

PERDITA AT THE FAIR

With Eye and Mind Keen to Enjoy the Beautiful.

AND SKILL TO DESCRIBE IT.

The "News" Special Correspondent
Presents Prominent Features—
Notably Utah's Exhibit and People.

Special Correspondence of the Deseret News.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Nearly two weeks have passed since our party left Salt Lake, and the days have so far been marked with a succession of triumphal occasions, beginning with the arrival of Cleveland and continuing with the procession of the great Liberty bell, the opening of the fair, etc., and there promises to be no cessation of the exciting events that have so far marked the progress of the fair.

Enthusiasm people of all nations are arriving every day and this with the installation of historic exhibits at Jackson park keeps the city in a constant fever of excitement.

When one thinks of the interesting and memorable objects stored within the fair grounds, many of them suggestive of our nation's struggles for freedom and national existence, it is not strange that the fires of patriotism and excitement should be kept aglow by their sight.

In each of the buildings of the older standpoint scattered elsewhere throughout the grounds are historic relics connected with the important events which have marked the proudest achievements in our country's history, and every American in Chicago is thrilled with a new personal pride and patriotism by their presence in the city.

Among other things of interest at present in the grounds are pieces of ordnance which were used in the naval battle of the south and which are set up on the shores of the lake as a part of the naval display. Beside these memorial relics are also examples of the newest inventions in the science of gunnery, and these together with heavy iron castings showing perforations made by balls at long distances are ranged on the lake shore in view of the new boats.

been killed or seriously injured during the time that work has been going on, and nearly every week adds some new casualty to the list. The difficult work connected with placing the stupendous exhibits in some measure accounts for the result, though many cases occur through carelessness.

The statistics in this instance may be taken as an example of the enormous expenditure of human labor which have figured during the three years that have witnessed the building up of the magnificent city at Jackson Park.

In regard to what has been necessary for the carrying forward of the entire work by which is now going on in putting up the exhibits, the following figures are given: Ten thousand workmen are engaged about the place and there are kept in constant motion in keeping up, with the work remaining to be done before the completion of the fair. What it has taken to construct and place in order the great buildings which are completed in the grounds only one who has had sight of them can attempt to imagine. Wonderful as has been the work accomplished in the time since it was first commenced, however, there yet remains considerable to be done before the exposition is complete.

Many of the buildings are not finished yet, and in those that seemed hand at work getting the exhibits in place it is still carried on adding new exhibits to the display. The Utah building is practically finished as regards the structure, the wood work, etc., and the work of decorating it all that remains to be done is to place in order. The ladies who comprise the board of lady managers, Mrs. L. L. Richards, Mrs. May Preston and Mrs. Tinsley, are hand at work getting the exhibits in place, and it is thought that two or three weeks at the most will see the arrangements completed. The reception route, including the use of the commodious and lady managers have been fitted up, and by next week the party will be comfortably settled in the building.

There has been but a sprinkling of Utah visitors seen yet in the fair grounds. Mayor Reche, Judge Patton and Dr. A. C. Condon, of Ogden, called at the building the latter part of last week, and Mr. Hensley and son, J. B. Walden, Mrs. Harkness and Mrs. Ora Harkness have called since. Governor West was present on the opening day, and did the honors of the Utah building while the other Utah people were enjoying the ceremonies.

Mr. J. Crookwell, who occupies the position of state photographer for Utah, is here ready to commence work at once and the views which he will have on hand at the completion of the building will be interesting and excellent souvenirs for the Utah people who visit the fair.

So far there has been little in connection with Utah's part at the fair to interest our visitors, the only conspicuous event being the presentation of the portraits for the women's building, which took place at the special meeting held last week. The speech of presentation made by Mrs. Winslow through very pleasantly and clearly expressed was a little disappointing to the Utah people present inasmuch as it could hardly be said to have produced the impression made possible by the occasion. As an illustration of some of the effective speeches given that day in making the special presentation there was among the exercises a thrilling little effort made by a Bohemian lady in tendering the gift made by her countrywomen to the women's building. There was a description of the country's struggle for national independence and the patriotic and patriotic which have been shown by her women during the hardships of the long and arduous struggle, and the enthusiasm manifested by them in their enterprise undertaken for her people's recognition and welfare, especially in efforts being made to secure a creditable display at the World's Fair.

The speech created more enthusiasm than any other that was made and after the lengthy applause had subsided a vote of thanks was tendered the little woman for her comprehensive and eloquent recital. Though the two cases are not in all respects identical yet there is enough connected with the position held by Utah and her people as well as the efforts made by the women in the work of placing her on an equal footing with the other states in the matter of display to have justified a more detailed recital were it not for the fact that the speaker was a woman, and the effect of putting Utah more closely in touch with the representatives of the different states. As it was, the speech presented Utah's gift though not received made little impression inasmuch as the ladies felt that something might have been said to create one that would have been lasting.

Utah's place in the fair building is a matter of some interest. It is the only building in the fair grounds which will present a creditable showing. In the matter of display it is probably the only building in the fair grounds which will present a creditable showing. In the matter of display it is probably the only building in the fair grounds which will present a creditable showing.

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It is interesting from its ingenuity of execution and design. Germany and Japan have treated their design from a scientific idea, the space occupied by the former being arranged as a lawn with statues showing from the labyrinth of it was, and Japan has not space set out with a pond, a bridge and edged with banks of flowers—a very charming and tasteful arrangement. Other countries are represented by gorgeous displays and the scene in this building alone is worth a thousand miles of any other half dozen states. In horticulture, timber, fruits, or whatever is raised in the state, each department is complete and the fair and game exhibits show a wonderful variety. The University of Illinois has been working in various scientific lines for a notable exhibit for the fair, and among other things will show a specimen of original means as it grew well long before Columbus sailed west, the evolution of the grain until it became corn, and also the results from a grading process of one species of corn from another. Other exhibits of the nature will contribute to a showing which will be an exposition in itself. The dedication of the building takes place on May 13, when Illinois will distinguish herself as host of the world.

One of the most interesting of the state extra buildings on the grounds is in the Massachusetts building—a large comfortable structure with a large hall and gallery, and numerous fireplaces heated with burning logs. The chief exhibit in this building is that of native animals and birds, and contains one of the most interesting collections upon the grounds.

The arrangement itself is unique and ingenious enough to make remarkable the exhibit—the design being that of a native forest, with trees, rocks, gnarled trunks, and moss and grass, among which the animals and birds are arranged in life-like positions. Some of the animals are crouching or lying down, others are standing with their heads raised and snapping at the twigs or feeding upon the grass; the birds perched upon the limbs of trees or looking at insects; the many swarms of butterflies and other insects are really startling in their perfect naturalness.

The work in the government building is going steadily forward and though from day to day one can hardly believe its material progress, yet every hour marks important steps in the reduction of the amount of labor yet to be done before all is completed.

The opening of the Fine Arts building for which so many hearts have impatiently yearned, has occurred at last, or at least the part comprising the section of French art has been opened to the public, and vast throngs are flocking to the gallery every day of the opportunity of gazing upon the superb collection. Just what a vast it is spread for the eye of beholder may be imagined when the collection is supposed to make a more perfect exhibition than either of the two French salons now in progress of display and over which the critics are indulging a wild enthusiasm.

Upon the same day as the opening of the Fine Arts department an exhibition of an entirely different nature was going on in the manufacturers' building. Half a dozen engines were in motion and steam was raising and fully furnished, and the relics of the famous men who built up the proud history of the Illinois state make a striking and appropriate exhibit for the place of the design. The queen of all the state buildings, however, when it is completed, will be that of Illinois, which is the largest of the state structures on the grounds. While each of the others will aim to represent some special idea, Illinois, as a sort of host of the afternoon, will endeavor to have the most striking and varied of them all and will contain a greater exhibit than any other half dozen states. In horticulture, timber, fruits, or whatever is raised in the state, each department is complete and the fair and game exhibits show a wonderful variety. The University of Illinois has been working in various scientific lines for a notable exhibit for the fair, and among other things will show a specimen of original means as it grew well long before Columbus sailed west, the evolution of the grain until it became corn, and also the results from a grading process of one species of corn from another. Other exhibits of the nature will contribute to a showing which will be an exposition in itself. The dedication of the building takes place on May 13, when Illinois will distinguish herself as host of the world.

stamping mill chinking with a great noise and push.

The Terra-cotta Machine company made figures and cast out of aluminum and brass the Williams House of the fair, which was the first of the fair's exhibits. These figures were made by the company's employees, and the great figures were made by the company's employees, and the great figures were made by the company's employees.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From the Capital Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1893.—"If there is a financial panic in this country," said a Senator famous for his conservatism in everything, during a private conversation, "it will be directly chargeable to the politicians who are more intent upon carrying out their theories than upon the welfare of the country at large. There exists not the slightest reason for a panic, and I regard the flurry in Wall street which has stripped the mortgage trust and several other similar concerns so boundless to the country rather than injurious. There was a time when the operators in Wall street were regarded as controlling factors in the finances of the country, but it has long since gone by, and today they are known for just what they are—gamblers. They get up the recent scare for the sole purpose of frightening the administration into making loans, and in the end they become its victims, and they have few sympathizers and fewer followers."

While there is no apparent connection between the clamor in Wall street and the condition of the national finances there is no question that the situation in Wall street is being used as an argument by those who are trying to persuade President Cleveland to call an immediate extra session of Congress, to deal with financial matters. On the other hand, some prominent men who two months ago were strongly in favor of an extra session now doubt the wisdom of calling one. They argue that in the present unsettled state of present sentiment regarding finance it would not add to the stir to have Congress meet and call to order upon any financial measure that would meet the approval of the President, and those who ought to be best informed as to the state of Congressional sentiment insist that such would be the certain result of an extra session at this time.

"Middle of the road" Fayetteville, says the present situation, Fayetteville in the last campaign as to the real issue, not the tariff. Mr. Jones believes in the construction of silver at full legal tender value.

There seems to be a general impression here that the Gentry Chinese exclusion act will not result in the deportation of any of the numerous Chinese who have entered the country and returned to England. These are two reasons for this opinion, one being that the Supreme Court, which will hear arguments on the new law this week, will decide if not unconstitutional, and the other that the administration will, even if the law be declared unconstitutional, not attempt to carry out its provisions. If the administration is opposed to the law, as it is said to be, it has a good excuse for not carrying it out by shipping the Chinese to some place in China, in the future of Congress to appropriate the cost money to pay for their tickets, but should the Supreme Court decide it unconstitutional, no excuse will be needed.

The long expected fight between the New York factions for the federal judgeship of New York city is expected to open in a few days, and both sides are already well represented here. Tammany has by no means abandoned the hope of getting the postmaster and the collector of the port, the two places which control the bulk of the patronage, but the anti-Tammany are confident that they will get both. There are reasons for believing that these appointments have been delayed because Mr. Cleveland has been trying to find men who while not being exactly identified with either faction will be in a sense satisfactory to both, or will at least prevent either from claiming that it was recognized and the other "sharped down."

Washington has a stonecutter's strike on hand, the trouble growing out of the refusal of the employers to agree to certain demands made by the men, one of them being for a weekly pay day, instead of fortnightly, and another reducing the number of apprentices in each yard to two, without regard to the number of men employed; the old rule allows four to each. There is no trouble about wages, as the men have been receiving 45 cents an hour for eight hours work a day. The strike is a very serious thing right in the midst of the building season, and the men say they will not return to work until their demands are granted. Attempts are to be made to bring men in from other places.

The postponement of the reassembly of the international monetary conference until next November excited little or no interest here, as nobody seems to expect that it will amount to anything practically at any time.

The tramp, pugilist who was in Laramie, Wyo., recently, and who ten years ago had a fight arranged in that city with a rolling mill man, was killed by a Union Pacific train in Nebraska a few days ago. He is supposed to have been struck by a box car in which he was riding. The body was evidently rolled over and over for quite a distance, until the wheels severed a leg and crushed the neck portion of the head, scattering the brains along the track for quite a distance. He was known in Laramie by the name of Big Eye.

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