

greatly encouraged, and many friends set to thinking very seriously of their condition.

It is a well known fact that the people of the South are the most hospitable of any in America, and we Elders, as representatives of a people who claim to be the best in the world, do not travel among them long before our hearts are softened toward them, and we are taught a lesson in charity and unselfishness that time cannot obliterate; and we make up our minds that if our lives are spared and we are permitted to again associate with our own people in the valleys of the mountains we will be better men and better prepared to teach them what kindness and hospitality means. Not only did the kind people here assist us in preparing a place to meet, but all who came were treated to an excellent dinner that had been prepared for the occasion and served on the premises.

The reports of the Elders showed that a great work had been accomplished during the past year in this part of the Lord's vineyard. Much prejudice has been overcome and many friends made, and many are seeking a testimony for themselves. Although some of us have been laboring in districts of country where malarial chills and fever are common, our health has been very good, and we feel as strong and robust as we did in our mountain homes, and we know we have been wonderfully blessed in our labors.

At the close of our conference Elders Frank Croit, Wm. Ashby, Warren Harris and Joseph Coudie were honorably released to return home, and we remaining Elders were appointed to travel to the following districts:

W. O. Ridges and George Irvine in Geneva and Dale counties, Alabama.

T. D. Alder and G. V. Nelson, in Butler county, Alabama.

Cheriton Seegmiller and George W. Rogers in Jackson county, Florida.

David Farr and Martin Henderson in Calhoun county, Florida.

Carlos Loveland and Briant Copley in Gadsden county, Florida.

As we bid our respected president good-bye for another year, and shake hands with each other, as we start out for our various fields of labor, we realize that the prospects for performing a great work during the coming year are the brightest the Southern States mission has ever known; and we are filled with a desire and determination to carry out the instructions we received at the council meetings and do all in our power to advance the cause of truth and perform our missions honorably.

We hope our brethren who are returning home will be as untiring in their efforts to teach our young people the lesson they learned here as they were to teach these people the glorious truths of the everlasting Gospel.

BRIANT COPLEY,  
Clerk of Conference.

DUNDEE, Geneva Co., Ala., Nov. 8, 1893.

ENID, Ok., Nov. 15.—A courier brings the information that a whole family named Johnson, who took up a claim near the Glass mountain, perished in the storm on Saturday night. They had no protection from the elements except a wagon.

Written for this Paper.

## THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

Now that the glory and splendor of the Columbian Fair are vanishing into history a few facts concerning the effort to establish another one that will in some degree imitate the colossal proportions of the White City on the shores of Lake Michigan may be of interest to the readers of the News.

One would think that the general depression in business would have frightened anybody living in the West from attempting such a bold venture, but it seems that the residents of the Golden Gate city are possessed of more daring and vim than any others; hence before we know it one hundred acres in the famous Golden Gate park are cut down, remodeled—leveled—and covered with immense structures whose lines of architectural beauty leave nothing to be desired. Though not so very large they are yet enough so to contain the treasured stores of man's skill and are amply sufficient to make us tired when an attempt shall be made to view them.

Three thousand men and teams are working every day in the week to prepare the buildings. The styles of architecture are Moorish, Aztec, Oriental and strongly reflecting the old Spanish missions that are the shrines for visitors in our western summer-land.

This movement to attract thousands of visitors to enjoy the glories of the mild climate and the varied pleasing attractions of the Pacific Coast has put new life in the sluggish currents of business that existed before the commencement of the Fair. Already the street car on five days are loaded from points that reach the grounds, and the arrangements are so perfect that you can reach them from any part of the city for five cents. The curious are there in crowds, and as little in such close proximity to the attractions of the park, no better locality could have been chosen. From elevated points the whole grounds may be seen, as well as the city and the famous harbor with the distant ocean. This combination makes up a natural fair that the mind lingers upon and never can forget.

The different buildings run parallel to a large open square, in which are placed an immense seating arrangement surrounding a music stand. This is capable of accommodating 8000 people. The best music procurable will be played day and night. An electric tower from which the largest searchlight ever seen is reared above all the surrounding buildings. Fountains, restaurants and cascades fill up the center concert valley, so-called, and will, at every turn, offer attractions of a superior character. The administration building, containing the offices for the use of the officials, is sixty feet long by forty feet wide—in some of its details it is a counter part of the one in Jackson Park.

The manufactures and liberal arts building is 450 feet long by 200 feet wide. It is about fifty feet high and of Moorish architecture. It is amply lighted by skylights and well adapted for the purpose of displaying goods to the best advantage.

The mechanical arts building is 275 feet long by 175 feet wide. This is an exceedingly tasteful structure without

a single offensive line in its whole length.

The horticultural and agricultural hall is rather squatly, but large enough for the purpose. It is 300 feet long by 125 feet wide. Like all the other buildings it is finished with staff, and the front entrance is ornamented in an original and tasteful manner. A dome towers upon the center and helps to rob it of the first effect.

The fine arts building is the least attractive of them all. It is a mixture of Egyptian and Oriental architecture, surmounted by a pyramidal roof. It is 120 feet long by 60 feet wide. The artists are finding fault with its lack of adaptability but probably they are too particular.

Surrounding all these are some of the World's Fair Midway Palace attractions such as the Japanese village, Venus pratee, Hawaiian village and cyclorama, Chinese and other Eastern buildings. Many new and original features have yet to be added. The general arrangement promises to be a very successful show if the weather permits.

The whole affair is being pushed forward as the Californians do everything—with a rush. Doubtless many native born citizens of Utah will want to go. My idea of the attractiveness of a trip to the Pacific is well known. Whole books have been written of the allurements to lovers of climate and scenery offered in a trip up or down the coast. One way to get a comprehensive idea of the west coast would be to go via Portland. Take either steamer or rail as fancy and means permit; do up San Francisco; rail or boat to Los Angeles; then homeward via Sacramento. No distance that you can travel offers so much to interest the tourist especially in winter. When all east of the Sierras is bound up by frost, oranges are ripening 150 miles north of San Francisco.

We are promised a round trip rate at single fare from Ogden—good for ten days, with five coupons for entrance to the grounds for \$2.50 extra. This is offered during the time of the fair by the Southern Pacific company. The opening day is January 1st, 1894; closing day June 30th. What the Union Pacific may do is not known to me. In competition lowers the rate many dollars will leave Utah in order to embrace this golden chance to visit the Pacific coast. Our Tabernacle choir is expected, but unless they can sing in Portland, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Sacramento, the results may fall short of meeting the cash. But it would be a splendid outing for our choristers and one they richly deserve.

C. R. SAVAGE.

THERE REMAINS little more to be said: Ex-champion prizefighter John L. Sullivan declares that "the repeal of the Sherman law means nothing, but the revision of the tariff is imperative." This, we presume, may be regarded as a thanksgiving.

A NEW YORK machine politician of the Republican stripe rather irreverently attributes the election result in his state to Providence. It is the modesty of this remark that is impressive. The usual machine politician attributes all successes to himself, and all the defeats to Providence.