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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

United States Centennial Commission.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

REPORTS

OF THE

PRESIDENT, SECRETARY,

AND

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

TOGETHER WITH THE JOURNAL OF THE

FINAL SESSION OF THE COMMISSION.

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MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

SUBMITTING THE FINAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION TO CONGRESS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have received from the United States Centennial Commission their final report, presenting a full exhibit of the result of the United States Centennial Celebration and Exhibition of 1876, as required by the Act of June 1, 1873. In transmitting this report for the consideration of Congress, I express, I believe, the general judgment of the country, as well as my own, in assigning to this Exhibition a measure of success gratifying the pride and patriotism of our people, and full of promise to the great industrial and commercial interests of the country. The very ample and generous contributions which the foreign nations made to the splendor and usefulness of the Exhibition, and the cordiality with which their representatives took part in our national commemoration, deserve our profound acknowledgments. At this close of the great services rendered by the United States Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board of Finance, it gives me great pleasure to commend to your attention, and that of the people of the whole country, the laborious, faithful, and prosperous performance of their duties which have marked the administration of their respective trusts.

R. B. HAYES.

Washington, March 3, 1879.

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FINAL REPORT

TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

International Exhibition,

—1876—

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1879.

To the President of the United States:

Sir,—The members of the United States Centennial Commission, appointed under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1871, and instructed thereby, and by the Act of June 1, 1872, to conduct an "International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine" in the year 1876, in commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, have the honor to submit to you, in the accompanying volumes, their final report of the history and results of the Exhibition and Celebration, in accordance with the requirements of the aforesaid Acts.

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION.

At the final meeting of the Commission, held at Philadelphia, January 15, 1879, the President, General Joseph R. Hawley, made the following

REPORT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION:

Report of the President.

After consultation with the Director-General, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the active managers of the Board of Finance, I issued notices, on the 22d of November, 1878, of this meeting of the Commission to be held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, at 12 M., January 15, 1879, with a view to substantially closing our labors. There will be to-day submitted to you, in eleven volumes, the final reports of the Secretary of the Commission, the President's account of the chief ceremonies, the reports of the Executive Committee, of the Director-General and his subordinate Chiefs of Bureaus, of the Chief of the Bureau of Awards, the full reports of the Judges, a condensed statement of the accounts of the Board of Finance; in short, the full records of the International Exhibition of 1876.

I heartily congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the brilliant success of the great enterprise in which we have had the honor of participating. The precise measure of that success, in comparison with preceding or subsequent International Exhibitions, we must leave to others to estimate, but none know so well as we that the difficulties and embarrassments of the work were peculiar and unprecedented. In reporting to the President of the United States, in accordance with the Act of June 1, 1872, "a full exhibit of the results" of the Celebration and Exhibition, a brief review of the circumstances, favorable and unfavorable, is essential to a fair judgment of such results as either surpassed or fell short of reasonable expectations.

Report of the President.

It is now generally conceded that it was fitting that "the completion of the first century of our national existence should be commemorated by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country, their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, *in comparison with those of older nations;*" also that "the Exhibition should be a national celebration, in which the people of the whole country should participate," and that "it should have the sanction of the Congress of the United States." But, although these expressions found a place in the Act of March 3, 1871, which created the United States Centennial Commission and provided for "celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine" in Philadelphia, in 1876, the propriety of holding an Exhibition at all as a means of celebrating the Centennial, and especially of inviting other nations to an International Exhibition, were vigorously disputed afterwards, even after fourteen or fifteen nations had cordially signified their purpose to participate.

The first embarrassment encountered was the imperfect character of the Act constituting the Commission. No appropriation was made by Congress for the financial needs of the enterprise, and the Act indicated no source of supply. The creation of an associate corporation adapted to the collection, care, and disbursement of moneys became the very first object of the Commission upon its organization, as I indicated in my remarks accepting the presidency, in March, 1872. The Act incorporating the "Centennial Board of Finance" was drawn by the Executive Committee of the Commission immediately thereafter. It passed Congress, and received the approval of the President June 1, 1872. It was broadly national in its character, naming two corporators from each Congressional district throughout the nation, and four for each State and Territory at large. The preliminary organization was confided to the Commission. The Board had authority to secure subscriptions of capital stock to an amount not exceeding ten millions, to be divided into shares not exceeding ten dollars each. Books of subscription were opened by the Commission, and an opportunity given for one hundred days to the inhabitants of each State and Territory to subscribe for stock, at the end of which time the Commission was directed to call a meeting of the corporators and subscribers to elect a board of twenty-five directors, to be chosen then and annually thereafter from a list of one hundred stockholders selected by the Commission. The Board thus organized was authorized to take charge of all the financial labors of the under-

taking, to prepare the grounds, and erect the buildings in accordance with the plans of the Commission; its rules governing rates for entrance and admission, or otherwise affecting the rights of the exhibitors or the public, were to be established by the Commission; no grants conferring rights and privileges relating to the Exhibition or Celebration were to be made without the consent of the Commission, which had power to control or revoke such grants, and to appoint all Judges and Examiners and award all premiums. It was the duty of the Commission to supervise the closing of the affairs of the Board, to audit its accounts, and submit a report of the financial results. Report of the President.

The directors chosen at the organization of the Board of Finance, April 23, 1873, with no change among the officers, and few among the others, continued in office to the end. The singular combination of two distinct corporations, one legislating for and supervising the other, each having important executive duties, the lines separating their duties being indistinct in some matters, was an accident. No man would have invented the arrangement. It afforded opportunity for difference and debate, and was in a degree cumbrous. But the patriotic devotion of all concerned obviated the difficulties, and it is now a fair question whether the division of labor, the checks and balances of the two organizations, did not largely conduce to the satisfactory operation and conclusion upon which we felicitate ourselves.

The most serious obstacles the Commission encountered were outside of the plain and natural labors belonging to the enterprise itself. Having been overcome, they serve to show the capacity of the American people for voluntary organization, their self-discipline and their energy. Every other International Exhibition has been created or directly adopted by a government, supplied chiefly from that government's treasury, and conducted by its appointees. The United States government created the Centennial Commission for a great labor and steadily declined to grant it any funds whatever, save what it cost to engrave the certificates of stock and strike the medals. Nor did the Act creating the Commission grant authority or provide means for raising funds. Moreover, after the first proclamation of the President of the United States announcing an Exhibition, and after the proclamation had been communicated to the diplomatic representatives of all nations, and been accepted as an invitation by twelve or fourteen foreign powers, the Secretary of State felt it his duty, regarding the language of the laws, to address a circular letter to the diplomatic and consular representatives of this country, in which he said:

"It will be observed that the President, in his proclamation, has extended no invitation to foreign powers to participate in the Exhibi-

Report of the President.

tion. He was not authorized so to do, and while he desired to attract as much attention and interest as possible thereto, he carefully confines himself to 'commending' the celebration of the Centennial anniversary of American independence, and the Exhibition which is to be held in connection therewith, to all nations who may be pleased to take part therein. It is presumed that you will not have failed to observe the guarded language of the President's proclamation, and the difference between it and that which would be used in extending an invitation to other powers."

In the summer and autumn of 1873 arrangements had been made for an extensive canvass of the country for the necessary funds, but in the autumn a great and prolonged financial depression began and rapidly spread over the whole country. Rumors reached us of the private circular above quoted, and it was said that in consequence some foreign governments delayed action. Popular subscriptions were suspended. It became an unavoidable necessity to report our condition and show Congress that an appropriation was needed to carry on the work. A bill giving three millions was warmly discussed in the spring of 1874, and it barely failed. But a bill passed by large majorities requesting the President "to extend in the name of the United States a respectful and cordial invitation to the governments of other nations to be represented in and take part in the International Exhibition," etc. Thenceforward the co-operation of foreign governments was cordial and prompt. And during the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress a bill passed, approved by the President on the 16th of February, 1876, appropriating to the uses of the Exhibition a million and a half of dollars upon terms that, after the close of the Exhibition, were decided by the Supreme Court to make it a loan. It was fully repaid. As originally drawn the bill contemplated placing the government upon an equality with the shareholders of the Board of Finance. As it was amended and passed, it left the burdens to be borne by the private shareholders, and the States and municipalities that so generously contributed. But the loan was of vital importance to the enterprise, not more financially than by the sanction and encouragement it imparted.

In another manner the national government co-operated most effectively. Congress appropriated a total of $649,250 toward certificates of stock, custom-house expenses, and a collective exhibition from the Executive Departments to "illustrate," in the language of President Grant, January 23, 1874, "the functions and administrative faculties of the government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, and thereby serve to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and

their adaptation to the wants of our people." The following government board was appointed, and announced March 25, 1874: Report of the President.

Treasury Department.—Hon. F. A. Sawyer, succeeded by Robert W. Tayler, Esq.

War Department.—Col. S. C. Lyford, U.S.A.

Navy Department.—Admiral T. A. Jenkins, U.S.N.

Department of the Interior.—Prof. John Eaton.

Post-Office Department.—Dr. Chas. F. McDonald.

Department of Agriculture.—Wm. Saunders, Esq.

Smithsonian Institution.—Prof. S. F. Baird.

Col. S. C. Lyford served as the chairman.

The energy, intelligence, and fidelity of this Board, and the value and attractiveness of the government exhibits, form a prominent and honorable chapter in the history of the Exhibition.

The expenditures of the government are given me officially as follows:

Amount expended on account of	
Treasury Department	$15,500.00
War "	118,292.22
Navy "	63,038.24
Interior "	102,405.25
Post-Office "	4,376.01
Agricultural "	38,014.03
Smithsonian Institution	71,933.21
Fish Commission	9,856.90
Contingent expenses	41,855.02
Building fund	111,400.00
Engraving and printing Certificates of Stock of the Board of Finance	22,433 33
Expenses of admission of foreign goods	39,902.12
Total net expenditures	$639,006.33
Which amount is reduced by proceeds of property returned to the Treasury	2,856.24
The aggregate appropriations by the government were	649,250.00
Leaving a balance of	10,243.67

Something was received at the post-office established on the grounds, and a considerable sum in payment of duties upon foreign articles brought to the Exhibition and afterwards sold for consumption in this country, but "no separate account of such duties was kept by the Treasury Department."

The determination to hold an international instead of a purely national exhibition was abundantly vindicated by the results. A presentation of American industries that should exclude articles of foreign growth or manufacture would be a practical impossibility.

Report of the President.

An invitation to other nations to participate was required by courtesy, as the United States had formally attended several of the world's fairs held elsewhere, and had received awards beyond its proportion of exhibits. Comparison with the work of others is essential to progress. It is needed to show the effects on industries and arts produced by climate, race, geographical position, and social and political institutions. An International Exhibition invariably tells each nation, especially that one acting as host, something of its deficiencies and errors, improves existing manufactures, introduces new ones, influences agriculture, opens new markets, gives new inventions a world-wide advertisement, cultivates taste, not alone in paintings and sculpture, but in textile fabrics, household furniture, and decoration, and even in the making of useful implements and machinery, affords millions of people to whom travel is a forbidden luxury an opportunity to see the best the world does in all things, and, best of all, teaches nations mutual respect, shows them their interdependence, breaks down prejudice, strengthens good will, gives war an additional shade of horror, and discloses more of the loveliness of peace. All this the Exhibition of 1876 has done.

The improvement in taste during the two years since it closed has been clear and considerable. It is made known in all the directions I have indicated. There is a strong demand for more skill and elegance in the forms of decorations of pottery and porcelains and furniture, a better judgment in the fine arts and in architecture. This is recognized by the manufacturers, and the supply is answering the demand. The study of the arts of design has received a great impetus.

The American people were greatly instructed in a knowledge of the progress and condition of the arts and manufactures of their own country, and the extent and value of its agricultural and mining resources. They assuredly under-estimated the former. Notwithstanding the triumphs gained in previous Exhibitions, the majority of our people were not prepared for the high praise bestowed upon the ingenuity and effectiveness of American machinery and implements, and the variety and excellence of American manufactures, by foreign judges. And these opinions have been justified by the subsequent increase in the quantity and variety of our exports.

The extraordinary inventive activity of Americans is credited to the necessities of our situation, regarding both its new wants and its distance from the Old World, which stimulated new devices and home construction to save transportation, to the general prevalence of education, and to our patent laws.

Said a correspondent of the London *Times:* "The American invents as the Greek sculptured and the Italian painted: it is genius." Report of the President.

The departments of machinery and agriculture were never so distinctly and conspicuously presented and honored in any previous Exhibition. In the invention and manufacture of machinery and machine tools the high rank attained by Americans is universally admitted. This acknowledged excellence, and our high tariffs, both forbidding the hope of an extensive market here, combined to diminish the extent of the foreign exhibit; yet there was a great deal from abroad that was instructive and valuable.

The intense pursuit of new ideas and processes in machinery, the general (I wish I could say universal) education of our people, the less powerful influence among us of trades-unions, and the readiness of our industrial classes to accept new machinery and adapt themselves to new requirements, have had a most gratifying effect in enabling us unexpectedly to enter the field of international competition, even in making articles of small size, easy transportation, and comparatively large cost. When we find American watches, cutlery, and jewelry taking the place of foreign manufactures here, and crossing the ocean to compete in foreign markets, we may well be encouraged to believe that no branch of art and industry whatever can be permanently closed against us.

As our foreign trade revives it is exceedingly gratifying to observe the high standard so much American work maintains. The number is growing yearly of firms and corporations whose names and trade-marks are of themselves a valuable property, because they are accepted not alone as marking useful ideas, but as a sure guarantee of uniformly honest work. It is largely due to the persistency of such that trade-mark treaties for their protection have been made with England, Germany, France, Austria, Russia, and Belgium. These facts are weighty with good promise for the future.

Taken as a whole, the presentation of the mining resources of the country was well made. Marvelous as it was, it was less a surprise than the progress made in manufacturing.

The ten acres of the Agricultural Building and its annexes contained much more of the productions of foreign nations than might have been expected, when one considers the burden of transportation. It was an early hope of the Commission that there would be many State exhibits in this department, particularly from the States in the West and South, which are inviting immigration. The hope was but partially gratified; yet individual enterprise and the public spirit of various societies and corporations, supplementing the

Report of the President.

systematic work of the National Agricultural Bureau and the remarkable typical display made by Kansas, sufficed to give a grand but still imperfect idea of the resources of the country. The statistics of our enormous exports of animal and vegetable food are familiar to the public. In that regard, the necessities of the world and the illimitable extent of our fertile lands place us beyond the reach of injurious competition. A single illustration of our agricultural resources may be interesting. Less than two per cent. of the area of the cotton States is used in producing cotton, yet we produce three-fourths of all that is manufactured in Europe and the United States. Four per cent. of the area of Texas alone would be capable of producing it all.

In the early stages of the work most doubt, perhaps, was expressed concerning the probability of a successful Art Department. We were at an obvious disadvantage in this, in comparison with any European capital in which an Exhibition had been held. The distance and danger of transportation considered, the contributions from abroad were unexpectedly valuable. A few prominent American artists were conspicuously unrepresented. But Memorial Hall and its annexes contained by far the largest and most valuable collection ever assembled in this country, and proved a source of instruction and great delight to millions who are debarred the pleasure of a journey to European homes of art.

The obvious facts of the experience of the American people in conducting large enterprises—the building and managing great railroads and manufactories, in transporting immense quantities of material over long distances, in moving, feeding, and clothing great bodies of men—should have barred out one of the objections to the Exhibition made in its early days, viz., that they were not accustomed to such affairs, and would probably fail to conduct it properly. It was only necessary to classify and subdivide the work, and appoint competent chiefs of the subdivisions.

While our means forbade attempts at mere display in architecture, the prime rule of the art, the full accommodation of the service desired, was thoroughly obeyed, and so much of grace in form and decoration was superadded as the funds and the temporary character of the buildings justified. Fortunately, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia felt justified in placing upon Fairmount Park two noble permanent buildings, the Memorial and Horticultural Halls. These and the numerous minor edifices erected by various States, nations, individuals, and corporations, upon the magnificent site in Fairmount Park, upon which Philadelphia expended large sums in preparation, combined to form a general view of surpassing beauty

and attractiveness. All the buildings for which the Commission and Board of Finance were responsible were ready in time, and the grand Corliss engine began its labors precisely upon the contracted time, one month before the opening. Report of the President.

In the largeness of the inclosure, the beauty of the scene, the conveniences provided, and the punctuality with which the preparations were completed, no previous Exhibition equaled this. Quite as satisfactory were the liberal and thorough arrangements made by the chief railways running near, whose officers made heavy expenditures upon new tracks and rolling-stock, so that materials, goods, and passengers were delivered and received with marvelous ease and exactness, and without an accident. During the Exhibition, and since, we have never been left in doubt as to the satisfaction with which the management was viewed and enjoyed by our foreign visitors.

A frequent topic of gratifying comment was the behavior of the people at large. An average of about 62,333 a day entered the gates during the six months. There was never an instance of riotous or tumultuous conduct, or even, it may be said, of noisy or angry talk, and the few arrests for petty offenses are unmentionable when their proportion to the ten millions of entrances is considered. Good order, patience, courtesy, and good humor were the characteristics of the multitude on the most crowded days.

I have caused to be compiled an account of the chief ceremonies connected with the Exhibition,—on the opening day, May 10; on the assembling of the Judges, May 24; the Fourth of July; on the presentation of the Awards, September 27; and the closing day, November 10,—the general supervision of which was largely placed within my own more immediate sphere of duty. These were the principal official and formal assemblages; there were numerous other occasions of great interest. There were many "State days," so called, upon each of which citizens of a State assembled and listened to an address, usually historical; and in many cases the Governor of the State attended with more or less of ceremony. The interchange of social courtesies between the Commissioners of various countries, and between them and our own Commissioners, was frequent.

It was made an objection (though not until the enterprise had well progressed) that the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary was not altogether a suitable occasion for inviting to a joint Exhibition and Celebration the representatives of widely different forms of government. It is a great pleasure to record that the acceptances were couched in the most cordial terms; the intercourse with foreign Commissioners was entirely the most agreeable imaginable; and the sympathy with

Report of the President.

our national pride in celebrating a century of growth in this comparatively young member of the family of nations was unreserved and most neighborly.

The representatives of Great Britain were foremost in fulfilling the wish of George III. in announcing the independence of the colonies, that "religion, language, interests, and affections may, and I hope will, yet prove a bond of permanent union between the two countries." On the evening of May 11, the day after the opening, Sir Edward Thornton, the honored Minister of Great Britain, gave a costly and formal dinner in honor of the occasion. During the whole six months St. George's Hall (the charming house of the British Commission, within the grounds, afterwards presented to Philadelphia) was the home of cultivated social intercourse and generous hospitality. At the celebration of the Fourth of July, Sir Edward Thornton, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and Col. H. B. Sandford, Chief of the British Commission (knighted by her Majesty for his services), were welcome guests and received very enthusiastic greetings from the multitude.

His Majesty Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, made a prolonged and thorough examination of the Exhibition, was always greeted with high respect and the utmost good will, attended the opening ceremonies and the Fourth of July celebration, and to the latter contributed a "Greeting from Brazil," a hymn composed for the occasion by A. Carlos Gomes, of Brazil, at the request of his Majesty.

Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of the dominion of Canada, was a welcome visitor in the autumn.

A number of foreign vessels of war came up the Delaware during the summer, and courtesies and hospitalities were exchanged. The Secretary of the Navy ordered the "Hartford," the "Alarm," the beautiful yacht "Despatch," and other vessels to Philadelphia during the summer. Those vessels were visited by very large numbers, and the officers manifested the characteristic courtesy and hospitality of their profession, especially in their attentions to strangers.

At the presentation of the Awards, on the 27th of September, at the banquet given by the Commission and the Board of Finance to the Diplomatic Corps and the Foreign Commissioners, President Grant and the Cabinet attending, November 9,—the evening before the Exhibition closed,—and at the closing ceremonies, November 10, every opportunity was seized by our countrymen to manifest, by the most cordial greeting and enthusiastic applause, good will to other nations; and the manifestations were appreciated, acknowledged, and returned.

The public spirit and enthusiastic co-operation of Philadelphia

Report of the President.

appear at every stage of our history. The pecuniary outlay of its people is by no means embraced by a statement of the expenditures of the city and the subscriptions of private citizens to the stock of the Board of Finance. Many other investments, made for the benefit of the Exhibition, were not returned in visible dividends. The lavish hospitality displayed had an equally noble motive, and supplied the lack of heavy governmental grants for such purposes made in other nations. But, in a larger sense, Philadelphia is repaid. The reflex influence of her good deeds remains, and she has permanently added to her rich store of patriotic traditions.

The accounts of the Centennial Board of Finance have been duly audited, in accordance with the law, by the Commission's Committee on Finance, whose report and the balance-sheet of the Board of Finance, to be presented to this meeting of the Commission, will be found in the journal of the final session of the Commission, at the close of this volume. The accounts of the Board are not absolutely closed, owing to one or two unadjusted claims of minor importance and to the printing of these volumes. The shareholders have received seventeen and one-half per cent., and will probably receive about seven per cent. more. It is deemed best no longer to delay our final reports to the President of the United States on that account.

The President of the United States conferred a great favor by ordering the detail of two army and two navy officers to assist me during the Exhibition in the ceremonies and receptions constantly occurring, in paying proper attention to the military and naval officers from abroad, and in attending to the numerous visits of the national guard of several States, and various volunteer military organizations. I gratefully acknowledge their most agreeable association and service. They were—

Lieutenant-Colonel Luther P. Bradley, 9th Infantry, Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cavalry, Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Commodore Edward Calhoun, U.S.N.

Commander George D. Ryan, U.S.N.

Lieutenant H. G. O. Colby, U.S.N.

The capable and faithful employees in my office were,—

Captain E. Lewis Moore, private Secretary.

John Hayes, Stenographer.

William P. Jones, Clerk.

William J. Devine, Clerk.

William F. Clark, Clerk and Messenger.

Stephen Cox, Messenger.

Report of the President.

At the organization of the Commission, in March, 1872, I joined you in electing to the office of President of the Commission the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, one of the earliest promoters of the work, and since then the able and effective Chairman of our Executive Committee. He declined the place, and you did me the honor to elect me in his stead, and have kept me at this post six years and ten months,—until the close. Except the Executive Committee, which has for a part of the time been elective, I have appointed all your committees, have served as *ex officio* a member of your Executive Committee, and have devoted nearly two years exclusively to the cause.

My gratitude for your uniform kindness it is beyond my power to express. A view of the magnitude of the work impresses me with a sense of the smallness of my individual share therein, but it shall be one of the great satisfactions of our lives to remember that we have been associated nearly seven years in preparing and conducting a successful International Exhibition, held in honor of the Centennial of our country's independence, which has done something to strengthen fraternity among our own countrymen, enlarge the arts and sciences, extend the knowledge thereof, encourage and honor labor, and promote peace and good will throughout the world.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
President.

CEREMONIES OF THE EXHIBITION.

CEREMONIES OF THE EXHIBITION.

Exhibition Ceremonies.

The management of the Exhibition had to provide for certain ceremonial exercises incident to its conduct, and also to facilitate many gatherings of state, municipal, national, industrial, social, and other organizations. The principal ceremonies officially connected with the Centennial Celebration were four in number, and are described in detail in the following pages, namely:

Opening of the International Exhibition, May 10, 1876.
Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1876.
Distribution of Awards to Foreign and American exhibitors, September 27, 1876.
Closing Ceremonies, November 10, 1876.

A number of the State governments arranged excursions to the Exhibition by the executive and legislative officers and citizens generally, who held meetings in their respective State Buildings or in the Judges' Hall. These "State days," as they were termed, were as follows:

August 24—New Jersey.
September 7—Connecticut.
September 14—Massachusetts.
September 21—New York.
September 28—Pennsylvania.
October 5—Rhode Island.
October 12—New Hampshire.
October 19—Delaware and Maryland.
October 26—Ohio.
October 27—Vermont.

The Governor of each State and Territory was requested to appoint an orator, who should deliver an address upon its history, progress, present condition, and resources. Such addresses were delivered during the period of the Exhibition in the Judges' Hall, as follows:*

Mississippi—A. M. West.
Dacotah—M. K. Armstrong.
District of Columbia—Thomas Wilson.
Ohio—E. D. Mansfield.
Iowa—C. C. Nourse.
Texas—R. B. Hubbard.
Nebraska—Samuel Aughey.
Oregon—H. L. Gilfrey.
Utah—C. W. Bennet.
Idaho—Thomas Donaldson.
Maryland—J. V. Findley.
New Jersey—Abraham Browning.
North Carolina—Prof. Kerr.
Nevada—Gen. T. H. Williams.
Vermont—Henry Clark.
Missouri—Thomas Allen.
Tennessee—J. C. Brown.
West Virginia—W. K. Pendleton.
Indiana—John L. Campbell.
Illinois—C. H. Forster.
Maine—Gen. Chamberlain.
Washington Territory—Elwood Evans.
Florida—T. W. Osborn.
Colorado—J. M. Paul.
Arizona—R. C. McCormick.
Montana—W. A. Clark.
Arkansas—David Walker.

* On application for these addresses, so few of them were furnished in a form available for publication that it became necessary to omit them from this report.

Exhibition Ceremonies.

The other principal assemblages held within the Exhibition grounds were:

May 23—Session of True Templars.
May 24—Meeting of Judges of Awards.
May 30—Decoration Day.
May 30—Opening of the Bankers' Building.
June 1—Parade of Knights Templar.
June 7—Convention in Brewers' Hall.
June 12—Women's International Temperance Convention.
June 15—Dedication of Ice-Water Fountain by the Sons of Temperance.
June 27–July 10—Encampment of the West Point Cadets.
July 1—Excursion of Soldiers' Orphans from Lincoln Home.
July 4—Dedication of the Catholic Total Abstinence Beneficial Society's Fountain. [For proceedings at the Centennial Celebration of the Declaration of Independence at Independence Hall, see pages 41–76.]
July 6, 7, 8, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21—Excursions given by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to its employees.
July 15—Encampment of the Columbus (Ohio) Cadets.
August 3, 9—Arrival of Pennsylvania Troops for encampment at Camp Anthony Wayne.
August 20—Excursion of Steinway & Sons' Employees.
August 22—National and International Rowing Matches began on Schuylkill River.
August 23—Parade of the Knights of Pythias.
August 28—Parade of Swiss Citizens.
August 29—Reception by the Mayor of Philadelphia in the Municipal Building.
September 1–October 18—Live-Stock Exhibitions.
September 2—Encampment of Connecticut National Guard.
September 4—International Medical Congress.
September 20—Odd-Fellows' Day.
September 23—International Rifle-Teams (Scotch, Irish, Australian, and American) visited the Exhibition.
September 28—Fireworks ("Pennsylvania Day").
October 7—Encampment of Cadets of Virginia Military Institute.
October 12—Dedication of Statue of Columbus.
October 14—Dedication of Statue of Dr. Witherspoon.
October 19—Tournament.
October 26—Merchants' Day.
November 2—Dedication of Statue to Bishop Allen (by colored citizens).
November 7—Reception by Women's Centennial Executive Committee.
November 9—International Pyrotechnic Contest.
November 10—Closing Ceremonies.

Detailed accounts of the four principal ceremonies, which were under the immediate charge of the Centennial Commission, are here appended.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Opening Ceremonies

The ceremony of the opening of the Exhibition, on May 10, 1876, was conducted out-doors, within a space defined by the Main Exhibition Building and Memorial Hall, on the south and north, and minor buildings at the east and west,—an area of about 300 by 700 feet. The central entrances of the Main Building and Memorial Hall exactly faced one another, and before each was erected staging for the accommodation of the participants in the ceremonial. The southernmost stage, which rose like steps over the entrance of the Main Building, had a capacity for seating the chorus of 1000 voices and the orchestra of 150 pieces, which were supplemented, through the open windows at the back of the stage, by the mighty notes of the grand organ in the gallery of the Main Building, immediately behind the chorus. Facing this, some 300 feet distant, and arranged somewhat in the form of an amphitheatre, were seats that formed an extension of the raised terrace on which the Memorial Hall stands, where room was provided for the orators and officers of the day and for the invited guests. These were admitted, by tickets, to their designated sections upon the stage, as follows:

The President of the United States and Cabinet.
The Supreme Court of the United States.
The Diplomatic Corps.
The Senate of the United States.
The House of Representatives.
Governors of the States and their Staffs.
Governor, State Officers, Supreme Court, and Legislature of Pennsylvania.
United States Centennial Commission.
Centennial Board of Finance.
Women's Centennial Executive Committees.
The Foreign Commissioners.
The Boards and Bureaus of the Exhibition.
The Board of Judges of Awards.
Judges of United States Courts and Officers of United States Executive Bureaus.
Mayor, City Councils, and City Departments of Philadelphia.
Representatives of the Army and Navy, Smithsonian Institution, Naval Observatory.
Mayors of Cities.
State Centennial Boards.
Women's Centennial Committees.
Foreign Consuls.
Representatives of the Press.
Committees of Associations connected with the Exhibition.

Opening Ceremonies.

The great number of persons included in this list of invited guests made it impossible to admit to the stage persons not holding official positions that required recognition,—to the exclusion even of some of the most generous contributors to the Exhibition enterprise. The concourse of spectators within sight of the ceremonies, though largely not within hearing distance, was estimated as above 110,000.

At the head of the military parade which moved, early in the morning, from the city to the Exhibition grounds was the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, acting as the body-guard of the President of the United States.* This was succeeded by the two organizations which escorted Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, and his staff—the Boston Cadets and the Boston Lancers. Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, with his staff, followed. Then came Major-General Bankson, commanding a large body of Pennsylvania troops.

The order of exercises was as follows:

National Airs, by the Orchestra, Theodore Thomas, Musical Director, beginning at 10.15 A.M., as guests entered, viz.:

The Washington March.
Argentine Republic.—*Marcha de la Republica.*
Austria.—*Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser.*
Belgium.—*La Brabançonne.*
Brazil.—*Hymno Brasileira Nacional.*
Denmark.—*Volkslied—den tappre Landsoldat.*
France.—*La Marseillaise.*
Germany—*Was ist das Deutsche Vaterland?*
Great Britain.—*God Save the Queen.*
Italy.—*Marcia del Rè.*
Netherlands.—*Wie neerlandsch bloed.*
Norway.—*National Hymn.*
Russia.—*National Hymn.*
Spain.—*Riego's Spanish National Hymn.*
Sweden.—*Volksongen* (*Bevare Gud var Kung*).
Switzerland.—*Heil dir, Helvetia.*
Turkey.—*March.*
Hail Columbia.

10.30.—Arrival of the President of the United States.
Centennial Inauguration March, by Richard Wagner.
Prayer, by Bishop Matthew Simpson.

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* The "City Troop," as it is familiarly termed by Philadelphians, served as the body-guard of General Washington during the Revolution, and earned the right to inscribe the names of "Trenton" and "Princeton" on its colors, and during the civil war that of "Gettysburg." Since Washington's day it has acted as the body-guard of Presidents visiting Philadelphia.

Hymn, by John Greenleaf Whittier. Music by John K. Paine, of Massachusetts. Organ and Orchestral accompaniment. — Opening Ceremonies

Presentation of the Buildings to the Commission by the President of the Centennial Board of Finance.

Cantata, by Sidney Lanier, of Georgia. Music by Dudley Buck, of Connecticut. Basso Solo by Myron W. Whitney, of Boston.

Presentation of the Exhibition to the President of the United States by the President of the Centennial Commission.

Address by the President of the United States.

Unfurling of the Flag, Hallelujah Chorus, Salutes of Artillery, and Ringing of the Chimes.

Procession through the Main Building and Machinery Hall.

Reception by the President of the United States in the Judges' Pavilion.

In accordance with the arrangements for the day provided by the Centennial Commission, all the gates, except those at the east end of the Main Building, were opened to the public at 9 A.M., at the established rate of admission of fifty cents. The Main Building, Memorial Hall, and Machinery Hall were reserved for guests and exhibitors until the conclusion of the ceremonies, about 1 P.M., when all restrictions were withdrawn. The President of the United States was escorted to the Exhibition by Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, with troops from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Invited guests entered the Main Building from the carriage concourse at the east end, or by the south-middle entrance on Elm Avenue. The doors were opened to them at 9 A.M. They passed to the platform in front of Memorial Hall through the north-middle doors of the Main Building, and were requested to occupy their places before 10.15 A.M. All the space in the vicinity of the platform, save what was needed for passage, was open to the public. Seats on the platform for the ladies invited were provided, and they were invited to join the procession. No flags or ensigns, except those permanently fixed in the buildings, were displayed on the morning of the 10th until the signal was given. The organs and other musical instruments and the bells awaited the same notice. When the President of the United States declared the Exhibition open, the flag on the staff near him was unfurled as a signal for the raising of all other flags and ensigns, the ringing of the chimes, the salute of one hundred guns on George's Hill, and the singing of the *Hallelujah Chorus*, of Handel, by the chorus, with organ and orchestral accompaniment. Immediately upon the announcement, the Foreign Commissioners passed into the Main Building and took places upon the general avenue opposite their respective sections. The President of the United States, conducted by the Director-General of the Exhibition, and followed by the guests of the day, passed through the Main Building. As the President passed

Opening Ceremonies.

the Foreign Commissioners they were severally presented to him and joined the procession, and the whole body moved to Machinery Hall. On his way the President was saluted by his military escort, formed in two lines between the buildings. In Machinery Hall, the President and His Majesty Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, assisted by George H. Corliss, set in motion the great engine and the machinery connected therewith. No further formal order of procession was pursued. The President and guests were escorted by way of the north main aisle of Machinery Hall to the doors of the eastern tower and to the Judges' Pavilion, where the President of the United States held a brief reception.

The prayer, hymn, cantata, and speeches provided for in the programme were as follows:

PRAYER

BY BISHOP MATTHEW SIMPSON, OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Almighty and everlasting God, our Heavenly Father. Heaven is Thy throne and the earth is Thy footstool. Before Thy majesty and holiness the angels veil their faces, and the spirits of the just made perfect bow in humble adoration. Thou art the creator of all things, the preserver of all that exist, whether they be thrones or dominions or principalities or powers. The minute and the vast, atoms and worlds, alike attest the ubiquity of Thy presence and the omnipotence of Thy sway.

Thou alone art the sovereign ruler of nations. Thou raisest up one and castest down another, and Thou givest the kingdoms of the world to whomsoever Thou wilt. The past with all its records is the unfolding of Thy counsels and the realization of Thy grand designs. We hail Thee as our rightful ruler, the King eternal, immortal, and invisible, the only true God, blessed for evermore.

We come on this glad day, O Thou God of our fathers, into these courts with thanksgiving and into these gates with praise. We bless Thee for Thy wonderful goodness in the past, for the land which Thou gavest to our fathers, a land veiled from the ages, from the ancient world, but revealed in the fullness of time to Thy chosen people, whom Thou didst lead by Thine own right hand through the billows of the deep, a land of vast extent, of towering mountains and broad plains, of unnumbered products and of untold treasures.

We thank Thee for the fathers of our country, men of mind and of might, who endured privations and sacrifices, who braved multiplied dangers rather than defile their consciences, or be untrue to their God, men who laid on the broad foundations of truth and justice the grand structure of civil freedom.

Opening Ceremonies.

We praise Thee for the closing century, for the founders of the Republic, for the immortal Washington and his grand associates; for the wisdom with which they planned, and the firmness and heroism, which, under Thy blessing, led them to triumphant success. Thou wast their shield in hours of danger, their pillar of cloud by day, and their pillar of fire by night. May we, their sons, walk in their footsteps and imitate their virtues!

We thank Thee for social and national prosperity and progress, for valuable discoveries and multiplied inventions, for labor-saving machinery, relieving the toiling masses, for schools, free as the morning light for the millions of the rising generation, for books and periodicals scattered like leaves of autumn over the land, for art and science, for freedom to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, for a church unfettered by the trammels of state.

Bless, we pray Thee, the President of the United States and his constitutional advisers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Governors of our several Commonwealths, the officers of the Army and the Navy, and all who are in official position throughout our land. Guide them, we pray Thee, with counsels of wisdom, and may they ever rule in righteousness. We ask Thy blessing to rest upon the President and members of the Centennial Commission, and upon those associated with them in the various departments, who have labored long and earnestly, amidst anxieties and difficulties, for the success of this enterprise.

May Thy special blessing, O thou God of all the nations of the earth, rest upon our National guests, our visitors from distant lands! We welcome them to our shores, and we rejoice in their presence among us, whether they represent thrones, or culture, or research, or whether they come to exhibit the triumphs of genius and art, in the development of industry, and in the progress of civilization. Preserve Thou them, we beseech Thee, in health and safety, and in due time may they be welcomed by loved ones again to their own, their native lands!

Let Thy blessing rest richly on this Centennial Celebration. May the lives and health of all interested be precious in Thy sight! Preside in its assemblies. Grant that this association in effort may bind more closely together every part of our great Republic, so that our Union may be perpetual and indissoluble. Let its influence draw the nations of earth into a happier unity. Hereafter, we pray Thee, may all disputed questions be settled by arbitration, and not by the sword, and may wars forever cease among the sons of men!

May the new century be better than the past! more radiant with the light of true philosophy, warmer with the emanations of a world-wide sympathy! May capital, genius, and labor be freed from all antagonism by the establishment and application of such principles of justice and equity as shall reconcile diversified interests and bind in imperishable bonds all parts of society!

Opening Ceremonies.

We pray Thy benediction especially on the women of America, who, for the first time in the history of our race, take so conspicuous a place in a national celebration. May the light of their intelligence, purity, and enterprise shed its beams afar, until in distant lands their sisters may realize the beauty and glory of Christian freedom and elevation! We beseech Thee, Almighty Father, that our beloved Republic may be strengthened in every element of true greatness, until her mission is accomplished by presenting to the world an illustration of the happiness of a free people, with a free church, in a free state, under laws of their own enactment, and under rulers of their own selection, acknowledging supreme allegiance only to the King of kings and Lord of lords. And as Thou didst give to one of its illustrious sons first to draw experimentally the electric spark from heaven, which has since girdled the globe in its celestial whispers of "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to men," so to latest time may the mission of America, under divine inspiration, be one of affection, brotherhood, and love for all our race! And may the coming centuries be filled with the glory of our Christian civilization!

And unto Thee, our Father, through Him whose life is the light of men, will we ascribe glory and praise, now and forever. Amen.

HYMN

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

MUSIC BY J. K. PAINE, OF MASSACHUSETTS. ORGAN AND ORCHESTRAL ACCOMPANIMENT.

Our fathers' God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here, where of old, by Thy design,
The fathers spake that word of Thine,
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rended bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festal time, from all
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the new world greets
The old world thronging all its streets,
Unveiling all the triumphs won
By art or toil beneath the sun;
And unto common good ordain
This rivalship of hand and brain.

Thou, who hast here in concord furled
The war-flags of a gathered world,
Beneath our Western skies fulfill
The Orient's mission of good will,
And, freighted with Love's Golden Fleece,
Send back the Argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met in truce,
For beauty made the bride of use
We thank Thee, while, withal, we crave
The austere virtues strong to save,
The honor proof to place or gold,
The manhood never bought nor sold!

O! make thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law;
And, cast in some diviner mould,
Let the new cycle shame the old!

PRESENTATION OF THE BUILDINGS TO THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

BY JOHN WELSH, PRESIDENT OF THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION:—In the presence of the Government of the United States, and of the several distinguished bodies by whom we are surrounded, and in behalf of the Centennial Board of Finance, I greet you.

In readiness at the appointed time, I have the honor to announce to you that, under your supervision and in accordance with the plans fixed and established by you, we have erected the buildings belonging to us, and have made all the arrangements devolving on us necessary for the opening of the International Exhibition. We hereby now formally appropriate them for their intended occupation; and we hold ourselves ready to make all further arrangements that may be needed for carrying into full and complete effect all the requirements of the acts of Congress relating to the Exhibition.

For a like purpose we also appropriate the buildings belonging to the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia, erected by us at their bidding, to wit: Memorial Hall, Machinery Hall, and Horticultural Hall. These and other substantial offerings stand as the evidence of their patriotic

Opening Ceremonies.

co-operation. To the United States of America, through Congress, we are indebted for the aid which crowned our success.

In addition to those to which I have just referred, there are other beautiful and convenient edifices, which have been erected by the representatives of foreign nations, by State authority, and by individuals, which are also devoted to the purposes of the Exhibition.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If in the past we have met with disappointments, difficulties, and trials, they have been overcome by a consciousness that no sacrifice can be too great which is made to honor the memories of those who brought our nation into being. This commemoration of the events of 1776 excites our present gratitude. The assemblage here to-day of so many foreign representatives uniting with us in this reverential tribute is our reward.

We congratulate you on the occurrence of this day. Many of the nations have gathered here in peaceful competition. Each may profit by the association. This Exhibition is but a school; the more thoroughly its lessons are learned, the greater will be the gain, and, when it shall have closed, if by that study the nations engaged in it shall have learned respect for each other, then it may be hoped that veneration for Him who rules on high will become universal, and the angels' song once more be heard,—

"Glory to God in the highest,
And on earth peace, good will towards men."

CANTATA

BY SIDNEY LANIER, OF GEORGIA.

MUSIC BY DUDLEY BUCK, OF CONNECTICUT. BASSO SOLO BY M. W. WHITNEY, OF BOSTON.

From this hundred-terraced height
Sight more large with nobler light
Ranges down yon towering years:
Humbler smiles and lordlier tears
  Shine and fall, shine and fall,
While old voices rise and call
Yonder where the to-and-fro
Weltering of my Long-Ago
Moves about the moveless base
Far below my resting-place.

Mayflower, Mayflower, slowly hither flying,
Trembling westward o'er yon balking sea,
Hearts within *Farewell dear England* sighing,
Winds without *But dear in vain* replying,
Gray-lipp'd waves about thee shouted, crying,
No! It shall not be!

Jamestown, out of thee—
Plymouth, thee—thee, Albany—
Winter cries, *Ye freeze : away !*
Fever cries, *Ye burn : away !*
Hunger cries, *Ye starve : away !*
Vengeance cries, *Your graves shall stay !*

Then old Shapes and Masks of Things,
Framed like Faiths or clothed like Kings—
Ghosts of Goods once fleshed and fair,
Grown foul Bads in alien air—
War, and his most noisy lords,
Tongued with lithe and poisoned swords—
Error, Terror, Rage, and Crime,
All in a windy night of time
Cried to me from land and sea,
No ! Thou shalt not be !

Hark !
Huguenots whispering *yea* in the dark,
Puritans answering *yea* in the dark !
Yea, like an arrow shot true to his mark,
Darts through the tyrannous heart of Denial.
Patience and Labor, and solemn-souled Trial,
Foiled, still beginning,
Soiled, but not sinning,
Toil through the stertorous death of the Night,
Toil, when wild brother-wars new dark the Light,
Toil, and forgive, and kiss o'er, and replight.

Now Praise to God's oft-granted grace,
Now Praise to Man's undaunted face,
Despite the land, despite the sea,
I was : I am : and I shall be—
How long, Good Angel, O how long ?
Sing me from Heaven a man's own song !

"Long as thine Art shall love true love,
Long as thy Science truth shall know,
Long as thine Eagle harms no Dove,
Long as thy Law by law shall grow,
Long as thy God is God above,
Thy brother every man below,
So long, dear Land of all my love,
Thy name shall shine, thy fame shall glow !"

Opening Ceremonies.

O Music, from this height of time my Word unfold:
In thy large signals all men's hearts Man's Heart behold:
Mid-heaven unroll thy chords as friendly flags unfurled,
And wave the world's best lover's welcome to the world.

PRESENTATION OF THE EXHIBITION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

BY JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

MR. PRESIDENT:—Five years ago, the Congress of the United States declared it fitting that "the completion of the first century of our national existence should be commemorated by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind," and ordered that an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures should be held, under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six. To put into effect the several laws relating to the Exhibition, the United States Centennial Commission was constituted, composed of two Commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by their respective Governors, and appointed by the President. The Congress also created our auxiliary and associate corporation, the Centennial Board of Finance, whose unexpectedly heavy burdens have been nobly borne. A remarkable and prolonged disturbance of the finances and industries of the country has greatly magnified the task; but we hope for a favorable judgment of the degree of success attained. July 4, 1873, this ground was dedicated to its present uses. Twenty-one months ago this Memorial Hall was begun. All the other one hundred and eighty buildings within the inclosure have been erected within twelve months. All the buildings embraced in the plans of the Commission itself are finished. The demands of applicants exceeded the space, and strenuous and continuous efforts have been made to get every exhibit ready in time.

By general consent the Exhibition is appropriately held in the City of Brotherly Love. Yonder, almost within your view, stands the venerated edifice wherein occurred the event this work is designed to commemorate, and the hall in which the first Continental Congress assembled. Within the present limits of this great Park were the homes of eminent patriots of that era, where Washington and his associates received generous hospitality and able counsel. You have observed the surpassing beauty of the situation placed at our disposal. In harmony with all this fitness is the liberal support given the enterprise by the State, the city, and the people individually.

In the name of the United States, you extended a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governments of other nations to be represented and to participate in this Exhibition. You know the very acceptable terms in

which they responded, from even the most distant regions. Their Commissioners are here, and you will soon see with what energy and brilliancy they have entered upon this friendly competition in the arts of peace. Opening Ceremonies.

It has been the fervent hope of the Commission that, during this festival year, the people from all States and sections, of all creeds and churches, all parties and classes, burying all resentments, would come up together to this birthplace of our liberties, to study the evidence of our resources; to measure the progress of an hundred years; and to examine to our profit the wonderful products of other lands; but especially to join hands in perfect fraternity and promise the God of our fathers that the new century shall surpass the old in the true glories of civilization. And furthermore, that from the association here of welcome visitors from all nations, there may result not alone great benefits to invention, manufactures, agriculture, trade, and commerce, but also stronger international friendships and more lasting peace.

Thus reporting to you, Mr. President, under the laws of the Government and the usage of similar occasions, in the name of the United States Centennial Commission, I present to your view the International Exhibition of 1876.

ADDRESS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND PROCLAMATION OF THE OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.

My Countrymen:—It has been thought appropriate, upon this Centennial occasion, to bring together in Philadelphia, for popular inspection, specimens of our attainments in the industrial and fine arts, and in literature, science, and philosophy, as well as in the great business of agriculture and of commerce.

That we may the more thoroughly appreciate the excellences and deficiencies of our achievements, and also give emphatic expression to our earnest desire to cultivate the friendship of our fellow-members of this great family of nations, the enlightened agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing people of the world have been invited to send hither corresponding specimens of their skill to exhibit on equal terms in friendly competition with our own. To this invitation they have generously responded; for so doing we render them our hearty thanks.

The beauty and utility of the contributions will this day be submitted to your inspection by the managers of this Exhibition. We are glad to know that a view of specimens of the skill of all nations will afford to you unalloyed pleasure, as well as yield to you a valuable practical knowledge of so many of the remarkable results of the wonderful skill existing in enlightened communities.

One hundred years ago our country was new and but partially settled.

Opening Ceremonies.

Our necessities have compelled us to chiefly expend our means and time in felling forests, subduing prairies, building dwellings, factories, ships, docks, warehouses, roads, canals, machinery, etc., etc. Most of our schools, churches, libraries, and asylums have been established within an hundred years. Burdened by these great primal works of necessity, which could not be delayed, we yet have done what this Exhibition will show in the direction of rivaling older and more advanced nations in law, medicine, and theology; in science, literature, philosophy, and the fine arts. While proud of what we have done, we regret that we have not done more. Our achievements have been great enough, however, to make it easy for our people to acknowledge superior merit wherever found.

And now, fellow-citizens, I hope a careful examination of what is about to be exhibited to you will not only inspire you with a profound respect for the skill and taste of our friends from other nations, but also satisfy you with the attainments made by our own people during the past one hundred years. I invoke your generous co-operation with the worthy Commissioners to secure a brilliant success to this International Exhibition, and to make the stay of our foreign visitors—to whom we extend a hearty welcome—both profitable and pleasant to them.

I declare the International Exhibition now open.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATION,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA,

JULY 4, 1876.

Centennial Ceremonies, July 4, 1876.

The order of proceedings for that portion of the commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence which took place in Independence Square was announced by the Centennial Commission as follows:*

THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATION, JULY 4, 1876,

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA.

The ceremonies observed, under the direction of the United States Centennial Commission, in commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, take place in Independence Square, Philadelphia, July 4, beginning at 10 A.M.

PROGRAMME.

1.—GRAND OVERTURE, *THE GREAT REPUBLIC*, founded on the National Air, *Hail Columbia*, and arranged for the occasion by the composer, George F. Bristow, of New York. Orchestra—P. S. Gilmore, Musical Director for the day.

2.—THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION, Joseph R. Hawley, will call the assembly to order, and announce the President of the United States, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, as the presiding officer of the day.

3.—PRAYER, by the Rt. Rev. William B. Stevens, D.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.

4.—HYMN, *WELCOME TO ALL NATIONS.* Words by Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts. Music, *Keller's Hymn.* Orchestra and Chorus.

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* The proceedings on this occasion were arranged by an advisory committee, composed of Messrs. Henry Armitt Brown, John William Wallace, and Charles S. Keyser.

Centennial Ceremonies, July 4, 1876.

5.—READING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia. The original manuscript will be brought forward for the purpose by his Honor the Mayor of Philadelphia, to whose care it has been intrusted by the President of the United States.

6.—*GREETING FROM BRAZIL*, a Hymn for the First Centennial of American Independence, composed by A. Carlos Gomes, of Brazil, at the request of His Majesty Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil. Orchestra.

7.—POEM, *THE NATIONAL ODE*, by Bayard Taylor, of Pennsylvania. Introduced by John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance.

8.—GRAND TRIUMPHAL MARCH, WITH CHORUS, *OUR NATIONAL BANNER*. Words by Dexter Smith, of Massachusetts. Music by Sir Julius Benedict, of England. Orchestra and Chorus.

9.—ORATION, by William M. Evarts, of New York.

10.—HALLELUJAH CHORUS, from Handel's *Messiah*. Orchestra and Chorus

11.—DOXOLOGY, *THE OLD HUNDREDTH PSALM*, in which all present are requested to join.

In the public square at the rear of Independence Hall was erected a sheltered platform, capable of accommodating 5000 invited guests. On the opposite side of Independence Square was a platform for an orchestra of 250 performers and a chorus of 1200 singers, composed of volunteers from the musical associations of Philadelphia, led by Mr. P. S. Gilmore. Long before the hour designated the entire square, even to the branches of its trees and the surrounding streets, had become densely thronged; and the platform was filled with those for whom seats had been provided. Among the distinguished guests upon the platform were representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to this government; the commissioners of the different nations which participated in the Exhibition; the Vice-President of the United States and members of the Cabinet, Congress, and Supreme Court of the United States; officers of the army and navy; the Governors of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Maryland, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Michigan; officers of the State of Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, and of neighboring cities; representatives of various religious bodies, and distinguished citizens of Philadelphia and other cities. As many of these gentlemen appeared upon the platform,—especially the generals Sherman and Sheridan, Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, and His Majesty Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil,—they were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

At about ten o'clock General Joseph R. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, called on the audience for quiet, and signaled to the musical director for the performance of the grand overture, *The Great Republic*, which was composed by Mr. George F. Bristow, of New York, upon the basis of the national air, *Hail Columbia*.

At the conclusion of the music, General Hawley addressed the audience: Centennial Ceremonies, July 4, 1876.

ADDRESS

BY JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FRIENDS OF ALL NATIONS:—One hundred years ago the Republic was proclaimed on this spot, and we have come together to celebrate to-day, by peaceful and simple observance, our wonder, our pride, and our gratitude. These presences to-day prove the good will existing among all nations. To the strangers among us a thousand welcomes; to the land we love, liberty, peace, justice, prosperity, and the blessing of God to all time. By direction of the Commission, I have the honor to announce as the presiding officer of the day the Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Ferry then assumed the chair and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS

BY THOMAS W. FERRY.

CITIZENS OF OUR CENTENNIAL:—The regretful absence of the President of the United States casts on me the honor of presiding on this eventful occasion. Much as I value the official distinction, I prize much more the fact that severally we hold, and successfully we maintain, the right to the prouder title of American citizen. It ranks all others. It makes office, unmakes officers, and creates States. One hundred years ago, in yonder historical structure, heroic statesmen sat, and gravely chose between royal rule and popular sovereignty. Inspired with the spirit which animated the Roman sage who, on the midst of Mars Hill, declared that of one blood were made all nations of men, those Continental sages echoed in the midst of Independence Hall their immortal declaration that all men are created free and equal. Appealing to the God of justice and of battle for the rectitude and firmness of their purpose, they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to the abstract principle of the freedom and equality of the human race.

To-day, in this rounding hour of a century, appealing to the same God of justice and of peace, we praise Him for, and pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to maintain, the spirit of that Declaration now made universal by the fundamental law of the land. We, the people of the United States, in this Centennial memorial, pay double tribute to the Most High One of grateful acknowledgment of the fulfilled pledge of

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our fathers to overthrow royalism, and the other of joyful assurance of the fulfilling pledge of their sons to uphold republicanism. The great powers of the earth honor the spirit of American fidelity to the cause of human freedom by the exhibition of their wares and the presence of their titled peers to grace and dignify the world's homage paid to the centennial genius of American liberty.

Three millions of people grown to forty-three millions; and thirteen Colonies enlarged to a nation of thirty-seven States, with the thirty-eighth, the Centennial State, forsaking eight Territories, and on the threshold of the Union, abiding executive admission; these attest the forecast and the majesty of the Declaration of 1776. It was nothing short of the utterance of the sovereignty of manhood and the worth of American citizenship. Its force is fast supplanting the assumption of the divine right of kings, by virtue of the supreme law of the nation, that the people alone hold the sole power to rule. Nations succeed each other in following the example of this Republic, and the force of American institutions bids fair to bring about a general reversal of the source of political power. When that period shall come, Great Britain, so magnanimous in presence on this auspicious era, will then, if not before, praise the events when American Independence was won under Washington, and when freedom and equality of races were achieved under Lincoln and Grant.

At the close of his address the Vice-President, introducing the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D.D., said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—You will now reverently join in an invocation by the ecclesiastical successor of the first Chaplain of the Continental Congress, the Right Reverend William B. Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania.

PRAYER

BY BISHOP STEVENS.

O Almighty and Eternal God, we come before Thee to praise Thy glorious name, and to give Thee most humble and hearty thanks for the inestimable blessings which, as a nation, we this day enjoy.

We devoutly recognize Thy Fatherly hand in the planting and nurturing of these colonies, in carrying them through the perils and trials of war, in establishing them in peace, and in permitting us to celebrate this hundredth birthday of our independence. We thank Thee, O God, that Thou didst inspire the hearts of Thy servants to lay here the foundations of peace and liberty, to proclaim here those principles which have wrought out for us such civil and religious blessings, and to set up here a government which Thou hast crowned by Thy blessing and guarded by Thy hand to this day.

Thou hast safely brought us to the beginning of another century of national life. Defend and bless us in the same, O God, with Thy mighty power. Give peace and prosperity in all our borders, unity and charity among all classes, and a true and hearty love of country to all our people. Keep far from us all things hurtful to the welfare of the nation, and give to us all things necessary for our true growth and progress. Centennial Ceremonies, July 4, 1876.

Bless, O Thou Mighty Ruler of the universe, Thy servants to whom are committed the executive, the legislative, and judicial government of this land. Be pleased to direct and prosper all their consultations to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy church, the safety, honor, and welfare of Thy people; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors upon the best and surest foundations; that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and true liberty, may be established among us for all generations. Make us know, therefore, on this day of our nation's festivity, and to consider it in our hearts, that Thou art God in heaven above, and upon the earth beneath, and that there is no God else beside Thee.

Enable us to keep Thy statutes and Thy judgments which Thou hast commanded, that it may go well with us and with our children; that we and They may fear Thy name and obey Thy law, and that Thou mayest prolong the days of this nation through all coming time.

Pour out Thy Fatherly blessing upon our whole country, upon all our lawful pursuits and industries, upon all our households and institutions of learning and benevolence, that rejoicing in Thy smile, and strengthened by Thy might, this nation may go on through all the years of this new century a praise and a joy of the whole earth, so that all who look upon it may be able to say, "Truly God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved."

These things and whatsoever else we need for our national preservation and perpetuity, we humbly ask in the name and through the mediation of Thy dear Son, to whom, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, be ascribed all might, majesty, dominion, and power, world without end. Amen.

When the audience, who had stood with uncovered heads during the prayer, had resumed their places, the chorus sang the hymn *Welcome to all Nations*, written for the occasion by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

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HYMN, *WELCOME TO ALL NATIONS.*

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MUSIC, "KELLER'S HYMN." ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.

I.

Bright on the banners of lily and rose,
  Lo, the last sun of the century sets!
Wreathe the black cannon that scowled on our foes;
  All but her friendships the nation forgets!
All but her friends and their welcome forgets!
  These are around her, but where are her foes?
Lo, while the sun of the century sets,
  Peace with her garlands of lily and rose!

II.

Welcome! a shout like the war-trumpet's swell,
  Wakes the wild echoes that slumber around!
Welcome! it quivers from Liberty's bell;
  Welcome! the walls of her temple resound!
Hark! the gray walls of her temple resound!
  Fade the far voices o'er river and dell;
Welcome! still whisper the echoes around;
  Welcome! still trembles on Liberty's bell!

III.

Thrones of the continents! Isles of the sea!
  Yours are the garlands of peace we entwine!
Welcome once more to the land of the free,
  Shadowed alike by the palm and the pine,
Softly they murmur, the palm and the pine,
  "Hushed is our strife in the land of the free."
Over your children their branches entwine,
  Thrones of the continents! Isles of the sea!

The Vice-President then said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I now have the pleasure of announcing to you that the original document of the Declaration of Independence will be brought forward by his Honor the Mayor of Philadelphia, and will be read to you by the grandson of that patriot and statesman, Richard Henry Lee, who, in the Continental Congress, moved that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

The Hon. William S. Stokley, Mayor of Philadelphia, accompanied by Mr. Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, brought to the front of the platform the old manuscript of the Declaration, held together by a frame. Centennial Ceremonies, July 4, 1876.

ADDRESS

BY WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

FREEMEN:—It is peculiarly appropriate to the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the birthday of the nation that the hallowed document which secured to millions their freedom, and which marked the advent of a nation in the West, should be exhibited and read to the people upon the spot from which one hundred years ago it was first promulgated to the world. All the surroundings of the occasion, notably the presence of distinguished representatives from nearly all of the nations of the earth, mark the contrast between the beginning and the end of the first century of a nation whose existence is based upon the fundamental principle of that Declaration.

Impressed with a sense of the magnitude of an occasion such as the one which we to-day celebrate, the President of the United States recently intrusted to my care the original of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, that the same might be read and exhibited to the people in this place upon the Fourth day of July, 1876; and, in accordance with the duty devolved upon me, I have now the honor to exhibit the document to you, after which it will be temporarily intrusted to Mr. Lee, the distinguished gentleman to whom has been assigned the duty of reading it aloud.

The enthusiasm with which the venerated relic was greeted broke out in prolonged cheering, which, at a signal, culminated in a tremendous shout of welcome from all on the platform and in the Square, and was taken up and echoed back by the crowds in the streets without.

Mr. Lee then read the Declaration from the old manuscript.

The Vice-President, at the conclusion of the reading, announced as next in the order of proceedings the performance by the orchestra of a "*Greeting from Brazil*, a Hymn for the First Centennial of American Independence, composed by A. Carlos Gomes, of Brazil, at the request of his Majesty Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil." The Emperor, at this point, was conducted to the front of the platform by General Hawley, and bowed his acknowledgment of the cordial applause with which he was greeted,—cheers which were repeated at the close of the music.

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Mr. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, then introduced to the audience, at the request of Vice-President Ferry, Mr. Bayard Taylor, of Pennsylvania, who was received very heartily and listened to with close attention during his recitation of the Ode of the day.

NATIONAL ODE

BY BAYARD TAYLOR, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I.—1.

Sun of the stately Day,
Let Asia into the shadow drift,
Let Europe bask in thy ripened ray,
And over the severing ocean lift
A brow of broader splendor!
Give light to the eager eyes
Of the Land that waits to behold thee rise:
The gladness of morning lend her,
With the triumph of noon attend her,
And the peace of the vesper skies!
For lo! she cometh now
With hope on the lip and pride on the brow,
Stronger, and dearer, and fairer,
To smile on the love we bear her,—
To live, as we dreamed her and sought her,
Liberty's latest daughter!
In the clefts of the rocks, in the secret places,
We found her traces;
On the hills, in the crash of woods that fall,
We heard her call;
When the lines of battle broke,
We saw her face in the fiery smoke;
Through toil, and anguish, and desolation,
We followed, and found her
With the grace of a virgin Nation
As a sacred zone around her!
Who shall rejoice
With a righteous voice,
Far-heard through the ages, if not she?
For the menace is dumb that defied her,
The doubt is dead that denied her,
And she stands acknowledged, and strong, and free!

II.—1.

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Ah, hark! the solemn undertone
On every wind of human story blown.
A large, divinely-moulded Fate
Questions the right and purpose of a State,
And in its plan sublime
Our eras are the dust of Time.
The far-off Yesterday of power
Creeps back with stealthy feet,
Invades the lordship of the hour,
And at our banquet takes the unbidden seat.
From all unchronicled and silent ages
Before the Future first begot the Past,
Till History dared, at last,
To write eternal words on granite pages;
From Egypt's tawny drift, and Assur's mound,
And where, uplifted white and far,
Earth highest yearns to meet a star,
And Man his manhood by the Ganges found,—
Imperial heads, of old millennial sway,
And still by some pale splendor crowned,
Chill as a corpse-light in our full-orbed day,
In ghostly grandeur rise
And say, through stony lips and vacant eyes:
"Thou that assertest freedom, power, and fame,
Declare to us thy claim!"

I.—2.

On the shores of a Continent cast,
She won the inviolate soil
By loss of heirdom, of all the Past,
And faith in the royal right of Toil!
She planted homes on the savage sod:
Into the wilderness lone
She walked with fearless feet,
In her hand the divining-rod,
Till the veins of the mountains beat
With fire of metal and force of stone!
She set the speed of the river-head
To turn the mills of her bread;
She drove her plowshare deep
Through the prairie's thousand-centuried sleep;
To the South, and West, and North,
She called Pathfinder forth,

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Her faithful and sole companion,
Where the flushed Sierra, snowy-starred,
Her way to the sunset barred,
And the nameless rivers in thunder and foam
Channeled the terrible canyon!
Nor paused, till her uttermost home
Was built, in the smile of a softer sky
And the glory of beauty still to be,
Where the haunted waves of Asia die
On the strand of the world-wide sea!

II.—2.

The race, in conquering,
Some fierce Titanic joy of conquest knows:
Whether in veins of serf or king,
Our ancient blood beats restless in repose.
Challenge of Nature unsubdued
Awaits not Man's defiant answer long;
For hardship, even as wrong,
Provokes the level-eyed, heroic mood.
This for herself she did; but that which lies,
As over earth the skies,
Blending all forms in one benignant glow,—
Crowned conscience, tender care,
Justice, that answers every bondman's prayer,
Freedom where Faith may lead or thought may dare,
The power of minds that know,
Passion of hearts that feel,
Purchased by blood and woe,
Guarded by fire and steel,—
Hath she secured? What blazon on her shield,
In the clear Century's light
Shines to the world revealed,
Declaring nobler triumph, born of Right?

I.—3.

Foreseen in the vision of sages,
Foretold when martyrs bled,
She was born of the longing of ages,
By the truth of the noble dead
And the faith of the living fed!
No blood in her lightest veins
Frets at remembered chains,
Nor shame of bondage has bowed her head.

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In her form and features still
The unblenching Puritan will,
Cavalier honor, Huguenot grace,
The Quaker truth and sweetness,
And the strength of the danger-girdled race
Of Holland, blend in a proud completeness.
From the homes of all, where her being began,
She took what she gave to Man:
Justice, that knew no station,
Belief as soul decreed,
Free air for aspiration,
Free force for independent deed!
She takes but to give again,
As the sea returns the rivers in rain;
And gathers the chosen of her seed
From the hunted of every crown and creed.
Her Germany dwells by a gentler Rhine;
Her Ireland sees the old sunburst shine;
Her France pursues some dream divine;
Her Norway keeps his mountain pine;
Her Italy waits by the western brine;
And, broad-based under all,
Is planted England's oaken-hearted mood,
As rich in fortitude
As e'er went worldward from the island wall!
Fused in her candid light,
To one strong race all races here unite:
Tongues melt in hers, hereditary foemen
Forget their sword and slogan, kith and clan;
'Twas glory, once, to be a Roman,
She makes it glory, now, to be a Man!

II.—3.

Bow down!
Doff thine æonian crown!
One hour forget
The glory, and recall the debt:
Make expiation,
Of humbler mood,
For the pride of thine exultation
O'er peril conquered and strife subdued!
But half the right is wrested
When victory yields her prize,
And half the marrow tested
When old endurance dies.

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In the sight of them that love thee,
Bow to the Greater above thee!
He faileth not to smite
The idle ownership of Right,
Nor spares to sinews fresh from trial,
And virtue schooled in long denial,
The tests that wait for thee
In larger perils of prosperity.
Here, at the Century's awful shrine,
Bow to thy Fathers' God—and thine!

I.—4.

Behold! she bendeth now,
Humbling the chaplet of her hundred years:
There is a solemn sweetness on her brow,
And in her eyes are sacred tears.
Can she forget,
In present joy, the burden of her debt,
When for a captive race
She grandly staked and won
The total promise of her power begun,
And bared her bosom's grace
To the sharp wound that inly tortures yet?
Can she forget
The million graves her young devotion set,
The hands that clasp above
From either side, in sad, returning love?
Can she forget,
Here, where the Ruler of to-day,
The Citizen of to-morrow,
And equal thousands to rejoice and pray
Beside these holy walls are met,
Her birth-cry, mixed of keenest bliss and sorrow?
Where, on July's immortal morn
Held forth, the People saw her head
And shouted to the world: "The King is dead,
But lo! the Heir is born!"
When fire of Youth, and sober trust of Age,
In Farmer, Soldier, Priest, and Sage,
Arose and cast upon her
Baptismal garments,—never robes so fair
Clad prince in Old-world air,—
Their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor!

II.—4.

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Arise! Recrown thy head,
Radiant with blessing of the Dead!
Bear from this hallowed place
The prayer that purifies thy lips,
The light of courage that defies eclipse,
The rose of Man's new morning on thy face!
Let no iconoclast
Invade thy rising Pantheon of the Past,
To make a blank where Adams stood,
To touch the Father's sheathed and sacred blade,
Spoil crowns on Jefferson and Franklin laid,
Or wash from Freedom's feet the stain of Lincoln's blood!
Hearken, as from that haunted hall
Their voices call:
"We lived and died for thee:
We greatly dared that thou might'st be;
So, from thy children still
We claim denials which at last fulfill,
And freedom yielded to preserve thee free!
Beside clear-hearted Right
That smiles at Power's uplifted rod,
Plant Duties that requite,
And Order that sustains, upon thy sod,
And stand in stainless might
Above all self, and only less than God!"

III.—1.

Here may thy solemn challenge end,
All-proving Past, and each discordance die
Of doubtful augury,
Or in one choral with the Present blend,
And that half-heard, sweet harmony
Of something nobler that our sons may see!
Though poignant memories burn
Of days that were, and may again return,
When thy fleet foot, O Huntress of the Woods,
The slippery brinks of danger knew,
And dim the eyesight grew
That was so sure in thine old solitudes,—
Yet stays some richer sense
Won from the mixture of thine elements,
To guide the vagrant scheme,
And winnow truth from each conflicting dream!

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Yet in thy blood shall live
Some force unspent, some essence primitive,
To seize the highest use of things;
For Fate, to mould thee to her plan,
Denied thee food of kings,
Withheld the udder and the orchard-fruits,
Fed thee with savage roots,
And forced thy harsher milk from barren breasts of man!

III.—2.

O sacred Woman-Form,
Of the first People's need and passion wrought,—
No thin, pale ghost of Thought,
But fair as Morning and as heart's-blood warm,—
Wearing thy priestly tiar on Judah's hills
Clear-eyed beneath Athenè's helm of gold;
Or from Rome's central seat
Hearing the pulses of the Continents beat
In thunder where her legions rolled;
Compact of high heroic hearts and wills,
Whose being circles all
The selfless aims of men, and all fulfills;
Thyself not free, so long as one is thrall;
Goddess, that as a Nation lives,
And as a Nation dies,
That for her children as a man defies,
And to her children as a mother gives,—
Take our fresh fealty now!
No more a Chieftainess, with wampum-zone
And feather-cinctured brow,—
No more a new Britannia, grown
To spread an equal banner to the breeze,
And lift thy trident o'er the double seas;
But with unborrowed crest,
In thine own native beauty dressed,—
The front of pure command, the unflinching eye, thine own!

III.—3.

Look up, look forth, and on!
There's light in the dawning sky:
The clouds are parting, the night is gone:
Prepare for the work of the day!

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Fallow thy pastures lie
And far thy shepherds stray,
And the fields of thy vast domain
Are waiting for purer seed
Of knowledge, desire, and deed,
For keener sunshine and mellower rain!
But keep thy garments pure:
Pluck them back, with the old disdain,
From touch of the hands that stain!
So shall thy strength endure.
Transmute into good the gold of Gain,
Compel to beauty thy ruder powers,
Till the bounty of coming hours
Shall plant, on thy fields apart,
With the oak of Toil, the rose of Art!
Be watchful, and keep us so:
Be strong, and fear no foe:
Be just, and the world shall know!
With the same love love us, as we give;
And the day shall never come,
That finds us weak or dumb
To join and smite and cry
In the great task, for thee to die,
And the greater task, for thee to live!

The applause at the conclusion of Mr. Taylor's Ode was interrupted by the orchestral prelude to the *Grand Triumphal March*, with chorus, the words of which were by Mr. Dexter Smith, of Massachusetts; the music by Sir Julius Benedict, of England.

OUR NATIONAL BANNER.

GRAND TRIUMPHAL MARCH, WITH CHORUS.

I.

O'er the high and o'er the lowly
Floats that banner bright and holy
In the rays of freedom's sun;
In the nation's heart imbedded,
O'er our Union newly wedded,
One in all, and all in one.

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II.

Let that banner wave forever,
May its lustrous stars fade never
  Till the stars shall pale on high;
While there's right the wrong defeating,
While there's hope in true heart beating,
  Truth and freedom shall not die.

III.

As it floated long before us,
Be it ever floating o'er us,
  O'er our land from shore to shore;
There are freemen yet to wave it,
Millions who would die to save it,—
  Wave it, save it evermore.

The Vice-President then introduced the orator of the day in the following terms :

I have now the honor to announce the eminent jurist, whose fame the Empire State has long since ceased to hold. I now present William M. Evarts, of New York, the orator of the day.

ORATION

BY WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

The event which to-day we commemorate supplies its own reflections and enthusiasms, and brings its own plaudits. They do not at all hang on the voice of the speaker, nor do they greatly depend upon the contacts and associations of the place. The Declaration of American Independence was, when it occurred, a capital transaction in human affairs; as such it has kept its place in history; as such it will maintain itself while human interest in human institutions shall endure. The scene and the actors, for their profound impression upon the world, at the time and ever since, have owed nothing to dramatic effects, nothing to epical exaggerations. To the eye there was nothing wonderful, or vast, or splendid, or pathetic in the movement or the display. Imagination or art can give no sensible grace or decoration to the persons, the place, or the performance which made up the business of that day. The worth and force that belong to the agents and the action rest wholly on the wisdom, the courage, and the faith that formed and executed the great design, and the potency and permanence of its operation upon the affairs of the world which, as foreseen and legitimate

consequences, followed. The dignity of the act is the deliberate, circumspect, open, and serene performance by these men in the clear light of day, and by a concurrent purpose, of a civic duty, which embraced the greatest hazards to themselves and to all the people from whom they held this deputed discretion, but which, to their sober judgments, promised benefits to that people and their posterity, from generation to generation, exceeding these hazards and commensurate with its own fitness. The question of their conduct is to be measured by the actual weight and pressure of the manifold considerations which surrounded the subject before them, and by the abundant evidence that they comprehended their vastness and variety. By a voluntary and responsible choice they willed to do what was done, and what without their will would not have been done. Thus estimated, the illustrious act covers all who participated in it with its own renown, and makes them forever conspicuous among men, as it is forever famous among events. And thus the signers of the Declaration of our Independence "wrote their names where all nations should behold them, and all time should not efface them." It was, "in the course of human events," intrusted to them to determine whether the fullness of time had come when a nation should be born in a day. They declared the independence of a new nation in the sense in which men declare emancipation or declare war; the declaration created what was declared.

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Famous always among men are the founders of States, and fortunate above all others in such fame are these, our fathers, whose combined wisdom and courage began the great structure of our national existence, and laid sure the foundations of liberty and justice on which it rests. Fortunate, first, in the clearness of their title and in the world's acceptance of their rightful claim. Fortunate, next, in the enduring magnitude of the State they founded and the beneficence of its protection of the vast interests of human life and happiness which have here had their home. Fortunate, again, in the admiring imitation of their work which the institutions of the most powerful and most advanced nations more and more exhibit; and, last of all, fortunate in the full demonstration of our later time that their work is adequate to withstand the most disastrous storms of human fortunes, and survive unwrecked, unshaken, and unharmed.

This day has now been celebrated by a great people, at each recurrence of its anniversary, for a hundred years, with every form of ostentatious joy, with every demonstration of respect and gratitude for the ancestral virtue which gave it its glory, and with the firmest faith that growing time should neither obscure its lustre nor reduce the ardor or discredit the sincerity of its observance. A reverent spirit has explored the lives of the men who took part in the great transaction; has unfolded their characters and exhibited to an admiring posterity the purity of their motives, the sagacity, the bravery, the fortitude, the perseverance which marked their conduct, and which secured the prosperity and permanence of their work. Philosophy has divined the secrets of all this power, and eloquence

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emblazoned the magnificence of all its results. The heroic war which fought out the acquiescence of the Old World in the independence of the New; the manifold and masterly forms of noble character and of patient and serene wisdom which the great influences of the times begat; the large and splendid scale on which these elevated purposes were wrought out, and the majestic proportions to which they have been filled up; the unended line of eventful progress, casting ever backward a flood of light upon the sources of the original energy, and ever forward a promise and a prophecy of unexhausted power,—all these have been made familiar to our people by the genius and the devotion of historians and orators. The greatest statesmen of the Old World for this same period of a hundred years have traced the initial steps in these events, looked into the nature of the institutions thus founded, weighed by the Old World wisdom, and measured by recorded experience, the probable fortunes of this new adventure on an unknown sea. This circumspect and searching survey of our wide field of political and social experiment, no doubt, has brought them a diversity of judgment as to the past and of expectation as to the future. But of the magnitude and the novelty and the power of the forces set at work by the event we commemorate, no competent authorities have ever greatly differed. The contemporary judgment of Burke is scarcely an over-statement of the European opinion of the immense import of American independence. He declared: "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."

It is easy to understand that the rupture between the colonies and the the mother-country might have worked a result of political independence that would have involved no such mighty consequences as are here so strongly announced by the most philosophic statesman of his age. The resistance of the colonies, which came to a head in the revolt, was led in the name and for the maintenance of the liberties of Englishmen against Parliamentary usurpation and a subversion of the British Constitution. A triumph of those liberties might have ended in an emancipation from the rule of the English Parliament, and a continued submission to the scheme and system of the British monarchy, with an American Parliament adjusted thereto, upon the true principles of the English Constitution. Whether this new political establishment should have maintained loyalty to the British sovereign, or should have been organized under a crown and throne of its own, the transaction would, then, have had no other importance than such as belongs to a dismemberment of existing empire, but with preservation of existing institutions. There would have been, to be sure, a "new State," but not "of a new species," and that it was "in a new part of the globe" would have gone far to make the dismemberment but a temporary

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and circumstantial disturbance in the old order of things. Indeed, the solidity and perpetuity of that order might have been greatly confirmed by this propagation of the model of the European monarchies on the boundless regions of this continent. It is precisely here that the Declaration of Independence has its immense importance. As a civil act, and by the people's decree,—and not by the achievement of the army, or through military motives,—at the first stage of the conflict it assigned a new nationality, with its own institutions, as the civilly preordained end to be fought for and secured. It did not leave it to be an after-fruit of triumphant war, shaped and measured by military power, and conferred by the army on the people. This assured at the outset the supremacy of civil over military authority, the subordination of the army to the unarmed people. This deliberative choice of the scope and goal of the Revolution made sure of two things, which must have been always greatly in doubt if military reasons and events had held the mastery over the civil power. The first was that nothing less than the independence of the nation, and its separation from the system of Europe, would be attained if our arms were prosperous; and the second, that the new nation would always be the mistress of its own institutions. This might not have been its fate had a triumphant army won the prize of independence, not as a task set for it by the people, and done in its service, but by its own might, and held by its own title, and so to be shaped and dealt with by its own will.

There is the best reason to think that the Congress which declared our independence gave its chief solicitude, not to the hazards of military failure, not to the chance of miscarriage in the project of separation from England, but to the grave responsibility of the military success—of which they made no doubt—and as to what should replace, as government to the new nation, the monarchy of England, which they considered as gone to them forever from the date of the Declaration. Nor did this Congress feel any uncertainty, either in disposition or expectation, that the natural and necessary result would preclude the formation of the new government out of any other materials than such as were to be found in society as established on this side of the Atlantic. These materials, they foresaw, were capable of, and would tolerate, only such political establishment as would maintain and perpetuate the equality and liberty always enjoyed in the several colonial communities.

But all these limitations upon what was possible still left a large range of anxiety as to what was probable, and might become actual. One thing was too essential to be left uncertain, and the founders of this nation determined that there never should be a moment when the several communities of the different colonies should lose the character of component parts of one nation. By their plantation and growth up to the day of the Declaration of Independence they were subjects of one sovereignty, bound together in one political connection, parts of one country, under one constitution, with one destiny. Accordingly the Declaration, by its very terms, made the

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act of separation a dissolving by "one people" of "the political bands that have connected them with another," and the proclamation of the right and of the fact of independent nationality was, "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

It was thus that, at one breath, "independence and union" were declared and established. The confirmation of the first by war, and of the second by civil wisdom, was but the execution of the single design which it is the glory of this great instrument of our national existence to have framed and announced. The recognition of our independence, first by France and then by Great Britain, the closer union by the Articles of Confederation, and the final unity by the Federal Constitution were all but muniments of title of that "liberty and union, one and inseparable," which were proclaimed at this place and on this day one hundred years ago, which have been our possession from that moment hitherto, and which we surely avow shall be our possession forever.

Seven years of revolutionary war and twelve years of consummate civil prudence brought us, in turn, to the conclusive peace of 1783 and to the perfected Constitution of 1787. Few chapters of the world's history covering such brief periods are crowded with so many illustrious names or made up of events of so deep and permanent interest to mankind. I cannot stay to recall to your attention these characters or these incidents, or to renew the gratitude and applause with which we never cease to contemplate them. It is only their relation to the Declaration of Independence itself that I need to insist upon, and to the new State which it brought into existence. In this view these progressive processes were but the articulation of the members of the State and the adjustment of its circulation to the new centres of its vital power. These processes were all implied and included in this political creation, and were as necessary and as certain, if it were not to languish and to die, as in any natural creature.

Within the hundred years whose flight in our national history we mark to-day we have had occasion to corroborate by war both the independence and the unity of the nation. In our war against England for neutrality we asserted and we established the absolute right to be free of European entanglements in time of war as well as in time of peace, and so completed our independence of Europe. And by the war of the Constitution—a war within the nation—the bonds of our unity were tried and tested, as in a fiery furnace, and proved to be dependent upon no shifting vicissitudes of acquiescence, no partial dissents or discontents, but, so far as is predicable of human fortunes, irrevocable, indestructible, perpetual, *Casibus hæc nullis, nullo delebilis ævo.*

We may be quite sure that the high resolve to stake the future of a great people upon a system of society and of polity that should dispense with the dogmas, the experience, the traditions, the habits, and the sentiments upon which the firm and durable fabric of the British Constitution had been built up, was not taken without a solicitous and competent survey of the history,

the condition, the temper, and the moral and intellectual traits of the people for whom the decisive step was taken. Centennial Ceremonies, July 4, 1876.

It may, indeed, be suggested that the main body of the elements, and a large share of the arrangements, of the new government were expected to be upon the model of the British system, and that the substantials of civil and religious liberty and the institutions for their maintenance and defense were already the possession of the people of England and the birthright of the colonists. But this consideration does not much disparage the responsibility assumed in discarding the correlative parts of the British Constitution. I mean the Established Church and throne; the permanent power of a hereditary peerage; the confinement of popular representation to the wealthy and educated classes; and the ideas of all participation by the people in their own government coming by gracious concession from the royal prerogative and not by inherent right in themselves. Indeed, the counter-consideration, so far as the question was to be solved by experience, would be a ready one. The foundation, and the walls, and the roof of this firm and noble edifice, it would be said, are all fitly framed together in the substantial institutions you propose to omit from your plan and model. The convenience and safety and freedom, the pride and happiness which the inmates of this temple and fortress enjoy, as the rights and liberties of Englishmen, are only kept in place and play because of the firm structure of these ancient strongholds of religion and law, which you now desert and refuse to build anew.

Our fathers had formed their opinions upon wiser and deeper views of man and Providence than these, and they had the courage of their opinions.

Tracing the progress of mankind in the ascending path of civilization, enlightenment, and moral and intellectual culture, they found that the Divine ordinance of government, in every stage of the ascent, was adjustable on principles of common reason to the actual condition of a people, and always had for its objects, in the benevolent counsels of the Divine wisdom, the happiness, the expansion, the security, the elevation of society, and the redemption of man. They sought in vain for any title of authority of man over man, except of superior capacity and higher morality. They found the origin of castes and ranks, and principalities and powers, temporal or spiritual, in this conception. They recognized the people as the structure, the temple, the fortress, which the great Artificer all the while cared for and built up. As through the long march of time this work advanced, the forms and fashions of government seemed to them to be but the scaffolding and apparatus by which the development of a people's greatness was shaped and sustained. Satisfied that the people whose institutions were now to be projected had reached all that measure of strength and fitness of preparation for self-government which old institutions could give, they fearlessly seized the happy opportunity to clothe the people with the majestic attributes of their own sovereignty, and consecrate them to the administration of their own priesthood.

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The repudiation by England of the spiritual power of Rome at the time of the Reformation was by every estimate a stupendous innovation in the rooted allegiance of the people, a profound disturbance of all adjustments of authority. But Henry VIII., when he displaced the dominion of the Pope, proclaimed himself the head of the Church. The overthrow of the ancient monarchy of France by the fierce triumph of an enraged people was a catastrophe that shook the arrangements of society from centre to circumference. But Napoleon, when he pushed aside the royal line of St. Louis, announced, "I am the people crowned," and set up a plebeian emperor as the impersonation and depositary in him and his line forever of the people's sovereignty. The founders of our Commonwealth conceived that the people of these colonies needed no interception of the supreme control of their own affairs, no conciliations of mere names and images of power from which the pith and vigor of authority had departed. They, therefore, did not hesitate to throw down the partitions of power and right and break up the distributive shares in authority of ranks and orders of men which, indeed, had ruled and advanced the development of society in civil and religious liberty, but might well be neglected when the protected growth was assured, and all tutelary supervision, for this reason, henceforth could only be obstructive and incongruous.

A glance at the fate of the English essay at a commonwealth, which preceded, and to the French experiment at a republic, which followed our own institution "of a new State of a new species," will show the marvelous wisdom of our ancestors, which struck the line between too little and too much; which walked by faith indeed for things invisible, but yet by sight for things visible; which dared to appropriate everything to the people which had belonged to Cæsar, but to assume for mortals nothing that belonged to God.

No doubt it was a deliberation of prodigious difficulty, and a decision of infinite moment, which should settle the new institutions of England after the execution of the King, and determine whether they should be popular or monarchical. The problem was too vast for Cromwell and the great men who stood about him, and, halting between the only possible opinions, they simply robbed the throne of stability, without giving to the people the choice of their rulers. Had Cromwell assumed the state and style of King, and assigned the constitutional limits of prerogative, the statesmen of England would have anticipated the establishment of 1688, and saved the disgraces of the intervening record. If, on the other hand, the ever-recurring consent of the people in vesting the chief magistracy had been accepted for the Constitution of the State, the revolution would have been intelligible, and might have proved permanent. But what a "Lord Protector" was nobody knew, and what he might grow to be everybody wondered and feared. The aristocracy could endure no dignity above them less than a king's. The people knew the measure and the title of the chartered liberties which had been wrested or yielded from the King's prerogative; but

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what the division between them and a Lord Protector would be no one could forecast. A brief fluttering between the firmament above and the firm earth beneath, with no poise with either, and the discordant scheme was rolled away as a scroll. A hundred years afterward Montesquieu derided "this impotent effort of the English to establish a democracy," and divined the true cause of its failure. The supreme place, no longer sacred by the divinity that doth hedge about a king, irritated the ambitions to which it was inaccessible, except by faction and violence. "The Government was incessantly changed, and the astonished people sought for democracy and found it nowhere. After much violence and many shocks and blows, they were fain to fall back upon the same government they had overthrown."

The English experiment to make a commonwealth without sinking its foundations into the firm bed of popular sovereignty, necessarily failed. Its example and its lesson, unquestionably, were of the greatest service in sobering the spirit of English reform in government, to the solid establishment of constitutional monarchy, on the expulsion of the Stuarts, and in giving courage to the statesmen of the American Revolution to push on to the solid establishment of republican government, with the consent of the people as its every-day working force.

But if the English experiment stumbled in its logic by not going far enough, the French philosophers came to greater disaster by overpassing the lines which mark the limits of human authority and human liberty, when they undertook to redress the disordered balance between people and rulers, and renovate the Government of France. To the wrath of the people against kings and priests they gave free course, not only to the overthrow of the establishment of the Church and State, but to the destruction of religion and society. They deified man, and thought to raise a tower of man's building, as of old on the plain of Shinar, which should overtop the battlements of heaven, and to frame a constitution of human affairs that should displace the providence of God. A confusion of tongues put an end to this ambition. And now out of all its evils have come the salutary checks and discipline in freedom which have brought passionate and fervid France to the scheme and frame of a sober and firm republic like our own, and, we may hope, as durable.

How much, then, hung upon the decision of the great day we celebrate, and upon the wisdom and the will of the men who fixed the immediate, and if so, the present fortunes of this people. If the body, the spirit, the texture of our political life had not been collectively declared on this day, who can be bold enough to say when and how independence, liberty, union would have been combined, confirmed, assured to this people? Behold, now, the greatness of our debt to this ancestry, and the fountain, as from a rock smitten in the wilderness, from which the stream of this nation's growth and power takes its source. For it is not alone in the memory of their wisdom and virtues that the founders of a State transmit and perpetu-

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ate their influences in its lasting fortunes, and shape the character and purposes of its future rulers. "In the birth of societies," says Montesquieu, "it is the chiefs of a State that make its institutions; and afterward it is these institutions that form the chiefs of the State."

And what was this people, and what their traits and training that could justify this congress of their great men in promulgating the profound views of government and human nature which the Declaration embodies and expecting their acceptance as "self-evident"? How had their lives been disciplined and how their spirits prepared that the new-launched ship, freighted with all their fortunes, could be trusted to their guidance with no other chart or compass than these abstract truths? What warrant was there for the confidence that upon these plain precepts of equality of right, community of interest, reciprocity of duty, a polity could be framed which might safely discard Egyptian mystery, and Hebrew reverence, and Grecian subtlety, and Roman strength,—dispense, even, with English traditions of

—— "Primogenity and due of birth,
Prerogative of age, crowns, sceptres, laurels."

To these questions the answer was ready and sufficient. The delegates to this immortal assembly, speaking for the whole country and for the respective colonies, their constituents, might well say:

"What we are, such are this people. We are not here as volunteers, but as their representatives. We have been designated by no previous official station, taken from no one employment or condition of life, but chosen from the people at large because they cannot assemble in person, and selected because they know our sentiments, and we theirs, on the momentous question which our deliberations are to decide. They know that the result of all hangs on the intelligence, the courage, the constancy, the spirit of the people themselves. If these have risen to a height, and grown to a strength and unanimity that our judgment measures as adequate to the struggle for independence and the whole sum of their liberties, they will accept that issue and follow that lead. They have taken up arms to maintain their rights, and will not lay them down till those rights are assured. What the nature and sanctions of this security are to be they understand must be determined by united counsels and concerted action. These they have deputed us to settle and proclaim, and this we have done to-day. What we have declared, the people will avow and confirm. Henceforth it is to this people a war for the defense of their united independence against its overthrow by foreign arms. Of that war there can be but one issue. And for the rest, as to the Constitution of the new State, its species is disclosed by its existence. The condition of the people is equal, they have the habits of freemen and possess the institutions of liberty. When the political connection with the parent State is dissolved they will be self-governing and self-governed of necessity. As all governments in this world, good and bad, liberal or despotic, are of men, by men,

and for men, this new State, having no castes or ranks, or degrees discriminating among men in its population, becomes at once a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. So it must remain, unless foreign conquest or domestic usurpation shall change it. Whether it shall be a just, wise, or prosperous government, it must be a popular government, and correspond with the wisdom, justice, and fortunes of the people." Centennial Ceremonies, July 4, 1876.

And so this people, of various roots and kindred of the Old World—settled and transfused in their cisatlantic home into harmonious fellowship in the sentiments, the interests, the habits, the affections which develop and sustain a love of country—were committed to the common fortunes which should attend an absolute trust in the primary relations between man and his fellows and between man and his Maker. This Northern Continent of America had been opened and prepared for the transplantation of the full-grown manhood of the highest civilization of the Old World to a place where it could be free from mixture or collision with competing or hostile elements, and separated from the weakness and the burdens which it would leave behind. The impulses and attractions which moved the emigration and directed it hither, various in form, yet had so much a common character as to merit the description of being public, elevated, moral, or religious. They included the desire of new and better opportunities for institutions consonant with the dignity of human nature and with the immortal and infinite relations of the race. In the language of the times, the search for civil and religious liberty animated the Pilgrims, the Puritans, and the Churchmen; the Presbyterians, the Catholics, and the Quakers; the Huguenots, the Dutch, and the Walloons; the Waldenses, the Germans, and the Swedes, in their several migrations which made up the colonial population. Their experience and fortunes here had done nothing to reduce, everything to confirm, the views and traits which brought them hither. To sever all political relations, then, with Europe, seemed to these people but the realization of the purposes which had led them across the ocean,—but the one thing needful to complete this continent for their home, and to give the absolute assurance of that higher life which they wished to lead. The preparation of the past and the enthusiasms of the future conspired to favor the project of self-government and invest it with a moral grandeur which furnished the best omens and the best guarantees for its prosperity. Instead of a capricious and giddy exaltation of spirit, as at new-gained liberty, a sober and solemn sense of the larger trust and duty took possession of their souls; as if the Great Master had found them faithful over a few things, and had now made them rulers over many.

These feelings, common to the whole population, were not of sudden origin and were not romantic, nor had they any tendency to evaporate in noisy boasts or to run wild in air-drawn projects. The difference between equality and privilege, between civil rights and capricious favors, between freedom of conscience and persecution for conscience' sake, were not matters of moot debate or abstract conviction with our countrymen. The

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story of these battles of our race was the warm and living memory of their forefathers' share in them, for which, "to avoid insufferable grievances at home, they had been enforced by heaps to leave their native countries." They proposed to settle forever the question whether such grievances should possibly befall them or their posterity. They knew no plan so simple, so comprehensive, or so sure to this end as to solve all the minor difficulties in the government of society by a radical basis for its source, a common field for its operation, and an authentic and deliberate method for consulting and enforcing the will of the people as the sole authority of the State.

By this wisdom they at least would shift, within the sphere of government, the continuous warfare of human nature, on the field of good and evil, right and wrong,

"Between whose endless jar justice resides,"

from conflicts of the strength of the many against the craft of the few. They would gain the advantage of supplying as the reason of the State, the reason of the people, and decide by the moral and intellectual influences of instruction and persuasion, the issue of who should make and who administer the laws. This involved no pretensions of the perfection of human nature, nor did it assume that at other times, or under other circumstances, they would themselves have been capable of self-government; or, that other people then were, or ever would be, so capable. Their knowledge of mankind showed them that there would be faults and crimes as long as there were men. Their faith taught them that this corruptible would put on incorruption only when this mortal should put on immortality. Nevertheless, they believed in man and trusted in God, and on these imperishable supports they thought they might rest civil government for a people who had these living conceptions wrought into their own characters and lives.

The past and the present are the only means by which man foresees or shapes the future. Upon the evidence of the past, the contemplation of the present of this people, our statesmen were willing to commence a system which must continually draw, for its sustenance and growth, upon the virtue and vigor of the people. From this virtue and this vigor it can alone be nourished; it must decline in their decline and rot in their decay. They traced this vigor and virtue to inexhaustible springs. And, as the unspent heat of a lava soil, quickened by the returning summers, through the vintages of a thousand years, will still glow in the grape and sparkle in the wine, so will the exuberant forces of a race supply an unstinted vigor to mark the virtues of immense populations and to the remotest generations.

To the frivolous philosophy of human life which makes all the world a puppet-show, and history a book of anecdotes, the moral warfare which fills up the life of man and the record of his race seems as unreal and as aimless as the conflicts of the glittering hosts upon an airy field, whose display lights up the fleeting splendors of a northern night. But free

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government for a great people never comes from or gets aid from such philosophers. To a true spiritual discernment there are few things more real, few things more substantial, few things more likely to endure in this world, than human thoughts, human passions, human interests, thus molten into the frame and model of our State. "*O, morem præclaram, disciplinamque, quam a majoribus accepimus, si quidem teneremus!*"

I have made no account, as unsuitable to the occasion, of the distribution of the national power between the General and the State governments, or of the special arrangements of executive authority, of legislatures, courts, and magistracies, whether of the General or of the State establishments. Collectively they form the body and the frame of a complete government for a great, opulent, and powerful people, occupying vast regions, and embracing in their possessions a wide range of diversity of climate, of soil, and of all the circumstantial influences of external nature. I have pointed your attention to the principle and the spirit of the government for which all this frame and body exists, to which they are subservient, and to whose mastery they must conform. The life of the natural body is the blood, and the circulation of the moral and intellectual forces and impulses of the body politic shapes and moulds the national life. I have touched, therefore, upon the traits that determined this national life, as to be of, from, and for the people, and not of, from, or for any rank, grade, part, or section of them. In these traits are found the "ordinances, constitutions, and customs," by a wise choice of which the founders of States may, Lord Bacon says, "sow greatness to their posterity and succession."

And now, after a century of growth, of trial, of experience, of observation, and of demonstration, we are met, on the spot and on the date of the great Declaration, to compare our age with that of our fathers, our structure with their foundation, our intervening history and present condition with their faith and prophecy. That "respect to the opinion of mankind," in attention to which our statesmen framed the Declaration of Independence, we, too, acknowledge as a sentiment most fit to influence us in our commemorative gratulations to-day.

To this opinion of mankind, then, how shall we answer the questioning of this day? How have the vigor and success of the century's warfare comported with the sounding phrase of the great manifesto? Has the new nation been able to hold its territory on the eastern rim of the continent, or has covetous Europe driven in its boundaries, or internal dissensions dismembered its integrity? Have its numbers kept pace with natural increase, or have the mother-countries received back to the shelter of firmer institutions the repentant tide of emigration? or have the woes of unstable society distressed and reduced the shrunken population? Has the free suffrage, as a quicksand, loosened the foundations of power and undermined the pillars of the State? Has the free press, with illimitable sweep, blown down the props and buttresses of order and authority in government, driven before its wind the barriers which fence in society, and unroofed the homes

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which once were castles against the intrusion of a King? Has freedom in religion ended in freedom from religion? and independence by law run into independence of law? Have free schools, by too much learning, made the people mad? Have manners declined, letters languished, art faded, wealth decayed, public spirit withered? Have other nations shunned the evil example, and held aloof from its infection? Or have reflection and hard fortune dispelled the illusion under which this people "burned incense to vanity, and stumbled in their ways from the ancient paths"? Have they, fleeing from the double destruction which attends folly and arrogance, restored the throne, rebuilt the altar, relaid the foundations of society, and again taken shelter in the old protections against the perils, shocks, and changes in human affairs, which

> "Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
> The unity and married calm of States
> Quite from their fixture?"

Who can recount in an hour what has been done in a century on so wide a field and in all its multitudinous aspects? Yet I may not avoid insisting upon some decisive lineaments of the material, social, and political development of our country which the record of the hundred years displays, and thus present to "the opinion of mankind," for its generous judgment, our nation as it is to-day,—our land, our people, and our laws.

And, first, we notice the wide territory to which we have steadily pushed on our limits. Lines of climate mark our boundaries north and south, and two oceans east and west. The space between, speaking by and large, covers the whole temperate zone of the continent, and in area measures near tenfold the possessions of the thirteen colonies; the natural features, the climate, the productions, the influences of the outward world, are all implied in the immensity of this domain, for they embrace all that the goodness and the power of God have planned for so large a share of the habitable globe. The steps of the successive acquisitions, the impulses which assisted, and the motives which retarded the expansion of our territory; the play of the competing elements in our civilization and their incessant struggle each to outrun the other; the irrepressible conflict thus nursed in the bosom of the State; the lesson in humility and patience, "in charity for all and malice toward none," which the study of the manifest designs of Providence so plainly teach us,—these may well detain us for a moment's illustration.

And this calls attention to that ingredient in the population of this country which came, not from the culminated pride of Europe, but from the abject despondency of Africa. A race discriminated from all the converging streams of immigration which I have named by ineffaceable distinctions of nature; which was brought hither by a forced migration and into slavery, while all others came by choice and for greater liberty; a race unrepresented in the Congress which issued the Declaration of Independence,

but now, in the persons of four million of our countrymen raised, by the power of the great truths then declared, as it were from the dead, and rejoicing in one country and the same constituted liberties with ourselves. Centennial Ceremonies, July 4, 1876.

In August, 1620, a Dutch slave-ship landed her freight in Virginia, completing her voyage soon after that of the "Mayflower" commenced. Both ships were on the ocean at the same time, both sought our shores, and planted their seeds of liberty and slavery to grow together on this chosen field until the harvest. Until the separation from England the several colonies attracted each their own emigration, and from the sparseness of the population, both in the Northern and Southern colonies, and the policy of England in introducing African slavery, wherever it might, in all of them, the institution of slavery did not raise a definite and firm line of division between the tides of population which set in upon New England and Virginia from the Old World, and from them later, as from new points of departure, were diffused over the continent. The material interests of slavery had not become very strong, and in its moral aspects no sharp division of sentiment had yet shown itself. But when unity and independence of government were accepted by the colonies, we shall look in vain for any adequate barrier against the natural attraction of the softer climate and rich productions of the South, which could keep the Northern population in their harder climate and on their less grateful soil, except the repugnancy of the two systems of free and slave labor to commixture. Out of this grew the impatient, and apparently premature, invasion of the Western wilds, pushing constantly onward, in parallel lines, the outposts of the two rival interests. What greater enterprise did for the Northern people in stimulating this movement was more than supplied to the Southern by the pressing necessity for new lands, which the requirements of the system of slave cultivation imposed. Under the operation of these causes the political divisions of the country built up a wall of partition running east and west, with the novel consequences of the "Border States" of the country being ranged, not on our foreign boundaries, but on this middle line, drawn between the free and slave States. The successive acquisitions of territory by the Louisiana purchase, by the annexation of Texas, and by the treaty with Mexico, were all in the interest of the Southern policy, and, as such, all suspected or resisted by the rival interest in the North. On the other hand, all schemes or tendencies toward the enlargement of our territory on the north were discouraged and defeated by the South. At length, with the immense influx of foreign immigration, reinforcing the flow of population, the streams of free labor shot across the continent. The end was reached. The bounds of our habitation were secured. The Pacific possessions became ours, and the discovered gold rapidly peopled them from the hives of free labor. The rival energies and ambitions which had fed the thirst for territory had served their purpose in completing and assuring the domain of the nation. The partition-wall of slavery was thrown down; the line of Border States obliterated; those who had battled for

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territory, as an extension and perpetuation of slavery, and those who fought against its enlargement, as a disparagement and a danger to liberty, were alike confounded.

Those who feared undue and precipitate expansion of our possessions, as loosening the ties of union, and those who desired it, as a step toward dissolution, have suffered a common discomfiture. The immense social and political forces which the existence of slavery in this country, and the invincible repugnance to it of the vital principles of our State, together, generated, have had their play upon the passions and the interests of this people, have formed the basis of parties, divided sects, agitated and invigorated the popular mind, inspired the eloquence, inflamed the zeal, informed the understandings, and fired the hearts of three generations. At last the dread debate escaped all bounds of reason, and the nation in arms solved, by the appeal of war, what was too hard for civil wisdom. With our territory unmutilated, our Constitution uncorrupted, a united people, in the last years of the century, crowns with new glory the immortal truths of the Declaration of Independence by the emancipation of a race.

I find, then, in the method and the results of the century's progress of the nation in this amplification of its domain, sure promise of the duration of the body politic, whose growth to these vast proportions has, as yet, but laid out the ground-plan of the structure. For I find the vital forces of the free society and the people's government, here founded, have by their own vigor made this a natural growth. Strength and symmetry have knit together the great frame as its bulk increased, and the spirit of the nation animates the whole:

——"totamque, infusa per artus,
Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet."

We turn now from the survey of this vast territory, which the closing century has consolidated and confirmed as the ample home for a nation, to exhibit the greatness in numbers, the spirit, the character, the port and mien of the people that dwell in this secure habitation. That in these years our population has steadily advanced, till it counts forty millions, instead of three millions, bears witness, not to be disparaged or gainsaid, to the general congruity of our social and civil institutions with the happiness and prosperity of man. But if we consider further the variety and magnitude of foreign elements to which we have been hospitable, and their ready fusion with the earlier stocks, we have new evidence of strength and vivid force in our population, which we may not refuse to admire. The disposition and capacity thus shown give warrant of a powerful society. "All nations," says Lord Bacon, "that are liberal of naturalization are fit for empire."

Wealth in its mass, and still more in its tenure and diffusion, is a measure of the condition of a people which touches both its energy and morality. Wealth has no source but labor. "Life has given nothing valuable to man without great labor." This is as true now as when Horace wrote it. The

prodigious growth of wealth in this country is not only, therefore, a signal mark of prosperity, but proves industry, persistency, thrift as the habits of the people. Accumulation of wealth, too, requires and imports security, as well as unfettered activity; and thus it is a fair criterion of sobriety and justice in a people, certainly, when the laws and their execution rest wholly in their hands. A careless observation of the crimes and frauds which attack property, in the actual condition of our society, and the imperfection of our means for their prevention and redress, leads sometimes to an unfavorable comparison between the present and the past in this country, as respects the probity of the people. No doubt covetousness has not ceased in the world, and thieves still break through and steal. But the better test upon this point is the vast profusion of our wealth and the infinite trust shown by the manner in which it is invested. It is not too much to say that in our times, and conspicuously in our country, a large share of every man's property is in other men's keeping and management, unwatched and beyond personal control. This confidence of man in man is ever increasing, measured by our practical conduct, and refutes these disparagements of the general morality. Centennial Ceremonies, July 4, 1876.

Knowledge, intellectual activity, the mastery of nature, the discipline of life—all that makes up the education of a people—are developed and diffused through the masses of our population, in so ample and generous a distribution as to make this the conspicuous trait in our national character, as the faithful provision and extension of the means and opportunities of this education are the cherished institution of the country. Learning, literature, science, art, are cultivated, in their widest range and highest reach, by a larger and larger number of our people, not, to their praise be it said, as a personal distinction or a selfish possession, but, mainly, as a generous leaven, to quicken and expand the healthful fermentation of the general mind, and lift the level of popular instruction. So far from breeding a distempered spirit in the people, this becomes the main prop of authority, the great instinct of obedience. "It is by education," says Aristotle, "I have learned to do by choice what other men do by constraint of fear."

The "breed and disposition" of a people, in regard of courage, public spirit, and patriotism, are, however, the test of the working of their institutions, which the world most values, and upon which the public safety most depends. It has been made a reproach of democratic arrangements of society and government that the sentiment of honor, and of pride in public duty, decayed in them. It has been professed that the fluctuating currents and the trivial perturbations of their public life discouraged strenuous endeavor and lasting devotion in the public service. It has been charged that, as a consequence, the distinct service of the State suffered, office and magistracy were belittled, social sympathies cooled, love of country drooped, and selfish affections absorbed the powers of the citizens, and ate into the heart of the commonwealth.

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The experience of our country rejects these speculations as misplaced and these fears as illusory. They belong to a condition of society above which we have long since been lifted, and toward which the very scheme of our national life prohibits a decline. They are drawn from the examples of history, which lodged power formally in the people, but left them ignorant and abject, unfurnished with the means of exercising it in their own right and for their own benefit. In a democracy wielded by the arts, and to the ends of a patrician class, the less worthy members of that class, no doubt, throve by the disdain which noble characters must always feel for methods of deception and insincerity, and crowded them from the authentic service of the State. But, through the period whose years we count to-day, the greatest lesson of all is the preponderance of public over private, of social over selfish, tendencies and purposes in the whole body of the people, and the persistent fidelity to the genius and spirit of popular institutions, of the educated classes, the liberal professions, and the great men of the country. These qualities transfuse and blend the hues and virtues of the manifold rays of advanced civilization into a sunlight of public spirit and fervid patriotism, which warms and irradiates the life of the nation. Excess of publicity as the animating spirit and stimulus of society more probably than its lack will excite our solicitudes in the future. Even the public discontents take on this color, and the mind and heart of the whole people ache with anxieties and throb with griefs which have no meaner scope than the honor and the safety of the nation.

Our estimate of the condition of this people at the close of the century—as bearing on the value and efficiency of the principles on which the government was founded, in maintaining and securing the permanent well-being of a nation—would, indeed, be incomplete if we failed to measure the power and purity of the religious elements which pervade and elevate our society. One might as well expect our land to keep its climate, its fertility, its salubrity, and its beauty were the globe loosened from the law which holds it in an orbit, where we feel the tempered radiance of the sun, as to count upon the preservation of the delights and glories of liberty for a people cast loose from religion, whereby man is bound in harmony with the moral government of the world.

It is quite certain that the present day shows no such solemn absorption in the exalted themes of contemplative piety as marked the prevalent thought of the people a hundred years ago; nor so hopeful an enthusiasm for the speedy renovation of the world as burst upon us in the marvelous and wide system of vehement religious zeal, and practical good works, in the early part of the nineteenth century. But these fires are less splendid only because they are more potent, and diffuse their heat in well-formed habits and manifold agencies of beneficent activity. They traverse and permeate society in every direction. They travel with the outposts of civilization and outrun the caucus, the convention, and the suffrage.

The Church, throughout this land, upheld by no political establishment,

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rests all the firmer on the rock on which its founder built it. The great mass of our countrymen to-day find in the Bible—the Bible in their worship, the Bible in their schools, the Bible in their households—the sufficient lessons of the fear of God and the love of man, which make them obedient servants to the free Constitution of their country, in all civil duties, and ready with their lives to sustain it on the fields of war. And now at the end of a hundred years the Christian faith collects its worshipers throughout our land, as at the beginning. What, half a century ago, was hopefully prophesied for our far future, goes on to its fulfillment: "As the sun rises on a Sabbath morning and travels westward from Newfoundland to the Oregon, he will behold the countless millions assembling, as if by a common impulse, in the temples with which every valley, mountain, and plain will be adorned. The morning psalm and the evening anthem will commence with the multitudes on the Atlantic coast, be sustained by the loud chorus of ten thousand times ten thousand in the Valley of the Mississippi, and be prolonged by the thousands of thousands on the shores of the Pacific."

What remains but to search the spirit of the laws of the land as framed by and modeled to the popular government to which our fortunes were committed by the Declaration of Independence? I do not mean to examine the particular legislation, State or general, by which the affairs of the people have been managed, sometimes wisely and well, at others feebly and ill, nor even the fundamental arrangement of political authority, or the critical treatment of great junctures in our policy and history. The hour and the occasion concur to preclude so intimate an inquiry. The chief concern in this regard, to us and to the rest of the world, is whether the proud trust, the profound radicalism, the wide benevolence which spoke in the "Declaration," and were infused into the "Constitution," at the first, have been in good faith adhered to by the people, and whether now these principles supply the living forces which sustain and direct government and society.

He who doubts needs but to look around to find all things full of the original spirit and testifying to its wisdom and strength. We have taken no steps backward, nor have we needed to seek other paths in our progress than those in which our feet were planted at the beginning. Weighty and manifold have been our obligations to the great nations of the earth, to their scholars, their philosophers, their men of genius and of science; to their skill, their taste, their invention; to their wealth, their arts, their industry. But in the institutions and methods of government; in civil prudence, courage, or policy; in statesmanship; in the art of "making of a small town a great city"; in the adjustment of authority to liberty; in the concurrence of reason and strength in peace, of force and obedience in war, we have found nothing to recall us from the course of our fathers, nothing to add to our safety or to aid our progress in it. So far from this, all modifications of European politics accept the popular principles of our system, and tend to our model. The movements toward equality of repre-

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sentation, enlargement of the suffrage, and public education in England; the restoration of unity in Italy; the confederation of Germany under the lead of Prussia; the actual Republic in France; the unsteady throne of Spain; the new liberties of Hungary; the constant gain to the people's share in government throughout Europe, all tend one way, the way pointed out in the Declaration of our Independence.

The care and zeal with which our people cherish and invigorate the primary supports and defenses of their own sovereignty have all the unswerving force and confidence of instincts. The community and publicity of education, at the charge and as an institution of the State, is firmly imbedded in the wants and the desires of the people. Common schools are rapidly extending through the only part of the country which had been shut against them, and follow close upon the footsteps of its new liberty to enlighten the enfranchised race. Freedom of conscience easily stamps out the first sparkles of persecution, and snaps as green withes the first bonds of spiritual domination. The sacred oracles of their religion the people wisely hold in their own keeping as the keys of religious liberty, and refuse to be beguiled by the voice of the wisest charmer into loosing their grasp.

Freedom from military power and the maintenance of that arm of the Government in the people; a trust in their own adequacy as soldiers, when their duty as citizens should need to take on that form of service to the State; these have gained new force by the experience of foreign and civil war, and a standing army is a remoter possibility for this nation, in its present or prospective greatness, than in the days of its small beginnings.

But in the freedom of the press, and the universality of the suffrage, as maintained and exercised to-day throughout the length and breadth of the land, we find the most conspicuous and decisive evidence of the unspent force of the institutions of liberty and the jealous guard of its principal defenses. These indeed are the great agencies and engines of the people's sovereignty. They hold the same relations to the vast democracy of modern society that the persuasions of the orators and the personal voices of the assembly did in the narrow confines of the Grecian States. The laws, the customs, the impulses and sentiments of the people have given wider and wider range and license to the agitations of the press, multiplied and more frequent occasions for the exercise of the suffrage, larger and larger communication of its franchise. The progress of a hundred years finds these prodigious activities in the fullest play,—incessant and all-powerful,—indispensable in the habits of the people, and impregnable in their affections. Their public service, and their subordination to the public safety, stand in their play upon one another and in their freedom thus maintained. Neither could long exist in true vigor in our system without the other. Without the watchful, omnipresent, and indomitable energy of the press, the suffrage would languish, would be subjugated by the corporate power of the legions of placemen which the administration of the affairs of

a great nation imposes upon it, and fall a prey to that "vast patronage which," we are told, "distracted, corrupted, and finally subverted the Roman Republic." On the other hand, if the impressions of the press upon the opinions and passions of the people found no settled and ready mode of their working out, through the frequent and peaceful suffrage, the people would be driven, to satisfy their displeasure at government or their love of change, to the coarse methods of barricades and batteries. Centennial Ceremonies, July 4, 1876.

We cannot then hesitate to declare that the original principles of equal society and popular government still inspire the laws, live in the habits of the people, and animate their purposes and their hopes. These principles have not lost their spring or elasticity. They have sufficed for all the methods of government in the past; we feel no fear for their adequacy in the future. Released now from the tasks and burdens of the formative period, these principles and methods can be directed with undivided force to the every-day conduct of government, to the staple and steady virtues of administration. The feebleness of crowding the statute-books with unexecuted laws; the danger of power outgrowing or evading responsibility; the rashness and fickleness of temporary expedients; the constant tendency by which parties decline into factions and end in conspiracies, all these mischiefs beset all governments, and are part of the life of each generation. To deal with these evils—the tasks and burdens of the immediate future—the nation needs no other resources than the principles and the examples which our past history supplies. These principles, these examples of our fathers, are the strength and the safety of our State to-day: "*Moribus antiquis, stat res Romana, virisque.*"

Unity, liberty, power, prosperity,—these are our possessions to-day. Our territory is safe against foreign dangers; its completeness dissuades from further ambitions to extend it, and its rounded symmetry discourages all attempts to dismember it. No division into greatly unequal parts would be tolerable to either. No imaginable union of interests or passions, large enough to include one-half the country, but must embrace much more. The madness of partition into numerous and feeble fragments could proceed only from the hopeless degradation of the people, and would form but an incident in general ruin.

The spirit of the nation is at the highest,—its triumph over the inborn, inbred perils of the Constitution has chased away all fears, justified all hopes, and with universal joy we greet this day. We have not proved unworthy of a great ancestry; we have had the virtue to uphold what they so wisely, so firmly, established. With these proud possessions of the past, with powers matured, with principles settled, with habits formed, the nation passes as it were from preparatory growth to responsible development of character and the steady performance of duty. What labors await it, what trials shall attend it, what triumphs for human nature, what glory for itself, are prepared for this people in the coming century, we may not assume to foretell. "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh;

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but the earth abideth forever," and we reverently hope that these our constituted liberties shall be maintained to the unending line of our posterity, and so long as the earth itself shall endure.

In the great procession of nations, in the great march of humanity, we hold our place. Peace is our duty, peace is our policy. In its arts, its labors, and its victories, then, we find scope for all our energies, rewards for all our ambitions, renown enough for all our love of fame. In the august presence of so many nations, which, by their representatives, have done us the honor to be witnesses of our commemorative joy and gratulation, and in sight of the collective evidences of the greatness of their own civilization with which they grace our celebration, we may well confess how much we fall short, how much we have to make up, in the emulative competitions of the times. Yet, even in this presence, and with a just deference to the age, the power, the greatness of the other nations of the earth, we do not fear to appeal to the opinion of mankind whether, as we point to our land, our people, and our laws, the contemplation should not inspire us with a lover's enthusiasm for our country.

Time makes no pauses in his march. Even while I speak the last hour of the receding is replaced by the first hour of the coming century, and reverence for the past gives way to the joys and hopes, the activities and the responsibilities of the future. A hundred years hence the piety of that generation will recall the ancestral glory which we celebrate to-day, and crown it with the plaudits of a vast population which no man can number. By the mere circumstance of this periodicity our generation will be in the minds, in the hearts, on the lips of our countrymen at the next Centennial commemoration, in comparison with their own character and condition and with the great founders of the nation. What shall they say of us? How shall they estimate the part we bear in the unbroken line of the nation's progress? And so on, in the long reach of time, forever and forever, our place in the secular roll of the ages must always bring us into observation and criticism. Under this double trust, then, from the past and for the future, let us take heed to our ways, and, while it is called to-day, resolve that the great heritage we have received shall be handed down through the long line of the advancing generations, the home of liberty, the abode of justice, the stronghold of faith among men, "which holds the moral elements of the world together," and of faith in God, which binds that world to His throne.

Upon the conclusion of the oration, the Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's *Messiah* was rendered by the orchestra and chorus. Then followed the Doxology, *The One Hundredth Psalm*, sung by all present; and with this the formal ceremonies were brought to a close.

DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS

TO

EXHIBITORS.

JUDGES' HALL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

The exercises on this occasion were conducted in accordance with the following programme:

Distribution of Awards

MARCH—*Centennial* . . . . . By the Orchestra,
CARL HEINEMAN, *Conductor.*
ENTRANCE AND RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
PRAYER . . . . . Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D.D., of Philadelphia.
MUSIC . . . . . The Temple Quartette of Boston.
Messrs. FITZ, FESSENDEN, COOK, and RYDER.
ADDRESS . . . . . U. S. Commissioner Daniel J. Morrell, *Presiding.*
MUSIC—National Airs . . . . . Carl Heineman, *Conductor.*
ADDRESS . . . . . U. S. Commissioner Alfred T. Goshorn,
Director-General International Exhibition, 1876.

MUSIC . . . . . The Temple Quartette.
PRESENTATION OF AWARDS TO COMMISSIONERS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL ALFRED T. GOSHORN FOR THE EXHIBITORS FROM THE UNITED STATES. By Joseph R. Hawley,
President United States Centennial Commission.

MUSIC . . . . . The Temple Quartette.
PROMENADE . . . . . First Brigade Band.

U. S. Commissioner DANIEL J. MORRELL, *Presiding.*
U. S. Commissioner JOHN MCNEIL, *Master of Ceremonies.*

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

U. S. Commissioner THOMAS DONALDSON, *Chairman.*
U. S. Commissioner FRANKLIN C. JOHNSON.
U. S. Commissioner J. F. BERNARD.

Distribution of Awards.

The announcement of the awards to the exhibitors of the International Exhibition of 1876 was made at the Judges' Hall, in the Exhibition grounds, on the evening of Wednesday, September 27, 1876.

Before eight P.M. there had assembled in the Judges' Hall the Governor and State officers of Pennsylvania, with the Governors of other States and Territories; the Mayor and other officers of the City of Philadelphia; the Chiefs of Bureaus in the International Exhibition, with their assistants; the members of the Boards of Centennial Managers representing the several States; and other persons officially connected with the Exhibition,—many of them being accompanied by ladies.

At eight o'clock the presiding officer of the ceremony, Mr. Daniel J. Morrell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission, was escorted to the chair. There were then introduced the guests and officials of the ceremony: the members of the United States Centennial Commission; the Centennial Board of Finance; the United States Government Board, led by Colonel S. C. Lyford, U.S.A.; the International Board of Judges, led by General Francis A. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Awards; the Foreign Commissioners, escorted by Mr. Alfred T. Goshorn, Director-General of the International Exhibition; and representatives of the National Government and the Diplomatic Corps, accompanied by General Joseph R. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, and Mr. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance.

After an invocation by the Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D.D., of Philadelphia, the order of ceremonies, as announced in the programme, was proceeded with.

ADDRESS

BY DANIEL J. MORRELL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The acts of Congress which provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1876, have made it the duty of the United States Centennial Commission, created by these acts, to award all premiums to exhibitors.

The Judges appointed by foreign Governments and by this Commission have closed their labors; their reports have been examined by the Chief of the Bureau of Awards and by the Commission, and, in so far as they have been found to be in conformity with the rules, and in proper form, they are approved, and you are invited to witness their publication as

awards, which will hereafter be completed by the delivery of diplomas and medals. Distribution of Awards.

In accordance with the rules of the Commission, these reports are based upon the inherent and comparative merit of the things exhibited, involving considerations of originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purpose intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, and cost; and they are attested by the signatures of their authors.

Those who have won prizes in this contest, open to the world, are congratulated upon receiving, in these reports, a fitting testimonial of excellence; yet those who have striven unsuccessfully will not be without their reward. While some individual exhibitors may have felt and manifested disappointment and jealousy, the competing countries have shown the most friendly and generous rivalry; in the school of the Exhibition their representatives have been quick to recognize their own defects and the merits of others, and have learned its best lesson, which may be tersely embodied in the maxim of the Grecian sage: "Know thyself."

The awards here made recognize the achievements of labor in overcoming the resistance which nature everywhere opposes to the infinite wants of man, and will encourage it to further efforts in extending the kingdom of use. They testify to a universal acknowledgment of industry as the strength of nations, and will inspire in all countries a higher regard for the laborer, and a greater pride in the perfection of his work.

It is the prayer of this Commission that the International Industrial Exhibition, which celebrates the hundredth anniversary of American Nationality, may mark the beginning of a new era of peace on earth, in which the nations, while communicating knowledge freely, will intelligently foster the labor of their people, and diligently strive to excel each other in all good works.

By the authority of the Government of the United States of America, as expressed in the laws of the National Congress, the President of this Commission will deliver the awards to the Commissioners of foreign nations represented in the Exhibition, and to the Director-General for distribution to the exhibitors of the United States.

ADDRESS

BY ALFRED T. GOSHORN.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—The people of the United States of America are celebrating this year an event that marks a century of national life. It is an epoch in the history of the country, around which clusters the retrospect of years of anxiety and uncertainty, but of great energy and patriotism displayed in the ever-increasing unity and strength of the Federal Government. The growth of the political institutions under which the

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people have prospered, and the position the Government has attained in the estimation of the world, are subjects of sincere congratulation. Whatever have been the errors of the last hundred years, they have been more than counterpoised by the successes; and there remain to us the net gain of a continent newly populated, consolidated political institutions, great industries and great material wealth developed, and with them a steady progress in the education of the masses and improvement in the social and moral condition of the people.

It seems appropriate and in every way becoming a youthful nation, so largely indebted in the past and dependent in the future on its great natural resources and the industry of its people, to commemorate the close of its first century and opening of the new one by inviting friendly nations to bring together for comparison and study their most advanced products. The courteous and flattering replies and valuable collections of products, in response to this national invitation, which have contributed so largely to this grand Exhibition, could not fail to awaken in us emotions of pride and gratitude.

This Exhibition is not a mere competition of rival manufacturers and tradesmen. It brings together nationalities and leads to extended relations, —promotes the acquisition and diffusion of a better knowledge of natural resources and products and of national methods and industries. It creates and enlarges mutual respect and esteem, softens prejudices, and contributes to the preservation of harmony and peace,—the noblest aim of civilization. The benefits of this assembling of the representatives of every civilized country with their products will be better understood and more fully appreciated after the Exhibition itself has passed away.

We are in the presence of the productions of science, art, invention, skill, and labor, fitted to improve the material and moral condition of man. We are at the same time in the presence of higher influences. The united attention and thought of many leading minds of the civilized world for the time being centre here, and by their representatives preside over this institution. Opinions of many and diverse minds, thus in contact, become by attrition and discussion more developed and perfected in themselves, and in turn flow back through various channels to reanimate and quicken their origin. We learn here what science and art have done for the comfort and elevation of man, and are reminded that the discoveries and inventions during the era which this Exhibition commemorates are the most remarkable and useful recorded in history.

I have no occasion to speak in great detail of the utility of Exhibitions. Nothing less than a lively and universal sense of their international and commercial benefits, and of their political, social, and educational effects, can account for the spontaneous co-operation of the active and leading minds of the world, and for the great and willing expenditures of time and money which they require. But I may be permitted to express my feelings in relation to another subject of vital importance to the success of

this Exhibition. I allude to the national Commissioners appointed by the participating Governments to conduct their respective departments and to co-operate with the Centennial Commission. Distribution of Awards.

No feature of this enterprise has produced a more profound impression than the individual character and qualifications of the gentlemen selected for these Commissions, who are intrusted with most delicate and difficult duties. In addition to the required knowledge and experience, they have displayed calm consideration and forbearance, vigilant attention, and the most friendly and lively zeal for the success of the work.

It is therefore, gentlemen of the foreign Commissions, that I seize this opportunity for my associates and myself, and on behalf of the exhibitors from the United States, to express to you, with the warmest feelings, the high sense we entertain of your important services and the large degree in which we are indebted to you for the measure of success which has crowned our efforts.

With equal earnestness and sincerity and pleasure I refer to the eminent body of men, both foreign and American, combining among them superior attainments in every department of human knowledge, selected to examine and express their opinions upon the qualities and merits of the products and subjects forming this Exhibition.

The task imposed on them was in some of its features new and untried. They were desired to express opinions individually and in writing upon the qualities and merits of individual products, and to affirm their opinions by their respective signatures. Most obviously this was asking the performance of a task at once difficult and delicate, and the assumption of great moral responsibility.

The good will, earnestness, and zeal with which they accepted this onerous charge and entered upon the work gave assurances to the Centennial Commission from the outset that have been to them a source of gratification and of confidence. Their work is now completed and will soon be given to the public, which is in the end the final arbiter and ultimate judge. It is not competent for me to anticipate that verdict, but I may allude to some of the elements on which it must of necessity be founded.

It has been the duty of the Centennial Commission to examine, appreciate, and confirm in legal form twelve thousand or more of the recommendations of the Judges for Awards. In the progress of this labor the Commission have been impressed with the spirit of impartiality, fairness, and earnestness which pervades the work. They have been equally impressed with the evidences of trained skill and acute discrimination, and with the manifestations of special and general knowledge throughout. Surely it cannot fail that the people and nations represented here will in due time acquire from the useful and trustworthy information conveyed by the reports of the Judges a better and fuller knowledge of their own products and of the products of each other.

In the full confidence that the wishes and aims of the Centennial Com-

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mission in adopting this method of awards will be thus happily realized and appreciated both by exhibitors and the public, I have now the honor to express to you, gentlemen of the Board of Judges, both foreign and American, on behalf of the Centennial Commission, our thanks for the signal aid and great benefits in this department which you have conferred on the exhibitors.

And now, gentlemen, in a few weeks the object for which we came here will be accomplished. The Exhibition, which has been the source of so much pleasure and instruction, and which has excited the admiration of millions of visitors, will soon pass to the records of history. The circumstances that suggested it were of a peculiar and interesting character. Connected with the centenary commemoration of one of the most important political events in the history of the world, and from its inception having been free from merely commercial or mercenary motives, it was organized and has been conducted with the single view of erecting here a monument dedicated to the fruits of peace that will be remembered for all time with pride and pleasure. Inaugurated in a spirit of fraternity and good will, it was intended to afford to the people of this and all other countries an opportunity to see and study the elements that have conduced to the national welfare. We acknowledge our indebtedness to the exhibitors from foreign countries and to the exhibitors from the United States, who have co-operated with zeal and most faithfully to render the Exhibition successful in all of its departments. The work has been great, the difficulties many; but we trust the future will bring returns of a fruitful harvest.

ADDRESS

BY JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

GENTLEMEN:—We have reached another interesting step in the progress of the International Exhibition of 1876. The importance of the work which culminates this evening has been felt by the Commission from the beginning. It has never been thought possible to devise or carry out a system of awards that would render absolute justice or obviate criticism, but it was believed that we could, by the plan with which you are familiar, get nearer that result than did our predecessors in other Exhibitions. We departed from the usual system of international juries, and called to our assistance one hundred and twenty-five judges from the United States and an equal number from foreign nations, all selected for their known character and qualifications. Our method also dispensed with graduated medals. It required written reports recommending awards based upon merit, the elements of merit, in the language of the Commission, including "considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purpose intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, and cost." The articles exhibited were classified in twenty-

Distribution of Awards.

eight groups, and to each of these groups a competent number of judges, foreign and American, was assigned. They entered upon their duties May 24. Each group chose a president and secretary, and called to its aid such reporters and experts as were needed. The rules required that the report upon each article or subject should be signed by some one judge and countersigned by at least a majority of his associates in that group. No limitation has been imposed upon the number of awards. It is apparent that of twenty articles submitted each might be worthy of honor for peculiar merit, or, on the other hand, it might happen that none would deserve special mention. The Chief of the Bureau of Awards, General Francis A. Walker, represented the Commission in its relations with the Judges, interpreting and applying the rules, and conveying the decisions of the Commission upon questions that arose from time to time. He classified the reports and prepared them for consideration by the Commission. That body has read every one of the reports, either in committee of the whole or in large subdivisions thereof. The task is not quite complete. A few reports are not ready for our examination. Final action upon others is delayed by reason of such oversights, alleged violations of the rules, duplications, overlappings, or technical errors, as may be expected in so large a mass of work by two hundred and fifty gentlemen, working in twenty-eight groups. The Commission has formally approved eleven thousand reports and awarded thereon the uniform medal and diploma. The lists of awards that we present this evening are classified by nationalities. The lists given to the press are arranged under their several groups. The preparation of diplomas, medals, and certified copies of the full reports in each case must necessarily be a work of more time. It was deemed just to the exhibitors to announce the principal facts as speedily as possible.

Among the many to whom we feel personally grateful stand prominently the tens of thousands of exhibitors. While commercial and purely material motives and considerations were presented in order to induce their participation, it is quite evident that a large part are here on this peculiar occasion, not alone from the United States, but from many nations, chiefly that they may testify their good will in this our festal year of the century. And there are many purely governmental exhibits not subject to competitive examination that will nevertheless receive the highest of awards—the continuing gratitude of the whole American people. The special manifestations of friendly interest and cordial good will presented by many sovereigns can never be forgotten, and they will do much to perpetuate international friendships.

The Commissioners take this opportunity to express their very great pleasure over the happy relations between us and all the gentlemen of the foreign Commissions. It cannot be that anything yet to happen will disturb them. Should Heaven continue to smile upon this enterprise we shall all have great reason to thank Almighty God for this opportunity to make

Distribution of Awards.

common property of the latest developments for the good of mankind and strengthen the bonds of peace and friendship now happily subsisting between the United States and all the world.

Gentlemen, I have no order of precedence among you. If any are warmer friends than others, I trust they are those with whom we have sometimes quarreled. I proceed to deliver your several lists of awards in alphabetical order.

The President of the Centennial Commission then called by name the nations represented in the Exhibition. As each was named, the Director-General introduced to the President the Commissioner designated to receive the awards—as follows:

Argentine Republic	Mr. Ernesto Oldendorff.
Austria	Dr. Francis Migerka.
Africa—Orange Free State	Mr. Charles W. Riley.
Belgium	Mr. J. Gody.
Brazil	Mr. Fellipe Lopes Netto.
Chili	Mr. Edward Shippen.
China	Mr. J. S. Hammond.
Denmark	Mr. Thomas Schmidt.
Egypt	Mr. E. Brugsch.
France	Captain Anfrye.
German Empire	Mr. Gustavus Remak.
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	Mr. F. Berger.
Hawaiian Islands	Mr. H. R. Hitchcock.
Italy	Count B. Litta.
Japanese Empire	Lieut.-Gen. Saigo Tsukumichi.
Mexico	Mr. Manuel M. de Zamacona.
Netherlands	Dr. E. H. von Baumhauer.
Norway	Mr. William C. Christophersen.
Portugal	H. E. the Baron de Sant' Anna.
Russia	H. E. Mr. Charles de Bielsky.
Spain	Colonel F. Lopez Fabra.
Sweden	Mr. C. Juhlin-Dannfelt.
Switzerland	Mr. Edward Guyer.
Tunis	Mr. G. H. Heap.
Turkey	H. E., G. D'Aristarchi Bey.
United Kingdom and Colonies	Colonel Herbert B. Sandford, R.A.
Bahamas, *New Zealand*, *Tasmania*	Dr. Edward T. Webb.
Bermuda	Mr. A. A. Outerbridge.
British Guiana	Mr. A. E. Outerbridge.
Cape of Good Hope	Mr. H. Crawford Coates.
Canada	Hon E. G. Penny.
Ceylon, *India*, *Gold Coast*, *Mauritius*, *Trinidad*	Colonel H. B. Sandford, R.A.

Jamaica	MR. WILLIAM ROBERT THOMSON.	Distribution of Awards.
New South Wales . . .	MR. AUGUSTUS MORRIS.	
Queensland	MR. ANGUS MACKAY.	
South Australia	MR. S. DAVENPORT.	
Victoria	SIR REDMOND BARRY.	
Venezuela	MR. LEON DE LA COVA.	

The distribution of awards was concluded by the President's delivering to the Director-General the list of those for exhibitors from the United States. As the representatives of the different countries were presented to the President, they were greeted with enthusiastic applause, the audience rising and cheering repeatedly.

Vocal music by the Temple Quartette, followed by a promenade performed by the band of the First Pennsylvania Brigade, National Guards, ended the ceremony.

CLOSING CEREMONIES.

BANQUET TO FOREIGN GUESTS,

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, NOVEMBER 9, 1876.

Closing Ceremonies.

Preceding the public ceremony of closing the Exhibition, the Centennial Commission and Board of Finance united in tendering a farewell banquet to the Foreign Commissioners and Judges of Awards, to whom the success of the Exhibition was so largely due. The guests on this occasion included the Commissioners and Diplomatic Representatives of the nations which had participated in the Exhibition, the Chief-Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, a number of Senators and Members of the United States Congress, the Secretary of State and other Members of the Cabinet of the United States, the Governors of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Delaware, and New Jersey; the Mayor of Philadelphia, the Presidents of the Philadelphia City Councils, and the Officers and Members of the Fairmount Park Commission, the Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board of Finance. The President of the United States was the presiding officer of the evening.

During the course of the banquet addresses were made by representatives of the several bodies participating, and by Commissioners of each of the foreign countries represented, each being introduced in turn by the President of the Centennial Commission amid the applause of the guests.

CLOSING CEREMONIES

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

JUDGES' HALL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Closing Ceremonies.

The arrangements for the closing ceremonies were as follows :

INAUGURATION MARCH (WAGNER) . . . . . Orchestra.

THEODORE THOMAS, *Musical Director.*

PRAYER . . . . . Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D.D.
CHORALE AND FUGUE (BACH) . . . . . Orchestra.
ADDRESS, by D. J. Morrell, U. S. Centennial Commissioner from Pennsylvania, Chairman Executive Committee.
SELECTIONS FROM THE DETTINGEN *TE DEUM* . Chorus and Orchestra.
ADDRESS, by John Welsh, President Centennial Board of Finance.
FINALE—Fifth Symphony of Beethoven . . . . . Orchestra.
ADDRESS, by A. T. Goshorn, Director-General.
HALLELUJAH CHORUS—from the *Messiah* (HANDEL) . Chorus and Orchestra.
ADDRESS, by Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission.
AMERICA . . . . . Chorus and Orchestra.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES DECLARED THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876 CLOSED.
DOXOLOGY—*Old Hundred* . . . . . Chorus and Orchestra.

U. S. Commissioner JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, *Presiding.*

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

U. S. Commissioner WILLIAM GURNEY, CHAIRMAN.
U. S. Commissioner DANIEL J. MORRELL.
U. S. Commissioner WILLIAM H. PARSONS.

Closing Ceremonies.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

U. S. Commissioner JOHN McNEIL, CHAIRMAN.
U. S. Commissioner ALEXANDER R. BOTELER.
U. S. Commissioner JOHN LYNCH.
Director Centennial Board of Finance JOHN PRICE WETHERILL.
Director Centennial Board of Finance N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE.
Director Centennial Board of Finance EDWARD T. STEELE.

NOTE.—At sunrise a Federal salute of thirteen guns was fired from George's Hill, by the Keystone Battery, and simultaneously from the U. S. S. *Plymouth*, in the harbor.

During the singing of *America* the flag carried by Commodore John Paul Jones on the *Bon Homme Richard* was unfurled above the platform, and a salute of forty-seven guns, one for each State and Territory, was fired from George's Hill by the Keystone Battery, and simultaneously from the U. S. S. *Plymouth* in the harbor.

At sunrise, at meridian, and at the close of the ceremonies, Prof. Widdowes rang the chimes on Machinery Hall, giving a medley of the National Airs.

It was intended that the closing exercises should be held in the open air, in the grand plaza between the Main Exhibition Building and Machinery Hall. An amphitheatre of seats had been erected at this point for the accommodation of a large number of invited guests. Among these were the President and Cabinet, the Supreme Court of the United States, foreign Legations, United States Senate and officers, Members of the House of Representatives, Governors of all the States and Territories, Mayors of fifty-five cities, Circuit Court Judges of the United States, foreign Consuls-General in the United States, foreign Consuls in Philadelphia, foreign Commissioners to the Exhibition, Judges of Awards, the Centennial Commission, Centennial Board of Finance, poets, orators, etc., the United States Government Board, Heads of Administrative Departments, Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Commissioners of Fairmount Park, City Councils of Philadelphia, County Court Judges, U. S. District Attorney and assistants, officers of the Army and Navy, officers of the Centennial Guard, Pennsylvania Legislature, State Board of Supervisors of Memorial Hall, Presidents and Vice-Presidents of steam and passenger car railroads, Women's Centennial Executive Committee, original Centennial Commission, Commissioner of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, with other distinguished citizens, and subscribers to the stock of the Exhibition.

The day, however, was rainy, and it became necessary to conduct the ceremonies in the Judges' Hall, which had capacity for only a small portion of the assemblage anxious to behold them.

At the opening of the ceremony there were seated on and beside the platform the Honorables John F. Hartranft, Governor of Penn-

sylvania; Alexander H. Rice, Governor of Massachusetts; John D. Bagley, Governor of Michigan; Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of New Jersey; J. P. Cochran, Governor of Delaware; E. A. Straw, ex-Governor of New Hampshire; William S. Stokley, Mayor of Philadelphia; Chief-Justice Morrison R. Waite and Associate Justices Noah H. Swayne, David Davis, Joseph P. Bradley, and William Strong, of the United States Supreme Court; the Diplomatic Corps and foreign Commissioners to the Exhibition; and other invited guests; also the members of the United States Centennial Commission and Centennial Board of Finance. Closing Ceremonies.

At two o'clock the aisle leading from the entrance of the Judges' Hall to the platform was lined by the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry (dismounted), and way was made for the Presidential procession, which entered in the following order:

The Committee of Reception.

Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, and Joseph R. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance.

J. Donald Cameron, Secretary of War, and Alfred T. Goshorn, Director-General of the International Exhibition.

Daniel J. Morrell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, United States Centennial Commission, and Alphonso Taft, Attorney-General.

The personages thus introduced were seated at the front of the platform; also the Rev. Dr. Seiss and Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, President of the Women's Centennial Executive Committee.

After the performance of the Inauguration March by the orchestra, and a prayer by Dr. Seiss, the order of exercises proceeded as announced.

ADDRESS

BY DANIEL J. MORRELL.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—On the 9th day of March, 1870, it was my privilege to introduce in Congress a bill to provide for holding in the City of Philadelphia the Exhibition which this day brings to a close. On the 3d of March, 1871, that bill became a law, but not without opposition and amendments, which took from it all provisions for carrying out the purpose contemplated by the act itself. On the 4th of March, 1872, the Centennial Commission met and organized, and the labor of preparing for the Exhibition was commenced, in the face of obstacles such as were never encountered in a similar undertaking.

Closing Ceremonies.

The Government had refused aid; local jealousies were powerful; the newspapers of the country, with few exceptions, were lukewarm or openly hostile, and the mass of the people could not be interested in an event which seemed far away in the future. During the first year of the life of the Commission doubt everywhere prevailed, and I am ashamed to say, I shall strive to forget, and I hope that history will not record, how few had faith in the success of our enterprise, and how many wise and eminent citizens rendered a hesitating support or refused to commit themselves to what, to them, seemed a hopeless cause. In this time of gloom the City of Philadelphia was not afraid to charge itself with the expenses incident to the organization and labors of the Commission, and in this and all other official acts her municipal authorities have shown courageous liberality.

The creation of the Board of Finance was the turning-point in the fortunes of the Centennial Exhibition; from that moment its prospects brightened, and though that Board was confronted with a financial panic, and other discouraging events, its executive officers moved forward in the confidence that "knows no such word as fail." By slow and laborious stages public interest was aroused; the Women's Centennial Commission labored with zeal and efficiency; money from private subscriptions to the stock of the Board of Finance flowed into the treasury; the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia made liberal appropriations for the uses of the Exhibition, of which a memorial will remain to future Centennials; and, when success was assured, the National Congress recognized its duty and gave us material aid.

"As a woman who is in travail hath sorrow," but, afterwards, "she remembereth no more her anguish for the joy that a man is born into the world," so the pangs of this great labor are far away and lost in this hour of its triumph.

It is but just, however, in speaking for the executive officers of the Centennial Commission, that I should point the future historians of the Exhibition to the great difficulties which have been encountered and overcome, and claim from them a charitable criticism. In comparing this work with that which has been done elsewhere, I beg them to note that this has been accomplished by the voluntary agents of a free people, clothed with no official or titular prestige or distinction, and without Governmental support.

The members of the Commission and the Board of Finance have recognized that they were on exhibition as fully as any material object inclosed within these grounds; that thousands of eyes would scan their every act, after the fashion of these times, which is to attribute mercenary or corrupt motives to all engaged in the execution of public trusts; and I shall esteem above the prizes the nation has won in the Exhibition, an award from that higher group of judges which represents the conscience of the world, that this work which we to-day commit to history is free from taint, that good men shall say it was honest. The managers of future Centennial celebrations to be held on these grounds will see and do things more wonderful

than our wildest dreams, and the remnants of our finest things may be exhibited by them as proofs of the rudeness of early days; but in the records we have made, the full measure of our manhood will go down to them untouched by the gnawing tooth of Time. Closing Ceremonies.

Of the Exhibition now to be numbered with the things of the past it is difficult to speak. The nations are here; they have made this great spectacle what it is, and they deserve the gratitude of the American people. While they have taught much, they have also learned something; and they have seen in the crowds of American citizens of all occupations and conditions of life, who have thronged these grounds, a polite, orderly, self-respecting, and self-governing people. So far as their representatives have entered into our social life, we will hope they have found that what may be lacking in form is made up in substance; that the simplicity of republican manners is dignified by the sentiment of good will to men.

The Exhibition was opened by starting in motion the Corliss engine, that giant of wonder to all, which for six months, with equal pulse, without haste, without rest, has propelled an endless system of belts and wheels. Silent and irresistible, it affects the imagination as realizing the fabled powers of genii and afrite in Arabian tales, and, like them, it is subject to subtile control. When these our ceremonies here are ended, the President of the United States, by the motion of his hand, will make the lightning his messenger to stop the revolution of its wheels, and at the same instant to tell the world that the International Exhibition, which marked the Centennial of American national life, is closed.

ADDRESS

BY JOHN WELSH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In this closing scene of the International Exhibition I may well give expression to the grateful emotions which swell my heart, that all who have shared in the labor of its preparation and conduct, in your approval of it, meet their coveted reward. The predictions of evil which were made of it—and by many in high places—have not been realized. The nation has not been dishonored. The good name of its people has not been imperiled. This day witnesses that the noble purpose of its projectors has been accomplished. It has hallowed the Centennial year by an inspiration of the past. The circumstances attendant on the nation's birth have been recalled. The patriotic impulses of the people have been quickened. Their love for their country has been strengthened.

The Exhibition has concentrated here specimens of the varied products of the United States and made better known to us our vast resources. It has brought to us the representatives of many nations,—men skilled, accomplished, and experienced,—and they have brought with them stores of treasures in all the forms given to them by long-practiced industry and art.

Closing Ceremonies.

And others are here from new lands, even younger than our own, giving full promise of a bright and glorious future. It has placed side by side, for comparison, the industries of the world. In viewing them the utilitarian revels in the realization that man is striving earnestly to make all things contribute to his convenience and comfort; the philosopher stands in awe at their contemplation as he dwells upon the cherished thought of the possible unity of nations; and he who looks on the grandeur of the scene from a spiritual stand-point is filled with the hope that the day is near "when the glory of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

It has taught *us* in what *others* excel, and excited our ambition to strive to equal them. It has taught others that our first century has not been passed in idleness, and that, at least in a few things, we are already in the advance. It has proved to them and to us that national prejudices are as unprofitable as they are unreasonable; that they are hindrances to progress and to welfare, and that the arts of peace are most favorable for advancing the condition, the power, and the true greatness of a nation. It has been the occasion of a delightful union among the representatives of many nations, marked by an intelligent appreciation of each other, rich in instruction and fruitful in friendships. It has placed before our own people, as a school for their instruction, a display—vast and varied beyond precedent—comprising the industries of the world, including almost every product known to science and to art.

It has made the country and its institutions known to intelligent representatives of all nations. They have had access to our homes, have become familiar with our habits, have studied our systems of education, observed the administration of our laws, and will hereafter understand why the United States of America exerts so large an influence on other nations, and, consequently, the great truth that in proportion to the intelligence and freedom of a people is their loyalty to their government.

It has concentrated on this spot, in the short term of six months, eight millions of visitors, who have enjoyed all its rare privileges without a disturbance or any personal hindrance from violence or even rudeness. It has exhibited the American people in their true character, respectful of each other's rights, considerate of each other's convenience, and desirous of allowing to others a full participation in their enjoyment. It has afforded an opportunity to show that the administration of an exhibition on a grand scale may be liberal in its expenditure without useless extravagance; that its laws may be strictly enforced with impartiality and without harshness; that its regulations may secure the efficiency of its departments and uniformity in their action; that its whole course has been free from financial embarrassment or even a payment deferred; and that, notwithstanding every part of its machinery was in constant motion, no one of the immense throng within the limits of the Exhibition was sensible of its restraint.

It has shown that the authorities of the great city in which the Exhibition has been held have been actuated by a single eye to the promotion of the

public convenience. That, under their supervision, facilities of every kind have been provided, property has been protected, good order has been preserved, unusual health has prevailed, and extortion in its varied forms has been almost unknown: these, combined with the unlimited accommodations for visitors and the hospitality of its citizens, are in beautiful harmony with the purposes of the Exhibition. Nor has the State of Pennsylvania been less in sympathy. The traditions connected with its soil are its priceless heritage. Closing Ceremonies.

The International Exhibition is to be regarded as a reverential tribute to the century which has just expired. That century has been recalled. Its events have been reviewed. Its fruits are gathered. Its memories are hallowed. Let us enter on the new century with a renewed devotion to our country, with the highest aims for its honor and for the purity, integrity, and welfare of its people.

On the Exhibition the curtain is now about to fall. When it has fallen, the wonderful creation, in the beauties of which we have so long been reveling, will have passed away. Looking round upon it now, while the scene still glows with its grandeur, and our senses are rejoicing in its delights, I desire to assure all who have contributed towards its production that there is at least one who bears in grateful remembrance whatever they have done. It may have been an humble prayer, the earnings of hard toil, out of their abundance, or the devotion of years of intelligent labor—it matters not. The little brooks and the rivers alike make up the mighty ocean. To all—at home and abroad—who have helped us forward; to the sovereigns and Governments of other countries who have countenanced and encouraged us; to their representatives who have worked so nobly in our cause; to the exhibitors of our own and other lands, who have done more than can be expressed; to the Congress of the United States of America, for its generous and timely aid; and especially to the President of the United States of America, for his unwavering support and encouragement, are due the grateful acknowledgments of the nation. Would that I were authorized to make such acknowledgments here, or that my own had the value in them to make them acceptable to them all, from the humblest to the highest!

And now, to my fellow-laborers of the United States Centennial Commission, and of my more immediate associates in the Centennial Board of Finance, I need only say that our work has its place in the annals of the nation. If the memories of it be pleasant to our countrymen, we have done well.

ADDRESS

BY ALFRED T. GOSHORN.

Mr. President:—The bright sunlight that came last May to greet the opening hour of the International Exhibition of 1876 was a propitious omen.

Closing Ceremonies

Those who had labored from its inception to place before the world in a proper manner an enterprise in which great expectations and interests were concentrated, were encouraged and strengthened in their work. It has since prospered and won the favor of general commendation. Millions of people have come hither to enjoy the teachings of a school that has laid the foundations for more liberal thought and for a more extended knowledge of the social, industrial, and political elements that contribute to the welfare of man. The beneficial results that will ensue from these teachings cannot be over-estimated.

This Exhibition has been a great educator. It has given the people of other nations new and correct ideas of the resources and institutions of America. It has given the people of America enlarged information of the arts, products, and wealth of the participating nations. It has also augmented and strengthened social and commercial relations between nations, which are results of high importance, and may be considered a happy consummation of the objects of this international work. Had it accomplished less than this it would have failed of the hopes of its projectors.

But the hour has arrived when we must dismantle these buildings and take our departure. Having been for almost four years intimately connected with the internal and external administration of this work, I feel that we have abundant cause for congratulation that the close of our labors terminates in the midst of a success that is manifestly satisfactory to our country and approved by the patriotism of our people. In this great undertaking we have had from the beginning the zealous co-operation and faithful services of both the officials and the exhibitors in the various departments, to whom we are pleased in this manner and on this important occasion to acknowledge our indebtedness.

To our friends, the foreign Commissioners and foreign exhibitors, I am glad of another opportunity to express and repeat our most cordial greetings and thanks for the valuable part they have taken in this Exhibition. Without such co-operation it could not have attained the dignity and interest which has so profoundly affected the people of the United States. Your presence, gentlemen, has been accepted by the people of this country as a mission of international good will and fraternal intercourse. I pray you, therefore, to carry with you a conviction of the appreciation and friendly feelings of this government and this people toward you for your honorable and successful co-operation.

I also have the pleasure to congratulate my fellow-citizens, the exhibitors from the United States. You have contributed abundantly of the rich products of the soil and mines and of your own ingenious and skillful workmanship; you have won fresh honors in every department, and have revealed and made better known to our own people and to the world your strength and progress and the vast resources at your command. Your contributions and intelligent co-operation entitle you to claim a large share both of the credit and benefits of the Exhibition. If the influences of this Exhibition should

discourage all inclinations to the showy and superficial and elevate the standard of quality and workmanship, and thereby add to the intrinsic merits and values of our products, it will produce its legitimate results and justify the expenditures of thought and treasure that have been lavished upon it. Closing Ceremonies

But I cannot conclude without alluding to the efficient and faithful work of my co-officials and of my personal staff, which commands my highest acknowledgments of respect and esteem. The amount of labor and thought which has devolved on you, gentlemen, can never be known, nor need it be. We have our reward in the consciousness of the confidence placed in us and in the support we have always received from the United States Centennial Commission and Centennial Board of Finance, and from the numerous contributors in this city and elsewhere who laid the foundations of this Exhibition, and from the public.

The characteristics and attractions of the Exhibition have been made known by leading journals throughout the world to thousands of readers, and these records constitute one of its most instructive and durable features. It affords me pleasure to take this opportunity of expressing to the press of the entire country, and especially of this city, my warm appreciation of the unremitting zeal and earnestness with which they have seconded the labors of the Commission and urged the claims of the Exhibition upon the attention of the public.

And now, Mr. President, with the close of this day another International Exhibition will be concluded and added to the records of the past. But it will not be ended,—it will rather have only begun. The real exhibition we have striven for is not limited to the display of material products, which, however pleasing, must be brief. The teachings, the social and moral influences, the improvements in the productive powers of genius and inventive knowledge, constitute in part the object and aim. May these be fully realized as the legitimate results of this Exhibition!

ADDRESS

BY JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

The final day of the Exhibition has arrived. Four years and a half ago the United States Centennial Commission, representing every State and Territory, was organized to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of our national independence by holding an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine. Congress deemed it fitting that the completion of the first century of our existence should be commemorated by a presentation of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind in comparison with those of older nations.

Happily the United States were and are at peace with the whole world.

Closing Ceremonies.

International Exhibitions have become an established factor in modern civilization, but connected with this one were features of peculiar and local interest. They have not interfered with its progress,—indeed, the acceptances of other nations, and the very friendly congratulatory letters addressed to the President of the United States on the occasion of the celebration of the Fourth of July, show that they have rather given an opportunity for expressions of cordial good will that have given very great pleasure to the whole American people.

There were many and great difficulties in the path of the enterprise, the usual misapprehensions, the disturbed condition of business and finance at home and abroad, and the slow conversion of a public sentiment, which, in the earlier days, feared that justice might not be done to American resources and capabilities. We recall the hours of uncertainty and discouragement solely that we may felicitate ourselves upon results that have answered the hopes and predictions of the most sanguine.

The Exhibition has given us a better comprehension of our own position and progress. We expected and hoped to be taught our shortcomings in some respects, and we shall profit by the lessons. And yet we gather from our countrymen the general impression that they are not a little pleased to see how well our productions in many departments have borne the comparisons to which they have been subjected.

Unquestionably international trade and commerce will be promoted. Our manufacturers, mechanics, and artists will show by their works that they have been close students of the admirable exhibits from abroad. The ingenuity and excellence of our mechanics and inventors will be made better known. A higher benefit has been wrought. The bonds of peace have been strengthened. Innumerable ties have been created that will be strongly felt whenever national disagreements are threatened. Our people are so widely scattered, and their relations have been so seriously disturbed, that every patriot anxiously desired them to seize this great occasion to know each other better, that they may love each other more. What has been done toward this is one of our most valuable labors. The concurrent and almost wholly harmonious testimony of our critics, at home and abroad, permits us to feel that we have been on the whole largely successful in all our work. This commendatory judgment is very grateful to us. My associates have given expression to our gratitude. I would gladly add to what they have said, if I could. The Commission thanks the City of Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, the National Government, and especially you, Sir, our honored President. It thanks the foreign Commissioners, one and all, most heartily. It thanks the exhibitors of all nations. It thanks the Women's Centennial Committee. It thanks the American people, whose conduct here has commanded unbroken respect. It warmly thanks its associate corporation, the Board of Finance. Above all, it reverently acknowledges the kind favor of Heaven, which has so smiled upon us that, while we turn somewhat sadly from these scenes of great labor and greater

pleasure, all who have been associated here may feel that they have here done something to advance the world towards the better day coming. God be praised for the past! God send us all, individuals and nations, a happy future! Closing Ceremonies.

General Hawley's address was followed by the performance of the national air, *America*, by the orchestra, accompanied by the chorus and the audience. At this moment, Miss Stafford unfurled above the platform the American flag carried on Commodore John Paul Jones's frigate, the *Bon Homme Richard*, in 1779. Miss Stafford owns this flag, by Governmental sanction, as the daughter of Lieutenant Stafford of the *Bon Homme Richard.*

When the hymn was ended, General Hawley said, "Mr. President, we await your pleasure."

The President of the United States, rising, said, "I now declare the International Exhibition of 1876 closed." The presiding officer said, "The President of the United States will now give the telegraphic signal to stop the great engine." The President then waved his hand to the operator, and the engine ceased to work at 3.40 P.M.

The singing of the Doxology by the audience and chorus ended the ceremony, and, the audience standing, the President of the United States and his suite left the Hall, escorted as at their entrance.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Centennial Celebration, International Exhibition.

An Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, directed that the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence should be celebrated by holding at Philadelphia an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine.* The Exhibition was opened in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, on May 10, and closed on November 10, 1876.

CREATION OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

Initial movements, 1866. 1868. April, 1869. Jan. 20 1870.

Your Secretary believes that the first suggestion that the Centennial Celebration ought to involve an International Exhibition, held at Philadelphia, was made in a letter written by him in 1866 to Mr. Morton McMichael, then Mayor of Philadelphia. Subsequently, I again called Mayor McMichael's attention to the subject, and he conferred upon it with a number of influential citizens of Philadelphia, most of them members of the Franklin Institute. This led to the formation of a committee of citizens, who invited Mr. Daniel J. Morrell, then member of Congress from Pennsylvania, to join them in the consideration of measures to promote an International Exhibition.

The first legislative action in the matter began with Mr. John L. Shoemaker's presentation to the Select Council of Philadelphia of a communication from a committee of the Franklin Institute, which recited the propriety of commemorating the anniversary by an Inter-

* The full text of the Act is printed in Appendix C, page 101.

Initial movements.

national Exhibition at Fairmount Park, and requested Councils to memorialize Congress to extend suitable aid.* Mr. Shoemaker then offered resolutions embodying the recommendations of the communication. These were immediately and unanimously adopted by the

Jan. 27, 1870.

Select Council, as they were a week later by the Common Council, and a joint committee from both chambers was appointed to present the resolutions to Congress and solicit its requisite legislation.†

Soon after, the Legislature of Pennsylvania took similar action and appointed a similar committee. These two committees united with one named by the Franklin Institute; and the joint committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. L. Shoemaker, and accompanied by Mr.

Feb. 24, 1870.

Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia, waited upon Congress and presented their memorial to the Committee on Manufactures, to whom it was referred.‡

The definite proposal to hold an International Exhibition instantly elicited the emulation of different sections of the country; and the representatives of many cities, ignoring the historical claim put forward by Philadelphia, sought its location with themselves. For a long time this opposition prevented the legislation desired of Congress. During the interval thus occasioned much work was done in Philadelphia by those interested in the celebration, and the Mayor addressed

April 6, 1870.

to the chairman of the Congressional Committee on Manufactures an invitation to visit Philadelphia, examine its manufacturing industries, and consider its advantages as the site of an International Exhibition.

May 12, 1870.

This invitation was accepted, and the Committee on Manufactures, accompanied by many members of the Senate and House of Repre-

June 16, 1870.

sentatives, visited Philadelphia and inspected Fairmount Park, as well as representative manufacturing establishments of the city. The result of their examination was to secure their recommendation of Philadelphia as the site of the Exhibition; but the opposition from rival cities was still sufficient to delay legislative action, and ultimately to couple with the Act an amendment prohibiting the appropriation which was deemed essential to the success of the Exhibition.

Centennial Commission.

March 3, 1871.

The Act, however, was duly passed and approved, declaring that the Exhibition should be held in Philadelphia in 1876, under the direction of a Centennial Commission, whose members should be

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* The full text of the communication of the Franklin Institute is printed in Appendix D, page 197.

† The full text of the resolutions of the Philadelphia City Councils is printed in Appendix D, page 197.

‡ The full text of the memorial of the joint committee is printed in Appendix E, page 237.

nominated by the Governors of the several States and Territories and confirmed by the President.* Centennial Commission. 1871.

In accordance with these provisions, the Secretary of State invited the Governors of all the States and Territories to nominate Commissioners, to be confirmed by the President. The terms of the Act, however, prevented the Commission from meeting in less than a year from the date of its approval.† On the earliest day possible the Commissioners met at Philadelphia, in Independence Hall, twenty-nine Commissioners being present, representing twenty-seven States and Territories,—and the Commission was duly organized. Before the close of the session, which lasted for eight days, three other Commissioners presented themselves, making a total representation of thirty-two Commissioners from twenty-eight States and Territories.‡ The list of Commissioners officially accredited at this time was as follows, those whose names are prefixed by parallels (‖) having been present at the first session of the Commission :§

March 4, 1872

March 4–11, 1872

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

MARCH, 1872.

States and Territories.	*Commissioners.*	*Alternates.*
Alabama	‖Wm. M. Byrd,	Jas. L. Cooper.
Arizona	R. C. McCormick,	John Wasson.
Arkansas	E. W. Gantt,	Alex. McDonald.
California	‖J. D. Creigh,	John Middleton.
Colorado.	‖J. Marshall Paul,	N. C. Meeker.
Connecticut	‖Joseph R. Hawley,	‖Wm. Phipps Blake.

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* For the full text of the Act, see Appendix C, page 101.

† See Section 3 of the Act, Appendix C, page 101.

‡ For an abstract of the proceedings of this and subsequent sessions of the Commission, see Appendix A, page 1.

§ The names of the Commissioners appointed were communicated, from the records of the Department of State at Washington, with the following letter from the Secretary of State :

"Department of State, Washington, March 1, 1872.

"John L. Shoemaker, Esq.,

"*Chairman of the Philadelphia Centennial Committee, 611 Vine Street, Philadelphia*

"Sir,—In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the twenty-ninth ultimo, I enclose herewith a list of all the Commissioners appointed to date to represent the States and Territories at the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1876, with their residences, so far as the Department has been informed.

"I am, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"HAMILTON FISH."

Centennial Commission, March, 1872.

States and Territories.	*Commissioners.*	*Alternates.*
Dakota	G. A. BATCHELDER,	SOLOMON L. SPINK.
Delaware	WM. T. READ,	JOHN H. RODNEY.
District of Columbia	JAS. E. DEXTER,	L. A. GOBRIGHT.
Florida	J. S. ADAMS,	J. T. BERNARD.
Georgia	T. HARDEMAN, JR.,	LEWIS WALN SMITH.
Idaho	THOS. DONALDSON,	JAS. S. REYNOLDS.
Indiana	J. L. CAMPBELL,	D. M. BOYD, JR.
Iowa	ROBT. LOWRY,	COKER F. CLARKSON.
Kansas	J. A. MARTIN,	GEO. A. CRAWFORD.
Louisiana	JOHN LYNCH,	T. C. ANDERSON.
Maine	JOSHUA NYE,	C. P. KIMBALL.
Maryland	WM. P. SMITH,	J. W. DAVIS.
Massachusetts	J. W. EDMANDS,	WM. B. SPOONER.
Michigan	JAMES BIRNEY,	C. B. GRANT.
Minnesota	J. F. WILLIAMS,	W. W. FOLWELL.
Mississippi	O. C. FRENCH.	
Montana	WM. H. CLAGETT,	H. L. WARREN.
Nebraska	H. S. MOODY,	R. W. FURNAS.
Nevada	WM. WIRT MCCOY.	
New Hampshire	EZEKIEL A. STRAW,	ASA P. CATE.
New Jersey	O. CLEVELAND,	JOHN G. STEVENS.
New Mexico	E. W. LITTLE.	
New York	J. V. L. PRUYN,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL.
North Carolina	ALFRED DOCKERY,	JON. W. ALBERTSON.
Ohio	HENRY PROBASCO,	W. W. GRIFFITH.
Oregon	JAS. W. VIRTUE,	A. J. DUFUR.
Pennsylvania	DAN'L. J. MORRELL,	ASA PACKER.
Rhode Island	GEO. H. CORLISS,	SAMUEL POWEL.
South Carolina	JAMES L. ORR,	A. CAMERON.
Tennessee	T. H. COLDWELL.	WM. F. PROSSER.
Texas	WM. H. PARSONS.	
Utah	J. H. WICKIZER,	WM. H. PITTS.
Vermont	J. N. BAXTER,	HENRY CHASE.
Virginia	W. W. WOOD.	
Washington Territory	ELWOOD EVANS,	ALEX. S. ABERNETHY.
West Virginia	ALEX. R. BOTELER,	ANDREW J. SWEENEY.
Wisconsin	DAVID ATWOOD,	E. D. HOLTON.
Wyoming	H. LATHAM,	ROBT. H. LAMBORN.

NOTE.—Ultimately all the States and Territories were represented in the Centennial Commission. The subjoined list contains the names of those who have at any time been Commissioners,—the names of members at the time of the Exhibition being printed in Roman type, those of ex-members in *italics*.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

1872–76.

States and Territories.	*Commissioners.*	*Alternates.*
Alabama	*William M. Byrd* (died, 1874).	
	RICHARD M. NELSON, Selma.	JAMES L. COOPER, Huntsville.
Arizona	RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Washington, D. C.	JOHN WASSON, Tucson.
Arkansas	*E. W. Gantt* (died, 1874).	*Alexander McDonald* (resigned, 1874).
	GEORGE W. LAWRENCE, Hot Springs.	GEORGE E. DODGE, Little Rock.
California	J. DUNBAR CREIGH, San Francisco.	*John Middleton* (died, 1873). BENJAMIN P. KOOSER, Santa Cruz.
Colorado	J. MARSHALL PAUL, Fair Play.	N. C. MEEKER, Greeley.
Connecticut	JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Hartford.	WILLIAM P. BLAKE, New Haven.
Dakota	*G. A. Batchelder* (resigned, died, 1874).	
	JOHN A. BURBANK, Springfield.	SOLOMON L. SPINK, Yankton.
Delaware	*William F. Read* (died, 1873). *Henry F. Askew* (died, 1875).	
	JOHN K. KANE, Wilmington.	*John H. Rodney* (resigned, 1876). CÆSAR A. RODNEY, Wilmington.
District of Columbia .	JAMES E. DEXTER, Washington.	LAWRENCE A. GOBRIGHT, Washington.
Florida	*J. S. Adams* (resigned, 1875).	
	T. W. OSBORNE, New York.	J. T. BERNARD, Tallahassee.
Georgia	*Thomas Hardeman, Jr.* (resigned, 1873).	*Lewis Waln Smith* (resigned, 1874).
	GEORGE HILLYER, Atlanta.	RICHARD PETERS, JR., Atlanta.
Idaho	THOMAS DONALDSON, Boise City.	*James S. Reynolds* (resigned, 1874). CHRISTOPHER W. MOORE, Boise City.
Illinois	FREDERICK L. MATTHEWS, Carlinville.	LAWRENCE WELDON, Bloomington.
Indiana	JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Crawfordsville.	*D. M. Boyd, Jr.* (resigned, 1873). FRANKLIN C. JOHNSON, New Albany.
Iowa	ROBERT LOWRY, Davenport.	COKER F. CLARKSON, Eldora.
Kansas	JOHN A. MARTIN, Atchison.	GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, Fort Scott.
Kentucky	ROBERT MALLORY, LaGrange.	SMITH M. HOBBS, Mount Washington.
Louisiana	JOHN LYNCH, New Orleans.	*Thomas C. Anderson* (resigned, 1872). EDWARD PENINGTON, Philadelphia.

Centennial Commission, 1872-76.

States and Territories.	*Commissioners.*	*Alternates.*
Maine	JOSHUA NYE, Augusta.	*Charles P. Kimball* (resigned, 1875).
		CHAS. H. HASKELL, Portland.
Maryland	*William Prescott Smith* (died, 1872).	*John W. Davis* (resigned, 1873).
	James T. Earle (resigned, 1875).	
	JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Baltimore.	SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore.
Massachusetts . . .	*J. Wiley Edmands* (resigned, 1872).	
	GEORGE B. LORING, Salem.	WILLIAM B. SPOONER, Boston.
Michigan	*James Birney* (resigned, 1875).	
	V. P. COLLIER, Battle Creek.	CLAUDIUS B. GRANT, Houghton.
Minnesota	J. FLETCHER WILLIAMS, St. Paul.	W. W. FOLWELL, Minneapolis.
Mississippi	O. C. FRENCH, Jackson.	*E. D. Frost* (resigned, 1872).
		M. EDWARDS, Gholson.
Missouri	JOHN MCNEIL, St. Louis.	SAMUEL HAYS, St. Louis.
Montana	*William H. Clagett* (resigned, 1874).	*Henry L. Warren* (resigned, 1873).
	JOSEPH P. WOOLMAN, Helena.	PATRICK A. LARGEY, Virginia City.
Nebraska	HENRY S. MOODY, Omaha.	R. W. FURNAS, Brownsville.
Nevada	W. W. MCCOY, Eureka.	JAMES W. HAINES, Genoa.
New Hampshire . .	EZEKIEL A. STRAW, Manchester.	*Asa P. Cate* (died, 1874).
		M. V. B. EDGERLY, Manchester.
New Jersey . . .	ORESTES CLEVELAND, Jersey City.	JOHN G. STEVENS, Trenton.
New Mexico . . .	ELDRIDGE W. LITTLE, Santa Fe.	STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Washington, D. C.
New York	*John V. L. Pruyn* (resigned, 1873).	*Charles H. Marshall* (resigned, 1875).
	N. M. BECKWITH, New York City.	C. P. KIMBALL, New York City.
North Carolina . .	*Alfred Dockery* (resigned, 1872).	
	SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, Washington, D. C.	JONATHAN W. ALBERTSON, Hertford.
Ohio	*Henry Probasco* (resigned, 1872).	
	ALFRED T. GOSHORN, Cincinnati.	WILSON W. GRIFFITH, Toledo.
Oregon	JAMES W. VIRTUE, Baker City.	ANDREW J. DUFUR, Portland.
Pennsylvania . . .	DANIEL J. MORRELL, Johnstown.	ASA PACKER, Mauch Chunk.
Rhode Island . . .	GEORGE H. CORLISS, Providence.	*Samuel Powell* (resigned, 1874).
		ROYAL C. TAFT, Providence.
South Carolina . .	*James L. Orr* (died, 1873).	
	WILLIAM GURNEY, Charleston.	ARCHIBALD CAMERON, Charleston.
Tennessee	THOMAS H. COLDWELL, Shelbyville.	WILLIAM F. PROSSER, Nashville.
Texas	WM. H. PARSONS, New York.	JOHN C. CHEW, New York.
Utah	*John H. Wickizer* (resigned, 1875).	*William H. Pitts* (resigned, 1872).

States and Territories.	Commissioners.	Alternates.	
Utah	WILLIAM HAYDON, Salt Lake City.	*Oscar G. Sawyer* (resigned, 1874). *William Haydon* (made Commissioner, 1875). C. R. GILCHRIST, Salt Lake City.	Centennial Commission, 1872–76.
Vermont	*John N. Baxter* (resigned, 1872). MIDDLETON GOLDSMITH, Rutland.	HENRY CHASE, Lyndon.	
Virginia	*Walter W. Wood* (resigned, 1874). F. W. M. HOLLIDAY, Winchester.	*Edmund R. Bagwell* (died, 1876). M. P. HANDY, Richmond.	
Washington Territory	ELWOOD EVANS, Olympia.	ALEXANDER S. ABERNETHY, Cowlitz County.	
West Virginia . . .	ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, Shepherdstown.	ANDREW J. SWEENEY, Wheeling.	
Wisconsin	DAVID ATWOOD, Madison.	EDWARD D. HOLTON, Milwaukee.	
Wyoming	*H. Latham* (resigned, 1873). JOSEPH M. CAREY, Cheyenne.	ROBERT H. LAMBORN, Philadelphia.	

The officers and standing committees, at the time of the Exhibition, were as follows:

OFFICERS:

President.—JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Connecticut.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

First.—THOMAS H. COLDWELL, Tennessee.
Second.—MIDDLETON GOLDSMITH, Vermont.
Third.—W. W. MCCOY, Nevada.
Fourth.—F. W. M. HOLLIDAY, Virginia.
Fifth.—ROBERT MALLORY, Kentucky.
Sixth.—JOHN A. MARTIN, Kansas.

Director-General.—ALFRED T. GOSHORN, Ohio.
Secretary.—JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Indiana.
Counsellor and Solicitor.—JOHN L. SHOEMAKER, Philadelphia.
Assistant Secretaries.—MYER ASCH, DORSEY GARDNER, Philadelphia.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, Pennsylvania.
ALFRED T. GOSHORN, Ohio.
N. M. BECKWITH, New York.
ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, West Virginia.
R. C. MCCORMICK, Arizona.
JOHN LYNCH, Louisiana.
C. P. KIMBALL, New York.
S. F. PHILLIPS, North Carolina.
GEORGE B. LORING, Massachusetts.
GEORGE H. CORLISS, Rhode Island.
JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Maryland.
DAVID ATWOOD, Wisconsin.
J. T. BERNARD, Florida.

Centennial Commission, 1872–76.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Tariffs and Transportation.

O. C. FRENCH, Mississippi.
W. H. PARSONS, Texas.
W. F. PROSSER, Tennessee.
J. M. CAREY, Wyoming.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, Maryland.
T. W. OSBORN, Florida.
M. V. B. EDGERLY, New Hampshire.

Foreign Affairs.

J. L. CAMPBELL, Indiana.
JOHN G. STEVENS, New Jersey.
R. H. LAMBORN, Wyoming.
P. A. LARGEY, Montana.
G. HILLYER, Georgia.
S. B. ELKINS, New Mexico.
A. J. SWEENEY, West Virginia.

Legislation.

R. C. MCCORMICK, Arizona.
E. D. HOLTON, Wisconsin.
W. F. PROSSER, Tennessee.
C. W. MOORE, Idaho.
F. W. M. HOLLIDAY, Virginia.
GEO. HILLYER, Georgia.
ROBERT MALLORY, Kentucky.

Arts and Sciences.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Maryland.
W. W. FOLWELL, Minnesota.
S. M. HOBBS, Kentucky.
WILLIAM HAYDON, Utah.
L. A. GOBRIGHT, District of Columbia.
JOHN K. KANE, Delaware.
E. D. HOLTON, Wisconsin.

History, Literature, and Popular Education.

D. ATWOOD, Wisconsin.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Minnesota.
E. EVANS, Washington Territory.
J. A. BURBANK, Dakota.
G. E. DODGE, Arkansas.
T. W. OSBORN, Florida.
JOHN H. RODNEY, Delaware.

Agriculture and Live Stock.

GEO. B. LORING, Massachusetts.
A. J. DUFUR, Oregon.
N. C. MEEKER, Colorado.
R. MALLORY, Kentucky.
WM. GURNEY, South Carolina.
JAMES E. DEXTER, District of Columbia.
L. WELDON, Illinois.

Horticulture and Floriculture.

R. LOWRY, Iowa.
T. H. COLDWELL, Tennessee.
J. W. HAINES, Nevada.
F. C. JOHNSON, Indiana.
G. W. LAWRENCE, Arkansas.
J. C. CHEW, Texas.
C. R. GILCHRIST, Utah.

Finance.

ASA PACKER, Pennsylvania.
R. C. TAFT, Rhode Island.
JOHN LYNCH, Louisiana.
T. W. OSBORN, Florida.
THOMAS DONALDSON, Idaho.
R. M. NELSON, Alabama.
JOSHUA NYE, Maine.

Ceremonies.

GEO. E. DODGE, Arkansas.
GEO. A. CRAWFORD, Kansas.
J. W. ALBERTSON, North Carolina.
R. PETERS, JR., Georgia.
V. P. COLLIER, Michigan.
C. H. HASKELL, Maine.
HENRY CHASE, Vermont.

Classification.

W. P. BLAKE, Connecticut.
N. M. BECKWITH, New York.
S. HAYS, Missouri.
C. P. KIMBALL, New York.
J. A. MARTIN, Kansas.
E. PENINGTON, Louisiana.
R. W. FURNAS, Nebraska.

Manufactures.

O. CLEVELAND, New Jersey.
D. J. MORRELL, Pennsylvania.
E. A. STRAW, New Hampshire.
W. B. SPOONER, Massachusetts.
W. W. GRIFFITH, Ohio.
GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, Kansas.
H. S. MOODY, Nebraska.

Commerce.

F. L. MATTHEWS, Illinois.
C. B. GRANT, Michigan.
J. L. COOPER, Alabama.
A. J. DUFUR, Oregon.
JOHN MCNEIL, Missouri.
A. S. ABERNETHY, Washington Territory
JOHN G. STEVENS, New Jersey.

Mines and Mining.

W. W. McCoy, Nevada.
Thos. Donaldson, Idaho.
J. D. Creigh, California.
J. Wasson, Arizona.
J. M. Paul, Colorado.
Samuel Hays, Missouri.
J. P. Woolman, Montana.

Fisheries and Fish Culture.

M. Goldsmith, Vermont.
J. W. Virtue, Oregon.
C. F. Clarkson, Iowa.
J. C. Chew, Texas.
S. L. Spink, Dakota.
Benj. P. Kooser, California.
W. Gurney, South Carolina.

CREATION OF THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

When the Commission had organized, it found itself confronted by serious difficulties, the gravest of which was its entire want of money. The Act of Congress creating it had not even provided for the meeting of its members, whom it required to travel from every portion of the country to Philadelphia: it had distinctly stipulated "that no compensation for services shall be paid to the Commissioners or other officers provided by this Act from the Treasury of the United States; and the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such Exhibition, or by reason of the same."* The cost of the meeting and organization of the Commission had been provided by the city of Philadelphia, whose Councils appropriated to the local committee the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for that purpose. The Commission perceived the impropriety of allowing a body created for the conduct of a national celebration to become a burden upon the hospitality of a single city. They further discovered that the Act of Congress made no satisfactory provision enabling them to raise capital for the preparation of the Exhibition. They were aware of the popular disposition to discredit any enterprise involving the expenditure of public moneys; and they were convinced that popular subscriptions would be more readily forthcoming if the stockholders were empowered to elect the disbursers of the funds. They accordingly declined to assume any responsibility for the financial management of the Exhibition, and intrusted to their Executive Committee the creation of

Finances.

Oct. 26, 1871.

* See Section 7 of the Act, Appendix C, page 102.

Finances.

an auxiliary body who should take charge of the raising and expenditure of money.

March–April, 1872.

After the adjournment of the first session of the Commission, the Executive Committee held a session, during which "they were aided in their deliberations by the counsel of several members of the Commission, not members of the Committee, and of many of the foremost citizens of the city [of Philadelphia], whose advice was sought and secured."* As the result of these conferences, and in order "to give the people of the whole country equal opportunity to contribute funds for Centennial purposes, place the enterprise upon a fair business footing, and to enable those who furnish the means to have a voice in the management, with a share of the risks and profits, it was concluded to apply to Congress for the charter of a corporation to be called the 'Centennial Board of Finance,' which should have power, under the direction of the Centennial Commission, to raise ten millions of dollars upon the sale of stock, and upon which corporation should be devolved all the duties and powers necessary to conduct the work to a successful issue."† The Executive Committee, accordingly, submitted to Congress the form of an Act embodying the provisions indicated,—this form having previously been sent to each Commissioner, with a request that he should name for corporators "prominent business men of his State or Territory, of marked purity and intelligence, which names, or so far as they were furnished in time, were inserted in the bill; but Congress"—so continues the Report of the Executive Committee—"substituted other names for corporators when the bill came before it."‡ The Act, as amended, passed both Houses of

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* See Report of the Executive Committee, May 23, 1872.

† See last reference.

‡ The names of the corporators inserted by Congress are printed in the Act approved June 1, 1872, Appendix C, page 103. Those named by the Executive Committee, on the nomination of the Centennial Commissioners, were as follows:

Alabama.—Robert M. Patton, Levi W. Lawler, John Reid, John W. Durr, Joseph H. Bradley, David P. Lewis, James Fitts, G. T. McAfee.

Arizona.—Levi Bashford, C. T. Hayden.

Arkansas.—Frederick Kramer, Charles Miller, H. P. Coolidge.

California.—William Alvord, Thomas H. Selby, Peter Donahoe, Tyler Curtis, Richard Ogden, Claus Sprekles, John Bidwell, Charles Maclay, Edgar Mills, William C. Ralston, A. S. Hallidie, Milton S. Latham, D. Jarrett White.

Colorado.—Edward M. McCook, Jerome B. Chaffee, James Archer, Henry M. Teller, George M. Chillcott, William Gilpin.

Connecticut.—Ward Cheney, Charles Parker, Charles Benedict, Nathaniel Wheeler, John W. Slater, Eli Whitney.

Dakota.—C. Thompson, S. B. Stough, Albert Smith.

Delaware.—Job A. Jackson, Washington Jones, Edward Betts, Joshua T. Heald, John W. Evans, Abraham Shannon, James H. Russell, John Ponder.

Congress, and was approved by the President;* and it became the duty of the Executive Committee to provide for the organization of the Centennial Board of Finance.† Finances. June 1, 1872.

District of Columbia.—H. D. Cooke, A. R. Shepherd, N. B. Fugitt, J. L. Horne, John O. Evans, R. C. Fox, Moses Kelly.

Florida.—Ambler D. Griffith, C. Parkhurst, Wm. Curry, J. Brosnahan, A. Hopkins.

Georgia.—H. Brigham, G. E. Thomas, Jr., Octavus Cohen, John McDearmid, E. W. Croker, S. T. Coleman, J. B. Ross.

Idaho.—J. W. Griffin, Morgan Morgan.

Illinois.—Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Norman B. Judd, Wm. B. Ogden, J. M. Adsit, H. O. Armour, D. J. Ely, J. W. Bunn, John Williams, George Bruner, Charles Fisher, John C. Proctor, L. C. Bull.

Indiana.—W. C. DePau, John C. Culbertson, H. C. Newcomb, John S. Newman, J. P. Siddall.

Iowa.—B. F. Allen, James F. Wilson, James M. Tuttle.

Kansas.—John J. Ingalls, C. W. Babcock.

Louisiana.—John S. Walton, John G. Gaines, C. H. Slocomb.

Massachusetts.—M. F. Dickinson, Jr., John G. Drake, Samuel Abbott Green, Wm. S. Appleton, Francis B. Hayes, James Savage, Charles W. Upham, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Samuel Foster Haven, Charles Deane, Lorenzo Sabine, Edmund Hamilton Sears, Charles Brooks, James Russell Lowell.

Maine.—Samuel F. Hersey, Charles P. Kimball.

Maryland.—Enoch Pratt, George E. Franklin, Wm. R. Goodman, James Andrews, Horace Abbott, F. L. Brauns, A. S. Abell, Alex. Brown.

Michigan.—R. A. Alger, J. A. Jerome, George F. Bagley.

Minnesota.—Russell Blakeley, Dorilus Morrison.

Missouri.—Wm. G. Elliot, Matthew Foster, C. F. Lohman, Beauvais Reno, Samuel C. Davis.

Mississippi.—A. Warner, John A. Klein, Thos. E. Helm, J. A. Miller, W. J. Sykes.

Montana.—Frank C. Deimling.

Nebraska.—Alvin Saunders, John F. Redick, William H. James.

Nevada.—J. C. Hampton, R. S. Egbert, J. P. Smith, S. Cole, A. W. Campbell.

New Hampshire.—Samuel W. Hale, Joseph B. Walker.

New Jersey.—Charles S. Olden, John R. Mullaney, Marcus L. Ward, Joel Parker, Courtland Parker, Theodore F. Randolph, Alexander G. Cattell, A. S. Hewitt, Benjamin G. Clark, Thomas R. McKeen, Jesse E. Peyton, John H. Lyon, Thomas M. Gopsill, D. B. Grant, George Peters, William Moore.

New York.—Wm. H. Appleton, John Taylor Johnston, Moses Taylor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Nathan C. Ely, Samuel J. Tilden, Wm. A. Whitebeck, Henry Sanger, Peter Naylor, Wm. M. Vermilye, Henry Clews, Howard Potter, A. T. Stewart, Wm. B. Astor, Wm. C. Fowler, Demas Barnes, John A. Griswold, John Crouse, J. M. Warren, Charles Bliven, S. F. Pratt, Sidney Shepard, Homer Ramsdell, Samuel Shether, E. Ketcham, J. F. Terrill,

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* The full text of the Act creating the Centennial Board of Finance is printed in Appendix C, page 102.

† At the second session of the Centennial Commission, in anticipation of the passage of the Act, it was (May 28, 1872) "*Resolved*, That upon said Act becoming a law, the Executive Committee is hereby instructed and impowered to prescribe the rules and take all necessary steps for the organization of said Centennial Board of Finance, in accordance with the provisions of said Act."

Finances.
Aug. 27, 1872.
Sept., 1872.
Nov. 10, 1872.
Nov. 21, 1872.
Feb. 28, 1873.

The Executive Committee, accordingly, adopted rules specifying the manner in which the organization was to be effected;* invited the Centennial Commissioners to name, at as early a day as practicable, banks or bankers who should act as agents for securing subscriptions to the stock in each State and Territory; provided these agents with the necessary books and forms of subscription certificates; and designated the period of one hundred days within which subscriptions would be received preparatory to the election of the directors of the Centennial Board of Finance.† The quota of stock

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James Bogardus, Samuel H. Vance, George H. Moore, James Lennox, John B. Moreau, Edward L. Henry, C. Baldwin.

North Carolina.—James B. Hughes, L. H. Adams, James H. Chadbourn, L. A. Hart.

Pennsylvania.—John Welsh, J. Edgar Thomson, Adolph E. Borie, Morton McMichael, William M. Lyon, John O. James, B. F. Jones, Matthew Baird, John Shoenberger, William Sellers, A. J. Drexel, George W. Cass, Jay Cooke, Thomas A. Scott, George W. Childs, John L. Shoemaker, Edwin H. Fitler, William Semple, Robert F. Taylor, William W. Harding, Daniel M. Fox, Samuel H. French, James L. Claghorn, James A. Freeman, John Price Wetherill, William Frew, J. Vaughan Merrick, William Thaw, John W. Forney, George W. Hill, J. Gillingham Fell, George G. Meade, Charles S. Wood, Frank M. Etting, Wm. J. Horstman, Eli K. Price, James Thompson, Alex. M. Fox, Joseph F. Tobias, Theodore Cuyler, Franklin B. Gowen, H. F. Kenney, L. M. Thompson, James M. Robb, Henry M. Phillips, Henry C. Gibson, Jacob Riegel, William L. Scott, Frank Wells, Dr. E. H. Morwitz, Frederick Fraley, A. H. Franciscus, John H. Michener, John Rice, F. A. Comly, M. Hall Stanton, Thomas H. Powers, Conrad S. Grove, Samuel M. Felton, Joseph Wharton, Henry C. Carey, A. L. Crawford, Charles H. Stinson, Dr. Joshua T. Jones, Joshua B. Lippincott.

Rhode Island.—William S. Slater, Albert S. Gallup, Ambrose E. Burnside, Seth Padelford, Amos C. Barstow, James T. Smith.

South Carolina.—George W. Williams, Andrew Simonds, D. T. Corbin, L. D. Childs, R. K. Scott, C. W. W. Dudley, H. P. Hammett, Thomas J. Pickins, Reuben Tomlinson.

Tennessee.—Oliver P. Temple, Edmund Cooper, Henry G. Smith, Wm. H. Brown, W. M. Farrington, R. W. McClellen, R. S. Jones.

Texas.—W. Jockusch, H. Rosenberg, J. P. Davie, T. T. House, W. J. Hutchins.

Utah.—Samuel S. Walker, John P. Taggart.

Vermont.—Horace Fairbanks, Lawrence Barnes, James Saxe, Joel Fletcher, D. Taft, Stephen L. Herrick.

Virginia.—Wms. C. Wickham, Joseph R. Anderson, J. G. Cecil, Hugh Blair Grigsby, J. E. Roller, John B. Minor, A. B. Cochran, Edward Mayo, Barton Haxall, Peter V. Daniel, Jr.

West Virginia.—Lewis Applegate, James McCluney, O. C. Dewey, J. N. Camden, John Hall, John P. Hale, Allen T. Carpenton, Charles J. Faulkner, Benton Despard.

Wisconsin.—C. C. Washburn, Alexander Mitchell, Philetus Sawyer, John Lawler, D. A. Baldwin, James H. Howe, C. G. L. Meyers, James Campbell.

Wyoming Territory.—John A. Campbell, Stephen F. Nuckolls, Frank Walcott, Wm. T. Jones, William A. Carter, Edwin Dawson, Luther Fillmore, Orlando North, George W. Corey.

* The full text of the rules, as subsequently amended, is printed in Appendix B, page 30.

† The work of equipping the agents with their books and attending to their correspond-

to which each State and Territory was entitled to subscribe, in proportion to its population, and the amount actually taken by each before the close of the hundred days, were as follows: Finances. Feb. 28, 1873.

No.	State or Territory.	Population.	Quota in Shares.	Quota in Dollars.	Shares Subscribed.
1	New York	4,382,759	113,666	$1,136,660	...
2	Pennsylvania	3,521,951	91,341	913,410	71,263*
3	Ohio	2,665,260	69,123	691,230	22
4	Illinois	2,539,891	65,871	658,710	...
5	Missouri	1,721,295	44,641	446,410	6
6	Indiana	1,680,637	43,587	435,870	29
7	Massachusetts	1,457,351	37,796	377,960	...
8	Kentucky	1,321,011	34,260	342,600	...
9	Tennessee	1,258,520	32,639	326,390	...
10	Virginia	1,225,163	31,774	317,740	...
11	Iowa	1,194,020	30,967	309,670	...
12	Georgia	1,184,109	30,710	307,100	...
13	Michigan	1,184,059	30,708	307,080	9
14	North Carolina	1,071,361	27,785	277,850	...
15	Wisconsin	1,054,670	27,353	273,530	41
16	Alabama	996,992	25,854	258,540	32
17	New Jersey	906,096	23,499	234,990	135
18	Mississippi	827,922	21,472	214,720	...
19	Texas	818,579	21,230	212,300	...
20	Maryland	780,894	20,252	202,520	36
21	Louisiana	726,915	18,852	188,520	...
22	South Carolina	705,606	18,300	183,000	...
23	Maine	626,915	16,258	162,580	...
24	California	560,247	14,530	145,300	117
25	Connecticut	537,454	13,939	139,390	...
26	Arkansas	484,471	12,565	125.650	2
27	West Virginia	442,014	11,464	114,640	...
28	Minnesota	439,706	11,404	114,040	...

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ence was very serious. In the words of the report of the Temporary Secretary, Mr. Lewis Waln Smith (May 7, 1873), "Some idea of the magnitude of the work can be formed from the fact that there were one thousand seven hundred and fourteen agents located in different parts of the country, and that there were printed for distribution to them no less than two hundred thousand scrip subscription blanks, in addition to subscription-books, blanks for making returns, etc. The forwarding of these required a separate clerical force, as well as the entering in the proper record of the names of the various individual subscribers to the stock. The time for the performance of this labor was so brief that the employés were often compelled to work far into the night, as well as during the day, to accomplish the task in time. The amount of the postage-account bears testimony to the extent of the matter prepared for mailing. So great, at times, was the pressure upon the post-office to receive, cancel the stamps, and forward the matter which the Commission sent, that, at the request of the postmaster, the mail was divided and sent at specified hours, in order that the immense quantities deposited at one time should not interfere with the regular service."

*Of the 71,263 shares above credited to Pennsylvania, 69,864 were taken in Philadelphia.

Finances	No.	State or Territory.	Population.	Quota in Shares.	Quota in Dollars.	Shares Subscribed.
	29	Kansas	364,399	9,450	$94,500	...
	30	Vermont	330,551	8,573	85,730	...
	31	New Hampshire	318,300	8,255	82,550	...
	32	Rhode Island	217,353	5,637	56,370	10
	33	Florida	187,748	4,869	48,690	25
	34	District of Columbia	131,700	3,417	34,170	...
	35	Delaware	125,015	3,242	32,420	26
	36	Nebraska	122,993	3,190	31,900	5
	37	New Mexico	91,874	2,383	23,830	...
	38	Oregon	90,923	2,359	23,590	412
	39	Utah	86,786	2,251	22,510	...
	40	Nevada	42,491	1,102	11,020	...
	41	Colorado	39,864	1,034	10,340	...
	42	Washington	23,955	621	6,210	...
	43	Montana	20,595	534	5,340	2
	44	Idaho	14,999	389	3,890	...
	45	Dakota	14,181	368	3,680	...
	46	Arizona	9,658	250	2,500	102
	47	Wyoming	9,118	236	2,360	...
			38,558,371	1,000,000	$10,000,000	72,274

March 10, 1873. After the close of the hundred days the Centennial Commission, by its President and Secretary, issued a call to the corporators and other subscribers to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, for a meeting at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for one year. The meeting was duly

April 22. held; the Centennial Commission nominated, in compliance with the terms of the Act of Congress,* one hundred stockholders, from whom twenty-five Directors were to be elected. At the close of the election the Board of Directors was found to have been chosen as follows:

Centennial Board of Finance, April 22, 1873.

Benj. F. Allen, of Iowa.
W. H. Appleton, of New York.
J. S. Barbour, of Virginia.
C. M. Biddle, of Philadelphia.
A. D. Bullock, of Ohio.
T. Cochran, of Philadelphia.
C. W. Cooper, of Allentown, Pa.
J. Cummings, of Massachusetts.
S. M. Felton, of Philadelphia.
E. H. Fitler, of Philadelphia.
D. M. Fox, of Philadelphia.
J. Gorham, of Rhode Island.
H. C. Lea, of Philadelphia.
W. V. McKean, of Philadelphia.
J. Patterson, of Philadelphia.
R. M. Patton, of Alabama.
J. M. Robb, of Philadelphia.
Wm. Sellers, of Philadelphia.

* See Section 4 of the Act, Appendix C, page 108.

N. P. SHORTRIDGE, of Philadelphia. | C. C. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin. Board of Finance.
E. T. STEEL, of Philadelphia. | JOHN. WELSH, of Philadelphia.
J. E. THOMSON, of Philadelphia. | J. WHARTON, of Philadelphia.
A. S. HEWITT, of New Jersey.

The Board was soon organized by the election of officers, and, after filling vacancies caused by the death or resignation of members, was as follows;

President.—JOHN WELSH, Philadelphia.

Vice-Presidents.

WILLIAM SELLERS, Philadelphia.
JOHN S. BARBOUR, Virginia.

Directors.

J. CUMMINGS, Massachusetts. | E. H. FITLER, Philadelphia.
J. GORHAM, Rhode Island. | THOS. COCHRAN, Philadelphia.
A. S. HEWITT, New Jersey. | N. P. SHORTRIDGE, Philadelphia.
T. H. DUDLEY, New Jersey. | J. M. ROBB, Philadelphia.
C. W. COOPER, Pennsylvania. | E. T. STEEL, Philadelphia.
S. M. FELTON, Pennsylvania. | C. M. BIDDLE, Philadelphia.
R. M. PATTON, Alabama. | J. WANAMAKER, Philadelphia.
B. F. ALLEN, Iowa. | J. P. WETHERILL, Philadelphia.
D. M. FOX, Philadelphia. | FAIRMAN ROGERS, Philadelphia.
JOS. PATTERSON, Philadelphia. | HENRY WINSOR, Philadelphia.

Secretary and Treasurer.—FREDERICK FRALEY, Philadelphia.
Auditor.—H. SEYMOUR LANSING, Philadelphia.

The Centennial Commission soon afterwards held its third session, during which the relative rights and duties of that body and the Board of Finance were determined in a conference between com- May 3, 1873
mittees representing the two bodies.

WORK OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

Work of Commission, 1872–73.

Until the organization of the Centennial Board of Finance the Centennial Commission was without means to enter upon the discharge of the duties imposed upon it. The liberality of the city of

Oct. 26, 1871.

Philadelphia had provided, as has already been mentioned, $25,000 to cover the cost of its first meeting and organization. When the continued failure of Congress to make an appropriation in behalf of the Exhibition left the Commission without funds to meet its current expenses, the Philadelphia Councils again came to its aid and placed at

Nov. 4. 1872.

its disposal $50,000, for the purpose of paying "the current and incidental expenses of the United States Centennial Commission, and of opening books of subscription in the several States and Territories, and organizing the Centennial Board of Finance."* From these funds

April 22, 1873.

the imperative expenses of the Commission were met, until the organization of the Board of Finance afforded legitimate resources for the prosecution of its duties.

Nevertheless, during this initial period the work imposed upon the representatives of the Commission at Philadelphia—its Executive Committee, Executive Commissioner, and Temporary Secretary—was varied and arduous. It involved (1) the work of the Commission preparatory to the Exhibition, (2) the organization of the Centennial Board of Finance, and (3) co-operation with the Citizens' Centennial Finance Committee of Philadelphia in promoting stock subscriptions.

Preparations for Exhibition.

1. As to the labors of the Centennial Commission in preparation for the Exhibition, committees had been appointed at its first session upon the plans and architecture of the Exhibition buildings and upon the classification of the exhibits; and these committees made what progress was possible with the subjects intrusted to them. The executive officers of the Commission at this time found that nothing required more urgent attention than the informing of the general public as to the nature of the Centennial Celebration and Exhibition; and this they essayed to do by the dissemination of circular addresses to societies and associations of various descriptions, to the clergy

* From the title of the city ordinance.

and other professions, by the publication of newspaper articles, and through similar instrumentalities.* Work of Commission, 1872–73.

2. The organization of the Centennial Board of Finance at the earliest day possible was of prime importance. This involved the preparation of the rules to be followed in its organization, and their distribution among the corporators and subscription agents—the latter 1714 in number—in all parts of the country; and with most of these individual correspondences had to be maintained, while all were furnished with scrip, subscription-books, blank forms for returns, and other printed forms.† These preliminaries were successfully accomplished, and the Board organized as detailed in the last chapter. Organizing Board of Finance.

3. The work done by the Citizens' Centennial Finance Committee, largely through the medium of the Centennial Commission, was of the most diversified kind. This Committee was originated in compliance with a resolution passed at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Corporators of the Centennial Board of Finance, "That the corporators residing within the limits of the city of Philadelphia be constituted a Committee with power to add to their number, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as in their judgment may seem best toward obtaining subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance." This Committee soon organized, appointing "a Sub-Committee of Twenty Five for the purpose of preparing and reporting a plan of action for popularizing the subscription to the stock of the Centennial Fund in Philadelphia, and to secure subscriptions among the various trade interests of the city;" and there was also appointed a Citizens' Centennial Finance Committee of Three Hundred, under which there were named sub-committees—178 in number—representing the various trades, occupations, professions, and social and business interests. Stated meetings were regularly held of these Committees, of their chairmen, and of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committees. Nov. 2, 1872. Nov. 18, 1872

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* Reprints of the circulars issued at this time, together with a selection of such official documents as illustrate the administration of the Exhibition throughout, are given in Appendix B, page 16. In evidence of the work of this kind done between the close of the second session of the Commission (May 29, 1872) and the meeting of the fourth session (May 7, 1873), it deserves note that there were issued

15,000 copies of an address to the clergy,
10,000 copies of addresses to industrial associations,
10,000 copies of addresses to instructors in schools and colleges,
10,000 copies of addresses to city, State, and national officers,
130,000 copies of an address to the people of the United States.

Similar items of literary and clerical labor have been mentioned in a previous note (pages 12, 13), and others will be referred to in future pages.

† The cost of postage during this period (May 29, 1872, to May 7, 1873) was $2283.66. The items of stationery, printing, telegraphing, and advertising amounted to $16,067.09.

Work of Commission, 1872–73. Citizens' Committees.

Citizens' Centennial Finance Committee; and a system was organized which provided for the personal solicitation of subscriptions from every business and social class in Philadelphia, and caused merchants, bankers, church officials, and other influential persons to address to their correspondents throughout Pennsylvania letters enlisting their co operation. The subscriptions thus directly secured were of high importance; but there were special financial exigencies at this juncture which rendered indispensable such efforts as were made by the Citizens' Committees. The terms of the Act of Congress authorizing the Exhibition had specified that, whenever the Governor of Pennsylvania should notify the President of the United States that provision had been made for the erection of the Exhibition buildings, the President should announce the Exhibition to foreign nations, and solicit their participation.* Until this could be accomplished the international feature of the Exhibition had not even a theoretical existence; and the unavoidable delays involved in the legislation by Congress had already proved so great as to occasion serious doubts whether the arrangements for the Exhibition could be perfected in season.† Thus it was essential that every means should be essayed to hasten the subscription of funds sufficient to erect the buildings; and while the Committees labored hard to dispose of shares of the stock, they also addressed themselves to securing substantial aid from the city and State treasuries.

Finances.

To this end a deputation comprising representatives of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission, the Citizens' Committees, the Committee of Philadelphia Councils, and the Fairmount Park Commission, met the Senate and House of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in joint session at Harrisburg, explained to them the

Jan. 28, 1873.

benefits to accrue to the State and the nation from the Exhibition, and the assurance of its success which would be afforded by their prompt

February.

appropriation of $1,000,000 in its aid. Memorials were immediately

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* See Section 8 of the Act, Appendix C, page 102.

† The first action of Philadelphia Councils soliciting Congressional sanction of the Exhibition was on January 20, 1870. The bill was introduced in Congress February 24, 1870. The opposition there offered delayed its approval until March 3, 1871. The terms of the Act as passed precluded the organization of the Centennial Commission within a year of its passage—before March 4, 1872. Necessity then arose for creating the Board of Finance, and the Act for that purpose—approved June 1, 1872—required a term of 100 days before the election of directors, during which subscriptions might be made to the stock of the Board; so that its organization could not be effected before April 22, 1873. More than three years had thus passed, since the first action, before the Commission had any command of money wherewith to discharge the duties imposed upon it, and only three years remained wherein to complete the preparations for the Exhibition.

circulated and numerously signed in all parts of Pennsylvania, praying the Legislature to take this action, as were others, in Philadelphia, urging an appropriation by the City Councils of $500,000 for the same purpose. Councils promptly made the grant desired of them; but in the Legislature the measure encountered not only the opposition usually offered to a money-bill, but the special local hostility of legislators and others who imagined that the Philadelphians purposed erecting, under the guise of a Memorial Hall, a building suitable for use as legislative chambers, and thereby facilitating the removal of the State capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. This opposition, however, was overcome by the manifestations of public sentiment in the numerously signed memorials and the public meetings held in every quarter in behalf of the Exhibition, and especially by an immense mass-convention at Philadelphia in which eminent speakers from all parts of the country participated, while the public announcement of the large amounts of stock subscribed, and the full reports published by the newspapers generally, awakened a wider interest in the Centennial Celebration than had ever previously been manifested. At last the Legislature passed and the Governor approved a bill appropriating $1,000,000 "for the erection of a permanent Centennial building in Fairmount Park, which shall remain perpetually as the property of the people of the Commonwealth for their improvement and enjoyment."*

Work of the Commission, 1872–73. Finances. Feb. 22, 1873. Feb. 22, 1873. March 27, 1873.

These two appropriations of $1,500,000 from Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, together with stock subscriptions amounting to $722,740 made previously to the organization of the Board of Finance, justified the Governor in notifying the President that the requisite provision for the buildings had been made. This he did; and—on the occasion of the formal transfer of the Exhibition grounds to the Centennial Commission, in the presence of representatives of the National Government—the Secretary of the Navy made public the President's proclamation announcing and commending to the people of the United States and all nations the International Exhibition and Centennial Celebration.† Copies of the proclamation and of the General Regulations of the Exhibition were immediately transmitted,

June 24, 1873. July 4 President proclaims the Exhibition. July 5, 1873.

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* The full text of the Act is printed in Appendix D, page 204. It should be noted, however, that it included a provision that the State Treasury should be reimbursed by a special tax laid upon the Philadelphia street-railway companies; and this proved so objectionable that at the next session of the Legislature a supplementary bill had to be passed doing away with the obnoxious feature. For the latter Act (approved May 14, 1874), see Appendix D, page 210.

† For the proclamation and documents issued accompanying it, see Appendix B, Form 53, page 47.

Work of the Commission, 1872–'3.

with a letter from the Secretary of State, to the diplomatic representatives of all nations.

Preparations for the Exhibition.

The Centennial Commission was at last enabled—by the organization of the Board of Finance and the governmental proclamation of the Exhibition to all nations—to take direct steps toward the preparations for the Exhibition. In order to secure the prompt and efficient

May 9.

administration of its business at Philadelphia, the Commission had created, at its fourth session, the office of Director-General, to which

May 12, 1873.

Mr. Alfred T. Goshorn, Commissioner for Ohio, had been unanimously elected by the Executive Committee and invested with full executive control of the affairs of the Commission, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. It was, however, deemed expedient that

May–Nov.

the Director-General should spend the summer in studying the International Exhibition at Vienna;* so that it was not until autumn that

Oct. 14.

he assumed the duties of his office. Thenceforward the preparations for the Exhibition and the organizing of its several departments were conducted under his immediate supervision, and are described in his own report.

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* Mr. W. P. Blake, Alternate Commissioner for Connecticut, and Mr. Henry Pettit, C. E., also visited Vienna as special agents of the Commission. Their reports upon the International Exhibition of 1873 are printed in the Appendix to the third Report of the Centennial Commission to the President (Feb. 23, 1874: Senate, Ex. Doc., No. 30, 43d Congress, 1st session), pages 109–278, and 279–320.

THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Duties.

In organizing the departments of the Exhibition there were devolved upon the Secretary the printing of circulars for the information of the public, the charge of all official publications,—inciuding those of the regulations for home and foreign exhibitors,—the printing of all matter issued by the central offices and bureaus of administration, the supervision of the work confided to the State Boards of Centennial Managers and to the managers of the Department of Education, also the payment of the expenses of the officers of administration. These duties were discharged by the Temporary Secretary, Mr. Lewis Waln Smith, from the organization of the Centennial Commission until June, 1873, when the charge of the office was assumed by myself.

Employees.

In the execution of these labors were employed the following officers and assistants:

EMPLOYEES IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

PIERCE C. DE SAUQUE, Chief Clerk.
WILFRED PATTERSON, Cashier.
WILLIAM H. LANDELL, Mail Clerk.
ROBERT S. FLETCHER, File Clerk.
JOHN C. FOULKROD, Record Clerk.
JAS. S. PATTERSON, Lithographer and Clerk.
MOSES F. LOBO, Reporter.
A. C. ADAMSON, Clerk.
OVERTON BERNARD, Clerk.
JOHN HUSSEY, Messenger.
JAMES LAFFERTY, Messenger.

EMPLOYEES IN CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

LITTLETON LONG, JR., }
THOMAS C. LOMBARD, } Chief Clerks.
E. L. TOWNSEND, }
RICHARD NIXON, Clerk.
JOSEPH BARBIÉRE, Clerk.
WM. S. IRWIN, Clerk.
J. C. QUIGGLE, Clerk.
MAX STERN, Clerk.
JOSEPH WULFF, and others temporarily.
GEORGE HUSSEY, Messenger.

Assistant-Secretary Myer Asch acted chiefly as the private secretary of the Director-General, and in the intercourse with foreign Commissioners; and Assistant-Secretary Dorsey Gardner in the preparation of the Classification and Official Catalogue and the various publications relating to the Exhibition.

The Chief Clerk, Mr. P. C. De Sauque, conducted most of the correspondence, and had supervision of the clerical work in the office; Messrs. W. Patterson, Cashier, R. S. Fletcher, File Clerk, and

William H. Landell, Mail Clerk, also filled responsible and exacting positions.

Correspondence.

The records of this office show that, from the time of its organization, in March, 1872, until the close of the Exhibition, in November, 1876, there were sent out about 500,000 packages of mail matter, while above 75,000 were received.* A large proportion of the letters, documents, and circulars which it was necessary to issue during the preparation and continuance of the Exhibition passed through the office of the Secretary; yet this number, large as it is, by no means represents the work done in connection with the Exhibition, for the Secretary's office had no charge of the very large mail matter of the Centennial Board of Finance, of the Women's Department, or of the Bureaus of Administration from the time of their separate organization until the close of the Exhibition. After that time there came the notifications to exhibitors who had received awards, and the distribution of diplomas and of medals. As there were 7700 foreign exhibitors who obtained awards, and 5400 home exhibitors,—who each required from 4 to 6 communications of letters, circulars, diplomas, and medals,—about 70,000 packages were sent by mail and express on this account. Beside this, many cable dispatches, telegrams, and communications by private messengers were required. The total of messages and parcels sent from this office was therefore about 600,000, while those sent in the entire administration of the Exhibition must have been as much as 1,300,000.

Postal service.

The accounts of the U. S. Government Post-office established within the Exhibition grounds show that, during the period of the Exhibition, there were received for delivery 1,555,255 parcels of mail matter, and that 1,580,617 were mailed.† Most of these, of course, were not connected with the offices of the Exhibition.

Educational exhibits.

Special charge of the collective educational exhibitions made by the several States was confided to the Secretary, who matured their details after correspondence or conference with the Commissioners and educational officers of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Nebraska, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Illinois, Maine, Iowa, Missouri, Maryland, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania, and with the representatives of a large number of institutions and organizations devoted to scientific, technical, learned, art, religious, and charitable purposes. The space allotted to this department included eligible locations in the spacious South and East galleries of the Main Exhibition building and in certain of the buildings erected by individual States. The collective exhibit made

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* See Exhibit A, page 130.

† See Exhibit B, page 132.

by the United States Department of Education was specially arranged for with General John Eaton, the Superintendent of the Department.

State Boards.

The intercourse of the Commission with the Boards of Centennial Managers for the several States, and the arrangement of the special celebrations provided by many of them, were conducted through this office, and involved much care and correspondence during the time of preparing for the Exhibition and throughout its continuance.

Finances.

The By-laws of the Commission required the Secretary to act also as its Treasurer, and through his hands passed all moneys disbursed on behalf of the members, officers, and employees of the Centennial Commission and the immediate expenses of the general Bureaus of Administration. The cost of the preliminary plans for the buildings, of their erection, of the preparation and care of the grounds, also the expenses of several of the Bureaus after their separate organization, were met directly by the Centennial Board of Finance, as were those attending the preparation and distribution of awards, diplomas, and medals to exhibitors, and other outlays incident to the conclusion of the affairs of the Exhibition. The items thus expended by the Board of Finance are stated in its own report.

The financial system pursued in payments through this office was as follows: the Secretary furnished to the Board of Finance a monthly requisition for the estimated expenses of the ensuing month, and a monthly return for amounts paid out, with vouchers accounting for each item. The sums thus accounted for were as follows:

	Meetings of Commission.	Expenses of Committee and Commissioners.	Office Expenses, Etc.	Printing, Stationery, Lithographing, Advertising, Etc.	Salaries.	Agencies and Collections.	Yearly Total.
1873.....	$5,890.70	$2,041.81	$2,111.67	$6,063.45	$15,743.74	$8,905.33	$40,756.70
1874.....	3,726.18	2,952.63	2,842.89	10,706.05	24,385.05	5,092.77	49,705.57
1875.....	1,101.69	7,480.88	8,479.13	25,170.80	51,234.58	2,618.69	96,085.77
1876.....	3,307.11	33,269.61	13,515.23	4,106.76	90,284.14	.....	144,482.85
Total, 1873–76.....	$14,025.68	$45,744.93	$26,948.92	$46,047.06	$181,647.51	$16,616.79	$331,030.89

A detailed statement of monthly expenses from May, 1873, to December, 1876, is appended.*

* See Exhibit C, page 134.

EXHIBIT A.

MAIL MATTER OF THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

1872.

	Documents sent.		Documents sent.
August	700	November	19,074
September	2,400	December	80,161
October.	9,650		

Total for 1872, 111,985

1873.

	RECEIVED.		SENT.	
	Letters.	Documents.	Letters.	Documents.
January	176	48	2,584	846
February	215	54	696	19,478
March	335	60	335	15,211
April	312	44	286	11,001
May	393	28	361	698
June	322	12	713	1,103
July	435	15	377	9,616
August	291	8	490	3,615
September	298	6	396	5,759
October	332	18	393	2,732
November	210	26	368	792
December	350	26	445	756
Total	3,669	345	7,444	71,607

Total for 1873, 83,065.

1874.

	RECEIVED.		SENT.	
	Letters.	Documents.	Letters.	Documents.
January	420	78	454	1,481
February	320	34	272	1,065
March	280	46	317	1,175
April	308	20	466	862
May	264	29	294	1,287
June	282	23	243	822
July	327	37	340	9,829
August	340	48	518	17,750
September	647	68	382	24,152
October	646	116	275	8,643
November	589	117	321	4,606
December	628	31	413	4,237
Total	5,051	647	4,295	75,909

Total for 1874, 85,902.

1875.

	RECEIVED.		SENT.	
	LETTERS.	DOCUMENTS.	LETTERS.	DOCUMENTS.
January	482	21	279	2,998
February	608	26	479	1,996
March	845	28	483	3,787
April	890	27	610	2,993
May	1,191	34	1,380	6,324
June	1,058	25	1,004	3,034
July	1,088	32	1,039	2,252
August	1,589	55	1,765	3,467
September	791	39	2,014	2,323
October	2,884	53	2,761	7,789
November	2,982	62	3,130	9,064
December	4,065	42	4,094	6,452
Total	18,473	444	19,038	52,479

Total for 1875, 90,434.

1876.

	RECEIVED.		SENT.	
	LETTERS.	DOCUMENTS.	LETTERS.	DOCUMENTS.
January	4,651	46	4,797	3,781
February	4,777	57	5,656	2,279
March	7,607	93	10,194	4,577
April	8,875	72	6,569	7,422
May	4,821	77	6,012	2,901
June	2,485	61	5,982	2,904
July	1,415	48	3,151	1,238
August	1,239	166	5,824	1,148
September	1,740	68	4,604	1,216
October	3,471	65	7,757	2,506
November	2,169	16	3,966	3,021
December	2,231	30	3,496	881
Total	45,787	799	68,008	33,874

Total for 1876, 148,468.

SUMMARY.

	RECEIVED.		SENT.	
	LETTERS.	DOCUMENTS.	LETTERS.	DOCUMENTS.
For the year 1872				111,985
" " 1873	3,669	345	7,444	71,607
" " 1874	5,051	647	4,295	75,909
" " 1875	18,473	444	19,038	52,479
" " 1876	45,787	799	68,008	33,874
Total	72,980	2,235	98,785	345,854

Total for 1872–76, 519,854.

EXHIBIT B.

THE CENTENNIAL POST-OFFICE.

In the section of the United States Government Building devoted to the Post-Office Department was established a branch of the Philadelphia office, which exhibited the ordinary operations of a post-office of the first class. Information furnished by Mr. George W. Fairman, then Postmaster of Philadelphia, gives the following details of its work.

Ten letter-carriers and seven clerks were employed; the carriers and clerks being placed on duty only as they were required until the Exhibition was opened on May 10. Hourly exchanges of mails were made between the Centennial branch and the main office by five wagons, built expressly for the purpose. Fifty ornamental pedestal letter-boxes were located throughout the grounds and buildings, from which the carriers made hourly collections. An official statement of the business transacted at the Centennial Post-office is as follows:

MAIL MATTER DELIVERED.

	Mail Letters.	Local Letters.	Mail Postal Cards.	Local Postal Cards.	Newspapers.
March	1,527	669	108	144	439
April	17,075	5,660	1,150	1,368	4,834
May	47,050	5,883	6,488	5,883	35,957
June	84,033	30,795	13,146	10,039	76,186
July	86,554	27,461	14,637	11,114	80,018
August	97,472	27,586	14,885	10,913	100,150
September	107,728	26,021	19,670	12,024	104,916
October	121,976	27,671	22,928	11,295	112,681
November	70,171	19,335	10,896	7,645	61,074
Total	633,586	171,081	103,908	70,425	576,255

Total number of pieces, 1,555,255.

MAIL MATTER COLLECTED.

	Mail Letters.	Local Letters.	Mail and Local Postal Cards.	Newspapers.
March	906	554	195	138
April	14,168	4,878	2,506	6,775
May	45,049	14,910	9,713	14,517
June	93,959	31,571	26,657	38,378
July	106,294	30,477	30,810	50,970
August	121,807	33,388	40,442	60,711
September	133,072	34,595	59,743	73,642
October	144,963	35,358	89,618	71,965
November	70,302	19,468	35,997	31,815
Total	730,820	205,199	295,687	348,911

Total number of pieces, 1,580,617.

The whole number of pieces delivered and collected within the Centennial grounds was 3,135,872.

Registered letters mailed, 2255. Registered letters delivered, 2047.

MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.

	DOMESTIC.		FOREIGN.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
March, April, May	212	$4,012.08	16	$324.70
June	564	11,280.62	24	566.25
July	544	10,555.60	20	480.00
August	518	10,802.09	19	326.95
September	734	16,389.73	32	596.37
October	595	14,071.79	31	676.63
November	318	7,591.23	20	313.75
Total	3,485	$74,703.14	162	$3,284.70

Total number of orders, 3647. Value, $77,987.84.

MONEY ORDERS PAID.

	DOMESTIC.		FOREIGN.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
March, April, May	11	$230.90	2	$53.52
June	95	2,476.90	1	10.00
July	167	4,313.79	3	65.17
August	176	4,425.84	.....	.....
September	249	6,483.29	11	276.90
October	221	5,184.36	4	103.70
November	163	3,367.77	8	167.66
Total	1,092	$26,482.85	29	$676.95

Total number of orders, 1121. Value, $27,159.80.

There were 680,000 stamped envelopes of the special Centennial design retailed at the branch office, and the total sales of postage stamps, etc., amounted to $49,329.60.

EXHIBIT C.

EXPENDITURES THROUGH THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1873.

	Annual Meeting of Commissioners, Etc.	Executive Committee and Committee on Plans.	Meeting of February 22.	Office Expenses, including Mail Matter, Expressage, Telegraphing, Etc.	Printing, Photographing, Lithographing, Electrotypes, Etc.	Stationery, Books, Papers, Maps, Plans, Etc.	Salaries.	Vienna Agency.	Mineral Collection.	Total per Month.
May	$4,234.15	$97.71	$717.10	.....	$1,586 78	.....	$1,120.84	$2,500.00	.....	$10,756.58
June	.....	97.20	500.00	$272.86	288.90	.....	1,952.50	500.00	.....	3,111.46
July	439.45	18.75	.....	559.92	1,361.55	$460.27	1,683.32	.....	.....	4,523.26
August	.....	279.10	.....	310.82	27.60	108.90	1,683.32	.....	.....	2,409.74
September	.....	242.86	.....	193.98	262.16	307.38	1,720.47	500.00	$1,500.00	4,726.85
October	.....	484.38	.....	275.08	650.92	488.45	2,269.98	2,405.33	.....	6,574.14
November	.....	.....	.....	266.50	.....	288.69	2,564.99	1,500.00	.....	4,620.18
December	.....	821.81	.....	232.51	32.74	199.20	2,748.32	.....	.....	4,034.58
Total	$4,673 60	$2,041.81	$1,217.10	$2,111.67	$4,210.65	$1,852.89	$15,743.74	$7,405.33	$1,500.00	$40,756.70

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1874.

	Annual Meeting of Commissioners.	Executive Committee and Committee on Plans.	Advertising.	Office Expenses, including Mail Matter, Expressage, Telegraphing, Etc.	Printing, Photographing, Lithographing, Electrotypes, Etc.	Stationery, Books, Papers, Maps, Plans, Etc.	Salaries.	Vienna Agency.	Mineral Collection.	Total per Month.
January	.....	$285.80	.....	$89.97	$283.15	$42.40	$2,548.32	$500.00	.....	$3,749.64
February	.....	156.40	.....	244.62	296.86	....	2,548.32	.....	....	3,246.20
March	.....	486.51	.....	18.73	.....	66.20	2,439.99	.....	$856.30	3,867.78
April	.....	243.06	.....	417.03	311.50	92.63	2,189.99	1,022 49	.....	4,276.70
May	$3,075.93	104.20	.....	67.75	.....	.....	2,189.99	.....	1,213.98	6,651.85
June	.....	30.00	.....	60.48	22.50	93.10	1,756.66	.....	.....	1,962.74
July	650.25	120.92	.....	205.66	746.32	355.27	1,839.99	.....	.....	3,918.41
August	.....	575.28	$7.00	308.79	640.85	268.72	1,911.99	.....	1,500.00	5,212.63
September	.....	461.75	.....	316.99	808.35	191.73	1,899.99	.....	.....	3,678.81
October	.....	114.46	.....	146.39	362.00	265.45	1,775.66	.....	.....	2,663.96
November	.....	55.75	.....	440.76	509.75	197.36	1,551.66	.....	.....	2,755.28
December	.....	318.50	4,942.66	525.72	202.25	.....	1,732.49	.....	.....	7,721.62
Total	$3,726.18	$2,952.63	$4,949.66	$2,842.89	$4,183.53	$1,572.86	$24,385.05	$1,522.49	$3,570.28	$49,705.57

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1875.

	Annual Meeting of Commissioners.	Executive Committee and Committee on Plans.	Advertising.	Office Expenses, including Mail Matter, Expressage, Telegraphing, Freight and Hauling, Etc.	Printing, Photographing, Lithographing, Electrotypes, Etc.	Stationery, Books, Papers, Maps, and Plans.	Salaries.	Vienna Mineral Collection.	Territorial Mineral Collection.	Traveling Expenses.	Total per Month.
January.....	.....	$170.50	$211.98	$161.45	$927.00	$406.12	$1,491.66	.....	.....	.....	$3,368.71
February.....	.....	357.30	251.38	406.76	1,418.48	405.97	1,391.66	.....	.....	.....	4,231.55
March.....	.....	88.69	64.00	362.56	1,482.41	53.00	2,566.65	.....	.....	.....	4,617.31
April.....	.....	413.35	78.85	1,091.50	1,801.25	644.12	4,129.99	.....	.....	.....	8,159.06
May.....	.....	78.28	.....	1,098.20	1,131.25	582.86	3,695.31	$58.60	$2,550.09	$3,397.70	12,592.29
June.....	$1,101.69	43.50	.....	396.09	1,575.10	388.74	4,417.80	10.00	.....	75.00	8,007.92
July.....	.....	273.50	.....	920.07	1,813.05	161.81	4,555.16	.....	.....	67.80	7,791.39
August.....	.....	196.16	.....	463.56	2,227.20	382.58	4,800.58	.....	.....	35.45	8,105.53
September..	.....	258.06	.....	796.00	2,406.95	184.31	5,011.54	.....	.....	81.50	8,738.36
October.....	.....	392.66	.....	725.42	2,389.70	448.12	4,193.53	.....	.....	162.64	8,312.07
November..	.....	292.50	.....	934.79	1,458.45	373.50	8,023.19	.....	.....	57.42	11,139.85
December...	.....	861.02	.....	1,122.73	1,405.37	497.25	6,957.51	.....	.....	177.85	11,021.73
Total.....	$1,101.69	$3,425.52	$606.21	$8,479.13	$20,036.21	$4,528.38	$51,234.58	$68.60	$2,550.09	$4,055.36	$96,085.77

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.

	Annual Meeting of Commissioners.	Executive Committee.	Expenses of Commissioners.	Office Expenses, including Mail Matter, Expressage, Etc.	Printing, Photographing, Lithographing, Electrotypes, Etc.	Stationery, Books, Papers, Maps, Plans, Etc.	Salaries.	Traveling Expenses.	Freight and Hauling.	Art Committee.	Total per Month.
January....	.....	$106.00	.....	$1,396.60	$1,433.25	$515.27	$7,668.53	$213.84	$65.85	$17.00	$11,416.34
February..	.....	297.20	.....	1,224.23	1,200.10	505.96	10,258.59	166.35	.....	.....	13,652.43
March.....	.....	906.55	.....	1,446.10	50.00	238.43	7,744.22	24.00	.....	.....	10,409.30
April.....	$3,307.11	145.50	.....	2,793.88	.....	31.07	7,839.62	.....	.....	243.50	14,360.68
May.....	.....	.....	$5,175.35	556.75	.....	.....	6,975.11	.....	.....	863.87	13,571.08
June.....	.....	.....	5,403.20	679.00	32.00	22.50	8,918.27	63.75	.....	15.80	15,134.52
July.....	.....	.....	2,621.00	512.95	10.00	.....	7,274.27	.....	.....	.....	10,418.22
August.....	.....	.....	702.25	646.00	.....	31.24	7,315 61	.....	.....	.....	8,695.10
September	.....	.....	5,737.10	952.00	.....	.....	6,471.60	.....	.....	.....	13,160.70
October ...	.....	.....	5,685.25	905.59	.....	.....	8,067.43	.....	.....	.....	14,658.27
November	.....	.....	3,800.60	912.28	.....	.....	6,433.61	.....	.....	.....	11,146.49
December	.....	.....	1,081.50	1,424.00	.....	36.94	5,317.28	.....	.....	.....	7,859.72
Total..	$3,307.11	$1,455.25	$30,206.25	$13,449.38	$2,725.35	$1,381.41	$90,284.14	$467.94	$65.85	$1,140.17	$144,482.85

REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable the United States Centennial Commission:

Since the adjournment of the Commission the Executive Committee has held four meetings, the proceedings of which will be found in the minutes, presented for your inspection.

Executive Departments.

The final reports of the heads of Executive Departments, of your Executive Committee, and of its Executive officer, the Director-General, herewith transmitted, will fully advise you of the manner in which your Committee has employed the plenary powers, and discharged the duties delegated by the Commission, at its meeting in December, 1872, by the following resolution:

"The Committee shall have power to make such regulations for the transaction of their business as they may, from time to time, deem proper. They may elect such officers and agents as they shall deem necessary, shall define their duties and fix their compensation. During the sessions of the Commission, the Committee shall have all the powers usually exercised by the Executive Committees of corporate bodies; and, in the recess of the Commission, shall have all the powers and authority of this Commission.

Duties of the Committee.

This was a charter which gave to the Committee control of, and made it responsible for, the preparatory work of the Exhibition, including supervision of the organization and operations of the Board of Finance. It involved frequent meetings of the Committee in Philadelphia, and the almost constant attendance or attention of its Chairman. In a note following this report will be found the names and terms of service of the members of the Executive Committee, all of whom lived at a distance from Philadelphia, and were obliged to leave their homes and neglect their own affairs, to attend to arduous public duties, without expecting or receiving popular recognition or reward.

John L. Shoemaker.

It is proper here to allude to the death of the Hon. John L. Shoemaker, Solicitor of the Commission, whose personal and professional relations to the Committee and its Chairman were intimate and friendly.

Mr. Shoemaker rendered important services to the Centennial celebration in its origin, and in every stage of the enterprise. In his position as Chairman of the Joint Centennial Committee of the Councils of Philadelphia, he was instrumental in influencing the action of the city and of the State of Pennsylvania, and in securing the municipal appropriations, without which the work, in its earlier stages, could not have been carried on. He was entirely unselfish; devoted, with singleness of purpose, to his duties; an able, pure, and patriotic officer, and a most estimable citizen. To the general expression of sorrow for his early death, which was caused by overwork and exposure in the service of the Commission, the Committee adds this personal and official testimonial of respect and regret.

Work of the Committee and Commission.

Though there were changes in the *personnel* of the Committee to the extent that but two members had continuous official life reaching over the whole period of service, the directing power remained from year to year substantially the same, the changes occurring mainly from death or voluntary retirement of members. The official reports now laid before you contain complete and accurate accounts of the Executive organization, methods of administration, operations, and results. They are too large to discuss in detail, nor would it be profitable to do so; they afford in themselves the best evidence of the ability and zeal of the Director-General, and of the Executive officers under him. To those whose fortune it may be to organize and direct the International Exhibitions of the future the records of the Centennial Exhibition may be useful as a guide, or interesting for purposes of comparison, and valuable lessons may be drawn from its history.

Governmental participation.

An International Exhibition should receive something more than national indorsement. It needs national support. The Centennial Exhibition had the interest of novelty, and its memorial character enlisted the sentiment of patriotism in its aid; yet it must have failed in spite of the extraordinary contributions of the people, without the appropriations made by the municipality of Philadelphia and the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The support of the National Government, deferred until, through supreme efforts, the difficulties had been chiefly overcome, was given in a dubious way, and proved in the end of doubtful benefit. The Supreme Court decided that the appropriation made by Congress was only a loan, and the money was accordingly refunded by the Board of Finance. The loss incurred in an enterprise which the National Government authorized and controlled was not paid by the nation, but by the subscribers to the stock of the Board of Finance. The Government having sanctioned the

project of an Exhibition, invited the concurrence of other nations, and authorized the preparation, it is much to be regretted that it declined to share in the expenses of a work that has redounded so much to the honor and benefit of the United States.

The defective legislation of Congress in constituting the Centennial Commission, and the devices necessarily resorted to by the Commission for obviating these defects, form an instructive chapter in its history.

Organization of the Commission.

One Commissioner and one Alternate from each State and Territory of the Union, composing a body of ninety-four members, was manifestly too numerous and unwieldy for the prompt decision and rapid execution required in carrying out the vast details of an Exhibition. Permanent sessions of so numerous a body imply a great and, in part, unnecessary sacrifice of time by each individual, incompatible with their private business; and involve an expenditure of money unwarranted by any reasonable expectation of appropriations or income. The wide dispersion of such a number of persons renders consultation by writing impracticable, and the frequent reunions and discussions necessary in the daily progress of business are impossible. Under these circumstances, the most efficient method of preventing the total failure of the enterprise, and of imparting activity and vigor to the work, was, in the opinion of the Commission, the institution of a permanent Executive Committee, to exercise during the recess all but the legislative powers of the Commission. Men who have accepted important trusts are naturally and very properly averse to transferring their duties and functions to others, in a manner not contemplated in the terms of their appointment; but the emergency that pressed upon the members of the Commission, and their patriotic sense of their own obligations to accomplish their undertaking, did not permit them a choice. Nor was their proper reluctance to part with authority greatly diminished by the fact that, although in terms they reserved to themselves the right of revision, and affirmation or rejection of the work of the Committee, such reservation was almost nominal, for the work to be done was of a nature that rendered nearly every successive act in itself a finality, which could not be revoked.

Work of the Executive Committee.

Under these peculiar circumstances, the outcome of defective legislation, the Committee may venture the remark that it was never forgetful of the anomalous and delicate position in which it was placed, and to express, with the confidence of conscious rectitude of intention, the hope that the duties thus devolved upon it were discharged in a manner, and attended with results that leave in the mind of the Centennial Commission no cause to regret the course it adopted.

Finances.

Large as was the financial loss to the stockholders in the Exhibition, the results were better than were generally anticipated, and such as only admirable business management could have secured. It is to

Board of Finance.

the credit of the Board of Finance, that while its managers labored untiringly for the best pecuniary results, they have cared as highly for moral as for the material interests of the Exhibition. They have been liberal in such ways as make it of largest worth to the country and to the world, and have grudged no proper expense to record its operations and preserve its history. The Board at all times cheerfully co-operated with the Commission in achieving the true objects of the Exhibition, which were understood to be the advancement of science and the arts, and the wide dissemination of useful knowledge. A lower conception of its purposes would have resulted in neglect of the purely public and national interests, the care of which was declined by the National Government—and a better balance-sheet.

Benefits of the Exhibition.

It may be safely asserted that doubts of the utility, in its best sense, of International Exhibitions of industry have been dispelled by the Centennial Exhibition. Our country has conferred and received large benefits. Its arts have been improved, its industries quickened, and its commerce greatly extended. Our people have made such acquaintance with the world as travel might not bestow, our country has fairly and favorably presented itself to the family of nations, and will derive lasting advantages not only from the information gained by our citizens, but from what many thousand intelligent foreign visitors of the Centennial Exhibition have seen and reported of America and Americans.

D. J. MORRELL, *Chairman.*
A. T. GOSHORN.
GEORGE H. CORLISS.
A. R. BOTELER.
JOHN LYNCH.
GEORGE B. LORING.
C. P. KIMBALL.
R. C. McCORMICK.
S. F. PHILLIPS.
DAVID ATWOOD.
J. T. BERNARD.
J. H. B. LATROBE.
JOS. R. HAWLEY, *Ex Officio.*

MYER ASCH,
Secretary.

NOTE.

TERMS OF SERVICE OF MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Names.	State or Territory.	Commencement of Terms of Service.	Remarks.
D. J. Morrell	Pennsylvania	March 7, 1872	Served as Chairman until close of Exhibition.
J. V. L. Pruyn	New York	March 7, 1872	Retired May 10, 1873.
G. H. Corliss	Rhode Island	March 7, 1872	Retired May 21, 1875; re-elected May 18, 1876.
W. Prescott Smith	Maryland	March 7, 1872	Died October 1, 1872.
John Lynch	Louisiana	March 7, 1872.	
John G. Stevens	New Jersey	March 7, 1872	Retired May 21, 1875.
Walter W. Wood	Virginia	March 7, 1872	Resigned April 14, 1875.
James T. Earle	Maryland	Dec. 7, 1872.	Retired May 21, 1875.
A. T. Goshorn	Ohio	May 10, 1873.	
Geo. B. Loring	Massachusetts	May 10, 1873	Retired May 22, 1874; re-elected May 21, 1875.
Chas. H. Marshall	New York	May 10, 1873	Retired May 22, 1874.
R. C. McCormick	Arizona	May 10, 1873.	
W. H. Parsons	Texas	May 10, 1873	Retired May 22, 1874.
A. R. Boteler	West Virginia	May 10, 1873.	
Lewis Waln Smith	Georgia	May 10, 1873	Resigned October 26, 1874.
N. M. Beckwith	New York	May 22, 1874.	
E. A. Straw	New Hampshire	May 22, 1874	Retired May 21, 1875.
James Birney	Michigan	May 22, 1874	Retired May 21, 1875.
C. P. Kimball	Maine	App'd in February, 1875.	Attended first meeting of Committee April 14, 1875; represented New York after April 27, 1876.
S. F. Phillips	North Carolina	App'd April 14, 1874.	Attended first meeting of Committee April 14, 1875.
Wm. P. Blake	Connecticut	May 21, 1875	Retired May 21, 1876.
Jas. E. Dexter	Dist. of Columbia	May 21, 1875	Retired May 21, 1876.
J. T. Bernard	Florida	May 21, 1875.	
F. L. Matthews	Illinois	May 21, 1875	Retired May 18, 1876.
J. H. B. Latrobe	Maryland	May 21, 1875.	
David Atwood	Wisconsin	May 21, 1875.	
Joseph R. Hawley	Connecticut	March 7, 1872	*Ex-officio* as President of Commission.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DURING THE TIME OF THE EXHIBITION.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, Pennsylvania.
ALFRED T. GOSHORN, Ohio.
N. M. BECKWITH, New York.
ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, West Virginia.
R. C. MCCORMICK, Arizona.
JOHN LYNCH, Louisiana.
C. P. KIMBALL, New York.
S. F. PHILLIPS, North Carolina.
GEORGE B. LORING, Massachusetts.
GEORGE H. CORLISS, Rhode Island.
JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Maryland.
DAVID ATWOOD, Wisconsin.

J. T. BERNARD, Florida.

JOURNAL

OF THE

Proceedings of the United States Centennial Commission.

NINTH AND FINAL SESSION.

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Proceedings of the United States Centennial Commission.

NINTH AND FINAL SESSION.

PARLOR C, CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1879.

The Commission met this day at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to a call issued by its President.

The following States and Territories were represented:

Alabama.—Richard M. Nelson.
J. L. Cooper.
Arizona.—Richard C. McCormick.
John Wasson.
California.—John Dunbar Creigh.
Connecticut.—Joseph R. Hawley.
William Phipps Blake.
Dakota.—John A. Burbank.
Solomon L. Spink.
District of Columbia.—L. A. Gobright.
Florida.—T. H. Osborn.
J. T. Bernard.
Georgia.—George Hillyer.
Idaho.—Thomas Donaldson.
Indiana.—John L. Campbell.
Iowa.—Robert Lowry.
Kentucky.—Smith M. Hobbs.
Louisiana.—John Lynch.
Maryland.—John H. B. Latrobe.

Massachusetts.—George B. Loring.
Mississippi.—O. C. French.
Montana.—Joseph P. Woolman.
Nebraska.—Henry S. Moody.
New Hampshire.—M. V. B. Edgerly.
New Jersey.—Orestes Cleveland.
New York.—N. M. Beckwith.
C. P. Kimball.
North Carolina.—Jonathan W. Albertson.
Ohio.—Alfred T. Goshorn.
Oregon.—Andrew J. Dufur.
Pennsylvania.—Daniel J. Morrell.
Asa Packer.
Rhode Island.—George H. Corliss.
Tennessee.—William F. Prosser.
Texas.—Wm. Henry Parsons.
John C. Chew.
Utah.—Wm. Haydon.
Vermont.—Henry Chase.
Virginia.—M. P. Handy.
Washington Territory.—Alexander S. Abernethy.
West Virginia.—Alexander R. Boteler.
Wyoming.—J. M. Carey.

General Hawley, in calling the Commission to order, expressed his satisfaction at meeting so many of his colleagues, and congratulated them upon the honorable and successful completion of the work that had been intrusted to their hands. This work had been done in spite of many discouraging circumstances, and much positive and actual opposition, and the Exhibition had been a grand and magnificent success. It was not in all points what the Commission desired it might be, but he asked his fellow-members to imagine what it might have been if Congress had done its duty in connection with it. Two-thirds of the troubles of the Commission would not have existed if the representatives of the nation had given the Commission what should have been theirs, and as a result of this remissness of duty, the industries of the nation were not shown as they might have been. No International Exhibition had ever been held at which such attention was paid to the innumerable small details requisite for the public comfort and convenience, and in this respect the Philadelphia Exhibition far surpassed that held in Paris last year. When the Centennial Exhibition was projected, many Congressmen

declared that we had nothing to show to the other nations. They were probably thinking of Raphaels and Praxiteles. Perhaps we had not such as these, but we had a nation to show. And it did itself no discredit in the showing. It has been justly said of the Philadelphia Exhibition that it expressed itself to the mind, while other International Exhibitions expressed themselves to the eye. The Centennial had no small influence in improving the standing and relations of the United States with other Governments, and, to use a commercial expression, we have been exceedingly well advertised. We have gained in self-respect and self-appreciation, and we have also gained in trade and commerce. The Exhibition has shown to foreign dealers what can be sent here to advantage, and what can be got from here, and thus the business interests of the country have received a great help. He knew of one manufacturing firm in New England which had expended over thirty thousand dollars in connection with the Exhibition, and who now declare that it is the best investment they ever made. The objects of the Commission were always national and patriotic, and they had been able to live down adverse criticism. General Hawley gave full credit to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania for what they had done in behalf of the Exhibition, and unqualifiedly declared that, without their aid given at the time and in the manner and measure that it was, the great celebration could not have been held. Renewing his congratulations to his fellow-Commissioners, he expressed his profound thanks to Heaven that the Commission had been able to do so well.

Mr. Morrell submitted the report of the Executive Committee.*

The report was read and, on motion, accepted.

Mr. French, of Mississippi, moved that a committee of three (3) be appointed to draft a resolution of thanks to the officers of the Commission.

Agreed to.

The Chair appointed as the committee, Mr. French, of Mississippi; Mr. McCormick, of Arizona; Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey.

The communication of John Hare Powel & Co., referred by the Executive Committee to the Commission, asking that the diploma and medal originally awarded be reaffirmed, was submitted and read.

Mr: Goshorn moved that the action of the Commission in reference to an award to Robert Hare Powel & Co. be reconsidered, and the award made them as originally reported.

Agreed to.

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* See page 139.

A communication from Samuel Raynor & Co., asking that a diploma be awarded to Samuel Raynor, was submitted.

Mr. McCormick moved that two awards be given Samuel Raynor & Co. and Samuel Raynor for their exhibits, according to the reports of the Judges, in lieu of the diploma made out in the name of Samuel Raynor & Co.

Agreed to.

Mr. Packer, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following report:

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

To the Centennial Commission.

Gentlemen,—At the session of your body which was held on the 19th day of May, 1876, the Commissioner from Massachusetts, Dr. Loring, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee of Finance and Accounts be instructed to act as an auditing committee, to audit the accounts of the Board of Finance, as required by the Act of Congress approved June 1, 1872.

In compliance with this resolution, your Standing Committee on Finance and Accounts have examined the books and vouchers of the Board of Finance, and find them to be correct.

The tabular statements hereto annexed show the entire receipts and the sources from which they came, the entire disbursements, and severally the objects for which the money was paid.

These figures are sufficiently comprehensive in scope and minute in detail to make plain the financial results of the Exhibition.

At the conclusion of the examination of the books and accounts of the Board, your Committee indorsed on the statement of the Board of Finance of January 1, 1879, the following certificate, which is hereby submitted for approval, viz.:

"Centennial Board of Finance Rooms.
"Philadelphia, January 8, 1879.

"The undersigned, constituting a majority of the Committee on Finance of the United States Centennial Commission, appointed by the Commission to perform the duties imposed on said body by Section 10 of the Act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, in regular session in the City of Philadelphia, pursuant to a call duly issued by the Chairman of said Committee to its members to meet for the pur-

pose of auditing the accounts of the Centennial Board of Finance, do certify that they have examined the books, papers, and vouchers of said Board, and find them correct, and the financial results of the Exhibition correctly summarized in the pages of this book, from folio 4 to folio 25 inclusive.

(Signed) "ASA PACKER.
"*Chairman Committee Finance, U. S. C. C.*
"JOHN LYNCH.
"ROYAL C. TAFT.
"THOMAS DONALDSON.
"R. M. NELSON.
"T. W. OSBORN."

Your Committee take pleasure in expressing their admiration of the system adopted and faithfully executed by the Board of Finance in their management of the financial affairs of the Centennial Exhibition.

Appreciating the personal and official courtesies extended to them in furtherance of their duties, your Committee call attention to the fidelity, integrity, and official worth of Frederick Fraley, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Finance, who, as custodian of the funds, won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact.

General H. S. Lansing, the Auditor and Chief Accountant of the Board of Finance, has laid your Committee under obligation for official courtesies in the performance of their duty. His devotion, untiring industry, and complete system in keeping the complex accounts involved are worthy of the highest commendation.

The tabular statements annexed explain themselves. Your Committee hope the information they contain will be found satisfactory and interesting to the Commission and the public.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ASA PACKER.
Chairman of Committee on Finance and Accounts.
JOHN LYNCH.
T. W. OSBORN.
R. M. NELSON.
THOMAS DONALDSON.
ROYAL C. TAFT.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1879.

Full Statement of the Centennial

1.	Building account (sundry buildings) . . .	$2,675,960.32	
	Memorial Hall (City and State)	1,564,398.56	
	Machinery Hall (Philadelphia)	634,863.48	
	Horticultural Hall (Philadelphia)	367,073.47	
			$5,242,295.83
2.	U. S. Government loan (refunded) . . .		1,500,000.00
3.	Grounds, grading, and drainage	640,980.30	
4.	Bridges, fences, etc.	281,802.39	
			922,782.69
5.	U. S. Centennial Commission expenses . . .	359,013.50	
6.	U. S. Centennial Commission awards . . .	303,374.37	
			662,387.87
7.	General expense account		1,995,843.78
8.	International Exhibition Company (31,777 shares of Centennial stock held as collateral) . .		130,115.90
9.	Suspense account (in course of collection) . .		15,932.54
10.	Stocks, received in settlement of bad accounts, value		1,265.47
11.	Advanced on final dividend		9,671.08
12.	Distribution of assets on capital stock . . .	404,661.25	
13.	Interest on payments to January 1, 1876 . . .	113,024.18	
			517,685.43
14.	Cash on hand		163,630.96
			$11,161,611.55

Board of Finance, January 1, 1879.

15.	Capital stock		$2,312,350.00
16.	Income account		4,821,325.78
17.	State of Pennsylvania (appropriation)		1,000,000.00
18.	City of Philadelphia (appropriation)		1,500,000.00
19.	U. S. Government (appropriation)		1,500,000.00
20.	Amount due stockholders on distribution of assets	$517,685.43	
	Amount paid them to date	489,749.66	
	Balance due on first distribution		27,935.77
			$11,161,611.55

Correct.

H. S. LANSING,

Auditor and Chief Accountant.

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Sundry Buildings, viz.:

Main Building	$1,763,600.17
Memorial Hall	1,564,398.56
Machinery Hall	634,863.48
Horticultural Hall	367,073.47
Agricultural Hall	299,426.62
Annex to Art Gallery	109,045.67
Carriage Annex	60,171.85
Shoe and Leather Building	38,663.92
Judges' Hall	30,293.48
Photographic Hall	30,533.83
Mineral Annex	22,007.83
Women's Building	34,603.99
Horticultural Tent	4,380.00
Medical Building	2,130.25
Dairymen's Building	10,000.00
Boiler House No. 1	15,571.15
Boiler House No. 2	22,621.46
Boiler House No. 3	42,861.76
Boiler House No. 4	24,696.89
Saw Mill and Boiler House	12,926.25
Boiler House No. 6	3,341.71
City of Philadelphia Building	6,691.10
Engine House	10,725.00
Music Stand	1,143.80
Music Pavilion	3,484.00
Temporary Park Office	5,924.02
Pomological Building	19,278.66
Wagon Annex	10,152.50
Eating Barracks	10,412.72
Police Station Houses	29,990.04
United States Centennial Commission Office	19,936.50
Centennial Board of Finance Office	21,460.50
Public Comfort Building	5,200.00
Telegraph Office	4,684.65
Total	$5,242,295.83
Total cost of buildings as above	$5,242,295.83
Appropriation by City of Philadelphia — $1,500,000.00	
Appropriation by State of Pennsylvania — 1,000,000.00	
	$2,500,000.00
Amount paid by Centennial Board of Finance	$2,742,295.83

GROUNDS, GRADING, AND DRAINAGE.

Laborers' pay-roll	$295,391.08
Roads and walks	166,993.65
Grading	59,861.51
Sundry expenses	59,612.70
Sewers and pipes	17,722.58
Lamps and gas	15,646 61
Urinals	11,004.58
Salaries of engineers and superintendents	6,712.48
Cleaning vaults	5,108.75
Ornamental	2,823.05
Advertising	103.31
Total	$640,980.30

BRIDGES, FENCES, AND OTHER STRUCTURES.

Water-supply	$73,207.61
Lansdowne Valley bridge	61,138.10
Belmont Valley bridge	17,925.54
Entrance gates	34,543.31
Grand platform	7,845.03
Boundary fence	10,236.58
Car sheds	1,042.06
Live-stock yards	32,351.34
Gas-supply	32,336.16
Railroad	11,176.66
Total	$281,802.39

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION EXPENSES.

United States Centennial Commissioners' personal expenses	$130,274.48
Pay-rolls	94,814.26
General expense	66,999.28
Advertising and printing	43,080.33
Plans and drawings	23,845.15
Total	$359,013.50

(The above includes $6000 for expenses of meeting of January, 1879.)

BUREAU OF AWARDS.

General expense of Bureau	$104,834.37
Paid Judges for services	198,540.00
Total	$303,374.37

JUDGES OF AWARD.

117 Foreign Judges, of whom 116 received $1000 each; one, Mr. H. G Joly, of Canada, would only receive $600, as he was not a foreigner and nearer than many of the United States Judges, who received but $600, and he would accept of no more.

117 Foreign Judges, total paid	$116,600
116 United States Judges at $600 each, and 1 expert at $200, total	69,600
61 Live-Stock, etc., Judges at $100 each	6,100
5 Pomological Judges at $250 each	1,250
2 Experts at $500 each	1,000
5 Judges at $150 each	750
9 Appeal Judges at $360 each	3,240
Total	$198,540

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Police Department		$477,724.61
Fire Department		126,301.66
Admission Department		146,035.00
Terminal Agency Department		161,694.14
Transportation Department		12,976.41
Engineers' and Architects' Department		83,490.52
Custom-House Department		7,102.43
Medical Department		9,700.39
Telegraph Department		4,243.61
Supply Department		26,323.86
Cleaning Department		9,988.31
Installation (Main Building)		111,857.13
Machinery Department		278,923.65
Agricultural Department		84,719.95
Horticultural Department		40,236.21
Fine Art Department		29,357.30
Press Department		5,142.55
Advertising and printing in general		33,149.87
Bureau of Revenue, expenses		28,997.13
Bureau of Revenue, stock commissions		29,954.11
Office furniture		2,727.29
Insurance		160.95
Paymaster (short)		4,534.88
Closing expenses to January 1, 1879		18,055.66
Restoring grounds		26,619.61
Centennial Board of Finance (salaries and expenses)		147,874.79
Opening and closing ceremonials	$17,202.98	
Fire-works, balloons, etc.	22,920.00	
Tournament	1,466.04	
Music	44,063.75	
Banquet November 9, 1876	2,298.99	
		87,951.76
Total		$1,995,843.78

DETAILS OF INCOME ACCOUNT.

Received from concessions		$236,030.06
Received from royalties, viz.:		
Malt liquors	$27,629.61	
Mineral waters	17,385.15	
General sales	159,366.34	
		$204,381.10
Received donations from tea-parties, individuals, etc.		79,403.22
Received forfeited stock for non-payment of calls		35,849.50
Received from sales of		
Medals	$17,987.47	
Furniture, etc.	33,335.64	
Buildings	290,142.05	
		$341,465.16
Received for storage of empty boxes		$10,716.64
Received for water rents		6,519.34
Received from sale of mineral ores		5,052.00
Received from sale of memorial certificates		35.00
Received for rent of rooms and stable		165.00

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

For cash balances in bank	$67,417.77
Admission money at gates	3,834,290.99
Total	$4,821,325.78

DETAIL OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED FOR CONCESSIONS.

From restaurants	$72,400.00
From photographs	3,000.00
From Guide Book	5,000.00
From dairy	3,000.00
From rolling-chairs	10,000.00
From Globe Hotel (outside)	10,301.50
From Terminal Agency Company	7,000.00
From Centennial National Bank	5,000.00
From soda water	20,000.00
From tobacco and cigars	21,000.00
From manufacturing of glass	3,000.00
From cut flowers	3,000.00
From confectionery	5,000.00
From bakery	3,000.00
From safe deposit	3,500.00
From parlor matches	1,000.00
From printing	4,488.57
From pop-corn and lemonade	8,000.00
From Public Comfort	8,500.00
From Centennial Catalogue Company	39,089 99
From American District Telegraph Company	750 00
Total	$236,030.06

ROYALTIES ON SALES.

Received from railroad (narrow-gauge)	$19,749.44
Elevator	10,026.37
Telegraphs	10,716.34
Machine-shops	9,045 56
Photographs	13,272.51
Manufacture of glass	20,201.47
Manufacture of silk	20,588.19
Manufacture of wood carvings	9,105.01
Manufacture of steel, iron, and bronze	5,477.03
Perfumery	5,008.22
Jewelry, etc.	2,857.40
Candies	3,716.56
Printing	3,130.38
Cider	3,666.18
Manufacture of worsted goods	1,420.43
Cotton thread	1,082.02
Butter and cheese	2,251.94
Small tin pails	2,677.47
Plated ware	1,244.88
Syrups, sugar, etc.	1,418.57
Embossing press	1,061.43
Soap	335.00
Rubber goods	282.29
Turtle shell	639.80
China-ware	304.39
Letter-writer	465.91
Paper boxes, tags, etc.	210.42
Sales of books	2,691.28
Guano	22.55
Paints	282.57
Furs	104.43
Cement	260.75
Flour, crackers, etc.	558.16
Moorish articles	587.86
Turkish articles	1,183.09
Tunisian articles	2,334.98
Syrian articles	354.74
Jerusalem goods	99.97
Algerian goods	329.87
Brazilian goods	600.88
Total	$159,366.34

DONATIONS.

From R. Hoe & Co., New York	$1,000.00
H. F. Spalding, New York	1,000.00
Steinway & Sons, New York	1,000.00
Little, Brown, & Co., Boston	500.00
Harper & Brothers, New York	1,000.00
Faulkner, Page, & Co., Boston	2,500.00
Thomas Smith	200.00
Russel & E. Manufacturing Company, New York	1,000.00
Joseph Nye	500.00
Brewer & Tileston	100.00
T. J. M.	300.00
Baring Brothers & Co., per John W. Forney	837.22
Gamewell & Co.	750.00
Ladies of Quincy, Massachusetts	500.00
W. L. Schaffer	250.00
E. E. Simpson (tea-party)	221.79
J. S. Clark, from Europe, per John W. Forney	1,098.68
A. J. Drexel	100.00
Sundry individuals, tea-parties, etc.	3,402.62
Police force of Philadelphia	23,413.33
Amount collected by ladies for "Women's Building"	31,068.71
Amount collected by Women's Centennial Executive Committee	8,660.87
Total	$79,403.22

STOCK.

4276 subscribers to the capital stock made partial payment, and having failed to pay in full after full notice had been given them, the same was forfeited (in accordance with a resolution of the Board) February 1, 1877.

The total amount of such payments was

On 17,858 shares, amounting to		$35,849.50
Original number of subscribers	20,551	
Number forfeited	4,276	
Number of stockholders	16,275	

Of these, 5012 have not received their portion of first division of assets, amounting to $27,935.77.

DETAIL OF SALE OF BUILDINGS.

Main Building	$250,000.00
Judges' Hall	1,500.00
Boiler House No. 1	1,100.50
Corliss Boiler House No. 2	1,400.00
Carriage Building	4,100.00
Shoe and Leather Building	3,000.00
Boiler House, Agricultural Hall	250.00
Agricultural Hall	13,100.00
Pomological Hall	1,250.00
Mineral Annex	1,000.00
Photograph Hall	1,000.00
Annex Art Gallery	3,050.00
Medical Building	300.00
U. S. Commission Office, Public Comfort	375.00
Police Station Houses	155.00
Boiler House and Machine Shop No. 3	2,200.00
Boiler House No. 4	1,400.00
Saw Mill and Boiler House No. 5	1,275.00
Boiler House No. 6	300.00
Music Pavilion	100.00
Wagon Annex	850.00
Horticultural Tent	600.00
Dairymen's Building	1,100.00
Office of Centennial Board of Finance	675.00
Office U. S. Centennial Commission	600.00
Police Barracks	1,725.00
Engine House	800.00
Eating Barracks	540.00
Municipal Building	385.75
Spanish Building	40.00
Pump House	25.00
	$294,245.75

Deduct commission and expenses for sale of buildings by M. Thomas & Sons	$3,578.70	
Damages tearing down Municipal Building	300.00	
Damages tearing down Arkansas Building	225.00	
		4,103.70
Total net proceeds		$290,142.05

SUNDRIES.

Total number of vouchers	$15,213
Total paid for advertising	78,134.57

The report was, on motion, accepted and adopted.

Letters of regret at not being able to attend the final meeting were received from Messrs. Atwood, Nye, Phillips, Clarkson, Spooner, McNeil, Hays, Crawford, Shaw, McCoy, Meeker, and Peters.

Mr. Creigh, of California, informed the Commission of the death of his colleague, Mr. Kooser.

Mr. McCormick announced that of J. Marshall Paul, of Colorado.

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, moved that, the Commission having heard with regret of the deaths of Messrs. Kooser and Paul, appropriate resolutions be entered on the journal.

Agreed to.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, referred to the death of the Hon. Morton McMichael, President of the Pennsylvania State Board, and the Hon. John L. Shoemaker, late Solicitor to the Commission.

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, moved that a committee of three (3) be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of regret and regard referring to the deaths of Mr. McMichael and Mr. Shoemaker.

Agreed to.

The Chair announced as the committee Messrs. Morrell, Latrobe, and Boteler.

Mr. Lynch, of Louisiana, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the final reports of the Executive Committee, the Director-General, Secretary, and President, together with the reports on Awards and of the Committee on Finance and Accounts, are hereby approved.

Resolved, That the President of the Commission is hereby directed to present said reports to the President of the United States, in accordance with the Act of Congress, as the final reports of this body.

Adopted.

On motion, a recess was taken until 4 o'clock P.M.

J. L. CAMPBELL, *Secretary*.

4 o'clock P.M.

The Commission re-assembled.

Mr. Morrell, on taking the chair, informed General Hawley that the members present had decided to tender him a testimonial in consideration of his faithful services as presiding officer of the Commission since its organization.

General Hawley replied that the action of the gentlemen was a surprise to him, for he had been sufficiently rewarded by the success of the Exhibition, and added that although the duties of the office were not always easy, he nevertheless felt proud that he had been

connected with the enterprise, and thanked the members for their tribute.

Mr. Latrobe, of Maryland, for the committee appointed to draft resolutions referring to the deaths of the Hon. Morton McMichael and Mr. John L. Shoemaker, offered the following:

Resolved, That the United States Centennial Commission have heard with great regret of the death of the Honorable Morton McMichael since the last meeting of the Commission.

That not only as a man, universally beloved and valued in the city whose highest office he had held, and in whose service, in other official stations, he had been eminently useful, do this Commission, in common with her fellow-citizens, lament his death; but they feel especially called upon, on this occasion, to recognize the great interest which, as President of the Board of Commissioners of Fairmount Park, he manifested in promoting the undertaking that has now been so happily achieved, and which in no small degree was dependent on the location of the Exhibition in the beautiful park in whose government he was at all times so prominent. Nor can the Commission close this brief notice without recalling those occasions of social intercourse in which Mr. McMichael's kindly, genial, and hospitable nature contributed so much to the enjoyment of all around him.

Adopted.

Expressions of regard and sympathy for the loss of Mr. McMichael were made by Messrs. Morrell, Goshorn, Cleveland, and McCormick.

Mr. Latrobe offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the United States Centennial Commission have heard with regret of the death of Mr. John L. Shoemaker, Counselor and Solicitor of the Commission, since its last meeting.

Of all those to whose unstinted service the Commission in its early existence was indebted for encouragement and success, no one was more conspicuous than Mr. Shoemaker, whose deserved influence in the City Councils of Philadelphia, and whose enlightened and enlarged views and devoted energy, were at all times at the service of the Commission, and are now gratefully remembered and gratefully acknowledged.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to Mrs. Shoemaker.

Adopted.

The Secretary, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Morrell expressed their sympathy for the loss of Mr. Shoemaker.

Mr. Nelson, of Alabama, moved that the records of the United

States Centennial Commission be placed in the custody of the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution for preservation when a proper fire-proof room is provided for them in the buildings under the control of said Institution.

Agreed to.

Mr. Lowry, of Iowa, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the United States Centennial Commission are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the citizens of Philadelphia for the kindness and courtesy always extended to the Commission from its organization, on the 4th of March, 1872, to its close.

Adopted.

Mr. Kimball, of New York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the Commission, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Director-General are hereby authorized and instructed to settle all business relating to the Centennial Exhibition that remains unfinished at the close of this meeting.

Adopted.

By Mr. Latrobe:

Resolved, The United States Centennial Commission have heard of the death since their last meeting of J. M. Paul and J. S. Adams, members, and D. P. Kooser, an Alternate, and regret that they are no longer living to enjoy, as they would have done, the final success of the undertaking which, during their lives, they had labored to promote.

Adopted.

Resolution offered by Mr. French, of Mississippi:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Commission are hereby tendered to all of the officers of the Commission for efficient services—creditable alike to themselves and country—in the great enterprise in which we have been engaged, and which has been brought to a termination so successful and gratifying.

Adopted.

By Mr. Gobright, of the District of Columbia:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Commission are also due, and are hereby tendered, to the press of the country for its necessary agency in assisting to assure the success of the Exhibition.

Adopted.

By Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Commission are especially due and heartily tendered to the Hon. George H. Corliss, of Rhode Island, for the benefits derived from his munificent generosity in

furnishing the motive-power for Machinery Hall at an expense to himself, believed by the Commission to be in excess of any donation ever made by a private individual to a similar Exhibition.

Adopted.

By Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey:

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the efficient labors of the Executive Committee, and fully recognize that to their efforts the success of the Exhibition is largely due; and, without wishing to detract from the services of any who have served as members of said Committee, desire to express our thanks especially to Hon. J. D. Morrell, Chairman, for his untiring efforts in the interest of the success of the Exhibition.

Adopted.

By Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey:

Resolved, That the thanks of the United States Centennial Commission are hereby tendered to the officers and directors of the Centennial Board of Finance for ability and integrity shown in the management of the financial affairs of the Exhibition,—services rendered in many instances without compensation and at great personal inconvenience.

Adopted.

By Mr. Wasson, of Arizona:

Resolved, That the hearty and grateful thanks of the United States Centennial Commission are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Women's Centennial Executive Committee, of which Mrs. E. D. Gillespie was Chairman, and to its various other committees of ladies throughout the country, for their patriotic and successful efforts in aid of the Centennial Celebration and International Exhibition of 1876.

Adopted.

The Hon. Richard C. McCormick, in response to the request of the Commission asking for information regarding the Paris Exposition, said that he had been called so unexpectedly to take charge of the American exhibits at the Paris Exposition, and the time was so short to make the necessary preparations, that he was afraid the whole matter would result in a failure; but, contrary to prediction, a great success had been attained, for the American exhibits drew more premiums in proportion to their exhibits than any other country. In speaking of the effect of the Centennial on the people of the world, he was able to say with pleasure that he, while abroad, had heard it spoken of almost every day in the very highest terms, and even the French authorities in welcoming the American Commissioners always made allusion to the success of the Exhibition. It takes its place, as it

very properly should do, among the highest ranks of the great World's Fairs of previous years, as well as the one of last year, and throughout all Europe its greatness is willingly acknowledged. The Paris Exposition was purely a governmental investment, there being between sixty and seventy millions of francs used to make it a grand success, which it certainly was; but with it all the receipts were no larger than our own. It is fair to say, however, that their price of admission was only one franc, while we charged at the rate of two and a half francs. He indorsed what had been said by other gentlemen respecting the great good that had been accomplished, and said that, in his opinion, the good effects have hardly began to be felt, and it would take the next fifty years to fully develop them. We can praise ourselves for producing, as individuals, an Exhibition that the combined Governments of Europe could hardly excel. Before leaving Paris he paid a visit to M. Gambetta, who said that it would have been one of the greatest misfortunes that could have befallen the French people if the American people had failed to be represented at the Paris Exposition. All over Europe the people fully appreciate the medals and premiums given by the Centennial Exhibition, for they display them in the most conspicuous places, and always produce them with the very kindest and proudest feelings.

Professor William P. Blake, of Connecticut, said that, having served on the International Jury at Paris, he was glad to confirm the statements of Commissioner McCormick, and to add that our certificates of award always commanded the attention and respect of the foreign Jurors. Whenever on visiting an exhibit the Centennial Diploma was shown, it led at once to the inquiry for the text of the award, for the reasons why the exhibit had been honored. These reasons were of great service in recalling the points of excellence of the objects, and in enabling the Jury to form a more rapid and more correct appreciation of any improvement or advance. More than one Juror had expressed the conviction that our system of awards had great advantages over the old system of graded medals, and that it only needed to be better understood and more carefully followed to give more general and complete satisfaction.

Mr. Latrobé moved to adjourn.

General Hawley called the attention of the Commission to the solemnity of the occasion of adjourning, perhaps for the last time, and concluded by saying, "I now put the motion for final adjournment."

The motion was carried.

J. L. CAMPBELL, *Secretary.*

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