

American furnishing an interesting collection of native growths. British Guinea has a fine showing of sugars raised from the sugar cane, representing the process of the development of the cane from the low to the finest grades, including specimens of raw sugar as made for the English and American markets, there being a difference between the two kinds.

Besides the agricultural exhibits there are also specimens of native woods and animals, the former comprising twenty-six varieties, the latter embracing species such as the tapir, jaguar, crocodile, etc., and some models of the native Indian and the houses which they inhabit give also a complete idea of the agricultural products of the country and of the character and life of the places represented as well.

In nearly all the pavilions belonging to different countries this variety of display, embracing exhibits which give an idea of all the forms of life and vegetation peculiar to the different regions, has been carried out, and the student of ornithology, zoology or any other tracer of natural science may find this department of the Agricultural building as interesting almost as a trip to such of the localities as are represented. The whole interior, in fact, may be considered as a gigantic relief map of all the different countries on the globe. Speaking of the relief map, it is interesting to note the important part taken by this interesting method in illustrating the myriad exhibits contained in the various departments of the buildings at the Exposition.

Besides these maps illustrating the different departments of science, natural and others, history also has the popular relief picture, illustrating her subjects, each one of these showing to great effect in illustrating a thrilling event in some department of history. The most interesting exhibit in this line is one contained in the government building illustrating the scene of Greeley's expedition in search of the North Pole in 1882-4. The scene pictured is a literal representation of the spot reached and occupied by Greeley's party during a greater part of the two years, and shows a cheerless stretch of snow and ice with the bluish white bergs for a background, the huts lived in by the party, and the figures of the survivors in life-size plaster-of-paris casts arrayed in the tattered garments worn at the time of the rescue. The spot is Fort Conger, Lady Franklin's bay, Grinnell Land, and the picture represents the scene of Greeley's meeting and congratulation of the party who had reached the point "furthest north." The figures are extremely natural in appearance, and the romantic, but desolate picture made by the daring ice-bound, spent and half-famished group welcoming the return of their comrades is quite interesting and effective.

In the mining building the use of the relief picture or "model illustrations" is also carried out to some extent, and here we have the gold fields, placers, tunnels, mines and everything else connected with camp life brought out with vivid naturalness in the effective relief method. There are coal mines with figures arrayed in mining suits at work with pick and shovel—

gules and flats with the miners' home and life depicted, together with various other things that vary the array of specimen exhibits which make up the greater part of the display in the building. What the exhibitors could not do in the line of models and relief maps for forcefully advertising the resources of the different localities, has been made up by using native material in the construction of booths or pavilions, some of them, such as the Ohio pavilion, being constructed of different kinds of native stones and marbles. Where this is not done the column fronts or porches are grained to represent native material, thus giving a specimen of their stones or marbles belonging to each state.

Utah has the distinction of having the only real stone columns in the building, four of them, constructed of home material, supporting the front arches of the pavilion. We have also several other special exhibits not to be found in any other part of the building or of the countries represented, the principal of them being the saundersite ore which runs from twelve to fourteen ounces of silver per ton, and the petrified ores from the Snowden measures at Silver Reef, running from three to four hundred ounces in silver, most of these ores being marvels found in no other part of the world. Besides a splendid showing of the gross ores and metals we have also a unique display of slates, salts, etc., the former figuring as the only slate exhibit from the western part of the United States, and the latter being unique principally from the specimens of the chemical products of the Great Salt Lake, which embraces everything from the natural salts and sulphites to the last degree of the refined liquors obtained from the experiments with the natural substances. There is also a good showing of gypsum, especially in selenite crystals, the latter being the only exhibit of the kind shown at the World's Fair. There are specimens of sand, asphaltum and gilsonite, the latter showing different products of the material such as ready roof-coating in various stages of preparation, japanned articles in stove and kettle handles, etc., and specimens of hydrocarbon in greater variety than in any other pavilion in the building.

The home building in the north end of the grounds is also showing better for the numerous improvements which have been instituted and if the various plans or suggestions which have been proposed can be carried out before the exhibition is over Utah may leave something more than an indefinite memory with the people who will gather from all parts of the world to gain an idea of the resources of the different regions of the earth. If any impression has so far been made it is of an unfortunate kind, and if anything can be done to redeem the false showing, no pains nor means should be spared to do so, since the future of the Territory may possibly abide with the result of the showing made at the great exhibition. The suggestions and plans for redressing the grievance done our fair region by the meager display are little more than hopes at present, but if they mature we may be able to send before many weeks a better and more glowing report.

PERDITA.

## TIMELY TALK OF THE FAIR.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The question that seems to bother many Utah people is, "How can I see the World's Fair?" It is a hard question to answer to the satisfaction of every person, yet in a general way I will try and give the people a few pointers. In the first place I will say that it is not necessary to spend a fortune to see the World's Fair, yet it is worth a fortune to, most any one who does see it.

The matter of railroad fares is an easy one to get at, but allow me to say that I believe there will be a great reduction in round trip fares from Utah before long.

A good comfortable room can be had convenient to the grounds for \$1.50 per day for two people and good meals for two people need not exceed \$2.00 per day; and they can be had for much less. The admission to the grounds is 50 cents for each person and 25 cents for children. It will therefore cost \$4.50 per day for two people, or say \$50 for ten days for two people. You can get along on much less by buying cheaper meals and taking cheaper rooms. But I am giving you a medium rate, such as I know the majority of Utah people can stand.

With the present rate of railroad fares it is possible for a man and his wife to come from Utah and get a fair impression of the World's Fair in ten days, and the total expense need not exceed \$200. Such a sum could not be expended to better advantage. For young people it is an invaluable experience and is worth a great sacrifice on the part of themselves or friends in order that they may see this greatest of all exhibitions.

Many Utah people are blessed with small children, and the mothers while anxious to come, do not know what to do with the babies. I say, bring them along, not in hot weather, but later in the season, and you will find a place to keep them. Among the many things that has not been overlooked is the comfort of the little folks. You can place the baby in the children's building, where it will have better care than it is possible for the mother to bestow when away from home. In fact they will be as well cared for as they could possibly be if at home.

Miss Maria M. Love, of Buffalo, N. Y., is conducting a creche or nursery where very young children have the very best of attention. A kindergarten for older ones, and a kitchen garden for still older boys and girls, provides for all the little folks who are too young to be benefited by the Fair. The care of the little folks costs 25 cents per day and includes the attention of nurses, baths, two meals and a nap; so that they have all the comforts of home aside from having a most enjoyable time, as toys of every description are provided, and cradles from all countries keep the little ones quiet when they require rest.

I have devoted some attention to the children's building especially for the benefit of the readers of the News, because I know it is a serious question for many people who wish to visit the Fair and don't know what to do with the little folks. There is a bureau of public comfort, with departments scattered all over the grounds, where