

Mormon Elder's Impressions of Sydney, Australia



TOWN HALL, SYDNEY.

In a letter to the "News," written from Sydney, Australia, under date of Jan. 17, 1909, Lorin Hall gives an interesting description of the foremost city of that far-off land, with its harbors and surroundings. After saying that Australia has a population of about 4,000,000, the writer says: "Progressive and up-to-date Sydney is the pride of Australia. I would venture to say that every day there are handled by the electric cars and boats of this city more than twice as many people as there are in the entire State of Utah. Two prominent points mark the entrance to the harbor. These are called the 'Sydney Heads' and they rise abruptly and dangerously out of the water. But for the lighthouses and other danger signals displayed, these would be a constant menace. It is one mile from the north to the south head, and the channel is sufficiently deep for large vessels to enter. There are 200 miles of coast line inside the harbor, with numerous small bays dotted with pleasure resorts.

"On the south is the inner South Head, a shelving point upon which is the Hornby lighthouse. Vessels give this point a wide berth, as a dangerous reef runs out some distance. Before the vessel rounds the inner South Head, the entrance to the harbor appears to be closed by the Middle Head and Deboyd Point, with North Harbor and Middle Harbor on either side. But the course turns sharply to the southeast, and on the turn noted the buildings of the sunning station and a mile or so beyond the city of Manly, with its swimming baths and jeties.

LANDMARKS OF HARBOR.
"On the right of Middle Head are seen the military station and fort on the high point, the shore on this side being clothed with typical Australian bush, almost without interruption to Norman's Bay. Obelisk Bay, not far from Middle Head, is a pretty cove, with a sandy beach and a green grassy ridge leading up to the bush land of the military reserve, where the timber is of fairly large growth.

"The next point is George's Head, where there is another military station, and here are passed the lighthouse and the reef known as Row and Pigeon Rocks. On the left is Watson's Bay, and here again are barracks and forts. Watson's Bay is sheltered from the winds, while seas break high on Middle Head from easterly and southerly gales.

"On the next point on the left is the park-like land of Vaucluse and 'Grey-diff,' the mansion of the Wentworth family, descendants of William Wentworth, explorer and father of the Australian constitution. On the right Chouder Bay and Taylor's Bay are passed, two beautiful wooded inlets. The former is the sub-marine mine station, with its red-roofed buildings, and there also are a large hotel and the Clifton pleasure gardens.

"Hendley's Head is a point on which there is a small lighthouse. The stock quarantine station is located there and an old dismantled fort. Rose Bay is a wide body of water on the left side of the harbor, with Sharn Island midway across it. Then come, in succession, Point Piper, Double Bay, Darling Point and Buchtent's bay, with Clark Island lying less than half a mile off Darling Point. Athol Bright and Macquarie bays are on the right, and from here on to Neutral bay are a host of steamers lying at anchor.

The P. & O. buoy is nearest to Bradney's Head, and the Orient liner's moorings are towards Neutral Bay. Garden Island is held by the imperial government as a store for naval supplies, and a conspicuous object is the immense 'Shirley' crane, indicating

the position of the works where the vessels of the navy lie for repairs and refitting.

COMMERCIAL SYDNEY.
"Woolloomooloo bay is the first portion seen of the commercial part proper for here a large number of steamers go alongside to discharge and ship cargo. The rocky islet in the middle of the Fairway, surrounded by a round stone fort of old pattern, is Fort Denison, no longer used. The point on the right nearest to Port Denison is Kirtland Point, on which is situated Admiralty House, the residence of the admiral in command of the Australian Squadron. Opposite to Farm Cove, with the Botanical gardens and government house grounds surrounding it. It is in Farm Cove that the warships lie at their moorings, but when a number of vessels are in, the line extends from Garden Island to 'Port Macquarie.'

SYDNEY PROPER.
From the 'Heads' to Sydney Cove is rather over four miles, but the harbor extends several miles further into the mouth of the Parramatta river. The average width of the harbor is about one mile. Sydney proper is only a small portion of greater Sydney. According to municipal boundaries, Greater Sydney has an area of over 90,000 acres, and a population of 500,000 persons. The city proper is 2,750 acres and has a population of 118,214. The city is divided into 12 wards, Belmore, High, Bourke, Cook, Denison, Fitzroy, Flinders, Grange, Lang, Macquarie, Phillips and Pyrmont. The Botanical gardens cover 46 acres, and are most charmingly situated about and around the head of the little harbor inlet, their hot houses and a substantial form of a crescent, and a substantial sea wall has been erected around the harbor boundary. In the garden are a variety of miniature lakes, plantation trees and a variety of verdant lawns, while everywhere ferns, palms and tropical plants greet the eye.

The garden contains seven hot houses including an orchard house which is graced with a collection of that curious vegetable paradise indigenous to Australia and many rare exotic specimens. The Botanic gardens and also their hot houses and a substantial form of a crescent, and a substantial sea wall has been erected around the harbor boundary. In the garden are a variety of miniature lakes, plantation trees and a variety of verdant lawns, while everywhere ferns, palms and tropical plants greet the eye.

Next of interest are the zoological gardens (Moore Park). These grounds are owned by the New South Wales Zoological society and are situated alongside the car line to Radwick. In 1881 the present grounds were presented to the society and forming of the zoo was soon begun.

The grounds include 10 acres laid out in three terraces. The collection is very rich in examples—lions, tigers, jaguars, pumas, leopards, and bears, the persistence of the policy of acclimatization, the society has caused many specimens of deer to be liberated on the mountains in various parts of the state. There are also a thoroughly representative collection of kangaroos, wallabies and also marsupials. A good refreshment room is always open and there are hundreds of birds of various species. A snake house, monkey house and elephants who carry one all over the zoo for a dime.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.
The Australian museum is an educational and interesting institution on the east side of Hyde park. It was founded in 1856, and was designed by the colonial architect, Mr. James Barnet.

There are two floors 200 feet in length and 35 feet in width; with an annex of two floors 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, the natural history collection is an excellent one. The fauna of Australia being illustrated with great thoroughness, and the collection of Australian birds being complete. Including good specimens of absolutely every known species. There is also a good library containing 1,500 volumes on natural history.

The National Art gallery of New South Wales, is an institution of art,

founded in 1871. The building is quite suitable for its artistic purpose. The collection of pictures and statuary, in ceramic art, and it holds several days of excellent examples of a wide range of schools.

There are many more pictures of the older schools than in British and continental art, than are to be found elsewhere in Australia.

On sculpture, original and reproduced, in engravings and etchings, in ceramic art, and it holds several days of excellent examples of a wide range of schools.

SPLENDID LIBRARY.
The public library is on the corner of Kent and Macquarie streets, facing the Botanical gardens. It was opened in 1859, and the books number 126,266. The list includes some rare works; a copy of the first Shakespeare Folio, 1623 being one of the most valuable. Particularly valuable volumes can only be seen by special request, but on application one can inspect and handle books that were printed hundreds of years ago. English, American, continental papers are on file, and among them the Deseret News. A leading branch of the library includes 20,000 books.

The royal mint, where gold only is handled, is another place well worth seeing. Here a large proportion of the gold won from the soil and rocks of New South Wales is being constantly converted into sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

We are permitted to follow the metal from the melting pots to the mounds and the process is very interesting, and it seems that the gold coins are handled here without regard that is in the eye of visitors, here gold is plentiful and the gold sovereigns by the hundreds are linked together as though they were so many worthless trills.

From here we take a car for the observatory, it stands on Pigstaff hill, a lofty mound 146 feet above sea level, overlooking Dawes' point, Miller's point, Darling harbor and Circular quay, and commanding a splendid view of the harbor and the shipping. The altitude of the observatory is 33 degrees 51 minutes 41 seconds and the longitude 150 degrees 4 minutes 50 seconds; magnetic variation, 3 degrees 35 minutes 26 seconds east. It is built of stone, and is comfortable and roomy. Upon the summit of the lookout tower stands a time ball, which has been erected for the convenience of master marines and in the interests of shipping. It is dropped daily at 1 p. m.

HANDSOME STRUCTURE.

The general postoffice is a fine specimen of composite Italian renaissance architecture, and is one of the largest and handsomest buildings in Australia. It faces Martin Place, having a frontage of 350 feet there and a frontage on Pitt and George streets of 108 feet. It is of Pyramont brown stone, supported on granite pillars; three arches in the center, upon the central of which a bold clock tower rises 270 feet. The front line of the edifice is ornamented with a statue of Queen Victoria, in robes of empire, attended by two flying heralds of fame and set upon a plinth of polished granite. At the foot two marble figures, representing Britannia and New South Wales, clasp hands across the globe. The building is otherwise decorated with an abundance of freestone busts of governors of New South Wales and members of the royal family.

Town Hall is situated in George street, having a frontage of 186 feet to George street and 150 feet to Drutt street. It is adorned with a fine clock tower 139 feet high, surmounted with a dome; and it is graced in front with a large classic entrance hall and vestibule, the latter being 85 feet long, 45 feet high and 51 feet wide. The structure contains, as well as the council chamber, the mayor's and aldermen's rooms, a host of clerical offices and the Centennial hall.

HUGE ORGAN.

The Centennial hall is reputed to be the largest of its kind in the world. Its length is 166½ feet, with 85 feet and height 42 feet. It will seat 5,000 persons in the auditorium without overcrowding, and the orchestra platform can accommodate 600, at the western end of the hall, within a large recess, is the grand organ, which is the largest and one of the finest and most complete in the world. It possesses six key boards, 136 stops and 8,716 pipes. The pipes vary in length from a fraction of an inch to 44 feet and in circumference from ¼ of an inch to 4½ feet. The instrument cost \$75,000. Public recitals are given weekly in the hall, and in addition thereto numerous concerts, public meetings, etc., are held throughout the entire year. The edifice cost \$1,350,000, and is composed entirely of famous Pyramont stone.

HER INDORSEMENT.

"Madam," said the teller of a bank in Baltimore to a woman who had handed him a check to cash—"madam, you have forgotten to indorse."

A worried smile came to the woman's face, but she took back the paper and wrote something on the back thereof.

When again the teller looked at the check he found that the woman had indorsed as follows:

"The bank has always paid me whatever it owed, and you need have no worry. Therefore, I indorse this check. Very truly yours, Anna M. Blank,"—Harper's Weekly.

THE MAJESTY OF LAW.

Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world; all things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power; both angels and men and creatures of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy.—Richard Hooker, in Ecclesiastical Polity.

No. 15--HEROES OF HISTORY.

(Written for the Deseret News by Albert Payson Terhune.)

THE CID--A Hero Turned Robber.

A young man, clad in hood-and-diamond armor, rode wearily back to the Castilian army one day in the latter half of the eleventh century. Down a double line of waving banners, pealing trumpets and cheering men, he made his way, to receive the praise of his king, while the air vibrated to thunderous shouts of "El Campeador! El CID!" ("The champion! the chief-tain!") The youth was Rodrigo Diaz, son of a nobleman of Spain. Civil war had flamed up between the petty Spanish kingdoms of Castile and Leon. Rodrigo, the bravest knight of Castile, had accepted a challenge from the most famous of the Leon captains. The two had met in single combat in the presence of their armies, and after a fierce struggle Rodrigo had slain his foe. For this he won the title of "Campeador," by which he is still most remembered.

Spain in those days was one vast armed camp, and was torn by perpetual warfare. Across the narrow straits from northern Africa, had swarmed the countless Moors who had settled in Spanish territory, where, establishing Mohammedanism, as their religion, they yearly grew more and more powerful, until the original Spaniards were threatened with the fate of the early Britons. Then, in the early years of the eleventh century, Fernando I of Spain made the first successful effort to check their increasing power. But he died before he could permanently accomplish this. His kingdom was split up among his several children, who forthwith neglected their country's safety while they quarreled and fought among themselves. Meantime the various Moorish kings, or chiefs, who had divided the rule of a large part of Spain, were also at civil war with each other as well as with the Spaniards. It was at this crisis that the CID first loomed up as a figure in national history.

Rodrigo Diaz had already drawn all eyes to him by a romantic exploit which has since been the theme of many poems, plays and operas. His father, according to the story, had been grossly insulted by one Don Gomez, a cousin of King Fernando. Being too old and feeble to resent the insult with his own sword, the elder Diaz bade his son wipe the stain from the family escutcheon. Rodrigo obediently challenged Gomez to a duel and killed him. Gomez's daughter, Ximena, went to her uncle, the king, demanding Rodrigo's life in payment for her father's. Fernando brought the fair avenger and Rodrigo face to face. They fell in love with each other at first sight and, by royal consent, were married. The marriage contract is still preserved in local archives.

Fernando's eldest son, Sancho, at his father's death, fell heir to the kingdom of Castile. His younger brother, Alfonso, king of Leon, made war on him. Rodrigo sided with Sancho, and aided him in defeating and imprisoning Alfonso. Soon afterwards, in 1073, Sancho was assassinated and Alfonso inherited the throne of Castile and Leon. Before permitting him to be crowned Rodrigo is said to have turned him to take solemn oath that he was guiltless of his brother's murder. Alfonso thus for many reasons had little cause to love the CID. Yet the latter was so powerful and so popular the king dared not openly destroy him. So he sent him on a dangerous expedition to subdue and bring tribute from the Moorish king of Seville. Rodrigo overcame the Moors, collected the tribute and returned to his master with it. But Alfonso, pretending to believe the CID had stolen part of the tribute money, charged him with theft and banished him from court.

Rodrigo sought employment under other Spanish kings. But none would accept the services of a man branded as a felon. Disgraced, smarting from injustice, the unfortunate champion renounced allegiance to Spain and to Christianity. Thenceforth he became a free-lance, fighting for himself, or for whichever side would offer him the largest pay. When fair fighting was not at hand he did not hesitate to turn wholesale robber and plunder defenseless towns and castles. Thousands of soldiers of fortune flocked to his standard, glad to serve under so famous a leader. Scoundrels and ruff-raff also joined him in the sure hope of booty. His army contained Christian knights and Moorish noblemen, as well as the offerings of both nations. Sometimes he fought under the banner of the cross against the Moslem armies; sometimes under the standard of Mahomet against the men of his own race and religion. His very name grew to be a byword of fear among his foes. No price was deemed too high for a king to pay for his terrible sword.

At last, while temporarily serving under the Moorish king of Saragossa, he was sent to relieve the siege of Valencia, which had been attacked by a rival Moorish army. This city and province of Valencia formed the richest, most desirable section of Spain. The CID at the head of his band of adventurers, borne down on the besiegers, drove them off, occupied the city on his own account and then proceeded to conquer the whole district and most of the neighboring province of Murcia. In doing this he was able to revenge himself on his old enemy, Alfonso, who held a protest over much of the territory so rudely annexed. Having thus carved out with his sword a snug little kingdom of his own, the CID ceased his roving marauder career and settled down in 1094 as a petty monarch. He was only 54, but the adventurous life he had led began to tell on him. During the next few years he aged greatly and lost much of his old fiery spirit. So when, in 1099, a Moorish army marched against Valencia, he did not in person lead the defenders, but sent out a trusted lieutenant in charge of his forces. The Moors cut his army to pieces. Rodrigo, at news of the defeat, died of shame and grief. His wife, Ximena, held Valencia against the invaders two years longer, but was at last forced to yield. The CID's little kingdom was wrested away. But the memory of his deeds still lives in a thousand legends, and he will forever continue to be the national hero of Spain.

THE EXTREME FOLLY OF SECRET LOVE AFFAIRS

Do you believe that a girl who is deceiving her mother is ever really happy in the deception? By this is meant the girl who is receiving attention from some man and hiding the fact from her mother.

be happy in these circumstances. She may do her best to persuade herself that she is doing the right thing, but deep in her heart she knows perfectly well that she is not.

The man, of course, will tell her that there is no harm in keeping it from her mother. Any man can argue very persuasively when a girl is interested in him, and invariably he wins the argument.

There is no one so easily swayed as a

Hamilton's Smart Shop

Never before have we had a more elegant display.

This season's models are creations of art, not only in style but material and coloring.

Our imported models in suits, gowns and hats are ready to be shown. The Tailored shirt waists in white and colors are very smart. Dainty lingerie blouses in pale blue, pink and lavender are in vogue.

No one need wear an unbecoming hat this season as there are so many beautiful dress hats and smart tailored street hats.

Neckwear is a most important feature and our buyer has devoted a great deal of attention to this line. The result is pleasing.

We are showing Dutch Collars in Irish lace and embroidered linens also smart stocks, jabots and belts.



216 SOUTH MAIN ST

young girl by the first man who finds her attractive. The man who urges you to meet him secretly and to deceive your mother is a bad man. Probably you feel quite capable of judging for yourselves in matters of this kind—all girls do—but a young girl is in dangerous waters the moment she begins to hide things from her mother. There is no one in the world who has your interest so at heart, no one so unselfish and ready to sacrifice herself for your happiness. Do you think it fair to repay her by deceit and disobedience? If you cannot bring a man to the house and introduce him to your mother there is something wrong about him. The man whose attentions toward you are honorable will be only too glad to meet your parents and win their approval. A great many unhappy marriages might be averted if girls were only more ready to confide in their mothers. There is not a mother in the world who would approve of her daughter receiving the attentions of a married man. And yet it often happens that girls do form friendships with married men. A girl will say, "I did not realize that he was saying any special attention to me. I thought he was just friendly."

This is not a real excuse, for most girls know perfectly when a man talks to her whether he is doing so in a purely friendly manner, or whether he is making love to her, though in some instances it is difficult for an inexperienced girl to judge. Most girls are quite ready to confide their love affairs in each other. Why, then, should they be so anxious to hide them from their mother?—N. Y. American.

SALT LAKE & OGDEN RY.
Half rates to Salt Lake, Saturday Theater Special to Ogden and intermediate points leaves Salt Lake at 11:30 p. m.

Grass and Clover Seeds, Bailey & Sons Co., 42 East 2 St.

GREAT PICTURE SALE.
1-3 OR.
We have the largest assortment in town, consisting of framed and unframed pictures from the leading artists and manufacturers of the country. The goods are new and the bargains are genuine.
DERESSET NEWS BOOK STORE, Leading Book Concern, 6 Main St.
Salt Lake Photo and Supply Co. Kodaks, finishing, framing, 142 Main St.

Mortgage Certificates a better investment than first mortgages. BECAUSE: You can get your money without waiting for a mortgage to become due. REBAGS: You have a guaranteed income. Payable monthly if you wish it. RECAP: The security is better than first mortgage security. Our Mortgage Certificates pay 6 per cent interest, are issued in amounts from \$100.00 up, and are tax free. You cannot make a safer investment. For particulars, kindly call or write. Capital, surplus and undivided profits, \$200,000.00.

Salt Lake Security & Trust Co.,
32 Up Main Street.

Blood Poison Permanently Cured

Consult one who suffered years; particulars and treatment free. 225 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Rubber Sale
Fountain and family syringes in all sizes and many styles, 50c up. Hot water bags that will relieve your aches. Rubber gloves, cushions and sheeting. Baby comforts. In fact, everything in rubber, it will pay you to call. Selling at way down prices. Both things \$1. Remember the number.
Geo. T. Brice Drug Co.,
209 MAIN STREET, KENYON HOTEL.

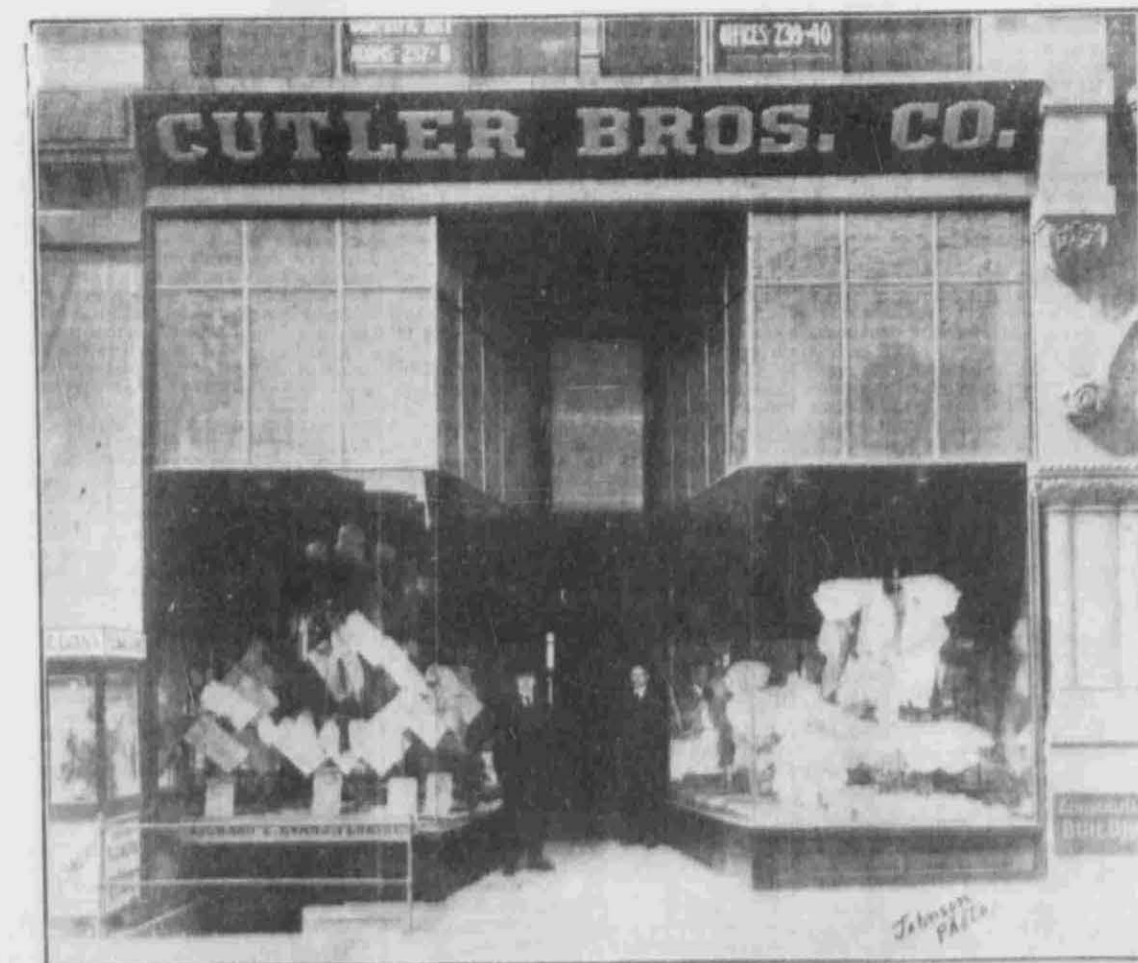
10 DAYS Remodeling Shoe Sale
BIG REDUCTIONS
MEN'S SHOES \$2.45 and \$3.35
BOY'S SHOES \$1.68 and \$1.95
WOMEN'S SHOES \$1.95 and \$2.45
BABY'S SHOES 75c and \$1.00
Christie
120 MAIN STREET

The coal dealer is likened to the baseball pitcher in that if he has a poor delivery he gets knocked out. Quick delivery—that's us.

COACH SUPPLY CO.
219 W. 1st St. Phone 147



Another Upper Main Street Improvement



Handsome Front—Cutler Bros. Co.

That the spirit of modern business tact and push is the driving power of this pioneer clothing and knit goods house is demonstrated in the big improvement that they have just completed in their latest store. The handsome new windows are the very expression of good taste and beauty. Passers-by are immediately attracted by the unique displays which adorn these new windows.

