

# PARIS AND HER GREAT UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION.

Paris, France, May 28.—Paris, at all times a world's center, has this year eclipsed even herself by the splendor of her universal exposition. Every nation of the world has contributed of its choicest and best. It is a dazzling, bewildering assemblage. Something like it has been seen before at Philadelphia in 1876, at Paris in 1878 and in 1889, and at Chicago in 1893, but this exposition outshines all others, not in every degree and detail, but in an ensemble. It could not be otherwise; the world has moved even since so recent an event as the Chicago exposition, and the world now moves not by the century but by the day. Cynical and blasé though we are in process and progress, we cannot walk in the presence of these wonderful assemblages of mechanical skill and power, these chefs d'oeuvre of art and architecture, these melodies and symphonies of wealth and taste and grace and war, without a feeling of admiration and wonder. Carlyle calls Walter Scott's depictions of natural scenery "flatteries with Dame Nature" and disapproves such writing. Word painting is doubtless a poor make-shift and the artist who would attempt to paint this fair should have "a ten league canvas and brushes of comets' hair." But lacking time to catch a comet, I will sling ink with fountain pen, and since Carlyle did not prohibit flirtation with damsels, art, architecture and machinery, let's do it.

On both sides of the river Seine from the Pont de la Concorde (where the king and queen and numerous others were guillotined a hundred years ago) to the Pont d'Jena stretches the new city of the exposition. It has not the space of our Centennial or Chicago expositions, but it is all the better for that, for there was no room for work at both of these. Architecturally, the exposition consists of huge but graceful buildings of iron and stone, a maze of palaces, towers, domes and pavilions interspersed with fountains, groves, lawns, and all set in the vivid green of a French park.

From the grand palace of the Champs Elyses a wide avenue extends to the Esplanade des Invalides. On either side are numerous buildings of various styles. Then comes the new memorial bridge to the Russian Emperor Alexander III, of princely Pagan style; and the bridge passed, the broad avenue lined with palaces continues to the majestic Invalides. The Invalides is all that is mortal of France's greatest warrior.

The Palace of Champs Elyses contains a collection of paintings, sculpture and minor objects of decorative art that will claim for it the greatest attention from many visitors. Beyond the

bridge of Alexander the Third are the pavilions of all nations, the exhibits of their industries and handicrafts. The first in order is that of Italy, a beautiful structure slightly suggestive of St. Mark's of Venice; then a mosque that will at once be known as the home of Turkey; and third, the national building of the United States, which is not unlike General Grant's tomb at Riverside Park. It has an immense dome on which a colossal bronze eagle is perched. The front, looking towards the river, is in the form of a triumphal arch surmounted by a Goddess of Liberty, and containing an equestrian statue of Washington. In curious juxtaposition to the United States building is that of Spain. Farther along the Seine the world is made to see the Trocadero, the memorial building of the exposition of 1878. The park fronting the Trocadero is where the colonies display their characteristics and amusements. Here are panoramas of the Chinese, Japanese and tea houses, the Japanese art palace and the exhibits of Russia and Siberia, where a model of the Kremlin is to be seen. Here also are amusement houses from the far East, a Bazaar of India and sections that appear to be transplanted bodily from Tunis and Algiers.

On the banks of the Seine there is also a temple which will be used for a unique and interesting feature of the exposition—the Social Economy Congress and the Congress of Religions. A long program of meetings covering more than two hundred sittings has been arranged, and any one may hear the savants of the world discussing the great social and religious problems of the day, among them, co-operative associations, institutions for the intellectual and moral benefit of wage workers, public charity, workmen's welfare, measures of hygiene, improvement in amusements and recreation, etc., etc. One of the subjects to be discussed will be public and private initiative which will bring up the entire system of state intervention.

I do not find board and lodging particularly high in Paris, certainly not higher than at previous expositions here. I have pension (room and board) at \$3 per day. The house has electric lights, elevator and steam heat. The steam heat may seem superfluous in the United States at this season, but it is cold in Paris and will be, off and on, until July. I have taken pains to investigate, and I know that one who has patience to search for a room will find living not much more expensive than in the larger cities of the United States. There is abundant room. The hotels in certain localities are crowded, but others are not half full, and signs "Appartements" and "Rooms to rent" are seen everywhere.

necessity. If a lady has male relatives living in Manila, in whose family she will live, and who will furnish her protection in the absence of the officer on whose account she asks transportation, the quartermaster-general is authorized to give her passage on a transport. American women—army women least of all—do not without cause ask men for protection, and the latter are in the habit of going on the assumption that their countrywomen are able to take care of themselves. If, therefore, in the opinion of the war department, wives of American army officers may not properly join their husbands' lot in the Philippines, the situation there is a desperate one. Peace is a long way off, and the civilization we have been shooting into the Philippines has not improved them any to speak of. When the United States war in the Philippines has accomplished its end this will not fall: The port of Manila will be open to the American women.—Harper's Bazar.

## What Children Like Best.

An original experiment was recently made by a lady who is fond of studying the characteristics of children. She wrote on the blackboard of a London board school the following question: "If a fairy were to offer you anything that you liked, what would you choose, and why?" A child who evidently had social aspirations wished for "a carriage with four lovely white horses, so that I could drive to theaters, parties and balls." Then another anxious to get all she could from the wish of one child, who would have asked for "new boots and underclothing." One would like to be a fairy godmother to that mite for a few hours.

The girl who carried off the prize wished for money. With this she would "travel about the world," she said, "and help poorer people." She also proposed to build a home for girls and boys "whose mothers and fathers are drunk and who have no one to care for them." This nearly all day long. Sluggish this child's daily sordid misery in this child's life.

It is given to a very few people to understand the workings of the child mind, and it is only by the exercise of patience and the utmost sincerity that one can get to know the ideas and desires that are formed in the ever-busy little minds. A pretty story was once told by Sir Edward Arnold of the children of his acquaintance, whom he asked at their bedtime what about to pray for that they wanted most. After the two eldest had made their requests, the youngest, a little girl, knelt down, and putting her hands together, said: "Dear God, love me when I am naughty, like mamma."

## The Nursery Ventilation.

The air of the nursery, which includes temperature and ventilation, is a matter to which the mother and nurse should pay the strictest attention. The temperature should never be above 70 degrees, and then only for a pre-mature or very young infant; a temperature of 65 degrees is far better and more healthful, and at night it may be many degrees lower. Children brought up in close, overheated nurseries are always pale, puny, over-sensitive to cold, and much more liable to contract pulmonary diseases; babies sleep much better at night if the air in the room is cool and fresh. During the day the air in the nursery should be changed as often as possible—that is, whenever the baby is out of the room. Even if this happens several times a day, take advantage of these absences every time and change the air. When the baby and nurse are out for several hours, let the nursery air during the time, closing the windows perhaps a half-hour before they are expected to return. If, when they arrive, the temperature is not quite as high as it should be, it is certainly no colder than the outside air from which the baby has just come. In this case, until the room has its proper warmth the baby's wraps need not be removed. At night when the baby is lowered, and the air, therefore, much cooler, protect the crib from any possible draught by drawing a screen about it or even pinning a sheet about the crib.—Marianne Wheeler, in Harper's Bazar.

## Gowns of Tablecloths.

Fashionable women have been indulging in blouses made of all kinds of handkerchiefs, and now they have found even more of a novelty in gowns made of tablecloths, says the New York World. This is the very latest wrinkle and in some of the most fashionable women's wardrobes are to be found some very stunning gowns made entirely of tablecloths. Of course the tablecloths are colored and have beautiful fancy borders. Some of these linen damask tablecloths come in deep rich red with navy blue scrolls, checks, stripes and spots. Others are a deep blue with orange and navy blue or other combination of colors seen in steel gray with the border of red.


The corners are made into boleros and edged with coarse linen lace with tassels of linen suspended here and there. These gowns are by no means cheap, for they require three tablecloths each, and at \$10 a cloth the material is not a very small sum. Mrs. Waterbury had one of the finest of these tablecloth gowns and it was of natural tan linen with a border of navy blue and yellow.

With coarse straw hats trimmed with mill these gowns are the very smartest things for summer resort wear.

## Linsed Oil for Corns.

Have you ever tried linsed oil for corns? It is excellent. Soak a piece of cotton wool in the oil, lay it on the corn, cover with a piece of oiled silk, which must be tied on so that the oil may not escape, and leave till morning. A few nights of this treatment softens the corn so much that it can easily be removed.

A solution of boracic acid applied in the same way as the linsed oil to corns relieves them, because it reduces the inflammation. To make the solution, pour one pint of boiling water on one ounce of boracic acid, and stir till dissolved. Bottle, and when cool it is ready for use.—New York Telegram.



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For Tule, Mercur and intermediate points.	7:45 a. m.
For Ogden, Butte, Portland, and intermediate points.	8:45 a. m.
For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco.	9:45 a. m.
For Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago.	12:00 p. m.
For Provo, Sante Fe, Milford and intermediate points.	6:40 p. m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Fort Hall, San Francisco and intermediate points.	10:00 p. m.

ARRIVE.	
From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver.	6:00 a. m.
From Ogden, Portland, Spokane, Butte, Helena and San Francisco.	9:15 a. m.
From Milford, Sante Fe, Provo, intermediate points.	9:30 a. m.
From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco.	9:30 p. m.
From Garfield Beach, Tule and Tule.	4:00 p. m.
From Ogden, Butte, Portland and intermediate points.	5:15 p. m.
From Tule, Mercur and intermediate points.	6:30 p. m.
From Provo, Sante Fe, Milford and intermediate points.	7:00 p. m.

\*Trains south of Utah do not run Sundays.  
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## CURRENT TIME TABLE.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY:		
No. 6—For Ogden, Junction, Denver, Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and all points East.	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East.	8:15 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East.	8:00 p. m.	
No. 10—For Bingham, Lehi, Provo, Heber, M. Pleasant, Maun, and all intermediate points.	7:00 a. m.	
No. 8—For Bingham, Payson, Heber, Maun, and all intermediate points.	8:00 p. m.	
No. 1—For Ogden and the West.	11:00 p. m.	
No. 3—For Ogden and the West.	11:00 p. m.	
No. 6—For Park City and the West.	11:00 p. m.	

## ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY:

No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East.	9:30 a. m.
No. 2—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East.	11:45 a. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East.	10:00 p. m.
No. 4—From Provo, Heber, Bingham, Maun and intermediate points.	8:00 p. m.
No. 8—From Bingham, Payson, Heber, Maun and intermediate points.	8:30 p. m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the West.	9:30 p. m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the West.	9:30 p. m.
No. 6—From Park City and the West.	10:00 p. m.
No. 10—From Park City and the West.	10:00 p. m.

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Laqoon. 9:00 a. m.	Salt Lake. 10:00 a. m.
Laqoon. 11:00 a. m.	Salt Lake. 12:00 p. m.
Laqoon. 1:30 p. m.	Salt Lake. 2:30 p. m.
Laqoon. 3:30 p. m.	Salt Lake. 4:30 p. m.
Laqoon. 5:30 p. m.	Salt Lake. 6:30 p. m.
Laqoon. 7:30 p. m.	Salt Lake. 8:30 p. m.
Laqoon. 9:30 p. m.	Salt Lake. 10:30 p. m.

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## REGULAR TIME TABLE.

SALT LAKE BEACH	
Leave	Arrive
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Salt Lake. 2:45 p. m.	Salt Lake. 4:15 p. m.
Salt Lake. 4:45 p. m.	Salt Lake. 6:15 p. m.
Salt Lake. 6:45 p. m.	Salt Lake. 8:45 p. m.
Salt Lake. 7:45 p. m.	Salt Lake. 9:45 p. m.

\*Sunday's last train leave Salt Lake at 9:15 p. m.

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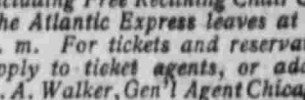
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