

mothers can go and rest with their children and care for them themselves. There is no charge for these accommodations, so that there is no reason why mothers should not come and see the Exposition.

I shall write of the exhibits in my next letter, and try and tell the NEWS readers about a few of the things they can see at the World's Fair, and how they can best view the various departments. TIMOTHY.

WORLD'S CONGRESS AND WORLD'S FAIR.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Chicago is the center of attraction for all the world at the present time, and will be from now until the great Columbian Exposition closes, whenever that may be. Many thousands of people from the several quarters of the globe flocked to the opening ceremonies; and the World's Congress Auxiliary opened in the art institute with the brightest men and women of many countries and various denominations and organizations upon the platform; coming together in the interchange of views and opinions, and fraternizing so well that greater harmony of thought and feeling must inevitably be the result of this friendly and sympathetic intercommunication of ideas and sentiments.

It appears a happy omen that the Congress of Representative Women should herald in this brilliant series of congresses that are to continue during the entire six months from the date of commencement, in which every great subject that concerns mankind and the world at large is to be ventilated and discussed under general headings.

Without more than casually mentioning this fact, one cannot but pay a tribute of high respect to the intelligence and well-controlled enthusiasm that have characterized so far these immense gatherings, when some of the greatest speakers and deepest thinkers of the age, from both continents, have assembled to disseminate knowledge and light for the benefit and happiness of all, who could assimilate and nourish the good seed, thus sown broadcast among the people. Perhaps never in the history of the world has there been so much done in the way of public teaching for the good of the masses; and when one considers that all this material is to be collected and carefully arranged and bound in historic volumes, so that those who have not had the opportunity to see and hear for themselves may read the record of this wonderful century of progress, this fact makes it more and more a memorable epoch in the growth and development of the world.

But one must not lose himself in the contemplation of ideas alone, when there is so much that is lofty and sublime in actual workmanship. The buildings and materialistic features of the "White City" as they are displayed in gigantic proportions and finest details, and stand in splendor and magnificence a living testimonial of the architectural skill and marvelous ingenuity of the age, are beyond description in the language which we understand. Beauty is apparent on every hand, and appeals forcibly to the observer, ever after haunting one

like a glorious vision. Day after day thousands of people throng the streets and thoroughfares going from one scene of artistic grandeur and loveliness to another, and wondering how it will ever be possible to see all. Weary with exercise, physically and mentally, nature becomes exhausted and the tired sight-seer seeks a resting place for the time being, but renews the search as soon as he is sufficiently recuperated.

It seems to me the old world has brought to our shores its richest treasures of wealth and accomplished results, and along with the articles of exhibit, styles, customs, and language to suit the occasion, and illustrate the story of the country, the race, and the period of time. One may walk about the grounds in this wonder of wonders, and within a few hours visit the works of art, science and the habitations of the people of the lands that lie in both hemispheres, and the products of the soil of the rigid, the temperate and the torrid zones. In fact if there is anything of consequence on land or sea that is not represented in some way or other it is likely to be before the Exposition is over, for "still they come."

One can easily imagine being in Egypt, in the city of Cairo, in Syria, in Turkey, in Japan, in China, Ceylon, or India, in Russia, Austria, Hungary, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy and Spain, in fact any of these foreign countries, even to Australia and New South Wales, all that we have heard and read comes to one like a complete reality, as he gazes around and listens to the natives talking and gesticulating, dressed in the peculiar garb worn at home, that we have so often seen in illustrated books of the various peoples of the world. One feels sensibly his own insignificance in the midst of so many languages, and so much that is strange and confusing, and longs to know more of the world in which he has lived so long, and learned so little. The camels, the elephants, the donkeys and their trainers form a weird picture in the Midway Plaisance, but still more solemn and prehistoric are the vestiges of vanished civilizations, the arches in the mosques, the temples of the Egyptian Thebes, what the Assyrians have left over, and the paraphernalia of the kings, the mummies, busts, images, and heathen gods.

That this great Fair is educational in the largest sense one must realize who has visited it, if only for a day. The manufactures and liberal arts building alone contains material enough for study to puzzle one's brain, if the work of investigation were actually serious. History, geology, mineralogy, ornithology, ethnology, anthropology and in fact all the sciences and most of the themes are here presented in practical problems as effective object lessons. Liberal arts, in the modern rendering of the term, covers just about everything, and this place has exhibits from nearly all countries. You may go through and through it, again and again, without seeing nearly all, let alone comprehending what you do see.

The fine arts building though very large and awe-inspiring and to us even

more taking, is in many respects less bewildering, as it does not embrace so extensive a variety of objects, and one finds himself equal to making the tour more successful, perhaps, because pictures and statuary are easier methods of teaching the human mind than the intricacies of mechanism, the power of motion, the forces of electricity, and the study of the animal creation generally, including birds, reptiles and fishes. There is certainly something exalting in the rapture with which we gaze upon works of art, "divine" it may well be called.

It seems in viewing the costly and handsome structures erected to make this magnificent display, that each country has tried to do its very best to extend a knowledge of what can be reproduced within its borders, by all possible methods, and really the showing is praiseworthy and excellent. Foreign buildings are generally more attractive to Americans, because we are always more impressed with what is new to us, novel to the eye and therefore more desirable. Of these buildings Germany seems to have outvalued the others. France is more artistic; but nowhere have we seen such grandeur as in the German showing. How it could send the large and extensive displays not easy to comprehend. The German books are superior in quality of binding and general appearance to any we have seen elsewhere. The German department in the fine arts is a most wonderful collection as well as very large, and also in the German pavilion in the manufactures and liberal arts. This represents three arches in contact; the exterior architecture is a renaissance of the sixteenth century. Here the Gobelin tapestries and fine furniture are shown. One room is in blue and gold modeled after the reception room in the imperial palace at Berlin. Time and space fail to tell even the few things that stand out most conspicuous in one's mind.

Many of the buildings are still unfinished and even the public edifices are some of them very incomplete inside, though workmen are still employed doing the very best to hurry on the finishing. The flowers, vines, trees and fountains are a most delightful part of the grounds, and are fragrant and refreshing to visitors; the lagoons and elaborate statuary in and near the water, with the handsome goodolas flying about, flags waving and gay parties of merry people rowing, are intensely charming and picturesque. The woman's building, the children's building, Puck building and dozens more, each deserves a separate chapter, and my letter is full without even mentioning the Princess Eulalie of Spain who is creating such a furore in Chicago and who is quartered in this very house (the Palmer) with all her suite, occupying twenty rooms on the parlor floor.

EMMELINE B. WELLS.

A NOVEL ground for divorce is that assigned by Sylvester Keane of New York—that his wife cannot cook corn beef and cabbage. It will be remembered that Mrs. Frank Leslie in her recent suit for divorce from Mr. Wilde, objected to the latter's habit of leaving his false teeth on the bureau.