



An official list of the concessions at the World's Columbian Exposition grounds has just been published, giving the purpose of each concession and the admission fee, wherever there is one. Most of these concessions are located in the Midway Plaisance and none of them are regarded in any sense as a part of the Exposition proper, but as mere side shows.

Following is a list of the more important of these concessions in the Midway Plaisance:

Constantinople street scene, including theater, restaurant, etc. Admission 25 cents.

Cairo street scene, Egyptian museums, theater, etc. Admission 25 cents. Egyptian Temple, admission 25 cents more.

Dutch East Indies village, with theater, music, dancing, etc. Admission 25 cents.

German village of mediæval times, with music, restaurant, etc. Admission 25 cents.

Natatorium, with music. Admission, with use of bath, 50 cents.

Moorish palace, with sale of native goods, chamber of horrors, cafe, etc. Admission to museum features, 25 cents.

Panorama of Bernese Alps in Switzerland. Admission 50 cents.

Panorama of the volcano of Mt. Kilauea, Sandwich Islands. Admission 50 cents.

Algerian village, with streets, bazars, cafe, etc. Admission 25 cents.

Hungarian concert pavilion and cafe, with musical theatrical performance, etc. Admission 25 cents.

Venetian glassware and mosaics, with factory in full operation and sale of wares. Admission 25 cents.

Chinese village, with theater, joss house, tea garden and cafe. Admission to theater and joss house 25 cents.

Irish village and Blarney Castle. Exhibition and sale of Irish products. Admission free.

Persian building, with sale of Persian goods, musical entertainment, etc. Admission 50 cents.

Beauty show of women from forty or more countries. Admission 25 cents.

Typical Irish village. Admission 25 cents.

Japanese bazar, for the sale of Japanese wares. Admission free.

Vienna cafe and concert hall. Admission free.

Model of St. Peter's Church, Rome. Admission 25 cents.

Hagenbeck's animal show. Admission 25 cents.

Model of Eiffel tower. Admission 25 cents.

Electric scenic theater. Admission 25 cents.

East Indian bazar for the sale of native wares. Admission free.

Captive balloon. Admission 25 cents. Trip in balloon \$2.

Inside of Exposition grounds proper are the following special concessions:

Esquimau village, representing a Labrador trading post. Admission 25 cents.

Japanese tea house on the Wooded Island. Admission varying according to purchases.

Ruins of Cliff dwellers and an exhibition of antiquities. Admission 25 cents.

Crystal cave in Horticultural building. Admission free.

Whaling bark Progress, with museum. Admission 25 cents.

In addition to these there are the several concessions for methods of transportation, including movable sidewalk on the pier at 5 cents a ride; the Ferris wheel, at 50 cents a ride; elevator to the promenade on the roof of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, 25 cents; elevator to the roof on the Transportation building, 10 cents; ride in gondola, around the basin and lagoon, 50 cents; wheel chair, 75 cents an hour with attendant; ride in electric launch through the lagoons and basin, 25 cents; ride in steam launch through the lagoon and out into Lake Michigan, 25 cents; round trip on the Intramural Railway, 10 cents; ride on a donkey or camel in the streets of Cairo, 50 cents and 25 cents per ride respectively; use of sedan chairs, \$1.

There has been considerable trouble especially with exhibitors in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building because of their selling goods that have been imported free of duty, without paying the duty. Customs officials notified several of these exhibitors that they were amenable to the law, but the notification did not seem to be regarded. So many cases occurred that an English exhibitor was arrested and taken before

the United States commissioner on the charge of smuggling. He was dealt with leniently, but other exhibitors were cautioned to be more careful, as in future cases they would be held accountable.

The failure of Commercial National Bank of Chicago was a serious complication to exhibitors and concessionaires at the Exposition, because of the fact that this bank operated the national bank recently established in the Administration building. The failure of the bank not only locked up a large amount of deposits, but prevented the opening of another bank, as this one was established under an act of Congress. Pending the settlement of the bank's affairs, President Higginbotham, of the Exposition, and other wealthy men of Chicago, guaranteed the deposits of foreign and other exhibitors, so they were able to obtain their money and were not embarrassed by its being tied up. The amount that these men became liable for was about \$75,000.

Mr. A. T. Goshorn, who was Director General of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, was in Chicago recently and was surprised at the greatness of the Columbian Exposition. At an informal reception by the National Commission Mr. Goshorn congratulated the committee on the scale upon which the Columbian Exposition was planned, upon the beauty of its architecture and of the grounds, and of the forward condition in which the exhibits were.

An interesting exhibit was installed in the gallery of the Transportation building soon after the opening of the Exposition, being a relief map on a large scale of the Nicaragua Canal, showing the entire route of canal, with mountains, cuts, etc. The exhibit is made very practical by the use of running water to demonstrate the manner in which the canal will be operated.

The completion of the elevators which are to carry visitors to the promenade on the roof of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building was an event of considerable interest. This elevator has a direct lift of 185 feet, and the sensation of going up in it is quite startling, because of the fact that there are no walls on any side of it and the ride seems like a flight through the air. The upper landing for the elevator is near the roof, which is reached by a short flight of steps. The view from the promenade is a fine one, as it commands the entire Exposition grounds, while at the north lies the city of Chicago and to the east on a clear day is plainly seen the shore of Michigan. The promenade is 80 feet wide and is guarded on either side by high and strong metal fencing. The view of Lake Michigan is one of the most attractive features of the promenade.

The local directory voted on May 12 that the Exposition grounds should be opened Sundays, beginning Sunday, May 21. This action was taken upon the recommendation of the legal adviser of the board, and was in accordance with the action recently taken by the National Committee, which left the question of Sunday opening to the local directory for decision. The legal opinion was that the local directory could open the grounds to the public, keep the Exposition buildings closed and not come in conflict with the act of Congress, which prohibited Sunday opening. Because of the buildings not being open the entrance fee to the grounds was reduced from 50 to 25 cents. This action of the board brings to a climax the Sunday question, which has so long been agitated, and in connection with it the leading stockholders of the Exposition, including the city of Chicago and its park commissioners, ask the court to compel the Exposition management to open the Exposition Sundays. On the other hand, there is every probability of an application to the court to compel the Exposition to obey the act of Congress and not open the Exposition on Sundays. The question will be speedily settled, if possible, and, if in favor of Sunday opening, the concessions on the Midway Plaisance and many foreign buildings will be open to the public, so that Sunday visitors will see some of the most interesting things in the Exposition grounds. This action was only preliminary, and there is a probability that it will result in the whole Exposition being opened, but without the machinery being in operation.

When the strike of the carpenters in the employ of the Exposition was settled about the middle of April, it was agreed that delegates representing the Carpenters' Union should be given passes to the Exposition grounds in order that they might see what work the Union carpenters were doing, and to be assured that the Exposition was keeping within its agreement with the Union, and that the carpenters were keeping up their end of the agreement. When the second strike of the carpenters was ordered, within a week of the settlement of the first strike, the men did not quit work, but the representatives broke their agreement with the Exposition, and when they applied for their passes were refused them on these grounds. Many of the carpenters have withdrawn from the Union.

A decidedly unpleasant trouble has arisen between the Exposition management and the music department, because of the refusal of leading piano manufacturers in the East to exhibit. The instruments of one of these bolting manufacturers were used at some of the concerts, and the piano manufacturers who did

exhibit considered it an injustice to them that a bolting manufacturer be permitted to reap the benefit of the use of his instruments in the concerts when he did not take part in the Exposition. Some serious charges were made against the music department, among these being one that the director of the department was working wholly in the interest of one of the bolting concerns. Much unnecessary ill feeling has been stirred up, and more attention has been given to this matter than to some of the most important matters that have come before the directory.

An exhibition test of the fire department of the Exposition was given May 13, for the benefit of the insurance interests which are carrying policies in the Exposition grounds, and also for the Chicago fire department and officials of the Exposition. An alarm was rung in at exactly ten o'clock, at the southeastern corner of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, and in half a minute one engine and truck were in place. In another minute six engines and a fire boat were throwing streams of water, and in less than five minutes of the time the alarm was sounded a one hundred and sixty foot extension ladder was in position on the side of the building and firemen were at the top of the ladder with a lead of hose, throwing water upon the roof. Six hundred or more Columbian Guards were also on hand to act as firemen, and in other ways assist the fire department. This exhibition was decidedly satisfactory to the insurance interests and demonstrated that every possible advantage for fighting fire was provided. In addition to this equipment of the fire department a third alarm would bring twelve fire engines belonging to the city of Chicago into the grounds and a fire boat from South Chicago.

Forty-two foreign nations are now represented at the Exposition by three hundred and twenty-seven representatives. These men are from all parts of the world, and the several nations and states with their representatives are as follows: Argentine Republic, 5; Austria, 9; Belgium, 10; Brazil, 21; British Guiana, 1; Bulgaria, 1; Canada, 24; Cape Colony, 4; Ceylon, 2; Colombia, 1; Costa Rica, 7; Curacao, 1; Denmark, 10; Ecuador, 5; France, 25; Germany, 44; Great Britain, 11; Greece, 2; Hayti, 4; Italy, 11; Jamaica, 3; Japan, 9; Johore, 2; Liberia, 3; Mexico, 22; Netherlands, 2; New South Wales, 10; Nicaragua, 1; Norway, 8; Orange Free State, 1; Paraguay, 5; Persia, 2; Portugal, 2; Russia, 12; Siam, 3; Spain 13; Sweden, 8; Switzerland, 2; Trinidad, 1; Turkey, 5; Uruguay, 5; Venezuela, 10.

Every precaution possible has been taken to protect the purity of the water supply at the Exposition. Spring water is supplied at 150 or more booths throughout the grounds for one cent a glass. This, however, is a concession. The Exposition itself provided one hundred or more drinking fountains throughout the grounds and as many more in the Exposition buildings which furnish water filtered on the latest improved scientific methods. Further precaution has been taken, not only in the Exposition grounds and throughout the buildings, but also in Midway Plaisance, to prevent water being used for drinking purposes that has not been properly filtered.

The Cage Bird Club.

The Cage Bird Club was inaugurated recently in London, Dr. Martin, chairman of the Norton Ornithological Society and vice-president of the London Cage Bird Association, presiding. A paper was read by Mr. W. H. Betts, auditor of the Crested Canary Club, in which he stated that the object of the club was the enrollment among its members of ladies and gentlemen who, from the fact that the majority of cage bird clubs were held at public houses, were debarred from membership thereof. He said the club would endeavor to train novices in the management of cage birds, would give encouragement and assistance to ornithological societies generally, would circulate literature with the object of elevating the moral tone of the cage bird fancy, and would endeavor to prevent cheating at shows, and to put an end to brutality. One very common practice which the club would endeavor to stop was that known as "tailing and fighting." This consisted in taking a young bird, a month or six weeks old, and in wrenching daily from its wings and tail two or three quills. The bird was thereby kept in lingering pain for weeks, and sometimes its wings were dislocated, the only object of such barbarity being the off-chance of winning a prize of the value of a few shillings a little sooner than was otherwise possible.

A Long Snow Journey.

A journey of 1,800 miles on snow shoes has been made by a Mr. C. H. Hamilton, an employe of the Yukon River Transportation and Trading Company. He was frozen in with a steamer of the company two weeks' journey above the mouth of the Yukon, and was sent to carry the news to his company at Seattle. He started on November 23 with three sleds, twenty-one dogs, and some Indian guides, and arrived at Chilkoot, 80 miles above Juneau, on March 20, after an 1,800 mile trip.