DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1903.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST FAIR.

NIJNI NOVGOROD ON THE VOLGA AS A MARKET FOR AMERICAN GOODS -- RUSSIA'S BIG FAIR BUSINESS.

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

fair of Nijni Novgorod is now at its thickest. It is frequented dally by 200,000 buyers and sellers from all parts of Russia and western Asia, and Its exchanges amount to \$5,000,000 every 24 hours. They will ag-

regate two or three hundred millions uring the time of the fair, and if our merican exporters had their goods pre on sale our trade with Russia light be increased to an enormous stent.

RUSSIA'S BIG FAIR BUSINESS. Indeed, the United States should udy the fairs of Russia and lay out a ade route for the American invasion long the line of their meeting. This suntry does business after the style of he middle ages. It has more than 10.the middle ages. It he people come from be fairs to which the people come from il quarters to buy and sell, and if our imerican goods could be placed in hem our factories should have to em-

toy extra hands. I have the figures of the exchanges I these fairs before me. They are fur-ished by the treasury department of tussia and may be considered correct. entral Russia has 2,000 fairs every ear with exchanges amounting to 200,000,000, which, if I remember cor-retly, is as great as the foreign trade r all China a few years ago. Eastern

Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter.) | this letter. The fair at Irbit in the gov. IJNI NOVGOROD.—The great month of Perm is held during the month of February. It is largely frequented by people from Siberia and China, It handles tea, silks, camel's air and goat's wool from China and 'entral Asia and furs, hides, fich. oney, butter and off from Siberia as well as all kinds of wares from Rusla in Europe. Its sales amount to \$40,000.000.

There is another fair in the same region of about the same character which sells over \$2,009,000 worth of goods, and one known as the fair of Karavan, not one known as the fair of Kuravan, how far from here, which deals almost ex-clusively in metals, especially as iron and east iron. Its annual exchanges are about a million dollars. There is a big June fair not far from here, which deals chiefly in timber, nead there are fairs in the south de-

here, which deals chiefly in umber, and there are fairs in the south de-voted to live stock to which -whole droves of horses are brought in from the plains for side. There are a vast number of agricultural fairs, where our farm implements could be sold in great quantities, and the northern fairs have large sales of fish and furs, cod lives of and spit bilars. liver oil and such things.

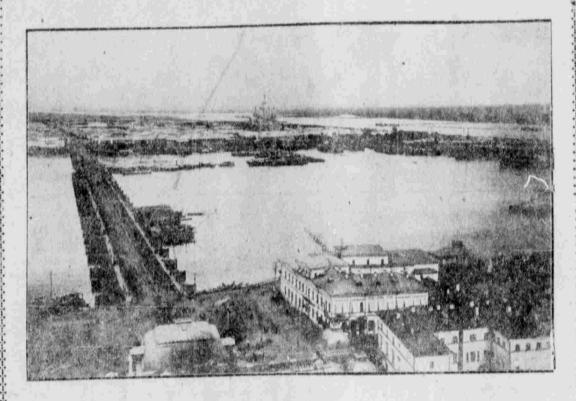
THE BIGGEST FAIR ON EARTH. I despair of giving you to vivid des-cription of the fair of Nijni Novgored. It is one of the wonders of the world and is a greater wonder every year. It

MAY BE A MARTYR TO SCIENCE.



Ten Thousand Fairs, Which Sell Half a Billion Dollars' Worth Annually-A Visit to Nijni-It Has Two Hundred Thousand Merchants and Seven Thousand Establishments-How Business is Done at Wholesale and Retail-A Walk Through the Fair City and a Description of It as a Headquarters For American Goods.

. . . .



Photographed for the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter. THE GREAT NIJNI FAIR AND ITS BRIDGE OF BOATS.

THE VOLGA AND THE OKA. Stop here in the middle of the bridge and look at the river. We are crossing the Oka. The Volga you can see fur-ther down where the Oka flows in and the two go on together. This river is but a branch of the main stream but it is a mile wide at this point. It has a vast trade and is navigable for hon-dreds of me visable waterways, all of which contribute to this great Night fair. You can see something of the slipping by the boats in the Oka. They are of all kinds and they come from all parts of the emaine, from SC. Pe-tersburg to the Caspian sea. The Volga is connected with St. Petersburg by ensail and above Nijni alone it has

go faster. Some of the carriages con-tain Russian officials and we smaller men should keep out of the way. THE VOLGA AND THE OKA. Stop here in the middle of the bridge and look at the river. We are crossing the Oka. The Volga you can see fur-ther down where the Oka flows in and the two go on together. This river is hut a branch of the main stream but it is a mile wide at this point. It has a visit trade oud is paylicable for hum.

RUSSIAN TOOLS AND HARDWARE.

This same section is devoted to hard-wate. In some blocks we find cullery stores containing knivos as file as any made in Sheffleid, as well as excellent razors, reissors and all sorts of tools. razors, recisions and all sorts of tools. There are great steel mills not, far from Nijni, and there are works making farm tools in many parts of the empire: We sell the Russians some agricultural machinery, but they make more at home. Their output of farm tools fast year amounted to 5,000,000; they manufacture shovels, spades, rakas and all sorts of scales, as well by farge machines of scales, as well by farge machines of arous kinds. The Germans are more monortant as competitors than we are, not we find their goods mixed in almost very store. None of the taois are as a clisionshed as ours, and every kind of in proved form machinery could be sold here at a profit.

BELLS AT WIRLESALE.

Passing around the cathedral, which is near the hardware section, we come to the bell bozar. This is a section which sells church bells of all kinds, which solis charen bells of an anos, from a farm dinner bell to some almest as hig as a hayatack. The bells shine like silver. They are made of bronze and white metal, the larger ones cost-ing thousands of dollars. There are more than a dozen great stores of this bird, the accelerate of which are here. kind the merchants of which are here to do business with the representatives of churches and chapels all over the empire. The Russians are very religious and they spend much money on bells. Every church has several and the country all told has more to its population perhaps than any other country of the perhaps than any other country of the world. During a recent visit to this hozar I saw a group of long-halred, long-gowned priests making a pur-chase. They were testing the hells, and as the men struck them the sound went forth like that of a camon. I asked the merchant his prices and found that the bells were sold by the pound, whereupon I bought ten pounds or so to ring for dinner on a farm I have in the country at a cost of \$3.



since, sheets of lead and copper as big as a tableclath, from here and leadin pigs billed up like cord wood. This street runs along the Oka and the stores upen it are filled to eventowing. The Russians make excellent from and they can do anything in metal. Lust year the empire produced about 3,000,000 tons of pig nen and 1,500,000 tons of relied steel of various kinds. RUSSIAN TOOLS AND HARDWARE.

than any dollar dinner you will get at the St. Louis exposition. The waiters were dressed in white. They had white smocks coming down to the thighs bound in at the waist with red silk varhes, and white cotton trousers. The most of them were old and all were bearded. My waiter was about forty. He had a shiny baid head and great red whiskers which covered his chest like the beard of a patriarch. The eating is good everywhere in Russia, and I have yet to stop at a hotel where I have not been well served. IN THE RETAIL STORES.

IN THE RETAIL STORES. The part of the fair I have already excepted is mostly wholesale. Of the lescribed is mostly wholesale. Of the millions of dollars' worth of basiness lone, 99 per cent of it is in large quan-

millions of dollars - works of chashess done, 99 per cent of it is in large quan-titles. The goods are brought here and exchanged, not sold by samples. The retail stores are interesting. They are largely in bazars or passages, hundreds of stores being under one roof, which is lighted from above. They are more like bazars than our retail establishments, being long lines of booths filled with goods separated from one another by very thin walls. The largest of these bazars is the Glaubail Dom, which is in the center of the fair. It covers several acres and has pass-ages through it this way and that. There are also smaller bazars devoted to Asia, south Russia and the states along the Volga and about the Caspian ages.

A HEADQUARTERS FOR AMERI-CAN GOODS.

In going through the fair I found but few American articles. There is some of our hardware, but the Germans have en packages to our one and the Eng-ish surpass us five fold. In cotton and iish surpass us five fold. In cotton and woolen goods the German, English and French are fairly well represented. America has nothing and this is so in nearly all branches of trade. It would pay the United States to establish a sample and sales room here to be kept open while the fair lasts. There is a big bpening for all kinds of teols and especially for spumps, harvesters and heavy farming machinery. I saw some graphophones and a few of our sewing machines, but as a rule American goods are almost unknown. The great bulk of the products are Russian, many of A DINNER AT NIJNI. Speaking of dinner, I take mine here at the restaurant Rosal near the pub-lic garden in the Fair City. It costs me just 62 cents without drinks and a splendid orchestra plays while I eat. A DINNER AT NIJNI. Indentifies, but as a rule American goods ore almost unknown. The great bulk of the products are Russian, many of them being made in the small factories. and by the house industries, which are found in all parts of the empire. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Above is the latest photograph of Thomas Edison, who may die from injuries received whilst experimenting with X-rays six years ago at his laboratory in Orange. Lumps formed in his stomach may develop into tumors, as his physicians cannot remove them.

Russia has 3,000 fairs, with returns of 1 Russia has 3,000 fairs, with returns of 195,000,000, and Little Russia, 2,000 with a sale of more than \$80,000,000 worth of goods. In southern Russia here are \$25 fairs annually, with \$50,-100,000 of exchanges: in middle Rus-sia, 2,200, with \$35,000,000, and in the Baltic region 1,500 fairs, with a built Baltic region, 1,500 fairs, with a busi-ness of \$5,000,000.

Away up along the Arctle ocean there tre 400 fairs, which do a business of more than \$7,000,000, and in Stberia the fairs already number 500, with annual eturns amounting to \$25,000,000.

central Asia the exact number of fairs is not known, but their sales amount to \$20,000,000 a year, and, in addition to this, there are 1900 fairs in Foland and ome in other parts of the empire together \$500,000,000 worth of business



Think of a city with a population of 200,000 merchants which does business for only about a month every year, and that a business running into the hunreds of millions. Think of a city vitch has grown up to accommodate his business and which for one month a full of life and trade, but for the rest of the year is as dead as a graveyard, and you have some idea of Nijni Nov-

gorod. The word "fair," however, gives you sored. The word "fair," however, gives you a poor idea. It makes you think of tents and booths and ragged buildings, with flags flying. You imagine circuses, fake shows and merry-go-rounds. Nijui Novgorod has all these, but they are on the outskirts. The real town is more like a gibetantial wholesale business center trading quietly and without noise. The fair city is located on a marrow tongue of land where the great rivers Volga and Oka Join. It is wash-ed on arch side by water and the rivers for miles are filled with shipping, load-ing and discharging goods. There are something like 10 miles of all kinds, and certs and wagons moving to and from them into the diy. The fair is a real city, not one of boards and canves. It is a city of stone and mortar, of 7,000 stores in good busi-ness buildings. It has miles of streets payed with colablestones and with side-walks of stone flagging. It has street cores destrie lights themeter and his

paved with cobblestones and with side-walks of stone flagging. It has street cars, electric lights, theaters and big hotgle. It has great golden dome i churches full of treasure, presided over by long-haired priests in gowns of gold brenade. It has size a city ball and po-fice to keep it in order, it has its stock exchange and its board of management and in fact everything that you will find in a great business c after. Not-withstanding this, the city is alive only about one menth of the year, and that month is now. month is now.

A WALR THROUGH NIJNI NOV-GOROD.

Suppose We go across the Oka and look at it. We are now in Nijni Nov-gored proper, a town of about 100,000 people, a mile or more away from the fair. We are on a high bill separatel from the fair city by the wise and fast flowing river. Tais part of Nijni is the government of the province and has a large tunde.

large trade. We stroll down to the Bridge of We stroll down to the Bridge of Boats, which connects this city with the fair proper, and make our way in and out through the endless caravia of goods and people which is always pass-ing to and fro on it. There are hun-dreds of Russian wayons pulled by shaggy horses with high yokes over their necks and driven by shaggy Rus-sians peasants in red shirts and trous-ers and yellow straw shoes. Their wag-ous are loaded with all sorts of goods. There at our right is a caravan of





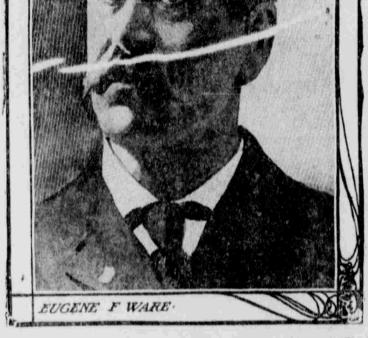
25 KENZUCHI



INDIANA

Above are latest portraits of ex-Gov . Taylor, sov. Backham and Gov. Durbl b. For three years Col. T. C. Campbell, who has had charge of the prosecution of Goebel's assassing, has fived in the Kentucky mountains preparing the scidence against the conspirators. He expects to have much difficulty in obtaining the conviction of Taylor, even if his extradition be granted.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>



A sworn statement, charging Commissioner of Pensions Eugene F. Ware with partisanship, has been forwarded to Washington by Albert Martin, a dismissed employe of the office. Among the charges preferred is one to the effect that Mr. Ware's colored coachman is on the pension office payroll.

Hardware Store in a Man's Stomach. งางแกนแบบแบบแบบแบบแบบแบบแบบบาน เกิดการเกิด

Clarence F. Truair has just come out of the Erie County hospital at Buffalo after undergoing a most remarkable op-

eration. He entered there a month ago, comolaining of indigestion, Dr. H. L. Gayord of the state inhoratory put Truair on the table and opened his stomach. Therein he found:

Four hundred and fifty-three goodsized carpet tacks; 41 knife-blades: 142 screws: 40 large pin-points; 612 ounces of ground glags; a chain three inches. The surgeous picked out all this hard-

ware, cleaned Truair's stomach and sewed it up. He did not appear to have much chance of recovery at that time, but today he is as well as ever. Truair refused to tell the doctors how the articles, which weighed two pounds | World,

"The chain was the cause of it all, If I had never enten that I would have been all right. I'll admit now that eat-

ing glass and metal is my business and, under the name of Chude Trimble, i have traveled about the world eating ostrich food. I told the doctors that J vas a cook.

"It seems strange to me that I couldn't get away with that chain, when I had devoured three door keys three inches long. The longest of the screws in the assortment was two inches and thi shortest one a quarter of an inch. "I once was a partner of Henry Har-

rison, the human ostrich, who has been so much exploited in England. I car eat anything he can, Most of the glass from Lamp chimneys."-N. Y

two well-known birds, when the press-ence of a rival intensified affairs. Two purple finches, sultors for the favor of the same sparrow-like maiden, placed true design for selection by fine dress have the same sparrow-like maiden, placed themselves on each side about a foot from her and offered a musical contest. First one burst into a rapiurous song, thying up into the air, feathers fluffed out and anowy breast and rosy shoul-

| Unlahed, he dropped back to his perch and politely waited while his riva poured out his madrigal. This alternate display continued several minutes, and apparently the umpire found it hard u choose, for she evaded decision by taking flight-boilt suitors following. Dif-ferent was the method of two orchars orioiss, one in the immetture plumage of the second year, the other in the ful