

THE EXPOSITION.

Just What It Will Cost to Go to Paris.

What will it cost to go to Paris and see the exposition this summer? This is the question that is perplexing thousands of men and women of limited means, but with an intense desire to view the glories of the French show. On the answer depends their ability to gratify their longing for an ocean trip and a visit to the gay French capital. The question is also an interesting one in those of ample means, even if it is not so vital a matter to their bank accounts. A general impression seems to prevail that the French people are on the alert to "do" the visitors who will flock to Paris from all parts of the world, and more especially those from the United States, which is a nation, according to the Gallic idea, composed exclusively of millionaires.

With the view of determining definitely the truth of these reports, and thereby allaying the uneasiness of many inquirers, the Inter Ocean has investigated the cost of a trip to the exposition from Chicago, the chances of securing reasonable living rates while there and the best plan of living for the American tourist to follow. A large proportion of these tourists have already made all their arrangements for subsistence while in Paris, but there is a still larger number that, on their arrival in the city, will find it their first duty to obtain a permanent place for their home. Maurice Kozminski, the Chicago steamship agent, who is as much at home on the Parisian boulevards as he is in Chicago, was asked to give an estimate, based on his knowledge of the conditions in Paris, of the cost of a trip to the exposition, the length of time necessary to see it through and also of the chances of obtaining decent and reasonable accommodations for living in the city within convenient distance of the exposition grounds. From the information thus obtained the cost of the trip is calculated.

The cheapest rate from Chicago to Paris and return that can be figured out is \$107. For this sum a man or woman may visit the exposition, spend one month in Paris, and live fairly well. The only discomfort entailed in a trip at this rate would be in the railway and steamship parts of the journey.

SWEDEN WELCOMES OFFICIAL VISITORS.

Following the custom adopted by other nations, Sweden did, on Wednesday, April 13, welcome official visitors to the National pavilion here shown. These visitors included members and attaches of the various diplomatic corps, and other official representatives connected with the Exposition itself. By reason of its peculiar architecture this building is already attracting the attention of those who have journeyed to the Magic City on the Seine.

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HOLY WEEK IN SPAIN.

Ceremonials More Magnificent Than Those of Rome— Yet Quaint as the Miracle Plays of the Middle Ages— First Impressions of Cordova, the Gray Old Capital of the Caliphs, which Once Had a Million Population, and Now Fewer Than Forty Thousand.

Special Correspondence.

Cordova, Spain, March 10, 1900.—When this letter reaches Salt Lake City we shall be in the very thick of Holy Week, which is celebrated nowhere on the globe as in Spain, with ceremonies indescribably stately and magnificent, yet fantastic as the Passion Plays of Ober-Ammergau. Year by year, as the country grows poorer, these ceremonials increase in splendor, while retaining all the quaintness of the miracle plays of the middle ages, attracting thousands of visitors from all parts of Europe. Particularly in Seville is Rome itself outdone in the pomp and magnificence of the great annual celebration; and as that gayest as well as most religious city of Spain is only three hours' railway ride from Cordova, we shall doubtless join the crowd of pilgrims to witness the show.

In every town and city of Spain great preparations are made in advance for Holy Week and all the people of the rural districts flock to the nearest centers of population—whole families to gether camping in the streets and making a picnic of it, if they have not friends to visit, or money to patronize the inn. All the streets are swept and garlanded, houses newly whitewashed and draped in black, and every smallest detail of the awful tragedy of twenty centuries ago is set forth so realistically as to make a deep impression on the most irreverent beholder. In many places the full Passion Play is enacted out of doors day after day, by the people—including the pursuit and capture of Jesus, by men mounted on donkeys, impersonating Roman soldiers; His imprisonment, trial, condemnation and crucifixion; and afterwards the hanging or

enn "pasos," intended to typify the mournful throng that once passed the Via Dolorosa on its way to Calvary. Every church in Spain has its Cordada, or religious brotherhood, appointed as body guards to the patron saint, whose life-size statue stands above the high altar. It is also the duty of the Cordada to superintend the pasos, and to see that no "hitch" occurs in the performance. Every church has its collection of images, besides the saviors, virgins and saints in their respective niches, which are kept stowed away for these occasions. Some of them are of great antiquity and profoundly venerated for the miraculous cures they are believed to have wrought; and all are brought forth, decked in their richest robes, for Corpus Christi. Beforehand, workmen have put up awnings over the streets and squares along which the processions will pass, chairs for spectators are set thickly all along the way, and every overlooking window and balcony is decorated with garlands of flowers and filled with ladies, many of the balconies are gaily draped with crimson velvet, or spangled tulle, like opera boxes, and everybody is provided with flowers to cast before the sacred images. As there are upwards of a hundred churches in Seville, and each has its especial paso, all meeting at last in the cathedral, processions are constant from dawn till far into the night. The advance-guard of each paso is always the Nazarenes, as they are called—the Cordada of the church, wearing dominoes, terminating in a high-pointed cap, and rope girdles. Their robes are scarlet, purple, black and white, with long trains, crimped and befrilled, which they manage with the gracefullest one might expect, and each carries a lighted candle half a yard long. Next come companies of Roman soldiers, horse and foot, whose shining armor (although made of discarded kerseene cane) and waving plumes add much to brilliancy of the pageant. Then come the images, upon a black-painted platform, borne upon the shoulders of men, and surrounded by priests and eccleciastical orders. The ornaments of the images are of the richest and most expensive description—crowns of solid gold, rings upon every wooden finger, necklaces and bracelets of diamonds and rubies, jewelled brooches where-ever a pin can be stuck; the shoulders

TODAY THE UNITED STATES STANDS READY TO GREET THE WORLD.

With the actual opening of the Paris Exposition on Monday, April 16th, the United States stands ready to be "at home" to all the nations of the world as they visit Paris. This beautiful pavilion which represents our government at the international gathering is one of the most striking of the various buildings. It recalls, distantly, the Administration building at Chicago, and is being praised by Paris visitors for its pleasing and harmonious architecture.

OWN YOUR HOME.

Whether it is more desirable to buy or hire a house depends upon certain personal considerations which can only be determined by each one for himself. If a man's income is small he can live in a more accessible part of the city more cheaply than in a house of his own and can more easily move as taste suggests or business demands.

Considered merely as a business question, it seems to me that the evidence is all in favor of buying a home instead of renting. If a man pays \$300 a year rent for twenty years he has paid \$6,000 and has nothing to show for it. If he pays that amount annually on the principal and interest of the purchase price of a house at the end of twenty years he will have a house worth several thousand dollars which he will own free from debt. No investment can be safer than to own a house and lot where you can be your own tenant.

Our methods of taxation make it much more difficult than it should be to get a home, and any man who intends to make the attempt should face the difficulties made by law and so far as possible turn them to his own profit. The law favors the monopolist and oppresses the worker, and the homeseeker should try to become a monopolist as far as possible. He should acquire enough land for two houses and build an inexpensive house. He should not buy land, except at a great bargain, unless all assessments for sewerage, grading, paving, etc., have been paid, because in a very crude, unscientific fashion this burden is put on monopoly.

This matter of taxation as it relates to house owning is all important and should be thoroughly understood by every prospective home owner. Probably if it were understood the present system would not last long, but the question before us is an individual question and not a social question. It is not how to change conditions, but what a man shall do under conditions as they are.

The house which costs under \$4,000 generally stands on ground worth less than one-third as much as the house, while buildings worth several hundred thousand dollars are often worth less than the land on which they stand. The result of taxing houses, therefore, is that small homes pay a much larger proportion of the tax than the would be if the land alone were taxed. The tax on mortgages increases the rate of interest and so imposes an extra burden on the man who must borrow to obtain his home. The taxes upon houses and

Railroad fare, Chicago to New York, round trip ... \$40

Meals on train ... 10

Second cabin, New York to Havre, including railway to Paris, round trip ... 110

Port dues in Havre, room at hotel with three meals a day and eighty exposition tickets ... 124

Incidentals ... 10

Total ... \$294

The above plan all necessary expenses are provided for. The hotel rates are based on the published charges of a group of big hotels erected opposite the exposition, which throw in the exposition tickets in their rates. The hotel charge may be reduced, by two occupying the same room, to \$116 for the four weeks, or if three occupy the same room, with either two or three beds, to \$108 for the term. These hotels are provided with baths, electric lights, elevators, convey their patrons and luggage from and to the depots free on arrival and departure, give all their patrons a day's sightseeing in Paris in carriages, free, with interpreters; give all their guests an accident insurance policy for \$2,000, good for the term of their stay at the hotel, and also a discount on all purchases guests may make in some of the leading shops of Paris. If a party of three should adopt this plan of visiting the exposition their actual expenses will be cut down to \$294 apiece, if they room together. If they prefer to travel in the first cabin at \$150 instead of the second, this would bring the actual expenses up to \$363 apiece, and either plan would keep them safely within the estimate

of \$350 to \$400 set down by Mr. Kozminski.

Last of all, what will it cost men o women to have a chance of money an indifference of expense? If they go in for the best obtainable it will cost a few thousand alone for the necessary expense, let alone the other thousand they will expend in purchases at the fair. Here is about what a Vanderbilt or Astor might expect to pay, provided he started from Chicago, and did not have an establishment of his own in Paris, as the Vanderbilts and Astor well have:

Railroad fare to New York and return on limited ... \$ 5

Sleeping-car section ... 2

Meals ... 10

Tips ... 2

Steamship passage, cabin de luxe, from Havre to Paris, thirty days ... 2.00

Tips on steamer ... 2

Hotel suite in Paris, thirty days, at \$40 per day ... 1.20

Meals, thirty days, at \$10 per day30

Exposition tickets ... 1

Carriage hire ... 10

Tips ... 2

Other incidentals ... 10

Total ... \$35.84

Altogether, the American nabob would probably find \$4,000 just about the right sum necessary for his person al expense abroad and the French people would be more than ever certain of the fact after he had left them that the American people have money to burn and are willing to burn it.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

ON TUESDAY TURKEY WILL BE "AT HOME."

Although the official opening of the Exposition was on Saturday, April 14, yet the various nations which are represented on the grounds have each put aside a special day to receive the various foreign representatives now at Paris. Our picture shows the Turkish building, the pavilion of the Ottoman empire. Here the official visitor who drops in on Tuesday will be treated with true Turkish hospitality and enjoy the traditional tobacco and black coffee.

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