CORRESPONDENCE.

Written for this Paper.

WORLD'S FAIR ATTRACTIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17, 1893.

To some of the readers of the NEWS a few items concerning the display of minerals and mining appliances at the Fair will perhaps prove interesting. These exhibits are displayed in the Mines and Mining building situated at the south ern extremity of the western lagoon, near the center of the Fair grounds and between the Electricity building and the Transportation building. The Mines and Mining building is 700 feet long by 350 wide. Its architecture has its inspiration in the best types of early Italian Renaissance, with considerable French finish. The building is entered from all four sides; but the entrances on the north and south ends are the most spacious and prominent. To the right and left of the entrances, inside, broad flights of easy stairs lead to the galleries which are sixty feet wide and twenty-five feet high from the ground floor. Both the main floor and the galleries are divided into sections and booths to accommodate the exhibits from the different countries and states. Utah's minerals are on exhibition in a neat pavilion circumscribed by an architrave resting upon corinthian columns; the space occupied is 36x90 feet, situated centrally on the east side of the main aisle. On either side of the entry I noticed the following inscription in large letters:

"Stored under her mountains, or hidden away 'neath the soil of her valleys, Utah has for man's use granite, marble, malachite, limestone, slate, onyx, nitrate of soda, sulphur, salt, coal, petroleum, asphaltum, gilsonite, albertite, garnets, opals, turquoise, rock crystals."

Having entered the Utah pavilion I introduced myself to Professor Don Maguire, who has charge of the Utah mineral exhibits and to whom I am indebted for most of the information herewith presented. Mr. Maguire first drew my attention to the various decorations which beautified the Utah pavilion, among which may be noticed a number of metal shields hung upon the different columns surrounding the booth; the outer edges of these are further ornamented by representations of miniature mining tools, such as the gad, the drill, miner's hammer, crowbar, shield, pick and shovel. There is one for each important mining camp in Utah, the respective names of these appearing in large letters in colors of silver and black, such as Eureka, Mona, Ophir, Bingham, Camp Floyd, Silver City, Deep Creek, Silver Reef, Dixie (a camp fourteen miles west of St. George, Utah), Big Cottonwood, Little Cottonwood, La Plata, Frisco, Alta and Park City. Of shields representing coal mining camps there are three, namely, Castle Gate, Pleasant Valley and Coalville. There are stacks of coal on exhibition from these camps, and also specimens from coal mines near Cedar City, Iron county, furnished by Corey & Taylor. San Juan and Grand counties are also represented in the coal line; the Home Coal company has furnished the specimen from Coalville.

Of the precious metal-bearing ore, Park City has furnished fine specimens; there are exhibits from the Ontario, Daly, Crescent, Silver King, Glencoe and Mountain Lion. Bingham has a fine exhibit, furnished by the Old Telegraph, Samson, South Galena, Old Jordan, Dalton, Yosemite Nos. 1 and 2, the Stuart No. 1 and 2, the Nast, Pedro, Queen and a number of other mines. Little and Big Cottonwood are represented in specimens from the Emma, Flagstaff, Peruvian, McKay, Reed & Goodspeed and Maxfield mines. Tintic has a fine exhibit from the Keystone, Bullion-Beck, Eureka Hill, Centennial, Eureka and Mammoth. Frisco is represented in the Horn Silver and the property of the Cactus Mining company. There are also fine exhibits of silver ore from the Fish Springs mine in the Deep Creek country, in which Elder Angus M. Cannon is largely interested.

The sandstone silver-bearing ore from Silver Reef, southern Utah, is quite a curiosity on the Fair grounds, and is closely scrutinized by many expert miners and scientists. There are on exhibition ores from twenty mines or more in that district. Until the precious metal was discovered at Silver Reef, silver ore had never been found in paying quantities in sandstone.

The mines in and around Marysvale, Piute county, are represented by good specimens of ore from the Tate, Bully Boy and the Dalton mines. La Plata, in Cache county, has a fine display of ores; also the mines in the Oquirrh range are well represented in exhibits from Stockton, Ophir, Dry Canyon and the Mercury mines (old Lewiston), near Camp Floyd or Fairfield.

The bullion exhibits comprising gold, silver and copper, are good; in the precious stone line Prof. O. Cederstrom's onyx samples invite considerable comments. A few days ago a valuable addition to the exhibits was received in the shape of a very fine specimen of onyx from near Springville, Utah county, which measures 4x4 feet, beautifully polished, and is equal to the very finest brought from Mexico.

Messrs. Primm, Woolley, Lund and Judd, of St. George, Utah, have on exhibition both copper ore and copper bullion from their mines and smelter in southern Utah. Antimony from Coyote Creek, Piute county, is on exhibit from mines owned by Wm. S. Godbe, of Salt Lake City. Of sulphur there are fine specimens from Cove Creek, Millard county, and from Desert Springs, south of Frisco, owned by Mr. Nick Treweek. Beaver county is also represented in specimens of asbestus both in raw and manufactured state; this is a substance used in the production of fireproof cloth, being non-conductive. From the same county there are mica exhibits; this is a sort of isinglass used for illuminating purposes. There are also specimens of alum, associated with sulphate of iron; also alum in a pure state from La Virken tunnel in southern Utah. Then there are nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda from Emery county, nitre of potash from Weber county, tripolite from Tooele county, taken from the base of the Oquirrh range, etc.; also a collection of petrified wood from southern Utah.

Of building stone there are fine samples of granite from Little Cottonwood canyon, the same as was used in the erection of the Salt Lake Temple; also red sand stone from the Diamond creek; a tributary of Spanish Fork river, and from quarries on the Weber river; also a beautiful grey specimen of sandstone from the Kyune quarries in Sanpete county.

Among the hydro-carbons there is a fine display of elaterita, murtzite and uintahite; also petroleum and oil shales, and ozerite from the mountains near Soldiers Summit.

Gilsonite is the name of a mineral recently discovered near Port Duchesne, in Uintah county, and named in honor of its owner Mr. Sam. H. Gilson, of New York City; the raw material is shipped from the mines to Akron, Ohio, St. Louis, Mo., and other places, where it is manufactured into a liquid form; it is a pure carbon and is used chiefly in the manufacture of laquers and varnishes on wood, paper, iron and other substances. Its practical use is nicely demonstrated in the many excellent specimens on exhibition. In preparing it for use it is mixed with camphine, alcohol and several secret elements. There are fine specimens on exhibit in the Utah booth.

Elias Morris and Company's exhibit of slate, taken from mines near Provo, Utah, has received very favorable comment from both Welsh and Pennsylvania slate makers. Of clay products, good samples of pressed brick, both red and white, are exhibited by the Anderson Pressed Brick company, of Ogden, and the Salt Lake Pressed Brick company; these wares compare favorably with bricks of a similar kind manufactured elsewhere in the United States.

The rock salt exhibit from Salina, Sevier county, are good; lake salts are represented in good samples furnished by the Inland Salt company, of Salt Lake City, the Syracuse salt works, owned by Fred J. Kiesel, of Ogden, and the Jeremy Salt company.

The analysed water from the Great Salt Lake is represented in 23 large glass jars, in so many different forms, both in liquid and solid state, showing the many different compounds of the peculiar brine, for which the great dead sea of America is renowned.

Of simple products there are on exhibition a very fine collection of kaolin, a substance used in the manufacture of porcelain, there are also specimens of pure silica, or quartz, also feldtsite used in connection with other chemicals in the manufacture of glass or porcelain. Of glass sands, pottery clay lime, Utah cement, fire clay, etc., there are good exhibits, both in raw and manufactured styles; also beautiful crystalizations of calsite and quite a collection of crystals of silenite from mining claims in Wayne county, owned by Dr. James E. Talmage, of Salt Lake City; also a chemical substance known as realgar and poisonous alabaster, in pink, white and gray. A