

AMERICA IN NORWAY.

YANKEE GOODS AND YANKEE INTERESTS IN THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

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CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—For several generations the Norwegians have been invading the United States. They have robbed the best farms of our great northwest and have become the leaders there in every branch of business and political life. Now the Si-mon-pure Americans are invading Norway in turn. In find them here in Christiania, the capital, and I see their goods for sale in every block. Our consul-general tells me that every kind of American ware, with the exception of textiles, is sold here, and I can see that he tells the truth when I walk the business streets.

AMERICAN GOODS IN CHRISTIANIA.

In the heart of the city is the storthing, or parliament building. Just opposite is an American shoe store, where the Norwegian lawmakers get their understandings. On the Torvet, or chief market place, is the office of an American cash register company, and in the street leading to it are shops filled with American hardware. Passing them the other day I noticed Philadelphia lawn mowers, Boston clotheswringers, Indianapolis pitchforks and pumps from four different localities. There were also steel bells to call the Norwegian farmers to dinner, axes for use in their logging camps and hatchets and saws for every one.

In another part of the town I found the McCormick, the Deering and the Wood harvester agencies, as well as many kinds of our farm tools. A year by was an establishment where a score of fair-haired, blue-eyed Swedish girls were sewing away on well known American sewing machines.

OUR TYPEWRITERS AND CAMERAS.

The American typewriter is here and also the American camera. I bought snap shots of a bride and groom photographed by one of our instruments, and you may get the quaint costumes of all the out-of-the-way regions as taken with our photographic machines. Norway has recently purchased a lot of our shoe making machinery, and a factory has been established here in Christiania which is making so-called Ameri-

can shoes. They are even importing our leather and are making their shoes on American models. As to meats, all the various brands of Chicago and Kansas City are as well known here as at home, and the fat of our American hogs pads tens of thousands of Norwegian ribs. This country is one of the lumber yards of Europe, but we ship certain kinds of logs and boards to Christiania. We sell furniture here and I see Porto Rico coffee and all sorts of California canned stuff in the chief grocery stores of the city. This is one of the greatest fish countries of the world, but the Norwegians buy Columbia river salmon and like it.

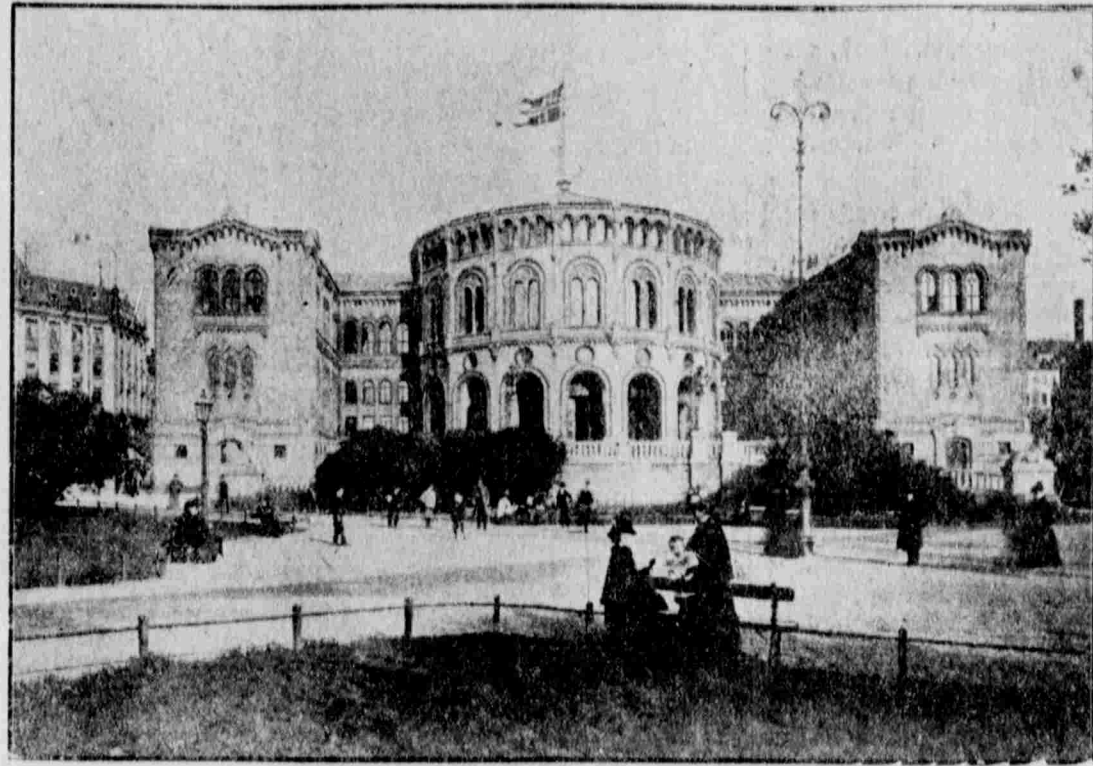
A YANKEE CITY.

I like Christiania. It is more like an American city than any other in Europe. Its streets are wide and well paved, its buildings are constructed on the American plan, and the residences on the outskirts remind one of the better class homes of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Indeed, the best residence section here is not at all unlike the best residence section of St. Paul.

The stores of the Norwegian capital are similar to ours. They are more numerous and have more in the windows, but the goods are well displayed and the merchants are business like. It is the same with the people. If you could take Laney's new flying machine and in a few nights from Minneapolis to Christiania and be suddenly dropped, you would hardly know where you were. You might suppose your self in an American town. The faces on the street would be much the same and the dress not very different. This may come from the large number of Norwegians in America.

Christiania is an up-to-date city. It has electric lights and electric cars. The car system was put in by the Union Electrical company of Berlin, which is an associate of the General Electric company of New York. The cars are as good as ours, and their rates are just half as high. You can ride all over the town for 25 cents, and can catch a car any minute.

OUR NORWEGIAN GATEWAY.
Christiania is our gate to Norway. The most of the American goods are brought here and shipped to different parts of the country. The city is situated at the head of a wide and deep fjord which winds its way in and out from here to the North sea. At the head of the fjord are many little bays forming excellent harbors. These bays are filled with shipping, and you may see goods loading and unloading for and from different parts of the world. The Norwegians are among the greatest shipbuilders of Europe. They are natural sailors, and their boats go to all parts of the world. They own more than a thousand steamships, and about 6,000 sailing vessels. They do a general freightage business, and in freight receipts alone they take in something like \$25,000,000 a year.



Photographed for the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.

THE STORTHING, NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT.

COMMERCIAL NORWAY.

We are much interested in the commerce of Norway. It has imports and exports of considerably more than \$100,000,000 a year, and among its imports are many things which we furnish. The country is big. It is three times as large as the state of Ohio, and it has a population of more than two millions. Nevertheless, it has very little good farming land. Seventy-five per cent of it is unproductive, 23 per cent is taken up with forests, and only 3 per cent is under cultivation. This means that only three acres in every hundred can be cultivated, and on these three the crops are small. Only the hardiest of grains can be raised, the chief products consisting of wheat, barley, oats, rye and beans. Some horses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine are reared and also about 100,000 reindeer.

A SPOON-FED COUNTRY.

A country like this cannot raise its own food. It stomach has to be filled by the spoons of other nations, and today we are not tending in our full share. Norway annually imports about \$25,000,000 worth of food products. Half of this is grain, the imports averaging seven or eight bushels to the inhabitant.

About half the grain comes from Russia, one-fourth from Germany and the remainder from the United States, Denmark and Roumania. A great part of the imports are rye, one-fourth is barley, about one-twelfth wheat flour and less than 3 per cent wheat.

Our grain exports to Norway are increasing. They would be much greater if we were to establish elevators here and keep a stock on hand for speedy delivery. At present there is not a single grain elevator in Christiania, and none, I venture, in the whole country. We also send Norway lard, side meat and bacon, American meats being exceedingly popular.

A DINNER FOR SEVEN CENTS.

Speaking of Norwegian food, these people live as well and as cheaply as any people in the world. The hotel rates are high, but the meals are excellent, and I am as well accommodated here as I was in Berlin.

There are many cheap restaurants, and there is one which feeds 2,000 people a day where you can get a dinner at point of view, while they are heated by steam, well lighted, and perfectly sanitized and furnished and equipped throughout in the best manner. The class rooms, study rooms, bath rooms, dining halls and dormitories are arranged with a view to comfort and convenience, and every precaution has been taken against fire. The beautiful new buildings just completed adds considerably to the capacity for boarders and gives the college a splendid chapel. There is a fine gymnasium with a skilled trainer for those who enjoy athletics and not seat of learning in the

Christiania and our Commercial Invasion—Norwegian Business and Business Methods—A Spoon-Fed Nation—Dinner For Seven Cents—Ibsen and the Theatre—Stories Of the New Prince Regent and His Brothers—King Oscar and His Thrift.

sonic Hall restaurant, opposite the parliament house. I get as good a dinner there for 50 cents as is served in New York for a dollar. I have one of its bills of fare before me. It starts out with crab soup, after which comes a grilled salmon steak and potatoes, one-half of a wild duck and salad, and ends with a cup of ice cream. I washed imported Munich beer fresh from the that meal down with a half liter of cake, and the whole, including my fee to the waiter, was 75 cents.

IBSEN AND THE THEATRE.

Indeed, these Norwegians live well. They have good homes, good stores, good food and plenty of amusement. They are fond of music, and they have frequent concerts. Their National theater is finer than any in Washington city. Between the acts there are long pauses, when the people get up and walk up and down the beautiful halls outside the audience room. Connected with these halls are restaurant tables, where one can get anything from a sandwich and beer to a plate of ice cream. I have noticed that beer is the favorite beverage, and that ladies drink it at such times as much as the men. The theatrical audiences are about as well dressed as those of the United States, and they look much the same.

The last play I attended was "Peer Gynt," by Ibsen, the great Norwegian poet and play writer. I had to leave my hat and coat in the dressingroom, for nothing is allowed to be taken to the seats. The scenery and stage management were excellent; the play was well set and the acting was good.

Speaking of Ibsen, it is wonderful how proud these people are of him. He has a statue in the heart of Christiania, his bust is in the art gallery and there are also several fine portraits of him belonging to the city. The poet is now well up in the seventies, and at present he is in poor health. He lives quietly and comfortably here in Christiania.

NORWAY'S NEW RULER.

I saw the new ruler of Norway and Sweden while in Stockholm. It is now nine months since King Oscar withdrew from the government of the country and made Prince Gustaf, his eldest son, regent of the two kingdoms. The young man has been ruling well, and so far as I can learn, he is popular in both Sweden and Norway. He is now 43 years old and is at the beginning of his prime. He is a straight, tall, fine-looking fellow, martial and kindly in his bearing, and possessing, it is said, of much of the ability of his father. He was married in 1881 to Princess Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden, and he has three sons, so that the line is secure in his family.

The old king does not absolutely withdraw from the government, and he could if he wished resume the throne since 1872, more than 31 years, and he is now 74.

The whole royal family of Sweden is democratic in its tendencies. King Oscar has visited every town in the country, and he knows all the leading men by right, and many of them in-

timately. He goes about through Stockholm in ordinary dress, and often unaccompanied by attendants. He is accessible to almost any one, and there has been less red tape about his court than about any other in Europe.

His son is a little more stiff, but he is, I am told, a very good fellow nevertheless. He is more of a theorist and a dreamer than his father, and is not so literary or scientific.

AN ARTIST PRINCE.

I eat one night at the restaurant in Skansen, outside Stockholm, within five feet of Prince Eugene, the youngest child of the king, who is now thirty-eight. He came into the restaurant with a party of friends and sat down perfectly at home in a crowd of five hundred. He had on a black business suit and a black derby hat, and both he and his companions kept on their hats as they ate. This was the custom of most of the men present, although many had ladies with them. I noticed the prince took a substantial meal, washing down his viands with a pint of 50-cent claret. When he left the room the people rose and he took off his hat and walked through the crowd bareheaded. The prince spends most of his time painting, and is said to be the best painter in Sweden.

PRINCE OSCAR'S ROMANCE.

I have been stopping here in Christiania at the same place with Prince Oscar Bernadotte and his family. In fact, Prince Oscar is the second son of the present king, and his wife was Ebia, daughter of Fulkia. She has no royal blood in her veins, and in order to marry her the prince had to renounce his right to the throne. He did so, and he is now known as Oscar Bernadotte, taking the family name of his father. He has a beautiful wife and a very charming family.

THE KING IS THRIFTY.

The royal family of Sweden is a thrifty one. It has a civil list of very nearly a half million dollars from Norway and Sweden, and in addition the king has a little more than \$2,000 a year from the fund voted to King Carl XIV and his successors. At the same time his majesty has palaces both in the city and country, in Sweden and Norway, and he owns stock in many undertakings. Among other things he is interested in a brewery, and I am told that the royal beer is always served at the royal luncheons.

I visited one of King Oscar's palaces on an island in the Lake Malar, through a score or more of great rooms covered with gold and carvings, floored with tiles or mosaics and walled with impossible pictures of the kings and queens of the past.

Later on I strolled through the grounds and tried to enter a tower where I was told the king often came to drink after-dinner coffee and look at the view. The place looked like a restaurant, and, kinlike, I wanted to drink coffee, too, and feast on the view. I was kept out, however, by a lady, who told me she had rented that tower of his majesty for her summer residence, and would permit no trespassing.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Colleges and Hospitals.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

Attention has already been drawn in this issue to the undoubted advantages and resources of Salt Lake City as an educational center. Its influence in this respect is widespread, and students of the highest attainments who have graduated from one or other of the various scholastic institutions have achieved prominence and renown not only in this

education afforded at St. Mary's Academy is intended to prepare young ladies to occupy any sphere of life to which they may be called, and includes in addition to all subjects usually taught at the best educational institutions, music, art, and languages for which specialists are engaged. The beautiful building, standing in well shaded grounds, is located at 146 south First West street, telephone 544, in the best residence section



PIERPONT SCHOOL OF ORATORY.

This institution, which occupies a pleasant suite of rooms in Commercial Club building, has had an almost phenomenal growth. It has been a success since its inception by Miss Burkella Pierce and Miss Grace Delle Davis, having enrolled almost 200 pupils since October, 1902, including the students of the summer sessions at Salt Lake City, and the Colorado Chautauqua. The school has just issued beautifully embossed catalogues setting forth its plans for the current season. It has added two more teachers to the faculty, and its records show the names of many of the most prominent people of Salt Lake City as its patrons. It offers a strong course of study in oratory, physical culture and literature. It has placed its standard high. It aims at culture of the entire individual, body, mind and soul. It is a school of development where bodies become healthy, graceful and free; voices mellow, beautiful and full of meaning; and souls attuned to truth, beauty and goodness.

It had its opening with a pleasant reception Saturday afternoon and evening.

HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL.

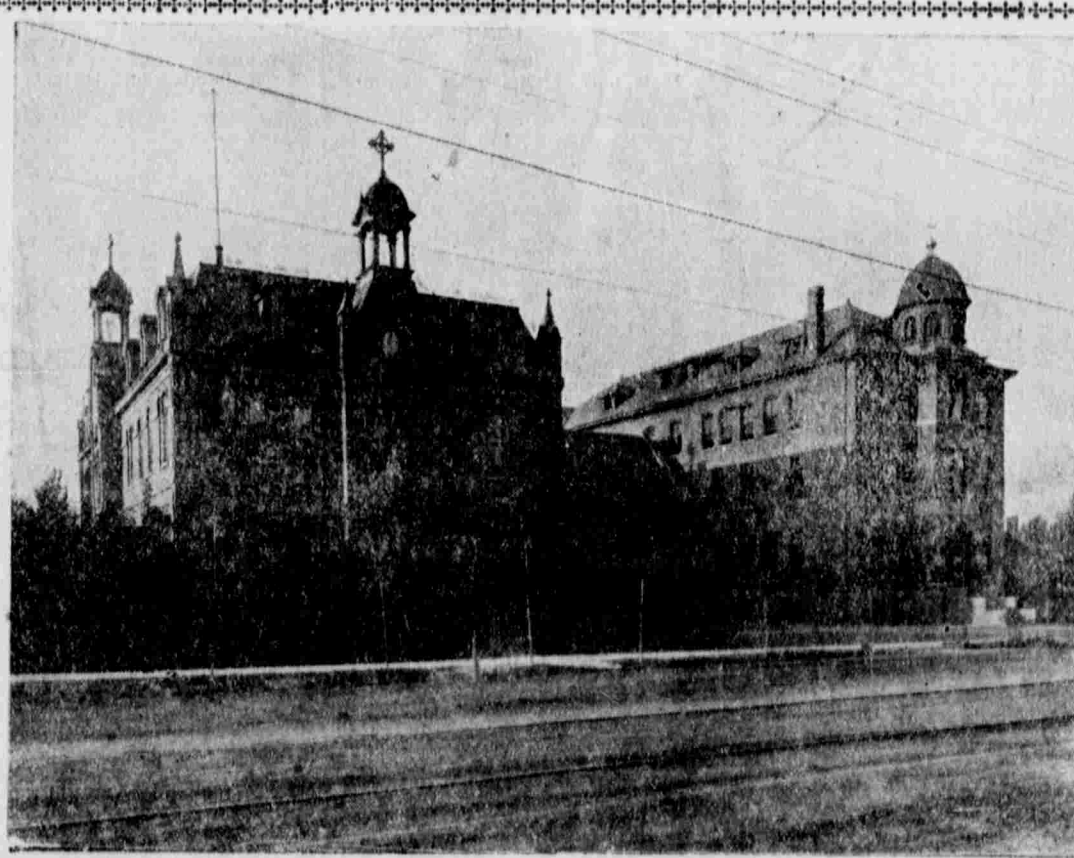
The merciful ministrations of the good sisters whose zeal is manifested in their noble work of relieving suffering humanity the world over, was one of the first institutional features of universal social order in Salt Lake. The Holy Cross hospital is but one of a number of these institutions so creditable to the city and so conspicuous as enduring testimonials to the deep religious sentiment, the noble, humane characteristics of the people and the high order of civilization which exists in this metropolis of a vast, civilized region of the country. This is an institution conducted upon the self-sustaining business plan of the hospitals under private or associated management, but having its provisions

of our city. It is a fine three-story brick building, well heated, lighted, ventilated and thoroughly equipped for the purpose and comfortably furnished. It is both a boarding and a day school, there being at present in attendance 250 pupils. The most watchful care is exercised over the pupils, and they receive a sound and thorough scholastic and religious training. The terms for tuition and board are most moderate, and these are furnished on application to the Sister Superior.

for charity, pure and simple. Because of the great good it does, it has the favor of our medical fraternity at large, while the sisters of the Holy Cross are ever uniting in their devotion and their labor to make the hospital as near perfection as excellency of management and kindly attention to the sick and afflicted can make it. The hospital of the Holy Cross was established 28 years ago, at first in a small way, with but meager accommodations—necessarily so—but has steadily grown, till now the splendid four-story building and beautifully shaded grounds occupy an entire square of the city, one of its leading and most attractive features of architectural ornament. The sisters of the Holy Cross were the founders of the hospital and among the pioneers in the movement looking to the adequate care of the sick. Throughout the year of its history they have worked with unceasing energy to enlarge its capacity in keeping with the demands of the times, and in doing so have also studied every plan whereby it would become complete in its accommodations, with every facility and equipment for the most desirable entertainment of its patients and for the highest and best skill in attendance and in medical and surgical service. In all these things they have most admirably succeeded. The hospital will now accommodate 175 patients and its arrangements suited to the necessities or desires of the different classes of patients. In whatever department circumstances or choice may place one, the patient may be assured of the most kindly and liberal treatment. The Holy Cross hospital is a great credit and an ornament to the city.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.

Among the institutions of Salt Lake City which are doing a noble work in alleviating pain and suffering and in the treatment and curing of all diseases flesh is heir to, we know of none more worthy of special mention in this re-



THE NEW ALL HALLOWS COLLEGE BUILDING.

ALL HALLOWS COLLEGE.

The educational advantages and facilities possessed by Salt Lake City are second to no city in the western section of our republic, and this applies not only to the public schools, but to these grand institutions devoted to secondary or higher education. As is usual, in the case of our Union, the Roman Catholic church is prominently represented here in educational matters and their foremost institution of learning is unquestionably All Hallows College, conducted by the Marist Fathers. The college was founded in 1886 by the Right Rev. Lawrence Scanlan, D.D., bishop of Salt Lake, and at his invitation the Marist Fathers assumed control in 1888 and under their wise and able direction

view of our city's progress and prosperity than St. Mark's hospital. That its good work is appreciated is to be seen in the fact that although it is today the finest hospital in the state, the directors are now enlarging and adding to the capacity of the hospital and when these additions are fully completed it will afford the accommodation for a larger number of patients which was urgently needed. The hospital is located on Second West street, corner Seventh North street, and opposite the warm springs. The buildings which are several in number are large, the rooms being all large, light and well ventilated, and the extensive and well shaded grounds are kept in perfect condition. The buildings are located on an eminence, are substantially built, and contain every modern convenience, appliances and accessory down to the best hospitals of the world. The operating room is especially well fitted up as is the laboratory, and the nurses in attendance are well trained, kindly and sympathetic. The staff of physicians and surgeons contains the names of some of the most eminent practitioners in the west, and the general care and attention given to patients is not exceeded in any similar institution in the inter-mountain region, while very moderate charges prevail. The hospital is most ably and liberally managed, the president being Right Rev. Abel Leonard, S. T. D., bishop of Salt Lake; Rev. Geo. C. Hunter, superintendent; Mrs. Nellie F. Crossland, superintendent of nurses.

the college has been a great factor for good, and has grown to its present conditions. The handsome buildings located at Second South and Fourth East streets are perfect from an architectural point of view, while they are heated by steam, well lighted, and perfectly sanitized and furnished and equipped throughout in the best manner. The class rooms, study rooms, bath rooms, dining halls and dormitories are arranged with a view to comfort and convenience, and every precaution has been taken against fire. The beautiful new buildings just completed adds considerably to the capacity for boarders and gives the college a splendid chapel. There is a fine gymnasium with a skilled trainer for those who enjoy athletics and not seat of learning in the

west is more thoroughly equipped. To a thorough collegiate course in arts and sciences, the college adds a department of music under an expert professor, and a commercial department, where students who cannot complete an arts course are trained for commercial life. In all branches the training is most thorough, both material and religious education being imparted by very able instructors. The terms for board and tuition are very moderate, and can be obtained on application to the president and treasurer, Very Rev. John Guinan, S. M., who is held in high regard by all who have studied under him. He is very ably assisted by Rev. J. Murphy, S. M., the vice president, and the other members of the faculty.

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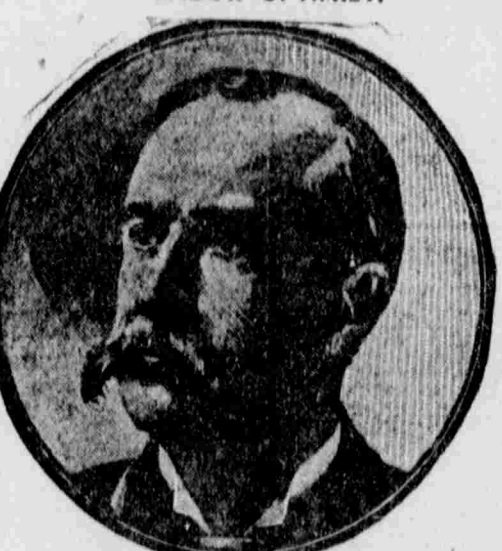


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