

me the courtesy of furnishing me with the address of Mr. Wilson, "of Bolivia," if known to you, and of the missionary magazine from which his article was taken by you. I have facilities for investigation both in Bolivia and in Spain, and am desirous of getting to the bottom of this story of "a bishop" and "a Spanish paper," as I have got to the bottom of some other stories from South America—Yours, etc.

Editor "N.Z. Tablet"

Dunedin, August 15.

## ARCHBISHOP REDWOOD ON HIS TRAVELS

### GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION

The following interesting letter from his Grace Archbishop Redwood to a friend in Wellington has been placed at our disposal—

Chicago, June 28

"I arrived here the day before yesterday from St. Louis, where I spent about a fortnight. For several days there I was the guest of Archbishop Gannon, the Archbishop of St. Louis, and the youngest Archbishop in the world, I believe, at the present moment, being only 12 years of age. After a while I found that he became so busy with preparations for the reception of Cardinal Saitoh at the St. Louis World's Fair and with other business connected with the clergy's retreat and various communications, that I was better somewhere else, and so, with his full knowledge and approval, I became the guest of the Jesuit Fathers at their splendid University of St. Louis, a few blocks away from the Archbishop's residence. I met with the most kind and cordial treatment at their hands, in fact they expected me to take up my quarters with them on my arrival at St. Louis, having invited me to do so in their house at San Francisco. But I told them I had first to be at the Archbishops, and then I would see whether circumstances would allow me to be their guest for a time. The Archbishop being too busy, and the Redemptorist Fathers being very desirous to have some of their candidates ordained in their own splendid Gothic church in St. Louis—a favor never yet granted to them—they came (in the person of their provincial), in returning my visit to them, to ask me to perform their ordination for them, which I did with much pleasure. They borrowed from the Archbishop's whatever was necessary for the function, and so, to the delight of their congregation, I ordained in their church (called the 'rock' church on account of the stone with which it is built) for three days in succession, proposing six candidates to the Minor Orders and six others to the priesthood. Accordingly I left the Jesuits, and took up my quarters with the Redemptorists during the days of ordination and up to the time for my departure for Chicago. And now I am their guest here near their magnificent church of St. Michael, in which I daily say Mass. To-day I have just paid my visit to Dr. Quigley, Archbishop of Chicago, and also to the Sacred Heart Nuns and the Jesuit Fathers. While at St. Louis I got a telegram from Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, asking me to come, of course, to St. Paul. He said he was going to Washington for a week and that afterwards he was returning home. I replied that I was going shortly to spend a few days at Chicago and then proceed to St. Paul. I am expecting to hear from him every day at the Great Northern Hotel, where he stays when in Chicago. Of course I called on the Sacred Heart Nuns at St. Louis and saw their surpassingly beautiful Gothic chapel at Maryvale, which was not built when, about 26 years ago, I spent a week at their chaplain's cottage at the time when I obtained them for Timaru. As good luck would have it, I was able to preside (instead of the Archbishop of St. Louis) at the distribution of prizes in both their establishments at St. Louis. The affair came off on both occasions most charmingly. I had plenty of time to see

#### The World's Fair

at St. Louis and spent many delightful days there, as well as evenings to enjoy the splendid illuminations. Let me take you for a trip in the electric cars round the Exposition grounds on what is called the Intramural Railway. It traverses the grounds, which occupy 1210 acres, in a circuitous route, with stopping places convenient to every point of interest. First we come

to a close view of the ornate facade of the palace of varied industries, soon we pass near to the transportation, electricity, and machinery palaces, and are in full view for a moment of the pavilions of Great Britain, France, and Mexico. As our train passes on, we see in the distance the agricultural hall, a building, the largest of all, covering, roofing in, 23 acres. Next we pass round the administration building, a picture of the architecture of Oxford and Cambridge Universities; then we pass close to the hall of anthropology. Beyond the hall of anthropology is the library building of the university group, called the hall of congresses. To the west of this hall is the woman's building, which is occupied by the board of lady managers of the exposition. The aeronautic concourse, for the trial races of airships and dirigible balloons, comes into view as we near station No. 4. At stations Nos. 5 and 6 we enter the midst of an elaborate plant devoted to physical culture, the stadium and granite gymnasiums being prominent features. We now pass out of the administration district into a section of the site for out-door exhibits of agriculture, horticulture, and forestry. The Philippine encampment also comes into view, an exhibit on which the United States Government has spent over a million dollars, or £200,000. Arrowhead Lake, an artificial body of water, lies between us and the Philippines. It serves as head water for the prevention of fire, and for the aquatic sports of the natives of the Filipino camp. Arrowhead takes its name from its shape. It is 250 feet wide and 1500 feet long in each wing. It is supplied with water from the city mains. To the right, as we wind slightly back, lies the agriculture hall. We see

#### The Enormous Floral Clock,

which consists of a dial 100 feet in diameter, the numerals on which are about 15 feet high, and made entirely of flowers on the hill slope. At the top of the dial we see a small house built to contain the mechanism, and on the top of the house is placed a 5000 lb bell, whose tones can be heard throughout the whole grounds, and a mammoth hour-glass is exposed to view. This bell strikes the hour and half-hour, and upon the first stroke of each hour the immense hour-glass turns and the sand runs back. At the same time the doors of the house swing round and open, exposing the mechanism, worked by compressed air, which controls the striking and operates the dial, and closing instantly upon the last stroke of the bell, a bright light is brilliantly illuminated, and about 1000 electric lamps are required for the purpose. Beside this clock are the government buildings of Ceylon and Canada. We next approach the extensive pavilion of the French, the facade of the Grand Trianon and garden of Versailles, installed at enormous cost in liberal recognition of France's historical relations to the Louisiana Purchase, which the World's Fair commemorates. Opposite is the artificial fair built for the United States daily life-saving exhibitions, which are viewed by crowds with intense interest. The agricultural hall, the largest and most wonderful exhibit palace ever erected, engrosses our attention as we reach station No. 8. It covers, as I have said, 23 acres, having 7 miles of aisles, and is devoted to plant products and food, with its accessories. Other sections of the agricultural department have exhibits outside the building. In all they comprise the most remarkable displays ever assembled in any exposition. In the agricultural hall is found

#### The New Zealand Exhibit

in part, the rest being in the fish and forestry building. Australia has not exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair, but New Zealand's exhibit occupies in both buildings a considerable space well filled, and most creditable to us. I felt quite proud of it when I visited it, meeting with a very hearty welcome from the officials in charge of it. East of station No. 8 the Japanese government buildings and garden come into view. By the way, I may state that Japan in several buildings occupies much space and has made one of the most splendid and interesting exhibits in all kinds of productions to be seen at the World's Fair. We next sight two fine State buildings, California and Illinois. Approaching station No. 9 we see the horticulture hall. It occupies the eminence south of the palace of agriculture. Here the rose gardens and other floral displays belong to the horticulture department and they are on a vast scale. Soon we come to the camp of the Boers, occupying a wooded slope, where fights between the British and the Boers are reproduced by a large number of men. Next the live stock and dairy barns are accessible from station No. 9. We now skirt the forest, and by means of a long loop (1000 feet) in the rear of the art palace group, and on our way we pass the wild