

glass exhibits of this firm, do much toward making up for Vienna's artistic display.

Chief amongst the displays of iron are a pair of gates twenty-five feet high and fifteen wide, done in a beautiful open design of fretwork in vines and flowers, the whole work being executed by hand with a hammer.

The Northwestern Horse Nail Co. has a booth decorated entirely with horse shoes and nails, and the arrangement of the curious shaped nails on the walls and ceiling in friezes, centerpieces and various tasteful and unique designs makes a striking and artistic interior. An effective feature is the entrance to the booth, which is a great horse shoe fancifully decorated with nails.

Among the most striking exhibits in the building is the soda fountain display, the highest art and skill having been used by various firms in the construction and design of this line of manufactures.

A striking exhibit is that made by the Fine Art Bronze foundry of New York. They show friezes mantels and every other decorative article imaginable in bronze, one frieze in particular representing a battle scene being exceptionally fine.

The United States piano display is a principal feature in the building, more than forty-seven firms being represented. The pianos have a large space set apart for the entire display though each firm has a separate booth.

Besides these and such solid exhibits as the copper, granite, marble, iron and brick displays which come in for perhaps the largest share of attention, are also tapestries, carpets, rugs, wall papers and numberless other examples of native industries of which our country boasts and the whole makes a creditable and splendid showing.

The next in the list of pre-eminence amongst the various countries is France, whose treasures have been already described and whose pavilion is third in size of the largest in the building. Great Britain comes next with her numberless array of booths filled with splendid specimens of native industries. Some of the handsomest wall papers to be found in the exhibition are in England's display and the rugs and carpets are incomparably the finest in the building, excepting of course the Persian and East Indian hand-made article. A fine display of linoleums is also made and across the way is a booth devoted to brass bedsteads beautifully carved and moulded and fitted up with dainty elken spreads, pillows and other belongings that add to their charming appearance. A handsome display is made by a Canadian firm in an exhibit of steel saws, the booth, outside and in, being decorated with every kind of these implements known in any art industry or science. The saws in themselves—some circular, oval, crescent, and diagonal in shape made an exceedingly artistic decoration and attracted considerable attention.

Denmark's pavilion is handsomely gotten up, the outside walls bearing paintings of native scenery—one of them being a picture of the Danish colony in Greenland.

The walls are broken by arches and niches in which copies of Thorvaldsen's statues are placed, amongst them

being his famous "Venus" and "Mercury." The works of other artists are also represented.

In the Denmark pavilion is one of the handsomest fire screens to be found in the entire Fair grounds. It is of finest porcelain, a dark night blue tint and each panel is a picture of some famous scene or building found in various places. There is the Roman forum, La Piazzetta of Florence, the temple of Teus and the Mosque of Said Pasha, and these picturesque scenes are given the added effect and charm of moonlight by the tinted glass. The frame is handsomely decorated and makes a worthy setting for the beautiful panels.

Norway has a large pavilion, and besides a principal display of marble, granite, china, crockery, etc., has also an exhibit of quaint vehicles, wheeled and runner chairs, dog and reindeer sledges, snow shoes, skates, etc., and the suggestive display is made all the more interesting from pictures of Norse snow scenes which are a feature of the interior.

Russia has a splendid pavilion constructed of native wood, the entrance being made to represent the front and vestibule of a cathedral. The interior is fitted with displays of bronze, china, rich brocades, chairs, cabinets, etc., the latter priceless for their inlaid work and carving.

The chief pride of Italy's pavilion is the statuary department, this being alone sufficient to attract an admiring throng constantly to her domain.

Another interesting feature is the mirror and art glass exhibit which makes in fact one of the most pleasing displays in the pavilion.

The display of tortoise ornaments is the handsomest in the building, the latter showing up almost like jewels with their beautiful shapes, carvings and colorings. A huge tortoise with polished shell on his back designates the care devoted to the display and attracts almost as much attention and much more curiosity than the handsome collection inside.

Switzerland's chief features are the water exhibits, the celebrated Geneva timepiece being shown in a thousand beautiful designs.

There are some good paintings of Swiss scenery on the walls, including Lake Geneva, Lucerne, the prison of Chillon, Mont Blanc and other glaciers, and the famous Swiss music box is represented in various sizes with corresponding prices.

Spain, Japan, Holland, Persia, Turkey and other countries are so well represented as to make a detailed description of each impossible in the limit of one article and these with many of the other departments will have to be reserved for another time.

A brief glimpse at Utah's educational department up stairs showed a very creditable display and our choir will no doubt attract favorable attention to Utah's excellent school systems and showings.

The alk exhibit in the Woman's building is being splendidly managed and this with the Utah portieres and other exhibits make an excellent showing for the Territory in this important department.

PERKITA.

A KANSAS CITY manufacturer of fly paper has failed for \$100,000. He evidently wasn't stuck on his job.

IN SIGN AND PICTURE.

Since my early boyhood I have read of the wonderful signs to be seen in Arizona, of the great canyon of the Colorado, the great petrified forests, the ancient Mexican cities with their quaint old churches, and last, but not least, of the numerous ruins of an ancient people that at one time inhabited its broad valleys. For years the bare mention of these topics has been sufficient to awaken my interest and secure my undivided attention. No wonder then that I should wish to visit so interesting a country. To stand upon some ancient ruin, to look down upon the work of an extinct people, and study the civilization of an almost forgotten race was the dream of my boyhood and the great desire of my more mature years.

After years of waiting my wishes took definite shape at last, and on June 19th I left Logan in company with H. E. Baker to make the trip. We were to travel overland by team, and were therefore equipped with all the paraphernalia necessary to a successful camp life. Our route took us through the most interesting parts of Utah. South of Provo the character of the country seems to undergo a change. With one or two exceptions the mountains are not so high and are not so abrupt and are usually covered with scrub cedar and pinon or nut-bearing pine. When you leave Utah valley you leave behind the broad continuous stretches of green fields and thereafter only find them in spots, sort of oases in the desert of dry, barren hills and plains that surround them.

Our road lay through Nephi and the Juab valley, thence through a hilly country past Fayette and Gunnison, and down the whole length of the beautiful Sevier valley with its pretty little towns, its well cultivated fields, its valuable stone quarries, its salt mines, and its vast herds of sheep. To the latter is attributed the desolate appearance of the mountains; for while the valley at this season is green and beautiful the mountains look barren and dry, rendered so by the numerous flocks that range upon them. From Joseph City we passed up the Clear creek canyon and over the mountain to the old Cove Fort. The canyon is full of interest. A large stream of clear cold water leaps and dashes over the immense boulders on its way to the valley below. On either side are high cliffs of sandstone that in some places approach each other so closely that there is scarcely room for the creek and the wagon road. In these narrow defiles the Rio Grande Railway company has graded a road with a view to holding the right of way should they wish to build through there at some future day.

It was in this region that we first met with tangible evidences of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. No very extensive ruins or mounds have been found in the Sevier valley, but there are several places where evidences are found of the existence of villages, and old irrigation ditches can be traced in different directions, while broken pottery and implements are found scattered about.

Old hieroglyphics are met with on