



THE FAIR OPENED

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND TOUCHES THE BUTTON.

The Machinery of the World's Columbian Exposition Set in Motion—A National Salute Pealed Forth.

President Cleveland, surrounded by the members of his cabinet and by officials of the various staff, by a numerous and distinguished representation from lands across the seas and a mighty throng of American citizens, on Monday pressed the electric button which set in motion the machinery of the World's Columbian exposition. At the same moment a national salute pealed forth from the guns of the Andrew Johnson, lying off the exposition grounds in Lake Michigan, 700 flags released from their "stops," at a concerted signal, swung loose and streamed out under the sky scarlet, yellow and blue; over in machinery hall a great roar arose, the turrets of the building nodded as the wheels began to turn and a greater volume of sound arose from the throats of a concourse of people who thus acclaimed the opening of the grandest achievement of American pluck.

The duke of Veragua and party had hardly concluded their breakfast when the reception committee arrived. The party were shown to carriages and the start was immediately made for the Lexington hotel. President Cleveland was waiting in the blue parlor of the Lexington when the party arrived.

While the President was exchanging greetings with the dual party Vice President Stevenson and party entered, having been escorted by a committee from the Palmer house. Meanwhile the procession formed on the avenue and, the distinguished guests all being in readiness, the start was made. The procession was headed by a platoon of policemen on horseback, who were followed by two companies of cavalry from the regular army, the Chicago Hussars and mounted troop "A," of Illinois National Guard, then followed carriages in which rode the distinguished guests and their escort. In the first six carriages were the national commissioners and local directors of the fair. In the seventh carriage sat President Cleveland with President Palmer, of the National World's Columbian commission, and President Higginbotham of the World's Columbian Exposition. The duke of Veragua rode with ex-Governor Waller, of Connecticut, vice president of the commission. The duchess of Veragua was escorted by Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate. Miss Jennie Courtland read a poem entitled, "The Prophecy." Director General Davis delivered an address and then, President Cleveland arising, a thunderous cheer broke from the vast gathering. Handkerchiefs were waved, cheering increased and it was several minutes before the president could proceed.

President Cleveland delivered a brief and becoming address. As the president was concluding the final sentence his eyes wandered to the table that was close at his left hand. Upon this was the button the pressure upon which was to start the machinery and make the opening of the exposition an accomplished fact. As the last word fell from the president's lips he pressed his finger upon the button. This was the signal for a demonstration. At one and the same instant the audience burst into a thundering shout, the orchestra pealed forth the strains of the "Hallelujah" chorus, the wheels of the great Ellis engine in machinery hall commenced to revolve electric fountains in the lagoon threw torrents toward the sky, a flood of water gushing from the McMonnies fountain and rolled back again into the basin, the thunder of artillery came from the vessels in the lake, the chimes in Manufacturers' hall and the German building rang out a merry peal and overhead the flags at the tops of poles in front of the platform fell apart and revealed two gilded models of the ships in which Columbus first sailed to American shores. At the same moment also hundreds of flags of all nations and all colors, were unfurled within sight of the platform.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.
President Cleveland said: "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 the 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 achievements we here exhibit, making no allowance on the score of youth.

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 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 improvements; 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 the 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 gather together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention; but we have also made men who rule themselves.

"It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as 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 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."

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

Every Variety of Plants and Flowers Known on Earth.

The horticultural building was one of the first to receive exhibits and its interior has been kept in a state of tropical warmth throughout the winter. From one end to the other, arranged in a perfect system and with exquisite taste, are every variety of plants and flowers known to all the zones. Orchids to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars are on exhibition, and the great triumph of the exposition is the unique spectacle of a century plant 500 years old in full bloom. This plant has attracted thousands of visitors for weeks and will continue to do so until it has run its race, as the tradition is that the plant must wither away after this centennial bloom. The horticultural building is heated by an ingenious system which furnishes warm, damp air of an unvarying temperature and the plants flourish under its balmy influence. The building is one of the most conspicuously located of the fair, having a floor space of 6½ acres and costing over \$400,000. In front of the building there is a terrace and a low parapet in front of the terrace borders the water and affords a commodious landing for the pleasure boats and gondolas.

Fair Notes.

A hundred thousand armed and uniformed soldiers will be massed in Chicago this summer. This great camp of American warriors will be in August. Militia organizations from every state in the Union will be present, besides a large representation of troops from the regular army. To these must be added military companies, and perhaps regiments from foreign countries. The military display will probably be the grandest ever seen in this country.

Provision has been made for the transportation of 60,000 persons an hour to and from the grounds. The elevated railway, the Illinois Central Railway, the ordinary street cars and a fleet of steamboats have been organized into a complete system. Passengers who travel by water are landed at the portal of the great water court, while all the railways terminate in a beautiful building on the grounds.

Fifty nations and thirty seven colonies are represented. Added to these are the United States Government and the various States and Territories of the Union.

Roughly speaking, the grounds contain 600 acres. They are a mile long and about half a mile broad at the widest part. The distance from the middle of Chicago is seven miles.

There is a building where babies can be checked just like a hat or coat or umbrella. The charge is moderate and the nurses are good. There was a similar institution at the Paris Exposition, but, unfortunately, several hundred babies were on hand without claimants when the exposition closed.

Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

A ROLL OF HONOR

THE PENSION FRAUDS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Pension List to Undergo a Revision.—Abuses of Privileges in the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1.—Judge Lochren, the democratic Commissioner of Pensions, takes charge of the Pension Bureau this week, with the full knowledge that he has undertaken the task of his life, and by far the hardest job that will fall to any Bureau Chief under the present administration. He fully shares President Cleveland's ideas that the U. S. Pension list should be a roll of honor, and from the start it will be his earnest endeavor to make it so. No soldier legally entitled to a pension has anything to fear from Judge Lochren; it is those who are drawing pensions without any legal right to them that are in danger from the new administration of the Pension Bureau. The roll is to be gone over carefully as rapidly as possible without neglecting the current business of the office, and the rascals, when found, are not only to be dropped, but wherever it can be done they are to be compelled to repay the money they have illegally drawn from the government. In this good work Judge Lochren will be glad of the co-operation of every good citizen. If any citizen in any part of the country knows of any man who draws a pension without being entitled to it he should at once communicate with Judge Lochren, giving the facts as far as he knows them, in order that an official examination may be made. It is believed that the old soldiers themselves will aid in this work as soon as they become convinced, as they soon must be, that only the frauds are in danger of losing their pensions.

Secretary Herbert has been so busy since he took charge of the Navy Department, making preparations for the Naval Review, to say nothing of an attack from the grip, that he has had no time to inquire into several notorious abuses known to exist in his department, but he will do so now. Prominent in this list of abuses is the practice of granting long leaves of absence to naval officers with two-thirds pay, in order that they may enter the employ of private parties or corporations, thus drawing two salaries. The very nature of the employment of these officers, as will be seen by a list of the most prominent of them hereto appended, is in itself scandalous, and would not be tolerated by any other government, and probably will not be much longer by the United States: Commander Folger, who was for some years Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, was last January granted leave of absence for two years on the ground of ill health. He immediately entered the employ of the company which controlled the Harvey process for improving steel armor plates, and which has large contracts with the government, contracts, too, which he, as Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, had been instrumental in getting awarded to that company. This transaction doesn't look altogether straight, does it? Lieut. Swift has been on leave since August 1, 1890, and during all this time he has been in the employ of Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia, who have sold the Navy Department big bills of tools etc., many of which were designed by Lieut. Swift, who also negotiated their sale to the department. Lieut. Commander Symonds, and Chief Engineer Robinson got one year's leave of absence each, in order to accept positions with private parties at the World's Fair. Lieut. Cornwell has been on leave of absence for two years and under salary to the Thomson-Houston Copper and Nickel Co., to look after its contracts with the Navy Department. Lieut. Stone has a three year's leave dating from March 16, 1891, and draws \$5,000 a year from Carnegie & Co., to look after their steel contracts with the Navy Department. Lieut. Driggs, joint inventor of a rapid firing gun used in the Navy, is on leave and is in the employ of the company that manufactures those guns. Lieut. Seabury, is on leave, and in the employ of the company that manufactures ordnance for the army. Chief Engineer Towne, after long service in preparing for the department, designs for machinery for naval vessels was granted leave for two years in order that he might draw \$8,000 a year from Cramp & Sons for superintending the construction of the machinery he had designed in the course of his regular duty. Lieut. Wood has been on leave for nearly four years and is vice president and manager of the American Project File Co., which has government contracts. Naval Constructor Armistead was on inspection duty at the ship yards of Loring & Co., up to May 5, 1892 since which date he has been on leave and in the employ of the firm. Chaplain Holt is on leave, engaged in literary

work. Civil Engineer Menocal, is on leave, and is chief engineer of the Nicaragua Canal Co. This is only a partial list, but it shows a bad system. These men should resign their commissions if they desire to enter private business, but if they hadn't the commissions their services would probably not be wanted by their present employers.

Cannot Barter Her Child.

Judge Simonton has filed an opinion setting aside the verdict of the jury giving the plaintiff \$20,000 in the case of Annie Enders vs. William Enders' executors. The opinion directs that judgment be entered for the defendant. Mrs. Annie Enders, the plaintiff, alleged that her father-in-law, William Enders, deceased, promised to pay her in consideration of her relinquishing to him the nurture and custody of her son, William J. Enders, when he was three years old, the grandson of William Enders. She further alleged that she was married to Emanuel Enders, the son of defendant's testator, and that in 1872 she and her husband, having had born to them a son, had separated, and she with the boy was living with her father, when the grandfather met her and the contract was made. She was to receive \$20,000 when the boy became of age. The jury in the case gave the mother a verdict for \$20,000. Judge Simonton sets this aside, and holds that a contract such as is alleged to have been made between Mrs. Enders and her father-in-law is against public policy. He contends that the relation of parent and child creates an obligation which cannot be bartered away for the pecuniary advantage of the parents.

The Woman's Building at Chicago.

The driving of a golden nail into the Woman's Building at the Chicago Fair on Saturday in token of the formal completion of that structure calls attention to what promises to be one of the most interesting features of the great Exposition.

The plans of the ladies in charge of this building indicate the most cosmopolitan display of the entire exhibition. Every branch of industry and art in which women are engaged, from products of the lower kinds of manual labor to those demanding the highest taste and skill, will be represented. Products not only of the present age and of civilized countries, but of earlier eras and savage races will find place in the Women's Building. Exhibits will be made by a multitude of temperance, benevolent, educational and religious societies.

Other striking features will be a kitchen garden, a department in which instruction is given in physical training, a "Babies' Palace" in which little ones may be temporarily left by their parents or custodians, a woman's hotel for the exclusive use of that sex, and a department of statistics showing in detail the multifarious occupations of women in all quarters of the world. The Woman's Building, in short, promises to be the greatest exhibition of its kind ever seen, and barring sexual limitations, a veritable world's fair in itself.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by J. D. Murray.

The promptness and certainty of its cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy famous. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the most effective remedy known for these diseases. Mr. C. B. Main, of Union City, Pa., says: "I have a great sale for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I warrant every bottle and have never heard of one failing to give entire satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

THERE is little prospect for a new road law from the present legislature. There are so many propositions that the members seem bewildered as to the proper one. However, it matters not, any township that desires better roads has all the law it needs to make them good and lasting—just put in the right kind of men for supervisors.

BRO. MEEK, of the Watchman, is favorably mentioned for a naval officer.

CURRENCY SYSTEM

UNCLE SAM'S MONEY—OUR SYSTEM EXPLAINED.

The Different Kinds of Money in Circulation—Amount of each and how Secured—Monetary System Explained.

The average reader may be excused if he has felt puzzled about the names and values of the various kinds of notes or bills that pass as money. It may be interesting to review the monetary mosaic which forms what we call our currency system. The total amount of money coined and issued, in circulation and in the United States Treasury, including bullion, amounts today to \$2,338,511,615.00. It is represented by nine different forms of coin and paper notes, besides gold and silver bullion, upon which some of the notes are based. There are \$407,709,951 gold coin in circulation in the United States and 138,874,473 in the treasury. There are about \$418,000,000 silver dollars in this country but the best proof that the public does not like to handle the cumbersome coin is found in the fact that of the total issue but \$59,557,290 are in circulation, the remaining \$358,440,710 being locked up in the treasury vaults. Then comes subsidiary silver—that is, dimes, quarters and half dollars, the total amount of which is about \$77,000,000, the public using \$66,032,175 and the government \$11,165,155. This disposes of the coin money, except the nickels and pennies, which are legal tender only in small amounts. At the head of the paper issue comes gold certificates. The amount in circulation is \$111,485,000, and for every dollar of them the government holds a gold dollar, payable on demand. These certificates are the most convenient, both for hoarding gold and as a medium of exchange, for they are, to put it simply, a negotiable government receipt for gold coin placed in the treasury for safe keeping. Then comes silver certificates amounting to \$332,958,953. They are the same as gold certificates, with the important exception that they are payable in silver coin exclusively. United states notes, or "greenbacks" are a third form of paper money. They are secured by the \$100,000,000 gold reserve about which we have heard so much. There are \$316,793,314 "greenbacks" in circulation and \$29,887,702 in the treasury, or about \$346,681,016 in all. The reserve held against them is about 30 per cent. which in ordinary banking operations is regarded as more than ample. The national banking law requires only 25 per cent. reserve to protect depositors, and the state bank law is even less exacting in this respect. It is for this reason that well informed financiers are not really alarmed at the probability of the government being compelled to trench upon this \$100,000,000 gold reserve in meeting the demand for gold for export. Then there are national bank notes, amounting to \$172,267,423. They are not a legal tender, although they are fully secured by the deposit of U. S. bonds with the government. The newest form of national paper currency are the treasury notes, whose issue began in 1890 in payment of silver bullion purchased under authority of the Sherman law passed in that year. There have been about \$130,000,000 of them issued to date. Currency certificates, of which there are but \$16,670,000 outstanding complete the list.

Destructive Cyclone.

The cyclone that devastated Oklahoma about ten days ago, was the most destructive that ever visited this country; the number killed already reaches 200.

Texas also had a terrible cyclone on Friday, which wiped out the town of Cisco, doing damage to the amount of two million dollars. The year 1893, thus far, has made an unsurpassed record for tornadoes and cyclones.

While Mr. T. J. Richey, of Altoona, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy so highly he concluded to try it. The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails. For sale by J. D. Murray.

NEW YORK'S big naval show last week was a grand success, both on land and water—the greatest and grandest display of the kind the world ever saw, and every part of the world was represented.

WE HAVE had rainmakers to start it when we needed it, now it is next in order to have some one who can stop it when we don't need it.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Attempt to Steal Columbus' Ashes.

The ashes of Christopher Columbus are among the curiosities of the Chicago fair, and an attempt was made on Friday to steal the urn that contained them. The glass containing them was broken, and the priceless remains lifted from their resting place by an unknown thief, whose presence desecrated the sacred Convent La Rabydy at Jackson Park. The ashes were carried from the dark corner to the light of a window and carefully examined by the thief, that no mistake might be made, but the delay for examination proved disastrous to the purpose of the vandal and saved to the Columbian Exposition and to a posterity all that is left of the remains of the great explorer and the benefactor of mankind.

The theft was discovered at the instant the examination was completed, and while the little urn was being thrust into the pocket of the thief. A struggle followed the discovery, but the thief escaped. The ashes were saved, however. The precious remains were confined in a glass urn, bound about the corners and angles with bands of pure gold. The urn itself rests upon the dust-stained board box in which it has been kept at the cathedral in Santa Domingo, and within another glass case, diamond shaped, 3 feet in length and 2 inches in height. The whole stands upon a pedestal in the south end of room K, in the west end of the convent.

Damage by the Rains.

The late rains have done damage in the west by overflowing of the streams.

The Mississippi at St. Louis on Tuesday was thirty-two feet high, doing much damage in the low lands.

The Arkansas river is also on a damaging boom.

The rain and cold weather which for three weeks has wholly stopped all ploughing and planting in Ohio, is culminating in a disastrous flood. Over two inches of rain have fallen, and the Ohio river is leaping up at the rate of four inches an hour. Dispatches from Wapakoneta say that the whole of Northwestern Ohio is flooded and wheat ruined, while other crops are so delayed that the yield must be small. Dayton reports the Miami river and its tributaries at flood height and rising two inches an hour.

At Vincennes, Indiana, the Wabash river is higher than it has been since 1875, with but one exception, which was in February, 1883. The entire lowlands in that county and in Illinois opposite that city are inundated from back water. Thousands of acres of fine wheat which is just sprouting are flooded, and the farmers fear that the crop will be killed.

THE SUPREME COURT at Philadelphia has just decided a case growing out of the Johnston flood. The defendant was the Pennsylvania railroad, and the plaintiff sued for failure to deliver a quantity of liquor shipped over the road. The defense was that the whiskey was lost in the flood. It was proven that part of the liquor was stolen and the rest destroyed by citizens to keep it out of the hands of dangerous men. The court ruled that as the train men deserted the train, and made no effort to defend the property, the railroad company must suffer for the inefficiency of its employees. The judgment of the lower court against the company was therefore affirmed.

NORWAY DEVOTES part of the profits derived from the state sale of liquor to the improvement of roads. Those which have been made or repaired under alcoholic stimulus are said to be the best in the country and an example of excellence to other lands. It is all the more creditable that the consumption of liquor is discouraged rather than pushed. The Gotenborg principle might be supported in this country if there were any certainty that it would mend the roads and improve the quality of concrete and potholes. Sufficient liquor at least is consumed to pay for the work.

A NUMBER of Union generals accompanied by some of the prominent confederate generals who figured in the battle of Gettysburg, were on that eventful field the other day, talking and looking over it. Of course the best of feeling prevailed, as it should, and the veterans were as kindly and harmonious as though they had fought on the same side. This is in striking contrast with the scolding that some Republican organs keep up against the confederates, unless they happen to have gone over to the Republicans, as did Longstreet, Mahone and Moseby, when it seems to be all right, but such as remain Democrats cannot be forgiven nor escape the vituperation of the fellows who didn't smell burnt powder.

—C. P. Long & Co., sell brown sugar at 3¢, and sugar syrup at 20 cents per gallon.