· President Cleveland Speaks and Starts the Machinery.

America Asks No Allowance on the Score of Youth.

In the presence of people from every country and clime, surrounded by his cabinet ministers, high officials of the great states, the diplomats and respresentatives of foreign nations, and a vast concource of American citizens, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, Monday, pressed the button which released the great mechanical forces of the Columbian exposition. At once a heavy salute from the guns of the United States ship Andrew Johnson, pealed forth the nation's greeting, and 700 flags were released to the breeze while a great wave of music pealed forth. Thus was the great | of youth. exposition formally thrown open to the

to their utmost capacity.

At 10 o'clock, the hour for the opening

ceremonies, the rush reached its height.

The committee to call on the president was

grounds. The Duke of Veragua accompan-

ied the presidential party, as did also the vice-president, members of the national

It was a great procession, mounted police and military leading. There were four divis-ions of cavalry, and then came the distin-guished ones in carriages, President Cleve-land, sitting with President Higginbotham.

of the exposition, and President Palmer, of the national commission. The Duke of

Veragua rode with ex Gov. Waller, of Con-

necticut, and Ferd. W. Peck. The procession moved south on Michigan-ave, to Fifty-

first-st., thence on Grand boulevard to South

park, entering the western gateway on

ission and fair directors.

led forward. He prayed for about ten min-utes, but what he said could scarcely be utes, but what he said could scarcely be heard, owing to the confused murmer of volces in the vast crowds. Following came Miss Jessie Conthoui, a Chicago elecutionist, who recited W. A. Croffut's poem, "The Prophecy," composed for the occasion. It tells in beautiful lines of the voyage of Columbus, the doubts and fears of his crew, all of which Columbus overcame.

The orphestra rendered the Planzie over.

which Columbus overcame.

The orchestra rendered the Rienzle overture by Wagner, and the director-general stepped forward first bowing to the President and then to the assemblage. He delivered a lengthy address, which was to a great extent a history of the great exposition and a tribute to the master minds which created the great buildings. The national and local directors also came in for their share of praise. The foreign nations were complimented for their magnificent displays. Turning to the President, Mr. Davis, concluded thus:

concluded thus:

"It only remains for you to direct that this exposition shall be opened to the public, and when you touch this magic key the ponderous machinery will start its revolutions and the activity of the exposition will

begin."

The President arose amid thunders of applause and received the great key from the director-general with which to start the machinery. He then read his speech.

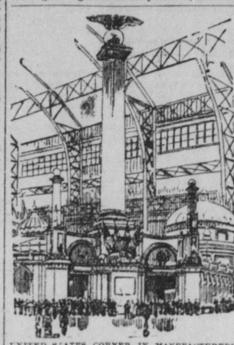
The President said: "I am here to join my fellow citizens in the congratulations which healt this occasion. Surrounded by the befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world, point to the great achievements, we here exhibit, asking no allowances on the score

The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come It was no ideal day which broke, Monday morning. Clouds and fog made the morning a dismal one, but the ran had ceased. Mud was everywhere, however, the heavy tains of Sunday having put the streets in very poor condition.

Fair officials were up at daylight. They declared, rain or shine, the exercises would

States senate, Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburg, was ing. Women who stood in the great throng muth, the imperial German commissioner, at the administration building indifferent to the eloquence of the Chief Magistrate, breathlessly fought their way through the masses to reach their own Mecca. Women from every corner of the land crowded into the building, endeavoring to adjust their torn dresses and crushed bonnets while waiting for the ceremonies set for 2.30 to be begun. When the hands of the clock began to point to 2.45 they began to grow impatient, but contended themselves with woman's usual solace—gossiping. solace-gossiping.

Shortly after this the ceremonies commit-tee began to gather on the platform, and soon



UNITED STATES CORNER IN MANUFACTURERS' AND LIBERAL ARTS' BUILDING.

from behind the curtain of palms and flowers sweet strains of music arose—the grand march by Jean Ingeborg von Bronsart, Welmar, Germany-followed by prayer by Miss Ida Hullin. Miss Frances Ellicott, of Lon-don, England, favored the assembled women with a dramatic overture, after which Mrs. Potter Palmer arose and delivered an ad-

A jubilate by Mrs. H. H. A. Beecher, of Boston, was the next feature of the programme. Addresses were then delivered by the following distinguished representatives of foreign nations: Spain, Duchess de Vera-gua; Italy, Countess di Brazza; England, Mrs. Bedford Fernwick; Scottland, Ireland, Duchess of Aberdeen, and Russia, Princess Schaehoffsky. The hymn "America" and a benediction brought the exercises to a close.

Night Scenes at the Fair.

The splendors of the night outshone the glories of the day. That potent factor, electricity, was displayed in all its brilliancy and rivaled for supremacy the one gleam of noonday sun that graced the opening ceremonies. The center of attraction was, as during the day, the administration building, and its court of honor, and thither the masses flocked in multitudes.

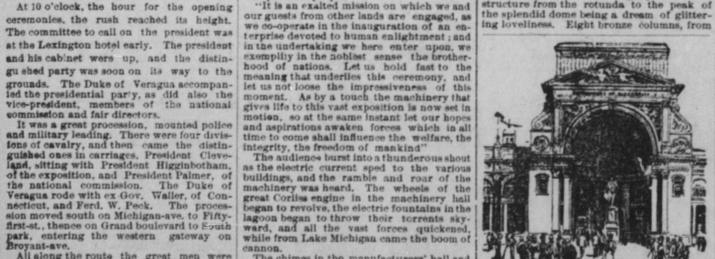
President Cleveland's departure from the administration building shortly after five o'clock was the signal for the day's crowd to leave, and the grounds bore a deserted ap-pearance until nearly 6.30 o'clock. Notwith-standing the chill air which settled over the grounds as the evening grew, people began to gather early, and by the time darkness had encircled the white city a multitude filled the plaza from the administration building to the

peristyle.

The first touch of magic given the night setting of the great scene was a fringe of in-candescent lights which surmounted the columns of the peristyle running from music hall to the casino. This was followed a mo-ment later by strips of light which sprang to life on all parts of the administration build-ing. The entire structure was gilded with seams of light running around the top of the pavilions and to the dome. The effect was one of surprising beauty and was greated. ng of the great scene was a fringe of inpavilions and to the dome. The effect was one of surprising beauty, and was greeted with great applause. Much disappointment was felt later when it was made known that the piece de resistance of the evening's display, the Macmonies fountain, would not be illuminated. Its two companions were dark also, an undiscovered break in the wires causing a postponement of the display.

Inside the administration building the scepe was one of dazzling splendor, the

be carried out fully. All roads led to the fair grounds and railroads, street and elevated cars, and steamboat lines were taxed in the field of man's improvement, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalled advancements of a young nation and present the triumph of a vigorous, self-reliant and scene was one of dazzling splendor, the structure from the rotunda to the peak of dependent people.
"It is an exalted mission on which we and the splendid dome being a dream of glitter



ENTRANCE TO ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

sch of which branched fifty lights, gave forth a flood of spiendor from the ground floor. A row of lights surmounted the gallery two stories above, and before the enect of this display could be lost, a similar circle at the base of the great dome caught up the spirit of the brilliant scene and sent the whole against the magnificently decorated dome with an effect never before witnessed in an interior. The crowds gazed in speech-less wonderment upon the view and instinc-tively fell back into the shelter of the pa-vilious supporting the dome to escape the bewildering spectacle. The scene, while one of intense brilliancy, had withal a remarkably soit effect.

Manufactures, machinery, mines and min-

ing, transportation, and horticulture, were also beautifully illuminated. It was 10 o'clock before the currents were shut off and the crowds left for home,

State Buildings Dedicated.

The Iowa State building was formally dedieated in the presence of a large assemblage of the sons and daughters of the Hawkeye State. The principal addresses were made by Gov. Boles and Secretary of State W. M. Farland. The Iowa State Band of fifty pieces

Farland. The Iowa State Band of fifty pieces rendered the music.

The Missouri State building was also dedicated. The dedication speech was by Nathan Frank, of the Missouri World's Fair Commission, and short addresses were made by Gov. Stone and Rev. Dr. Robert A. Holland, of St. George's Episcopal Church in St. Louis,

Opening of the German Exhibit.

and his staff in grand style worthy of the occasion of the memorable day and in a manner thoroughly befitting that potent state which he has the honor to serve and represent—in fact it was a gala day for Germany at Jackson Park,

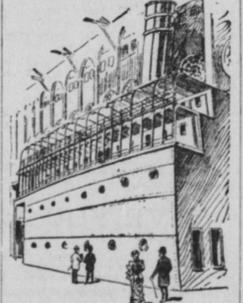
At the moment Mr. Cleveland pushed the button that set the machinery in motion, the

chimes in the chapel of Germany's represen-tative building, on the border of the lake. chimes in the chapel of Germany's representative building, on the border of the lake, were brought into action, with the beautiful and melodious tones filling the air with "Glory, Hallelujah" in honor of the event.

On the platform amid the dignitaries of the fair, Commissioner Wermuth and his staff, the whole body comprising forty-four members, attracted no little attention. Herr Wermuth, in gala uniform as privy councilor of the German ministry of the interior, and Assistant Commissioner Herr Frantz Bergia, in the cavalry uniform of the Prussian Landwehr, were in sharp contrast with the other members of the commission in civic dress, a distinguished body of men were the enlightened German professors, who constitute the commission in charge of Germany's educational exhibit. The gentlemen were attired in black robes similar to those worn by the judges of the United States Supreme Court Officials. Ceremony over, Commissioner Wermuth led the President of the United States around the interior section of the Corresponding to t the United States around the Interior section of the German exhibit in Manufactures

The Day After.

Bright sunshine and a clear up made the big white World's Fair buildings attractive to look upon, and at the first opening of the gates there was a thin stream of visitors passing through, which swelled to a steady current of humanity as the forenoon wore on. Early callers were considerably jostled and pushed around by the men who were removing the debris and other evidence of the opening, and inside the buildings gang; of laborers were at work unpacking belated exhibits and putting them in place. The roadways, too, were not the most attractive places in the world for the exercise of pedestrianism. Between the sleeping amphitheatre, banked against the administration building and the grand basin, with the giant statue guarding grand basin, with the giant statue guarding its stony shore line, lay a piacid sea of mui, trodden and stirred up by the feet of thou-sands of people who had gathered there the day before. To the east the graceful curves of the peristyle showed out distinctly against the clear sky overhanging Lake Michigan, and to the south the halls of agriculture and



SECTION OF STRAMSRIP IN TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

mechanic arts showed their cliffs of entablature and smooth columns, all the whiter for the acres of liquid mud stretching away from

The great statue of the Republic gave strength and splendor to the whole scene, Under foot a quagmire of all uncleanliness; above, around and on every side light, color, prismatic hued flags, warmth and beauty. In this condition of affairs it was not strange that the rolling chairs and electric launches

were well patronized.

The mud problem will soon be solved, however. Director of Works, Burnham, says that all the roadways will be asphalted within the week. Then, instead of clinging mud, there will be a smooth, even surface, which will turn the water into the sewers, and with it whatever mud may accumulate, for the roadways will be flushed every night by the Exposition Fire Department, and will be

spick and span every morning.

The forenoon crowds of visitors soon learned that most of the buildings were in the hands of the installation people, and most of the attention was devoted to the wooded islands, the battle ship and the Mid-way Plaisance, where everything is complete. In the latter avenue, which has al-ready been nicknamed "Nigger Row," because of the dark hue of most of its denizens, everything was in full blast from early mornng. The Turks, after prayers in the mosqu began the secular occupation of enticing the nimble dollar from the pockets of the infidel throng. The dancing girls writhed and pirouetted before gaping crowds of curiosity seekers; the Irish colleens in Lady Aber-deen's villiage put on their sweetest smiles; the Dahomans grunted their approval of the sunshiney weather; the South Sea Islanders suashiney weather; the South Sea Islanders stalked forth: n I exchange I the greetings of the day with the r next-loor neighbors from the Island of Ceylon, and there was a general air of enjoyment, not unmixed with business, pervading the whole thoroughfare.

Horace Tucker, Superintendent of the Department of Admission, was an exceedingly busy man and his staff of assistants were availy so. Far into the night they labored e jually so. Far into the night they labored to arrive at a correct and close estimate of the attendance at the opening ceremonics. The exact number of people who passed through the gates of the White City will



never be known, because thousands of pas-

LOGGIA OF THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

were used by exhibitors, their agents, Fair employes and newspaper men, which were not taken up at the gates, so that the figures as far as they include those people, must be

approximated.

The official figures will be out later, as Mr. Tucker is still at work on them, but it was ascertained from semi-official sources that the estimate made by the chief of the Department will fall somewhat flat, in the face of the statement to be made to Treasurer Seeberger. The estimate of 600,000 people will be reduced about half, as the count has proceeded so far as to warrant the basing an estimated attendance, paid and free, of \$\infty\$0.

half a million and more based their figures on the supposition that every stockholder who had tickets good for any day of the six months used them opening day, and that all the persons who held the 125,000 tickets sold

in advance used them. The estimate of 100,-000 exhibitors, employes, etc., being on the grounds is also excessive. At 10 o'clock in the morning an orchestra



ONE OF THE GUARDS.

of 80 pieces, under the airection of Adolph Leisgang, gave an open-air concert in the stand in the west section of the plaza. A good crowd was in attendance, and, muffled in overcoats and wraps, listened to a splen-did programme. In the afternoon an openair concert was also well attended, and this

feature of the World's Fair promises to receive much well merited commendation.

The display in Electricity building is yet in such shape that it cannot be inspected with any sense of justice to exhibitors or degree of pleasure to the visitors, and the building was closed. It is thought, however, that it will be in a condition to warrant opening in a few days.

COLUMBIAN POINTS.

Paovision has been made for the transporation of 60,000 persons an hour to and from the grounds.

F:FTY 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 coo acres. They are a mile long and about a mile broad at the widest part. The distance from the middle of Chicago is seven miles.

THE collection of exhibits in the British section is the largest and most important that has even been brought together in any inter-national exhibition outside of the United

A TRING that will impress itself upon the thoughtful observer is the fact that every branch of science and industry has been split no into minor departments. This is the age the specialist.

A Knurr gun weighing 122 tons, the largest dece of artillery in the world, is mounted in building of its own at Chicago. Herr Kruppwill make nothing out of the costly enterise, but he has pleased his severeign.

Ir the exhibits are to be considered from the standpoint of numbers the French are drongest. If they are to be judged by the average excellence in art Holland, without doubt, takes the lead among foreign Nations. Is the department of natural history New York State takes the lead. The Ward's Natural Science Museum of Rochester has an ex-

hibit which Professor Putnam says is perfect. It shows every form of animal life "from ponges to man. Ir must be understood that the Exposition is a city with a complete government. There are over 50,000 exhibitors, and two persons for each interest represented would give a fixed population of 100,000. There are well

organized and equipped police and fire dopartments. In the artillery exhibit is a 12-inch naval rifle, thirty-six feet long and weighing fifty tons: a 13-inch naval gun jacket, seventeen feet long and weighing 56,800 pounds, the 18-inch tube that will be incased by the jacket,

s thirty-eight feet five inches long and weighs 59,900 pounds. There is a building where babies can be checked just like a hat or coat or umbrells. 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 claiments when the exposition closed.

ants when the exposition closed. From the roof of the huge building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts will beam the biggest electric search light over constructed. It has reflectors six feet in diameter and will give a

light of 194,000,000 candle power. It is asserted by those in charge of this light that to people sixty miles away the light will be nearly as bright as a full moon.

Most interesting in a historical sense are the trophies from the Hohensollern Museum, loaned to the State Department of the United States Government for exhibition in this section. They have been sent over in the custody of Captain Rogers of the United States Navy, and the State Department assumes the re-sponzibility for their safe keeping and safe Os the steamboat pier are moving side-walks. The outer sidewalk moves at the rate

of three miles an hour, so that passengers can step upon it while it is in motion. They can then step to an inner sidewalk which has a speed three miles faster, so that they are carried along the pier at the rate of six miles an hour and can get on or off at will without inconvenience. THE golden nail, which marks the c

tion of the Woman's Building at the Exposi-tion, required several weeks of constant work o make. It is composed of gold, silver and opper, and a Mentana sapphire is set in the apper portion of the shield which is attached to the nail near the least. Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, drove the nail of gold home with a siler bammer.

A suspeep thousand armed and uniformed a Suppose tabusand armed and uniformed soldiers will be massed in Chicago this summer. This groat 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 those mast be added military companies, and perhaps regiments from foreign countries. The military display will probably be the grandest ever seen in this country.

DELAYS in the collection of material caused the postponement of the ceremony of casting the souvenir bell to be made of historical metal collected by the Daughters of the Amermetal collected by the Daughters of the American Revolution for the purpose of commonorating the opening of the World's Pair. The ceremony was set for the opening day, and Mrs. Cloveland was to have touched a button at the White House connected with the automatic arrangement which would have turned the molten metal into the mould.

turned the molten metal into the mould.

In the camer of the Electrical Building, which is 345 by 690 feet, stands the Edison tower. This is a giant column, painted white and thickly studded with incandescent lights. It is 100 feet high. The effect is splendid, but is fully appreciated only at night. The General Electric Company of New York has grouped its exhibit around the Edison column to a depth of 100 feet. The Bell Telephone Company has a handsome house just inside the south main door, the Westinghouse and other prominent comparties being ranged along the main nisle.

Col. Hughes-Haller has sued two London papers for stating that Sir Charles Dilke would be his fittest colleague in Parliament, and that Sodom and Gemerrah would be

A BLIND SPORTSMAN.

Remarkable Second Sight of a Connecticut Farmer.

Many stories are told of the wonderful things done by persons who have lost the sense of sight, but it would be hard to find in the common walks of life a blind person who could successfully compete with William Hill, a blind farmer of Hamburg, Conn., in the performance of strange acts, says the Boston Globe.

Hill is about thirty-four years old, and with the exception of being blind, is in perpect physical condition. He lost his sight in a strange way when he was a boy of sixteen years. In company with a number of his associates he was bathing in a mill pond.

A thunderstorm came up suddenly. The bathers did not leave the water. A flash of lightning came and struck the water near Hill, who was partially paralyzed by the shock. His companions got him ashore and he recovered, but his eyesight was affected and in a few weeks

he became totally blind.
With the loss of the sense of sight his other senses became more acute, especially that of hearing, until it became possible for him to measure long distances by the sounds that he heard.

He recognized his friends readily by he sound of their voices, and he could distinguish the cows and oxen about the

farm by their lowing. When Hill was twenty-two years old his father died, and the work of carrying on the farm devolved upon him. He directed the planting of the crops and

loughed the fields himself. He developed a talent for woodworking and made many pieces of furniture that it would puzzle an accomplished workman with perfect eyes to duplicate,

He built an ox cart and a sleigh equal to any ever turned out by a professional wagonmaker. Even in his earliest boyhood Hill was very foud of outdoor sports. For a time

after his sight was destroyed he was obliged to abandon the field, but he couldn't long contain himself. Two years he stood it. Then one day he surprised his mother by saying that he proposed to go up the meadow brook and see if he couldn't hook a few trout.

His mother tried to dissuade him from doing it, but he was determined, and getting his tackle he started out. Mrs. Hill sent one of the farn hands,

unknown to William, to watch him, for fear that he would become lost, or fall into the stream. Hill was gone three hours, and then

returned with a string of fine trout. He was elated over his success, and from that time he has followed the sport as fearlessly and as successfully as he did when a boy.

He says that he feels as confident of himself in a locality with which he is familiar as he would if he could see all the objects about him. He seems to be guided by a sense to which he was a stranger before he became blind. In a strange locality he is influenced by the same sense, but realizes the necessity of being cautious.

For some reason the domestic animals about the farm show a regard for the man that seems like sympathy. The sound of his voice brings them about him and when he goes into the field to yoke the oxen he calls the animals by name and they obediently take the place under the yoke assigned to them.

He rides horseback when traveling a long distance. He never attempts to drive a horse to wagon unattended, for fear of a runaway. In the saddle he considers himself capable of govening the

Perhaps the most wonderful thing Hill does is to shoot birds. In the season for quall and partridge shooting and duck hunting he is in the fields or meadows a good share of the time, and often alone.

There are extensive hunting grounds on the farm, and with them he is very familiar. Partridge and quail are the birds that he hunts most successfully. These he always shoots on the wing, judging the distance and the direction in which they are flying by the sound they make.

His aim seldom fails him and the game that falls under the gun is brought to him by a thoroughly trained retriever. He frequently brings home from a day's outing a string of a dozen birds.

When duck shooting he is accompanied by other hunters. This sport is a popular one in the marshes along the Connecticut River.

The most favorable hour for shooting is at twilight, and on such occasions Hill is a valuable adjunct to a hunting party, for his acute hearing enables him to anuounce the approach of a flock of ducks some seconds before they are

In shooting this kind of game he his guided by sound, as in the shooting of quail and partridge.

As an amateur checker player he has never met his match. This game is a popular one in the country districts of Connecticut, and in the country grocery stores a good many men can be found who are expert players. For miles around Hill's home his fame has spread, and frequently he is challenged by some player who thinks that he is able to defeat him.

He has the record of winning every game played during the past five years. He plays the game slowly, carefully feeling out the position of the men on the board with his fingers.

Colonial Days.

There were no lawyers in Vermont to attend the Redding trial during the Revolution.

One of the first laws passed in Kentucky was one to preserve the breed of horses. A man was killed by Indians at a race course before there were 300 people in the State.

In Guilford, Vt., in 1769, there were 393 children in eighty-two families. There was no carriage road direct from

New York to Boston in 1722. In 1733 Sovernor Benedict Arnold of Rhode Island left by will an old gray mare to the Quaker preacheresses to enable them to travel through the woods on horse Blacksmith's hand-made nails were so

expensive that shingles were fastened upon roofs and wooden runners upon sledges by wooden pegs.

The potato first appeared as a rare delicacy at the Harvard College comnencement dinner in 1703.



INTERIOR OF DIME OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING, SHOWING CALIFORNIA ROSE WOOD.

GROUP OF CATTLE, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Duke of Veragua and officers of the fair. Duke of Veragua and officers of the fair.
Immediately in the rear sat the diplomatic
corps and on their right were the governors
of the states, army officers and other officials.
Behind was the great orchestra. Right under the speaker's stand sat 300 representatives of the press from all the nations of the
world. Upon the stand for the distinguished

the army, Gov. Altgeld, Mayor Harrison and others, numbering 70 people, were then escorted to the third floor of the administration building, where an elegant collation was served. The President will leave for Wash-ington at five o'clock Monday evening.

machinery was heard. The wheels of the

lagoon began to throw their torrents sky-ward, and all the vast forces quickened,

while from Lake Michigan came the boom of

register were over 2,000 people, and the sight register with an inspiring one.

The ceremonies were opened by the renefits of the Columbian march, composed of the Columbian march, composed of the Columbian march, composed of the most satisfactory feature of the day's proceedings from a feminine standpoint was proceedings from a feminine standpoint was proceedings from a feminine standpoint was celebrated by Privy Councilor Werling one.

The most satisfactory feature of the day's proceedings from a feminine standpoint was proceedings from a feminine standpoint was celebrated by Privy Councilor Werling one. The participation of the German empire in