

day referred to, he died in quietude and peace. Instantly the event was known and was flashed by wire to the remotest corners of the Republic.

The funeral of the statesman was as private as such an event could be in Washington City. His body was placed in one of the rooms of the old Seward House, in Lafayette Square, and was there viewed by friends until Monday the 30th of January, when the funeral ceremony was held in the Church of the Covenant. Afterwards the body was interred in the cemetery at Georgetown, in a spot selected by the statesman as his last resting-place.

We need not in this connection dwell upon the life and services of James G. Blaine. Without doubt he was, for a considerable period at an important epoch of our country's history, one of its most distinguished and able of our public men. He had great talents and great ambitions. His character, though somewhat enigmatical, was nevertheless of the highest type so far as his statesmanship and patriotism were concerned. His leadership of his party was brilliant; his following was enthusiastic, and his general influence strong and enduring. Though he failed to reach the presidency, his career was so conspicuous and, on the whole, successful, as to entitle him to rank with the great names that have brightened our country's history in its era of statesmanship—with Clay and Webster of the middle of the century, and with Sumner and Conkling of the later period.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION OF CLEVELAND.

THE re-election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency was an event of peculiar significance. No such fact had hitherto been known in our history. On seven former occasions Presidents had been re-elected to the chief magistracy while holding that office; but in no case had one who had retired from office been re-chosen for a second term. The record of precedent was thus broken in the election of 1892. The successful candidate had indeed been President, but he had been for four years out of office, and had no longer at his disposal the powerful official array which has shown itself so efficient in presidential elections. Mr. Cleveland was obliged to begin the canvass as any other citizen, supported only by his prestige as a former chief magistrate and by the fealty of his party. The event showed that in addition to these elements of strength he had also a powerful independent following in all parts of the country, adhering not only to his personal and political fortunes, but believing steadfastly in the principles and policies which he so strenuously represented.

We have already presented in a former chapter a sketch of the previous career of this remarkable public character. It is not needed that we should here recount the events of his past life or of his administration as President of the United States. It is appropriate, however, that we should emphasize somewhat the remarkable ascendancy which he had gained over the public mind. His pre-eminence was by no means that of a partisan, but rather that of a public man who had risen to influence by the sternness and persistency of his political views, and the honesty with which he had followed them to their legitimate results.

These traits of character were shown in full measure at the beginning of Cleveland's second term in the presidency. It was manifested at the very start by his course in selecting the members of his cabinet. At the head of that body he placed Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois, who had been, until the last canvass, a life-long Republican leader. He had been prominently advocated for the presidential nomination in 1888, and during the Harrison admin-

istration there were many who had looked to him as the standard-bearer of his party in 1892. Meanwhile, the growing People's party had laid claim to Judge Gresham as their favorite, and it could not be doubted that he would have received the nomination of that party if he had consented to accept it. He was known to be a man of the people as well as a party leader. He was recognized everywhere as an able and upright judge, without flaw or blemish in his political or judicial character. With respect to the reform of the revenue system and one or two other items of Democratic policy, he came to be in agreement with the President; but it was no doubt the conviction of Mr. Cleveland in the personal and official integrity of Gresham that led to the selection of the latter for the important place of Secretary of State in the new cabinet.

The second place, that of Secretaryship of the Treasury, was given to ex-Senator John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, whose ascendancy in his party and his views on the question of the currency recommended him strongly for the place. The appointment of Secretary of War was given to Honorable Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, who had been intimately associated with President Cleveland as his private Secretary during his first term of service. Honorable Wilson S. Bissell, of New York, was made Postmaster-General, and Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General. The position of Secretary of the Navy was assigned to Honorable Hillary A. Herbert, of Alabama, whose influence and rank in the South were such as to suggest him for the place. The appointment of Secretary of the Interior was given to Honorable Hoke Smith, of Georgia, a second representative of the Southern Democracy. The place of Secretary of Agriculture was given to Honorable J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, thus completing the cabinet. One of the peculiarities of Mr. Cleveland's method was his naming of the cabinet officers before the day of inauguration. The appointments were given out in advance, and the usual excitement and controversy about places in the cabinet were thus avoided.

Much curiosity was shown by the public as to the policy of the President in his general official appointments. He was known to be committed to the doctrine of civil-service reform, and to be strongly opposed to the removal of officers for merely political reasons. These qualities were manifested in the appointments which he now made to the principal positions at his disposal. In filling such places as were vacant he adopted certain maxims, one of which was, that those who had held office under him formerly should not do so a second time.

Another was, that fitness and competency should be considered as the prime requisites in applicants for office, and that competent officials should not be removed until their official terms had expired. It was said, also, that the President decided not to appoint, as his predecessor had done, the great editors of the country to public office. The course pursued by President Harrison in this respect had reacted strongly against him. That chief magistrate had adopted the policy of filling his principal foreign appointments with the proprietors and editors of the great journals and magazines of the country, as if with a view to the control of public opinion. But the ruse was quickly discovered, and public opinion reacted against such a method of keeping a party in power. Mr. Cleveland went to the opposite extreme, and selected his foreign ministers with strict avoidance of the editorial profession. On the whole, it should be allowed that the new President was personally one of the most conspicuous, as well as one of the most determined, leaders of public policy who had held the presidency since the Civil War.

The coming of the year 1892 strongly suggested the celebration in the United States of the *FOURTH CENTENNIAL OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY COLUMBUS*. It was reasonable to suppose that the other powers would concede to our country and people the honor of leading the nations in a jubilee fittingly commemorative of the revelation of the New World to mankind by the adventure and heroism of the Man of Genoa, four hundred years before. A movement was accordingly made for holding a *WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION*, and the cities of the United States began to contend for the honor.

Congress signified a willingness to hear the claims and proposals of the contestants. Washington City, New York, Chicago and St. Louis entered the lists to secure the location, each with an agreement to provide suitable grounds and to raise by subscription the sum of \$5,000,000 with which to erect buildings for the purpose. Chicago submitted her claims with an agreement to raise \$10,000,000 for the Exposition. Each city sent delegations of prominent citizens to press their respective claims before Congress. A decisive vote, after eight ballots, was reached by that body on February 24, 1890, the result being as follows: For Chicago, 157; for New York, 107; for St. Louis, 25; for Washington City, 18. It was thus determined by a very decisive majority that the Fair should be held in Chicago, and the leading citizens of that city took the preliminary steps for forming an organization under the laws of Illinois, taking as a title, "*The World's Columbian Exposition of 1892.*"

As early as the 25th of April a formal Act was passed by Congress providing for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. This should be done by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and sea. Chicago was accepted as the site of the exhibition and jubilee. A World's Columbian Commission was authorized, and the 12th of October, 1892, was named as the date for the dedication of the buildings.

Early in May, 1891, a Columbian Corporation was formed in Chicago to promote the great enterprise. A Woman's Department was created by act of Congress, and women were recognized in full fellowship with men in the conduct of the Exposition. A board of control and management was appointed by the Government. An analysis of the Exposition into fifteen departments was made. The President, in accordance with these measures, issued a proclamation inviting all the nations of the earth to participate in the Columbian celebration.

It was thus arranged that the buildings for the great Exposition should be dedicated October 2, 1892, and that the formal opening to visitors should occur in May, 1893. It was found, however, that the buildings could not be completed by the designated date, and the ceremonies were accordingly postponed to the 21st of October, 1892.

After much investigation, the World's Fair Corporation chose Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance, a tract of 663 acres on the Lake Front of Chicago, about five miles from the central parts of the city, as the site for the Exposition. Subscription papers were opened, and large sums were subscribed to promote the enterprise. An appeal was made to Congress for additional aid, but the application was bitterly opposed by a large number of influential members, and upon a vote the scheme was defeated. But a compromise was reached by which the Government agreed to issue souvenir coins, of the value of fifty cents each, to the amount of \$2,500,000; and these were turned over at their face value to the World's Fair directors, who were privileged to dispose of them at whatever advantage they could obtain.

The next measure was the preparation of Jackson Park for the uses of the Exposition. The grounds required the expenditure of great sums of money and an incalculable amount of labor. Waterways had to be dredged, so as to admit sailing craft through the devious channels of a natural lagoon. Half a million dollars were

spent in accomplishing this work, while as much more was expended on landscape gardening, fountains, observatories, statuary, etc. This outlay of a million dollars was but the beginning of the cost of the total improvements amounting to about \$20,000,000.

At the time named for the dedicatory services the success of the structural part of the Exposition had already been assured. Nearly all the towns in the United States meanwhile celebrated the quadricentennial of the discovery of America. New York City, in particular, had a great observance of the event. The ceremonies in the metropolis began on the 10th of October, and the first public parade was that of the school children of the city, of whom 25,000 were in line. This procession was reviewed by the President of the United States and by the leading officers of the City of New York.

On the following day there was a great naval parade in the harbor, in which the flags of nine of the principal nations were displayed. The City of New York had never before been so greatly thronged with visitors. During the parade the shores of the bay were lined with excited spectators, who stood for hours watching with unabated interest the lines of ships that steamed in solemn procession from Gravesend Bay to the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A perfect day bathed the city with sunshine, while a refreshing breeze invigorated the spectators. A grander sight had not been witnessed since the Spanish Armada sailed out of Lisbon, in 1588, with the vain hope of subjugating the British Isles.

After the celebration in New York came the dedicatory ceremonies in Chicago. By the 18th of the month the crowds began to pour into that city from all parts of the United States and from foreign countries. It was estimated that one million visitors arrived in three days. No such throng had ever hitherto gathered on a festal occasion. The pent-up enthusiasm of a century broke forth in a tidal wave. Four hundred years, with their blessings and marvelous progress, were to make the offering of a world's applause, and to receive the libations of a world's gratitude.

The first formal part of the festivities was an inaugural reception, banquet and ball in the great building called the Auditorium. This occurred on the evening of the 19th of October. About four thousand of the most distinguished men and women in America, inclusive of many representatives of foreign powers, were invited. Owing to the illness of the wife of President Harrison he was unable to be present in person, and the duties which he was expected to perform devolved upon Vice-President Levi P. Morton.

The gathering was one of the most distinguished and *élite* ever known on earth. All that wealth and beauty could contribute was lavishly displayed. The President's Cabinet, judges of the Supreme Court, diplomatic corps, governors, army officers, mayors of leading cities, World's Fair officials, and the fairest women in the land were gathered at the banquet. The reception and ball were given in the Auditorium, but the banquet was spread on the top floor of the adjoining Studebaker Building, which had been made an annex by cutting arched passages connecting it with the Auditorium.

On the following day occurred the great military and civic parade. About a hundred thousand men were in the line of march. Numberless bodies were uniformed. The crowds along the way were indescribable in number and enthusiasm. Through the whole distance from the central part of the city to Jackson Park the sidewalks were lined with a mass of human beings. Meanwhile, all the avenues, hotels, and conveyances were thronged. Michigan Avenue and the lake front seemed to be a solid mass of people. The nodding plumes of advancing cavalymen were seen toward the south, followed by troop after troop, wheeling into line, and forming in front of the Auditorium, where they were joined by four batteries of artillery. The regulars were an escort to the Vice-President, Cabinet, judges of the Supreme Court, and other dignitaries of Church and State, who were to take part in the exercises. Every adjacent street was lined with carriages, waiting for the distinguished occupants; twenty rounds from the batteries were the signal for the march to begin.

The command-in-chief of the procession had been assigned to General Nelson A. Miles, who, with his staff and the select company of cavalymen, rode at the head of the tremendous column. The uniforms and caparisons were brilliant. After the first squadron came a mounted military band, with another troop of cavalry in a solid line twelve deep. Then came a troop of white cavalry, and another of Indian and Negro dragoons, while behind was a regular battery. Then followed a section of the National Guard, preceding sixty Toledo cadets on bicycles. In the rear was a long line of carriages bearing the distinguished personages who were to officiate in the dedication, led by Vice-President Morton, who was accompanied by President T. W. Palmer of the World's Fair Commission. Then came other carriages filled with Cabinet members, judges, governors, and the World's Fair officials, the whole forming a procession more than a mile in length.

The Building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts was selected as the scene for the special dedicatory services. One hundred and fifty thousand invitations had been issued. Seats were provided for 120,000 persons, and every seat was filled. It is probable that no other civic exercise ever witnessed on the globe was equally imposing. The enthusiasm ran high. The program was carried through with the greatest success. The night jubilee consisted of the grandest display of fireworks that the world had ever seen. Three exhibitions were arranged to take place simultaneously: in Washington Park on the south, Lincoln Park on the north, and Garfield Park on the west side, each display being a counterpart of the other, and the programs identical. It is estimated that more than half a million people were witnesses of the three displays.

One conspicuous feature of the pyrotechnics consisted of representations of the American flag floating in the sky at a height of two thousand feet from the earth. The design, which was three hundred feet in length, was perhaps the most ambitious ever attempted in aerial work. The management was entrusted to Professor Baldwin, the aeronaut, who went up in a balloon, lighted the fuse, and loosed the flag. A marvelous thing followed. Almost instantly the banner spread itself like a canopy, and, taking fire, burned for five minutes with all its colors intensified, thus affording a spectacle of grandeur that had never been exceeded at any pyrotechnic exhibition.

All of the 20th and 21st of October was consumed with the parade and ceremonies of dedication. By the evening of the second date named the crowds began to disperse. Never before had the traveling accommodations of Chicago, or perhaps of any city, been so severely tested. But the facilities withstood the trial. It was agreed that the introductory ceremonies were worthy of the congratulations and plaudits, not only of our own people, but of the people of the whole world. Thus, in the autumn of 1892, a beginning was made for the celebration of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of the New World.

Meanwhile the interval between the dedication of the buildings for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago and the opening of that Exposition in the following May was filled with the Presidential election, with the excitements consequent thereon, and with the change of administration on the 4th of March, 1893.

The victorious Democratic party again went into power, not only in the Executive Department, but in both branches of Congress.

In the Senate, however, the majority of that party was so small and unstable as to make uncertain any measures other than those upon which there was complete harmony of opinion. President Cleveland went back to the White House with a tremendous support from the people at large, and only a modified support from his own party.

The new Cabinet was constituted as follows: Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois; Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Secretary of War, Daniel S. Lamont, of New York; Secretary of the Navy, Hilary S. Herbert, of Alabama; Secretary of the Interior, Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Postmaster-General, Wilson S. Bissell, of New York; Secretary of Agriculture, J. S. Morton, of Nebraska; Attorney-General, Richard Olney, of Massachusetts.

In the President's inaugural address, he followed the obvious lines of his well-known policy. He dwelt in particular upon the necessity of a complete reform in the revenue system of the United States, urging upon Congress the duty of substituting for high protection the policy of custom-duties for revenue, with only such incidental protective features as might appear in the nature of the case. From the very beginning, however, it was manifest that the adoption of the new policy was to be hampered and impeded by every kind of cross-purpose known to legislative bodies, and in particular by the interests of those who were the representatives of the protected industries.

With the subsidence of the excitement attending the change of administration in the spring of 1893, the attention and interest of the people were soon turned to a more pleasing aspect of the civilized life. The coming of the day for the opening of the Columbian Exposition was eagerly awaited. It had been intended that the event should coincide with the first week in May; but the last of the month was reached before the enterprise was sufficiently forward to admit of the opening.

On the 31st day of May the formal ceremony occurred. President Cleveland had the honor of pressing an electrical button which set in motion all the immense machinery with which the buildings and displays in Jackson Park had been provided. It was a day of great jubilation. The firing of cannon, the waving of flags, the playing of bands, were the vehement manifestations of the general rejoicing. The marvelous "White City" of architectural splendors now presented a sight that was dazzlingly beautiful. To the visitor it seemed a dream of Oriental magnificence, affording such an object-

lesson of energy, capacity and genius as no other country had ever revealed.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the opening, much yet remained to be done before the Exposition could be regarded as fully under way. During the whole of June and the greater part of July the disturbing sounds of saw and hammer were heard. Wagons still rumbled on the boulevards, and unsightly scaffolding was seen here and there, but at length all of this disturbance was over; the exhibits were disposed in their respective places, and the great Fair was on in its perfected grandeur. The transformation of Jackson Park was one of the most extraordinary scenes ever witnessed on the earth. The vast area had been converted from a wild, semi-chaotic covert of tangled brush-wood and noxious marsh into a Heliopolis of splendor, made beautiful by the sublimest arts that ever found expression in visible forms.

The largest structure of the Exposition was the so-called Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. It had been more proper to define this edifice as the Building of Manufactures and Industrial Arts. The liberal arts are usually supposed to merge into the fine arts proper and to be nearly identical therewith. The structure under consideration was devoted to industries and manufactured products. It occupied an area of thirty acres, lifting its imperious towers to an altitude of two hundred and fifty feet. The building was the largest structure ever reared on earth; but its size was its greatest claim to pre-eminence. Many of the other buildings were more admirable for beauty and adaptation. So varied, so select, so excellent, so beautiful, so artistic and so gigantic were these edifices that all the wealth of the globe seemed to be here gathered and exposed as the expression of peace triumphant.

Great architectural skill had been brought to the scene, and great variety was shown in the designs of the different buildings. In the style and grouping, however, there was a remarkable harmony—a blending of color and design as charming as it was unique. The material used in the construction was necessarily perishable—to the end that the most imposing effects might be produced at a minimum of cost. It required a genius of economy to construct a magnificent palace at the expense of a few thousand dollars, but the genius was not wanting for the work. A cheap material was found in "staff," a composition of cement and plaster-of-Paris, possessing little endurance, but having, when properly applied, the appearance of white stone. Over the skeleton structure of the

several buildings this composition was laid, giving to them the appearance of marble palaces. The embellishment of statuary was added in the same manner. The roadways were artistically laid out, and substantially made of macadam, with a top dressing of red gravel, while the lagoon of stagnant water was converted into a romantic canal that wound through the Park in a most picturesque manner.

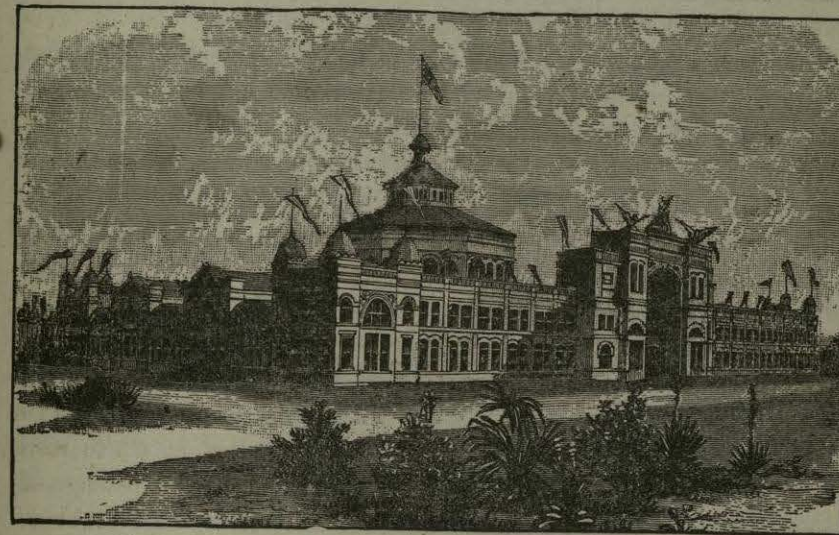
The arrangement of such a canal must needs suggest Venice and romantic watercraft. A number of electrical launches and gondolas were accordingly prepared to carry the throngs of passengers around the lagoons. There was also an intramural railway to facilitate communication. The wide circuit of the great area was thus traversed with aerial coaches, running at a high rate of speed. Another device was the movable sidewalk, which was constructed on the principle of the endless chain. Passengers might step upon the moving platform and step off while it was in motion. The sidewalk was extended out over the lake to the distance of a thousand feet, so that passengers might have a water view of the buildings and grounds. Roller and invalid chairs were also provided as a means of conveyance for those who were enfeebled by disease or worn with age.

An adequate description of the exhibits of the World's Columbian Exposition would require volumes to contain it. The Fair might be regarded as a sort of universal, commercial and ethnographic congress, in which were brought together all conceivable products of forge, loom, field and finger; a place where gathered all races of men, from the Esquimaux to the Equatorial blacks, and where cannibal savagery shook hands with the highest types of civilization.

We cannot in this connection delineate the innumerable and wonderful displays which were made by the nations of the earth in their respective spheres. Some of the more important exhibits, however, cannot be dismissed without particular mention. Beginning with the Government Building the visitor at the Exposition would find both the structure and the display to be second only in importance to that witnessed in the case of the Building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts. In the Government Building were displayed the most ancient as well as the most improved implements of war. Here were gathered the firelocks, fuses, arquebusses, matchlocks, blunderbusses and other obsolete fire-arms, arranged in such a manner as to show the evolution of weaponry — to display, in comparison with the latest revolving breech-loading arms and the heaviest cannon for coast defences, the rudest weapons of savagery.

Beside these was placed an arsenal in which the machinery for boring great guns was in operation, and the making of cartridges was illustrated by the actual industry. All the arts of war were admirably represented by figures in proper uniform; the pontoon corps, sappers and miners, the topographic corps, signal corps, field hospitals, and effigies of privates, officers, troopers and foot soldiers, with the uniforms and accoutrements of the whole world militant were seen at a *coup d'œil*.

In connection with the Government Building and as a department thereof was the fishery exhibit. In this were displayed examples of nearly every fresh- and salt-water fish and fur-bearing pelagic



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

animal. A large fish-hatching establishment was also shown in operation, and a display was made of boats and implements used in the whale, cod, and sturgeon fisheries.

In a sort of park, between the Government Building and the lake, was an exhibit of ordnance, such as rifled cannon, mortars, and rapid-firing guns. Here, also, were to be seen in sections the heavy ship-armor, which at that time had recently come into use. Some of the pieces had been under test, and were pierced to a greater or less extent by the steel-pointed shells which had been fired against them. In the lake near by lay a full-sized battle-ship, with guns mounted, and the full complement of men and officers. Here also was a life-saving station with full equipment of boats and accessories. The numerous white tents, in which the members were quartered, added

to the general appearance of an army encamped in the midst of the tremendous implements of war.

A boat of special interest was the curious Viking Ship, from Norway. This peculiar vessel, manned by a crew of Norwegian sailors, was moored close to the shore near the battle-ship. It was a copy, down to the minutest detail of construction, of the ship found at Gokstad, Norway, in 1889—a vessel supposed to have sailed the seas one thousand years ago. The old relic of the Vikings is now sacredly preserved in the National Museum at Christiania. The new, like the old, was an open boat, seventy-five feet in length over all, sixty-seven and one-half feet at the water-line, and sixty feet of keel. The propulsion was by means of a square sail, or by oars when the weather permitted their use.

It was in this open boat, in the early summer of 1893, that Captain Magnus Anderson with eleven companions braved the Atlantic, from Bergen, Norway, to the New England coast. He arrived at New London, Conn., after forty-three days. The adventurers had encountered several storms; but for the greater part they had fair wind and smooth sailing. The average rate of speed was between ten and twelve miles an hour. The achievement was significant. The feat of Anderson and his men made that of the *Santa Maria*, the *Pinta* and the *Nina* seem insignificant. It was in such a craft, or canoe, that Leif Ericson made his voyage from Greenland to the then unknown regions of the midnight land of the West in the year 1001; such a vessel was the first propelled by white men to touch the shores of the New World. The successful passage of the Atlantic by this frail craft must effectually remove all doubt as to the ability of Ericson, Thorfinn Karlsefne and Björne, those adventurous Vikings of the tenth century, to accomplish the voyages accredited to them in the Sagas.

It was but natural that everything relating to Columbus and his immortal voyage should be set in bold relief. One of the expedients of the Spanish Government was to reproduce the fleet in which the discoverer made his first voyage to the New World. Three vessels were accordingly prepared and named for the originals. They were manned by Spanish crews, and everything was in strict likeness to the ships in which Columbus sailed. These vessels were anchored near the Viking Ship, as if to compare the vessels of the tenth century with those of the fifteenth. They had sailed from Palos and followed the Columbian track to America. They were, however, escorted by cruisers of the United States and by a Spanish

man-of-war. The squadron arrived at Hampton Roads, April 21, 1893. This water had been selected as the place of rendezvous of the foreign and American navies that appeared in the great naval parade in New York. After their participation in that great event, the three vessels were sent in tow, by way of the St. Lawrence and the lake route, to Chicago, where they arrived in due season, and were given a national welcome.

Another reproduction of like interest was that of the Convent of La Rabida, at Palos, in which Columbus in the days of his adversity was wont to lodge. La Rabida was the refuge in which Father Perez had his abode; and he it was who administered food and comfort to the Man of Genoa and his half-starved son Diego. Every detail of the convent was a reproduction of La Rabida. Its quaint rooms were filled with Columbian relics, including a casket in which reposed for a while the bones of the great discoverer.

The peaceable progress of mankind illustrated in these old ships of trans-Atlantic adventure was contrasted with one of the shore exhibits not far away. This was the display of the great guns of Krupp, such as are used in fortresses and on men-of-war. In this display might be seen the heaviest artillery ever produced to that date. One piece in particular attracted the attention of all. Above its fellow-engines of destruction was a 122-ton gun, the largest that the great German cannon-maker had ever produced. It constituted a wonder worth miles of travel to see. The 1,200-pound projectile lay in a cradle of the hydraulic loading crane beside the gun, and likewise a canister bag containing 600 pounds of powder to be used in propelling the tremendous thunderbolt to a distance of twenty miles. This immense gun, and its machinery for loading and firing, required a large ship for its transportation across the ocean, and two specially-made cars for its conveyance to Chicago. As a mark of his respect for America, Krupp presented the gun and its machinery to the city of Chicago, where it remained permanently, an enduring symbol of the reign of force, and a memento of the Columbian Exposition.

One of the features of the Columbian Exposition most interesting and instructive was the reproduction, or rather transfer, of the villages of semi-civilized and barbarous nations, and the establishment therein of temporary colonies of the original inhabitants. One such was the Esquimau village, just south of the Krupp exhibit; and another was the Alaskan display of boats, huts and totem poles. Near by this was a reconstruction of the prehistoric temples of Cen-