures when necessary. This committee labored through the Exposition season, and was in almost continuous session. It adjusted claims for damages preferred by *concessionnaires* as fast as presented, and through its attorney took charge of such delinquent payments as the Superintendent of Collections was unable to obtain. It uncovered abuses and defects in the administration in many instances, which were remedied wherever possible. The members of the committee received the thanks of the Board of Directors for the work they accomplished, and their chairman was especially commended for his constant application to this task.



AUGUSTUS ST. GAUDENS,  
Sculptor.

In June the attendance grew rapidly. The average paid attendance during May was 37,510 a day. The average during June was 89,170. The total receipts from all sources during May were \$583,031.25; during June, \$1,256,180. With these increased receipts it became possible to make payments on the floating debt, and some headway was gained in clearing away the great amount of unpaid obligations that were pressing for settlement.

The installation of exhibits went forward vigorously during the entire month of May, and at the same time numberless details of ornamental work in various parts of the grounds were completed. The two band stands in the Court of Honor east of the Administration Building were finished. These had remained incomplete, owing to a series of unfortunate circumstances that produced exasperating delays. The statue of Columbus, modeled by Miss Mary B. Lawrence, under the direction and with the assistance of Augustus St. Gaudens, was erected in front of the Administration Building. The damages caused to buildings and roads by the heavy work of installation were repaired. Early in June the unsightly freight cars disappeared from the Park, tracks were removed, landscape work was completed, and the Exposition was in truth ready. On June 11 a heavy rain fell, and it was found that the roofs were at last perfectly tight. Thus one cause of grave anxiety was removed.



The completion of some of the features required further time, but they were mostly unimportant, and could be overlooked easily in surveying the whole. Portions of the power plant were still incomplete, and the electric-light service was far from perfect, which fact caused many complaints and some loss of revenue. The water supply for the two electric fountains was not in proper condition, as serious mechanical difficulties appeared when the first attempts were made to operate the fountains. The "water hammer," due to the sudden manipulation of the electric fountains, was found to be greater than had been expected, causing a severe shock upon the Worthington pumps. This necessitated the putting in of large relief valves and an air chamber; but these changes, involving great labor, were made in a very short time by working night and day.

Provision for water-closets and lavatories was made on a scale far greater than at any previous Exposition. This provision was the result of a concession which the Exposition entered into with the Clow Sanitary Company, under the terms of which that company installed water-closets and lavatories in thirty-two locations, the total number of closets being 2,221, together with the necessary wash basins, etc. About one third of these were free to the public, and the rest, which were fitted up with expensive appliances and provided with soap, towels, clothes brushes, attendants, etc., were operated by the Clow Sanitary Company for profit, a charge of five cents being made for admission. The company was held strictly to its contract, and required to keep the free portions of the stations in good order. In addition to the closets of the Clow Sanitary Company, there were eight hundred and ninety-five closets belonging to the various concessions or to the offices of the Exposition.

Notwithstanding the fact that under this arrangement much greater facilities were provided in the free portions of the Clow Sanitary Company's stations than had been provided at Paris in 1889 or throughout the entire grounds of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, there was much complaint against this arrangement, due partially to misunderstanding and misrepresentation as to the nature of the contract, and partially to the failure to enforce its terms strictly during the early portion of the Exposition season. Later, the complaints disappeared almost entirely. The rules were strictly enforced, and the public was given to understand that ample free facilities were available. Moreover, a large portion of the public were glad to avail themselves of the extra facilities at the moderate price charged, appreciating the fact that the Exposition could not bear the heavy expense of providing such facilities free of charge.

May was a month of experiments in every respect. The experiments and changes were carried on in the midst of severe criticism and much complaint, both within and without the Exposition management, through the press and otherwise. So much misunderstanding occurred between various branches of the organization that at times it appeared impossible to make them work

efficiently and satisfactorily. It happened, however, that in many stages of the enterprise the greatest danger it encountered was from the tendency to experiment with and change the administrative organization. When this was left to pursue its work without interruption, the most pressing and obstinate difficulties were usually overcome and adjusted. Complaints of irregularities and defects, when reported properly at the office of the Council of Administration, soon found remedies, where remedy was possible.

Mention has already been made of the invitation to the Infanta Eulalia, who is the sister of Alphonso XII, father of the reigning King of Spain, the immediate representative of the royal family. The Infanta, with her husband, Prince Antoine de Bourbon, arrived at New York on the Spanish steamer Maria Christina on the 19th of May. With her retinue she was transferred by the Spanish cruiser the Infanta Isabel to Jersey City, whence she proceeded directly to Washington. On her arrival there

she was received with military honors, and was escorted with ceremony to her hotel, and on the following day she made her official call upon the President, which was duly returned by Mrs.

Cleveland. Commander Davis, of the United

States Navy, was detailed as the personal escort of the Infanta and her retinue.

After an appropriate round of ceremony and festivity, the Infanta went to New York. She visited the Military Academy at West Point, and many other places of interest in that vicinity, and on Decoration Day she placed a wreath on the tomb of General Grant.

On the 5th of June the Infanta resumed her journey to Chicago, where she arrived at midday on the 6th. At the terminus

she was met by a party of officials of her own country, by the officials of the Exposition, by the Mayor of Chicago, the President of the Board of Lady Managers, and

a large gathering of representative citizens, and a military escort conducted her to her hotel, amid the booming of cannon from the war ship lying off the Lake Front.

The Infanta remained in Chicago until the 14th of June, and during this time received every attention that the occasion could afford. Her first visit to the Exposition was made the occasion of suitable ceremonies—a military parade, breakfast in the Administration Building, a tour of the grounds, inspection of the various buildings and their exhibits, a trip through the lagoons and on the lake in the electric and steam launches, and a pyrotechnic display



H. R. H. THE INFANTA EULALIA  
OF SPAIN.

in the evening. She visited the Exposition formally and informally. She opened the Spanish exhibits in the various departments, taking care to bring good fortune by putting her right foot first within the several inclosures. She rode in the electric launches, and was pushed in the wheel chairs; she watched the brilliant pyrotechnics; she wandered through the Midway, enjoyed the unique display of the Cairo Street, and the music of Old Vienna. She was dined by the Mayor, *fêted* by the officers of the Exposition and the Commission, and everywhere entertained with the highest distinction.

By this time Festival Hall was completed and its great organ installed. On June 10 President Higinbotham and Mrs. Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, gave a concert at this hall in honor of the Infanta. The concert was participated in by Edward Lloyd, the English tenor, the World's Fair Children's Chorus of a thousand voices, the chorus of the Apollo Music Club, and the Exposition Orchestra, the music being under the direction of the Musical Director, Theodore Thomas, and the Choral Director, William L. Tomlins.

The increase of attendance in June was due to two causes: First, this was a convenient time for students and persons engaged in educational work to visit the Exposition; and second, the reports of those who had visited the Exposition during the previous month bore fruit upon the return of the visitors to their homes. These reports were probably, in the main, favorable to the Exposition. Persons who came to the city expecting to find extortion and discomfort found instead accommodations at much cheaper rates than reasonably could have been expected, and the number of hotels and boarding houses was in excess of the demand, so great had been the preparation for receiving visitors. They found facilities—lacking nearly every feature of discomfort—for transporting visitors from the city to the Park in twelve minutes, and good order and strict watchfulness among the police without and the Guards within the grounds. They found in the Midway Plaisance a most interesting and amusing “show,” where relief and rest could be had when the sight-seer was wearied by his tour of the grounds; and, above all, they found, even in the incomplete Exposition, such noble conceptions, such beauty of plan, and such harmony in every detail as to impress even the least susceptible, and to satisfy the longings and the ideals of the most critical.

Thus, as the weather settled into a clear, bright, pleasant, early summer, with soft and refreshing breezes blowing over the Park from the great lake, the Exposition received a foretaste of the enthusiastic patronage which it enjoyed so fully in the autumn. Gradually the attendance increased until it reached one hundred thousand paid admissions a day, and frequently exceeded that number. On German Day, June 15, the attendance was one hundred and sixty-five thousand.

As a rule, the press of the United States treated the Exposition with fairness and liberality. Most newspaper managers recognized it as a national enterprise, worthy of loyal and patriotic support. The great dailies kept cor-



ing false impressions was the meeting of the National Editorial Association in Chicago on May 20. The representatives of the press who were present keenly appreciated the company's work and the results that had been achieved. They informed themselves thoroughly as to the Exposition and its management, and as to the conditions prevailing generally in Chicago; and before adjourning they adopted a resolution declaring

That they had observed with satisfaction the great Columbian Exposition, and found it much nearer completion than popular reports had led them to expect; that they were convinced that great and harmful misapprehension prevailed throughout the country in regard to the matter; that there was no foundation for the rumors of extortion reported to have been practiced on visitors in the city or on the Fair grounds; and that it was their belief that every effort was being made to render the great Fair all that it should be as an exponent of the nation's highest civilization and enlightenment.

This resolution was dispatched to every newspaper represented in the association; and being regarded as an intelligent and unbiased statement of the facts after personal contact with the conditions prevailing in Chicago, it did the Exposition more good than anything in the way of advertising that had occurred thus far.

The cause of the Exposition was much aided also by a statement drawn up and signed by the Executive officers of the various State Commissions in June, setting forth the condition of the Exposition and the facilities for entertaining visitors in Chicago. This document was widely circulated and proved very effective. The Commissioners said:

"On the opening of the World's Fair, May 1, while many of the Exposition Buildings were in an entirely satisfactory condition, exhibits were incomplete and the work of installation had for various reasons been very much retarded. Since that date the Exposition authorities have accomplished an immense amount of work in Jackson Park, and the buildings of the great departments are complete. Streets and walks are in perfect condition, exhibits from foreign countries and the several States and Territories have been received in large numbers and are practically installed, the pavilions, entrances, booths, etc., are elaborate and beautiful, and the visitor finds himself in a bewildering maze of exhibits and surrounded on all sides with a display of surpassing magnificence and beauty. In brief, the world has never seen before a collection approaching it in value, interest, and educational features. Forty States and Territories have contributed \$6,020,850 for the erection of the buildings and in aid of exhibitors, and there has been raised for the purpose of the Exposition, exclusive of gate receipts, interest, and the above amount from the States, \$26,904,264.55.

"The conveniences afforded for quick and easy communication from one part of the grounds to another by the Intramural Railway, electric launches, and gondolas are excellent, and invalids and others can be transported through the grounds and buildings in rolling chairs in the most comfortable

manner. The Midway Plaisance contains features novel and interesting, a representation of the nations of the globe of surpassing interest. We unhesitatingly affirm that the exhibits and the buildings of the Exposition—State, Territorial, and foreign—will make a visit to Chicago the event of your life.

“The individual exhibits in the various departments from the several States and Territories of the United States and foreign countries are of wonderful interest and value, and illustrate in a remarkable manner the growth of the arts, sciences, and manufactures. Individual exhibitors, at great expense and sacrifice, have placed in the Exposition buildings evidences of industry, skill, and ingenuity creditable in the highest degree to the artisans, manufacturers, and agriculturists of the United States.

“The reports industriously circulated that extortion of every nature prevails in Chicago and on the Fair grounds we emphatically deny, from personal experience. In numerous restaurants in Jackson Park the prices are no higher than are charged for the same variety and quality of food in other cities of the Union.

“Comfortable rooms convenient to the Park can be secured at reasonable rates by the day or week, with or without board ; and board can be obtained readily at rates not excessive. It is the opinion generally expressed by those who have visited the Fair that they were agreeably surprised not only in the completeness, variety, and extent of the exhibits, but in the reasonable charge for rooms and board.

“The educational features of the Fair and the evidences of wonderful progress made in this country since its discovery are of sufficient importance to incite all to see the Exposition. It is an opportunity never before given to our people, and probably never will be again. A single admission fee of fifty cents admits to the grounds and to all the Exposition buildings proper.”

The management felt that it was time to enter into a vigorous campaign for the purpose of drawing a large attendance. One great obstacle was the effort being made by railroads to maintain rates of transportation. There was but little reduction from the ordinary fare, the management of the railroads apparently adopting the view that the attendance to the Exposition would be sufficient to call into use all the facilities they possessed, and that any reduction, while it might bring them greater business, would not result in a greater net profit. By this policy many thousands doubtless were prevented from seeing the Exposition, on account of the expense of transportation. An effort was made by the management of the Exposition at this time to secure some concessions from the roads, and at the same time preparations were made for a grand celebration of the Fourth of July. Suitable ceremonies, including concerts in Festival Hall and Music Hall, speeches and exercises on the Administration Plaza, and fireworks, were arranged for, and the attractions were advertised as far as possible throughout the country. This resulted in an average daily attendance early in July of 100,000, and

on July 4th 283,273 gate admissions were registered. The attendance on July 4 was the largest yet experienced, and was felt to be perhaps the greatest the Exposition would have. But this prediction, like that concerning the attendance on May 1, was destined to be falsified. Soon after July 4 the attendance began to fall off, owing to the heat and the fact that many who had visited the Exposition *en route* for places of summer resort had gone away, while others were delaying their visits until more favorable weather should set in. The same falling off was noticeable in the attendance at the Centennial Exposition of 1876. Nevertheless, it served to discourage the hopes of officers and add to the burden of their cares.

The numberless details of work that crowded the offices of the President and the Council of Administration at this time were almost sufficient to overwhelm them. There was no time to strengthen or enlarge the organization for the purpose of meeting the new business that arose and clearing away the accumulation. The services of persons unfamiliar with the complex organization were useless. Directors who, full of sympathy, were anxious to aid the overworked officers, found themselves unable to assist, unless they had kept pace with the work for months before or resolutely set out to acquire the necessary information. The organization had many unfortunate defects of minor importance, affording excellent material for the use of any one who chose to criticise; but the opportunity to help or to remedy evils was not often at hand, even where there was a willingness to offer something more substantial than mere criticism. At this time President Higinbotham found in George V. Massey, of the Council of Administration, a firm friend, an industrious fellow-workman, and a counselor wise, firm, and temperate, whose advice proved invaluable in many emergencies, and who never spared himself, but cheerfully bore more than his own share of the burden. The Secretary of the company and the Secretary of the Council of Administration were with President Higinbotham day and night, Mr. Edmonds taking up his quarters in the Administration Building and seldom leaving the Park. The work of the office began at once after an early breakfast, and continued almost uninterruptedly until far into the night. The days were taken up mostly with personal interviews with officers and employees, and with *concessionnaires* who had grievances they desired to appeal from the Superintendent of Collections or the Committee on Ad-



WILLIAM J. CHALMERS,  
Member of the Directory.

justment. The evening was given to correspondence and the clearing up of matters that had accumulated during the day. It not infrequently happened that one o'clock in the morning found the President and the Secretary still at their desks.

On the floor above the Council of Administration, where the Director General had his office, a similar scene was presented. Colonel Davis also had taken up his abode in the Administration Building, and, together with his clerks and assistants, labored steadily day and night for months before and after the opening day to perfect the installation of foreign and domestic exhibits, and put this branch of the Exposition in a satisfactory condition. His office was thronged with callers during the day, whose business required his close personal attention. Thus important matters were often pushed aside, to be attended to in the evening. Night work became a rule with him, and the hours of business were governed entirely by the necessities of the situation.

The most threatening and oppressive embarrassment of the company was its heavy debt, the true extent of which was thoroughly understood at this time. Frequent reference has been made to the inaccuracy of every budget of estimates that was prepared. The last budget was prepared on January 1, 1893, and it showed a total estimated requirement for completing the Exposition, including the payments on account of construction, the expenses of the Director General's departments, and the general offices of the company, of \$20,012,268.08, a large portion of which amount was not expected to be required until after May 1. When this budget was prepared it was thought possible, by the utilization of every resource at the command of the Board of Directors, to carry the work successfully through to May 1, reaching this date with the treasury not entirely exhausted, but with a considerable amount of obligations on contracts which would not become due until some weeks later; and that the total amount of such obligations would not be great enough to form a serious obstruction to the payment of the Exposition debenture bonds. The Board of Directors had limited the amount of bonds of the Exposition to five million dollars, and, by implication at least, had limited their power to create debts to this amount also.

As has been stated, the budget of estimates of January 1, 1893, proved unreliable soon after it was adopted, and payments on account of many of its items exceeded the amount estimated therefor. Then it became impossible to dispose of the last four hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds. In addition to this, an act of Congress was passed which withheld \$570,880 of the appropriation of souvenir half dollars (made in the previous August to aid in completing the Exposition) in order to compel the company to appropriate money for the expenses of judging and awarding exhibits. Thus the company was crippled in its resources by over a million dollars. The deferred payments, owing to the delay in construction work,



disagreements over final estimates on contracts, and other causes, proved larger than had been anticipated. The total amount paid out up to April 30, 1893, was only \$17,869,421.94, which, if the budget of January 1 had been correct, would have left a little over \$2,100,000 still to be paid on account of construction and preparation for opening the Exposition. But the amount expended in construction and preparation for the opening of the Exposition was largely in excess of the budget of January 1. An estimate of the floating indebtedness made on May 1 showed balances due on construction contracts alone of about \$2,000,000. In addition to this, material for the Mechanical Department and stock of all sorts had been purchased, under the pressure of grave emergencies and without proper authority, to an enormous amount, which, in the confusion of May 1, could not be even approximately summed up. Not infrequently bills were presented for payment regarding which neither President Higinbotham, nor the Council of Administration, nor the Auditor had been able to get any information, though often the obligation had been incurred by some subordinate officer weeks or months before. In fact, the situation can be summed up in the statement that, so far as estimates of necessary expenditures were concerned or the authority for contracting a liability in behalf of the company, there was no system worthy of the name, and the opportunity of subordinate officers to embarrass the company by contracting liabilities to large amounts was ample. Nor was it possible to check this state of things; for the President and the Council of Administration, in the main, had confidence in the officers under them, and felt that it would be unsafe to hamper them as to expenditures at a time when the paramount object was the completion of the Exposition by the date fixed. It is only to be regretted that some system could not have been created which would have enabled the management to have a better knowledge of the liabilities as they were incurred. Owing to the lack of this knowledge, the President and the Council of Administration were frequently criticised and censured, although they had done as well as was possible under the trying circumstances. In the orderly conduct of an established business it is the duty of the President or General Manager to have full knowledge of the details of every line of expenditure or obligation incurred. In a heavy and costly work of construction it is never possible to estimate so closely as in an old-established business. In a military campaign, in time of war, questions of expense are disregarded, the only object worthy of consideration being the achievement of victory. The World's Columbian Exposition, from start to finish, resembled a military campaign more than it did a private business or a work of construction. Great and unusual powers had to be intrusted to subordinate hands for the accomplishment of one result without accurate count of the cost.

Gradually it appeared, after May 1, that the floating debt was of serious and threatening proportions. Instead of a floating debt of two millions, there were debts under contracts and debts for supplies of every description,

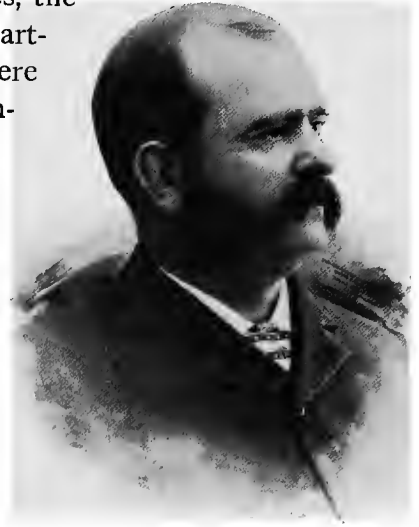
amounting to almost four and a half millions, of which more than three millions was chargeable to construction accounts. The operating expenses for May were \$593,757.20, and the gate and concession receipts for the same month were \$657,727.40, a showing which, in view of a bonded and floating debt of at least eight millions, with but five months more in which to secure funds for liquidating it, was sufficient to discourage the stoutest heart. The precarious condition of the company was not generally known until the end of June, during which month nearly a million dollars in excess of the operating expenses was collected from gate receipts and concessions, and applied upon the floating debt. The increase in receipts justified the hope that the business would improve sufficiently to enable the management to pay the company's debts in full. Yet, even with the increase of June, the final outcome seemed problematical. With the falling off of the attendance in July, and the more perfect knowledge of the company's financial condition, it is no wonder that depression existed in the minds of the officers.

The last attempt at a revision of the administrative machinery of the Exposition occurred in the latter part of June. The friction between various departments, which must inevitably occur in new enterprises of such magnitude as the Exposition, was intensified by reason of a defective organization, which rendered it difficult to preserve wholesome restraint and perfect subordination. This state of things, together with the complaints constantly arising as to the number of passes issued and other defects in the admission system, led to a movement in the Executive Committee for further revision. The Bureau of Admissions and Collections was abolished, and the two departments of Admissions and Collections were placed under the Council of Administration. The Director General, Colonel George R. Davis, was formally elected Director General of the World's Columbian Exposition, he having previously held his office by virtue of an appointment from the World's Columbian Commission; and he was recognized as the superior officer of the Director of Works, the latter being made the chief executive officer of the Director General and instructed to receive his orders through that officer. This plan compelled the Council of Administration to send its orders through the Director General to reach the Director of Works, thus interposing another obstacle between the Council and the chief arms of the operating department, such as the Police, Fire Department, Transportation, Landscape, Mechanical, Electrical, and Sewerage and Water Supply. This condition of things would have been intolerable, and accordingly a protest was made, whereupon a clause was added authorizing the Council of Administration to deal with the Director of Works and his chiefs direct when emergency required; and as the administration of an exposition consists chiefly in meeting a succession of emergencies, this latter power was freely exercised. The two departments of Admissions and Collections, which had been turned over to the Council of Administration, were by that body committed to its chairman; and this resulted in continuing the existing order of things, with

the improvement that it kept the superintendents of these two departments in closer touch with the President, enabling him to co-operate more closely with them in removing abuses and increasing the efficiency of their organization.

As the Exposition approached completion two facts began to call forth general commendation. One was the cleanliness of the grounds—the absence of any accumulation of paper, peanut shells, remains of luncheons, or other refuse. The other was the superb management of the water ways and the absence of any accident of even trifling importance thereon.

The condition of the grounds was due to the rules, the vigilance of the Guards, and the work of the Department of Transportation. Only shelled peanuts were allowed on the grounds, and the Guards were instructed to look carefully to the cleanliness of the grounds and to report all matters needing attention. The Department of Transportation nightly covered the grounds with a garbage service, consisting of fifteen carts with steel dumping boxes, taking up the janitors' sweepings, refuse from restaurants, etc. The garbage was burned at a crematory provided for that purpose in the southern part of the grounds. The water ways and the lake front adjoining the Exposition grounds were also under the Department of Transportation. The Superintendent of Water Ways, Commander Frederick M. Symonds, U. S. N., was an officer of that department.



COMMANDER FREDERICK  
M. SYMONDS, U. S. N.,  
Superintendent of Water-Ways.

On July 10 a terrible fire occurred on the grounds, which destroyed the Cold-storage Warehouse. This was a large oblong building of wood covered with staff, with a tower and a smokestack in the center. The smokestack had been left incomplete, and several fires originated there. On one occasion, previous to July 10, the firemen had gone up in the tower, scaled the smokestack, and put out the fire. When the alarm occurred on July 10 there appeared to be nothing more threatening in the situation than on the former occasion. Accordingly, the first fire company that arrived proceeded to scale the tower, headed by their Captain, James Fitzpatrick. About twenty men were on the tower with a rope and hose, when the fire suddenly broke out below them and cut off their retreat from the staircase within, and at the same instant flames burst from the tower. The entire interior of the building was on fire, and the retreat of the men was cut off. There was no escape, except by jumping from the tower to the main roof. This they did, one at a time, before the eyes of a horrified throng of thirty thousand people. Several of the men were carried through the flimsy roof by the

force of their falls into the flames below, and others were too much injured by their fall to escape. One man slid down the burning hose. Captain Fitzpatrick, dying from burns and injuries, was lowered from the roof to the ground by some of the firemen. The latter had scarcely descended after this heroic deed when the roof and portions of the wall where the ladder had rested fell in. In a few minutes the entire building was consumed. Seventeen men were killed and nineteen were injured in this disaster. The Medical Department and Ambulance Corps rendered prompt aid, and those who could be rescued were taken to the hospital. The eyewitnesses of the horrible catastrophe gave evidence of their deep sympathy by starting a contribution on the spot to aid the sufferers. Before the building had been reduced to ashes, Byron L. Smith had headed the list with a check for \$1,000, and several thousand dollars were raised in a few minutes and paid in at the President's office. On the 14th of July, the one hundred and fourth anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille, the French marines stationed upon the grounds received an extra day's pay, according to custom, and this money they generously paid into the relief fund. The gate receipts on the following Sunday were given up to the same purpose, and throughout the city contributions were made either to Mayor Harrison, to Charles D. Hamill, President of the Board of Trade, or to President Higinbotham. The fund reached the total of \$104,138.02. Every case of suffering from injuries received, or through the death of a parent or relative at the fire, was investigated. The fund was deposited with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. A portion of it was paid out to relieve immediate distress; the remainder was invested, and the income used to support the widows and educate the orphans of those who died.

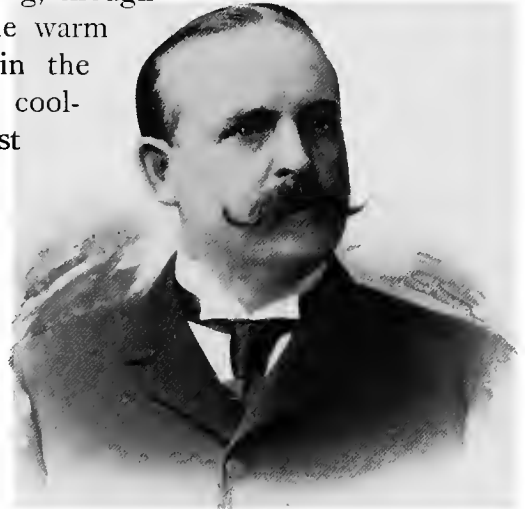
No words can describe the gloom that this awful catastrophe spread over all who witnessed it, and especially over the management of the Exposition. Every effort was made to alleviate as far as possible the suffering it caused. The fire was due to defective construction, and, as the building was erected by a *concessionnaire* and not by the Construction Department, the defect could not be charged to the officers of the latter. They had passed upon and approved the plans, and had relied upon the *concessionnaire* to carry out the plans as laid down. To have superintended closely the construction of all buildings erected by *concessionnaires* and others would have caused an expenditure for expert superintendence that the Exposition could not have met. The management had been content to approve only proper plans in the hands of reputable architects, and afterward to watch the construction as closely as the circumstances would allow. Except in this case, no fire or other catastrophe occurred upon the Exposition grounds owing to defective construction. Every precaution which the management could reasonably have been expected to exercise was fulfilled.

Doubtless the thorough preparations made both in the Fire Department and the Columbian Guard and in the Department of Water Supply saved

the Exposition from other serious disasters. Incipient fires were frequent, and often more than once in a day the scene would be enlivened by the spirited dash of an engine across the Court of Honor and companies of Columbian Guards coming on the double quick in fine order from all directions to the point of danger.

The attendance and cash receipts for July showed an improvement over those of June, but the improvement was confined to the first part of the month. The attendance fell off in the latter half of the month. On some days the heat was very trying, though modified by breezes from the lake. During the warm weather the Exposition was most charming in the evening. The sultriness disappeared, and the cooling breezes from the lake made the Park a most attractive resort. In the early part of May the Exposition had been practically closed at nightfall owing to the incomplete condition of things and the unfavorable weather, and there was but little inducement for visitors to linger in the grounds after nightfall. Later in the month the grounds were kept open occasionally at night, and open-air concerts were advertised. Finally, as the attendance increased, the grounds were kept open every evening, and in June they were tolerably well filled until nine o'clock. As the popularity of the Midway increased, it was thronged with visitors every evening until a late hour, and finally it was necessary to put a curb upon the rollicking spirit of those who lingered late at night. It was not uncommon for the wide street running through the Midway Plaisance to be thronged with visitors until eleven o'clock. In July the evening was the most attractive time. Usually two bands were stationed in the band stands in the Court of Honor, playing alternately, and the court was thronged with people resting on the benches or strolling about enjoying the wonderful scene, listening to the music, watching the boats glide over the water, the playing of the grand fountain, and the displays of the electric fountains. Revolving search lights on the Manufactures Building illuminated the buildings surrounding the court and brought them into prominence before the eyes of the spectators. At other times a band was stationed on the Wooded Island or in the northern part of the grounds, and usually there was a concert also at the band stand east of the center of the Manufactures Building, on the shore of the lake.

To the visitor the Exposition at this time presented perhaps the most charming spectacle of any period during its existence. Everything was in the freshness of recent completion. So vast were the grounds and buildings



MILTON W. KIRK,  
Member of the Directory.

that seldom during the entire season were they uncomfortably crowded or the facilities taxed to their utmost. During the evenings of July the throng was sufficient to lend spirit to the scene, but never large enough to cause discomfort. To the management, however, there was but little of pleasure to relieve the toil. The hours were freighted with the cares and worries of a great burden and the doubt as to the final outcome:



ARTHUR DIXON,  
Member of the Directory.

Among the events of special interest was the arrival of the caravels on July 8th and the Viking ship on July 12th. Early in 1891 a proposition had been made for a reproduction of the caravels in which Columbus's famous voyage of discovery was made. After the lapse of four hundred years, the models on which the vessels were constructed had not only passed out of use, but had faded from the memory of seamen and shipwrights. Lieutenant W. McCarthy Little was employed by Mr. Curtis, of the Latin-American Bureau, to gather information as to the models, and he was instructed to ask the Spanish Government to build facsimiles of the ancient craft and send them to the Exposition. After prolonged negotiations,

the Spanish Government agreed to furnish the plans for all the little fleet, and to build the Santa Maria if the United States would provide the other two. At a critical turn of the negotiations \$5,000 was advanced toward their cost through the efforts of Lyman J. Gage, and without further delay the keels were laid at Barcelona. The ships were finished in time to take part in a naval review held at the instance of the Spanish Government at Huelva in celebration of the Columbian event; but on that occasion they were officered and manned from the United States steamship Bennington. Although at that review thirty-one nations were represented by ships, the caravels were a central object of interest, and were visited by the King and Queen of Spain and by multitudes of others. From Huelva the caravels were taken to Cadiz, and thence they were towed to Havana by the United States war vessels Newark and Bennington, under the command of Rear-Admiral Andrew E. K. Benham. At Havana the ships were transferred to Spanish officers and crews, who took them to the rendezvous at Hampton Roads, and then to New York harbor, where they were put in the place of honor on the occasion of the naval review, April 27, 1893. From New York they were towed to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and thence by that river and the great lakes to Chicago. From Havana to Chicago the little fleet was commanded by Captain Victor Concas, of the Spanish Navy. On the 7th of July, the Spanish ships being near the end of their voyage, the United States vessels at Chicago, with a large company of other boats, steamed north to meet the rejuvenated discoverers.

The fleets met, the triumphant procession was formed on Lake Michigan at about 11 A. M., and it reached its anchorage off the Manufactures Building at three o'clock in the afternoon. Captain Concas and his officers and men were received in the west plaza, where they were the center of an immense throng of delighted visitors. Addresses were made by President Palmer of the Commission, Senator John Sherman, and Secretary Herbert of the Navy Department. The caravels proved a very attractive feature of the Exposition. The Santa Maria was 95 feet long over all; at the water line, 71 feet 3 inches; breadth, 25 feet 8 inches; depth, 12 feet 5 inches. The Nina was 56 feet long and the Pinta 65 feet. On the 12th of September the caravels were formally presented to the Government of the United States by Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish commissioner, and Captain Concas, acting for the Spanish Government; they were received by Assistant-Secretary-of-the-Navy William McAdoo.

The celebration of the Columbian discovery of the American continent could not fail to develop many reminders of the earlier voyage made by Leif Ericsson and his hardy Norwegian comrades more than five hundred years before. In 1880 the people of Norway exhumed from an ancient burial mound in Gokstad a vessel of the kind used by the Vikings in their explorations and ocean voyages. The vessel was supposed to have been buried more than a thousand years, and to have been a votive offering to some renowned chieftain. The people of Norway provided by subscription that a replica of this vessel should be built, equipped, manned, and sent to the Exposition. The vessel thus constructed was named the Gokstad-*find*, but was generally known as the Viking ship. Its dimensions were: length, 80 feet; breadth, 17 feet; depth, 12 feet. It was without a deck; its crew were housed under a canvas awning or tent, which could be set or removed at pleasure; its prow and stern were raised high and decorated with dragons' heads; its one mast was forty feet high, and carried a large, square sail; it was provided with large oars or sweeps; the shields of its crew were hung over its sides. The Viking ship left Bergen, Norway, on May 1, 1893, with a crew of twenty men under command of Captain Magnus Anderson. She arrived at Newfoundland, May 28th; thence sailing by the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes she reached Chicago on the afternoon of July 13. An escort consisting of the Government vessels at the Exposition and a fleet of others met the Viking ship at some distance up the lake and conveyed her to her anchorage under the guns of the Battle-Ship. Her captain and crew were received with great enthusiasm in the rotunda of the Administration Building. Multitudes visited the little craft while she lay at Jackson Park. At the close of the Exposition both the caravels and the Viking ship were presented to the Field Columbian Museum.



Excursion Train, Railway Day, September 16, 1893.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### SPECIAL DAYS.

Assignment of dates—Reasons for their choice—The celebrations described in their order—Processions on land and water—Speeches, poems, decorations, ringing of the Liberty Bell, fireworks, tableaux, national songs, and excursions—Steady increase in attendance—Chicago's great day—The mournful close.



FRANK D. MILLET,  
Artist, Director of Decorations.

THE assignments for special days were in the hands of the Committee on Ceremonies. The task was difficult, as the demand far exceeded the number of days on which the Exposition was open, and it became necessary to assign several celebrations to the same date; but no serious complications followed, as the space and the attendance gave ample opportunity for this arrangement. The States celebrated some day notable in their histories; foreign nations the birthday or coronation day of their sovereigns; and other days of special memories were recognized, as John Adams prophesied for the Fourth of July, "with sound of cannon and ringing of bells; with speeches, bonfires, and illuminations." All these special celebrations were occasions of great interest,

by no means confined to those who were particularly concerned, but united in heartily by the multitudes assembled. Much credit is due to the Committee on Ceremonies and to Mr. Millet, of the Department of Functions, who gave time and thought to the preparation of the entertainments, many



of which were unique, and all of which were fitly prepared and successfully carried into effect.

*Norway Day, May 17.*—This was the first of the special national *fête* days, and proved a great success. The 17th of May was chosen because it is observed in Norway as a national holiday in celebration of its Declaration of Independence from Denmark, May 17, 1814. This event, which put an end to a subjection of more than four hundred years, compelled Sweden to form a union on terms of equality. The Norsemen of Chicago therefore, re-enforced by many visiting countrymen from the Northwest and the adjoining States, in which the Norwegian element in population is a large factor, entered with patriotic zest into the celebration of this day. The general attendance was greater than at any time since the opening of the Fair, over thirty thousand people being present. The dispersion of more than ten thousand Norwegians through the grounds, all gayly decorated with their national colors and wearing badges bearing the legend "May 17," gave a distinctly Norwegian coloring to everything. The programme included a parade by the Norwegian societies of Chicago, a visit to the Norwegian building and exhibit, and an entertainment in Festival Hall. The parade, a picturesque feature of which was a company of young girls in peasant costume, attracted much attention as it moved along the route, with its three thousand men in line and with its flags all flying, among which were thirty fine silk banners. Arrived at Festival Hall, which had been decorated for the occasion with the colors of Norway, Sweden, and the United States, the huge audience filled the great building to overflowing. The exercises, which were entirely in the Norwegian tongue, consisted of patriotic addresses, singing of national songs, and playing by the Exposition orchestra of music by Norwegian composers, in which that of Grieg had an important part. Royal-Commissioner Ravn presided, and near him were seated on the platform Governor Knute Nelson, of Minnesota; Prof. Julius E. Olsen, of the University of Wisconsin; and the Hon. Rasmus B. Anderson, of Wisconsin, ex-Minister to Denmark. Prof. Olsen delivered the opening address on The 17th of May—Norway's Day of Independence, the Hon. Rasmus B. Anderson spoke on Norway of To-day, and Governor Nelson paid an eloquent tribute to his countrymen in the United States. A telegram from New York announced that the sixty thousand Norwegians of that city were also celebrating the day. The Exposition grounds were brilliantly illuminated in the evening, and a banquet was given by Commissioner Ravn to distinguished fellow-countrymen and other guests.

*Maine Day, May 24.*—The principal feature of this occasion was the dedication of the State building, at which Governor Henry B. Cleaves and staff were present. During the morning a reception was held by the Governor in the parlors of the building, and afterward the Sons of Maine of Chicago took the visitors through the Exposition grounds. At noon the dedicatory exercises were begun by the Hon. Hall C. Burleigh, President of

the Maine Board of World's Fair Managers, who made an address detailing the work of the board and its efforts to have the building show in every part and design the materials, methods of construction, and furnishings most characteristic of the State. The building was then formally turned over to Governor Cleaves, who, in a short response, declared it open to the public. Miss Georgia Cayvan and Madame Lillian Nordica, natives of Maine, were present. Miss Cayvan gave a recitation from Shakespeare, and Madame Nordica made a short speech. The building and the grounds about it were crowded to overflowing. The addresses were made from the balcony, and the tasteful decorations and throngs of gayly dressed people gave it the air of a garden *fête*.

*Denmark Day, June 5.*—On June 5, 1849, Frederick VII, King of Denmark, granted to his people a national constitution defining the royal prerogative and providing for the election of a parliament, and the anniversary of that day is kept in Denmark as a general holiday. Many of the former subjects of that country living in and near Chicago came to take part in the celebration of their national day. More than six thousand were present, and the Danish societies were represented in a parade in which about two thousand were in line. They formed in the city and marched in a body to the grounds, with bands of music, flags, and banners, making a striking impression as they passed through the Manufactures Building and stopped at the Danish pavilion. After the inspection of this exhibit, among the distinctive features of which were the relics of Thorwaldsen and of Hans Christian Andersen, the pictures illustrating the adventurous and hardy character of the vikings, and the primitive sketches believed to represent the voyages of Leif Ericsson, the line of march was taken up to Festival Hall, where a large audience listened to addresses and music. President C. Michelsen, of the Danish Royal Commission, made a speech of welcome in his native tongue. The address of welcome on the part of the Exposition was made by Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, and the King of Denmark and the President of the United States were happily coupled in the remarks of Commissioner-General Emil Meyer, after which the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner followed that of the Danish national song, "King Christian stood by the Lofty Mast." Other addresses, alternating with music by Danish composers and artists, filled out the programme, the orchestra closing with *The Vikings*, by Hartmann.

*Nebraska Day, June 8.*—The people of Nebraska had perhaps the most picturesque special-day celebration of any State in the Union. To the attraction afforded by the presence of the Governor and his staff was added that of Colonel William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"), who came with his Wild West Show to assist in dedicating Nebraska's building. He took his company to meet Governor Lorenzo Crouse and party at the railway station, and escorted them to the Nebraska Building, where a short, formal ceremony of presentation was observed. Commissioner-General Joseph Garneau, in a





PRINCESS EULALIA AND ESCORT ON THE MIDWAY.

few words of welcome, tendered the keys of the building to the Governor, who made a stirring response. While Governor Crouse was speaking the fine cavalry band from the German village in the Midway Plaisance came over and alternated with the cowboy band in furnishing music between the short speeches that followed. At the close of these exercises the whole aggregation of Indians, cowboys, soldiers and civilians, Cossacks, Mexican *vaqueros*, French *chasseurs d'Afrique*, German Uhlans, and United States cavalry was formed in line, and the march to the Agricultural Building was taken up, the famous cowboy band leading the way. This picturesque parade attracted crowds of spectators as it wound around the lagoons and down the avenue leading to the Administration Building, where a halt was made and the entire column was reviewed by the Princess Eulalia and suite. It was estimated that three thousand citizens of Nebraska were present on this day.

*Princess Eulalia Day, June 8.*—At half past ten o'clock on the morning of this day the royal party, consisting of the princess and her husband, Prince Antoine, the Duke of Tamames, the Marchioness of Arco-Hermosa, Don Pedro Jovar y Favor, Commander Davis, of the United States Navy, Mrs. Davis, and Miss Davis, escorted by Mayor Carter H. Harrison and the Chicago Hussars, left the city for Jackson Park, taking the boulevard route through Washington Park to the western entrance of the Midway Plaisance. The passage of the princess through the city and Exposition grounds was attended by enthusiastic crowds, and the Spanish flag floated everywhere. Arriving at the Plaisance just before noon, the princess was met and saluted by the Joint Committee on Ceremonies of the Exposition, whose carriages then fell into line; the escort was augmented further by the addition of the Michigan Military Cadets and of Colonel Rice and staff, who took their places at the head of the procession. Two Chicago hussars acted as outriders for the royal coach and four, and two Egyptians in native costume ran in front of the first pair of horses. A royal salute was fired, and the flags of all countries, with the Spanish emblem uppermost, flew to the breeze at the instant the Infanta passed the entrance. The procession made its way along the Plaisance, circled around the Woman's Building, and turned south to the Administration Building, where the princess and suite were met by President Thomas W. Palmer, President Higinbotham, Director-General Davis, and other officials of the Exposition. Leaning upon President Palmer's arm, the princess entered the building to the music of the Spanish national hymn, played by a band from Saragossa; and, walking over a carpet strewn with pansies, she was led to the parlors in Pavilion A, where invited guests were presented to her. This ceremony over, the company proceeded to Pavilion C, in which an elaborate breakfast, given by President Palmer, had been prepared for sixty persons. After the breakfast the ceremonies of the day were resumed by a drive to the Woman's Building for inspection of the Spanish women's exhibit, and a reception by the Board of Lady Managers. The princess and her attendants, under the escort of President Thomas

W. Palmer, were met at the east entrance of the building by Mrs. Potter Palmer and her Committee on Ceremonies. Passing through the building, gay with the colors and emblems of Isabella, her flower-strewn path outlined with red and yellow ribbons, the Infanta proceeded directly to the Spanish pavilion, where stood Señor and Señora Dupuy de Lôme, with other members of the Royal Spanish Commission. After a brief examination of this exhibit, the princess and her train mounted the stairs to the Assembly Room, where a formal reception of the Board of Lady Managers took place. The programme laid out for the royal party on leaving the Woman's Building was disregarded at this point by the princess, and, with a small party of attendants, she set out, under the care of President Thomas W. Palmer, on an independent tour. She visited the Children's Building and the Horticultural Building, afterward making the circuit of the grand water way in an electric launch, and ending at the Administration Building, where supper was served for the royal party and a few other guests. After supper the Infanta was again escorted to President Palmer's parlors overlooking the Court of Honor. The usual illumination of the buildings and electric fountains was in progress, and almost the entire fleet of steam and electric launches and gondolas was afloat in the Grand Basin. The special display of fireworks in honor of the princess began at half past eight. Showers of rockets and bombs filled the air with colored stars, and golden fountains of light shot up from the black waters, where fiery scorpions hissed and spluttered. On the columns of the peristyle gorgeous wheels and brilliant geometric figures whirled and spun, making the whole Grand Basin a riot of light and color. Suddenly upon the central arch of the peristyle appeared, in changing colored fire, a portrait of the Infanta herself, with the royal shield of Spain on one side and that of the United States on the other. At this sight all the steam whistles sounded, the people shouted, the night was filled with the din of the salute, and the *fête* ended in a burst of enthusiasm. The attendance at the Exposition, which had been gradually increasing, was greatly augmented on this day, nearly a hundred and fifty thousand people being on the grounds.

*Travelers' Protective Association Day, June 10.*—This large and important organization was represented by a reunion in which more than one thousand members took part. Five hundred delegates came to Chicago by special train, and were met by several hundreds already in the city. They gathered in the morning at the Missouri State Building, in which a room had been set apart for the use of the association during the Fair. The order of the day included the dedication of this room, a general reception, and exercises at Festival Hall in the afternoon; but, owing to the rainy weather, Sousa's band was brought over to the Missouri Building and the programme was carried out there. The reception was in the hands of a committee of the Woman's State Board, under the direction of Mrs. Patti Moore, President, and Mrs. Blennerhassett-Adams, Vice-President of the Board. The afternoon exercises were conducted by George S. McGrew, President of the

Travelers' Protective Association. Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, welcomed the visitors to the city, and Vice-President Stevenson, speaking for the State, commended the commercial traveler as a most important factor in the civilization of the times. The revolution in business methods and the marvelous growth of American trade, under the system of which commercial travelers form so large a part, were reviewed in an address of welcome to the Missouri Building, by Henry T. Kent, of St. Louis, for the Governor, who was unable to be present. Many humorous incidents enlivened the day, which passed in the spirit of good-fellowship characteristic of this class of men.

*Germany Day, June 15.*—This was the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor, William II, and German citizens of Chicago co-operated actively with the Imperial Commissioners in making it an event worthy of the fatherland and of our great German-American population. It was an all-day and nearly all-night celebration, participated in by tens of thousands and running over with national enthusiasm. The German colors waved in friendly contest with the red, white, and blue, German music filled the air, and German was the language of the day. The morning parade numbered more than sixteen thousand men in line, occupied an hour and a half in passing, and included bands of music, singing societies by the score, labor organizations and soldiers' unions, *turnvereins*, benevolent societies, and social orders, besides eight hundred vehicles of various kinds, and twenty historical and allegorical floats, representing both German and American subjects. After passing through the business section of the city it was disbanded, and the thousands that crowded the streets made their way to Jackson Park to attend the celebration at the German building in the afternoon. Two large platforms were erected, one against the front of the building and the other facing it across the lake-shore promenade. On the former were the seats for specially invited guests and the rostrum for the speakers, while the latter was reserved for the chorus of two thousand voices and the various bands of music, one of which had been sent by the Emperor to visit the Exposition. Both the building and the platforms were decorated lavishly with flags and bunting. The chimes in the tower began to ring at half past one, but it was three o'clock before the last of the societies and bands that had participated in the parade reached the grounds, and the exercises were begun with impressive singing of *Die Wacht am Rhein*. The speakers included the Hon. Carl Schurz, Baron von Holleben, Minister at Washington, Commissioner Adolf Wermuth, Mayor Carter H. Harrison, and Mr. Harry Rubens, of Chicago. All the speaking and singing was in German, except Mayor Harrison's greeting in the name of the city. The singing of "*Deutschland über Alles*" was followed by the address of Harry Rubens, who, in the name of the Germans of Chicago, greeted the fatherland and its representatives on that festival day, and led in an enthusiastic "*Hoch! hoch! hoch!*" for old Germany. It was nearly five o'clock when these exercises were finished, and the order was given for the march to Festival Hall, where the final

official ceremonies were conducted. The hall was decorated effectively, the flags of the two nations forming a fitting background. President Higginbotham, in his address of welcome on the part of the Exposition, acknowledged the debt of this country to the German character and genius, and especially that of the Exposition management to the German Government for its splendid exhibit and cordial assistance in making this work the crowning event of the nineteenth century. President Palmer, of the Commission, followed in a second address of welcome, also eulogizing the German nation and its achievements. William H. Vocke, of Chicago, representing the German-American element on the programme, then made the oration of the day, rapidly reviewing the history of his native land, and sketching the intellectual, industrial, and commercial intimacy between that country and the United States, in all of which he found a guarantee of mutual esteem and friendship that would outlive the ages. This address was followed by the singing of *The Star-Spangled Banner*, and the exercises concluded with Wagner's *Festmarch* by the Exposition Orchestra. The German Village in the Midway Plaisance next came in for a share of attention, and feasting and music were continued there until a late hour. A grand illumination, with a special display of fireworks, took place in the Court of Honor, the final success of which was reached in two colossal figures representing Germania and Columbia side by side. The attendance on this day was nearly two hundred thousand.

*Illinois Press-Association Day, June 16.*—The meeting of this association was held at the Illinois State Building, where a programme of music and speaking was carried out. The music was furnished by the Illinois University band from Champaign, and, after its introductory number, a formal greeting was extended by Lafayette Funk, President of the Illinois World's Fair Board. The response on the part of the association was made by its president, Clinton Rosette. Mrs. Helen Ekin Starrett, President of the Illinois Woman's Press Association, spoke briefly of the organization she represented, and was followed by Mrs. Isabella Laning Candee, of the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board, on the subject of Woman at the Fair. The address of the day was made by Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States, who paid a tribute to the influence of the press, not only in securing the success of the Exposition, but in its power for good in every direction. About five hundred people participated in these exercises.

*Massachusetts Day, June 17.*—The story of Bunker Hill was the theme of Massachusetts Day. The celebration took the form of a social reunion and reception given by the State Board of World's Fair Commissioners to Governor William E. Russell, his staff, and a large delegation of officers and members of the State Senate and House of Representatives. At least five thousand people were received by the Governor and his staff, among whom were the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, the Massachusetts Society of Chicago, and other distinguished visitors, including ex-President





THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Width, 150 feet; length, 175 feet; height of spire, 150 feet; cost, \$250,000.



Harrison, Vice-President Stevenson, Presidents Palmer and Higinbotham, and Director-General Davis, of the Exposition. A grand display of fireworks was provided by the State board for the evening, the crowning glory of which was the set piece representing Bunker Hill monument and the old John Hancock mansion on Beacon Hill. Against the middle of the peristyle appeared the towering shaft of the monument; on the right blazed a picture of the old house, and on the left appeared the words "Massachusetts' Greeting." Bunker Hill Day was celebrated also by the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, the former meeting at Music Hall and the latter at the Woman's Building. The conclave of the Sons was presided over by Judge Henry M. Shepard, of Chicago, and among the speakers were General Horace Porter, William Wirt Henry, and the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. Wallace's "Sword of Bunker Hill" was sung by the venerable John W. Hutchinson, the only survivor of the once well-known family of singers of that name, whose father fought at Bunker Hill. The Chicago chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution gave a reception, with a short literary and musical programme, to the visiting Sons and Daughters at the Woman's Building in the afternoon, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, chapter regent, presiding.

*New Hampshire Day, June 26.*—The dedication of the pretty Swiss *chalet* erected by New Hampshire as her State home at the Fair was the principal feature of this day, the ceremony of opening consisting of music and speaking, followed by a reception. At two o'clock in the afternoon Governor John B. Smith and staff, with officers and delegates from the Legislature, escorted by the Iowa State band and a company of the Amoskeag Volunteers, arrived at the State building, where they were received by the New Hampshire Board of World's Fair Managers. In the absence of the president, Charles H. Amsden, his address of welcome was read by the vice-president, George F. Page, who, in turning over the building to the Governor, handed him a golden key tied with white and yellow ribbons. This was followed by a response from the Governor, after which Judge Robert M. Wallace spoke for the judiciary of the State, Lieutenant-Governor John McLane for the Senate, Speaker Robert N. Chamberlin for the House of Representatives, and John W. Ela, of Chicago, for the sons and daughters of New Hampshire in the West. The most significant musical event was the singing of "The Old Granite State," by John W. Hutchinson, seventy-five years of age, a native of New Hampshire. Several hundred citizens of the State were present, most conspicuous among whom were the Amoskeag Volunteers, eleven hundred strong, from Manchester, organized in 1854, whose old-time uniforms gave a picturesque touch to the scene.

*Brooklyn Day, June 27.*—This day was marked by the official reception of a party of more than six hundred excursionists from Brooklyn, N. Y. Formal exercises were held in the morning at Music Hall. The Arion Society of Brooklyn, numbering two hundred and fifty, assisted in the

musical part of the programme. Mayor Carter H. Harrison welcomed the visitors to the city, and Mayor David A. Boody, of Brooklyn, acknowledged the cordiality of their reception. The Arion Society sang a Greeting to Chicago, and the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan responded in behalf of the Exposition. St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, delivered



CADETS OF MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.  
on the Midway Plaisance.

the principal address, emphasizing the friendly feeling felt by his city for Chicago, and her genuine satisfaction in the latter's great achievements, and he was followed by Murat Halstead, editor of the Brooklyn Standard-Union. At three o'clock in the afternoon a concert was given in Music Hall by the Arion Society, and at four o'clock a souvenir edition of twenty-five thousand copies of the Brooklyn Eagle was printed in Machinery Hall.

*Millers Day, June 29.*—Two hundred representative millers, from all parts of the United States, met on this day in the Assembly Room of the World's Columbian Commission in Pavilion A, Administration Building. The principal address was made by ex-Governor Edward O. Stannard, of St. Louis, chairman of the meeting, in which the development of the mill-

ing industry in this country since the importation of the first millstone, in 1628, was reviewed. General John W. Noble, ex-Secretary of the Interior, then made a brief address.

*Dominion Day, July 1.*—This was the anniversary of the day on which the Canadian provinces were united, forming the present Dominion of Canada, in 1867. The arrangements for the day included an informal reception by the Canadian commissioners at Canada House during the morning, and a parade in the afternoon to Festival Hall, where appropriate exercises were held. The parade was made up largely of the visiting British military contingent. The band of the Grenadier Guards marched at the head, followed by a company of the Royal Horse Artillery and detachments from the First Life Guards, Fifth Royal Irish Lancers, Eleventh Hussars (Prince Albert's Own), the Forty-second Highlanders (the famous Black Watch Regiment), the Connaught Rangers, the King's Royal Rifles, Captain Rawson's Infantry, and a company of pipers. The procession, making its way through the crowded grounds, marched into Transportation Building and stopped before the black-draped model of the ill-fated British battle ship Victoria, while the band played the "Dead March in Saul." As the music ended a British seaman lowered the English jack, the ensign, and Admiral Tryon's flag, which draped the model. The line proceeded then to Festival Hall, where a large audience was waiting. The hall was in gala dress, the Red Cross of St. George, the Dominion coat of arms, and the colors of the United States forming the background of a scene to which the showy military uniforms added the final touch. The programme was begun with the singing of "God save the Queen," after which the Hon. George R. R. Cockburn, M. P., of Toronto, made an address of welcome. Mayor Harrison's response on the part of the city was followed by the address of Senator Joseph Tassé, of Quebec, who spoke in French for the benefit of the French Canadians. Executive-Commissioner J. S. Larke then sketched briefly the condition of the provinces before they were united, and, outlining the causes that led up to the union, dwelt at length upon the great progress made by Canada since that time. The playing of national music and singing of Auld Lang Syne brought the exercises to a close.

*Patriotic Sunday, July 2.*—The observance of the Sunday immediately preceding the Fourth of July as a day devoted to fostering patriotism was inaugurated by the Fort Dearborn Garrison of the Regular Army and Navy Union. The ceremonies, while intensely patriotic, had the serious military character of religious services in camp or on board a man-of-war. Chaplains of the army conducted the devotions; the only music was the blaring of bugles, and soldiers made up the greater part of the congregation. All the members of Fort Dearborn Garrison were there, clad in Federal blue, and with them sat detachments from the United States troops encamped in Jackson Park. On the platform were army chaplains, officers of the Army and Navy Union, and a company of Indian boys and girls from the Lincoln

Institution at Philadelphia. A bugler called the congregation to order by sounding the Assembly, and, led by Choral-Director William L. Tomlins and chorus, all sang "America." After prayer and reading of the Scriptures, Captain J. M. Campbell, Commander of Fort Dearborn Garrison, told of the origin and purposes of Patriotic Sunday, inaugurated only the year before. "Nearer, my God, to Thee" was then sung, after which the Union Jack, heavily draped in mourning as a token of respect to the British seamen lost with the *Victoria*, was unfolded. At the bugle call of "taps" the flag



THE GUATEMALA BUILDING.

Length, 111 feet; breadth, 111 feet; cost, \$40,000. Architect, J. B. Mora.

was unfolded, showing in the center the inscription "In Memoriam. H. M. S. *Victoria*," and, as the bugle ceased, a wreath of flowers was placed upon it. Chaplain C. C. Bateman, of Fort Assiniboine, Montana, spoke on "The Soldier as a Factor in Civilization." Following this address the Indians sang Keller's American Hymn with fine effect, and also joined heartily in singing *The Star-Spangled Banner*.

*Guatemala Day, July 3.*—No formal exercises were prepared for the celebration of this *fête* day, but the guests of Guatemala were received in the home her people had erected at the Fair. The building was of Spanish style, with corridors surrounding an open court in which was a fountain, with tropical plants and birds. Señor Manuel Lemus, President of the Guatemala Commission, received the visitors in the name of the President of the republic, José Maria Regna Barrios. He had been instrumental in securing for the exhibit of that country an appropriation larger in proportion to the population than was made by any other government.

*Independence Day, July 4.*—Advantage was taken of the favorable circumstances existing at the Exposition to make the celebration of this day the most inspiring ever held. From the sunrise salute until midnight it was filled with stirring incidents and overflowing patriotism, and so varied were the proceedings that their details could be mastered only with difficulty. The foreign nations also entered into the spirit of the day with decorations, music, and special programmes. The principal exercises were held in the morning in the plaza between the Administration Building and the Terminal Station, where a large platform had been erected for speakers and invited guests. Several bands of music and a chorus of two thousand voices, under Choral-Director Silas G. Pratt, were distributed about the *loggias* of Machinery Hall, the Mines Building, and the Terminal Station. General Jackson's sword figured in the programme, together with the original Stars and Stripes—the flag of Paul Jones—with its thirteen stripes and twelve stars on a field of blue. Flowers from Jefferson's tomb adorned the speaker's desk, from which, at the hour of noon, an electric button was to give the signal for the ringing of the Columbian Liberty Bell, which was still in the hands of its founders at Troy, N. Y. The city was represented on this occasion by Mayor Harrison, members of the City Council, and other city officials. A monster audience greeted the appearance of the speakers upon the stand. Director-General Davis called the throng to order, and, after prayer by the Rev. Andrew J. Canfield, D. D., of Chicago, introduced Vice-President Stevenson as the first speaker. His address was followed by singing, after which Mayor Harrison took up the patriotic theme. At the stroke of noon he seized General Jackson's sword, and, holding it aloft as a signal for the raising of the original Stars and Stripes, called upon the people for three cheers for the old flag and the new. Up to its place went the little old flag with its dozen stars, while all around it scores of big new flags with forty-four stars on their fields of blue waved a welcome. Cheer after cheer rent the air; the bands struck up The Star-Spangled Banner, and thousands joined in the song. The signal was given to Troy, and the ringing of bells, blowing of whistles, and booming of cannon added to the patriotic uproar. The Hon. Hampton L. Carson, Mayor of Philadelphia, continued the programme with an address on The Old Liberty Bell, and James S. Norton, of Chicago, read the Declaration of Independence, prefacing it with remarks on

The Work of the Signers. At the close of this reading a dispatch was received from Troy announcing that at the instant of the closing of the circuit at noon the Columbian Liberty Bell was rung there for the first time for "peace and good will throughout the entire civilized world." While all this was going on in Administration Plaza, a picturesque affair took place among the races and tribes of the Midway Plaisance. About noon a long cavalcade of Bedouins—the Wild East Show—mounted on camels and spirited horses, gayly caparisoned, followed by a procession of Turks having the Star and Crescent mingled with the Stars and Stripes, made its way toward the parade ground at the west end of the Plaisance. A vigorous pounding of drums and tom-toms announced the approach of a delegation of donkey boys, swordsmen, jugglers, wrestlers, and dancers, as well as bronzed Soudanese from the Cairo Street. Richly robed Chinamen followed them, and then came the Dahomeyans with their wild music. A few North American Indians increased the assortment. Commissioner J. R. Burton, of Kansas, made a short speech of welcome, and the Iowa State band played national airs. At twelve o'clock the Stars and Stripes were unfurled, with a salute from the artillery, and the various nationalities cheered vigorously in a score of tongues, while fifes, drums, tom-toms, and gongs greeted the flag. In the afternoon appropriate and interesting exercises were held in the Woman's Building and in several of the State buildings. Bands of music played national airs in different parts of the grounds and buildings, gathering around them crowds who, from time to time, took up some well-known refrain, and launches and gondolas filled with singing parties floated around upon the water, carrying with them the inspiration of patriotic song. At the Delaware Building occurred the dedication of the Columbian Liberty Bell, that State being chosen for the honor as having been the first to ratify the Constitution. The existence of this bell is due to the efforts of William O. McDowell, of Newark, N. J., to whom the idea was suggested by the poem *The New Liberty Bell*, written by Mrs. Maud Morris Wagner, of San Diego, Cal. Every great event, every great leader in the struggle for human freedom, is represented in the metal from which the bell is cast. Relics of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Bolivar, William Tell, Garibaldi, and many others; pieces of chains from Siberian mines, the fetters of slaves, articles of gold and silver, and two hundred and fifty thousand pennies contributed by school children, are among the things that went into its composition. The dedication was conducted by Mr. McDowell, who told the story of the bell and its mission, after Mrs. Wagner's daughter had read the poem from which he received his inspiration. An interesting incident at the Pennsylvania Building was the bringing together of the old Liberty Bell and the Paul Jones flag before a great crowd, who cheered enthusiastically as Mrs. Harriet Stafford, of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., the present owner of the flag, laid it upon the historic bell. The Government Building was crowded all day with visitors, the Colonial Exhibit being the center of attraction. But



the grand climax was reached in the evening during a display of fireworks of unequalled grandeur on land and lake. All the resources of the pyrotechnic art were lavished, and on the lake rode a hundred yachts and launches carrying many-colored lights. In the midst of this appeared the portrait of Washington, and beneath it blazed the words "First in War, first in Peace, first in the Hearts of his Countrymen." Another device showed the Spanish coat of arms in red and yellow, with the date "1492" below it, on one hand; and on the other arms in red, white, and blue, with the Columbian date "1893." Finally a globe of light floated across the sky, dropping the folds of a flag of fire, with every star and stripe ablaze. Nearly three hundred and twenty-five thousand people passed the gates this day.

*July 5.*—On this day Venezuela declared herself free from Spanish rule, and, after warfare, through the efforts of General Bolivar, together with Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, secured her freedom. The anniversary was observed by the Venezuelans at the Fair by the opening of their building, with appropriate exercises and interesting relics shown were Bolivar's jeweled sword, cloth, the medallion picture of Washington sent by him-



STATUE OF GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR, on the Venezuela Building. C. Turini, sculptor.

self and delivered his golden saddle picture of Washington sent by himself and delivered by Lafayette, and also Pizarro's battle-worn and time-stained banner, under which he invaded Peru in 1533. The ceremonies of dedication began with an address by Dr. Hermogenes Rivero-Saldivia, Consul General at New York. Dr. Manuel V. Toledo, President of the Venezuela Commission, turned over the building to his Government, for which it was accepted by Dr. Francisco E. Bustamente, Minister at Washington. At that moment the bronze statues of Columbus and Bolivar were unveiled and the Iowa State band played the national hymn, "Gloria al Bravo Pueblo" (Glory to the Brave People).

*South Dakota Day, July 13.*—The building of South Dakota was dedicated in the presence of a large number of people from that State, Governor Charles H. Sheldon and staff taking part in the ceremonies, and afterward holding a reception. Governor Sheldon accepted the building in an address in which he reviewed the great progress made by South Dakota since the

appointment of the first Territorial governor by President Lincoln, in 1861, when it had but fourteen thousand inhabitants.

*France Day, July 14.*—The French struggle for liberty, begun by the taking of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, was the next great national event to be celebrated at the Fair. The comparatively limited number of French citizens of Chicago precluded the possibility of a demonstration on a large scale, and the ceremonies were therefore entirely social and informal. In the afternoon a garden party and promenade concert were held at the French



THE COLOMBIA BUILDING.

Breadth, 56 feet ; height, 60 feet ; cost, \$20,000. Architect, J. B. Mora.

pavilion, which was beautifully decorated with French and American colors and flowers. The Lafayette room in the French pavilion, filled with relics

of that great man, many of which related to his association with Washington and connection with the American Revolution, attracted many visitors.

*Colombia Day, July 20.*—The story of freedom was again the theme on Colombia day. Eighty-three years before, she threw off the Spanish yoke, and, although there were but few Colombians at the Fair, a large party of invited guests helped them to celebrate the event. The reception was informal, the only exercises being an address by Señor Don Carlos Martinez Silva, President of the Commission, after which the guests were invited to examine the remarkable archæological collection in the building.

*Sweden Day, July 20.*—Midsummer Day, a popular festival in Sweden, was chosen for the beginning of the three-day celebration by Swedish Americans. These three days were originally set apart for the biennial meeting of the American Union of Swedish Singers, and, with this society as a nucleus, the Swedish citizens of Chicago combined in an effort to do themselves credit as the third nationality in the city in point of numbers. The parade on the morning of the first day, numbering twelve thousand five hundred men in line, was an impressive spectacle, with its long ranks of drilled and uniformed societies, its bands of music, histori-



SWEDEN DAY, JULY 20.

In the center of the picture is the Sweden Building, which was constructed in that country, and shipped to Chicago in pieces. Cost, \$40,000. Architect, Gustaf Wickman, of Stockholm.

cal and allegorical floats, companies of young girls in national costume, and the colors of the United States waving as proudly as the blue and yellow of Sweden. The place of honor in the van was given to the singing societies, from many cities and towns, under their national leader, Mr. John R. Ortengren. Among the floats a thirty-foot model of Ericsson's

Monitor recalled the dark days of the civil war; another showed the first settlement of Swedes in Delaware, September 6, 1638; and, of Scandinavian subjects, one float portrayed the Vikings, and another, drawn by six horses mounted by Valkyries, represented a feast in Valhalla. A musical programme was given in Festival Hall by the Swedish-American singers, assisted by the Exposition orchestra and the soloists Madame Caroline Oestberg, Conrad Behrens, and Mr. C. F. Lundquist, of the Royal Opera in Stockholm. Mr. Artur Leffler, Royal Commissioner, made an address on America, and the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, appearing for the Exposition, spoke of the Swedes in America. The proceedings of the second and third days of this celebration consisted of informal receptions at the Swedish building and of concerts by the choral societies and soloists.

*College-Fraternity Day, July 20.*—The delegates from the College-Fraternity Congress, meeting at the Art Institute in Chicago, set apart this day for a visit to the Fair, and the woman members of the congress entertained the visiting Greeks at a reception in the afternoon at the New York Building. In the evening all gathered around the music pavilion on the Lake Front, where college songs were sung, society calls were shouted, and college airs were played by the Cincinnati band. About one thousand delegates were present, nearly every college in the United States being represented.

*Stenographers' Day, July 22.*—The World's Congress of Stenographers closed its session in Chicago with a day at the Fair. A programme, including speeches by members of the profession, was arranged for an afternoon meeting at Music Hall. Isaac S. Dement, of Chicago, vice-president of the of the congress, presided. The principal address was made by Mr. H. K. Souder, of Akron, Ohio, in which he gave a brief account of the invention and development of stenography. This meeting was followed by a reception at the Woman's Building, under the auspices of the National Association of Woman Stenographers. The company was addressed by Mrs. May Wright Sewall and others. About a thousand stenographers, from all parts of the country, took part in the proceedings.

*Commercial Travelers' Day and Turner Bund Day, July 26.*—The organization of the Associated Commercial Travelers of the United States was represented by members from every State and Territory in the Union and from several foreign countries. The men came in a body from the city in the morning, and, escorted by the Iowa State band and the Exhibitors' Association, by whom they were especially entertained, marched to Festival Hall, where a general assemblage was held at eleven o'clock. Major Joseph G. Pangborn, President of the Exhibitors' Association, presided, and Mayor Harrison made an address of welcome. President A. J. Dowd, of the Travelers' Association, responded. In the afternoon a parade line was formed and a tour of the buildings made. A special display of fireworks was given in the evening, the particular feature of which was a reproduction in fire of

the Falls of Niagara, 350 feet long and 80 feet high. More than five thousand travelers were present.

With banners flying and music playing, twenty-five hundred Turners in gray undress uniform, each man carrying a bright steel wand, and all marching in perfect alignment, entered the Fair grounds at two o'clock in the afternoon and proceeded to the Stock Pavilion, where a gymnastic exhibition was given. One hundred and seventy-nine societies were represented, including a company of twenty young-woman Turners. An elaborate programme of athletic exercises was carried out.

*Liberia Day, July 26.*—The little republic of Liberia next took up the strain of national rejoicing. It had few representatives and no building at the Fair, but friends of the republic and sympathizers with the experiment the black man is making in self-government, were invited to the Liberian pavilion in Agricultural Building to see what advance had been made since the establishment of the republic forty-six years before. Senator Alfred B. King, President of the Liberian Commission, assisted by William E. Rothery, consul at Philadelphia, received the visitors, explaining the exhibits of curious and valuable products, the decorations of rare ivory, and handsomely mottled skins.

*Caledonian Day, July 27.*—The Caledonian Society had its day, but, owing to some mistake in the preliminary arrangements, was represented by but few of its members. The only formal observance was a meeting in Music Hall in the afternoon.

*Mechanical Engineers' Day, July 31.*—Nearly four hundred members of the Society of American Mechanical Engineers, attending the engineering congresses in the city, came in a body at two o'clock in the afternoon to Music Hall, where they were received by the chief engineers of the different departments of the Exposition. H. F. J. Porter, chairman of the meeting, addressed the visitors briefly, and introduced Daniel H. Burnham, Director of Works. Mr. Burnham, in referring to the building of the Exposition, paid a high tribute to his corps of assistants, and Eckley B. Coxe, President of the Engineers' Association, responded for the profession. The delegates to all the associated engineering congresses were entertained on the evening of August 4 at the Mines Building by Chief Frederick J. V. Skiff and staff.

*National Union Day, August 2.*—With music, oratory, and fireworks the secret order of the National Union observed its special day at the Fair. Every council in Chicago was represented largely, and many members of lodges throughout the country were in attendance at the ceremonies in Festival Hall at 3 P. M. The principal speaker was Mr. M. G. Jeffris, of Wisconsin, who reviewed the growth of the National Union, speaking of the patriotic features of the order and the good it was doing in the inculcation of true American sentiments.

*Russia Day, August 3.*—This day was chosen as being the "name day" of the Empress Marie. The imperial red, black, and yellow took their turn

in combination with the "red, white, and blue," and the double-headed eagle had precedence for a while over the American bird. The official celebration was in the form of a festival concert of Russian music at Festival Hall in the afternoon and an all-day reception at the Russian pavilion in Manufactures Building. The Exposition orchestra played at the concert, supporting a Chicago society of Russian singers directed by Mr. V. J. Hlavac. In the evening a banquet was given by the Russian Commissioner.

*Scotland Day, August 4.*—On this day Scottish costumes and characteristics were prominent in the Park, and the martial spirit—the piping of "The Camp—Scots wha hae wi' Wallace held from ten to twelve New York State Building, where, at two of speeches, intermusic and dance, R. Goudie, of eloquent address, and the commissioners Australia, and Cey-

*California Pioneers Day, August 5.*—In the West-California Pioneers hundred survivors and many of these together at this time of the golden fleece the memory of James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in whom occupied a the California Building, representing the California State Commission, welcomed the

Ballard, of Chicago, President of the Pioneers' Association, responded for the society. The story of Western pioneer life was told in the collection of relics shown by the Wells Fargo Express Company, consisting of weapons, documents, and implements. Chief among the relics was a ponderous old stagecoach that once traveled the overland route, and was run out on this day from the city office of the express company to the Fair grounds, carrying a party of the pioneers.

*Virginia Day, Knights of Pythias' Day, and Izaak Walton's Day, August 9.*—The Virginian celebration brought to mind the convening, in



STATUE OF  
JAMES WILSON MARSHALL,  
(Born 1812, died 1885).  
The discoverer of gold in California, 1848;  
in the California Building.  
Sculptor, — Hall.

gathering of the clans at Jackson Park, and the martial spirit—the piping of "The Camp—Scots wha hae wi' Wallace held from ten to twelve New York State Building, where, at two of speeches, intermusic and dance, R. Goudie, of eloquent address, and the commissioners Australia, and Ceylon. A reunion was in the morning at the building, after which the marchers, marched to Festival Hall, where, at two o'clock, a programme interspersed with Scottish music was presented. Dr. N. J. Bird, of Chicago, made an address, and other speakers were from Canada, India, and

*Pioneer Day, August 10.*—The Western Association of Pioneer there are about five of the days of '49, Argonauts came together to tell their stories and to do honor to W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, a statue of whom occupied a prominent place in the California Building. Dr. N. J. Bird, of Chicago, made an address, and other speakers were from Canada, India, and

1619, of the first representative legislative assembly on free American soil. Twelve years after the first settlement of Jamestown the Virginia House of Burgesses met, and Virginia Day was chosen to commemorate that event. The sons and daughters of the Old Dominion met at Music Hall at 2 P. M. Colonel A. S. Buford, President of the State Board, presided, and General Fitz-Hugh Lee made an address of welcome. Senator John W. Daniel reviewed the history of Virginia from the first settlement, in 1607, until the present time, and the Iowa State band alternated with other numbers on the programme in the playing of Dixie and other Southern airs. At the conclusion of these exercises the Virginians repaired to their Mount Vernon mansion, where a reception was held.

A column of several hundred plumed and uniformed Knights of Pythias, led by a band of music, marched through the Plaisance to Festival Hall, where exercises were begun at 2 P. M. Charles A. Barnes, Grand Chancellor of the State, made the address of welcome, and Colonel Philip T. Colgrove, of Michigan, delivered the principal oration, giving an account of the origin and growth of the order.

This being the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Izaak Walton, it was at first intended to celebrate it by a grand gathering of fishermen, but as Fishermen's Day was postponed, nothing of importance was done at this time. The little Izaak Walton cottage on Wooded Island—a reproduction of the fishing house built by Walton and Cotton on the bank of the river Dove, in England, and bearing the inscription, "1674, *Piscatoribus Sacrum*"—was open to visitors, and the Chicago Fly-casting Club, by whom it was erected, held a fly-casting contest in the afternoon.

*Louisiana Day and Wheelmen's Night, August 10.*—With music, military display, dedicatory ceremonies, and a social gathering, the people of Louisiana filled their day. Governor Murphy J. Foster and staff were present, and the attendance of several companies of Louisiana militia added to the brilliance of the occasion. The order of the day began with a Creole concert at noon, given by artists from New Orleans, at the Woman's Building. At 3 P. M. Governor Foster arrived at the Louisiana Building, and the dedicatory ceremony took place. The exercises opened with the welcoming address by Captain Thomas J. Woodward, of New Orleans. John C. Wickliffe presented the building and its contents to the Governor, who, being temporarily indisposed, called on Colonel F. C. Zacharie for a response. Colonel Zacharie reviewed the resources and history of the State, from the date of the "Louisiana purchase" (1803) down to the present time, showing the great improvement that has been made since the civil war. Other addresses, interspersed with music, filled out the programme, after which a reception was held.

This was the annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen, and was the beginning of the evening *fêtes* that added so much to the brilliance and success of the latter half of the Exposition period. About one thousand

riders, including one hundred women, were in line on bicycles, tricycles, tandems, high wheels, low wheels, plain wheels, and wheels rigged out in the most gorgeous fashion. All carried Chinese lanterns on their handles, and many riders had devices for carrying lanterns built up around and above them. Some of the riders were in fancy costume, personating cowboys, Turks, Indians, and other people of the Plaisance. The grounds along the route were especially lighted and decorated, and bands of music were stationed at prominent points.

*Independent Order of Foresters' Day and Bohemia Day, August 12.*—The Independent Order of Foresters, several thousand strong, with bands of music and in elaborate paraphernalia, paraded through the city in the afternoon, and concluded the day in Jackson Park with exercises, at 5 P. M., at Festival Hall. These consisted of addresses and music. The day chosen by these fellow-spirits of Robin Hood, Alan-a-Dale, and Friar Tuck was the fifteenth anniversary of the incorporation of the order. John F. Finerty, the orator of the day, representing an organization numbering twenty thousand, spoke of its origin and growth, of its benevolent and charitable purposes, and of its thoroughly American character and sentiment.

The Bohemians of Chicago, assisted by nearly one hundred countrymen from Prague and thousands from Omaha, Cleveland, and other points having large colonies of Czechs, began the celebration of the glories of their beloved country with a procession in which two hundred Bohemian societies took part. This parade numbered ten thousand men in line, besides carriages of all kinds and floats descriptive of great events in the history of Bohemia. Among these were representations of the victory of the Bohemians over the Tartars, the founding of the University of Prague, Prince Krok and his three wise daughters, the introduction of Christianity into Moravia, and the victory of the Hussites over the Crusaders. The trades were also liberally represented. At noon the proceedings were continued at Jackson Park in Festival Hall. Addresses were made by the Hon. Charles Jonas, Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin, and other speakers, and a concert was given under the direction of the celebrated Bohemian musician Anton Dvorak. The Sokol societies, numbering five hundred athletes, gave a gymnastic exhibition in the Stock Pavilion.

*Ancient Order of Foresters' Day, August 15.*—This was the fourth anniversary of the secession of this order from the High Court of England, and it was observed with parade, music, and speechmaking. At noon two thousand members of the order marched through the Midway Plaisance to Festival Hall. Mr. W. S. Elliott, Jr., Past Supreme Chief Ranger, was the principal speaker.

*Hayti Day and Dartmouth College Day, August 16.*—This occasion was purely a social affair, Commissioners Frederick Douglass and Charles A. Preston arranging only for an informal reception. Among the interesting articles shown in the building were the sword of Toussaint L'Ouverture and



the anchor of Columbus's flagship, which was wrecked near Cape Haytien, December 14, 1493.

The alumni of Dartmouth College observed this day by a reunion at the New Hampshire Building. Several hundred former students registered during the morning, the oldest date being that of 1846, and at 3 P. M. a meeting was held and addresses were made by members of the Alumni Association. A reception followed, in which the honors were done by William H. Gardiner, Secretary of the Chicago branch of the association.

*Austria Day and North Carolina Day, August 18.*—The occasion for the Austrian celebration at the Fair was the sixty-third birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph. On the previous evening a brilliant banquet was given by the Austrian Commission to World's Fair officials and other guests. A grand parade was formed in the city at eleven o'clock. All the Austro-Hungarian societies, numbering more than four thousand men, were in line, and the parade was rendered attractive by music, national costumes, and allegorical floats, a company of girls in Tyrolese costumes and the Csikos, or wild Hungarian horsemen, adding to the picturesque effect. A reception was held at noon at the Austrian section in Manufactures Building, which was followed by exercises at Music Hall at 2 P. M. The exercises were directed by Herr Anton von Palitschek-Palmforst, Imperial and Royal Austrian Commissioner to the Exposition, and addresses were made by Dr. S. D. Sowards, of New York, and Dr. Henry Bak, of Chicago. Judge Bryan made a felicitous address on the part of the Exposition, and Dr. Bak spoke for the Austro-Hungarians in the United States. Conductor Ziehrer's famous band from old Vienna began the programme with the Kaiser Overture, and led in the singing of the Austrian National Hymn and Hail Columbia, concluding with Brahms's Hungarian Dances.

This day was early set apart for the commemoration of the birth, in 1587, of Virginia Dare, the first white child born in North America. Her parents were among the colonists that settled on Roanoke Island, N. C. But no preparations were made by representatives of the State for exercises of any kind.

*British Empire Day, August 19.*—The British Empire Demonstration Committee, composed of British colonial commissioners, united with Her Majesty's commissioners in the celebration of this day, and Canada, Australia, Ceylon, Trinidad, Cape Colony, British Guiana, seventeen British societies, and the British military representatives lent force and *éclat* to the ceremonies. Among the many special features in the morning parade in the city the Scottish clans and pipers were a great attraction, and the marching and evolutions of the Sons of St. George and the Military Tournament Company were highly applauded. At 2 P. M. the military ceremony of "trooping the colors" took place in front of Victoria House, in which the British troops were assisted by the Knights of St. George, the Royal Scots, and other bodies. At 3 P. M. the march was taken up to Festival Hall, where an inter-

esting programme of speechmaking and music was carried out, a chorus of a thousand voices having been provided for the singing of British and American national songs. Colonel Hayes Sadler, British consul at Chicago, called the gathering to order, and the building rang with shouts as the audience rose to the singing of "God save the Queen." After the address of welcome by Mayor Harrison, the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner was received with hearty cheers. In the succeeding programme of addresses by colonial commissioners Canada was represented by the Hon. George R. R. Cockburn and Senator Joseph Tassé; New South Wales, by Dr. Arthur Renwick; Ceylon, by the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton; Cape Colony, by Mr. M. Berliner; Trinidad, by Mr. M. H. Vincent; British Guiana, by Mr. J. J. Quelch; and India, by Mr. Richard Blechynden. With the singing of Rule Britannia the exercises were brought to a close. In the evening a special exhibition of the Military Tournament was given in the Stock Pavilion, at which a gold medal was presented to Corporal Evans for bravery in the cold-storage fire. A fine feature of the fireworks that evening was a representation of the flags of Great Britain and the United States entwined with the imperial arms of England in a design a hundred by fifty feet in size, and containing ten thousand separate burning pieces. The attendance on this day was greater than at any time since the Fourth of July.

*Merchant Tailors' Day, August 21.*—The small classic building of the merchant tailors was gay with music, flags, and flowers when the Chicago Drapers' and Tailors' Exchange met to welcome the international delegates from the society of merchant tailors of Great Britain and Ireland and other invited guests. Formal proceedings were opened with a speech of welcome by William J. Collins, president of the exchange, and several impromptu speeches were made. Mr. W. B. Backus, Superintendent of the Nebraska Industrial School, was present with a band of Indian musicians, nearly all of whom were tailors.

*Western New York Day and Delaware and West Virginia Day, August 23.*—More than three thousand people represented Buffalo and western New York at this time. The New York Building, decorated for the occasion, was the center of attraction. A platform was erected on the plaza facing it, on which the Iowa band was stationed, and from which the speeches were delivered. Mayor Charles F. Bishop, of Buffalo, responded to the address of welcome by Mayor Harrison, and the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan greeted the visitors in the name of the Exposition. An informal reception was in progress all day, and in the evening a banquet was given by the New York State Board to the gentlemen from Buffalo.

Delaware and West Virginia united in a celebration, dividing the honors equally. Governor R. J. Reynolds, of Delaware, and Governor W. A. MacCorkle, of West Virginia, were present with their staffs. Both presided at the ceremonies at Festival Hall in the afternoon, alternately introducing the speakers from their respective commonwealths. Among the latter were the

Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, and Senator Anthony Higgins, of Delaware. Colonel J. W. St. Clair represented the National Commission from the former State, and Judge George V. Massey from the latter. In the evening brilliant receptions were given at both State houses. The peach



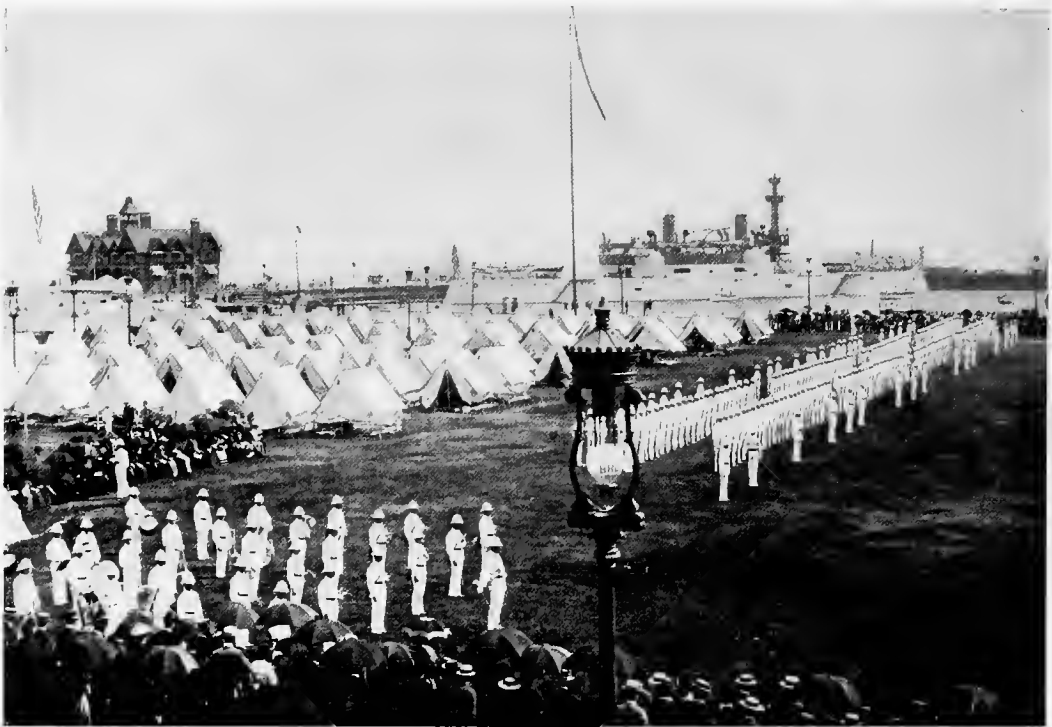
THE MERCHANT TAILORS' BUILDING.

Cost, \$30,000. Architect, Solon S. Beman.

growers of Delaware sent seven hundred and fifty baskets of their finest fruit, which was distributed to all comers.

*Illinois Day, August 24.*—The proceedings on this day were purely spectacular and social, with no speechmaking. Illinois came to the Fair; every county and town in the State was represented, and nearly three hundred thousand people were on the grounds. Her patriotic sons and daughters left their cornfields, prairies, and valleys, and poured into the grounds until the great sight of the day was the crowd itself. On account of this crowd, it was not possible to carry out all arrangements. The parade of the Wild West Show was abandoned, and that of the people from the Midway Plaisance was given up after a short attempt. The parade of the State troops was accomplished only under difficulties, the solid column of five thousand men making its way along roads walled in with human beings. It was reviewed at the Illinois Building by Governor John P. Altgeld and staff, after which a general reception was held there. A great attraction in another part of the grounds was the drill of the West Point cadets, then in camp at Jack-

son Park. They were reviewed by General Nelson A. Miles at 4 P. M., and gave a dress parade at 6 P. M. The special pyrotechnic designs in honor of the day included a representation of the façade of the Illinois Building, and of the Lincoln monument at Springfield.



DRILL OF WEST POINT CADETS, AUGUST 24, 1893.  
Government exhibit.

*Colored People's Day, August 25.*—The dignified observance of this day, and the high standard of music and oratory with which its celebration was distinguished did honor to the Afro-American race. The only formal exercises were conducted at Festival Hall at 2.30 P. M. The programme included recitations, musical selections, and an address by Frederick Douglass on The Race Problem in America. Miss Hallie Q. Brown gave a dramatic recitation of The Black Regiment; Paul Dunbar, the young colored poet, recited a poem composed for the occasion; and selections were given from the opera of Uncle Tom's Cabin, written by Will M. Cook, of New York, the colored composer. The Jubilee Singers rendered several plantation songs and negro melodies.

*Machinery-Hall Day, August 26.*—This was the first of a series of special days given in the various department buildings, under the auspices of the American Exhibitors' Association. A unique programme was laid out for every hour of the day; each exhibitor made his section as attractive as possible, every wheel was set in motion, and the whole building

vibrated with the rumble of machinery. The decorations were on the most lavish scale, and showed many original and striking ideas. Big wheels flew around carrying flags with them, and the emblems of the various nations floated above the steam and vapor arising from the operation of thousands of engines. Music came from all parts of the building. Up in the tower the mellow bells chimed out familiar melodies; half a dozen bands played their loudest and jolliest music; the Jubilee Singers sang plantation tunes, and the steam chime whistles were blown by the pressure of an electric button in the Naval Observatory at Washington. The long-distance telephone, the telegraph, and the phonograph were pressed into service. Congratulatory messages were received from New York and other places by these various means, then reproduced on the phonograph, set up by lino-type machines, printed on type cast before their eyes, and distributed as souvenirs to the tens of thousands that thronged the building. In sixty-three minutes by the clock an entire newspaper was turned out, the paper itself being made from wood pulp within that time by a machine in the building. One of the pumping engines poured out a stream of lemonade, of which every visitor was invited to take a glass. Many exhibitors gave away souvenirs, and thousands of people carried off pretty brushes, tiny bricks, miniature band saws, silk badges, etc. The visitors that day also saw raw sugar turned into the finest candies; they looked at great looms weaving silk, cotton, and wool, from the finest and most delicate ribbons to rough rugs; and they saw boards turned into writing paper, pig iron into horse-shoe nails, and clay into bricks. The sewing woman saw a machine that made ten thousand buttonholes in sixty minutes, while the carpenter gazed at another that bored twelve thousand square holes in the same time; and the maid of all work was surprised at the sight of a machine that washed and wiped dishes without breaking the most delicate china. Outside of the building, pine logs were turned into shingles in the twinkling of an eye and a big testing machine crushed timber and iron into atoms. Many turned from this impressive display of power to the aquatic attractions in the afternoon on the lagoon in front of the building. First, there was an exhibit of the use of the electric light and telephone in submarine work, by Captain D. Mertvago, of the Imperial Russian Navy. Then followed the farcical part of the day's programme, including a water battle between two crews of men stationed on floats in the lagoon—a battle of the Royal Horse Marines—and similar amusements. In the evening the building was brilliantly illuminated for a promenade concert, reception, and ball.

*Missouri Day and Butchers' and Grocers' Day, August 30.*—In celebrating her day, Missouri followed the usual order of music, reception, speech-making, parade of State troops, and special fireworks. The formal exercises took place at 2 P. M., at the Missouri Building, Nathan Frank, Vice-President of the State World's Fair Board, giving the welcome on the part of that body. Governor W. J. Stone represented the State, and was followed

by ex-Governor D. R. Francis, Senator C. F. Cochrane, and others, in addresses of which Missouri was the principal theme. The Third Regiment Band, of Kansas City, supplied the music. Attention was occupied at noon by the Missouri exhibit at the Live Stock Pavilion, and at 5 P. M. by the review and parade of the State militia.

The butchers and grocers made no concerted plan for their day other than a meeting of the national convention of their association at Festival Hall at 2 P. M. R. H. Liddell, President of the Chicago Association, presided. About two thousand members of the association came from all parts of the country to attend this convention.

*Poets' Day, August 30.*—The event of the Poets' Day was the performance of Shakespeare's comedy "As You Like It" in an inclosure that had



"AS YOU LIKE IT," PLAYED IN THE SYLVAN DELL.

Poet's Day, August 30, 1893.

been made among the willows in the rear of the foreign buildings on the Lake Front, to which the name of Sylvan Dell was given. A stage was put up, and all necessary preparations were made for the accommodation of audience and players. The principal rôles of the play were taken by Rose





THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT BUILDING.  
Architect, J. A. Thain.



Coghlan as Rosalind, Otis Skinner as Orlando, E. J. Henley as Jacques, and Edmund Lyons as Touchstone. Sylvan Dell became, for the time being, the enchanted Forest of Arden. Rosalind came with Celia and the Fool to meet Orlando in the depths of a genuine forest; Orlando carved his love rhymes on real trees, and the melancholy Jacques stalked about under veritable greenwood boughs. Over players and audience alike the willows laced their branches into a leafy canopy; the trunks of two huge trees framed the stage on either side, and bushes and shrubs formed the background. The night was dark, but lanterns were swung on the high inclosure of the dell and above in the branches, while strong electric lights thrown upon the stage brought it out in strong contrast with the gloom beyond, and gave it the appearance of an illuminated forest opening.

*The Netherlands Day, August 31.*—The standard of the House of Orange floated high on this day in honor of the thirteenth anniversary of the birthday of Queen Wilhemina, last descendant of the great William of Orange. Formal exercises took place in Festival Hall at 11 A. M. In the introductory address, by George Birkhoff, Jr., Royal Commissioner General and Consul of the Netherlands, he referred to the remarkable opportunity afforded by the Exposition for the expression of national feeling, this being the first great union of the Dutch in the United States for the celebration of a national holiday. Other addresses included one on The Obligations of the United States to the Hollanders and one on The Influence of the Netherlands on the United States. The programme was interspersed with music, at the conclusion of which a general movement was made to the Java Village in the Midway Plaisance, where coffee was served while the native orchestra played their strange music. Nearly five thousand Netherlanders took part in this celebration.

*Ottoman Empire Day, August 31.*—The Exposition was indebted to Turkey for much that was rich, novel, and picturesque, all of which combined to make the observance of Ottoman Day one of the characteristic events of the season. This day was the seventeenth anniversary of the accession of His Imperial Majesty Sultan Abdul Hamed II to the throne of Turkey. It was opened with special prayer at the mosque in the Midway, and all day long the faithful subjects of the Sultan in that street of nations celebrated enthusiastically. Each one wore a badge with "Ottoman Day" inscribed in gilt letters thereon, the red fez was carried jauntily with pride, and the Star and Crescent streamed from every available point. At noon Ibrahim Hakki Bey, Commissioner General for Turkey, accompanied by Ahmed Fahri Bey and other members of the Commission, also by Charles Henrotin, Turkish consul in Chicago, arrived at the Turkish Village, where a banquet was served. In the afternoon a procession was formed to the Turkish pavilion, the Commissioners riding in silk palanquins on the backs of camels led by boys on donkeys, and followed by the wild Bedouin horsemen and the whole of the picturesque Turkish contingent. Arrived at the pavilion, the guests

were received into the inner chamber and seated on divans. Robert Levy, as the head of the *concessionnaires*, made a graceful speech in English, to which Hakki Bey, resplendent in official uniform, replied, also in excellent English. In the evening a *fête-champêtre* was given by the Imperial Commissioners in Sylvan Dell. Turkish drapings and rugs concealed the roughness of the inclosure, and rich rugs were spread upon the ground. Hundreds of Chinese lanterns hung in the trees cast a soft glow upon the lawn,



OFFICE OF THE TURKISH COMMISSIONERS.

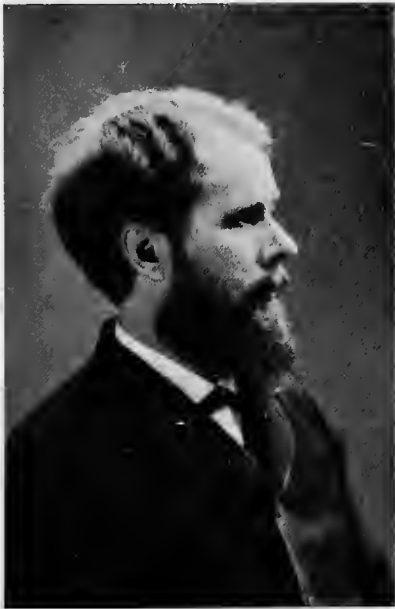
and over the entrance blazed in Turkish characters the motto, "Long live the Sultan."

*Catholic Education Day, September 2.*—In the celebration of Catholic Day at the Fair, dignitaries of the Church of Rome, Catholic educators, and well-known laymen united to acquaint the world with the work of Catholic educational institutions in the United States. A meeting was held in Festival Hall, at which Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, presided, and pronounced the words of welcome. Bishop Spalding, President of the

Catholic Educational Exhibit at the Exposition, was master of ceremonies. Archbishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, spoke on The Catholic View of Education; Archbishop Ryan, of Pennsylvania, on The Vocation of the Christian Educator; the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, of New York, on What Catholics have done for Education; and Mr. Thomas J. Grogan, of Boston, on Patriotism a Sequence of Catholic Education. The programme was interspersed with the playing of patriotic American airs by the Cincinnati band, with selections upon the great organ, and concluded with the singing of the Te Deum. An inspection was made afterward of the Catholic Educational Exhibit in Manufactures Building.

*New York Day, September 4.*—The New York celebration was not confined to this day alone, as it extended over to the several succeeding ones,

during which the State building maintained its reputation as the social center of the Exposition. To the various functions there, the presence of Governor Roswell P. Flower and staff, of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of Mayor Gilroy, and a large party of citizens of New York, gave the stamp of official dignity and distinction. The exercises began on the afternoon of this day with a programme of speeches and music, followed by a public reception. The address of welcome was made by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Governor Flower responding. Director-General Davis represented the Exposition, and the crowds that thronged the building represented the great American people, especially the New York constituency. In the addresses special mention was made of the fact that this day had been chosen because it was the anniversary of the discovery by Henry Hudson of the river that bears his name. A poem, written for the occasion, was read by its author, Joseph O'Connor, at that time editor of the Rochester Post-Express. The following is the full text of the poem :



JOSEPH O'CONNOR,

Author of the poem on New York Day.

It happens oftener than we deem  
That we should do the good unsought, unknown,  
Of which we did not dream ;  
That from the good we aimed at we should swerve,  
And, in our dear delusion, so subserve  
God's purposes, as we defeat our own.

The Genoese who sailed  
A westward course in the wild hope to find  
The distant Indies, failed ;  
But in the quest for the rich Orient  
He touched the fringes of a continent  
And gained a nobler blessing for his kind,  
Though dying unaware  
Of the full fruitage of his enterprise  
And all its glory rare,  
And half believing Orinoco's tide,  
Far shining through the tropic forests wide,  
The stream around the earthly Paradise.

The Englishman who sought  
A landlocked passage unto far Cathay  
In vain, not vainly wrought ;  
Since the great city of the younger world  
Has risen where his weary sails were furled,  
And Hudson sings his name in crooning spray.

The earnest multitudes  
That hither came from many a distant strand  
And braved the solitudes,  
After the hope of brilliant conquest failed,  
And the fierce fever of adventure paled,  
Thought little of the future of the land.  
These simply yearned for peace ;  
These for the right to conscience and to creed  
And hate's surcease ;  
And all rejoiced to hold some share of soil,  
Content to spend themselves in honest toil,  
And wait the harvest from the planted seed.

With Nature face to face,  
 From old condition and convention free,  
 They grew in power and grace ;  
 Alert, elate, resourceful, confident,  
 By wood and stream unawed they came and went  
 And drew the breath of ancient liberty.  
 They had for heritage  
 Old Europe's maxims and experience  
 Of soldier, slave, and sage ;  
 But Earth was round them in her virgin youth,  
 From her they caught at primal right and truth,  
 And touched the meanings of Omnipotence.

They never sought, in sooth,  
 The Eden visioned in Columbus' mind,  
 Nor Leon's fount of youth,  
 Nor cared if Raleigh's golden city gleam  
 Afar in maze of misty hill and stream,  
 Nor wished to voyage after Hudson's Ind.  
 They toiled, and blessed the spade ;  
 They fought, and did not scorn to praise the sword ;  
 They kept the laws they made ;  
 They hated privilege and laughed at birth  
 That brought no heritage of grace and worth ;  
 They suffered, and submitted to the Lord.

And when occasion rose,  
 Each frankly pledged his honor, fortune, life,  
 Against oppressive foes ;  
 And fusing into loving brotherhood  
 In flame of sacrifice and smoke of blood,  
 There came a nation from the happy strife—  
 In all things brave and new,  
 With realms of mountain, lake, and sky-bound plain,  
 And to this teaching true—  
 Man's dignity, equality of men,  
 A sovereignty in every citizen,  
 The people's good the guaranty to reign.

O sailors, bold and brave,  
 Of olden time, that took the wandering spray  
 And climbed the unknown wave,  
 Although we give to each due meed of fame  
 And wreath with laurel every sea-sweet name,  
 Ye did not find nor make America !  
 The hope, the love, the thought  
 Of millions joined to nourish as it grew ;  
 The toil of ages wrought  
 Through Nature's ample dower of mine and field,  
 And many a soldier fell across his shield  
 Ere we could pause to find your sea-dreams true ;—  
 Lo, many a costly bale  
 Beyond the scope of Asian caravan ;  
 A fountain in the vale  
 Whose mists resolve the time-worn race's ills ;  
 A golden city in the distant hills ;  
 Almost an Eden for regenerate man !

No wonder we rejoice !  
 Yet breaking through the jubilee of praise  
 There comes a warning voice,  
 The tale of those that won but could not hold,  
 Of those that rose with steel and fell with gold,  
 The great republics of the ancient days.

A touch of selfish greed,  
 The taint of luxury in social health,  
 The hates of class or creed,  
 The lure in politics to civic guilt,  
 Might sap the stately home the fathers built  
 And take the household spirit as by stealth ;  
 And in some coming time,  
 A generation might arouse in fear  
 And sense of loss and crime,  
 To find the New World faith and feeling dead,  
 The Old World's standards ruling in their stead,  
 And nothing but another Europe here !

Due honor to the lands  
 From which we sprung ; all hail the ancient fame  
 Of kindred hearts and hands !  
 But we began with all that they had won ;  
 A counsel of perfection calls us on ;  
 To do no more than they have done were shame.

'Twere better far, I hold,  
 To see the Iroquois supreme once more  
 Among the forests old,  
 From hill-girt Hudson's current broad and slow  
 To where 'twixt Erie and Ontario  
 Leaps green Niagara with a giant's roar ;  
 To see the paths pursued  
 By commerce with her flying charioteers  
 Tangled with solitude,  
 The Indian trail uncoil among the trees,  
 The council runner's torch against the breeze  
 Its signal fling—" the smoke that disappears " ;  
 To have the wigwams rise  
 By summer-haunted Horicon so fair ;  
 Fruit blooms and grain-gold dyes  
 Fade from the shadows in Cayuga's tide,  
 The vineyards fail on Keuka's sun-beat side,  
 The mill-crowned cliffs of Genesee made bare.  
 'Twere more to my desire  
 To see Manhattan's self laid desolate,  
 Drear as another Tyre,  
 Her palaces in ruins overset,  
 Her shores begirt with weed and drying net,  
 And not a lettered stone to tell her fate !  
 Yea, and her rival here,  
 Arising like the dome of Kubla Khan  
 In poet's vision clear,  
 Dissolved as swift again along the strand  
 To grassy swamps and dunes of sifted sand,  
 Spurned by the scornful spray of Michigan !

Such things must come again,  
 Wherever in their hope and virtue rise  
 A race of wise, free men ;  
 But what were grain field, railway, granite  
 street,  
 Or golden ornament, or gallant fleet,  
 If he who made, whose service glorifies,  
 Should suffer, shrink, and dwarf,  
 In plain, or mart, or by his factory wheels,  
 Or on the crowded wharf?—  
 Since not the mountain, in his cloudy stole,  
 Nor the great sea, outranks the conscious soul  
 That knows their glory and their beauty feels !

But out on dreams of dread !  
 In him I put my waking faith and trust,  
 A king in heart and head,

Who masters forces, shapes material things,  
 Who loves his kind, whose common sense has  
 wings,  
 The true American, the kindly just,  
 Full prompt in word and deed,  
 And ready, to make good some human hope  
 In time of utter need,  
 To cross at Delaware the ice's gorge,  
 Or tread blood-boltered snow at Valley Forge,  
 Or keep at Gettysburg the gun-shook slope !

And greater faith I ask  
 For that mysterious power that watches o'er  
 The workman at his task ;  
 That shapes his effort to the higher aim  
 And will not let his straying fingers frame  
 A graven thing—to worship and adore.

On the following evening a reception was given in the same place by the Chicago Society of the Sons of New York, and on the evening of the fourth day a similar affair occurred in honor of the Army and Navy officers on duty at the Exposition. Throughout these festivities the building was decorated beautifully and illuminated by night with fairy lamps and lanterns.

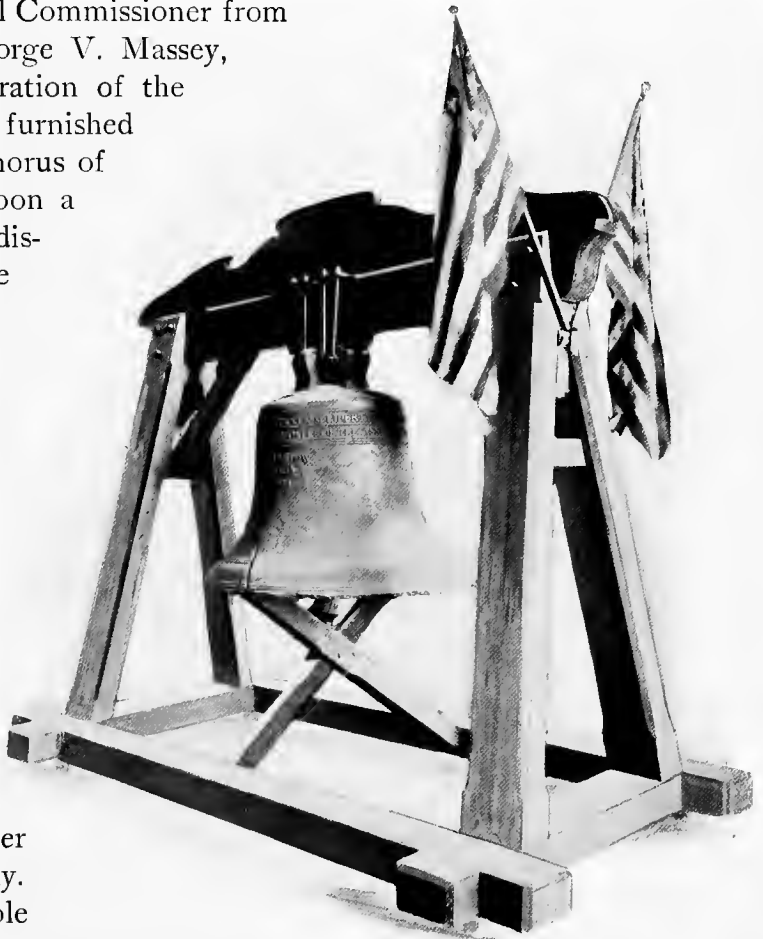
*International Eisteddfod, September 5.*—To the celebration of this ancient custom the Welsh came in great numbers, bringing their own language and national costumes, their love of poetry and song, and their ancient rites. Tradition teaches that the annual Welsh Eisteddfod (sitting or session) is a survival from days before the Christian era, when the Druids took the idea of competitive congresses from the Olympian games of Greece. On the annexation of Wales to England these bardic gatherings received the sanction of Edward I, and this ancient practice, kept alive religiously, has created among the Welsh a love of poetry and song. The picturesque custom was reproduced faithfully at the International Eisteddfod at the Exposition, where authority to conduct the performance was granted to the Cymrodorion Society of Chicago, the Archdruid of Wales delegating his chief bard, or Hwfa Mon, to the work. The Eisteddfod was conducted through four days. The proceedings were opened at noon September 5 with a *gorsedd* meeting in the plaza before the Government Building. From this *gorsedd*, or throne, the beginning of the session is announced "in the face of the sun, the eye of light," and upon it the formal ceremony of honoring the winners in the competition is performed. This throne was a large unhewn stone, and around it were placed twelve smaller ones, a bard standing by each and guarding the mystic circle, into which no one was permitted to enter. The rock on which stood the chief bard bore an ancient inscription meaning "To the Light of God." All the bards wore long, white flowing robes and head covering trimmed with oak leaves. The ritual, which was all in Welsh, consisted of an invocation by the chief bard and a responsive service between him and the other bards, in which the Welsh in the sur-

rounding throng took part. At the close of these ceremonies a procession was formed to Festival Hall, where the work of the Eisteddfod was entered upon. A most comprehensive programme had been laid out, including concerts on each evening, and afternoon contests in poetry, solo and choral singing, and harp playing, for which prizes to the amount of \$30,000 were given. Fifteen choral societies, four of which came from Great Britain, took part in the competition, and several famous Welsh poets and musicians assisted. Among the latter were Ben Davies, the Queen's tenor; Mrs. Mary Davies, a fine soprano; D. Gordon Thomas, and John Thomas, harpist to the Queen, from London. The principal interest of the first day centered in the male-chorus competition, in which nine organizations, numbering the best singers in Wales and the United States, contested for two prizes of \$1,000 and \$500 each, the first one being awarded to the Rhondda Valley Glee Club of Wales. On the second day the Welsh opera of Prince Llewellyn was given by a chorus of 1,000 voices, accompanied by twenty harps from the Chicago Harp School and the Max Bendix Exposition Orchestra under the direction of the composer, John Thomas. On the third day occurred the interesting ceremony of "chairing the bard" with Druidical rites—an honor bestowed upon the first-prize winner in the highest grade of poetry. The fourth day began with a repetition of the *gorsedd* meeting on the Government plaza, when those who had successfully passed examination for admittance to the bardic circle were initiated. The grand feature of the competition was the contest on the last day between four choirs of 250 voices each for a first prize of \$5,000 and a second one of \$1,000. The competing societies were the Cymrodorion Choral Society, of Scranton, Pa., the Scranton Choral Union, the Western Reserve Choral Union, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the great Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir. To the Scranton Choral Union was awarded the first prize, and to the Mormon choir the second.

*Wisconsin Day, September 6.*—The celebration on this day consisted of a reunion of citizens and friends of the State. Bach's Milwaukee Band played at intervals on the veranda of the Wisconsin Building, and a stream of people flowed in and out examining every detail of the delightful homelike structure. Governor George W. Peck and his staff were present, for whom an informal reception was given, followed in the evening by music and dancing and a brilliant illumination of the building and grounds. An object of patriotic veneration to all comers was the figure of "Old Abe," Wisconsin's famous war eagle, perched on a pedestal above the standard of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment in the main hall of the building. He went through the war with this regiment and was carried at its head at the final review of troops in Washington. After the war he was provided for by the State, and when he died his body was preserved to be placed in the Capitol Building at Madison. "Old Abe" was represented in the fireworks of that evening, together with the State motto, "Forward." It was estimated that twenty-five thousand people from Wisconsin were present.

*Pennsylvania Day and Brazil Day, September 7.*—Besides tens of thousands of enthusiastic, loyal, and appreciative citizens, Pennsylvania sent a strong official and military delegation. Governor Robert E. Pattison was there with a staff of nearly threescore generals, colonels, and adjutant generals, and a large force of militia, the latter including the famous City Troop of Philadelphia and the Naval Battalion of Pennsylvania. The formal exercises in the Pennsylvania Building opened with an address by Governor Pattison, which was followed by others from Lieutenant-Governor Louis A. Watres, Adjutant-General Daniel H. Hastings, John W. Woodside, National Commissioner from Pennsylvania, and Hon. George V. Massey, of the Council of Administration of the Exposition. The music was furnished by the Iowa Band and a chorus of 1,000 voices. In the afternoon a reception was given to the distinguished guests, and in the evening the special features of the fireworks included the Pennsylvania coat of arms, the Liberty Bell, William Penn, and the façade of Independence Hall, in which there were 12,000 pieces in changing colors. The tide of attendance upon the Exposition, which had been constantly rising during the week, reached on this day a higher figure than at any other time since the Fourth of July. Nearly forty thousand people from Pennsylvania were present.

The Brazilian Commissioners celebrated the achievement of their country's independence from Portugal on September 7, 1822, by keeping open house all day. Rear-Admiral Cordovil Maurity, the newly appointed President of the Brazilian Commission, received the visitors. A concert was given in Music Hall at 2 P. M. under the direction of Carlos Gomez, the Brazilian composer, the programme consisting entirely of selections from operas of Gomez.



THE OLD LIBERTY BELL,  
in the Pennsylvania State Building.

*Transportation Day, California Day, Utah Day, Grand Army of the Republic Day, and Stationary Engineers' Day, September 9.*—On this day two grand historical parades, one by land and the other by water, took place, each illustrating the development of transportation from earliest times. The success of these parades was most surprising. Out of the building from which of all the great Exposition buildings such a thing was least expected issued two unique and inimitable pageants full of instruction, not destitute of romance, and well seasoned with humor. The first procession took place on the lagoons in the morning. In the van of the pageant was the craft carrying Lieutenant A. L. Baker, in charge of the Marine Division of the Transportation Building. Next came a lifeboat of the Life-saving Station, two captain's gigs, a cutter from the battle ship Illinois, and a steam gig from the United States steamer Blake, all with full crews in uniform. Then the scene changed and a Turkish *sanval*, a sort of gig made of mahogany and built by the Turkish Government at Constantinople, rowed by a crew of Turks in baggy trousers and flaming fez, appeared. This was followed by two Turkish *caiques*, the boats used on the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn. Next were two boats of the Viking model from the Lofoden Islands, Norway. These were succeeded by a small Norwegian pleasure skiff of red cedar. Following these, from the Queen Charlotte Islands, near Alaska, came a *haida*, a canoe forty feet in length, made of a single log of cedar and decorated with totems. In company with this was a Klinkel canoe, also from southwestern Alaska. Then came nondescript bark canoes manned by men of different tribes of savages. The next in line was a Venetian state barge rowed by six gondoliers arrayed in brilliant mediæval costumes, and in strong contrast with this luxurious craft was the ordinary Venetian market and fishing boat. Eskimo kayaks and two dugouts from Dahomey plunged the sightseer again into the depths of barbarism. The rest of the parade included boats from Ceylon, Egypt, and Brazil; a water bicycle; folding canvas boats; a boat propelled by a treadle; an aluminium racing shell; petroleum, naphtha, electric, and steam launches; a Japanese phoenix boat; a collection of pleasure and fishing boats from St. Lawrence River; and an American cod-fishing dory, with which the pageant was ended. But not even the wonderful scene of the morning could exceed the variety, instruction, and amusement of the afternoon. The first division was devoted to human carriers. From Turkey, Bogota, Madagascar, Africa, and the Orient came struggling, patient burden bearers, plodding along as if they had no soul above the beasts that perish. The second division showed the substitution of the lower animals for man as beasts of burden, for the illustration of which donkeys and camels led by drivers as in the deserts served the purpose. The transition to wheels was shown by the Chinese wheelbarrow, the Japanese *jinnricksha*, and the Indian *surat* cart. Then came reindeer sleds, Norwegian *carriols*, Sicilian carts, Mexican ox carts, a Spanish *volante*, and a "prairie schooner" of the West. Among carriages were included interest-





THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Length, 150 feet ; breadth, 150 feet ; height to the top of the dome, 120 feet ; cost, \$90,000. Architect, F. de Louza Aguiar.



ing relics, such as the old state carriages of Dom Pedro I of Brazil and the carriages of President Polk, Daniel Webster, and President Lincoln. The display of tallyho coaches, phaëtons, landaus, etc., was varied and imposing. The pageant closed with a bicycle parade. A most interesting part of the exhibit was afforded by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The famous "John Bull" engine was fired up and passengers were carried in the old coaches some distance down the terminal tracks and back again, and the engineer, "Uncle



THE TRANSPORTATION PARADE.

Billy Wilson," who ran the train fifty years ago, was the recipient of many congratulations.

California marked her day by pouring from her "horn of plenty" the abundant products of her orchards, vineyards, and orange groves without stint upon all comers. This day was the forty-third anniversary of the admission of California into the Union, and all her natural treasures were brought out to make attractive the old Spanish mission house built to represent her at the Fair. Eight car loads of fruit were provided for free distribution, and most extensive and striking decorations were arranged. The three banners representing the three epochs in her government—the Spanish, the Mexican, and the "Bear" flag—were blended everywhere with the Stars and Stripes, and a profusion of flowers, fruits, and tropical plants gave the visitor a general impression of richness and plenty, in all of which was the

glow of yellow—the yellow of her gold, of her lemon and orange groves, of her poppy, and of her flag, and the yellow of the ribbon badges worn with pride by her citizens. Short formal exercises were held in the afternoon, at which the address of welcome was made by James D. Phalen, Vice-President of the California Commission, and the principal oration by Senator Stephen M. White. A poem, entitled *The Voice of California*, was read, and other addresses, music, and reading of poems rounded out the programme.

The Utah Building, open all day to visitors, was the scene of much pleasant hospitality. The exercises were characterized by a certain earnestness and pathos, owing to the fact that many of the people participating in them were among the pioneers who faced death upon the great American desert in 1847, at the time of the first Mormon emigration to Utah. A Territorial government was established in that country on September 9, 1850. President R. C. Chambers, of the Utah World's Fair Commission, opened the proceedings with an address of welcome, and was followed by Governor C. W. West. Among the other speakers were President Wilford Woodruff, the head of the Mormon community, the Hon. George Q. Cannon, and Mrs. F. S. Richards. The choir from the Salt Lake City Tabernacle was also in attendance, and rendered several choruses with fine effect.

The old soldiers of the Grand Army, returning from an annual encampment at Indianapolis, took the World's Fair by storm. About thirty thousand of the veterans were present. They first charged upon the Illinois State Building, where headquarters were established, the day's proceedings being under the direction of the Illinois department of the Grand Army, Major E. A. Blodgett commanding; they were also specially honored guests at the California Building. In the afternoon a parade was formed to Festival Hall, where an old time camp fire was held. At the head of the line marched the Columbia Post, No. 706, carrying the old headquarters flag of General George H. Thomas, which has been carried at all the parades of the Grand Army from Maine to California. The old soldiers listened to speeches by Commander-in-Chief Adams, of Massachusetts; Past Commander-in-Chief Russell A. Alger, of Michigan; John Palmer, of New York; and John P. Rae, of Minnesota. "Uncle Jerry" Rusk was there also, and General Butterfield and Robert Henry Hendershott, the drummer boy of the Rappahannock. At the close of these exercises they marched to the plaza west of Administration Building to assist in the ceremonies of the first ringing of the Columbia Liberty Bell. The chimes in Machinery Hall played patriotic music at intervals all day.

About three hundred members of the Society of Stationary Engineers gathered in Assembly Hall in the Agricultural Building for a business meeting. Several addresses were made and papers were read by prominent men of the profession, Alexander Gibbons giving the address of welcome.

*French Engineers' Day, Silver Day, and Veterans' Day, September 11.*—Forty-five members of the Society of Civil Engineers of France visited the

Fair as the guests of the Society of Western Engineers. Early in the day a reception was given them in the city, and, upon arriving at the Exposition, they were received at the Administration Building by Director-General Davis and officials and engineers connected with the Fair. Louis Rey responded in French to the Director General's cordial welcome.

The programme that was arranged for the observance of Silver Day failed to attract visitors. Two platform meetings for the discussion of the silver question were announced to take place at Music Hall, but enthusiasm was dampened by the small attendance. Speeches were made by ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince, of New Mexico, Governor David H. Waite, of Colorado, and other advocates of free silver.

The reunion of veterans, begun at this time, was continued for three days following. On the second day several hundred members of the Army of the Tennessee gathered in the afternoon at Festival Hall, where they were



THE SHOE AND LEATHER BUILDING.

Length, 578 feet; breadth, 150 feet. Architect, Alexander Sandier.

addressed by Colonel D. B. Henderson, of Iowa; General William Sooy Smith, of Chicago; General Manning F. Force, of Ohio, and others.

*Maryland Day, Shoe and Leather Day, and Colorado Day, September 12.*  
—A number of Maryland's well-known citizens came to represent her at this time, including Governor T. Russell Brown and staff, Senators Gorman and Gibson, and Cardinal Gibbons. The official programme, at Music Hall,

was opened with an invocation by Cardinal Gibbons. Governor Brown made a few introductory remarks, and then introduced John B. Findlay, the orator of the day, whose theme was given him by the event celebrated—the bombardment of Fort McHenry in 1814 by the British fleet, and the consequent writing of The Star-Spangled Banner by Francis Scott Key as he lay a prisoner on board one of the attacking vessels. A recitation of this poem formed an incident of the exercises. The fireworks in the evening presented the bombardment of Fort McHenry, the inside pier of the Lake Front taking the place of the fort, and lines of boats on both right and left representing the British fleet. When the smoke cleared away, the Star-Spangled Banner appeared in lines of fire above the victorious fort.

The Shoe and Leather Building was made especially attractive on this day by elaborate decorations and the provision of music. No formal exercises were held, but a reception was given to invited guests. The distribution of souvenirs in the form of tiny boots and shoes was a feature of the day. The shoe factory in the gallery turned out thousands of shoes from raw material in sight of the visitors. A most unique and instructive part of the display was the evolution of foot wear prepared by Frank W. Norcross, editor of the Shoe and Leather Reporter. It included two hundred and thirty-five illustrations of different forms of shoes.

The Colorado exercises occurred at 2 P. M. at the State building. Denver carried off the honors, supplying most of the music and all the speakers. Governor David H. Waite made the leading address, and was followed by Chief Frederick J. V. Skiff, of the Mines and Mining Department, Judge W. B. Felker, and others. The music was by Cooke's Drum Corps from Denver and the American Exhibitors' Band.

*Michigan Day and Amateur Athletic Day, September 13.*—The people of Michigan came in great numbers for a two-days' celebration. Excursion trains were run from all parts of the State, bringing more than ten thousand citizens. Governor John T. Rich and staff, General Russell A. Alger, Ex-Governor Austin Blair, the Hon. Don M. Dickinson, President James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan, and other well-known men were present. The St. Joseph Band and the Detroit Newsboys' Band enlivened the proceedings with music, and the President of the World's Columbian Commission, the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, was at home in the Michigan Building. The programme of the first day included a band concert at 9 A. M. and formal exercises at 10 A. M. General Russell A. Alger acted as presiding officer, and short addresses were made by President Thomas W. Palmer and other visitors. At 4 P. M. a reception was given to the Governor. On the second day an official inspection of exhibits was made. On both evenings the Michigan Building was brightly illuminated.

The fourth annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States was marked by a swimming contest at the Exposition. The races were close and exciting, the contestants including representatives of nearly

all the races brought together at the World's Fair, among them the Eskimos, Dahomans, North American Indians, and Turks.

*Ohio Day, September 14.*—The day opened with a grand parade of Ohio troops, led by Governor William McKinley and staff, through the Exposition grounds to the



GROUP AT THE NEW LIBERTY BELL,  
Ohio Day. Gov. McKinley ringing the bell.

Ohio Building, where an interesting programme of exercises was carried out. The response to the address of welcome by W. W. Peabody, President of the Ohio World's Fair Managers, was made by Governor McKinley. Other speakers were Judge Samuel F. Hunt, of Cincinnati, and Judge L. D. Thoman, President of the Ohio Society of Chicago. The principal incident of these exercises was the dedication of the fine monument, "Ohio blessing her Sons," on

the lawn before the State building. The address of the occasion was made by General W. Brinkerhoff, originator of the plan for erecting this monument. Ohio was represented by a majestic female figure on a high pedestal, with her hands outspread over the life-size statues of Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Stanton, Chase, and Garfield around the column at her feet. Cut in the stone above the heads of these statues were the words of the Roman mother—"These are my Jewels."

*Kansas Day, Vermont Day, Costa Rica Day, and Keeley Day, September 15.*—The celebration of Kansas extended over an entire week, Friday the 15th being the day on which the principal exercises took place in Festival Hall. The special event of Monday was the arrival of Governor L. D. Lewelling and staff. On Tuesday a programme of addresses and music at the State building was followed by a dress parade of the Kansas National Guard. On Wednesday a gathering of the clan McKinley was held, the first meeting of the clan since its breaking up in Scotland after the battle of Culloden. The arrangements were in charge of Dr. L. D. McKinley, of Topeka, and an address was made by Governor William McKinley, of Ohio. A reception to the Governor, his staff, and other State officials took place on Thursday;

with a parade of the State militia. On Friday a concert was given in Festival Hall at 3 P. M. by the Kansas Columbian Chorus of a thousand voices, assisted by the Modoc Club, of Topeka, and the band of the Kansas Second Regiment.

A pleasant informal reception was held at the Vermont Building, State-Commissioner H. H. McIntyre doing the honors. Short speeches were made by General W. W. Henry, Judge Allen, of Burlington, National-Commissioner Bradley B. Smalley, and others.

The seventy-second anniversary of the independence of Costa Rica was celebrated by a reception given in the Costa Rica Building to several hundred invited guests, in receiving whom Señor Don Manuel de Peralta, President, was assisted by other members of the Costa Rica Commission.

About five hundred members of the Keeley League met at Terminal Station at 10 A. M., and formed a procession under Major Harry E. Insley, of Colorado, to the east front of Administration Building, where they were welcomed by Commissioner Orson V. Tousley, of Minnesota. After the response by Judge Charles E. Hamilton, of New Hampshire, the line moved on to the Illinois Building, where it was received by President Benjamin Funk, of the Illinois State Board. Hon. Lionel Adams, of New Orleans, replied to President Funk, and introduced Dr. Leslie E. Keeley as the next speaker. The Woman's Branch of the Keeley League held a meeting at the Woman's Building in the afternoon, during which addresses were made by Mrs. Helen M. Barker, Chicago, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyle Saxon, New Orleans, and others, on the subject of woman's rescue and temperance work in connection with the Keeley League and other temperance forces.

*Railway Day, Texas Day, and New Mexico Day, September 16.*—This occasion called out a full delegation of every class of men employed in the railway service. It was made as much of a holiday as possible by all the lines running into Chicago, and all the men who could be spared were given a chance to see the Fair. The gathering at Festival Hall, with which the order of the day began, included men of all stations, from brakemen to presidents, and on the platform, which was decorated with flags and railroad symbols, were many well-known railway men. Chief Willard A. Smith, of the Transportation Department, presided and opened the exercises with an address, reviewing that part of his work relating to railroads. Other addresses pertaining to the history, progress, and condition of the railway interest were made by M. E. Ingalls, President of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway; H. S. Haines, Vice-President of the Plant System; R. Brocklebank, Director of the London and Northwestern Railway; and others. This date was chosen for Railway Day as commemorating the opening of the first railway, in 1830, between Manchester and Liverpool. All the railway exhibits in the building were polished and decorated to look their brightest and best. At one o'clock the Intramural Railway gave an excursion to the visitors, running a special train of eight cars. The Movable Side-



walk was free to them all day, and the famous "Old John Bull" train made frequent excursions on the terminal tracks. At 4.30 P. M. an amusing tug of war took place between a thirty-ton locomotive of the Baltimore and Ohio



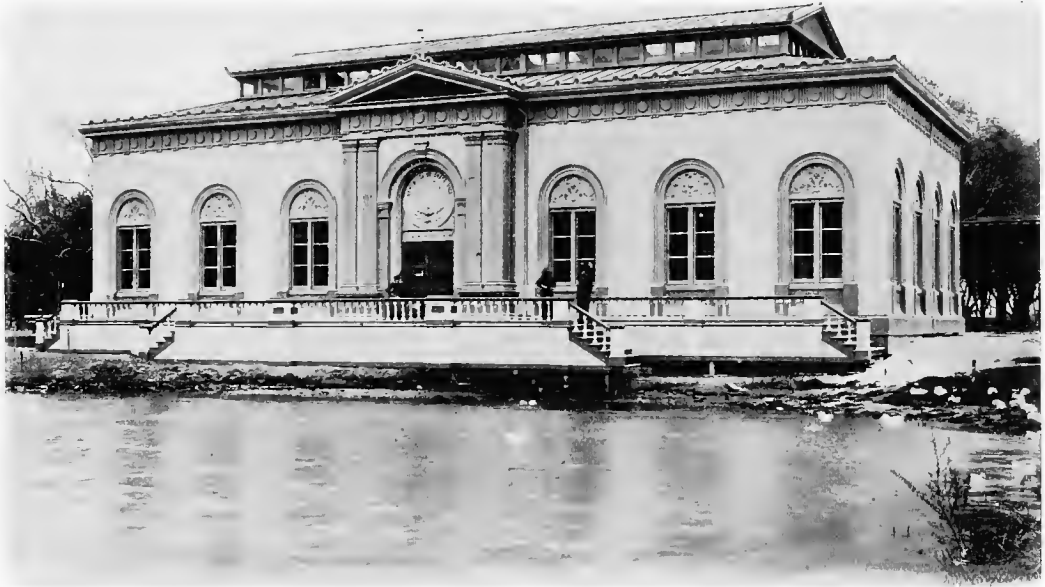
A SWIMMING CONTEST IN THE SOUTH BASIN.

Railroad and a six-hundred-horse-power electric engine, in which the switch engine literally carried away the electric motor.

The people of Texas, and especially the women of that State, to whose efforts were due its representation at the Exposition, celebrated their day with the usual exercises at the Texas Building. The address of welcome by Mrs. Benedette B. Tobin, President of the Women's State Board, was answered by Ex-Governor Ireland. Ex-Governor Hubbard delivered the oration of the day, taking as his subject The Women of Texas. A presentation of medals and flowers to those to whom special credit was due in connection with the work of the State board followed. The Katzenberger World's Fair Chorus, assisted by soloists, furnished the music.

The celebration of New Mexico took place in the building that she shared with Arizona and Oklahoma. Formal exercises were held in the afternoon, Governor William T. Thornton making the opening address, in which he traced the history of New Mexico from the time of the Aztecs to

the present. The response to this address was made by Ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince, who spoke with admiration of the hardihood of the old Spaniards. Recitations by the "poet-scout," Captain Jack Crawford, on



THE COSTA RICA BUILDING.

Length, 103 feet ; width, 60 feet ; height, 50 feet ; cost, \$20,000. Architect, James G. Hill.

subjects connected with his adventurous life in the West, added a touch of romance to the occasion. Short talks were made by several eminent New-Mexicans.

*Fishermen's Day* and *United Typothetae of America Day, September 19.*—The World's Fair Congress of Fishermen, convened by Captain J. W. Collins, Chief of the Department of Fish and Fisheries, began a four days' session at this time, including meetings at Music Hall, boat races and parades, contests in bait and fly casting, light-rod competition, spear and harpoon throwing, etc. At the first meeting in Music Hall a humorous address was made by President Thomas W. Palmer, of the National Commission, and papers were read by Chief Collins on the subject of The Relation of Fisheries to National Prosperity, and by Lieutenant F. S. Bassett on The Folklore of Fishing. Among the readers on Wednesday morning were E. E. Ainsworth, of the Seattle Fish Commission, on Puget Sound Fisheries ;

L. C. Joneas, of Quebec, on Canadian Fisheries; and William C. Harrison, of New York, on The Ethics of Angling. The event of the afternoon of September 19 was the parade of fifty-seven fishing boats of various nationalities. Music was furnished by a boat load of Mexicans and by the Neapolitan Band. On the second day of the congress there were races on the lagoon between Dahomey canoes, Eskimo *kayaks*, and canvas folding boats. The rest of the time was taken up with contests of all kinds, for which prizes were offered and in which great interest was taken by fishermen. The headquarters of the congress were at the Izaak Walton Cottage, on Wooded Island.

About five hundred representatives of the United Typothetæ of America met in the afternoon in the assembly hall of Agricultural Building for their seventh annual convention. They came to the grounds in a procession of Columbian coaches and drove through Jackson Park headed by a squad of Columbian Guards. Charles F. Blakely, chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, called the meeting to order and introduced Amos Pettibone, who made the welcoming address. Several short speeches followed, after which the regular business of the convention was undertaken. The sessions lasted four days, and the entertainment of the visiting members by the local society concluded with a banquet at the New York Building. Charles E. Leonard, President of the Chicago Typothetæ, presided, David Blakely was toastmaster, and Eugene Field poet.

*Patriotic Order of Sons of America Day, September 20.*—About fifteen hundred members of this order, after parading through the city, formed in line at the entrance to Jackson Park and marched to Festival Hall, where they were met by the related order of the Patriotic Daughters of America. The exercises were opened with singing. George P. Smith, National Commander, conducted the meeting and made the opening address, after which Mrs. Horace W. Bolton prayed for the perpetuity of the idea for which they were working. The singing of The Star-Spangled Banner was then followed by the reading of an address by Mrs. George P. Smith, National President of the Patriotic Daughters, in which she related the growth of the woman's organization and the work it was doing, and the Rev. Horace W. Bolton read a paper entitled Our Republic.

*Iowa Day, September 21.*—The celebration of Iowa extended over two days, beginning September 20, on which day Governor Horace Boies and staff arrived and were escorted to the Iowa Building by the Iowa State Band and the cadets from the Iowa Agricultural College under command of Colonel Rush Lincoln. A reception followed and a fine exhibition drill was afterward given by the cadets, also a spear drill by a brigade of young women from the same college under Miss Evelyn E. Starr. At six o'clock the center of attraction was transferred to the Stock Pavilion, where these drills were repeated before a large audience, the famous Colonel C. L. Root Drill Corps from Lyons, Iowa, assisting in the performance. September 21,

the forty-seventh anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union, began with a military parade and the escort of the Governor and staff to Festival Hall at 2 P. M. James O. Crosby, President of the Iowa State Board, made a brief opening address, and was followed by Governor Boies, who spoke at length of Iowa, her people, history, and resources. William I. Buchanan, Chief of the Department of Agriculture, responded on the part of the Exposition. At the close of these exercises a general movement was made to the plaza west of Administration Building for the ringing of the Columbian Liberty Bell by Governor Boies in honor of the admission of Iowa into the Union. The distribution of thousands of sprigs of golden rod to visitors at the State Building was a pleasing feature of the celebration, at which it was estimated that sixty thousand people from the State were present.

*State Commissioners Day, September 22.*—The State Commissioners, by common consent, kept open house on this day to all comers, some of them providing special attractions for the entertainment of their guests, among whom were Director-General Davis, the chiefs of departments, and other World's Fair officials. In the evening the north end of the grounds was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and an entertainment was given in Sylvan Dell, consisting of camp-meeting and plantation songs by colored singers.

*Knights of Honor Day, September 23.*—On this day the Knights of Honor from nearly every State in the Union gathered at 4 P. M. at Festival Hall to listen to music and hear speeches. A. B. Garrett, Grand Dictator for Illinois, presided. Marsden Bellamy, Supreme Dictator from North Carolina, next spoke, giving a history of the organization and growth of the order, in which he said that in twenty years it had gained a membership of a hundred and thirty thousand, extending from Maine to California, and during its existence had paid benefits aggregating \$45,000,000.

*Odd Fellows Day, September 26.*—The gathering of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Chicago at this time was the most memorable one in the history of the organization. The first day was spent in a grand parade in the city, the second and third being set apart for proceedings at the Exposition which included a grand conclave at Festival Hall on the morning of the second day, at which John C. Underwood, Marshal General of the day, presided. Charles S. Thornton, of Chicago, extended fraternal greetings, and spoke of the great work done by the order during the Chicago fire. He also reviewed the history of the American organization from its foundation, April 26, 1819, by four men in Baltimore, to the present day, in which it has a membership of over nine hundred thousand, and is the largest benevolent society in the world. The Patriarchs Militant, a military branch of the order, gave competitive drills in the Stock Pavilion during the two days. The highest prize as the best drilled division of the order was won by the canton of Elwood, Indiana. The related order of the Daughters of Rebekah carried on a celebration at the same time at Music Hall, where they held a

reception in the morning and in the afternoon had a programme made up of music and speeches.

*Indiana Day, September 27.*—The order of the day for Indiana's celebration included a parade in the morning, followed by music and speaking at the State Building, the ringing of the Columbian Liberty Bell at noon in honor of her admission into the Union, an afternoon reception to the Governor, and at night a display of fireworks. The citizens of the State contributed to the success of the celebration by a very large attendance, and transportation facilities were taxed to their utmost capacity. An immense audience greeted Governor Claude Matthews and the other speakers at the exercises at the State building. Governor Matthews welcomed his fellow-citizens in a short address, and Ex-President Harrison was received with hearty applause as the next speaker. Referring to the great number of Indiana people before him, he said that he had talked on different occasions to nearly all the people of Indiana, but he had done so in sections. Never before had he undertaken the gigantic task of addressing them all at once. He then took up the subject in hand, and made a speech regarding Indiana's relative position in the Union, her representation at the Exposition, etc. President Thomas W. Palmer, of the World's Columbian Commission, then made an address, and James Whitcomb Riley recited his poem "When the Frost is on the Punkin and the Corn is in the Shock." Music was furnished by the Fort Wayne Band, assisted by the Hoosier Nightingales.

*Irish Day, September 30.*—Great preparations were made by the Irish-Americans for a representative gathering on Irish Day. A fine parade was planned, but the weather proved unfavorable, and the few thousands who marched in spite of the storm reached Festival Hall in a blinding shower of rain. The meeting there, however, was remarkable for earnestness and enthusiasm. Many noted men were present, among them Lord-Mayor James Shanks, of Dublin, the Hon. Edward Blake, of Canada, and prelates of the Church of Rome. Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, chairman of the meeting, delivered the opening address, and Bishop Hennessey, of Dubuque, made an oration on The Irish Race and the Development of Civilization. John E. Fitzgerald, of Boston, spoke on The Genius of the Irish Race; the poet, Eugene Davis, of Boston, on Irish Literature; and John F. Finerty, of Chicago, on The Irishman in Lands Other than his Own.

*Carriage-Makers' Day, October 3.*—The Carriage Builders' National Association began a three days' convention at this time in Agricultural Assembly Hall. Charles F. Kimball, of Chicago, president of the association, delivered an address of welcome, after which Ludwig Loehner, a carriage builder of Austria, spoke of carriage building in Europe as compared with American methods.

*Mexico Day, October 4.*—The representatives of Mexico at the Fair were limited in number, and hundreds of invited guests shared with them a most delightful festival and concert. The celebrated Mexican Eighth Cav-

alry Band, which was sent to the Exposition as a compliment by the Mexican Government, was heard for the first time on this day. The festival was given at Music Hall, beginning at 3 p. m. with a reception in the spacious foyer, where the guests were received by Señor Don Miguel Serrano, Delegate General, and several members of the Mexican Commission. Refreshments were served and five thousand were given away, besides small souvenir the national colors and filled with coffee.

*Rhode Island Day, October 5.*— of this day began at noon, when Russell Brown, accompanied by large official delegation, was met in the presence of the Midway Plaisance Band and the famous Newport Band and the famous Newport Band escorted to the Rhode Island Music Hall, where the ceremony took place. The flag color sergeant, bearing a white shield and cannon crossed, through the war emblem of flag, having chor surround- E. Benjamin Anderson sided at Music the Governor, Nelson W. Lapham, Executive Wyman, and Colo-

*Polish Day, October 7.*—The Polish residents bearing many thousands, entered into this demonstration of their nationality. An elaborate city parade was organized, and a long programme of music and addresses arranged. Among the floats in the parade were Washington, Kosciusko, and Pulaski, Sobieski under the Walls of Vienna, Copernicus, the Polish Astronomer, Poles in Siberian Mines, Slaughter of Peasants by Russian Soldiers, Poles seeking Refuge under the Stars and Stripes, Poland in Chains, and Poland in her Glory—the latter represented by a group of young girls in national costume. There was also a Polish Wedding Party, a representation of Labor, and the Resurrection of Poland. Justice M. A. La Buy presided over the meeting at Festival Hall at 2 p. m.,



MEMBERS  
OF THE MEXICAN BAND.

The ceremonies Governor D. his staff and a at the western en- by the Newport Artillery and es- Building, from was taken up to official ceremonies borne by the ing in one with anchor was carried by the regiment Burnside. Another

great interest was the State on a green field a golden and by thirteen stars. President draws, of the State board, pre- Hall. The speakers included Prof. Alonzo Williams, Sena- Aldrich, Congressman Oscar tive - Commissioner John C. nel William A. James.

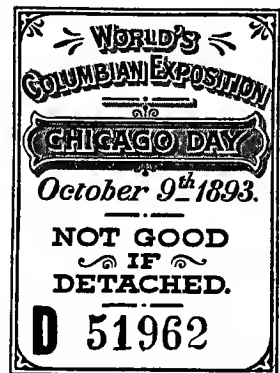
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and delivered an address of welcome. Mayor Harrison spoke sympathetically of the tragic history of Poland, and congratulated her citizens in the United States upon the enjoyment of freedom. Dr. C. Midowicz made the principal oration. The musical selections were entirely from Polish composers, and were rendered by Prof. Czapek's orchestra, assisted by the United Polish Singers of America, a children's choir, and the choir of St. Slominski's Church. At least twenty-five thousand Poles were in attendance.

*Chicago Day, October 9.*—This was the grand climax of the Exposition. Chicago exerted herself to surpass all records of great assemblages, and exceeded even her own highest ambition. It was a double celebration: first, of the anniversary of the great fire in 1871, and the marvelous prosperity of the city since that time; and, second, of the fact that the Exposition had paid off its bonded indebtedness and could go on from that time with a balance in its favor. A special committee of citizens, of which Alderman William R. Kerr was chairman, united with the Exposition authorities in the preparation of an elaborate programme for morning, afternoon, and evening. All business was suspended, schools and factories were closed, and every person who was not compelled to be away placed himself within the enchanted precincts of the Exposition. Every means of transportation was crowded to the limit, facilities which had heretofore defied all efforts to overcrowd them being overwhelmed and almost paralyzed for a portion of the day by the crowds that sought them. One of the announcements of the Department of Functions during the previous week was the following: "The Council of Administration, in view of the half million or more visitors who will crowd the Exposition grounds on Chicago Day, October 9, has decided to postpone the cart-horse exhibition as appointed for that date." No doubt this announcement was regarded as something of a joke by those who framed it. In fact, nearly every one looked upon the prospect of a crowd of half a million visitors as absurd.

An order had been given for a million special "Chicago-day" tickets, the body of which bore a picture of old Fort Dearborn upon its back. A coupon was attached to this ticket, to be detached by the ticket taker, the body being retained as a souvenir. This order the President thought best to modify in the interest of economy, and only six hundred thousand tickets were printed. The actual paid attendance on Chicago Day was 716,880, and 40,000 passes were used; so that the total in Jackson Park on October 9, 1893, was more than three quarters of a million souls—twice as many as ever had been gathered on one day in one inclosure at any previous exposition. The Guard on this day numbered 1,556 men. None of them were permitted to leave the grounds during the day for any pur-



A SOUVENIR COUPON.  
The body of the ticket, which was kept as a souvenir, is shown on page 332.

pose, and all had received instructions to bring lunches with them. They were on duty practically day and night, and were assisted during the day by two hundred and fifty city police. The open space in the Court of Honor, in front of the Administration Building, was the point of greatest concentration of the crowd, and was carefully watched by the Guard for the purpose of preventing congestion. The Guard had been instructed in advance on every possible point, the greatest care being taken to provide for every emergency. Especially they were cautioned to avoid making unnecessary arrests, and, while exerting strict vigilance, not to interfere with the crowd in any way unless a tendency to disorder was noticed. The total lack of this tendency was one of the marked features of the occasion. At times the crowds in some of the buildings were so great that those inside for a short time were unable to move, and the situation was becoming dangerous through the pressure for entrance from those outside who were unaware of the condition of things within. In these cases the Guards refused admission to those without, and used the doors for exit only. By this means in a short time congestion was relieved. The morning exercises, under the heading of "Chicago welcoming the World with Music and Song," began at 10 A. M. with a cannon Salute to all Nations, which was followed by a Fanfare of Universal Peace played by groups of trumpeters sent by General Nelson A. Miles from Fort Sheridan, dressed in heralds' uniforms and stationed at the four points of the compass about the Court of Honor. Each group played separately at first, and then all in unison, the motto of the fanfare being "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men." Immediately following this came several musical selections by bands and chorus, and at 11 o'clock, in Terminal Plaza, a programme of patriotic and international songs and music was rendered by the Apollo Club, under Choral-Director William L. Tomlins, assisted by the combined bands playing at the Exposition. These morning exercises attracted an immense audience, and every foot of room in Terminal Plaza was filled with an enthusiastic holiday throng. The crowd began to sing when the Apollo Club started "The Star-Spangled Banner," and it sang through all the numbers until America was reached, when it fairly shouted, and the voices of the club were lost in the ocean of sound. Then it listened at noon to the deep tones of the Columbian Liberty Bell, and moved away to find a point of vantage from which to view the afternoon procession. The weather was perfect, and the Exposition never looked more beautiful in contrast with the blue of lake and sky, while an aspect of gayety was added by the profusion of flags and banners. The afternoon parade was called a "Reunion of the States," these being represented by girls and boys from the city schools. The thirteen original States were especially distinguished by the escort of a company of young lads in Continental uniform. Then followed the other States of the Union, nearly in the order in which they were admitted. The counties and principal cities in each were also represented, the line being led by a juvenile guard of honor chosen from the several wards of the city. Appropriate





CHICAGO DAY ON THE PLAZA.



banners, pennants, shields, and emblems of all kinds heightened the general effect. The crowd in the afternoon was even greater than in the morning, and from the Administration Building, as far as the eye could reach around the building, to the Peristyle, and on each side of the Grand Basin, the vast area was literally packed with humanity. The first part of the evening's entertainment consisted of a superb procession of illuminated floats, to which was given the general name of Chicago in her Growth welcoming the World. She was represented in the first boat by the heroic figure of I Will, surrounded by all the States of the Union, guided by Love and Liberty, and welcoming all nations of the globe. Next in order was Chicago in 1812, showing episodes of the Indian massacre in her early history (see pages 39, 40), the characters being taken by native American Indians of historic prominence, including the Pottawattamie chief Simon Pokagon, whose father formerly owned the land on which Chicago now stands. Chicago in War, presented by the Sheridan Club of the city, showed her in the act of offering her sons for their country's defense. A spirited figure of Sheridan's Ride occupied the first place on this float, while behind it were grouped those of Grant, Logan, Douglas, Richard Yates (the war Governor), and Lincoln, with several of the Ellsworth Zouaves, their famous captain at their head. Chicago in Peace was personated by the Angel of Peace accompanied by other figures typical of the industries—Building, Textile Fabrics, Iron Manufacture, and Agriculture. Chicago Prostrate—the Fire Fiend, was a lurid scene in which a colossal figure, with devastating torch in hand, lighted up the mass of ruined columns, arches, and fragments by which she was surrounded. This float was appropriately manned by the Chicago Fire Department. The Ship of Commerce, contributed by the Chicago Board of Trade, was a superbly mounted design of a flower-trimmed argosy with a single sail, carrying the figures of Commerce, Fortune, and other allegorical characters. The well-known scene of Columbus at the Court of Isabella was the first to break the chain of subjects relating especially to the day. Then followed a series illustrating historic personages and events, presented by the foreign-born residents of the city. Great Britain—The Early Discoverers and First Settlers, with figures of the Cabots, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake, Miles Standish and Priscilla, John Smith and Pocahontas. Sweden—The Vikings and Valkyries in Walhalla. Germany—two floats, the first representing Germany in Art, Science, and Industry, with figures of Gutenberg, Kepler, Humboldt, Goethe, Schiller, and others; and the second showing German-Americans in the History of the United States, with figures of German soldiers and officers of the Revolution and of the civil war. Ireland—two floats, the first a model of the Ship of St. Brendan (believed by many to have been the first discoverer of America), in which the ancient monk and his followers were shown tossed upon the waves of the ocean, and the second a conception of the Genius of Erin surrounded by well-known Irish characters. Bohemia—John Huss and his Reformation, accompanied by a

costumed historical pageant of the religion, art, science, and literature of Bohemia. French Canada—two floats, the first a model of La Grande Hermine, the boat that bore the explorer Jacques Cartier, with an Indian companion and boatman, to the shores of Canada in 1534, and the second the scene of the landing of Marquette in Chicago in 1673. Denmark—Dania in Art, War, and Science. Norway—two floats, the first carrying Leif Ericson, and the second personifying Columbia and Nora, with the colors of the United States and Norway combined. Poland—representing great men and events in the history of Poland. The closing subject of the parade was a design representing the Genius of Electricity by an enormous green-and-red dragon, for the lighting of which two thousand incandescent lamps were used. In the evening an illumination of the Wooded Island, the Midway Plaisance, and the State buildings was arranged, and Chicago Day went out in a blaze of glory that reached its culmination in a pyrotechnic programme including pictures of old Fort Dearborn, the old City Hall, the portrait of William B. Ogden, first Mayor of Chicago, Chicago welcoming the World, and Chicago Triumphant. The largest piece, entitled *The Burning of Chicago*, covered an area of fourteen thousand square feet, and was produced in four scenes. The first illustrated Mrs. O'Leary's cow; the second, the kicking over of the lamp; the third, the starting of the fire and a realistic view of the burning of the city; and the fourth, Chicago in ruins. In addition to all this the Stars and Stripes were again carried by a balloon into the sky, and flights of bombs, cascades of rockets, and other brilliant effects held the attention and won the applause of the great multitude until a late hour.

*North Dakota Day and Veteran Firemen's Day, October 10.*—The story of the Land of the Dakotas was quietly told on this day by Governor E. C. D. Shortridge at the formal exercises held in the North Dakota Building. It was an interesting story of wonderful resources and rapid development, of great possibilities and future importance. North Dakota, admitted to the Union in 1889, was one of the youngest of the States, and yet made a showing at the Exposition unequaled by many of the older ones. Ex-Governors A. H. Burke and John Miller made short addresses, and the North Dakota First Infantry Band furnished the music, which, with recitations, filled out the programme.

The Veteran Firemen's Association of California, escorted by as many Chicago firemen as could be spared from duty, marched into the grounds to lively music on the morning of this day. Many of the Chicago men were among those who fought the flames that swept the city twenty-two years before, and they carried in triumph a hat worn during the whole of that dreadful ordeal by Assistant-Chief Augustus W. Herr. The Californians also had with them an interesting relic—a hand engine built in New York in 1820, for Martin Van Buren, then President of the United States. It was taken to California in 1849, and was the first fire engine in that State. The veteran fire fighters first proceeded to the Administration Building,

where the line was reviewed and the welcome spoken by the Exposition officials. The rest of the day was spent in the California Building, where the men were entertained with refreshments, music, and speeches. The attendance at the Exposition on this day was next in size to Chicago Day, numbering nearly three hundred and fifty thousand paid admissions.

*Connecticut Day, October 11.*—Connecticut's colonial house at the Exposition, filled with old furniture and relics, was the scene of a typical New England gathering on this day. Governor Luzon B. Norris was present with his staff and a large official delegation, and many hundreds of citizens of Connecticut were welcomed to the building. The programme consisted of music, an address by the Governor, and speeches by other representatives of the State. Governor Luzon paid a tribute to the Woman's State Board, and introduced Mrs. George H. Knight, President, who gave a detailed account of its work.

*Italian Day, October 12.*—This anniversary of the discovery of America was the last of the national *fête* days. At the request of King Humbert, the Italians of Chicago made it a holiday, and the affair was directly under the auspices of the Italian Government, Baron La Fava, Italian Minister to the United States, and the Marquis Ungaro, Royal Commissioner General to the Exposition, acting as representatives of the reigning powers in Italy. The exercises began with a parade through the central portion of the city. All the Italian societies, numbering about three thousand men, were out in full force. The red, white, and green emblem of Italy, with its red shield and white cross, floated side by side with the Stars and Stripes at the head of each division. A score of bands made inspiring music, and the military costumes of many of the organizations combined to produce a striking effect. The parade was disbanded in the city and formed again at Terminal Station in Jackson Park. It then marched into Administration Plaza, and took a stand in front of the Columbus statue before Administration Building, where short addresses were made by the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan and President Thomas W. Palmer. Responses were made by Marquis Ungaro, Dr. Cæsare Volini, and others. At the conclusion of the speechmaking, John T. Garibaldi, in the name of the Italian societies, laid a wreath at the feet of the statue, and the Countess di Brazzà, President of the Italian Woman's Committee for the Exposition, also laid there a wreath in the name of the women of Italy, and especially of the Queen. The playing of Italian and American national airs added to the enthusiasm of this ceremony, after which the Columbian Liberty Bell was rung and a short address was made by President Higinbotham. In the afternoon a grand concert was given at Festival Hall under the direction of Signor Carlos Gomez, the Brazilian composer, and Signor Vittorio Carpi, the selections being from the works of Italian composers. A gondola race was conducted on the lagoons, by the Venetian Gondola Company, in exactly the same manner of procedure as in Venice, prizes being offered by the Exposition Company, and the day closed with a

reception at the Woman's Building in the evening in honor of Baron and Baroness La Fava.

*Minnesota Day and Trainmen's Day, October 13.*—It was intended to hold this celebration in the Minnesota Building, but, as the weather precluded open-air exercises, they were carried out in Festival Hall, where Governor Knute Nelson, National-Commissioner Orson V. Tousley, and other speakers entertained a large audience, and the bands played national airs. D. A. Monfort, President of the State Board, made a speech of welcome, which was followed by an address by Governor Nelson, in which he briefly rehearsed the history of the State, and concluded with a tribute to Chicago and the grand success of the Exposition. The subjects treated by the remaining speakers were: Minnesota—Her Agricultural Resources, by S. M. Owen; Minnesota—Her Educational Advantages, by President Cyrus Northrop, of the State University; Minnesota—Her Municipalities, by the Hon. H. F. Stevens; Minnesota—Her Mines and Forests, by C. A. Towne. An interesting incident of the day was the presentation to the Governor by the Woman's Auxiliary Board of a fine State flag.

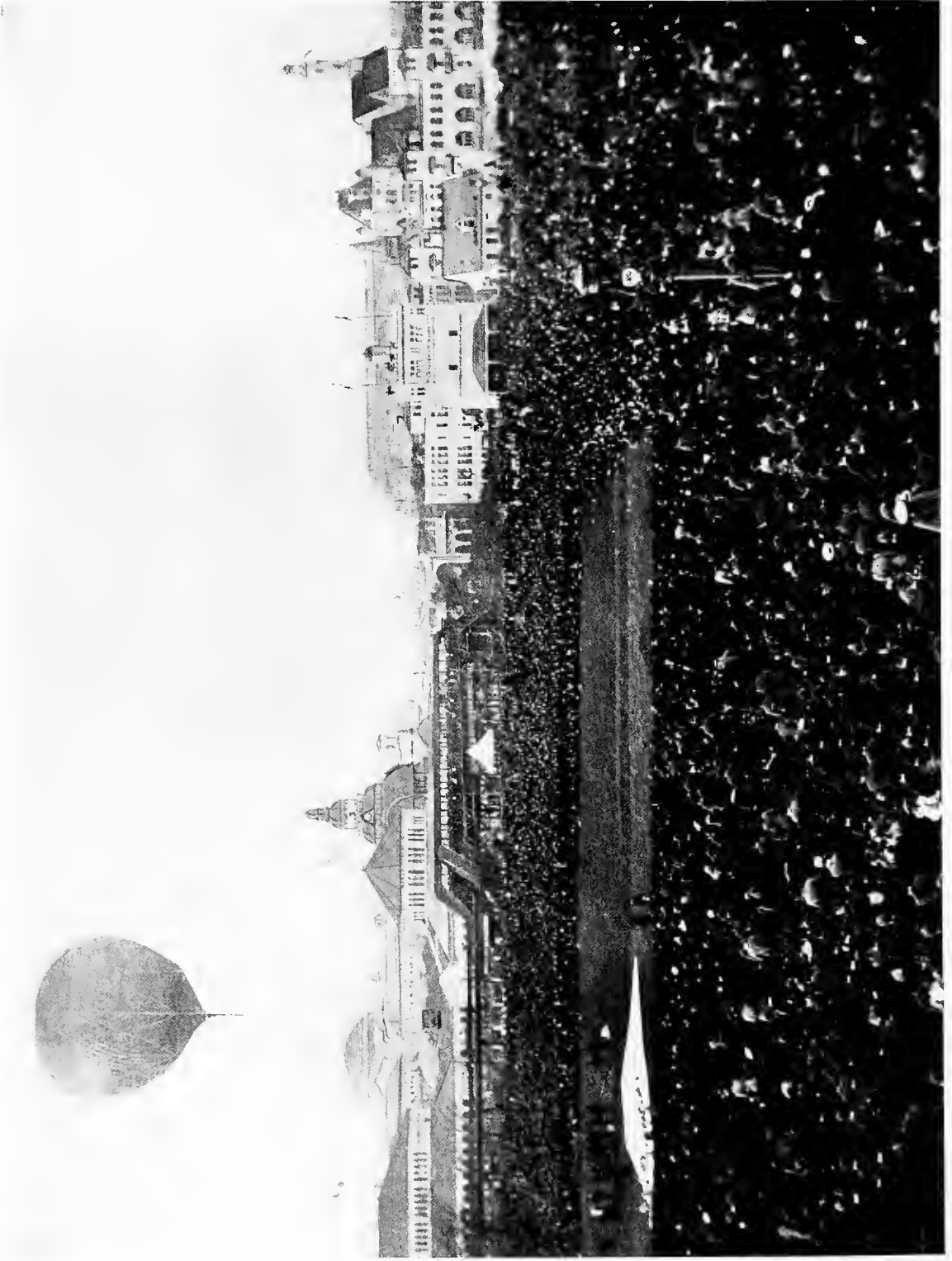


GEORGE DAVIDSON,  
Engineer of the first railway train,  
run in British North America.

Several thousand trainmen gathered at the Fair on this day for an inspection of transportation exhibits, all of which were put in the best trim for the visitors. The old original locomotive Samson was under steam, and made short excursions in the building, with Mr. Davidson, of Stellarton, Nova Scotia, as engineer, and Mr. Finlayson, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., as conductor. These men were chosen for this honor as having run the first railway train in this country, and they attracted as much interest on this day as did any of the exhibits. At the same time the old John Bull train made trips every few minutes down the tracks to the railroad yards.

*Manhattan Day, October 21.*—Many thousands of people from New York were guests at the Exposition at this time. Mayor Gilroy of that city had appointed a committee of one hundred citizens to provide for their reception, and an executive committee, with General Horace Porter as chairman, had charge of the details of the preparations. This committee provided for the military display, the music, badges, finance, and transportation, and did its work so well that a large representation was secured of men of all professions, trades, callings, creeds, and opinions; and they brought with them the famous Old Guard of New York and Innes's celebrated Thirteenth Regi-

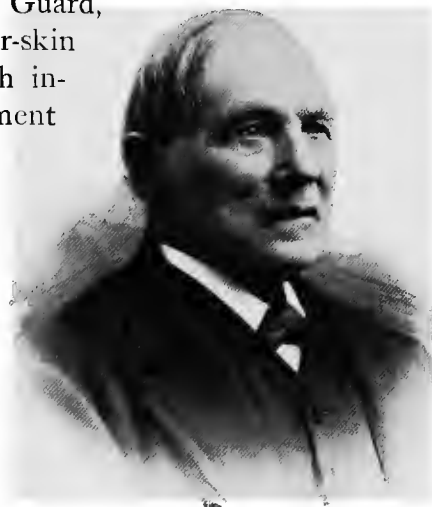




A BALLOON ASCENSION, ON MANHATTAN DAY.



ment Band. Chicago and the Exposition Directors had also made great preparations for this event, and a special souvenir ticket for Manhattan Day was prepared. The attendance nearly reached 340,000. The New Yorkers began their celebration by a general gathering at the State building, from which they proceeded at 1.30 P. M. to Festival Hall. On the platform were distinguished men of both cities. Addresses were made by Mayors Harrison and Gilroy, by General Horace Porter, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, and President Seth Low, of Columbia College, and the programme was interspersed with the singing by the Columbian Chorus, assisted by the New York Band, of "The Star-Spangled Banner," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "America," and other songs. A poem entitled "New York to Chicago," by Joseph I. C. Clarke, of New York, was recited, and the benediction was pronounced by Archbishop Corrigan. At three o'clock the special parade of the day took place. The Old Guard, resplendent in gold lace, red trimmings, and bear-skin shakos, marched at the head of the line, which included also the Chicago Hussars, the First Regiment of Illinois National Guards, and the Chicago Society of the Sons of New York. A concert was given in front of the New York Building by Innes's Band; at 5.30 there was a procession of floats, at 7.30 a grand display of fireworks, and at 9.30 a concert by the Lineff Russian troupe at the State building. The illumination and decoration of this building were superb. A car load of flowers from the Florists' Club of New York was disposed about it in fine large vases lent by the Japanese and East Indian Commissioners. In the evening the words Manhattan Day appeared in electric lights over the door, and the interior was bright with myriads of incandescent lights. The procession of floats was in great part a repetition of that on Chicago Day, but it was led by one specially designed for this occasion, which represented the Bartholdi statue in New York harbor of Liberty enlightening the World, surrounded by figures of all races and nationalities, while over their heads hung the national flags of their respective countries. When the march was begun, Columbian Guards surrounding each float lighted colored fires which were carried through the entire line of march. The set works of the evening represented the Falls of Niagara, Old Father Knickerbocker and Chicago, the Brooklyn Bridge, the Ferris Wheel, a portrait of Mayor Gilroy, etc. A ton of colored fire was used, together with 1,000 shells of different caliber and design, and 6,000 rockets. The display began with the ascension of a balloon, which when it



WILLIAM FINLAYSON,  
the oldest living railroad conductor  
in the United States.

had reached the height of 2,000 feet set off a piece that spelled out the words New York in letters of fire ten feet square. Another dropped in fiery colors the folds of the Star-Spangled Banner.

*Mary Washington Day, October 24.*—A colonial tea, with music and dancing, was given at the New York Building by the Mary Washington



ENTRANCE TO THE NEW YORK STATE BUILDING  
on Manhattan Day.

Memorial Association to raise funds with which to erect a monument to the mother of Washington near Fredericksburg, Va. The ladies appeared in the colonial dress and that of the contemporaneous French Empire, and the dancing of the stately minuet in costume was one of the principal incidents of the evening. Tea was served by the grand dames and dainty damsels, also by Singalese, Japanese, and East Indian attendants in native dress and in the manner peculiar to their respective countries. This most successful affair was under the direction of the Illinois branch of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, Mrs. Lyman Trumbull, President, Mrs. Ida P. Gibson, Secretary.

*Marine Transportation Day, October 25.*—The observance of this day was in a great measure a repetition of Transportation and Fisheries Days, to which were added several novel and spectacular features. It began with a parade of boats in four divisions—naval, fishing, transportation, and miscellaneous—in which the boats of all nations manned by their particular countrymen appeared. In the afternoon floats were anchored in the Grand Basin and a class of forty little girls dressed as sailor lads went through a pro-



THE MICHIGAN LOGGING CAMP.

gramme of dances to the music of a Mexican orchestra. At 7.30 P. M. a gorgeous pageant of illuminated and decorated boats was prepared, and the prizes offered for the greatest taste and ingenuity in decoration were given for the following designs: A float bearing a chariot of incandescent lights drawn by two horses; a model of the Vigilant; a model of a Chinese junk; and a reproduction of the Ferris Wheel with lanterns. After this parade came a display of fireworks and a mimic battle in the Grand Basin. The display of set pieces included a fire picture of the old battle ship Constitution in contrast with the modern model of the Illinois, also an old merchant ship shown beside a modern ocean steamer. A naval combat between two war ships of the present day was portrayed in fire, with torpedo boats in action, the deadly work of the ram, an explosion, and the sinking of one ship.

*Coal, Grain, and Lumber Dealers' Day, October 27.*—On this day the dealers representing these three great interests met in Music Hall at 3.30

P. M. to listen to addresses. Walter S. Bogle, chairman of the meeting, talked of coal and told the story of the development of Chicago as shown in the increase in the coal business. George F. Stone, Secretary of the Board of Trade, spoke for that body of men, and proved that the grain trade was the corner stone of the prosperity of Chicago. C. A. Palzer reviewed the growth of the city as a lumber-trade center since the time, in 1851, when lumber was brought by team from the Ohio River.

*Ancient Order of United Workmen's Day and United Cities Day, October 28.*—On this quarter-century anniversary of the founding of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Grand-Master W. C. Galloway, of Illinois, welcomed five thousand members to the exercises of the day at Festival Hall. They marched into the grounds headed by a band of music, and at 2 P. M. the exercises began with the singing of "America," followed by the Grand Master Workman's address of welcome. Supreme-Master Shields was the orator of the day, and several other eminent members of the order made brief addresses.

Great efforts were made by the Mayor and City Council of Chicago to make this day memorable. Personal invitations were issued to the mayors and officials of all cities as the especial guests of the Chicago City Council. More than a thousand officials, representing fifty-four cities and towns, presented themselves in the morning at the rendezvous at the City Clerk's office, where badges and tickets were distributed, and proceeded in a body to Jackson Park. Mayor Harrison headed the column, accompanied by Mayor Edwin S. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and Mayor Fitzpatrick, of New Orleans. At Music Hall at 10 A. M., Alderman Martin B. Madden, of Chicago, introduced Mayor Harrison as the first speaker. A mournful interest attaches to his words on this occasion, as this address proved to be the last one of his life, his assassination occurring on the evening of the same day. Mayor Stuart, of Philadelphia, replied in behalf of the visitors, and other speakers were heard. Owing to the chilly weather, the outdoor exercises were abandoned, and the mayors adjourned to the Liberal Arts Building, where they were entertained with music. At the afternoon concert, in Music Hall, a programme of works by Chicago composers was excellently rendered by a large chorus and orchestra, assisted by soloists. There was a touch of sadness in all the day, and the chill of autumn affected one with a sense that the summer had passed and the beauties of the Exposition would soon be no more. The crowds still came in spite of the cold, but they were not disposed to sit and listen to music or oratory.

*Columbus Day, October 30.*—A long and unusually attractive programme had been prepared for the closing day of the Fair; but the situation was changed by the death of Mayor Harrison, and all ceremonies were abandoned by the Exposition directors, except a meeting to pay a tribute to the deceased and to close the great Fair with mournful minute guns. The flags, which all day had fluttered at half mast, fell at sunset at the national salute

of twenty-one guns, not amid applause, but as an announcement that the Exposition was formally closed. The meeting in Festival Hall, planned for speeches of congratulation, was called instead to hear resolutions of regret and condolence. The ceremonies were simple and impressive, ending with the adoption of the resolutions, the audience departing to solemn organ music. President Thomas W. Palmer presided, and prayer was offered by the Rev. John Henry Barrows, of Chicago. Several brief speeches were made by those who had been most closely associated with the dead Mayor. President Harlow N. Higinbotham submitted the series of resolutions extolling the deceased and expressing sympathy for the bereaved family. He then moved the adoption of the resolutions by a rising vote, and heads were uncovered as the assemblage rose in response to a call from President Palmer. After this, President Palmer again came forward and officially declared the Exposition closed.



A double wheel-chair.



The Peristyle, showing the Music Hall on the left, and the Casino on the right.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### MUSIC.

Theodore Thomas made Musical Director—William L. Tomlins, Choral Director—Planning the concerts—Description of Music Hall—Paderewski—A difficulty about the piano—Discontinuance of the orchestra and resignation of Mr. Thomas—The band stands—The Grand Chorus—Musical societies—Minor concerts—Expenses.



THEODORE THOMAS,  
Musical Director.

THE Bureau of Music, an organization in immediate charge of the musical entertainments of the Exposition, was included in the Department of Liberal Arts. Subsequently the Bureau became practically independent of the Department of Liberal Arts, and it remained so during the Exposition season. On November 18, 1891, the Director General nominated Theodore Thomas to be Musical Director, William L. Tomlins to be Choral Director, and George H. Wilson to be Secretary. These gentlemen were to form the Bureau of Music, and their appointments were confirmed on February 12, 1892.

On July 13, 1891, an honorary commission had been given to Mr. Tomlins, who was about to visit England to explore that field as to musical matters, and report; and on March 17, 1892, Mr. Wilson received instructions to visit various musical centers in Europe

with regard to securing for the Exposition musical talent from abroad, and some special musical exhibits.

The plans of the Bureau of Music considered three methods of musical presentation :

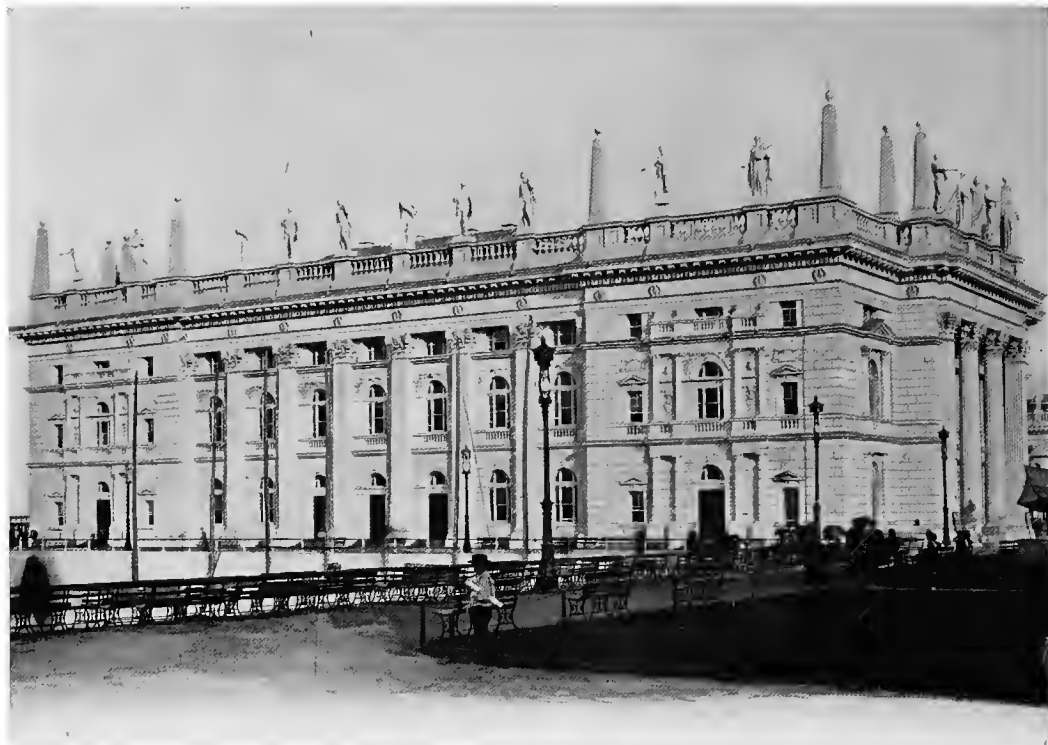
First, a series of symphonic recitals by a fully equipped orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas. Second, a series of grand choral presentations, under the direction of Mr. Tomlins. Third, an abundant supply of popular band and orchestral music to be distributed widely throughout the Exposition grounds, under the general control and supervision of the Bureau of Music.

In all these departments it was the laudable intention of the musical experts who were developing the scheme, first, that the music should be in the widest sense representative of the foremost development of musical art as found both in America and in those European nations where its culture is most fostered ; and, second, that it should have the most beneficial effect in elevating and refining public musical taste, while satisfying the critical demands of the most fastidious.

That these forms of musical entertainment might be adequately represented, two buildings were erected upon designs specially prepared by the Exposition architects. The first, known as the Music Hall, formed the northern section of the architectural plan which included also the Peristyle and the Casino. The building was one hundred and forty feet wide by two hundred and forty-six feet long, and about sixty-five feet high. The main audience room was one hundred and twenty-six feet long ; in width and height it occupied the full dimensions of the building. The space for musicians was at the east end, in the form of a great hemicycle or recess, which opened into the main hall by an arch sixty-six feet wide and fifty-four feet high. The geometrical form of this recess was a half cylinder, surmounted by a fourth of a sphere.

In front of the orchestra was the parquet, gradually rising to the rear, and seating about nine hundred persons. The parquet was surrounded, except on the side of the orchestra, by a wide *loggia* or passage, and over this passage was a broad balcony seating twelve hundred persons. The balcony was semicircular at the end opposite the stage. The arched roof was supported by Corinthian columns at the front of the balcony, and the inner space was covered with a skylight, which, with the large windows at the sides, gave ample light by day ; at night the hall was illuminated by incandescent lamps. Over the balcony a second floor was constructed which could be used for standing room on extra occasions. The interior of the hall was richly decorated, and was adorned with emblematic paintings in the panels and above the main arch. The architecture within and without was Roman-Corinthian, and, in the opinion of many, the interior, when adapted and decorated for the final banquet, was the most beautiful apartment of the Exposition.

The acoustic properties of this concert hall were not satisfactory. The surface given to the apsis in which the musicians were placed, while it simulated in a degree that of the paraboloid indicated by refined acoustic science, for architectural reasons just failed of its purpose. When the hall was ready for use it became apparent that by no possible arrangement of an



THE MUSIC HALL.

Seating capacity, 2,000, with places for an orchestra of 75 pieces, and a chorus of 300 people.  
Architect, Charles B. Atwood.

orchestra or a chorus, within or before the resonant apsis, could an unpleasant interference of tones be avoided. An attempt was made to remedy the defect by hanging draperies, which mitigated but did not cure the evil. At the banquet referred to, although the speakers responded from various points on the floor, at no place could they be heard in all parts of the hall.

Music Hall was ready at the opening of the Exposition, and was dedicated on May 2 by an inaugural concert at which the distinguished Russian virtuoso Paderewski volunteered to appear at the pianoforte. The circumstances of this appearance aroused much bitterness among the exhibitors of musical instruments. Because of dissatisfaction with the scheme of awards as promulgated by the committee having that subject under control, a number of manufacturers of pianofortes, who had received allotments as exhibitors, withdrew from the Exposition. The exhibitors who remained urged that those who had thus summarily withdrawn should not enjoy the distinction



which their instruments would acquire from use on the most impressive occasions under Exposition management. The objection of the exhibitors was answered by the claim of the artist that he must not be trammelled in his selection of the instrument on which he should play, and that no other than the one chosen would serve his purpose; and this claim was allowed to prevail, although its insufficiency was shown by the fact that the finest instruments of the kind he was accustomed to use in his own country were among the exhibits, and were at his service. The contention proved to be barren, as the inclemency of the weather reduced to a minimum the attendance at the inaugural concerts. Mr. Thomas was drawn into this dispute, and efforts were made by a committee of the National Commission to secure his resignation.

These efforts were felt by the Board of Directors to be unfair, and Mr. Thomas was therefore firmly supported throughout the controversy. This trouble occupied much time and created considerable public discussion. After it had abated somewhat, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors thought it wise to discontinue the services of the orchestra, in view of the necessity for reducing expenses in every possible way. The necessity for this action was communicated to Mr. Thomas in August, and he promptly tendered his resignation and assisted the members of the committee in effecting a settlement with the members of his orchestra.

The main or western entrance to Music Hall led into a great vestibule, sixty by eighty feet in dimensions, and this into the *loggia*, about the parquet. Above this vestibule, and reached by suitable stairways, was an apartment, also sixty by eighty feet and twenty-eight feet high, which was called the Recital Hall. The room was designed, in concurrence with the wishes of the Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts and of the Musical Director, as a place where, in accordance with a programme to be provided, exhibitors of musical instruments, and especially of pianofortes, might display the qualities of their exhibits. The Recital Hall communicated with the main music hall by a wide archway, which could be closed only by a *portière*, making it impossible to use the two halls at the same time, and as the main hall was almost constantly occupied either for concerts or rehearsals, but little opportunity was left for exhibitors.

Festival (or Choral) Hall stood between the Transportation and Horticultural Buildings, fronting the North Lagoon. It was circular, two hundred and fifty feet in diameter, with a Doric portico in front, and entrances on the other three sides. Within, a parquet, occupying the central floor space, was surrounded by tiers of seats, extending to the outer wall. There were no galleries. About one third of the rising seats were assigned to the chorus; in front of it was the platform for the orchestra, the director standing nearly at the center of the building. Seats were provided for two thousand singers and for an audience of forty-five hundred. At the rear of the chorus stood a grand organ of sixty stops, built by Farrand & Votey, of

Detroit, Mich. The organ, which was built as an exhibit, aided by a subsidy of ten thousand dollars paid by the Exposition, was opened on July 31, Clarence Eddy presiding. This building was severely simple, within and without. It had a conical roof, and was lighted chiefly from above. Its acoustic properties were satisfactory, and, both on account of its position and its superior fitness, was much more in demand than was Music Hall.

For out-of-door music, three ornate band stands were erected—two in the grand plaza, east of the Administration Building, and one on the Lake Shore, east of the central pavilion of the Manufactures Building. Platforms were erected also on the Wooded Island and in the space north of the Art Gallery.

Other accommodations were provided from time to time within the Exposition buildings, and temporarily on other parts of the grounds. A point of serious and just criticism in regard to the band music is that little provision was made for the comfort of listeners. Few seats were provided at first ; but this was soon remedied, and thousands of seats were scattered over the grounds, most of them around the band-stands.



ONE OF THE BAND STANDS,  
Designed by Charles B. Atwood.

At the time of his appointment, Mr. Thomas was conducting a series of orchestral concerts at the Auditorium, in Chicago, and under his baton a large nucleus of professional musicians had been trained to his methods. Upon this as a basis, a grand Exposition orchestra was gathered, which during the first months of the Exposition consisted of one hundred and fourteen players. On May 1, 1893, the opening day of the Exposition, and on several other occasions, the number was one hundred and fifty ; and at the dedicatory services, October 22, 1892, one hundred and ninety were on the platform. Without doubt, the Columbian Exposition Orchestra, as organized and conducted by Mr. Thomas, has never been surpassed in its peculiar field by any orchestra in this country.

The work laid out for this orchestra provided, first, for a series of symphony concerts, to be held twice a week, or more frequently, in Music Hall. The music was to be of the highest character, and to be presented in the most perfect form. The price of admission, including always a reserved seat, was one dollar. Second, a series of popular orchestral concerts was to be given, one each day at noon. These concerts were to consist of music in a lighter and more popular vein, but still of a high character, and were free of

charge. For a time they were held at Music Hall; after the second week they were transferred to Festival Hall. The experiment was made of taking the orchestra to the Woman's Building on Saturdays, but after the third trial this was discontinued. An attempt to present these concerts at the pavilion on the Lake Front, east of the Manufactures Building, was also abandoned after two trials.

The third use of the orchestra was as an accompaniment to the great choruses presented at Festival Hall. From the inaugural concert held in Music Hall on May 2 to August 12, when Mr. Thomas closed his connection with the Exposition, there were eighty-eight working days, during which the orchestra of one hundred and fourteen assisted in one hundred and six performances. The enlarged orchestra of one hundred and fifty appeared in eight performances. On August 15 the orchestra was divided into two parts, placed respectively under the direction of Max Bendix and W. Dietrich, and for one week the sections played alternately at the clock tower in the Manufactures Building. The orchestra was then reunited, reduced to one hundred, and assigned to the leadership of Mr. Bendix, who conducted it until the close of the Exposition. Under his baton fourteen popular concerts were given in Music Hall and fifteen in Festival Hall. Other distinguished orchestras appeared at the Exposition, and among them may be named the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of Franz Kneisel, and the New York Symphony Orchestra, led by Walter Damrosch.

The scheme for the presentation of choral music was broad and comprehensive. First, it was expected that the great city of Chicago, with its large colonies of Europeans, would furnish many strong societies of well-trained singers. Second, delegations from the choral societies in all the larger cities, East and West, were to be grouped in a series of grand concerts, to be in some degree comparative if not competitive. The work of gathering, harmonizing, training, and welding these diverse and scattered masses, required the patience of talent and the artistic sense of a thorough musician. For this work the selection of Mr. Tomlins was wisely made.

The effort to gather musical societies by groups was only partially successful. The Eastern States did not respond. The first group of Western societies gave three concerts in the latter part of May; the second group gave a series about the middle of July. The music presented was the same for both these groups, and included the Utrecht Jubilate, St. Paul, Lohengrin, A Stronghold Sure, Judas Maccabeus, and the Requiem Mass by Berlioz.

Mr. Tomlins organized and conducted the following choruses: The Grand Chorus that appeared in the Manufactures Building on Dedication Day, October 21, numbering 5,570 voices; the Grand Chorus for Opening Day, May 1, of 1,500 voices; the Chicago Columbian Chorus, numbering 1,250 voices; the Children's Exposition Chorus, consisting of 1,200 voices; and the Kansas Concert, consisting of 700 voices.

The preparation of these groups began in 1891, and was continued without interruption until the various presentations were finished on Chicago Day, October 9, 1893. The Children's Chorus deserves special notice. This was a body of little ones, from eight to twelve years, of both sexes. The music given was neither childish nor trivial; the quality of tone was pure and sweet; the great throng was under perfect control, and showed its ability to sing not only the music on which it had been carefully rehearsed, but music at sight, respondent to the baton of the master.

As might be expected, the most successful concerts conducted by Mr. Tomlins were given by the Chicago Apollo Musical Club, a body of five hundred singers of both sexes, which had been trained by him for nearly twenty years.



WILLIAM L. TOMLINS,  
Choral Director.

The following is a list of the musical societies that appeared at the Exposition: The Cincinnati Festival Association, led by Theodore Thomas; the Milwaukee Arion Club, led by Arthur Weld; the Minneapolis Choral Association, led by Samuel A. Baldwin; the St. Louis Choral Society, led by Joseph Otten; the St. Paul Choral Association, led by Samuel A. Baldwin. These organizations formed the first section of Western societies; they sang June 21, 22, and 23.

The second section of Western societies included the Cleveland Vocal Society, led by Alfred Arthur; the Columbus Arion Club, led by W. H. Lott; the Dayton Philharmonic, led by W. L. Blumenschein; the Louisville Musical Club, led by C. H. Shackleton; the Omaha Apollo Club, led by L. A. Torrens; the Pittsburg Mozart Club, led by J. P. McCollum; and they sang July 12, 13, and 14. Other societies were the Brooklyn M. G. A. Arion, led by Arthur Classen; the German American Woman's Chorus, led by Gabriel Katzenberger; the German Liederkrans, New York, led by Heinrich Zollner; the Junger Maennerchor, Philadelphia, led by Carl Samans; the American Union of Swedish Singers, led by O. Ringwall and John R. Ortengren; the United Scandinavian Singers, led by J. W. Colberg; and the Old Stoughton Musical Society, led by Edwin A. Jones.

Among the other musical events which, while they were not under the immediate direction of the officers of the Bureau of Music, were nevertheless provided for in the arrangement of its schedules, was the Welsh Eisteddfod, under the management of the Welsh Musical Societies of Chicago. It was held in Festival Hall, September 5, 6, 7, and 8. Large audiences were present, and prizes, provided by the managers, were awarded to singers,

quartets, choruses, etc. Festivals were held in the same building by the United Polish Singers on October 6, and by the Bohemian Singers on October 12, with Dr. Antonin Dvorak as their honored guest. The Lineff Russian Choir, under the leadership of Madame Eugénie Lineff, gave a series of concerts daily throughout October in Festival Hall. These concerts presented many of the folk songs, and illustrated the peculiar customs that attach to the marriages of the Russian peasantry. The musicians from the Midway Plaisance gave a series of eight concerts in which their peculiar music was illustrated, and on October 9 the choir from the Mormon Tabernacle of Salt Lake, Utah, gave a concert in Festival Hall.

Lyon & Healy, manufacturers of harps and other stringed instruments,



FESTIVAL HALL.

Seating capacity, 4,000. Architect, Francis M. Whitehouse.

provided a small concert hall in the second story of their booth in the Liberal Arts Building. Here they gave daily a series of concerts, at which their instruments were played. The room was filled to its capacity, and the visitors, after listening for half an hour, gave place to others. These concerts became very popular.

The De Moss family, vocalists, gave concerts each afternoon at the Horticultural Building from the middle of September to the end of the Exposition. A Brazilian concert was given in Music Hall under the leadership of Señor Carl Gomez.

Music was provided constantly and in great variety in the State build-

ings, but this was entirely beyond the scope of the Bureau of Music, as was also the music in the Woman's Building.

The Vandusen & Tift Company, of Cincinnati, hung a chime of thirteen bells in the southeast tower of Machinery Hall. They were played by C. E. Bredberg, of St. James's Church, Chicago, in the earlier months three times daily; in the later months, six times daily. Their music was greatly admired. A chime of bells by the C. H. Meneely Bell Company, of Troy, N. Y., was hung in the clock tower of the Liberal Arts Building. This chime was played by electric mechanism, the wires leading from a keyboard in the exhibit room of the Self-winding Clock Company. A chime of steel bells in the Russian space in the Manufactures Building. A chime of four very rich-toned bells was hung in one tower of the German House.

It would be useless to attempt to enumerate all the musical organizations that took part in the great functions and processions. Throughout the Exposition several bands were employed day and evening, at the band stands within and without the Exhibition buildings. The number of bands in service varied from two in May to six in September. In the latter month as many as the fourteen band concerts were given in a day. Among the bands employed should be named Sousa's New Marine Band, Liesegang's Chicago Band, Brand's Cincinnati Band, Innes's Thirteenth Regiment Band, Gilmore's Band, the Iowa State Band, and the Pullman Band.

A notable complimentary concert was given at the Manufactures Building in honor of Chief Allison by Bellstedt & Ballenberg's Band, of Cincinnati.

The Mexican Government sent its most distinguished military band to take part in the dedicatory services on October 21, 1892, as a mark of national courtesy and consideration. This service was acknowledged by the Director General by decorating each of the musicians with a medal commemorative of the occasion.

When the President of the United States and his suite, under the escort of the officers of the Exposition, made the first circuit of the Exposition on the opening day, his attention was attracted in Columbia Avenue by a quaintly arranged band of musicians from Corea, the hermit land, discoursing music as far foreign to the Western ear as were their persons and their attire to the Western eye. Coming from a country so remote, and heretofore so exclusive toward all the world beside, their music, like their exhibits, was received with the liveliest interest.



THE CHIME TOWER  
on Machinery Hall.

Many of the larger concessions on the Midway Plaisance and elsewhere in the Exhibition grounds added to their other attractions music which was notable in some cases for its excellence, in others for its quaintness or strangeness. Among the first may be named Ziehrer's Royal Austrian Band, which daily and nightly discoursed delicious music in Old Vienna; the imperial German cavalry and infantry bands in the German Village; the Coldstream Guards Band at the Stock Pavilion; and the Royal Hungarian Band at the French Restaurant. A Mexican string orchestra and a quartet at the Guatemala Building, which played upon the *marimba*, a series of wooden bars struck with light wooden hammers, won much praise.

Ears trained to enjoy the music of the Occident were startled at the weird sounds that greeted them in the Java and Chinese theaters and from Dahomey, Soudanese, and Samoan performers. The semibarbaric minor strains of Moorish and Arabic origin, whose mournful cadences were marked by the resounding feet of dancing girls upon the stages of the Algerian, Cairene, Moorish, Persian, and Turkish theaters, remain in many memories as the typical music of the Midway.

The estimates made for the expenses of musical entertainments, including the wages of musicians, music, and incidentals, called for the expenditure of over half a million dollars, besides the cost of the buildings. The cost of buildings, including band stands, was \$230,979.21, and the cost for musicians and music was \$386,711.05, making a total expenditure for music and buildings of \$617,690.26. The receipts from concerts and recitals reduced this amount to \$562,325.81.



Scottish pipers.



Columbian Fountain illuminated by Searchlight on the roof of the Manufactures Building.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER.

Average daily attendance—Payment on the bonds—Discharge of the Committee on Ceremonies—Mr. Millet appointed Director of Functions—Methods of advertising—Illumination—Beauty of the scene at night—Electrical effects—The Midway Plaisance.



CHARLES C. WHEELER,  
Member of the Directory

AUGUST opened with but little promise. During the first few days the attendance was not quite equal to that of July, but a change was about to take place. The Exposition was now thoroughly advertised through the press and the reports of visitors who had returned to their homes. The fame of its beauty and of the wonders it contained had gone abroad. Thousands who had hesitated about coming began to realize that the season was half over, that more comfortable weather might be expected, that everything was ready, and that a great opportunity was slipping away.

The first indication of improvement came on Monday, August 6. On the preceding Monday the attendance had been only 71,138. On August 6 it was 90,354. There was no special attraction to account for the additional 20,000 admissions. The increase was marked instantly by those in authority, who had been watching and hoping for it,



and it was taken as an indication of the improvement so necessary to their relief. From this time the throng increased daily. It was observed, as a rule, that the attendance on Monday could be taken as a guide for the rest of the week. Monday was usually the poorest day of the week, the days following it showing a steady increase until Thursday. On Friday, due to the fact that fewer visitors arrived in the latter part of the week than in the early part, the attendance generally showed a falling off, but the Saturday attendance was increased by reason of the half holiday in the city. Hence, when a decided increase occurred on Monday, the prediction was justified that a heavier attendance might be expected for the next few days. Monday, August 14, the attendance was 105,471, and on August 21 it was 130,393, figures that had not been attained in the early portion of the season except on notable occasions. To illustrate the gradual increase, the average per day is given herewith for the first week of each month of the Exposition. The average is based upon six days, Sundays being omitted :

In the week ending May 6, 1893, the total was 202,125, and the daily average 33,687.

In the week ending June 3 the total was 343,097, and the daily average 57,183.

In the week ending July 8 the total was 749,929, and the daily average 124,988.

In the week ending August 5 the total was 514,747, and the daily average 85,791.

In the week ending September 9 the total was 1,096,225, and the daily average 182,704.

In the week ending October 7 the total was 994,919, and the daily average 165,820.

And now it began to be apparent that, after laboring through many trials, and in spite of the depressing influence of the panic, financial and popular success had been achieved. Day by day as the throng increased, statistics of attendance formerly rare became everyday occurrences. The vast grounds absorbed the great gatherings with as much ease as the smaller ones. It was not possible to judge the attendance by the appearance of the grounds, for the throngs that passed through the gates dispersed through the buildings, on the lagoons, on the Intramural Railway and Midway Plaisance, so that an increase of fifty thousand or a hundred thousand might take place before the casual observer would know that there was an unusual number of people in the Park. The difference was perceptible only in the gate receipts, the contentment of the *concessionnaires*, and the rollicking spirit of the throngs of visitors and of the operators of the special attractions in that noisy, picturesque strip of land which has passed into a byword and an amusing recollection all over our country as the "Midway."

On August 3 the Executive Committee authorized the payment of an installment of ten per cent on the Exposition bonds. The Exposition had

received from admissions and concessions during the first three months \$4,171,953.38, and its operating expenses for the same period had been \$1,822,672.37, leaving \$2,349,281.01 to be applied upon the floating debt. The most pressing obligations had been liquidated. Most of the obligations still remaining were not yet due, being still subjects of negotiation and adjustment with contractors and others. It was felt, therefore, that in the profits

Counterigned: *Wm. J. Scherman*  
 Auditor: *Wm. J. Scherman*  
 TREASURER'S OFFICE,  
**THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.**  
 In Payment of Voucher Chicago, *October 9<sup>th</sup>*, 189*3* No. *U* *361*  
 No. *25282*  
 Pay to the order of *Illinois Trust and Savings Bank Trustee* \$*565,310.76*  
*One million, five hundred, sixty five thousand three hundred and <sup>76</sup>100* DOLLARS.  
 To *U. F. Seberger*  
 ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,  
 CHICAGO. Treasurer.  
 A. H. HARRIS & CO., PRINTERS, CHICAGO.

## FAC-SIMILE OF THE CHECK

with which the final indebtedness on the bonds was paid off.

of the Exposition the bondholders should participate at least equally with other creditors, even though the receipts might not prove equal in the end to discharging all claims in full. For this reason the action of the Executive Committee in ordering the payment of the first installment of ten per cent on the Exposition bonds was taken in advance of the increased attendance of August, although the probabilities of increased receipts were taken into consideration. A few days after this action was taken the improvement had set in and the wisdom of the step was apparent. A much better feeling was created both at home and abroad when it was learned that the management had begun the payment of its bonded indebtedness. The total bonded debt was \$4,444,500, and the payment of the ten-per-cent installment, therefore, required a disbursement of \$444,450. The increase in receipts was great enough to enable the Board of Directors to make large payments on construction accounts, while setting apart the money necessary for this installment. The receipts for August were \$2,337,856.25, and the operating expenses \$569,798.12, leaving net \$1,768,058.13. Before the month was half over it was deemed possible to make a second payment on the bonds, and accordingly the Executive Committee authorized the payment of a second installment of ten per cent on August 30. With the opening of September it became evident to all that the Exposition would receive such patronage as would enable it to discharge all its obligations and still have a surplus greater than would be necessary to close up its affairs. The third, fourth, and fifth installments of ten per cent each on the bonds were paid

on September 7, 15, and 22 respectively. On September 29 a twenty-per cent installment was paid, and on October 9 (Chicago Day) the remaining thirty per cent with the accrued interest, amounting in all to \$1,565,310.76, was paid.

The internal organization of the Exposition had now attained to a fair degree of efficiency. Not that discordant elements or cumbersome methods had been dispensed with, but simplicity and directness of operation had forced themselves into the situation. Each officer was familiar with his duties and prepared for every emergency, recognizing the objects to be attained in his field and choosing instinctively the most direct method of reaching them.

A just criticism frequently uttered during the first half of the season was, that there was lack of effort to amuse the visitors and to instill life into the vast and beautiful expanse of grounds and buildings. There were bands and band concerts in the music halls, but the spirit and animation of the Exposition was chiefly confined to the Midway. The entertainments by the Exposition Orchestra and Chorus, for which an admission fee of one dollar was charged, were not well attended as a rule, and the programmes were criticised as being too severely classical to suit the holiday surroundings and tastes of a people exhausted by sight-seeing, musical culture was not high. The Exposition's magnificent orchestra was finally disbanded in the early part of August, although its members subsequently gave concerts upon the grounds under the leadership of one of their number. It was composed of a body of excellent musicians, and at the time was doubtless the finest orchestra in existence in this country. It had been thoroughly trained by its distinguished leader, Theodore Thomas, and its popular free concerts in Music Hall had been well attended and highly appreciated.



A CATALOGUE-SELLER.

At first two bands were engaged, and subsequently as many as five were employed by the Exposition at a time. These bands played in the open air under the direction of the Bureau of Music, rendering excellent programmes and contributing largely to popular enjoyment. In the evening the band stands in the Court of Honor were surrounded by crowds, swaying backward and forward from one stand to another as the two bands stationed there alternated in the concert.

Aside from the musical features, there were no forms of popular entertainment in the grounds of the Exposition proper. There was no means of disseminating information as to the special features of any day except the newspaper published in the grounds—The Daily Columbian. Days had been assigned by the Committee on Ceremonies to various organizations, to

different States, and to foreign nations, and some of these days had been observed with fitting ceremonies, contributing not a little to the success of the Exposition ; particularly Eulalia Day, June 8, the occasion of the formal visit of the Infanta Eulalia to the Exposition grounds, and German Day, June 16. Aside from these two occasions, few of the special days during the first half of the Exposition had awakened general interest. What was needed was an active and efficient man charged with the duty of promoting a series of interesting and amusing functions, for which the picturesque grounds gave most excellent opportunity. The fertility of resource and executive ability necessary to the successful discharge of this office were found in Frank D. Millet, Director of Decoration in the Department of Works, who, in July, also became known as the Director of Functions. At the same time the Committee on Ceremonies was discharged, and its organization turned over to the Director of Functions. The committee had rendered valuable services in the arrangements for the dedication on October 21, the opening ceremonies on May 1, the entertainment of the Infanta Eulalia and her party and the Duke of Veragua and his family, and in the celebration of German Day. Several members sacrificed a large portion of their time in this work, notably Chairman Lawrence and Messrs. Wacker, Henrotin, and Revell.

On June 17 Mr. Millet had given proof of his talent for organizing entertaining and picturesque features by arranging a procession through the grounds of all the special attractions of the Midway—the Bedouins on their steeds, the donkeys and camels of Cairo Street with their riders, the Javanese, the Chinese with their huge dragon, Indians from the Western plains, inhabitants of the Dahomey Village, South Sea Islanders, and the dancers, swordsmen, and other queer people from the Turkish Village. The interest excited by this occurrence was very great. It benefited both the *concessionnaires* and the Exposition, and its fame was spread abroad by the visitors who witnessed it throughout the entire country. Owing to the disagreements with Midway *concessionnaires*, a repetition of this procession as a whole was never possible, but through Mr. Millet's persuasion several of the *concessionnaires* lent their assistance from time to time to form interesting processions.

No one on the grounds so thoroughly understood that spirit of relaxation which it was necessary to awaken as did Mr. Millet, to whom this knowledge was a gift. He understood better than any one else that stiffness and conventionality would ruin even the beautiful Exposition in the eyes of a holiday public, and that those who came once or twice to be instructed would come ten times to be amused. Small bands and orchestras were provided and singers, in company or singly, were employed, as opportunity offered, to add to the gayety of the day and evening. Swimming matches in the lagoons between representatives of different nationalities, canoe and boat races, comical aquatic sports, gondola regattas, a procession of boats of all nations,

decorated and illuminated boats, pageants and tableaux of historical scenes, balloon ascensions, parachute drops, tight-rope walking, foot races, dromedary, horse, and donkey races on an improvised track at the west end of the Midway, tugs of war between different nationalities, and yawl races on the Lake Front, were among the means used by Mr. Millet to interest and amuse the people. Free concerts were given in Festival Hall, the performers being from Lady Aberdeen's Irish Village, the Turkish and Chinese Theaters, the Hindoo Jugglers, the Indian Encampment, the Alaska Indians on the South Pond, the Ceylon Pavilion, the Javanese Village, and the Cyclorama of the



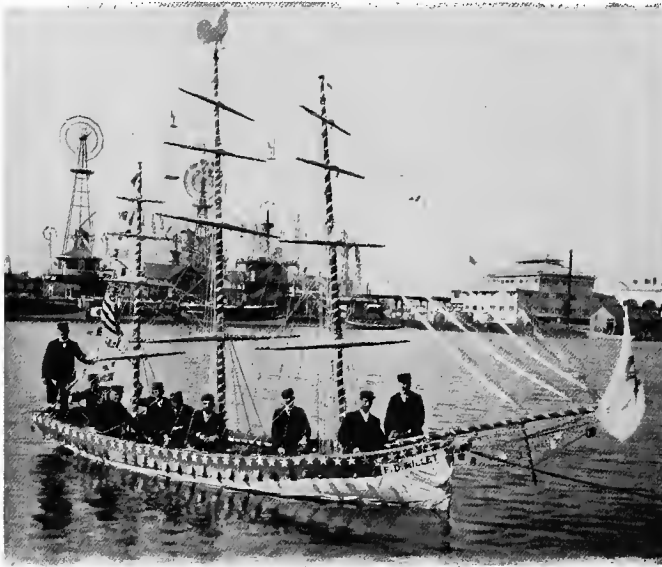
GROUP OF ALASKANS.

Volcano of Kilauea. Once a week Indian war and ceremonial dances were given on a float in South Pond.

To keep the public informed as to what was going on, posters and signboards were used, a thing which earlier in the Exposition had been considered undignified and not in harmony with the surroundings. The following is one of the daily programmes announced by Mr. Millet's Department of Functions :

"The procession of boats, at 2.30 P. M., Tuesday, September 19, will assemble at the southeast landing of Wooded Island, then pass north on the east side and south on the west side of Wooded Island, going twice around the island, then disbanding at southeast landing. The order of the procession will be as follows :

“One whaler, full-rigged ship, Captain Hunt; three Spanish boats from the caravels; one life-saving boat; one whaleboat; cruiser Illinois; one Rhode Island striker boat; one gig, the Blake's soundings boat; one Turkish sandal; one Turkish caique; one Hammerfest from Norway; one Norwegian fishing boat; one Nordlandsbaden from Norway; one Hvidingsobaden from Norway; one Loffoden Islands fishing boat; one pleasure fishing boat; one dory, with lobster pots from Massachusetts; one canoe from west Alaska; one klinket canoe from Alaska; two modern skiffs from the United States; two outriggered canoes from Ceylon; one balsa from Ceylon; two Eskimo kayaks from the Eskimo Village; two Dahomey canoes from Midway Plaisance; one Egyptian boat; one ordinary canoe; one Bragozza fish-



EMERGENCY BOAT AND CREW.

ing boat from Venice; one Jungada fishing boat from Brazil; one Canadian fishing boat; three St. Lawrence skiffs; anglers' boats; one water bicycle, land and water motor; one aluminium shell; three canvas folding boats, anglers' boats; one yawl; one Japanese Phoenix boat with net casting; one Japanese boat with fish balloons; three birch canoes with Western Indians; two birch canoes manned by Penobscot Indians; two

native boats from British Columbia; one dugout manned by Iroquois Indians; kayak from whaler Progress; float with fishing camp; sturgeon boat and sturgeon.”

The Department of Functions circulated single-sheet posters in Chicago and towns within one hundred miles. Three-sheet posters of the weekly programme were put up on bill-boards within the grounds, twenty-five thousand illustrated general posters were sent out over the country, and two hundred and fifty thousand “dodgers” were sent each week to the different railroads, announcing features of the Exposition and advertising the railroad at the end of the sheet. Under Mr. Millet was a corps of twenty-four men, known as the Emergency Crew, who had their mess and lodgings on the grounds, and were subject to call by day and night for the performance of any duty, no matter how hazardous, such as climbing inside of the great buildings or on the roofs, acting as firemen, life-saving service upon

the lagoons or the Lake Front, decorating buildings, painting, and carpentering.

Illumination at night was a favorite device, and Mr. Millet and his men often labored hard for several days to produce some new and beautiful effect on a certain evening. The Wooded Island was used frequently for this purpose. Most charming effects could be produced on it at trifling expense with a few colored lights, red and green fire, and thousands of little candles, illuminating semihistorical ballets performed on a stage slightly raised from the ground among the trees. The total expense of Mr. Millet's functions was very small, with the exception of fireworks. These were arranged for at least twice a week during the Exposition and on the nights of all notable days, the cost for the entire season amounting to \$128,141.13. A platform in the lake at a suitable distance from the shore and the piers at the Casino and the Battle Ship furnished the best facilities for this spectacular amusement, which was witnessed by delighted throngs distributed for a mile along the beach.

As the Department of Functions had no budget, Mr. Millet found it necessary to apply to the Council of Administration from day to day and week to week for funds with which to carry out his projects, and money was supplied to him by the Council of Administration under authority of the Executive Committee.

The peculiar beauty of the Exposition grounds and buildings at night can hardly be realized from description. The recent advances in the uses of electricity as a means of illumination gave opportunity for effects that never have been surpassed. The Electrical Building was filled with light by the many exhibitors, who vied with each other in this respect, but the lighting of the other buildings was not so satisfactory. While the aggregate of electrical power generated was enormous, the volume of aerial spaces to be lighted were in a yet greater proportion, and better results might have followed the same expenditure of power if plans had been devised by which the power produced could have been concentrated at will on one evening in one building, and on another night on a different building. The exterior spaces and roadways were abundantly lighted. Fourteen hundred and thirty-four arc lights of two thousand nominal candle power each were distributed, occupying every point where light could be useful.

The most charming electrical effects were produced in the evening as the twilight deepened. All along the margins of the great basin lines of incandescent lights flashed out of the shadows, and were answered by other lines along the cornices and pediments of the great white palaces. Long wreaths of light climbed the ribs of the Administration dome and twined themselves into a brilliant coronet at its summit. Arc lights flamed everywhere like mimic suns and with incandescent bulbs more numerous than the stars were reflected in rippling radiance on the dancing waters of the lagoons. Then great solid beams from the search-light mirrors smote the air and, as they

swung, rested for a moment on the *quadriga* or the MacMonnies fountain, on the winged figures of Machinery Hall or on the groups on the Agriculture Building, on the 'green sward before the Liberal Arts Building, or on the throngs that swarmed in the plaza, tingeing everything they touched with the prismatic hues of the rainbow arch or the lambent whiteness of an alpine



PROMENADE ON THE WOODED ISLAND.

snow. Then at a word the lights vanished, and out of the darkness, with the suddenness of a geyser, the great electric fountains lifted their gushing and gleaming waters. Now a single column, surrounded at its foot by a score of golden sheaves, rose to a height of a hundred feet ; now nearly two thousand jets built up a great cone of limpid light, golden, blue, green, red, or of contrasted or mingled hues. There were two of these fountains, one on either side of the MacMonnies fountain, and through all their many changes each was the counterpart of the other, alike in color and in form. When the fountains ceased playing, again the golden lines of electric lights flashed from dome and pediment, cornice and water line, and the giants fenced with search-light broadswords in the upper air.

The view entertained by many that the Midway Plaisance was merely the playhouse of the Exposition fails to recognize the more substantial and valuable elements of this portion of the enterprise. The spaces there were assigned to *cessionnaires*, many of whom had been at large expense to secure attractions of great intrinsic merit from remote parts of the earth.





THE COURT OF HONOR AT NIGHT.



Others presented methods of manufacture of artistic products like the beautiful glassware of Venetian or American types. Others displayed panoramic views of remarkable scenery, as of the Alps or the Volcano of Kilauea. A large variety of ethnographic exhibits showed families and tribes that had been transported with all their household goods, houses, clothing, furniture, weapons, and manufactured articles from the remotest and most diverse regions—from Samoa, Dahomey, Nubia, China, Lapland, Arabia, the Soudan, and elsewhere. From India, from Egypt, from Constantinople, from Java, came bazaars, mosques, and theaters, with scenes of the daily life of the shop, the *café*, the street, the decorated and comfortable home of the wealthy dweller in the city, and the hospitable tent of the wanderer in the desert. The castle of the German Village contrasted with the lofty keep of Blarney and the round tower of Donegal; the portly watchman of Old Vienna with the merry dancer of Killarney. Here, planted along the sides of one broad avenue, were represented people from every quarter of the globe, whom to visit in their homes would require years of travel, while many things were displayed that would be observed with difficulty even in their native villages. All these attractions were conducted as entertainments, but were also admitted to the Exposition as exhibits. They formed an important division of the Department of Anthropology, and were in charge of the chief of that department. The Midway was a characteristic feature of the Exposition, was eminently popular, and formed one of the great attractions.

The attendance on Chicago Day, Monday, October 9, was 716,881, the largest of the Exposition, and for the rest of the month the attendance was from 200,000 to 300,000 a day. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the crowds cheerfully bore the fatigue and discomforts of viewing the Exposition. Even with these large assemblages it was quite possible to enjoy the Exposition, for the great extent of the grounds rendered congestion in any place very unusual.

To the management the last days of the Fair brought a sense of great



ONE OF THE SEARCHLIGHTS  
on the roof of the Manufactures Building.

relief, accompanied by a feeling of extreme weariness. The debts were paid and there was a surplus sufficient to pay all the expenses of closing up, with over a million dollars besides to turn back to the stockholders as a partial repayment of their heavy outlay. The work was done. There was no longer to be any rush or hurry, for the battle was over. Nevertheless there was sadness in every heart as it began to realize that the great Exposition was to be closed and that the waste place which had blossomed and grown so beautiful would soon become almost as barren as it had been before. Fortunate as the Exposition had been in the matter of beautiful weather, October was the crowning glory of all. There was a slight chill in the air, sufficient to render exertion pleasant, and with a fine blue sky and bluer lake, with the buildings bathed in the purest sunlight, and hundreds of banners and flags floating on the breeze, the Exposition passed on to its closing day.



“The Four Seasons,” group on the Agriculture Building.  
Philip Martiny, sculptor.



The Caravels moored in the South Inlet.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### CLOSING THE EXPOSITION.

A financial success—The proposition to reopen—Plans for a brilliant close frustrated by a great calamity—Assassination of Mayor Harrison—Addresses of Presidents Palmer and Higinbotham—Banquet and presentation to Director-General Davis.



SEÑOR DUPUY DE LOME,  
Commissioner of Spain.

THE financial success of the Exposition culminated in October. The attendance on three successive days of that month was 1,325,452 persons, and for the month it reached the unprecedented number of more than nine millions. Each visitor as he departed was filled with the inspiration of the scene, which he communicated to the circle of his acquaintance; very often he was himself swept back to revisit the Exposition with the current that his own enthusiasm had created. Every one was filled with sorrow because a vision so beautiful must fade. Every mind was alert to inquire if in some way it could not be continued or preserved. The first thought, born in the glorious days of October, was that the time set for closing should be postponed for a month or at least for two

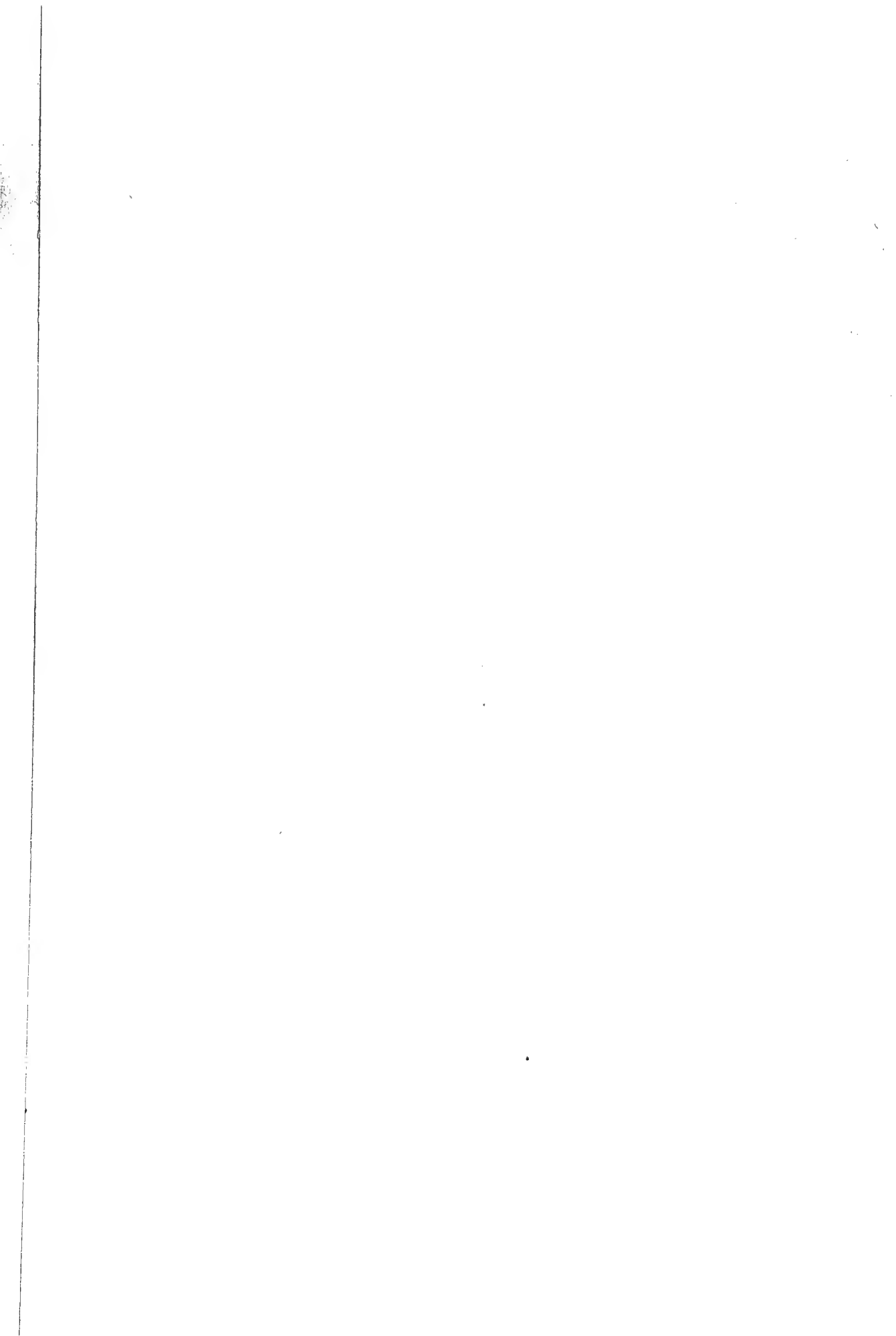
weeks. A common proposition was that the Exposition should reopen in the following year. Others dreamed that the buildings could be preserved ; that the façades about the Court of Honor might remain after the great buildings behind them were removed ; that the Manufactures Building should be kept in its place, or that it should be removed to the center of the city, with other plans equally attractive. But none of these propositions would bear the ordeal of cool and deliberate business investigation, and it became apparent that the only feasible course was that marked out by the law, which directed the closing of the Exposition on the thirtieth day of October.

To put the subject in a clear light, the Director of Works was requested to report on the details of the situation, which he did, setting forth that various contracts and loans would expire on November 1, and among them contracts for filter presses and electric lighting, and the loan of the large pumps in the pumping station ; that the sewer connections would be frozen with the first hard frost, and that it would be impossible to have them repaired in less than two weeks after the first freezing ; that the fire protection throughout the buildings, which was dependent in the greatest degree on the standpipes or hose reels and hose attached, would be greatly reduced in efficiency with the first cold weather, when the pipes would have to be emptied to prevent freezing ; and that in consequence the rush of removing exhibits would be increased to the maximum, and the dangers from visitors passing through the buildings while the process of tearing down and packing was going on would be exceedingly great.

In view of these facts, both the Commission and the Directory determined that the Exposition should be closed in compliance with the conditions of the law and the agreements expressed and implied with exhibitors. In accordance with this action, the Exposition was formally closed at the sound of the sunset gun on Monday, October 30, 1893.

Preparations had been made for a formal celebration of this event similar in its significant appropriateness to those that had marked so successfully the days of dedication and of inauguration. The exercises were to have been held in Festival Hall, beginning at 1 P. M., and so timed as to conclude at sunset, when the national flags were to be lowered throughout the Exposition grounds at the firing of a national salute. These exercises were to have been participated in by the officials of the National Commission, the Board of Lady Managers, the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and foreign and State commissioners. Suitable reservations were to be made in the hall for these various bodies, and the unassigned space was to be given, without the formality of presenting cards of admission, to visitors who might desire to witness the ceremonies.

It was also arranged that such entertainment for visitors as would best harmonize with the programme should be provided during the day ; a national salute to be fired at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset, at which time the Liberty





THE COURT OF HONOR





OF HONOR, LOOKING WEST.



Bell was to be rung; that at 10.30 A. M. a representation of the landing of Columbus should take place on the Lake Front; that between 12 M. and 1 P. M. a display of daylight fireworks be given at various points within the grounds; a great band concert between 2.30 and 4.30 P. M. on the Administration Plaza; and during the evening a brilliant illumination of the Park and buildings, concluding with a grand display of fireworks on the Lake Front and on the Court of Honor.

This programme of exercises befitting the closing of the great Exposition was in a forward state of preparation and every means was provided for its successful execution. The citizens of Chicago and the throngs of expectant visitors were awaiting the happy event with joyous anticipation, when an unexpected calamity caused the immediate abandonment of all plans for a demonstrative celebration of the closing day. On Saturday evening, October 28, Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of the city of Chicago, who was a member of the Directory, was shot and killed by an assassin on the threshold of his home.

The shock came so suddenly that the active hands were palsied for the moment and all work was suspended. An informal meeting of the executives of the Directory and the Commission was held, and special committees were appointed to prepare such resolutions as would best convey to the stricken family and the community the respect for one whose labors in behalf of the Exposition had been at all times zealous and untiring. The great shock and grief brought suddenly on the community changed entirely the closing-day exercises. At a joint meeting of the members of the Commission and of the Directory it was decided to abandon the original programme, and to hold memorial services instead; and, in accordance with this resolution, the committee was instructed and public announcement was made.

The final service was held in the hall originally designated for the closing ceremonies; representatives of all nations were present; oratory and song gave way to prayer and dirge. In the presence of sorrowing men with uncovered heads, President Palmer of the National Commission, with the President of the Exposition and the Director General at his side, and surrounded by distinguished men and women, opened the ceremonies with the following remarks:

“It was intended that the proceedings of to-day should be of a joyous character; that the closing ceremonies of the World’s Columbian Exposition of 1892 and 1893 should be attended with festivities, the firing of cannon, the music of bands, the making of addresses, and with song. But a terrible tragedy has intervened and has made this day, which we proposed to have a day of jubilee, a day of mourning. The Mayor of this city, who has done so much to create this Exposition, has been shot down, assassinated in the portals of his home. He was a man whose heart beat responsive to every pulsation of this great international gathering, and in view of this catastrophe it has been deemed fitting that the elaborate programme should

be omitted and that the exercises should comprehend only prayer, the submission of some resolution of respect, regard, and condolence, then only two or three announcements, and the closing of our ceremonies by the benediction."

Prayer was then offered by Dr. Barrows, of Chicago, after which the following preamble and resolutions presented by President Higinbotham were adopted :

"A deep and heartfelt sorrow has fallen on the closing hours of the World's Columbian Exposition. Death, come as it may, leaves as a heritage to the living mental pain and suffering, immeasurably intensified when its agency is a cowardly and infamous assassin.

"Nothing has ever occurred in our midst that has so disturbed and distressed our citizens as the very wicked and wanton termination of the life of Hon. Carter H. Harrison. In the vigor of life, in the possession of a full measure of health and strength, in the enjoyment of the confidence and esteem of all, in the quiet evening of a day with its duties done, he sought rest only to be aroused by the rude entrance of an assassin bent on his destruction for a grievance wholly imaginary. The tranquillity of the city has been shaken as if by an earthquake. The officials of the World's Columbian Exposition, the Commissioners of the several States, mourn the loss of an honored official, and lay on the altar, preserved and kept sacred to his memory in the hearts of all his friends, this humble tribute of respect and admiration.

"Speaking for all here assembled, representatives of the various interests that have made this Exposition so grandly successful both in its national and international character, we claim Carter H. Harrison was something more than chief magistrate of his metropolitan city. As a Director of the World's Columbian Exposition he at all times sought to impress on the Exposition its true national and international character, and to emphasize the fact that it was promoted by and in the interest of the people of all the world. As chief magistrate of the city, charged with the duty of providing accessories commensurate with the full scope of the Exposition, and the care and entertainment of all who came at the invitation of the National Government, he has been at all times generous in personal and official hospitality.

"To all our friends, without distinction of race or nationality, his welcome has been cordial, generous, and unstinted. No official has done more to impress on the Exposition its true character of generous rivalry among nations and individuals in all things that tend to national prosperity and international brotherhood, and none in his representative capacity could have more thoroughly attested the generous hospitality of this city, whose chief magistrate he was.

"While we admire and honor the varied mental attainments of the late Mayor Harrison, and mourn the loss of an official and personal friend, we bow with reverence to the will of our Heavenly Father, 'who doeth all

things well,' grateful that the life of our friend and brother was spared until the closing hours of the Exposition.

"To the children and family of our brother we tender our deepest sympathy, and to the city and people whose friendship and hospitality we have so long enjoyed we express our deep sorrow at the loss of their accomplished and honored chief magistrate.

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing minutes be adopted by this assembly, consisting of the officials of the World's Columbian Commission, the World's Columbian Exposition, the representatives of foreign nations, and the commissioners of the several States and Territories, and that a duly engrossed copy thereof, under the hands of the President of this assembly and the chairman of the Joint Committee on Resolutions, be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, Carter H. Harrison, and that copies thereof be also delivered to the World's Columbian Commission and the World's Columbian Exposition. Be it further

"*Resolved*, That we commend and approve the order of the Director General rescinding the order heretofore issued for closing ceremonies, but we deem it proper and advisable that the several officers appointed to address this assembly on the several subjects assigned to them respectively as a part of the closing ceremonies of the Exposition be requested to deliver such papers to the Secretary of the World's Columbian Commission, to be filed and made a part of the records of the Exposition."

After this formality was completed, President Palmer again came forward and said :

"As all present know, it had been the intention to follow out in every detail the elaborate and impressive programme of exercises that had been prepared. It would have been enhanced and enriched with music, with festivities, and by the firing of cannon. It had been intended to bring these exercises to a close at sunset by the fall of the gavel simultaneously with the salute of artillery ; but all this has been changed. Only the firing of the gun and the lowering of the flag will signify the end of the World's Columbian Exposition this evening at sunset. And now for then, in obedience to the provision of the act of Congress creating this Exposition, I declare the World's Columbian Exposition officially closed."

All these proceedings were heard quietly and without demonstration of any kind. It was an impressive and, at times, a very solemn scene. The address prepared by President Higinbotham for the closing exercises, prior to the death of the Mayor, was excepted from the order consigning all the addresses of officers to the records without reading, because of the appropriateness of its language and the changed conditions produced by the terrible occurrence. The thoughts awakened by the approaching death of the Exposition seemed to have acquired a new meaning, and the address was therefore read by Dr. Barrows. The closing portion is as follows :

"This is not the time for exultation over our victory, except in so far as

to recognize that without the favor of the God that guided the frail craft of the voyagers four hundred years ago to this land, it could not have been achieved. Exultation would be undignified. Gratitude to the Almighty is the only feeling that I can harbor in my breast, except the sorrow which this closing hour evokes. We are turning our backs on the fairest dream of civilization and are about to consign it to the dust. It is like the death of a dear friend. It is like bidding farewell to one's youth. It is like all those times in the life of a man when the thoughts of the present are choked with the emotions of the past. At such times the call of duty alone can uplift the heart and arouse it to meet the things that are yet to come. That call is upon each one of us now. It echoes in the hearts of all that have been touched by these wonders which God has brought to pass. It bids us learn the lessons of the past season to the everlasting benefit of ourselves and our children. It bids us appropriate to ourselves the imperishable parts of this high feast of the arts, industries, and sciences, and so embalm them in memory's treasure house that they may be best preserved and produce the largest fruits in the generations to come.

"Let us go forward and meet the duties of the future without fear, sustained by the faith that what we have wrought will endure and forever stand as a beacon light, guiding others to loftier heights and greater achievements."

Dr. Barrows then spoke the solemn words of the benediction, while all rose to their feet and stood in reverential attitude.

As the audience filed out of the hall, Beethoven's Funeral March was rendered with impressive effect.

Flags at half mast and the absence of anything like festivity told the effect of Chicago's bereavement, and what would otherwise have been one of the most notable days of the Exposition passed in comparative silence and sadness. All the pageants, both land and water, and the grand spectacular effects that were to have marked the close, were abandoned, and the day ended with the firing of the national salute and lowering of flags at sunset.

The foreign commissioners closed their official work at the Exposition with a banquet given to the Director General and his staff at the Auditorium Hotel on the evening of November 11. The occasion was one of special interest as crowning the intimate and pleasant relations that had uniformly existed between the foreign representatives and the executive officers of the Exposition. Their expressions of good will and their cordial recognition of kind purposes, which had always governed the Director General and the chiefs of the departments in the discussion and settlement of the many intricate and delicate questions which of necessity had arisen in their intercourse, were especially gratifying. The foreign commissioners formed a body of intelligent, efficient, and courteous collaborators, with whom association was equally an honor and a pleasure. The hosts of the evening were :

Consul-General Dr. A. von Palitschek, Dr. Bodart, Mr. Pillwax, and Mr. Fischer, of Austria; Mr. Tree, Mr. Guerette, and Mr. LeGhalt, of Belgium; Admiral Maurity Aschoff, of Brazil; Mr. Shopoff, of Bulgaria; MM. Larke and Awrey, of Canada; Mr. Grinlinton, of Ceylon; Mr. O. Higgins, of Curaçoa; MM. Meyer, Dreier, and Rohl-Smith, of Denmark; MM. Calvo and Alvaro, of Costa Rica; MM. Count Balincourt, Giudicelli, and Mesnier, of France; MM. Richter, Spiess, Ewald, Halleo, Radke, Croening, Lobach, Tilly, Engel, Waetzold, Lichtenfeldt, Kallen, Kopp, and Heinicke, of Germany; MM. Lomus and Rosenthal, of Guatemala; Marquis Ungaro, of Italy; Mr. Sanguinetti, of Jamaica; Mr. Matzudaira, of Japan; Mr. Quelch, of British Guiana; Mr. Bothery, of Liberia; MM. Serrano and Nuncio, of Mexico; Mr. Mackie, of Monaco; Consul Birkhoff and Mr. Preyer, of Netherlands; MM. Ravn and Berle, of Norway; Dr. Hassler, of Paraguay; MM. A. K. Coroyantz, Bosharian, and Kurktschiantz, of Persia; Mr. de Outeiro Ribeiro, of Portugal; MM. de Ragouza - Soustchevsky, v. Lingen, Count Rostovstzov, and Mr. v. Kuehne, of Russia; MM. Dupuy de Lome, del Campillo, Cologan, Soler, and Parlade, of Spain; Mr. Leffler, of Sweden; Consul Holinger, of Switzerland; Ahmed Fahri Bey, of Turkey; Dr. Murguiondo, of Uruguay.

At eight o'clock Dr. Anton von Palitschek and Señor Dupuy de Lome, escorting Director-General Davis, led the procession to the banquet hall, which was decorated with the standards of threescore nations. Dr. Palitschek presided as toast master, with Director-General Davis on his right and Gov. Altgeld on his left. Dr. Palitschek, after a warm response to his toast proposing the health of the President of the United States, spoke appreciatively of the pleasant relations existing between the foreign commissioners and the officers of the Exposition, and expressed their sincere sorrow in bidding farewell to the Exposition and to that one of its builders with whom they had been most intimately associated—Colonel George R. Davis—adding that “to express to him, before we part, once more our thanks and our esteemed sympathies is the cause of this gathering, and we will tell him that we go away from him with a grieved heart, for he became our beloved friend, and we never will forget him”; and asking for a hearty answer to the toast he was about to propose—“Long live our friend and guest of honor, Director-



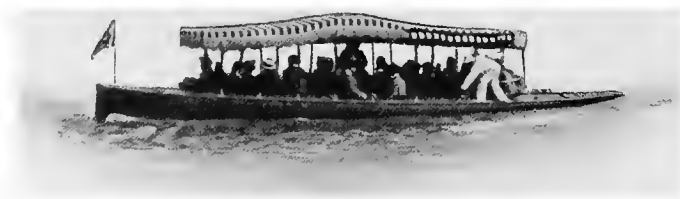
DR. ANTON VON PALITSCHKE,  
Commissioner of Austria.

General George R. Davis." Colonel Davis expressed his gratitude for the confidence and honor paid through him to the people of Chicago and the National Commission by their foreign friends who had contributed so magnificently to the upbuilding of the great Exposition on American soil, and in the name of his chiefs and himself thanked them for the cordiality and friendship with which their relations had been maintained.

At the conclusion of Colonel Davis's speech, Governor Altgeld was introduced and responded in an eloquent address, bestowing great praise on Director-General Davis, and in behalf of the people of Illinois thanking the foreign nations for their participation in the Fair. Dr. Max Richter, imperial commissioner from Germany, then spoke in admiration of the men who had so ably and willingly co-operated with the Director General in all his undertakings, and proposed the health of Hon. Thomas W. Palmer and the chiefs of departments. President Palmer's response was followed by remarks upon the influence of the Exposition by Commissioner Soustchevsky, of Russia. Mayor George B. Swift, in responding for Chicago, alluded to the tragic end of Carter H. Harrison, whose voice within so short a time had welcomed the guests of the nation.

The Comte de Balincourt responded for France, and he was succeeded by Lyman J. Gage, who gave a brief history of the early days of construction and building. Señor Dupuy de Lome was then introduced, and in an address filled with good feeling for the Director-General and the Exposition, presented an exquisite loving cup inscribed as follows: "To the Honorable George R. Davis, Director General of the World's Columbian Exposition. Presented by the Foreign Commissioners as a Token of Gratitude and Friendship. Chicago, November 11, 1893."

Colonel Davis, in accepting the cup, expressed his appreciation of the token of regard from the commissioners, and added that the cup received additional merit from the fact that it had been presented by the minister from the country that sent Columbus on his voyage of discovery.



An electric launch.





The approach by water to the northern part of the grounds.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### THE FAIR AS A SPECTACLE.

How it seemed to a visitor—Strolling and dreaming by day and by night.

BY CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON.



CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON.

AS a loving word rings in the heart when the voice that breathed it is still, as a beautiful face dwells in Memory's kingdom after years have flown, and a noble deed still lives though its occasion be passed, so the beauty of the Fair, written anew in thousands of hearts each day of its continuance, lives in thought and arises in countless minds as a veritable "dream city." How many eyes still see its snowy domes and turrets against the sky of blue, as real now as they ever seemed when the flags were flying and the pennants waving! For the city that must have existed first as only a dream of beauty was realized, and then, before fire and wind destroyed it, was translated into a million dreams, to be cherished until the dreamers pass away. The

Fair will have closed when it is no longer a memory, but not till then; for no words can pass the picture along quite as it appeared to us who saw the artists' fancy at first hand, quite as it truly was.

The common verdict during the summer of the Exposition was that the best way to approach the grounds for the first time was by the water route. It was held that the first impression, if not always the most lasting, was yet of great importance as affecting the subsequent point of view. If one came

in by the Midway, the Fair itself would thenceforth seem but an adjunct, a fanciful dessert following the *pièce de résistance*, which, alas! was too often not resisted; if your entrance was by one of the "back doors," at Fifty-seventh or Sixty-second Streets, you would hardly forget that the ornaments of the buildings were staff, not marble; if the arrival was through the Terminal Station, it was said you would always think of the people more than of the show; but if you came by water—that was a different matter.

The sail up the lake from the city gave ample opportunity to gain the proper frame of mind without serious interruption. The distant city panorama glided slowly by on one side, and on the other the blue waves rose and fell in idle undulation, putting to sleep the cares of busy minds. With a strong breeze, the band playing, and the sharp bow swiftly cleaving the waves, all felt an exhilaration of spirits that only needed an object. The boats landed at the long pier, facing the Peristyle. At first one saw the whole of this, its splendid proportions, harmony, and symmetry, and then, as he came nearer, its details rose impressively before him.

Passing through the Peristyle, for impatience rarely permitted that slow study from the pier which was so well deserved, the whole beauty of the Exposition broke upon the newcomer. He found himself in the Court of Honor, described and pictured to him so many times. Beauty surrounded him and was fairly shouted at him whichever way he turned. "See, am I not beautiful?" cried the shore at his left, where rose the Agriculture Building with its graceful Diana and the distant Machinery Hall. "Behold my grandeur!" thundered Liberal Arts on the right, replying, and "my lines of grace!" whispered Administration over the rippling waters of the Basin, which murmured "my loveliness!" on its own account. And so he turned from one to the other, dazed, astonished, yet not overwhelmed, for distance held the buildings far from him. Thus the unattainableness, which is so pathetically constant an attribute of beauty that we can hardly conceive of visual perfection without it, was present here. "Thou may'st look at all my beauty of form and proportion," each building said, "but thou may'st not touch. When thou touchest me my most delicate charm will pass away." One foresaw then that the column approached would be only a column, no longer a member of a perfect colonnade supporting a cornice with lightness and grace, and stood still, awed, hushed, exhilarated, in the midst of beauty. The faculties were all alert; he forgot himself or he felt the limits of his own personality slipping away, extending widely, boundlessly, until the whole scene was in his own soul. That was the first, unanalyzed impression of the Fair; not the impression merely of the artist, the architect, or the poet, but of the everyday person, sounding infinite depths whose existence he never had known before.

As one turned back to gaze again upon the Peristyle, not yet ready to leave the beauty that was passed, and perused the noble inscriptions written upon it, a direction was suddenly given to his abundant emotion, and the heart went out indeed "To the Pioneers of Civil and Religious Liberty."



THE ARCH OF THE PERISTYLE, LOOKING FROM THE LAKE.



All one's Americanism surged over him then, and with a patriotism, half love, half pride, he turned once more to the Court of Honor.

And now was seen a phase of it that had been unnoticed in the first bewildering glance—a phase that you never afterward would miss. This was the whole scene's purity, simplicity, and yet depth of color. It made little difference whether clouds were gray or sky was blue. The gray toned with the lighter buildings, while against the blue the structures were printed with a distinctness that threw every carving into high relief. Marble towers and domes and statues broke the sky line; waving pennants of crimson threw warm dashes of color into the colder hues; the golden figure of Liberty, which stood colossal, majestic, serene, for the republic, rose out of the ruffled Basin, where the white buildings and blue sky, the green plants, and marble balconies were reflected again. Here and there white Venetian bridges spanned the entrances of the lagoon and the canals, far away the fountains sang and played, strange flags waved from many buildings, and golden cords and tassels flapped against their crimson masts. And up and down surged the resistless, restless tide of humanity, each individual so small in this scene of grandeur and of beauty, yet each one's spirit in harmony with the strange environment, each one's heart stamped with its deathless picture. Oh, wonderful was that Grand Court, and little seemed the figure therein of man; but far-reaching and high soared his divinity, for out of his dreams was this city born! Behind were the columns of Greece, and amid them was Rome's triumphal arch; yonder rose the light Moorish towers of Machinery Hall; there played the fountain that Versailles might have envied; and nearer passed the swiftly gliding servants of the Bride of the Sea. More than picturesque was this City of Beauty, this Court of Honor, indeed, for every tower and dome, every waving flag and sculptured figure, proclaimed mankind's sincere aspiration, persistent efforts, and transcendent faith.

With thoughts something like these, a visitor walking through the Court of Honor might have turned and entered the first and most prominent of the buildings—that of Manufactures and Liberal Arts. It would mean nothing to write that this was the largest building in the world, to say that a good-sized farm might have been encompassed by its walls, or that the nails that fastened its floor were measured not in kegs, but in car loads. Yet these oft-scorned similes did come to mind as you entered the building, and such comparison seemed to furnish the only means with which one could describe it. To some extent, the immensity of the building, its vast height, and the almost unadorned bareness of that cobwebbed wilderness above, where one knew every strand to be a girder of iron, was oppressive, made one sigh for the airy lightness, the infinite reach, the sky line's unpractical poetry without. And, turning the gaze earthward, all was earthy still. A center aisle, almost as broad as a boulevard, extended the length of the building. It was crowded with people, with shoppers, holiday-making sightseers, and various earnest folk, each looking with open eyes and mouth, jostling one another good-

humoredly, eating wherever there was a place to sit, talking—nay, complaining and jesting—with a freedom rarely shown in the Court of Honor. Or was it one of the triumphs of that great external beauty that it stilled the inclination for jests and complaints?

The scene within the building was picturesque and full of life and interest. The exhibits were much crowded, and the great throng that flowed down the central street swept around each counter in eddies, the men like bits of helpless driftwood carried by the flood of women; while here and there a baby, borne on the summit of the wave, marked the slow movement of the stream as it circled round an exhibit and then flowed on. The displays themselves were of every kind—some beautiful, many interesting, all clever. Over this department rose the graceful arches on which "Italy" was inscribed, and within was a wealth of statuary; there was the heavy wooden portal of Russia, an exhibit in itself; yonder were caryatides staggering beneath the arch of Austria; and further along the aisle the beautiful iron gates of Germany. Upon each pavilion were the flags of its nation and, in some instances, the names of which the nation was proud, and within was the country's handiwork. Certainly all was clever, but the great crowd was like a mere swarm of ants—and ants are clever—and the nations in which it showed itself to be divided were as rival hills.

In the center of the building, half way down the long street, one's attention was arrested by the clock tower. From an upper story a chime of bells rang out above the din of trade. It was impressive to think how well the clock was chosen, since time was something that all these people of divers nations held in common, and the song of the bells almost the one song that could bear a similar message to each! Nothing but a clock erected there could have been thus the cynosure of all eyes, and what other voice than that could have been French to French ears, English to English, Greek to Greek? So regarded, this structure was the most picturesque in the building, and one listened with fascination for its polyglot call. There were also amusing incidents around it, for the clock was a commonly appointed meeting place; but it happened that two persons might be there together and wait long and anxiously for each other, for it was one hundred and sixty feet around, had ever so many corners, and was crowded always. Thus a perpetual game of hide-and-go-seek was played around the clock, the more amusing because the players so rarely smiled. It made you think of the greater game with time, where Death and Life are players and the Fates look on and laugh. Still, the whole scene was earthy. Even the picturesque was the most human side of humanity; and the Dream City of the Court, with its snowy palaces, its silent statues, its fluttering flags and blue lagoon, seemed separated from this Exposition by the broad gulf, that arm of Lethe, which flows as a mighty barrier between the unreal and the real. You longed to recross the gulf; to see once more those palaces and domes and minarets; to read that they were real, as they cut into the sky, by their flickering reflection in the waves of



LOOKING NORTHEAST ACROSS THE COURT OF HONOR.





deeper blue. If the lagoons had not thus happily put a shadow city side by side with the structures of staff and iron, we might never have believed that the Dream City really was.

At intervals in the broad central aisle of the Manufactures Building hung from the closely cobwebbed ceiling what seemed a single silken thread that the human spider might have spun in getting down. And this to some extent it was, for a nearer view proved the thread to be of many strands, and each a series of stout iron girders, between which elevators ran to the roof. It was a dizzy ride, and the Fair looked more a fair than ever as pavilion tops were passed and one saw the dusty upper side of the arches that were gazed upon with such admiration by the little black ants below ; and then, as the series of aisles that paralleled this central boulevard on either side, and crossed it at right angles, cutting the exhibits into blocks, were noticed, it was easier to realize the greatness of the city beneath that roof. But through a door that opened upon it, after a short walk over a bridge giddily suspended from the top of the elevator shaft, came a current of cool air. And this was a marvelous wind. It seemed to blow the wonderful Exposition quite out of your head, and all the thoughts of crowded cities, of ants, and cobwebbed roofs disappeared ; for there before you lay the broad blue lake, and up and down, to right and left, the fair White City. It was very still up there. The noise of the multitude could not reach so far ; the waves lay at rest in the grand Basin. Along the Peristyle the sun shone glintingly, here throwing a high light on a snowy surface, there casting a long, dark shadow behind the row of columns, and making the allegorical statues on the summit stand out as if alive. And what a goodly company it was, the *quadriga* in the center ! You felt that each statue lived ; that it was Columbus himself standing in the chariot, the sun lighting his face as if with inspiration ; and that the maidens who held the horses were goddesses at whose uplifted arm alone we all were still, the noise hushed, the waves calmed, the horses motionless on their haunches ! And the charm continued until you dared to turn away, sure of finding Columbus still with bared head lifted to heaven, and the figures still facing the Court of Honor. There were many things to learn from this bird's-eye view of the Exposition, practical things about the topography of the great city, and the location of the buildings ; but the picture that will remain longest in the mind is that which first appeared to you : of a white, enchanted country on the shore of a silent sapphire sea.

But in that brief view a lesson was also taught you which you took to heart at once. It was that the charm of the Columbian Exposition, the thing that individualized it from its predecessors, was the wondrous beauty of its outward form. There have been numerous fairs, but never another so fair as this ; and though the exhibits were the most complete that have been collected, it is so easy, unless one is a specialist, to be satiated ; and beyond that point who cares how far the exhibits go ? They made it a marvelous

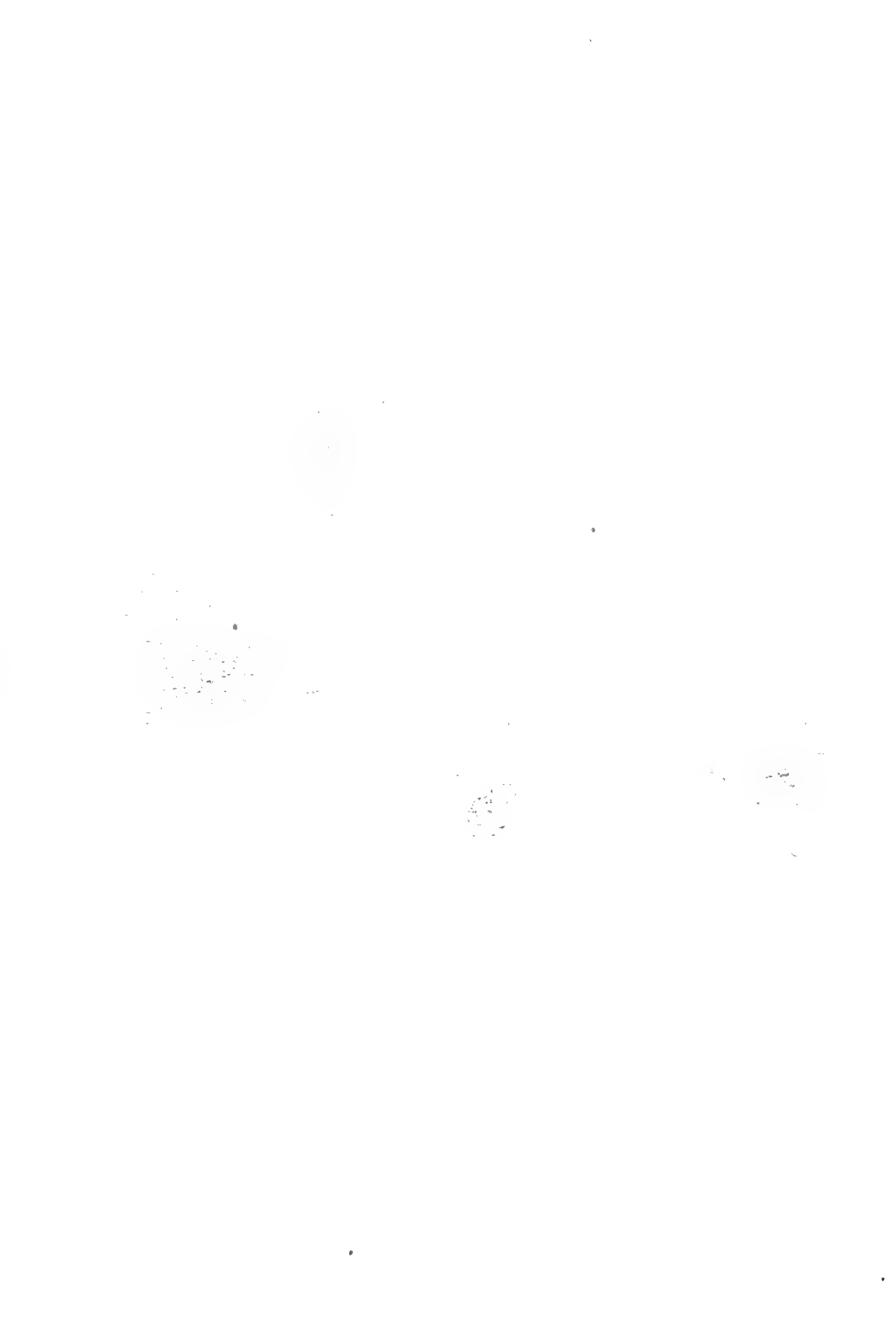
aggregation—indescribable because not to be realized, saddening in the very hopelessness of numbers. But this last view gave convincing proof that however one might note them here and there, the real spirit of the Fair lay not upon the counters; that the thing which differentiated this Exposition from all others was external beauty, that which was to be seen from the winding lagoons, the promenades, and courts and plazas. To them one inevitably returned on his first day's journey in search of the picturesque.

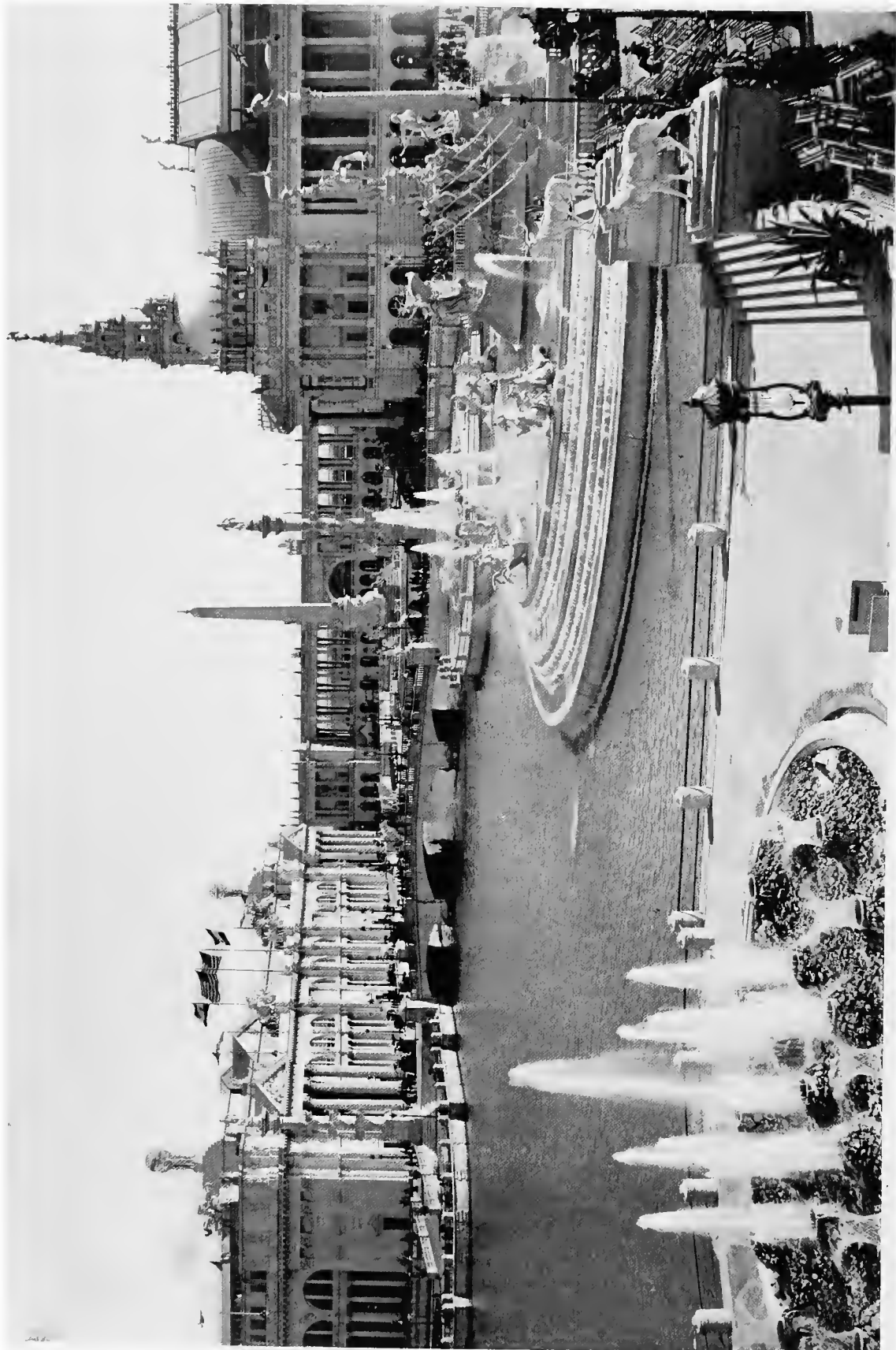
A subtle but irresistible charm of the Court of Honor was found to be its changeableness. It was never the same on successive days or even hours, and it differed even more widely from varying points of view. It had been



THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,  
from the Bridge to the Wooded Island.

astonishingly beautiful, but as yet the observer felt that its beauty was passive—as serene and cold as that of its own gilded figure of the Republic. But as he left the Manufactures Building, crossed one of the graceful Venetian bridges, and entered Administration plaza, the Fair's apparent character quickly changed. He recognized at once that he had reached the heart of the Exposition. The scene became theatrical, intensely vivacious, brilliant, almost nervous, against the calm background of white buildings and quiet lagoon. Here he suddenly felt his blood leap where before his spirits





THE SOUTH BASIN.

The Agriculture Building on the left, and the Machinery Building on the right.

soared. A thousand details of which he could not be conscious at the moment contributed to the result—the great crowd of people, the music of the band, the fluttering of many flags, the constant hurried passage of those to whom the Fair was not a playground but an office, the lovely fountain, and even the Administration Building itself. Seen from a distance, the latter had had a calm and heavy dignity; but near at hand the crowded sculpture, the winged Victories holding out wreaths of triumph, the angels sounding trumpets over the entrance, the heroic figures of allegory, and finally the Columbus with flying banner and uplifted sword and an inspired countenance and pose that threw into high relief the activity around him—all these affected the observer and made him conscious that at this point indeed was the life of the Fair. The coloring was rich. Here were red Venetian masts with brilliant banners, here a glory of flags and pennants, here the band stands gay with uniforms, and over all the gilded dome sent responding gleams to gilded Liberty across the blue Basin spotted with swift-gliding craft. The Columbian Guards moved hither and thither on the plaza with martial tread and glory of uniform, but unfailingly patient and courteous when approached. In and out of the crowd the “gospel chariots,” as the people named the wheeled chairs pushed by divinity students, threaded their way. Here surely, above all places, were activity and brilliancy at once!

And yet what a place in which to dream! The east side of the Plaza, facing the grand Basin, was separated from three fountains by a balustrade. The north and south fountains were electric, and played only at night; the middle one was the Columbia. This beautiful, massive work—Time the helmsman, Fame the herald, and the Arts and Avocations propelling the craft with a show of such splendid speed and strength that it seemed as if the boat must pass quickly through the triumphal arch of the Peristyle and out upon the lake beyond—caused one's thoughts to fly on with it and one's consciousness to be lulled almost to sleep by the murmur of the water and the strains of music. The theatrical picturesqueness suddenly dimmed and was forgotten; the dreamer leaned alone on the balustrade and looked upon a Court of Honor that was all his own. Time was too busy steering Columbia to guide his thought, winged Fame sang the glory of only her one throned passenger, the Arts and Avocations need concern him no more, and Fancy ruled supreme. Here were born those dreams that peopled the Court of Honor with gods and goddesses, with princesses more lovely and knights more pure and powerful than ever dwelt outside the fields of legendry or of poetry, sung or thought. To the accompaniment of the running water of that lovely fountain, symbolizing indeed the triumph of Columbia, but typifying also the wondrous voyage of thought, the Court of the Dream City was here transformed to a court in the country of dream-land, where the dreamer is a magician with limitless power. And yet—strongest testimony to the beauty around him—he could do no more than accept the environment and people it at his will!

This made a strange contrast for those who noticed it : the busy, crowded life of the Plaza and the edge of absorbed and idle dreamers. What a gulf flowed between the two, though they might touch elbows in the throng ! It was a wharf with all its bustling scenes, and a phantom ship with a dreaming crew, her lines just cast off. It was theatrical again : a crowded stage and a listless, darkened audience with the curtain down between.

As one left the Grand Court, many ways invited and each had something to commend it. From the Administration Plaza the avenue between the Electricity and Mines Buildings led to a bridge that crossed the lagoon to the Wooded Island. From this bridge a beautiful view of the Transportation Building was obtained, and directly opposite was the Golden Door, that portal upon which seemed to glow all the sunlight that the rest of the Fair had missed. The palaces glittered in their whiteness, but theirs was a light as pure and clear as the moon's. Deep reds and browns gave character to this building, and in the midst was the brilliant door of silvered yellow. Kiosks at either side, strange Egyptian panels on the wall, the recessed arches of the doorway, the geometrical figures, and the lavish ornament of the design, all seemed to emphasize the voluptuous Orientalism of the building among the sterner vestal structures seen before.

To leave this bride of the Orient and walk on the Wooded Island was to enter the country of the bride. Trees cast a grateful shade, paths took the place of walks of asphalt, and the air was sweet with the fragrance of hundreds of roses. Here and there enticing paths wound away to find Love's dear seclusion, and yonder, over the bushes, rose the gabled roofs of Japan ! Very picturesque and inviting proved the little bamboo structures, where, beneath the swinging paper lanterns and in the shadow of the trees, the soft-voiced children of the East, with the gentle manner and courtesy born of centuries, served wafers and tea. The noises of the Fair were far away ; hidden was the inspiring grandeur of its mighty buildings ; veiled its richest colors ; and peace and simplicity prevailed. Here was just the blue of the sky, the green of the grass and trees. Paper fans of the jumping-Jack style were given as souvenirs, and the visitors were children again, with the gentlest of grown-up little folk to wait upon them ; tired, with a cup of tea to soothe them ; eye-weary, with Nature's familiar scenes for rest. Idly the people came and went, strolling in and out—a constant change without a crowd.

The throng was made up of all kinds of persons. It was not like the surging stream of unanalyzed humanity that was seen in the Manufactures Building, which wearied one because it seemed impersonal. Here you saw just how tired and cross were some people, and how fresh and good-natured were others. You wondered about the relationships in the parties that came and went ; and it struck you, as you thought of the various nations these wanderers represented, how much alike we have all become ; how one is necessarily a citizen of the world now, not because he travels but because the

world is traveling about him and he can not help it. Within the confines of civilization we are brothers and sisters indeed, with almost a fraternal lack of vivid curiosity regarding one another.

There was little that was startling in this Japanese pavilion in the heart of the American continent. The paper lanterns swung from the bamboo



THE JAPANESE TEA-HOUSE  
on the Wooded Island.

rods as if at home, the American breeze that tossed them treated their foreign origin with no respect, and so also the various people passed indifferently. A little French, Italian, Spanish, German, English, was overheard ; but it was all said with a similar shrug or smile, and you guessed that it was the same thought. Everything was incongruous, yet in a way everything harmonized, because it was so accepted ; and it seemed only mildly interesting, not strange, that an American college boy should greet the Jap who served him tea as a "brother," should give to him the secret grip of his fraternity, and talk in English of their college pranks. Yet truly this was Japanese tea that you sipped, if you liked, in the true Japanese style.

The tea-houses were near the northern end of the island, not far from a bridge leading again to the Dream City. Electric launches glided swiftly up and down the winding lagoon, and, embarking at an ornamental landing, one

was hurried away smoothly, luxuriously, deliciously, over the cool water, past the bushes that fringed the Wooded Island, past the waterfowl that paddled quickly into shelter, past the swans floating like living chips fallen from the white structures on the shore, past buildings of the States and nations that gave a new respect for geographical divisions in showing that differences in size and color are not the most important ethnological variations, past other launches and gay Venetian gondolas, and around at last to the great art palace, whose widespread arms prevented farther progress.

The Art Building was poised at the edge of the pond, seemingly studying the reflection of its own chaste beauty, and at the same time dominating the scene by its massiveness and grandeur. It had thus a solitude that was

given to no other building—or rather it assumed this, dwarfing all surroundings save the waters that so fairly mirrored it. Pure Grecian, it stood sublime and calm as a goddess.

The caryatides that supported the cornice of the portico and the ornamental porches at either side were like worshipers; the long row of Ionic columns seemed like a line of suppliant arms, the beautiful low-rounded dome was as the simple ancient wreath that crowned a divinity. Every sense of the observer was satisfied, and the garlanded word "Art" above the portal was hardly necessary. Like the rich, full tone of a bell it rang out the one utterance of that beautiful building, its note in the chord of the Fair, its whisper to thrill the observer. The building thus fixed behind the statue of Minerva was as the word following her look. Up and down the broad stairway surged the people. They were devotees of art;



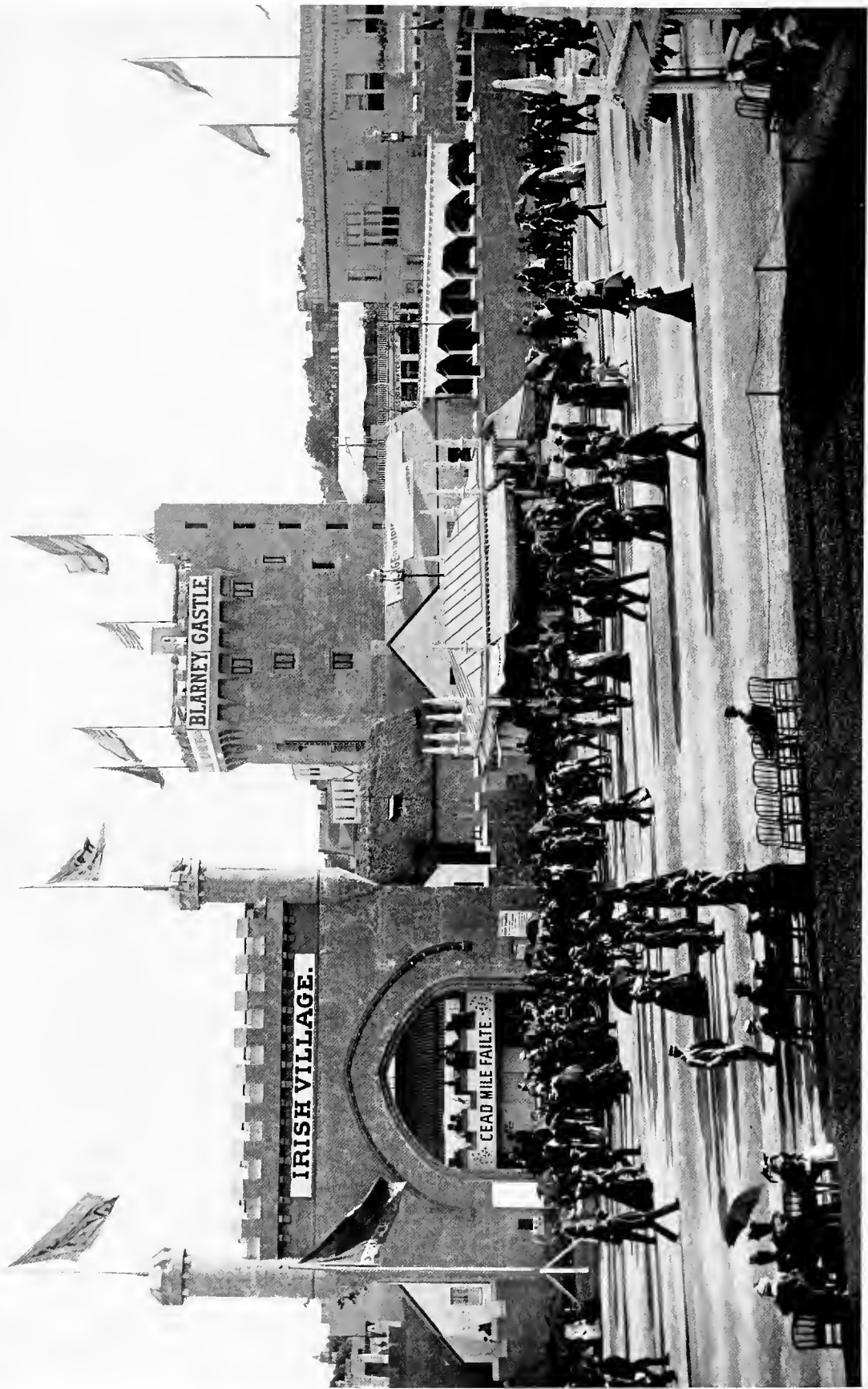
JAVANESE WOMEN.

conscious and unconscious seekers of the beautiful; nervous, restless, humanity reaching out for that calm repose and majesty, toiling after it with pitiful earnestness; hushed when once within its sacred precincts, and stilled by memory's visions as the temple was left. "Art" was its one expression; *Ars longa, vita brevis* the ancient message of the scene.

The Woman's Building, opposite the northwestern end of the Wooded Island, was a light, graceful building, all the whiter for the growing plants on roof and colonnade. The detached columns, open arches, and ornamental







NEAR THE EASTERN END OF THE MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

sculpture made the structure like a bit of architectural lace coming after Art's stern dignity ; a woman's winning smile after Beauty's firm resolve.

The entrance to the Plaisance was directly beyond this building. Serious-purposed womanhood, as personified by the structure, stood before the Plaisance, blocking the way like a guardian angel, with back turned haughtily to all the Midway's follies, and skirts well shaken of its dust. Nevertheless, the great thoroughfare proved to be thronged with women as well as men ; and if there were persons of either sex with soul so holy and spirit so stern that they avoided it, they lost a rare opportunity, a chance for mental broadening that they must have needed, and that can hardly return in a lifetime.

The prevailing expression among the visitors on the Midway Plaisance was a smile. Everybody was entertained, and there was not a dull moment. The concourse itself was such a spectacle that you felt as though you were in the greenroom of a circus, and then on either side of you was a mile of rings, with continuous performances in every one ! You were an actor yourself, and among your many amusing sensations was a half-humorous glimmering recognition of that fact, which only caused you to throw yourself into the part with the more *abandon* and play the clown on camel or donkey, the fool in the palanquin, or the child on the Ferris Wheel, with a carelessness that in sober moments would have seemed impossible. If one walked instead of dancing down the long way, it was only because his mind was dancing at such a rate that it never occurred to him to notice how his feet were sober still. The carnival spirit permeated everything ; and there was never a lack of music, never a lack of gaudy costume and of strange sight, and never a waning of enthusiasm. Laughter bubbled over, shouts in many tongues were tossed over the crowd's heads, and these bandied words made the gayest of *confetti*. The Midway spirit fell upon each visitor. In the quiet of your room you could reason over its folly, but Reason deserted you when you entered the Plaisance. She and Mrs. Grundy must have stopped in the building of women, for they were evidently too commonplace to walk in the Midway, too self-conscious for the sport of a carnival. The Plaisance was a medley, a Vanity Fair ; it was an "Ethnological Exhibit," according to the catalogue, run riot ; it was geography's nightmare ; but over and above everything else one found it a playground, a frolic of nationalities, an enormous whirligig of pleasure. There was anything in it except conventionality, and such was the abundance of life that it is difficult now to conceive of it as past. For the street was as a caldron into which a giant hand had tossed ingredients of every conceivable kind, sprinkling it all with "the salt of the earth" and a lot of peppery savages. And so it was a bubbling, seething, foaming mass, stirring around faster and faster, boiling, spilling over, sizzling, on, on, ever noisier, swifter, hotter, until it exploded on the last night with a terrible bang of steam and floated away a vapory memory that we try in vain to seize ! You recall only a confused mass of sensations ; a passage of amusing and interesting events swifter than you

could grasp ; a series of scenes that made you laugh because of the comical hopelessness of the effort to comprehend them ; a confusion of noise—nay, of hubbub and roar—and a kaleidoscope of color and motion that would have driven one distracted had it not sent his blood leaping in harmony to the uncanny time of its own weird pulse.

The street, a mile long and three hundred feet broad, was thronged with people on a frolic. Mingling with these were foreigners, "barbarians" in



A GROUP OF SOUTH-SEA ISLANDERS.

more than the old Greek sense sometimes, the exhibitors, *cessionnaires*, and human exhibits in every conceivable style of costume—or lack of it! You rubbed elbows with Laplanders and Arabs, with Dahomeyans and Japanese, with New Englanders and Turks, until you felt that you yourself were an unusual exhibit. Beyond the crowd, inclosing it at either side, was the strange line of buildings, streets, gardens, and villages. This was a heterogeneous mass, with its sky line broken by peaks and domes and pinnacles to the despair of architecture. Here was the tall, wide tower of Blarney Castle, there Venetian arches ; beyond were Dutch peaks, then Turkish domes, and next a Moorish minaret ; then a German village, an ostrich farm, Java near to Lapland, and across the way the Street of Cairo and Chinese pagodas. Over all, unescapable hub of the whirligig, center of the life and endless motion, loomed the wonderful monstrosity of the Ferris Wheel. It, too, was going round ; and about it the tide of people ceaselessly ebbed and flowed, and the queer flags of many nations flapped from many roofs ; and the



music of an Oriental theater, and from a balcony hung a girl of sunny Egypt, whose black hair and gay costume gave a welcome dash of color to the gray façade, while her eyes flashed brightly to the cavalier below. From quaint windows that once looked upon the Nile peered half-naked children, with skin the swarthier for the short white tunics that were worn; and all this one knew to be bits of real life in Cairo. Brilliant awnings that emphasized the tropical sunniness overhung the street; barefoot babies played around the doorsteps or joined the motley throng that watched an Egyptian juggler on the corner; with a clanking of gilded chains and trappings a band of pilgrims, camel-mounted, returned from Mecca; or, preceded by a waving sword and escorted by many guests, a bride rode camelback to the temple; and up and down the thoroughfare and in and



FAR-AWAY MOSES.

out of mysterious dark passages moved, most interesting of all, the normal life of the Egyptian settlement—the true business of the Street of Cairo—carried on seriously and without self-consciousness, the prosy life that to foreign eyes seems so romantic. Every sense swore falsely that this was Egypt, just as it had sworn falsely already a score of times along the Plaisance; and in the dark, earnest faces that betokened active interest one read the old truism that where the heart is there surely is home. *Cælum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt* was the reflection.

On the other side of the Plaisance was Old Vienna, more ancient than the German Village, and almost as German, for all the latter's moat-surrounded castle, beer, and music, and houses put together in Frankfurt that they might be perfect in detail. Old

Vienna showed the Altmarkt, with antique structures all about it. In the center was the band stand with the tables of a beer garden close below it, and at one side a big *café*, in which dinner might be taken while the band played Vienna waltzes and strange flags flapped above. As the eye became accustomed to the curious environment, to the juxtaposition of incongruous spectators and spectacle, to modern food in antique dishes, and a general mingling very like the putting of new wine into old bottles, a tranquillity stole over the wearied brain, wonder changed to expectancy, and laughing praise to a cynicism that was not less merry. It was an excellent frame of mind in which to murmur *Aufwiedersehen* to the giddy Plaisance, and in the long walk back to Jackson Park the roar of the cosmopolitan throng was muffled because it was partly understood, just as

the gilt unknown glitters alone like gold, and childhood's only satisfactory giants are those of legend. There was the same wealth of color and noise as before, the same all-pervading motion and brilliant contrast, with the consciousness that it was all real, wonderful, instructive, amusing; but the first amazement could not return, just because it had been so vivid. And so one walked back in a very superior mood, impressed unduly, perhaps, by the Midway's artificiality of contrast, and prepared to leave the *vanitas vanitatum* without a sigh; yet not quite ready once more to reverence in humility the beauty of the Court of Honor.

In such a mental condition, the best thing one could do was to take the Intramural Electric Railroad, itself a scientific exhibit, to the southern end of the grounds, and there to visit La Rabida. This was not part of a dream city, but of the living world—the theater once of extraordinary though quiet human action. Its adobe walls rose upon a sandy promontory, with a terrace of tropical plants on one side and on the other a sea wall of rugged rock. It seemed as if Nature foretold in this meeting of land and sea that coming together



A TURKISH CHAIR.

of the two strangely typical characters—one all gentleness, love, and repose; one all firmness, eagerness, and resolve—that was to make this convent famous through the ages.

The collection of historical relics in the reproduction of La Rabida was the most valuable at the Fair. The ancient documents, the faded paintings, the mementoes of the splendid court of Ferdinand and Isabella, of the aged and demure little convent, and of Columbus, had been gathered from museums the world over. But there was a picturesqueness in the mediæval structure itself, in the vistas through low arches, the cold stone corridors, and the sunny cloister-circled court, which even the musty fragments that were in glass cases could not claim. Through this reproduction of the religious architecture of old Spain was surging a talking, staring, modern crowd; yet it somehow did not destroy the romance of the ancient structure, for over

the prattle of the sightseers classic chants seemed still to echo from the vaulted ceilings, the stone floors still seemed made for pious knees, and the gloom of the passages once more clothed slow-moving, distant figures in holy, somber gowns. Outside the blue sea tossed, and the long rays of the Western sun tipped the crests of its waves with gold while the bordering rocks were in cheerless gloom; so athwart the radiance of the Fair lay this little shadow out of the night of Europe, romantic, mysterious, fascinating.

But now the haze that stole softly as a phantom figure across the lake and the glow of the Western sky, whose union was to be twilight, sent one hurrying back to the Court of Honor to witness, in fitting surroundings, the death of day. By a passage between the Casino and the Agricultural Building the Court was gained, and the ever-new surprise of its daylight beauty thrilled one as at first—only now the light was softening and the snowy surfaces glowed, but did not gleam.

Golden waves rippled in the basin, and the gilded dome of Administration threw its shadow at the feet of golden Liberty. No longer calm and cold was she; but stately, impassioned, fiery, she raised her symbols aloft till those and her burning answering beacons to nished crown seemed the radiant dome. But ever sweep- ing nearer, gliding through the darkening Peristyle, climbing arches of the and creeping to the lofty porticoes, those shadow veils water's edge, stole new widowed of imper- that drape the scenes swiftly do they fall. rial day. Yet never liant whiteness of the Slowly faded the bril- alone a rosy hue suf- buildings; by degrees fused the sky, and tinted with a delicacy beyond expression the gray-growing façades, the sculptured figures, and the marvelous bulls that stood before the palace of Agriculture. It was a transformation scene of a thousand changes, imperceptibly made; it was the diminuendo of music, except that with the lessening volume came also a change in tone, a minor chord immeasurably sweet. For as one sat in the Court of Honor and watched this sunset change, saw the tinted palaces and the glowing sky and sea, it appeared more than ever a dream city's center, and the beautiful, dying radiance that "light that never was on sea or land." And with this thought came the remembrance, impossible before in the confidence born of daylight, that the city was indeed a short-lived creation, that it must pass away, its walls must crumble, and its balustrades and pillars might be broken. The very transformation that etherealized the Court had another, earthy, meaning in the transitoriness it foretold. This was the exquisite melancholy that refined the beauty of the Fair; for with the power of pathos the Expo-



A BEDOUIN.

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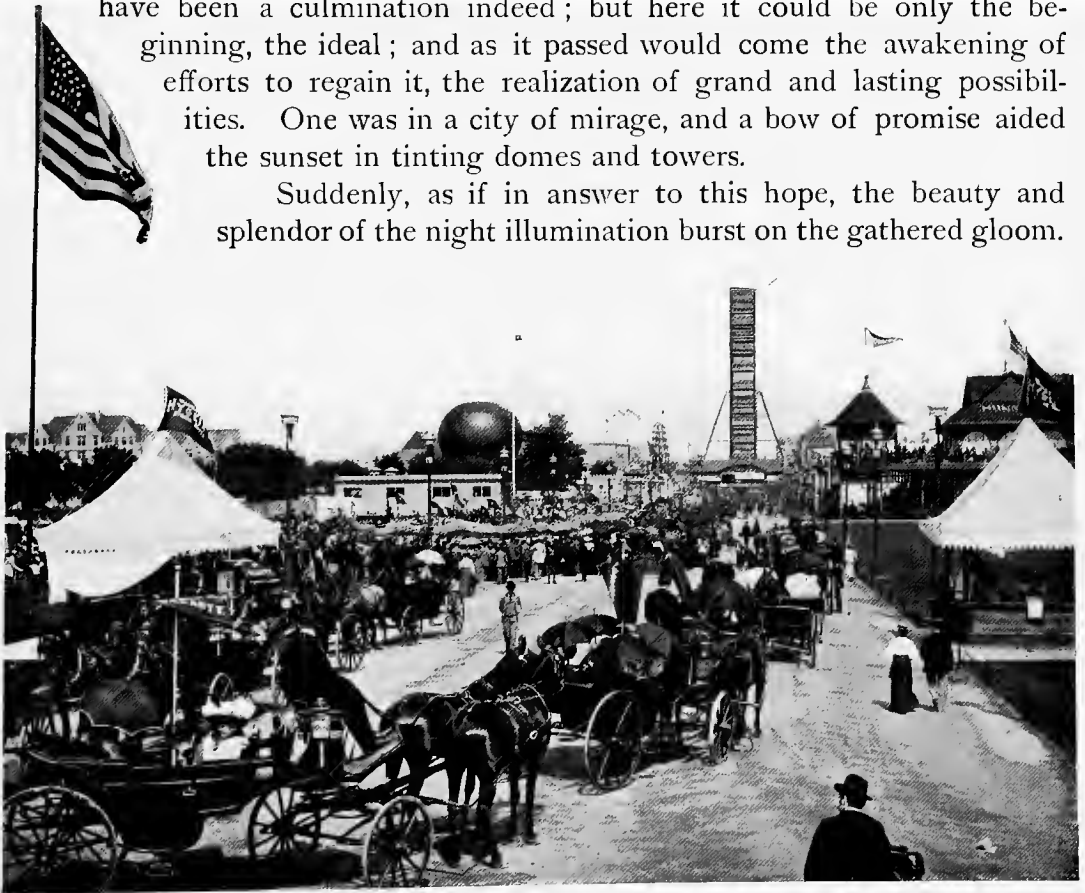
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sition was drawn, by this very thought, out of the realm of the merely beautiful and at once brought close to your loving heart, with the divine tenderness that makes the fleeting dearest, the more fragile the more loved. As the chimes from the tower of Machinery Hall now broke through the twilight stillness in solemn requiem, they were like the bells of that lost city seen by Breton fishermen beneath the foaming waves.

And yet, as with sadness one watched the fading of the distant details of sculpture, saw repeated in a thousand statues the miracle of the death of day as like white souls they vanished, mankind's old faith in immortality arose to comfort him. Far away in a building outside the Park a series of congresses was daily gathering, was learning by the harmony of apparently incongruous elements brotherhood, love, and tolerance, and was teaching those precious, almost newly discovered, qualities to the world. The official motto for the congresses was "Men, not things"; and with the sigh for the too fleeting material beauty there was also a thrill of pride and satisfaction in the thought of the no less lovely spiritual structure which, though so intangible, must outlast this. The Exposition itself was felt to be not a vain dream, but a promise; marking not what had been, but what should be. In the great city of an older civilization it might have been a culmination indeed; but here it could be only the beginning, the ideal; and as it passed would come the awakening of efforts to regain it, the realization of grand and lasting possibilities. One was in a city of mirage, and a bow of promise aided the sunset in tinting domes and towers.

Suddenly, as if in answer to this hope, the beauty and splendor of the night illumination burst on the gathered gloom.



A GALA DAY ON THE MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

Under the cornices of the great buildings, and around the water's edge, ran the spark that in an instant doubly circled the Court with beads of fire. The gleaming lights outlined the porticoes and roofs in constellations, studded the lofty domes with fiery, unfalling drops, pinned the darkened sky to the fairy white city, and fastened the city's base to the black lagoon with nails of gold. And now, like great white suns in this firmament of yellow

stars, the search lights pierced the gloom with polished lances, and made silvern paths

as bright and straight as Jacob's ladder,

sloping to the stars; or, shooting their

beams in level lines across the darkness,

effulgent milky ways were formed; or,

again, turned upward to the zenith,

the white stream flowed toward

heaven until it seemed the holy light

from the rapt gaze of a saint, or

Faith's white, pointing finger! In

front of the Administration Building,

upon whose second portico the flar-

ing flambeaux threw their incense to

the night, three fountains played.

These were Columbia's sculptured

white barge, and on either side of it

the bewilderingly beautiful jets of

electrically colored fire that tossed and

intertwined. The colors deepened, faded,

mingled, or wholly changed. The Greek

philosophies, which no more seemed an-

cient amid the Fair's wealth of carven

beauty, were here confounded in the combined ultimates, water and fire.

But it was a triumph for Heraclitus, for even Thales would have forgotten

the water in witnessing that hot, mad loveliness of rioting color. One

could think of it only in the single drops that, detached from the richer

stream, fell as diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, or amethysts. A circle

of black shadows that you knew were people watched the fountains and

gazed upon the wondrous scene; and now, alas! it is only in their hearts that

the fountains play again, and only in their memory, as in yours, that the

colors chase and catch and change with the brightness of that vanished night,

long passed.

And still the darkness on the lake crept nearer, and the twilight faded

until sharp outlines were softened; and the buildings showed as pale gray

masses, indistinct save where the incandescent lights marked porticoes, domes,

and cornices, or as stray fragments of sculptured snow where an arc light

threw its beams. Then, as the real world slipped away, shadows folded also



HINDOOS.



THE PERISTYLE, AND STATUE OF COLUMBIA, FROM THE AGRICULTURE BUILDING.



round one's years and cares and toils and one had childhood's dream again, free from the mist of time and tears, for surely one was face to face with youth's lost paradise.

Out on the broad, smooth Basin, as in the harbor of an enchanted city, strange craft moved silently, some propelled by flashing oars and some with purposeless direction by the breath of night alone. From high bow and stern, lanterns threw a quivering light on waters slowly cleaved and brilliant barge. These boats were the wandering pages of the Queen of the Adriatic, and were adorned as in those splendid days before gondolas were uniformly



LOOKING SOUTHWEST ACROSS THE GRAND BASIN.

black. Thus on the darkly gleaming waters it was not only the years to childhood that were spanned, but centuries were bridged of toil and war and learning, and one was back in the romantic time when civilization was young and innocently vain in her adorning.

The City of the Lagoons had faded, and when these lights should disappear the fairyland also would vanish; but now one lay on the cushions watching the supple gondolier ply his oar with grace and strength, and in the supreme happiness of the moment felt secure amid the exquisite beauty. Here a search light thrown on a white building made a wondrous contrast of

high light and shade where the shore was left in darkness. Then, lowered a little, the rays unveiled a mystery of the shadow and revealed a bed of suddenly awakened pansies beside the great white pile. Overhead fireworks blazed and sang like meteors, yet still the senses were lulled by the breeze that wafted low, sweet music from singers drifting near. What wonder, amid such scenes, that a prosy, unemotional people re-named the World's Columbian Exposition with the simple, directly appealing metaphors that were used! And is it not natural that when you now ask those who visited the Fair what most impressed them they forget the Plaisance and exhibits and name the great white buildings and the grandeur of the Court of Honor? The Dream City that seemed so transitory is still to be seen by many eyes—imperishable as the loving word, the beautiful face, the noble deed, in the heart that cherishes what shall be no more.

END OF VOLUME I.



# MAP OF THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

SCALE OF FEET

0 100 200 300 400 500 1000

## EXPLANATION OF COLORS.

- BUILDINGS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED BY EXHIBITORS
- BUILDINGS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED BY EXHIBITORS AND CONCESSIONAIRES
- BUILDINGS ERRECTED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
- BUILDINGS ERRECTED BY STATES
- BUILDINGS ERRECTED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

