IF YOU DON'T TELL the people through the newspapers what you have to sell, you can't sell your goods. Our subscribers read the ads,

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUT AN AD. IN THE "NEWS" if you would reach the purchasers in this city. Our readers look for your store a t

PART THREE.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST STORE. IT COVERS TWENTY ACRES AND HAS A THOUS-

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

the world under one roof is in Moscow. It is situated close to the Kremlin, under the shadow of some of the oldest and holiest churches of this holy city. It is a great stone building with roofs of

fron and glass, covering at least twenty acres, and embracing 1,000 different business establishments. 1 have called it a store. It is rather a collection of stores, for each establishment has its individual owner, who rents of the syndicate which constructed the build-It is a gigantic department store, or bazant, under a thousand different heads, selling all kinds of goods and carrying on every kind of buiness.

Carrying on every kind or binness.
I have seen the bagaars of Cairo, Calcutta and Constantinople. The most of them are rule sheds, or caves in the walls of narrow streets, roofed with matting. This bagaar is in one of the fipest buildings, of the world. It has been erected within the past few years, and with the ground open which it and with the ground upon which it stands hus cost the enormous sum of \$3,000.000. This is one-third more than our National Library bull-ling at Wosh-ington, and many times more than any miness establishment of the Unit'd States.

A MUSEUM OF MERCHANDISE.

I have spent days in wandering through this mighty bazaar. The twen-ty acres represent only the ground floot. The building is of three stories. It is The building is of three stories. It is divided up into streets, crossing one another at right angles, with mighty arches of glass above them. Along the streets are booths with plate-glass win-dows, and over them two galeries, rep-resenting the second and third stories, each thead with stories. The basement cach lined with stores. The basement is a vast estacomb of stores, and the whole might be compared to a bechive. each cell filled with the treasures of Europe, Russia and the for east. Th stories are not the little cave-like hole stories are not the little cuve-like holes in the wall which form the oriental bazaars. Mony of them would be re-speciable in the great cities of the Unit-ed States, and were they situated on Broadway or Twenty-third street, New York, they would catch the attention of the passersby for their costly goods and fine window dressing. I wish I could take you inside this bazaar with my interpreter and show

bazaar with my interpreter and show you street after street of the great treasure house. You would lose the idea that the Russians are a poor nation an see something of this enormous market for our American goods.

The merchandise offered is worth many, many times the cost of the build-ing. It amounts to tens of millions of dollars, and a vast part of it is made up of goods from Europe. The Ger-mans, the French and the English have contributed to fill it, and it is only now

OSCOW .- The biggest store in | that John Wanamaker, Siegel & Cooper and others are thinking of establishing them in London, but they would pay almost equally well in all the European capitals. Paris is the only one that has any to speak of. It has the Bon Marche, the Louvre and Au Printemps, together with some smaller establish ments, all of which are making money It have written of the two Berlin de-partment stores, Wertheim's and Tietz's, both of which are doing an en-ormous business, but there is room for

> Russia is peculiarly well fitted for such stores. Its people are rather ori-ental than accidental. They are used to the great bazars, and a department They are also accustomed to do business by bargaining, and they would jump at marked goods and fixed prices. As it is marked goods and fixed prices. As it is here you dicker for everything, from a still of clothes to a liver pill. It is how much will you give? and how much will you take? not only in the great establishments, but also in the petty markets found all over the city. This bazar was filled with shoppers when I visited it. Crowds of man in

> cans, overcoats and top boots; of poorly dressed peasant women in gowns and head shawls and of the well-clad, substantial merchant class moved to and fro. There were many well-dressed gentlemen, ladles and children going from store to store, and also many peofrom store to store, and also many peo-ple resting and chatting on the seats which line the streets of the bazar.

AMERICAN GOODS IN MOSCOW.

This bazar is only one of a half dozen or more in Moscow. The others are mailer but some of them would be considered large anywhere. Moscow is the commercial capital of Russia. Its busicommercial capital of Russia. Its busi-ness is scattered, and L have walked my-welf tired in going from one commercial quarter to another. Many new stores are going up, and in some, American ele-vators and others of our inventions are eing introduced.

There is one store here which sells nothing but American goods, and, strange to say, it belongs to an Englishman, who has made a fortune in dealing in our specialties. His name is Block, and he has been doing business in Rus-sia for the past 20 years. He started as an agent of the Fairbank scales, and pushed them so that the government adopted them and made them the standand scales of Russia. Block then took the agency for other American goods, and continued increasing his business, until now he handles American typewriters, furniture from Cincinnati and Frand Rapids, office desks and files, unit

bookcases, cameras, bicycles, stoves, and, indeed, everything American. He has big establishments in St. Petersburg and in others of the larger Russian lities. His sales amount to tens of mil lions of dollars a year, and the profits are so great that he has, I am told, become a millionaire. It is a pity he is on Englishman. Moscow's New Bazaar Which Cost \$8,000,000 How Business is Done-American Goods in Central Russia-And How an Englishman Made a Fortune Selling Them-A Fishy Story About the Czar and His Sweetheart-Queer Taxes on Trade-Hard Lines For Russian Clerks-A Look at the Open Air Markets-Something About Russian Stocks and Stock Companies.



Photographed for the Desert News by Frank G. Carpenter.

MOSCOW'S MIGHTY \$8,000,000 BAZAR.

There are several American parties | name of the man or woman alleged to | or industry have to pay a special pro who are trying to get such concessions, including the Westinghouse company, and Mr, Murray A. Verner of Pittsburg. A story that is going the rounds is that the Pittsburg man has the inside track and that owing to the influence of an ex-sweetheart of the czar. This story is fishy at best and I do not believe it, but it shows the kind of gossip one hears at these European courts. Ac-cording to it the czar had an actress sweetheart to whom he was devoted while he was crown prince, but whom

name of the man or woman alleged to be interested in this case. Besides the Russians do not do business that way. They know all about street raidways and what they are making in other parts of the world. They understand what he probable profits will be, if they give a concession it will be on slore about 316. Industrial enterprises and what the probable profits will be, If they give a concession it will be on business principles and in a business way. My proposition is that of a plain, husiness American. It is for the exclu-sive right to build and operate electric roads in St. Petersburg, the concession. to run for one hundred years. The czar has ordered a commission of his minis-ter to pass upon the proposition. L hops that we may set the concession. the first section pays \$250 and every is one about \$16. Industrial enterprises by more. There is a tax on capital amounting to 6 per cent of the profits when the profits exceed 10 per cent of the capi-are bound to keep certain kinds of books and that without corrections or erasures. If there are any mistakes the entry must be bracketed and a note i.

ponsible to his master for any loss or njury through competition caused by him, The clerk can be fined to the amount of \$59 and imprisoned for three months in such an event. Every clerk must within a month after the end of each year give an account of his work to his employer and he is responsible r all damage premeditated or brought bout by carelessness during his ser-ce. This includes bookkeepers, corre-The windows are filled with samples spondents, salesmen and workmen.

AND DIFFERENT ESTABLISHMENTS.

OPEN-AIR MARKETS. A vast deal of Russian business is

done by peddlers, who carry the goods from village to village in wagons and from village to village in wagons and trade them for grain, eggs, flax hemp and wool. There are many peddlers with packs on their backs both in the effics and in the country and there are i open-air markets in the effics every Sunday where these peddlers congre-suit, selling all sorts of things. I have attended some in St. Petersburg and I find large ones here in Moscow, begins Sunday market in Moscow begins early and closes about 2 o'clock. It is held in a wide street not far from some of the chief churches and extends along this street for about a ralle. The street, with the exception of the car tracks, is filled with tents and sheds and tables, upon which the waves are spread, Some merchants lay their stock on the ground

I visited this market the other day, There must have been something like a thousand merchants, each relling his own kind of wares. There were hun-dreds of boot and shoe stores. The goods were home-made and most of them cheap. They were hung from tacks or placed on low tables. The shoe merchant were long coated, high-booted men with caps, They tried the shoes on their customers out in the brolling sun and then dickered with them as to the price

WOMEN HARBERDASHERS.

The most of the men's furnishing goods were sold by women, I saw them selling men's caps, shirts, coats and even trousers. Women walked about with great loads of trousers on their bouldes, and on their same bounders. with great loads of frousers on their shoulders and on their arms begging the pensants to buy. The cap pedlers carried their wares in four-bushel baskets. They had brushes and kept brushing the caps to call the hitention of the crowd. The purchasers tried on the wares without the aid of a mirror, the only question being that of 61 for the only question being that of fit, to some kind of cap is used all over Russia

About the only things I did not see in this market were corsets and under-wear. Only the ladies of Bussia wear corsets, and these markets are patron-ized chiefly by the peasants, whose wo-men have walsts of goodly proportions. unaffected by pressure. As to under-wear, the poorer Russians do not use it. Many of them sleep in the same clothes, that they wear in the daytime and some keep a suit on until it falls to pleces.

PICTURES FOR SIGNS.

written, and if he breaks them he is re- | The usual barber sign has a man shav-The usual barber sign has a man shav-ing a customer, and a dentist a repre-sentation of one pulling a tooth. The dairy signs are cows with milk malds at work, and the tea signs are gaudy Chinamen sipping rea, You can see plo-tures of graphophones and sewing ma-chines on the walks of some of the stores, and the American bicycle and automobile are show forth in the same

of the merchandise sold within, and some kinds of goods are hung outside and during the daytime. There is little busi-ness done after dark, but the light lasts so long in the summer that it is full day until long after 9 p. m.

RUSSIAN STOCKS.

The Russians are bables as stock speculators. They have just begun to monkey with the buzz saw and are afraid of its teeth. They are conserva-tive and prefer to fut their money into tive and prefer to ful their money into the imperial savings banks or govern-ment bonds. They have at present about \$400,000,000 so invested, and with-out they can make 20, 30 or 40 per cent per annum outside they will not sub-scribe. They are afraid of new insti-utions, and no American need expect to come here and state are antender to come here and start an enterprise based on Russian capital. He must furnish enough to make the business pay, and he then may be able to sell his stock.

IN THE MOSCOW EXCHANGE.

I visited the Moscow stock exchange the other day. There were about 500 brokers present, but the crowd looked more like one of farmers than of bank-ers and brokers. The most of the men wore caps and long overcoats. Many of them were merchants, a few were Chi-nese, one was a Persian and several were Armenians, The trading was slow and there was more gossibility than and, there was more gossiping than selling

The stock companies here are oper-ated with foreign capital. The French have invested most, next the Beiglans, then the Germans and then the English. then the Germans and then the English. The Americans are far in the rear. The French and Belgians are operating chiefly in southern Russia, the Germans more in Poland and the territory oppo-site the German frontier, while the English have their money pretty well scattered. The total number of stock companies is 1.784, and the share capi-tal is a little more than \$1,000,000,000.

MINES AND FACTORIES.

The companies cover all branches of ndustry. Twenty-eight of them have ron mines of about thirty million dolindustry. lars and among these is the first foreign joint stock company of the empire. This was organized by an Englishman named Youth with a capital of one million five hundred thousand dollars to operate coal and iron mines in the south. It has had an enormous success and it now employs 10,000 workmen. There are nine companies interested in gold mines with a capital of eventy-

five million dollars, 42 in perroleurn wells with a capital of about sixty miltion dellars and 30 in coal mines, with a capital of about thirty-five million

and then that you see anything from America. I should like to show you the prices. They are far above those of our country or the other countries of Christendom, and the goods are of the costliest description.

DEPARTMENT STORES WANTED.

Indeed, one of the best openings for American capital is in founding department stores in Europe. I understand cessions would be of enormous value.

MILLIONS IN ELECTRIC RAIL-WAYS. Some of the biggest openings here are in the electrical field. St. Petersburg has about a million and a half people He replied:

and it is still run by horse cars. Mosow has 1,200,000, and has gained almost 500,000 within the last 10 years. It likewise has horse cars, and poor ones at that. Warsaw and other cities are little

throng. She then became the sweet-heart of one of the grand dukes, who in time became interested in the electric railway concession and in connection with her procured the czar's favor. I asked Mr. Verner about this.

Americans who are coming to Rus-

entry must be bracketed and a note made of the corrections. Such books are private, but they can be called for by order of the court.

He replied: "There is nothing in any of the stories about concessions being granted to my-self or to any other American through into the trade laws and taxes. These about concessions being granted to my-such influence. I have been in Russia for several years devoting my time to this matter and I do not know the

One of the queer features of Russia

Collars. The largest industry is cotton, em-bracing cleaning, spinning and weaving mills. It is operated by 136 companies with a capital of more than one hunbusiness is the use of pictures for let-ters in making sign boards. A large percentage of the people cannot read or write, but all can understand pictures. dred millions. There are 68 Woolen dred millions. There are 68 woolen companies, 25 linen companies, 29 brew-ing companies and 178 sugar reflaries. The most of these companies are doing well and many of them pay very large

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

AFTER DIAZ-WHAT? MEXICO APPROACHING A CRISIS FULL OF GRAVE POSSIBILITIES.

eral Porficio Diaz will either accept or but though the people have been taught refuse another term as president of Limantour, the present secretary of state and secretary of the treasury. All of which leads to a critical condition, which should be appreciated in the United States not only because of the geographical proximity of the sister republic, but since over sixty thousand Americans are resident in Mexico and \$323,000,060 of American capital is there invested

For over a quarter of a century Mexico has had peace from the factional and bloody wars. Before Diaz, who has been the power in all of this time, there were fifty-two presidents, dictators, emperors, etc., in fifty-nine years. Once, on November 30, 1880, he relaxed his grasp of the political throttle, and General Manuel Gonzales was president for one term, but the "Benevolent Dic-ltator" found he must not leave the nee of power and came back, and not for one day has his strong hand retaxed.

Some months ago he told his friends that when a man is past seventy and has given more than half of his life solely to his country's service, he should be allowed to enjoy the remaining days It was planned that Jose and that but a few more years would atour, a man of power a^{3} a see him necessarily retired. One-half in peace. Ives Limantour, a man of power as a statesman and financier, the president's minute in his presence is all that most trusted minister, should, says the i needed to dispel this misconception. He

Mexico. If he refuses he will endeavor tablished, the prospective retirement of active life to make more than a super-to force the succession of Jose Ives the veteran soldier and positive ruler ficial change in him. On horseback he developed the significant fact that Mexico is as full of other ambitious and nble men as it ever was, General Bernardo Reyes, late head of

sits his saddle with ease and can stand as much fatigue as when he rode into Puebla conqueror of the French, thirtylve years ago. His general views are very liberal the army and minister of war, who was and progressive. Since he became president he has been forced to restrain suddenly and mysteriously deposed and made governor of the remote state of Nueva Leon, in the present presidential term, was long looked on as the logical his ambitions for his people, while he and his associates slowly brought

successor. Limantour supplanted him and, though no man dare show his parabout the widening of the angle of Mexican views. There is still a long tisan feeling at this time, there is a deep undercurrent of sympathy with way to go in this, but the broadest minded people on earth-American inwith General Reyes. He has the confidence and friendly feeling of the army and the foreign element in the capital is strongly in his favor. Lamantour is a man of greater power, mentally, than Reyes, but he is weakly in body, is not a soldler, is pone too popular personala soldier, is none too popular personal-ly with the people and his friends are master.

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Within the next few months Gen-aral Porfirio Diaz will either accept or refuse another term as president of rything of general consequence in sci-ence, modern history, international polities, industrial developments and commercial mutations. One wonders how he contrives to keep post-ed, and when asked he will laugh and say that it is from talking to other men more than from reading. In a word, he allows the other men to digest the great masses of information on particular subjects and then by chuts with them learns what be wighes to know.

The internal policy of his government is extremely difficult. It must be both westors and operators—are thickly sown through the realm, and the leaven is working. Meanwhile a Diaz school of though has been built up, and many a strong man in Mexico today is strong ause he has had Porfirio Diaz for grade mestizos and Indians, exclusively engaged in the henequin industry, to the many Hall to shame. An individual

ters as in semi-rebeilious Yucatan. If one calls the Yucateco a Mexican one ters as in semi-rebellious Yucatan, it one calls the Yucateco a Maxican one offers him a deadly insuit, and the yoke of the republic is made as fight as nessible for them as a matter of policy, yet for many years Diaz has constant-is hald bit back and be been able to be add his mathematic the president's own selections, and it is said he knows every one of them, though they number thousands. They are his personal rep-resentatives in every town and district At for many years baz has constant held his hand ready to deal any reb-is in that state a terrible blow, and it is true that it is very usual to find it is true that it is very usual to find it is ready notice of the government, though it is true that it is very usual to find hey know the blow would fall.

they know the blow would fall. It is comounly admitted in diplomatic circles in Mexico. City that no country ther represented is as well governed as is Mexico. But it is not a system of government; it is the man, and the great feature of this government is one which only such a man as he, who will brook no interference or disobelience, could mututain. It is the man care at pressident of the yolitica," or, as it is some-times termed, the "prefecto," If there is both a mayor and a "jefe politic" the some subcode do share the responsibility. political machine such as exists nowhere else in the world and puts Tam-

other political machines.

sould maintain. It is the national corps of fefes politicos They consists of the actual case is that the "jefe politico is boss and has the power of life and death and many strange things in his hands. Rarely is that power misused, for he has been selected with rate by the president and appointed on actionendation by the governor of the ate, and to him he is directly respon-

suble, while the governor is responsible to the president. In actual working the system goes even further than fiels. The president is in personal and frequent touch with hundreds of "jetes pathions," nd they are a capable and trustworthy orps, for they are blacked men given over to the administration of the Diaz

non-commissioned, to constantly hold the situation at their finger ends and with full power to command the mili-tary in their districts anything like rebeliion, extensive local outrages, pub-lic malfeasance or political obstruction

is impossible. An unfavorable move-ment is crushed in its infancy. The president's family life is beautiful. His second wife is a handsome woman, the daughter of former Secy, of Agri-culture Rubio, and considerably youngcurtain her husband. To her he is most devoted, though some of their customs, held in common with all the best Mexican families, would hardly be approved by American wives.

In the winter months, when there is the greatest activity in the capital, they reside in the national palace, where the administrative offices of the government are also housed, with the exception of the office of foreign relations. It is a beautiful white stone building fronting on the Plaza Mayor. In summer they reside at the Palace of Chapultepec, than which there is no more beautiful spot on the American continent, although for expensive and elaborate architecture many an Ameri-can millionaire has a more imposing country seat. They have besides sev-eral other estates. Porfirio Diaz, Jr., the president's son by his first wife, is bow a map of great affairs in the Mexi-can financial world. He was given a military education in the United States, but he took to business and has in a few years amassed more wealth that



RIGHT OF INHERITANCE

Joaquin Miller, who has recently | They were braye men, and it was an had the pleasure of reading his own oblustry, was one of the first investors in Texas off weis. Passing the quire ion of financial presit, th se wills fur-nished him with at least one good st.ry. nished him with at least one good st.ry. The post visited the Lone Star state to inspect his property, and there he met inspect his property, and there he met a man who answered to the title of "colonel." One day, when this man and "colonel." One day, when this man and

the post were logether, the talk turned "From whom-your father"" to the war of secession. Miller thought "No sir. From Col. James Smith, who died two years ago. I married his struggle, but the colonel said he had been a non-combatant. Then Miller made a bold guess aloud that the title was derived from the militia commission; but not so, nor was it a result of an appointment on the governor's staff. Neither did it come from service during the S anish-American trouble, and it was not earned by foreign military experience

"Ah," said Miller at last, thinking he ad the mystery solved. "you com-""He that hath yahs to yah, let him had manded the Texas rangers at one time. 'yah.'

Inherited it!" ejaculated Miller

I murried his widow."-New York Times.

"EARS TO HEAR."

Mark Twain was talking about the American accent 'It has changed," he said, "and, for

"It has changed," he said, "and, for the most part, it has changed for the better. The massl 'ow' is gone. But, here and there, it would be as well if it had remained. The last time I went to church, the clergyman read out his that the the the set of the set.

I shall long remember my first ex- , creased in weight, clung to me and

drew Stone recently. Early in Octo-ber of 1900 J was at Homer Spit that lies between Chugachik and Kache-mak bays, in the Arctic, I was very anxious to get some men to go with me into the mountains, and, hearing there were four living in a cabin at Anchor Point, 25 miles north of Homer Spit, whose services I might secure, I started out afoot to find the place. I did not leave Homer until 1 p. m.,

and night then came very early in these actitudes. I felt sure, however, that I should reach the place before it became very dark, and I might have done so, very dark, and I might have done so, but the only route was along the beach, and in many places it was extremely rocky, affording very uncertain footing; then, at short intervals, small streams poured over the high sea walls, and spread out over the sands of the beach, where I was compelled to wade them, nd my footwear was soon full of wa-

ca, for J had often wished for the ex-perience, and, unlike almost all other memerical to pour down upon me in without any effort on my part.—San Francisco Call.

perience with an earthquake, said An-areatly relarded my progress. After many trying adventures I arrived at the cabin jate at night, so fired that I lost no time in stretching myself in a pair of blankets on the floor, and was I had slept several hours, when I was

not men who are going to help him

much with the masses. It remains to a seen whether antagonism to Loman-

to the

tour will force Diaz to accode to the demands of the peace desiring finan-

demands of the peace desiring man-cla) and industrial interests and accept another term. Outside of Mexico there is a prevalent impression that because General Diaz is as old as he is, he must be failing in his powers to some extent at least, and that but a few more scars would

awakened by a very peculiar and un-usual sensation. The cabin was rocking and creaking and performing all sorts of strange evolutions, and everything loose on the floor and walls was playing hide-and-seek, in and out of its dark corners.

My first impression was that our hillide was sliding into Kachemak bay. 1 hurriedly staggered to the door, very much after the style of walking in a rapidly moving express train while run raidaly moving express train while run-ning over a rough roadbed. When I opened the door I could see by the coming light of day that our hillside was yet intact, and then I realized what was taking place. I was really delight-ed, for I had often wished for the exwithout any effort on my part .- San



THREE PIONEER SISTERS WHOSE HOME IS AT SPRINGVILLE.

In the picture the middle figure is Mrs. Serena Coffman, at her left Mrs. Nancy Clark and at her right Mrs. Mary Bagley, all of Springville. These women belong to a family that figured prominently in early Church history, being the daughters of John and Rebecca Wood, who were baptized by a "Mormon" Elder in 1534, and shared the persecutions which followed the Saints in those early times. Mr. Wood and family were among those who were driven from Adam-Ondi-Ahman, being forced to leaves their all to bow in submission to mobocratic determination. They then moved to Far West and on to the Mississippi river, finding a temporary resting place at Warsaw. Here Mrs. Wood died and in the spring of 1840 Mr. Wood took his children and wert to Nauvoo, returning to Warsaw later only to find his home in ashes. In the exodus of the Saints from Nauvoo Mr, Wood with his children struggled heroically to reach Utah but fell a martyr, as had his noble wife, through persecutions and sufferings, and was buried in the western partof the state of Iowa. His three daughters are still firm in the faith of the Gospel and were present at a recent gathering of old folks in the Springville meetinghouse. At the close of the reunion the picture above shown was taken.

****** SENSATION IN AN EARTHQUAKE