DESERET EVENING NEWS: FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1904.

The Geyser at Waimangu

Land of the Maori and the Boiling Geyser THE STATE BANK

ARAWAY New Zealand, with its extended governmental functions, compulsory arbifration, factory inspection, prevention of child labor, limitation of ours of labor, frequent holidays and old age pensions, has become the model of all progressive labor unionists, a terrestrial paradise in which manman who labors-has come into possession of his birthright. Be this as It may, the fact remains that he could have chosen no fairer heritage.

This group of south Pacific islands is entitled to be allotted a leading place among the world's beauty spots. With an area about as large as that of Great Britain, it contains more natural beauties and wonders than would serve to stock a continent. It is not a monotonous pastoral landscape; it is the antithesis of that-a country of sudden and sharp contrasts, of unexpected transitions. It is a mountainous land, and that is the keynote of its diversity of landscape. The mountains and hills are seldom out of view. High against the sky line the often wild and fantastic summits rise, blue and sometimes wooded or glittering with per-petual snow. The lakes and rivers, too, have a charm that is all their own.

These remote islands, although they have been under what has been termed the "ban of civilization" for upward of sixty years, are still new. The day of the ploneer has not yet quite passed. There are still many mlles of forests and mountains that have never known the tread of pakeha (white man) foot, Civilization has been in these south sea islands just long enough to smooth of the numerous evidences of man's inthe pathway of the modern visitor. The coasi, and plains are dotted with thriving towns, but there still remains which the banality of human handlenough of the old time natural loveliness to delight him who for the first time seeks this wonderland. Although much of the round world must be traversed before an American may set foot in this delectable region, it may be accomplished without most of the discomforts incident to foreign travel. one may choose his route from 2,300 miles of state owned railroads.

If he has been forewarned, however, he will proceed directly to the northern wonderland of the colony. It is easy of access and prolific of thrills. Rotorua, the center of the thermal district, is a name to conjure with. It is not only a region of marvelous thermal and volcanic phenomena, but it is a rapidly growing place of residence. It is a saying at Rotorua that no one who enters it ever departs except for the purpose of returning with his family. The present population of the place does not create a strong probability of the truth of this statement, but it is a fine little town nevertheless.



tins hotels and modern conveniences that are the peer of any of the famous European spas. Yet over all, in spite terference, there is the enchantment of nature, the indescribable something work cannot efface. In fact, man's presence on the fringes of the boiling water country only serves to accentuate the charm, to heighten the contrast between the frail endeavors of humankind and the tremendous untamable forces of this land of geysers.

Rotorua and Its vicinity are sur-Sixteen days after passing through the feited with natural attractions. The Golden Gate one may be set down with best hot mineral baths in the world, bag and baggage on the substantially the boiling springs of Ohinemutu, the built wharf at Auckland. Once landed, geysers of Whakarewarewa, the hot lake of Rotomahana, the glant up-Leavals of Waimangu-all of these natural phenomena are close at hand. Farther afield as one goes southward through the plateaus of the thermal region are the geysers and silica terraces on the banks of the Walkato river, where it sweeps in majestic volume through deep gorges. A noble climax to this bewildering progression are the wild volcanic heights of Tongariro and its neighboring peaks.

But the grandest spectacle in the hot lakes district is Waimangu (black water), the Titan of geysers. This is certainly one of the wonders of the The government has built a world. fine hotel on a nearby elevation, from It is 171 miles from Auckland. It con- which the visitor may leisurely await

the breaking forth of the so called gether with great masses of boiling Walmangu is rather a mud and rocks. The cloud of steam water. small lake than a geyser. When in the state, of violent and noisy ebuilition which precedes an outburst the waters in the state of violent and noisy ebuilition immense snowy column extending many thousand feet into the air. In richly clothed with forests and stream-In the crater cover a surface of about the vicinity of Waimangu is a sandy ing with attractive waterfalls. The two and a half acres. This volume of basin known as Frying Pan flat, in little steamer shoets many rapids, and boiling water is periodically thrown to which many tiny steam jets and little many native villages and spots of hisheights of from 300 to 1,000 feet, to- | geysers are playing.

The journey down the deep canyon of the Walkato river is worth a visit toric interest are passed. On this wa-

peculiar to the islands, and twenty-six of its genera are represented nowhere else. The ferns, mosses and hepaticas are especially abundant, the palmlike tree ferns reaching a height of from thirty to forty feet. The Nikau palm is found in North island, which is the southern limit for true palms. One of the most common forest trees is the magnificent Kauri pine.

The fauna of New Zealand, like the flora, contain many distinctive features. There is said to be not a single indigenous mammal. There are no snakes, but there are a few harmless lizards. Insects are also for the most part wanting. Birds abound. There are at least 150 species, most of them pecullar to the islands. They include many beautiful forms, parrots and pigeons being especially numerous. This is also the habitat of the curious kiwi. a wingless and tailless bird the size of a hen. This interesting species is the sole survivor of a large group of similar birds, among them the famous moas, which once inhabited the islands in great numbers. As a fitting accompaniment to this

collection of wonders nature has pro-vided New Zealand with the most equable climate in the world. Intense heat and cold are unknown. There are few days when the sun does not shine, and the discomfort known as humidity is unknown. Altogether this south sea paradise is the earth's one faultless haven for him who cares for nature-and for nothing else. Its remoteness and its constant loveliness should appeal to him.

ARTHUR M. JOHNSON.

QUEER TALES FROM KOREA.

During a feast which he gave not long ago the emperor of Korea had the misfortune to break a tooth. His august majesty at once threw the chief cook and all the latter's assistants into prison. A dentist who was touring the Hermit Kingdom heard of the trouble and gave relief to the royal sufferer and was paid 1,000 yen (about \$500) for his services. Then the imprisoned kitchen force was set at liberty, but the chief cook was sentenced to serve three months without pay. The emperor ordered another feast to celebrate the fact that the imperial jaw no lon-

ger ached. Everybody knows the fondness of the idult Chinese for kiteflying. The Korean, however, puts this pastime to a use altogether novel. When the time of good resolutions comes round at the new year the Korean writes on a kite all his faults, "evil disposition, impatience, bad words, street fights," etc. "It was so dark," says one American residing in Korea, relating such an in-stance, "that no kite could be seen, but when he had run the string out to its full length he cut it and let it go, imag-

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Found Him to be an Agreeable Man and Reasonable So Far As His Government Allowed.

TROUBLE AHEAD which was published in an American magazine. But it certainly must have failed to convince any thinking man at failed to convince any thinking man at all aware of the circumstances. "During two summers I lived mainly in Finland, coming frequently to St. Petersburg, and the transition in pass-lag from the cultivation and civiliza-tion of Finland to the atmosphere of Russia was the most depressing I have ever known.

known ever known. "I do not wonder at his assassination, although I deeply lament It. Among other reasons for the regret, it will doubtless be made a pretext for new oppression and new crueltie: toward the Jewish population and toward the Fin-landers. Assassination always defeats the remember and this will be 7 forest

him from harm, but strongly advised him never to return to the district. At the same time the sheriff observed that It would be discreet for each and every man who has been deported to remain away from the district as he did not think he had a sufficient number of deputies to protect them. FOR CRIPPLE CREEK.

deputies to protect them. Joseph Fisher and John Miller, two strike breakers who were driven out of Hollywood Tuesday night by a mob, returned to Victor today and announce they will stay this time' and defend their rights with revolvers, if neces-sary. James Schmidt and James Fish-er, the other two men who were forced to leave, are still absent. The men deny that they were beaten, but admit that threats were used and they were warned never to return to the camp



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HIS COURSE TOWARDS FINLAND.

It Was More Frightful Than it Was In the Massacre and Plunder Of the Jews.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 28.-The Post-Standard tomorrow will say:

Former United States Ambassador tr Germany Andrew D.White was seen by a Post-Standard reporter at the residence of his brother, Horace K. White, in James street, just before he left for Ithica yesterday afternoon. When asked if he had the acquaintance of M. Von Plehve, Russian minister of the interlor. Mr. White answered that he knew him well, having met him frequently in the course of official business during his stay at St. Petersburg in 1892, 1893, and 1894 as minister of the United States to Russia.

In discussing Piehve and the assassination, Mr. White said:

"At that time Mr. Pichve had not arrived ut the position of full minister of interior, but was first assistant min-Ister in that department and in that capacity took up various American matters, especially the dealings of the Russian government with some of the great American insurance companies. The Russian government had made the companies a great deal of trouble and I was instructed from Washington to discuss the matter. Gen. Bachellor, now judge of the international court in Egypt, very ably represented the

companies. "I think both Gen, Bachellor and my

companies.
"I think both Gen, Bachellor and myself found Mr. Plehve very agreeable and, apparently, as far as his government allowed him, reasonable. I also met him socially at various times and found him agreeable and interesting.
"I was therefore, greatly surprised at learning when he was promoted to the first place, that his whole character seemed to change."
"His part in the horrible massacre and children at Kishineff caused him to be regarded with abhorence by the whole world. Even more frightful has been his connection with the destruction of the lever more frightful has been his connection with the destruction of the liberttes of Finland. In my mind that is the most wicked things in the history of the last two centuries. There is no time to go into details here further than to say that he has turned the best, the most loyal province in the empire into a land in which the opposite of all these characteristics is more highly developed than in any other part of the desting most bit.
"He attempted to help his cause by a

ter hatred against him. "He attempted to help his cause by a



its purpose and this will be, I fear, no exception to the rule. I can only account for Mr. Plehve's "I can only account for Mr. Plehve's attractous, reactionary and despotic con-duct since he came to the position of minister on the theory that he felt that the clique in control of the Winter pal-ace, men and women, who seem to have brought the present emperor into sub-ection to them, obliged Mr. Plehve, as a condition of his tenure of office, to do their will.

their will, "His ambition doubtless led him to this amonon doubtess led him to adopt their racial and religious hatred as well as their destluation for any-thing like constitutional government." Mr. White concluded by saying that, having lived twice in Russia, he obhaving lived twice in Russia, he ob-served closely the condition of the em-pire, and that, though he saw the most wretched condition of things during the Crimean war, the situation at pres-ent is the most desperately bad in Rus-sian history, and that it has been brought on by an exercise of despotism more unreasone Me, cruel and short-sighted than anything in recent human sighted than anything in recent human history outside of the Turkish empire.

Dester Horton Drops Dead.

Seattle, Wash., July 28 .- Dexter Hor-ton, founder of the banking house of Dexter Horton & Co., reputed before his retirement several years ago to be the foremost banker of the state, dropthe foremost banker of the state, drop-ped dead at his home at 9 o'clock to-night of heart disease. He had been conducting a prayer meeting in his parlor and had just concluded when he was attacked. Mr. Horton was 78 years old, and had been a resident of Scattle since April 1852. He was one of the original settlers of the townsite and figured in many of the financial and commercial enterprises of the community. He leaves an estate valued at about \$1,500,000.

ATTY. H. H. PARSONS.

He is Denied Permission to the Flathead Reservation.

Butte, Mont., July 28.—The United States Indian agent of the Flathead reservation is in receipt of a com-nunication from the interior departat Washington directing that H. H. Parsons of Missoula be Atty.

denied admission to the reservation, The reasons for the act are not yet fully understood, but it is believed to have been one of the results of the re-cent investigation on the part of the department into the conduct of the afof the reservation by Agent

It will be somembered that the in-It will be somembered that the in-vestigation resulted in the finding of irregularities in the belief of the au-thorities for the removal of Agent Smead. Mr. Parsons was the attorney who represented a number of Indians at the hearing of Agent Smead's case and it is alleged that some of Mr. Parsons' clients have been in some way wornged.

The Indians may visit their attorney in the city, with the permission of the agent of the reservation, but their at-torney, under the recent order, cannot visit them on the reservation.

Republican Headquarters.

Chicago, July 28 .- Republican nation. Chicago, July 28.—Republican nation-al and state headquarters were opened today, and the work of the campaign in Illinois was begun. Saturday morning Chairman Cortelyou of the national committee will meet the western mem-hers of the executive committee in con-ference with Chicago leaders who will be active in the campaign, to discuss the situation with particular reference to the fight in Illinois, Indiana and Wis-consin.

HIS POSITION IS PECULIAR

Sheriff Bell Advises Deported

Miners That They Had Better

Remain Away.

Will Not Guarantee Protection to Any Person Driven Away for Sympathy With the W. F. of M.

Cripple Creek, Colo., July 28 .-- Sheriff Edward Bell will not guarantee protection to any person who has been driven from this district because of his allegiance or sympathy with the Western Federation of Miners. He made this plain today when he received a messag from Furiek Carvel, one of the hundreds deported after the Independence depot dynamite outrage. Carvel is now at Colorado City and notified Sheriff Bell that he wished to return to the district and resume his residence here, and would do so if the authorities would guarantee to protect him from

violence. Sheriff Bell not only informed Carvel that he would not guarantee to protect



One of the surest signs of a weak heart is shortness of breath after exercise. Your heart is not able to pump the blood fast enough to your lungs.

Some of the other symptoms of Heart Trouble are: Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulder; Fainting or Weak Spells; Dry Cough; Swelling of Feet and Ankles; Cold Feet or Hands, No one can afford to allow a weak

heart to go without medicine, because weak heart means poor circulation, and poor circulation means weak lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, etc,

If, therefore, you suspect heart trouble, begin taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. The Heart Cure will do you good, as it is a splendid tonic for the blood and nerves, and will revitalize your entire system. Finally, remember, Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold under a guarantee

that the first bottle will do you good. If it doesn't-your money back.

If it doesn't-your money back. "I was afflicted with heart trouble for three years. I would be apparently all right, and without a moment's warning would fall as though shot. The attacks were frequent, and a terrible dread pos-sessed me, as I never knew when or where, nor under what conditions I would be attacked, and whether I would aurive them. I consulted and was treated by some of the most eminent physicians of the state. Not finding re-lief from this source, I began taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and began to improve at once. I used ten bottles, which entirely cured me, as I have not had an attack for five years."-MRS. JOHN DRESIACK, Leipsie. O. FPEFF Write to us for Free Trial

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warned never to return to the camp. They say they did not recognize any of the members of the mob.



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