DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1967.



Pictures of Life and Business Among the Richest People of the World-How the Australians Look-They Are Called Corn Stalks and the Girls Are Glantesses-Sydney's Enormous Trade and Its Wonderful Harbor-A Look at the Streets and Their Miles of Wood Pavements-The Stores and Hotels-The Biggest Town Hall of the World and the Biggest Organ-A Sunday on the Domain-The Good Samaritan-Artificial Teeth for Sale.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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EEP your eye on Sydney! It is the growing city of the New Australia, destined to be the commercial metropolis of this part of the world. It has now about 450,000 population, and almost twice as much business as any town of the same size in the United States. Situated in about the same intitude an Louisiana, it lies. in the center of the most populous part of the continent, just where goods can most easily come in for distribution over a vest territory. It is the capital of New South Wates, a state as big as Texas and Indiana combined, which has sheep and pasture lands as large as New York. New South Wales has a population of 1,200,000, and Sydney supplies them, These 1,200,000 are among the rithest people of this continent, who are the richest people of the globe

MONEY TO BURN.

We pride ourselves on having money to burn. The Australians make more on the average than we do, and their living expenses are higher than ours. They are by far the richest people of the world, according to Mulhall's statistics. About ten years ago their average wealth was estimated at \$1.6.5 per person, or, at five to the family, at \$5,160 per family.

Many of them are very rich. I know one man who has a million acres in and and you can hardly throw a stone in the business part of Sydney without striking one who does not own 5,000 acres and upward. There are men here who own a million sheep, and many who have flocks of tens of thousands

You see the signs of wealth on the streets. There are no patched clothes and no sunbonnets. The average working man is better clad than his brother of the United States. Many of the women wear tailor-made gowns and the clerks all have creased pantaloons. THE BIG CITIES BELOW THE LINE.

I have been in all the big cities south of the equator and I like Sydney best. Buenos Ayres is the largest; it has 800,000 people, but it is a succotash of Italian, Portuguese and Spanish ingredients, with a mixture of Indian, English, German and French. Rig de Janeiro has 600,000 inhabitants, so much sprinkled with African blood that you can't tell where the white ends and the black begins. The other cities of South America are streaked with Indian blood and the majority of the people are very,

HUMAN CORNSTALKS.

The Australians are Anglo-Saxons of he Anglo-Saxons. The crowds on a



SYDNEY TOWN HALL, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. Le interessente and a second and a

stalks," because they spring up so rapor creeks, with islands which seem to float, and with wooded hills which in Idly and grow so tall. THE NEW YORK OF AUSTRALIA. places rise straight up from the shore. The water is so deep that the biggest This population and Sydney's magni-ficent harbor has made it the New York of Australia The city does busi-ness with all the world. It is the terocean steamers can sail right up to the land, and the coast line is so great that all the ships of all the world could an-

minus of a dozen great steamship lines connecting the continent with Europe, chor here and have room to spare. The harbor proper has an area of nine square miles. One of its arms contains Asia, Africa and North and South America. There are ships in the harthree square miles, while the good anchorages within ten miles of the city postoffice are numbered by so many hundred miles that I do not dare to bor from Cape Town, ships from China and Japan, big 10,000-ton steamers from lermany, fast vessels from France, and a half dozen lines from England. There are coasting ships which call at the different cities of this continent, and mention the exact figures. Sydney lies on both sides of this harbor. The ships come right into the town, so that you can step off, walk three minutes and be in the chief business section. which connect it with all the islands The natural beauty of the harbor is as great as that of any harbor of the world. It is as beautiful as the Bay of Naples, as the harbor of Rio de Janeiro

of the South Seas. Commerce here is enormous. The wool shipments alone have a value something like \$40,000,000 a year, and there is a large export of grain, coal and manufactured goods. The imports are very heavy, considering the population. New South Wales, all

or stream, with hundreds of bays, inlets | ocean steamers landing goods at the quays, the ships coming in and starting out to various ports, and the little tugs and ferries darting this way and that. You can look over the city. Its buildings are as ragged as those of the United States in cities of similar size. They cut the sky line like the teeth of a broken saw, one now and then running up for many stories above the others, although there are no sky scrap-ers with frameworks of steel. The most of the buildings are of less than six stories. Nearly all are built of yellow sandstone taken out from the quarries beneath the city itself. In the business streets you see many awnings of gal-vanized iron and glass extending out over the sidewalks to shade them.

MILES OF WOOD PAVEMENTS.

Sydney covers a vast area. Its streets wind about like those of Boston, and it is facetiously said that the place was or as the famous waters about Constan-tinople on the Bosphorus. At one side originally laid out by a bullock driver with a boomerang. Sydney is noted for a park excellent DAVE filled with all sorts of Australian and sul Bell, who has made a study of the

a concert hall and a photograph gallery. hey cost altogether \$3,560,000. The Sydney postoffice was built of the freestone from under the city. It covers half a square and has a ground floor of about two acres. It contains the post-office, the postal savings bank and the general telegraph and telephone offices, all of which are run by the government. The mail clerks wear uniforms of bright red, and you see red-costed men de-livering letters and driving the mail wagons to the trains.

SYDNEY PARKS.

Sydney is noted for its extensive park system. It has as good lungs as any city of Europe. Moore Park contains 500 acres, Central Park 768 acres, and there are also cricket grounds, the race there are also cricket grounds. Quite a courses and the fair grounds. Quite a space is given up to the zoological gardens, to the botanical gardens, and there are many little pleasure grounds on the islands.

The most interesting park in Australia is the Domain in Sydney. This con-tains more than 100 acres, and it is right in the heart of the city. It has magnificent trees, velvety lawns and walks and drives of every description. The Domain is accessible to all; there are no signs to keep off the grass, and little ones and grown-ups roll and stroll upon it.

FREE SPEECH FOR EVERY ONE.

Every Sunday afternoon the Domain is crowded, and it then becomes the parliament of the people. Any one who wishes to preach or pray has a right to erect his pulpit on the grass and toot for heavers. No one questions his doc-trines, and he says what he pleases. There are at least a score or more of such speakers on the Domain every Sunday, each with his own crowd about him. There are lightning calculators, labor agitators and socialists, preachers of every doctrine and every creed. phrenologists and beggars, faith healers and all other cranks.

The crowd is a good-natured one, made up of all classes, with working people in the majority. There were, I judge, at least 25,000 persons in the Do main when I visited it the other Sunday. There were husbands and wives taking their little ones out for an air ing, young fellows with their sweet hearis, old men with their daughters and boys and girls walking to and fro or listening to the preachers and heal-

I stopped for a time in each crowd. The first was gathered about a lightning calculator, who talked ablue streak as his hand danced over a blackboard. stopping only at intervals to sell books showing you how to learn the higher

The next spaker was a temperance orator: he was denouncing the rich men and officials of the city and giving side slaps at the saloons, and the next was a socialist, who advocated taxing the rich and a general division of property. One of the best drawing cards was a negro, who was preaching the end of the world in a marked Yankee accent, and another was a Salvation Army band, led by a sweet singing woman with a skin like a baby.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

About fifty feet from this crowd] saw a walking hospital, overseen by a woman ca'led the "Good Samaritan." The old lady had thirteen invalids, each of whon, was afflicted with some terri-ble disease. They were of all ages from bables to three score and ten-some lame, some halt and some blind. They sat about in chairs on the grass while the good Samaritan in their midst showed their sores and diseases to the crowd and begged money for their support. She had a carpet laid at her feet and upon this the charitably inclined cast their pennies and sixpences from time to time.

Nearby was a blind man with a cracked voice and a fiddle, who sang and sawed for money, and further over



should be because the bar sags back which puts the knife out of line with the pitman. This causes the breakage of knives and pitman connections, hard draft and rapid wear of all the parts. The Champion knife and pitman can be lined up instantly. Others can move the bar but cannot put the knife in line with the pitman.

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140 MAIN STREET.

the Anglo-Saxons. Sydney street are like those of Chicago or New York, save that the German, Swedish and Italian faces are absent. Here the faces are all English, Irish and Scotch, or, what is better, pure Australian. The Australians are finer

looking than the people of Great Brit-ain. They are tailer, straighter and better formed. Six feet is not an un-common height for either men or wo-men. The latter are Amazons, and, wing to the dimento and that adverte owing to the climate and their sedenta-

delphia, but it buys \$150,000,000 worth of goods annually from foreign countries, and this comes in through Sydney. THE SYDNEY HARBOR.

I wish I could show you the Sydney harbor. There is nothing like it in the world in beauty and commercial advan-tages. Its entrance is not over a mile wide, with great rocks rising up on each side of it to about three-fifths the height of the Washington monument, forming a natural gateway. No matter owing to the climate and their sedenta-ry life, they are raw-boned and ungain-iy. Many of them are slender, and they tower above you like so many glantesses. They are called "corn-

semi-tropical trees. The governor's palace, a castle-like structure of rose-colored stucco, is on one edge of the garden, and further back is another great park, known as the Domain, the playground of Sydney, corresponding to Central Park in New York or Hyde Park in London,

of it are the botanical gardens,

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW.

subject, says the pavements are better than those of any other city and that they are so well constructed that they last for ten years without need of repair. George street, upon which some of the chief business houses are located, recently took up a part of its pavements after sleven years' rough usage. The blocks were as good as when laid, save that they had been worn down about one-fourth of an inch. These blocks are During my stay in Sydney I have climbed to the top of the public works building for a bird's-eye view of the of eucalyptus wood dipped in boiling tar and laid on a foundation of cement. They are fitted as closely as wood car peting and they are so smooth that three tons can be hauled over them by one horse, and loads of six tons for two horses and ten tons for four horses are not uncommon. I am told that 10,000,000 pounds of wool go over this street every year. It has 140 large 'buses, each carrying from sixteen to forty persons, which are always traveling upon it, and notwithstanding this, the wearing down is less than one-thirtleth of an inch per year. The wood has proven so good that similar blocks are being shipped to

streets there.

A WALK THROUGH THE CITY.

Let us take a walk through Sydney. The sun is hot, but the iron and glass awnings furnish protection, and we stroll by great stores with well dis-played windows. You can buy almost anything here you can buy in New York, and the prices are equally low. The goods are marked in pounds, shillings and pence, the shilling and penny taking the place of the dollar and cent. There are fine jewelry stores, photo-graph shops and art stores.

Sydney has big insurance buildings, bank buildings, excellent clubs and many hotels. The two largest ho-tels are the Australia and the Metropole, which are a cross between the good American and good European hotels. The prices are about the same as in the United States, though at first they seem cheaper, the extras making up the difference. There are small hotels in every block, but the most of these are mere saloons or public houses with a room or so for rent to conform with the law providing that liquor shall be sold only at hotels.

One feature of the city is the numer-ous arcades which are out through from one street to another, These are celled with glass, paved with tiles and decorated with tropical plants and flowers. They are lighted at night with great are lights, which hang down from the the stores which wall them: they are also delightful quarters in which to shop during the heat of the day. Sydney has large department stores,

some of which do a business of several million dollars annually and employ from 500 to 1,000 clerks. Such stores send out quantities of merchandise by mail, for much of the population of New South Wales lives on the sheep sta-tions or on farms away from the rallroad.

FINE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

I have written of the public buildings of Victoria. Sydney has some equally fine and in some respects finer. Take the Sydney town hail, which is said to be the biggest building of its kind in the week of the biggest building of its kind in the world, the next largest being that of Preston, England. It is a mag-nifient stone structure, situated in the heart of the city, containing an amuse-ment hall which will seat 5,000 people. ment hall which will seat 5,000 people, and an organ which surpasses that of Melbourne. Until this was bought the Melbourne organ was the biggest of the world. Sydney was, of course bound to beat Melbourne, and it has now the largest organ ever made. It is 80 feet wide and 30 feet deep and cost \$85,000. It has \$155 pipes. Some are of wood It has 8,756 pipes. Some are of wood sixty-four feet long and others vary in length from the height of a three-story house to that of a pin.

Associated with the town hall is the Centennial Hall. Other magnificent structures are the public works office, the offices of the secretaries of the colony and the market. The Sydney markets cover several acres, and they are very complete in their arrange-ment. Connected with them is a botal

an orator who was denouncing the trusts of America, which were, he said enslaving the Yankee laboring men and which would in time probably come over to Australia to place the yoke of bondage on them.

All this discussion went on without commotion and no one bothered about what any one said.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH FOR SALT.

Leaving the Domain, I walked back to my hotel, noticing the queer signs by the way. One was "Lollies." It was over the door of a confectioner's store and as I looked in I saw all sorts of candies displayed. "Lollies" is the pop-ular word here for candies, and between the acts at the theaters boys go about "Lollies, ladies, Lollies, gents! Does any one want a box of fine fresh lollies?"

Another sign, of which I saw a half dozen in one block, was, "Artificial teeth for sale." The Australians are noted for their bad teeth, and the dent-ists do a thriving business. It seems London and other English cities for the that buying or pawning teeth is com-mon, and that second-hand teeth are sold like second-hand books. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Sydney, Australia,

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Robberson, Ind. Ter., Mar. 23, 1900. I have been in bad health for about ten years and consulted with doctors but they did me no good. Alter using two bottles of Wine of Cardul and two packages of Thedford's Black-Draught I feel like a new woman. LAURA DAVIS.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanoora Medicine Company, Chattanoora, Tenn.

HOW THEY LOOKED TWENTY YEARS AGO. Exclusive Photograph of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley From a Negative Made in San

Francisco in 1881.



Here is a photograph showing President McKinley and his wife as they looked twenty years ago. It was taken on the couple's first visit to 'Frisco. Compare this interesting picture with recent prints of the President and his wife. It demonstrates how public life can age a man.

