

Irrigation is all the go, and warm weather will soon make rapid growth.

Beaver—A very unfavorable week for crops. High north winds, followed by frost, which was injurious to grain, lucern, fruit, etc.

#### GARFIELD COUNTY.

Losses—Week some warmer than the average this spring. All crops now look fair; lucern is recovering from the effects of the frost, and is now growing fast. Water is plentiful, and irrigation is regular. Rain is much needed.

Received too late for classification—Meadowville, Rich county—The temperature was low, and there was insufficient sunshine for crops. On 24th snow fell; wet and blustery till Thursday, 25th. Very heavy frost three nights.

The usual reports have not been received this week from Benson, Farmington, Woods Cross, Pleasant Grove, Lake View, Logan, Meadow, Richfield, Price, Fremont, Calneville, Loa, Henrieville, Parowan, Kanarra, Mt. Carmel, Virgin City and New Harmony.

Reporters needing cards will please communicate with Observer Salisbury's office.

Late reports for the week ending May 22d have been received from Benson, Loa, Mt. Carmel, New Harmony and Vernal.

#### RETURNED ELDER.

Elder Grant Bullock of Coalville, Summit county, called at the News office this afternoon, having recently returned from a mission to England. He left on the 27th of June, 1891, and arrived May 24th, this year. He labored all the time in the Birmingham conference and enjoyed fairly good health during his absence. Elder Bullock relates an incident during his journey which illustrates most beautifully the interference of a guarding Providence. He traveled in a little company of thirty-four friends, among whom were several returning Elders. In New York they were all placed in one car on the Lake Erie road and this was inserted in the train, next to the engine. In this position their car remained till the next day in the afternoon when, without any apparent reason, it was removed to the rear end of the train. A short time after this the train ran into a landslide near Shenango, Pennsylvania; the engine was wrecked and four cars reduced to fragments. The fireman saved himself by jumping, but the engineer was fatally injured. The impression was general that had the car containing the Saints remained in its first position, a fearful loss of life would have been the result.

ACCORDING TO the almanac this is the first day of summer; meteorologically considered, it is early in the springtime.

FOR THE benefit of those who do not know, we will inform them that the United States is one-third the size of the British empire, nearly one-half as large as the Russian empire, a fourth smaller than the Chinese empire, a fourth larger than France and all its colonies, twice as large as the Turkish empire and nearly as large as Brazil. This does not include Alaska nor the Sandwich Islands.

#### PERDITA AT THE FAIR.

CHICAGO, May 29th, 1893.—It is now just a month since the opening of the Fair; and to one who witnessed the chaotic condition of affairs at the Exposition grounds at the time, the amount of work accomplished in the short period of time that has since elapsed, especially in view of the many difficulties attending the task, the delays of workmen and weather, etc., makes the result seem little short of marvelous. A significant record of the present rapid progression is contained in the almost daily announcement of the opening of important buildings on grounds—each of which marks an important step taken in the completion of the Exposition. Structures whose completion a few weeks ago seemed as far off as the autumnal equinox, have been finished, fitted up and their furnishings and artistic treasures opened to the gaze of the Fair goers; and others of the unfinished buildings are progressing at a rate that promises an early completion of the entire work upon the grounds.

An interesting event, and one for which the public has long been eagerly waiting, was witnessed the other day in the opening of the India building, which occupies a position in the group of foreign structures near the lake front. For two weeks past the shining walls of the temple-like building have attracted a curious throng to its doors; but the sentinels of the dusky-skinned East Indians who guarded the entrance kept all from gaining anything save a glimpse of the elaborate preparations that were going on inside. Occasionally a hasty glance over the shoulders of these firm and picturesque sentinels showed glimpses of rich tapestries, gilded Indian idols, quaint miniature temples and pagodas done in exquisite carved and inlaid work, and the sight made those who viewed it all the more anxious to enjoy the privilege of an exhaustive vision of the treasures promised to be enclosed. Consequently a great throng besieged the doors on the day proclaimed for the opening and partook eagerly of the delectable feast of the precious things that were found gathered within the walls of the building.

The space inside the building is arranged in a large central hall with a staircase leading to a gallery above, the room underneath being made into a number of booths, filled with wares and hung with specimens of Indian tapestries comprising woven and embroidered work of the rarest and costliest kinds.

The middle of the huge central hall is occupied by a model of a street temple from Judhpore, a quaint object decorated with motifs of Indian idols and images, in carved wood and brass, making a fitting centerpiece for the surrounding objects which are nearly all in a way illustrative of the religion of the dusky race. Around the railing of the gallery upstairs are placed at various intervals, idols taken from temples in different parts of India, the principal one being from Burmah with real jewels set in the golden draperies with which the figure is covered. The spaces intervening between these idols are hung with embroidered rugs, scarfs, etc., and also with a collection

of quaint and ancient arms from Judhpore—scimiters, knives, etc., queer musical instruments, embossed shields and ancient kinds of Indian armor, all making a curious and unique festooning for the draperies on the walls, or rather, in reality, make up the walls themselves. In the booths which open under these looped draperies are found a collection of some of the rarest of the Indian exhibits which have been brought to do honor to the Exposition. Ivory inlaid screens from Hoshiapore and Kashmir, rare embroideries from Burmah, with designs representing tales of the battles which took place between hostile tribes and races in ancient times; a carved door taken from a temple in the Mysore state, cabinets and boxes of sandalwood exquisitely carved and extremely difficult in design, make the more unique and interesting of these treasures; and a wonderful display of rugs, woven pile carpets and beautiful silk gauze and muslin curtains, scarfs, etc., making up the hangings and finishings of the walls—presented an array that was as tempting as it was dazzling and beautiful in effect. Among the treasures of carved sandalwood contained in the collection is an exquisitely designed easel made at Sorab, the cost of which is \$600; a small cabinet made to the design of a temple worth \$400, and various other articles in the same work whose minutest detail is a task of highest art, and the execution of which requires a marvelous enough amount of time and patience to warrant the amount. A small box measuring seven by three inches, was twenty dollars, and the price of other tiny articles was in proportion. A number of these smaller articles of hand carved sandalwood found eager purchasers amongst some of the Fair visitors and at the end of the season will be claimed and removed as souvenirs of the Exposition. Upstairs in the gallery a rare and splendid exhibit of china, marble, carved brass and ivory and exquisite India muslins is made. Immense vases, plaques and pitchers inlaid with gold, Benares and Poonah brass in hammered shields and trays; brilliant displays of metal ware encrusted with silver, huge punch bowls and goblets and goblets of enameled copper; Agie and Jedpore marbles with gold and other colors in inlaid effects, ivory carvings in myriad designs, knives, trays, etc., and more precious than any, a single elephant's tusk marvelously wrought in hand-carving, one of the most beautiful of the entire ivory collection—these and myriads of other objects in marbles, porcelain and metalware make up a collection that is almost inexpressible in novelty and value.

Besides these ornamental exhibits are also rare specimens of the famous India muslin, a display more dear to the average feminine heart than all the rest of the treasures combined. It consists of pieces of muslin in various colors, each piece being measured into a length sufficient but for one dress pattern. The handsome Indian man who presides in the booth, makes every effort to induce his feminine visitors to buy of these tempting wares, and that he is not more often successful with his suave arguments is due to the fact of the wonderful cost of the fabrics and not to the lack of an ag-