

# The Great Show.

It is Developing Slowly But Surely and Beautifully.—The Complete Buildings and Exhibits.—Utah People Together, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence NEWS.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Two weeks have passed since the opening of the great Columbian Fair, and step by step the Exposition shapes itself towards the goal of completion. Though the progress is seemingly slow, yet the end of each two or three days shows a perceptible enough advance made in each building and department to justify the conclusion that not only those who wait for the full day, but those who wait for the full day, will have a fair chance of seeing the better part of the display, promised by the great exhibit, for the latter part of May will see great strides accomplished in matter of finishing the Fair.

Though it is somewhat exasperating for sight-seers to find at present so much more work in course of progress than completion, there is a certain fascination to one whose eye is certain of extension to watch the gradual development of the great Fair, the successive surprises appearing in different buildings and departments from day to day as some new space is filled up, some more exhibits added to a display or some clearer idea carried out in arrangement which puts a new and charming aspect upon the general view of the Exposition.

Of course the visitor who is here but for a short time does not enjoy so gradual an unfolding of its wonders, for each presumably wishes to see all that is within his round each day without fear of missing some important feature of the display by failing to make a short delay which might possibly secure him the benefit of seeing some interesting exhibit. For him, however, there is a multifold variety of wonders already to be seen and what he misses by actual seeing can perhaps be made up by drawing upon the work at present finished for imagination to realize what each and every building will be like when completed. To us, however, who have time before us there is enough going on each day to land additional interest to the Fair, to make it seem in fact a new Exposition whenever often it may be viewed, so that we can hardly grumble at the gradual and protracted process, which marks its development.

In the Woman's Building especially is this interesting progress noticeable. One day will see great spaces and rooms in the building either piled with cases, desolate with unfinished booths or showing a confused assortment of exhibits heaped promiscuously together in process of arrangement, and a few days later will behold the same space filled with artistic display, the best work of the women of a country or state, each adding a new step to the steadily measure by which the building is becoming a temple of beautiful handicraft and art.

The spaces near the door have been the first to be completed, Norway, Sweden and Spain, which carry out the idea of the building, being the first finished

and wool manufactures, tweeds, shirtings, hand-woven stockings, etc., with wax figures in which costumes showing the hand spinning process which still holds with much of the Welsh work.

Other countries—France, Germany and Spain—are still in the midst of arrangements and a glimpse at the preparations shows a foreboding of the final result that each has in store. Some of the states have already done finely, Indiana showing a beautiful display of rare hand-painted china, beautiful lace and exquisite embroidery, the gem of these latter consisting of a table spread, scarf, napkins and doilies of fine linen embroidered in silk—designs of leaves and roses in delicate green and rose-tints—one of the most elaborate and elegant table sets it has been my fortune to behold.

New York state claims an absolute pre-eminence in her hand-woven fabrics, having a splendid display of more than ten tentatives.

There is a piece of Point de France which was made Marie Antoinette and with specimens of Gimpes de Flandres dating from 1790 and a score of other ancient and new lace with histories connected with royal personages that make the collection interesting both from an artistic and romantic standpoint.

Cincinnati has a room—offered as a special presentation to the Woman's Building—which is a credit both to the city, the building and the Exposition itself. The room is one of the most handsomely furnished of any upon the grounds and the display of ceramics to which it is principally devoted makes one of the interesting features of the Fair.

Cincinnati has attained a fame for her achievements in ceramic art, and the history of her progress and accomplishments in its line form an interesting chapter in the history of the city.

The Japan room contains a number of articles whose elegance and beauty make the average visitor's eye glisten with covetousness and only the steepest price marks on the frames restrain the almost uncontrollable impulse one feels to risk all for these treasures.

There are several separate and individual displays outside the main exhibit which form an interesting feature of the Woman's Building. One of these is a display of art paper work by the firm of G. H. Shurtz & Co. and consists of a booth literally overflowing with flowers and other paper ornaments, wire filigree extending around the top has morning glory vines and flowers wound round it in a natural arrangement, inside the stand are flowers, paper shades, mats, lanterns, doll-dresses, fancy cards and booklets gotten up in the art paper design, and the whole forms a gleaming tower which makes a charming note of color in the midst of its more prosaic surroundings.

Among exhibits of a scientific nature which have found place in the Woman's Building none are more interesting than the British nursing exhibit, which occupies a small room opening from the upper gallery. Around the walls are hung pictures of women who have distinguished themselves in philanthropic work. Florence Nightingale, Sister Dora and others of the profession, while large cases are ranged about the sides of the room containing articles relating to the profession or nursing arranged in specific departments. In one are padded splints, cut dressings, bandages, surgical dressings, syringes, sponges and medical instruments expertly arranged for pointing out medicine at night.

Another case shows designs or models of hygienic clothing which the Royal British nurse's association recommends for nurses.

An attractive feature of the exhibit is also a case of dolls dressed in costumes worn by the nurses of all the principal British hospitals.

Involving appliances and furniture form an interesting feature in themselves, the most helpful device being the model of a hot bath as arranged that the tub can be brought to the level of the bed one side draped, and the patient moved gently over into it without fatigue or trouble to the sick one or the attendant.

A receptacle underneath provides for the draining off of the water before the patient leaves the bath.

Other beds shown in the exhibit are made with round springs and are covered with linen, as are also the mattresses, and all this can be removed for washing. They are also furnished with large wheels, so that a touch can move them.

Nurses and in fact all people interested in such work can certainly gain many interesting and useful suggestions from the display, since many of the appliances are of entirely new design and would be likely to prove invaluable in a sick room.

Another interesting exhibit is Mrs. Robert's model bath, which is a complete display of the most modern and most convenient cooling utensils that have as yet been invented.

A lecture is given each day in the hall in which the kitchen is set up, illustrating the easiest and cheapest models in cooking, all of which will furnish matter of present interest to the housewife.

The building which is perhaps most perfectly finished in its preparations of any on the grounds, is that known as the Fisheries Building, situated nearly opposite the Woman's Building at a distance of about two blocks to the east. The building is in three parts—a main building 265 feet long and 165 feet wide, and two poog-sail buildings each 135 feet 6 inches in diameter connected with the main building by two curved bridges.

The side buildings or wings are devoted principally to the exhibit of canned and bottled fish, a dozen different firms having here with each exhibit in presenting a splendid display; while fishing vessels, smacks, nets, rods and every appliance used for the capture and preparation of the finny tribes for food is also represented.

One booth in this department is roofed with the skeleton of an immense whale, the huge carcass extending from the rear end of the space occupied by the exhibit and far beyond the entry.

The door or entrance is formed with two single bones taken from the same skeleton, and the walls are ornamented with enormous ears, joints, teeth, etc., which once did service to the king of the seas. The specimen is a Pacific hump back whale found stranded on Long Beach, being forty feet in girth and forty-seven and a half in length.

In the main building, which has been fitted for the display of live fish, everything that man has worked or fondly taken captive from the depths of ocean, sea, lake or river is here displayed.

The center of the circular interior is a fountain formed of natural rocks and in its basin are the different varieties of gold fish swimming comfortably in the cool stream pond. Around this center are ranged a double row of walls, one behind the other and each fitted with colossal glass tanks in whose different departments and divisions, whose transparent faces are the accumulated wonders of the deepest places, devil fish

and sharks, anemones and coral builders, the patriotic speckled trout of mountain lakes and streams, and the carper cod and perch and catfish that haunt the shallows of both stream and sea.

A fish restaurant is connected with the building in which food is supplied, composed of fish and other animals taken from the water, for the benefit of visitors who wish to gain a conception of the value of fish as a food.

An interesting exhibit is that prepared by the Smithsonian Institute, consisting of groups in papier mache representing the fur seal and walrus industries on the Alaskan coast. One of these representing a seal drive shows a school of seals which a group of Aleuts are driving to the killing grounds with many hands and cloth animals are done in clay and help materially in forming an impression of the methods employed in the technique of the great seal industry.

Myriad other exhibits of a moral and interesting kind are shown—a description of which would occupy at present too much space, but whose importance as an illustration of the science by which the denizens of the sea are made to contribute to man's life, comfort and pleasure can hardly be over-estimated.

Other of the government buildings are not nearly so advanced in the arrangement of their displays, and are taking in the scattered booths which represent the work that has been completed in the liberal Arts, Mining and other buildings, the visitor forms with something like relief to the State buildings, whose work is complete and opened to general inspection. Though the number of exhibits at present is not large, yet there is an excellent showing made by those buildings already finished.

The hands of the outside and inside workers, the Eagle Gate is set up at the entrance to the enclosure, the lawn has been set with green sod, the outside of the building has been given a new coat of paint and calcimining, and the near future will see when the trees around the house bloom out luxuriantly as they now and picturesque a spot as any on the grounds.

While many people have taken occasion to criticize the plan of the Utah Building, the structure in reality—considering the amount expended on it, compares favorably with any State building on the grounds. Of course there has not been half the money yet for our building that many of the others have expended, and in size and plan did not aim to reach the elaborate proportions covered by some, yet when all is considered there are many buildings on the grounds whose cost has exceeded in some cases many fold the amount involved in the erection of the Utah Building which makes no better showing in regard to structure than our own.

A very noted architect who is doing a room in the Connecticut building (the cost of one of the single rooms is stated to be one thousand dollars) stated to the Utah women that in his opinion the Utah Building architecturally considered is one of the finest on the grounds.

The truth is that the picture that was painted and which was disappointing to many of the Utah people in reality gives one but a poor idea of the building, and the impression made upon all who visit it is a distinct but favorable one, for the design has an elegant and solid quality over at hand that produces a very striking and to say imposing effect.

Mrs. Richards, Miss Preston and Miss Treadwell are hard at work arranging the exhibit in the interior, and from present indications there will be an extremely interesting and creditable display. The rooms are all carpeted, curtains hung, etc., and when the work of unspooling and arranging the exhibits is accomplished the building will be set to all efforts completed. The ladies expect to be ready to open the building to visitors on May 20th, and are using every effort to finish the work before that date.

A host of Salt Lake people poured into the building to-day, considering the delay in the Woman's Congress, who arrived day before yesterday, and a number of other Salt Lake people who came before are still here, so that there is a numerous showing of Utah representatives on the grounds.

The great congress convenes tomorrow in the Woman's Building and the Utah women will have an opportunity of hearing the questions with which they have been themselves so anxiously and nobly engaged, discussed by a conference of their sisters whose efforts have been directed towards the same purpose. The time for Utah's convention is set for the 24th, and from the program that has been planned we may expect to have a favorable and distinct impression made by the women who represent Utah.

It will certainly be a surprise opportunity and it will be well to see so national an occasion presents itself, and the Utah women will have an opportunity of seeing the work of the other states and of the perfection of the Utah's neighbors are still at work on the outside of their buildings, but it will not be long before they are finished and ready for decorations which the Utah building improves every day under

those officials concerned in the congress are anxiously looking forward to the result of the convention and hoping that our representatives secure a distinct and impressive success.

Among a number of people staying at what were the first headquarters of the convention on Michigan avenue are H. B. Clawson and wife and Miss Ruby Clawson of Salt Lake and Ben. E. Rich of Ogden. At the Hyde Park hotel near the Fair grounds are Mrs. William Jennings, Miss Preston, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Julia Taylor, all of Salt Lake, and a large number of Utah people are scattered in various other hotels in Chicago. We are all brothers and sisters here and a rendezvous at the Utah building is always attended by an expression of supreme hospitality and good fellowship. Thus the great Fair fulfills a nearer mission than that of drawing us into closer affiliation with the outside world. "Peters."

## TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY

The Question Discussed by an Enthusiastic Meeting of Several Hundred Citizens.

A San Diego dispatch to a San Francisco paper of the 17th inst. says: "An enthusiastic meeting was held tonight at the Chamber of Commerce, several hundred citizens having gathered to hear the plans of the new San Diego and Phoenix Railway company for building a railroad from this city east to a trans-continental connection."

D. H. Reed told before the meeting more definite information concerning the enterprise than has heretofore been available. The company has purchased outright all the maps belonging to the Texas Pacific survey across this city and Yuma. There is a route in detail the grade to be encountered and represent more than a year's solid work of the surveying parties sent out in 1879, 1881 and 1881. The highest grade is but 110 feet to the mile, and only one tunnel is encountered, that at Campo, where a bore of 125 feet will be made. Mayor Carlson and others spoke in hearty approval of the project and program made. Assurance were given by the officers of the company of the financial backing, and a committee of citizens was appointed to co-operate with the promoters of the enterprise in every possible way. The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe are fighting the company, but the citizens are united in the determination to secure an independent road to be built at the expense of the people.

William Coleman, a rancher, has taken a vote of 100 on his place near Denver. He was writing a shaft, and a shaft of fairly good iron across the valley.

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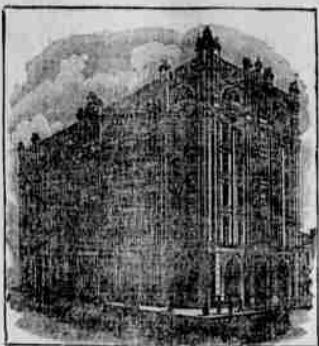
CASH CAPITAL, \$200,000.

SURPLUS, \$200,000.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

Deposits 1873, \$ 10,520.53	Deposits 1883, \$ 137,260.23
Deposits 1874, 11,076.72	Deposits 1884, 138,110.04
Deposits 1875, 18,119.70	Deposits 1885, 142,760.12
Deposits 1876, 19,148.92	Deposits 1886, 195,003.88
Deposits 1877, 21,028.84	Deposits 1887, 267,031.05
Deposits 1878, 20,612.71	Deposits 1888, 428,464.79
Deposits 1879, 42,705.56	Deposits 1889, 626,799.52
Deposits 1880, 60,071.01	Deposits 1890, 874,281.97
Deposits 1881, 99,457.30	Deposits 1891, 701,021.11
Deposits 1882, 133,076.00	Deposits 1892, 875,194.04

Deposits January 6th, 1893, \$1,800,500.42.



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