had been reached, had been navigated with its current for a whole month; its course was known, its value and importance were known, and now these two, crowned with success, were to bear back to civilization the knowledge acquired, and to tell astonished Europe that the canvas-winged ship could penetrate into the very heart of the American continent by one of the migh jest rivers of earth.

As they stood there on the 17th of July, 1673, As they stood there on the 17th of July, 1673, they felt that their work was accomplished. Its importance they saw more clearly than most of their generation, but with all their gaze into futurity they would have been prophets, indeed, could they have dreamed of the Mississippi as we behold it, could they realize what I behold.

what I behold.

What a change from that solitary group of white men on the river's brink, with a hand-ful of savages and a wretched Indian hamlet, to the millions in splendid cities and towns, in cultured farms and teeming plantations; the home of science, literature, art, invention; bearing the richest fruits of material, æsthe-

tic, intellectual development.
We meet to share the joy of Marquette and
Joliet on that memorable day, an i to pay our tribute of honor to the two men whose studies led to the expedition, who so bravely under-took and so satisfactorily effected the explora-

Joliet and Marquette are well worthy of a nation's reverence. The discovery of the Misnation's reverence. In ediscovery of the Mississippl was not a mere chance encounter in an aimless roving. It was well considered, planned on information long and patiently acquired, and carried out with prudence, caution and exect observation.

tion, and exact observation.

Spain knew of a great river traversing this land, but she took no steps to explore it or study its future bearing on the interests of mankind. The remnant of the expedition under Pamphilo de Narvaez may be pardoned for giving no great thought to the mighty river which formed such an obstacle in their fatal course from Florida of disaster to some outpost of their countrymen in Mexico. Soto, "the fourth and greatest tyrant," as Las Casas calls him, reached the river and ascended it, unconscious that it was to be his tomb. It is not impossible that he stood with his gaunt and half-naked band, red with Indian blood, and