THE DESERET EVENING NEWS. 171024 TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FIFTIETH YEAR

ANTERNARIA ANTARA ANTARA ANTARA ANTARA ANTARA EXPOSITION. THE

Just What it Will Cost to Go to Paris.

for a manual and a manual a manual and an Manual and a manual and an

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 to those of ample means, even if it is not so vital a matter to their bank ac-counts. A general impression seems to prevail that the French people are on the alert to "do" the visitors who will fock to Paris from all parts of the world, and more especially those from the United States, which is a nation, ac-cording to the Galilic idea, composed ording to the Gallic Idea, composed

What will it cost to go to Paris and what will it cost to go to Paris 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

cording to the Galilo idea, composed exclusively of millionaires. With the view of determining defi-nitely the truth of these reports, and thereby allaying the uneasiness of many thereby allaying the uneasiness of many agated the cost of a trip to the exposition from Chicage, the chances of securing

······ SWEDEN WELCOMES OFFICIAL VISITORS.





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.

NUMBER 131

| of \$350 to \$400 set down by Mr. Koz

minski

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1900, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

TODAY THE UNITED STATES STANDS READY TO GREET THE WORLD.

Ratiroad fare, Chicago to New 124

exposition tickets 124 Incidentals 10

a discount on all purchases guests may make in some of the leading shops of

Last of all, what will it cost men a women with abundance of money an Indifference of expense? If they go h for the best obtainable it will cost a fet thousand alone for the necessary exthousand alone for the necessary ex-pense, let alone the other thousand they will expend in purchases at the fair. Here is about what a Vanderbil or Astor might expect to pay, provide he started from Chicago, and did no have an establishment of his own in Paris, as the Vanderbilts and Astor will have.

will have: Railroad fare to New York and return on limited as as a second Sleeping-car section

Meals

Tips Other incidentals sere eres as ere

Total come en ar some comesta.84

make in some of the leading shops of Paris. If a party of three should adopt this plan of visiting the exposi-tion their actual expenses will be cut down to \$292 apiece, if they room to-gether. If they prefer to travel in the first cabin at \$150 instead of the second, this would bring the actual expenses up to \$362 apiece, and either plan would keep them safely within the estimate

ON TUESDAY TURKEY WILL BE "AT HOME."



Following the custom adopted by other nations, Sweden did, on Wednesfay, April 18, 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.

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,

Munnow www. www. www. www.

special Correspondence. Cordova, Spain, March 10, 1900 .- When his letter reaches Salt Lake City, we shall be in the very thick of Holy Neek, which is celebrated nowhere on he globe as in Spain, with ceremonies ndescribably stately and magnificent, fet fantastic as the Passion Plays of ther-Ammergau. Year by year, as the country grows poorer, these cere-Monials increase in splendor, while retaining all the quaintness of the miracie plays of the middle ages, attractng 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 nost religious city of Spain is only three hours' railway ride from Cordova, we shall doubtless join the crowd of pligrims to witness the show,

In every town and city of Spain great reparations are made in advance for Holy Week and all the people of the ural districts flock to the nearest ceners of population-whole families tother camping in the streets and maka picule of it, if they have not ds to visit, or money to patronize All the streets are swept and Shad houses newly whitewashed id draped in black, and every smallest ill of the awful tragedy of twenty aturies ago is set forth so realistically make a deep impression on the irreverent beholder. In many the full Passion Play is enacted of doors, day after day, by the including the pursuit and capf Jesus, by men mounted on donmpersonating Roman soldiers; prisonment, trial, condemnation fixion; and afterwards the anging or

BURNING OF JUDAS-

he principal characters represented by

emn "pasos," intended to typify the mournful throng that once passed the Via Dolorosa on its way to Calvary, Every church in Spain has its Cofradia. ligious brotherhood, appointed as or religious brothermood, appointed as body guards to the patron saint, whose life-size statue stands above the high altar. It is also the duty of the Co-fradia to superintend the pasos, and to see that no "hitch" occurs in the per-formance. Every church has its collec-tion of the periods the saving virtion of images, besides the saviors, vir-gins and saints in their respective niches, which are kept stowed away for these occasions. Some of them are of great antiquity and profoundly ven-erated 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 specta-tors are set thickly all along the way, and every overlooking window and balcony is decorated with garlands of and filled with ladies. Many of the balconies are gaily draped with crimson velvet, or spangled tulle, like crimson veiver, or spangied tuile, like opera boxes, and everybody is provided with flowers to cast before the sacred images. As there are upwards of a hun-dred 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 Cofradia of the church, wearing the Cofradia of the church, wearing dominoes, terminating in a high-point-ed cap, and rope girdles. Their robes are scarlet, purple, black and white, with long trains, crimped and beruffled, which they manage with the graceful-ness one might expect, and each car-ries a lighted candle half a yard long. Next, come companies of Roman sol-diers, horse and foot, whose shining Next come companies of Roman sol-diers, horse and foot, whose shining armor (although made of discarded kerosene cans) and waving plumes add much to brilliancy of the pageant. Then come the images, upon a black-pailed platform, borne upon the shoulders of men, and surrounded by priests and ec-clesiastical orders. The ornaments of the images are of the richest and most

restaurant. The various items of ex-pense in a trip of this nature are as follows:

Railway fare to New York and return nd class\$ 32 Meals Steerage passage to Havre, railway 10

30 days Sixty tickets to exposition at 1 franc each Incidentals 10 Total more more manager \$157

of each covered with a velvet cloak glittering with gems and stiff with gold embroidery, worth itself a princely for-tune. In the midst of this belewelled company of saints stands the forlorn ferure of our Savior failing under the Only won this one august occasion figure of our Savior, failing under the weight of the cross, its suffering face, streaked with blood, doubly painful by

streaked with blood, doubly pathin by contrast with the guady trappings of the others. Immediately in front of the platform walk a bevy of little girls, supposed to be costumed as angels, in very short dresses of spangled tulle, scattering flowers in the roadway. A band or two of music accompanies each band or two of music accompanies each procession, and the rear is brought up by a mighty following of the populace. All along the line of march soldiers are posted in double rows, to preserve order; and the stirring music of mili-tary bands, the blaze of innumerable medicates the generation of innumerable candles, the gorgeous parphernalia and intense enthusiasm of the people, combine to render the scene one never to be forgotten. Ludicrous though some

be forgorten. Additions in long a spec-tacle to be witnessed with awe and reverence, on account of the deep re-ligious fervor of the multitude-thous-sands falling upon their knees at the ap-proach of the procession, prayers upon their line and tears streaming from their lips and tears streaming from heir eyes. As the platform, laden with Images,

is very heavy, it is impossible to carry it more than a block or two without topping to rest. During each halt the choristers CHANT A HYMN

and when it is concluded the bearers raise the platform again to their shoulders—the saints bumping heads and jostling one another as they are elevated, and the procession resumes its weary march. Arrived at last at the cathedral, the pass adores the host, which is deposited in a splandid silver monstrance, standing in "the monu-ment." The latter is a tall wooden tem-ple, made in sections, painted white and glided. It is 120 feet high, by 50 feet square at the base, adorned with gi-gantic statues of the patriarchs and apostles, and illuminated by two dred silver lamps and a thousand waxen tapers.

More singular than all the rest is the sacred ballet, that is danced by chor-isters twice every year in the cathedral. inters twice every year in the cathedral, in celebration of Corpus Christi and the Immaculate Conception. A group of beautiful boys, in plumed hats and i costumes of the time of Philip III-(red and white for Corpus Christi, blue and white for the Virgin) execute var-jous simple evolutions in front of the black after much as David may have ious simple evolutions in front of the high altar, much as David may have danced before the Ark. They sing an enthem which sounds like a Mozari minuet and are accompanied by flutes and violins; and at certain stages in the dance, the boys use castinets. Cer-tainly there is plenty of Borlp-tural precedent for religious dancing; but it must be confessed that the castinets...so intimately associated castinets --- so intimately associated with worldly galety-do sound decided-

through with the cab, always tip the driver 5 cents. If the visitor wishes to In the above estimate no car fare is see Paris from a street car, he can make estimate are as follows: clers are to be believed, this city of Prince Abdurrahman, whose personal revenues amounted to six million dol-lars a year contained six hundred

lars a year contained six hundred mosques, eight hundred schools, eighty thousand shops, three hundred thou-sand houses, fifty hospitals, seven hun-dred inns, a library of nine hundred thousand volumes, and a thousand pub-lic baths, besides three thousand pri-vate baths of wealthy Moors along the Guadalquivir, It was the capital of the richest and most powerful as well as Only upon this one august occasion of the year does the Seville cathedral permit all its fabulous riches to be ex-hibited, and the dazzling display is worth coming far to see. The pillars and walls are hung with crimson brocade

EMBROIDERED WITH GOLD,

whose gorgeous folds relieve the twiwhose gorgeous folds felleve the twi-light of the interior, which is still fur-ther deepened during Holy Week by the drapery that vells the stained glass windows. There are eight of these superb windows, each a triumph wrought by a master hand, and they rought by a master hand, and they cost ten thousand dollars apiece at the present value of Spanish money. The "Monument," with its jeweied lamps and thousand tapets, is erected only for this occasion, and the monstrance placed within it; and in front of it stands the tenebrario-an enormous bronze candlestick, twenty feet high carrying a candle that contains half a ton of wax. Masses are continuous in the various chapels, and the music of the service, comprising the best singers, accompanied by the thundering peaks of two of the finest organs in the world, is indescribably solemn and im-

away with them to their own Morocc even the secret of making the onc On the afternoon of Holy Thursday On the afternoon of Holy Thursday occurs another strange ceremonial, called the washing of the feet. The archbishop, in all the glory of his pur-ple robes and snowy miter, with the archepiscopal insignia (the croizer and double cross), borne before him—enters the whole, where inclusing men with here celebrated Cordova leather; leaving be-hind neither trade nor manufactures and almost no life of any kind. The town of today impresses you as being about the drowsiest, as well as the sad-dest and shabblest on earth. Its ill-paved streets, lined with crumbling casas, whose bulging balconies almost the choir, where twelve men with bare feet sit awaiting his arrival. His excellency proceeds at once to business, kneeling down before the first man in touch overhead, are so narrow as to preserve perpetual twilight, and so crooked that you are warranted to loss the row and washing his feat: then moving along on his knees to the next and performing the same duty, till all have been similarly treated. It is con-sidered a most distinguished honor to yourself in their dirty labyrinths with-in three minutes after leaving the guide. be given a place among "the twelve," and large sums of money are bestowed upon the church, in the way of alms, to THE UNCHANGING PRINCIPLES OF After the prayer and

PENANCES OF HOLY WEEK,

the rigorous fasting of Good Friday, the chanting of the Miserere and the excitements of the paso, the joyous fes-tival of Easter comes as a powerful principles of warfare remain the same. reaction. Not only does Spain lift up her voice, in common with all Christendom, in Te Deums and anthems to celebrate the resurrection of our Lord, engine, the telegraph, the telephone, the heliostat, the balloon, wireless telegbut she goes a trifle farther than most raphy, the long-range rifle and highcountries and gives characteristic exbuilt fight. On Easter Sunday the first built fight. On Easter Sunday the first built fight of the season takes place, from which time on there are performpower guns, the rapid-fire and machine guns, smokeless powder and high explosives-all are governed and conances every Sunday afternoon throughout the summer. In this povery-stricken, dilapidated,

grey old Cordovs, with less than 40,000 shiftless and discouraged inhabitants, willing citizens, eked out by effigies in the death scenes. The church, how-ever, takes little active part in these and rubies, jewelled brooches wher-silmax of Corpus Christi, with its sol-

which would have to be made in sec-ond-class trains and in the steerage. The rates for living expenses in Paris include three meals a day at a good restaurat. The various items of exof sixty tickets of admission to the fair is given, in order that the visitor may can be had at scores of restaurants for 11/2 france-equivalent to 30 cents Amerleave the grounds for dinner, and this Dy frances-equivalent to as certs Amer-ican money. Boarding houses are an unknown institution, almost, in Paris, and the most satisfactory way of living is at the cafes. The \$10 allowed for in-cidentials should be ample for laundry bills and the instituble tip. The visitor should remember always to tip the leave the grounds for dinner, and this will necessitate the use of two tickets each day. Allowing twenty-two days consumed in traveling and thirty days at the fair, the total expense on the plan outlined above will figure almost exactly an average of \$3 a day.

should remember always to tip the waiter, but this will not be found as burdensome as anticipated, the regular tip being 2 sous, or 2 cents American. The \$10 ought to allow an occasional It is improbable that many of the Chicago tourists will be obliged to cut their expenses as finely as the above example, and therefore Mr. Kozminski's next estimate of \$550 to \$400 as the cab drive through Paris, and this will cost 40 cents an hour, or 2 france. When amount on which one can comfortably see the exposition will be that most generally adopted. The items in this

richest and most powerful as well as the most cultured monarchy in Europe

the center of eighty large cities, three hundred towns of the second class and innumerable villages—of which twelve

hundred lay along the banks of the Guadalquivir. But even the

has dwindled and shrunken since that

goiden day, like everything else in Spain, Then it was a noble, full-tided stream, and now its shallow and mud-

dy current is hardly worth bridging at this point. In Abdurrahman's time,

neither Rome, Damascus, Bagdad nor Constantinople could hold a candle to

Cordova for riches and magnificence dents from all parts of Europe, to be instructed by Arab sages in the arts

and sciences, music, poetry and as-tronomy. All these glories vanished with the turbaned Moors, who carried

FANNIE B. WARD.

WARFARE.

Although most remarkable changes

HISTORIC RIVER

Attnough 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.

OWN YOUR HOME.

annow www.www.www.www.www.www.www.www.

Whether it is more desirable to buy | personal property decrease by so much 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 seem 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 faras possible turn them to his own profit. The law favors the monopolist and oppresses the worker, and the bomeseeker should try to become a monopolist as far as possible. He shounid acquire enough land for two houses and build an inexpensive house. He should not hotel, if you venture out without a an inexpensive house. He should not buy land, except at a great bargain, unless all assessments for severing, grading, paying, 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 thorearchic understood by to house owning is all important and should be thoroughly understood by every prospective home owner. Proba-bly 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 have been wrought in the appliances of war and the destructive forces, the Notwithstanding the use of the steamnot how to change conditions that 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 they would if the land alone were taxed. The tax on morigages 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 ' fifty millions .- "Success."

the tax on land, and it is easier to hold land idle. The market supply of land being thus reduced, its price is higher to the homeseeker. Now, in view of these facts, it is clear that the homeserker should put as large a proportion of his investment as possible into land and as small a pro-portion in his house. Moreover, his house should look less valuable than it

is and his vacant land should be kept in an unlidy state, so that the whole place should look shabby, in order that it may be undervalued for purposes of taxation If the homeseeker follows this advice,

he may in time be able to sell the extra land or enough to pay for the whole place. In this way he will acquire some place. In this way he will address only of the unearned wealth that we offer as a prize for success in forestalling in-stend of working. If he has good sense, he will meantime do his part to change the system that fines industry and re-wards monotoly.

the system that then industry and re-wards monopoly. The paying of rent for years, with pothing to show for it but the receipts, is discouraging. The difference between the rent and the amount required to make installment payments on pur-chase, if put on interest persistently and continuously, might amount to the same money value, but it would not have given the same pleasant feeling of pro-prietorship, with its attendant benefits, and then it in most cases would not have been accumulated. New dresses, that to save. The rent payer, who is at the name time irging to accumulate at the same time trying to accumulate his extra earnings, is exposed to the thousand temptations which ever beset the thrifty: he is besieged with hun-dreds of offers to share his accumula-tion by all those "with yearnings for an equal division of unequal earnings," while the owner, intent upon paying for his because is second from these terms. his home, is removed from these temp-tations until his house is actually se-cured, because of having already cured, because of having already pledged his savings, and self-pride and self-interest units to keep him up to his agreement. Lawson Purdy. Secretary New York Reform Association in New York World.

DIDN'T COME TO DRINK CHAM-PAGNE.

"I did not come out here to drink champagne, but to work," was the characteristic reply of Cecil Rhodes. when asked to celebrate the finding of a diamond on the claim next his own in Kimberley. He went on digging, while his neighbors were "wetting the stone." That was twenty years ago. His neigh-bors are poor today, while he is worth

trolled by the same general principles of grand tactles and strategy that gov-erned other armise and controlled the destinies of nations hundreds of years ago. The skill and genius of the commander and the fortitude of the troops win victories in the present age no less than in the wars of former times .--