

forward and soon reached Fitzpatrick. A shout of admiration and encouragement went up.

The heroic marshal started back with his friend, but was enveloped in flames. With the energy of despair he clutched his companion and slid down the ladder. Both Murphy and Fitzpatrick were unconscious when picked up. The former, however, is not seriously hurt, but Fitzpatrick is not expected to survive the night.

A few weeks ago Marshal Murphy inspected the building and reported it to be extremely unsafe. On account of his report the insurance companies canceled all risks, so the loss is complete.

It is reported by some of the Columbian guards that a number of women lost their lives in the building. The firemen discredited the story, but to-night a lady's watch was found on a body so badly burned it was impossible to tell whether it was that of a man or woman. Messages of sympathy from chiefs of fire departments all over the country have been received by Chief Swenke.

A relief fund was started by the council of administration as soon as the extent of the disaster was known, and in less than thirty minutes \$2000 was subscribed and contributions continue to pour in.

CLOSED MORMON MEETINGS.

EUREKA, Utah, July 10.—Eureka is sorely afflicted at present. With the mines shutting down, explosions of dynamite, diphtheria and the ravages of the fire flood, we are having a hard time of it.

Peter Loutensock, Bishop of the Latter-day Saints' ecclesiastical ward organization here, received notice from his honor Mayor Deprezin to hold no religious or other kind of meetings in the Mormon meeting house yesterday or until further orders from him. He offered as an excuse for this premature action the fear of the spread of contagious diseases. It is hard to see on what he bases his apprehensions, as there is not a single sick person in this end of town where the meeting house and Mormons are, and no other religious body was forbidden to hold services.

There were neither Sunday school nor meetings yesterday by the Saints.

FAIR CORRESPONDENCE.

In my last letter I promised the readers of the NEWS to tell them how to see the Fair, what to see and when best to see it. Before going into details I will give a few general hints of interest to Utah people. It may be well to state that up to the present time we have had over 700 visitors from Utah who have registered at the Utah building, and from what the representatives of other states say, I am pleased to state that the proportion of visitors from Utah is larger than that from any state or territory in the West. All Utah visitors express themselves as being well pleased with the Fair and especially Utah's exhibit. W. H. Rowe, of the Z. C. M. I. told me the other day that in his opinion the Columbian Exhibition is the greatest show of the kind that has ever been

made up to the present time, and he did not believe that it would be possible for any other country except the United States to make such an Exposition as this one.

Speaking of the Exposition generally, he said it was the grandest conception and the ideas have been better executed than any other Exposition the world has ever known. He spoke of the organization and system of arranging the buildings and architecture, all combining to make one grand picture which alone is worth a trip to Chicago. Speaking of the exhibits he said that they were better and more artistically arranged than anything he had ever dreamed of. In regard to Utah in particular, he was exceedingly well pleased and complimented the commission upon the work they had done, saying that he could not suggest anything in the way of improvement. He thought more had been accomplished for the money expended than any one could reasonably expect. He admitted that he was surprised and disappointed, but agreeably so. Utah's exhibit in every department is far superior to what he had been led to expect. He also said that any Utah citizen who visited the Fair and complained of Utah's exhibit, could not be satisfied with anything in this world, and he did not think that the commission should trouble themselves because a few found fault, as he was satisfied that the great mass of Utah people who visited the Fair were of the same opinion; in fact he had talked with a great many of them and they all joined with him in saying that the Utah exhibit is par excellence.

How to see the Fair.—In the first place you must come to Chicago. That is a self-evident proposition, because you cannot see the World's Fair unless you visit the Exposition. This is a serious proposition to many people on account of the stringency of the money market, and a great many think they cannot afford to come to Chicago and spend two or three weeks and considerable money sight-seeing. Ordinarily it would be prudent to practice economy but as this Exposition only lasts six months, and is only intended to run a portion of the year 1893, it is reasonable to suppose that another opportunity will not present itself in the near future, possibly not within the life time of a great many people who are now desirous of seeing the Exposition; and all things considered, a sacrifice of both time and money would be proper on an occasion of this kind.

In my last letter I mentioned the fact of expenses, and how much it would cost to visit the World's Fair. I have no reason at this time to change the figures given and I have no hesitation in saying, that anyone that can possibly raise a sufficient sum to come to Chicago, will admit after they have visited the Exposition that the money was well spent.

It is sometimes wise to postpone doing a particular thing, when another opportunity will present itself in the near future, when it will be more convenient; but another opportunity to visit an exposition like this will not present itself. Therefore I would advise, as I have said before, a sacrifice on the part of everyone, in

order that they may visit the Exposition. Possibly this answer to the proposition as to how to visit the Fair, will not be satisfactory to a great many people. I can only add the old adage, that "where there's a will there's a way."

What to see.—When you arrive in Chicago, the first thing that will present itself will be what to see. I will say, frankly that the average visitor cannot see all the Fair in ten days. They cannot see half of it in ten days but as most people are interested in some particular branch of industry or art, they can see the things that they are most interested in and get a general impression of the Fair in ten days. The farmer, if he is especially interested in agriculture, and of course he will be, will want to see the agriculture department and the live stock show. The first thing you do after getting located is to purchase a guide book with a map of the Fair grounds and get the location of the main buildings. If you wish to visit the agricultural department you should go there early in the morning and go through the building in a systematic way. In the south end you will find the farm machinery. In the central portion you will find the agricultural exhibits of several states. In the galleries you will find special exhibits of an interesting character, including the wool exhibit of the United States. In the machinery department every known implement of agriculture can be found. In the central portion you will find the exhibits of the states of the union, and the several nations of the earth, with attendance to explain about the products of the soil which they have on exhibition. Most farmers will find this the most interesting section of the agricultural building. You can see and have explained to you the mode of farming in every portion of the globe, and you can compare the products of the soil, such as wheat and other common grains, with that of your own section, and here let me say, that no farmer from Utah will have reason to be ashamed of the wheat and grain product from Utah, after he has compared them with the same products from other portions of the globe. In the wool section a very interesting exhibit is presented; the wools of all nations are here grouped together in cases easy of access, and can readily be compared, and the wool grower who will give careful attention and make inquiries, can gather a great deal of useful information that will be very beneficial.

The agricultural department is not the only one in which the farmer will be interested. The machinery department contains many things that the average farmer is more or less interested in. He is interested in the manufacture of woolen goods, and by inquiry as to the kind of wool which is most valuable to the manufacturer, he will be enabled by improving the breed of his sheep to produce the kind of wool that will have the most ready sale in the markets. He will also get a great deal of information as to the character of wool after having seen it worked.

In the horticulture department the farmer will also be specially interested. Utah fruit growers can learn a great