

events in the life of the great discoverer; important epochs in American history and the world's progress in civilization. The vessels upon which these tableaux will be represented vary from 40 to 53 feet in length, modeled after the naval architecture of the period represented; for example, "Columbus before the Court of Spain," will be represented upon a vessel modeled after the lines of the "Santa Maria."

The following subjects will be illustrated:

- 1st. Aboriginal Age; representing the American Indians.
- 2nd. The Stone Age; representing the Cliff Dwellers.
- 3rd. The Age of Metal; representing the Aztecs, their religious rites, manners and customs.
- 4th. Columbus at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella.
- 5th. Departure of Columbus from Palos.
- 6th. Discovery of America.
- 7th. Columbus before the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, presenting natives and the strange products of the new country.
- 8th. English cavaliers and the settlement of Jamestown.
- 9th. Hendrick Hudson; discovery of the Hudson river; Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam.
- 10th. Landing of the Pilgrims, and illustrations of early Puritan life.
- 11th. Ferdinand de Soto; discovery of the Mississippi.
- 12th. The French explorers, Pierre Marquette, Chevalier La Salle and the Northwest.
- 13th. Washington and his generals.
- 14th. Signing of the Declaration of Independence.
- 15th. Union of the colonies; the thirteen original States; the sisterhood of the Great Republic; welcoming the Territories to the constellation of the States.
- 16th. "Westward the course of empire takes its way."
- 17th. The genius of invention; application of steam, etc.
- 18th. Electricity and electrical appliances.
- 19th. War; representing valor, sacrifice, power, death, devastation.
- 20th. Peace; representing tranquility, security, prosperity, happiness.
- 21st. Agriculture.
- 22nd. Mining.
- 23rd. Science, art and literature.
- 24th. The universal brotherhood of man; equal rights, law of justice; liberty enlightening the world.

Friday, October Twenty-first.

#### DEDICATION DAY.

The national salute at sunrise will inaugurate the ceremonies of dedication day. The President of the United States, his cabinet, members of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, distinguished foreign guests and governors of the different States and Territories with their official staffs, will be escorted by the guard of honor composed of troops of the United States army, detachments of the United States naval forces and regiments from the various State National Guards, to the manufactures and liberal arts building, in which the dedicatory exercises will be held.

At one o'clock in the afternoon in this building the following dedicatory

programme will be carried out under the direction of the director-general:

- 1st. Columbian March. Written for the occasion by Professor John K. Paine.
  - 2d. Prayer by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., L. L. D., of California.
  - 3d. Dedicatory Ode, Words by Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago; music by G. M. Chadwick, of Boston.
  - 4th. Presentation of the master artists of the Exposition and their completed works, by the Chief of Construction.
  - 5th. Report of the Director-General of the World's Columbian Commission.
  - 6th. Presentation of the buildings for dedication by the President of the World's Columbian Exposition to the President of the World's Columbian Commission.
  - 7th. Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling"—Haydn.
  - 8th. Presentation of the buildings for dedication by the President of the World's Columbian Commission to the President of the United States.
  - 9th. Chorus, "In Praise of God"—Beethoven.
  - 10th. Dedication of the buildings by the President of the United States.
  - 11th. Hallelujah Chorus from "The Messiah"—Handel.
  - 12th. Dedicatory oration, Hon. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge, Kentucky.
  - 13th. "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia," with full chorus and orchestral accompaniment.
  - 14th. Columbian oration, Chauncey M. Depew, New York.
  - 15th. National salute.
- At the close of this programme a special electric and pyrotechnic display will be given, with a repetition of "The Procession of the Centuries."

Saturday, October Twenty-second.

#### THE MILITARY CELEBRATION.

A series of military manoeuvres and parades will constitute the main portion of the day's programme. In the evening attractive and appropriate celebrations will be provided, followed by a magnificent display of fireworks.

A number of brilliant social entertainments will be given by the citizens of Chicago during the three evenings of the dedication celebration.

#### NAMES OF THE STATES.

The name of California first originated in the imagination of a Spanish romance, "Les Sergus de Esplandian. Here the "Island of California," where great abundance of gold and precious stones is found," is described. The name was probably given to the territory now embraced in this State by some of the Spaniards with Cortez, who, no doubt, had read this sensational romance.

Oregon was a name formerly given to an imaginary river in the west. Carver, an American traveler, mentions it in 1793. In describing it he evidently confounded it with the Missouri, but the name was finally applied to the present State of that name.

New Hampshire was named from Hampshire county, in England, by John Mason of the Plymouth company, to whom the territory was originally granted by the English government.

The State of Massachusetts was

named from the bay of that name. The origin of the word Massachusetts is from the Indian word "massa," great, "wadehuash," mountain or hills, and the suffix "et," meaning at or near.

There are many conflicting opinions concerning the origin of the name Rhode Island. Some believe it to be named from the Isle of Rhoda; others from the Dutch Roode Eslanat, signifying red island. It might also have been called Road Island or Roadstead Island, being near the harbor.

Connecticut, spelled in an Indian dialect, Quin-neh-tuk-unt, signified "land on a long tidal river."

New York is named from the Duke of York, the original grantee. In the charter he was given all the lands "from the west side of the Connecticut river to the east side of the Delaware bay."

The territory of New Jersey was given by royal charter to Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley. Carteret, in England's great civil war, had bravely defended the Isle of Jersey, in the British channel, and his new possessions in America were named in commemoration of this fact.

Pennsylvania was founded by William Penn, and it was the only State named from its founder. The suffix "sylvania" signifies "forest land," and is descriptive of the general character of the country. Three counties lying southeast of Pennsylvania were formerly territories of that State. In 1701 they were granted a charter and named Delaware after Lord de la Ware, who first explored the bay into which the river empties.

Maryland was named from Queen Henrietta Maria. In the charter its name in Latin was Terra Marise, meaning the land of Maria or Mary's land.

Virginia was called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, who was known as the virgin queen.

The Territory of the Carolinas was granted to the French settlers in 1862 and named after Charles I of France.

King George II of England was the sponsor for the Southern State of Georgia.

The name of Maine was given to that State descriptively, since in the original charter it was considered "the mayne land of New England."

Vermont was also a descriptive name, being formed from the French words, "verb" and "mount," meaning green mountains.

Kentucky is from Kentuckee, an Indian Shawnoese word, signifying "the head of a river," or "long river."

Mississippi is from the Indian Meesseepee, meaning not "the father of waters," but "the great water."

Colorado is named from the Rio Colorado. The name is of Spanish origin and means "ruddy" or "red," referring to the color of the waters of that river.

Tennessee is supposed to have been named from Tenas See, one of the chief villages of the Cherokee Indians, which was located on the banks of the Tennessee river.

The name of Minnesota is derived from the Indian Minisotah, meaning "colored water."

The State of Nevada is named from