

WHAT THE CHICAGO FAIR COST.

On Saturday last William K. Ackerman, auditor of the World's Columbian Exposition, submitted his last report concerning the World's Fair expenditures and receipts, as on December 1 he relinquishes the office he has so capably filled. His report is an epitome of the World's Fair, though it bristles with figures greatly to the exclusion of reading matter. Nevertheless the report is a detailed and itemized history of the World's Fair from the beginning to the end, coupled to a sequel which tells the story of receipts and expenditures since the Fair closed, up to and including November 12, 1893.

The cost of the Fair, its construction and maintenance, amounted to \$25,540,537.85. The receipts and accounts footed up to \$28,151,168.75. The condensed balance sheet of October 31, 1893, makes the following exhibit:—

Construction expenditures.....	\$18,322,622.56
General and operating expenses	7,127,240.32
Preliminary organization	90,674.97
Assets.....	\$2,698,291.01
Liabilities.....	87,660.11

Net assets.....	2,610,630.90
-----------------	--------------

Total.....	\$28,151,168.75
------------	-----------------

Gate receipts.....	\$10,626,330.76
Concession receipts.....	3,699,581.43
Miscellaneous receipts	686,070.49
Interest	86,981.82
Souvenir coins and premium on same	2,448,032.28
Capital stock.....	5,604,171.97
City of Chicago.....	5,000,000.00

Total.....	\$28,151,168.75
------------	-----------------

In explanation of the foregoing exhibit Mr. Ackerman in his report says: "From the above sum of \$2,610,630.90 shown as net assets, may be deducted such obligations as are in sight (exclusive of the \$87,660.11 shown above), but not included as any part of the expenditures up to October 31, and bulking the pay rolls for the first half of November, obligations under contracts, live stock premiums, etc., together, there is on these accounts the sum of \$748,147.82, deducting from the \$2,610,630.90 the sum of \$1,862,483.08, as the net assets actually in hand after meeting all obligations in sight."

NO ESTIMATE ABOUT DIVIDENDS.

As it is from the net assets the stockholders' dividends are to be paid, the figures, \$1,862,483.08, become interesting and important. It is presumable that other obligations will accrue in closing up the business of the Fair, such as paying a bonus to the South Park Commissioners, meeting court judgments and other claims, as well as defraying current expenses, which will further reduce the net assets, and therefore no estimate is or can be hazarded as to what dividend will be declared when the final wind-up comes.

The Fair management is at expense now and without any revenues, and the expenditures must continue for some time to come, though their curtailment is being undertaken on every account and in every department.

The report is full of interesting facts, substantiated by figures. The average receipts per day, exclusive of Sundays, have been \$89,501.53, and expenses, \$22,405.30. The average compensation per month of employes has been \$69.44, or \$2.31 per day. During the month of September in all departments of all grades there were 6,025 salaried officials and paid employes, the pay roll amounting to \$420,190.23. In October the force was reduced to 5,580 and the pay roll to \$387,499.89.

The receipts and expenses of conducting the Fair from May 1 to October 31, by the month, are set forth in the following statement:

Month.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net.
May	\$ 618,140.61	\$593,757.70	\$ 24,382.91
June	1,647,844.44	630,595.20	1,017,249.24
July.....	1,967,194.84	698,319.97	1,268,874.87
August.....	2,337,866.35	869,798.12	1,468,068.23
September.....	3,169,984.92	697,566.92	2,472,418.00
October.....	4,402,467.35	610,000.00	3,792,467.35

Totals.....	\$14,141,242.41	\$3,540,087.41	\$10,601,205.00
-------------	-----------------	----------------	-----------------

THE COST OF EACH DEPARTMENT.

In addition to the foregoing statistics, Mr. Ackerman, for the first time in his reports, apportions the whole expenditures during the construction period and since among the several departments, showing, for instance, how much it cost to build the Manufacturers' Building, repairs and expenses attending its maintenance and service. In this exhibit it is

shown that "Machinery Building, power plant, runways, traveling cranes, boiler plant, and operation" cost more than any other feature of the Fair, or \$2,786,684.91; the Electrical Building, plant, appliances, engineering, and operation, \$1,911,837.04; Manufacturers' Building, etc., \$1,890,198.63; police protection, Columbian guards, etc., \$1,301,478.72; general expenses, salaries, etc., \$1,294,565.92; railway transportation, \$1,247,101.48; water and sewerage, \$1,122,770.44. After these million figures the other departments expended generally less than \$500,000, though \$600,947.59 were expended, from which on account of concerts \$64,320.19 was realized. Fire protection cost \$298,254.18, and fireworks \$125,760.75. One of the most attractive yet least expensive features of the Fair was the Convent of La Rabida, which cost, building, installation, and incidental expenses, \$25,009.16. The doctors' fees, or the hospital service, from the time it was inaugurated, cost on all accounts only \$44,983.03. The comfort of the public, or "Public Comfort" Building, repairs and expenses of conducting, footed up to \$150,404.23, and the Woman's Building entailed on all accounts an outlay of \$141,032.55.—*Inter Ocean.*

THE NEW QUEBEC HOTEL.

It is stated that the handsome new hotel which the present year has seen erected in the city of Quebec, Chateau Frontenac, is to be ready for guests this week. Designed by a New York architect, it seems to be generally acknowledged as worthy, in its exterior appearance and internal arrangement, of the high praise awarded it. Says Mr. Bruce Price: "There is no site to equal it in America that I know of. What with the Citadel on one side, the cliff, the terrace, the military aspect and the quaintness of Quebec, it has a wonderful setting. The architect has had used the native stone and an imported pressed brick, the only one that would stand the climate. In selecting the color of this he considered the archaic surroundings, but yet did not wish to impart a sombre tone to the building. And what with the orange-red color of the brick, the copper roofing and the life that would soon be imparted to the house, there will be an abundance of color, and yet not sufficient to be out of harmony with the age-dimmed tints of Quebec. As to the form, "I have gone back previous to the Renaissance period; in fact, previous to the time of Francois I., when they built neither a castle nor a chateau, and have adopted the chateau type, even to the coloring. It is in the form of the chateaux built by the French in those days." Mr. S. C. Stevenson, of Montreal, declares that to his mind it is the finest hotel in America, not excepting the new Netherlands, or any of that class, in point of comfort, scenery and surroundings. The company showed their good taste, he considers, in having built the outer walls of neutral tints, thus harmonizing with its age-marked surroundings. "I believe it means the opening of an era of prosperity for Quebec, for much of Montreal's recent progress dates from the opening of the Windsor."

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

In a leading article under this caption, the conclusion of which is quoted below, our contemporary discusses the incident of the attempt by some young feather-brains to blow up the Nelson monument, and asks to what cause such a disposition is to be traced. It concludes that these youngsters have been influenced for evil by reading the writings of some firebrands who are neither good Canadians nor good Frenchmen.

And, if the question were of France versus England, *Le Moniteur* makes some suggestions which are eminently sensible as to the reasonableness or otherwise of seeking, at this time of day, to make Canada a French country:

"As an organized people what have we, then, in common with France?"

"In 1763 his rotten majesty [Louis XV.] abandoned us cleverly, leaving debts to the amount of eighty millions of francs due to our fathers, which have never since been paid. At the period of the American revolution the excellent Louis XVI. did not bother his head about us at all, or so little that instead of sending his fleet into the River St. Lawrence, when the chances were good for retaking the colony of Canada, he sent them to the coast of New

England. About 1804 Napoleon Bonaparte sold to the United States for five millions a whole branch of the French Canadian family, the Louisianians. With the year 1768, France has lost the memory of her American children. Since that date we have struggled along alone as best we could. If we have suffered it has not been at the hands of the English Government, which has always respected treaties; it has not been at the hands of the Duke of Wellington, the conqueror of Waterloo, who was one of the warmest partisans of our political liberty; it was not at the hands of Nelson, who gained the sympathies of our ancestors during a voyage he made into Canada when a mere midshipman; it is not at the hands of Queen Victoria, who at all times has shown herself generous towards us, and who, if the occasion should ever present itself, would see her debts to her Canadian subjects paid, quite different to that ruffian, Louis XV. If we have yet to suffer it will not be at the hands of Lord Aberdeen, whose first words on reaching our shores may be condensed thus: 'Peace to men of good will.'

"We have no more reason to adopt the resentments, the ideas and the manners of France than the Americans have to admit amongst them the resentments, the ideas and the manners of the English. We are a self-made people, and we ought to be proud enough of this title not to allow ourselves to be guided by anything but duty toward our native land, and we should receive with extreme mistrust the theories of marplots who have been but too readily admitted here.

"In the schools, in the family, in the press, in society, everything should conduce to one sole end, namely, to mould our youth in the idea not of a French, English, German, Irish or Scotch country, but of a Canadian country, in which all her citizens should take pride.

"This act is a provocation to discord between the groups of distinct nationalities who are sheltered by the flag of Canada, and it ought to be repudiated with the greatest energy by every right thinking man."—*Le Moniteur de Commerce, Montreal.*

WINTER NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

A meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade Committee on Winter Navigation was recently held. The object in view was to extend the time of navigation on the River St. Lawrence from seven to nine or even ten months. From a nautical point of view the scheme was considered practicable. To ensure its commercial success the opinion was ventured that the Dominion Government should grant bonuses to the steamer that would attempt to navigate the St. Lawrence early in March and late in December. The Canadian Pacific Railway is said to be interested in the movement, and if navigation of the St. Lawrence in March and December were easy and secure, would, it is thought, ship large quantities of grain through the St. Lawrence via Quebec at these seasons of the year.

ENGLISH v. AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

The driver and stoker of the London and Northwestern Railway Company's engine "Queen Empress" (now being exhibited at the Chicago Exhibition), are now in Chicago, where they will test the relative speeds of that engine and Engine 999, belonging to the New York Central and Hudson River Company. The latter declare that their locomotive is the fastest in the world, while the same merits are claimed for the "Queen Empress," which has just been awarded a medal of some sort at the World's Fair. It is anticipated that the trials will take place over the New York Central line between Buffalo and Albany. The distance is 297 miles, and the track is well adapted for trials of speed. The Americans declare that Engine 999 will run 100 miles an hour "all day long." The race is said to be exciting "intense interest" in locomotive circles.

—Another jolly dance was held at Jack Reid's last Friday night, says the *Sunny-mead* correspondent of the *Regina Leader*. "The house was comfortably filled, and dancing was kept up till 4 a. m. Next! Low prices for wheat do not imply poverty or lack of energy. Vice-versa."