



Some Striking Facts About the Little Giant of the South Seas.

The Federal Parliament and the Land It Will Govern-Australia's Undeveloped Mineral Riches-Its Vast Wool and Sheep Industry-It has 1,000 Newspapers and Countless Libraries and Schools-The Federal Capital and Its Possible Name-American Trade and How It May Be Affected by Federation-What an Australian Importer Says of Us: "The Best Manufacturers and the Poorest. Sellers of the World"

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Melbourne, Australia. Almost as soon as this letter is published the parliament of the new commonwealth of Australia will have held its first meeting in Melborne. The members of the senate and house have already been elected and many of them are now traveling toward this city on their free railroad passes. Within a few weeks they will be discussing the tariff, the site of the new federal capital, the reorganization of the railroad system and a dozen other measures which are proposed to make Australia the greatest country south of the equator.

THE NEW AUSTRALIA.

Heretofore this continent has been divided up into a half dozen colonies, some as widely separated as any parts of the United States, and all warring with each other as to commerce and trade. From now on they are to work together. They are to have interstate commerce and are to join hands against the earth as far as their own interests are concerned.

The new parliament is to start the ball rolling. It consists of a senate and house, organized much like our American Congress. The senators are elected for six years and the represen-tatives for three, but the latter may be dissolved by the governor general un-der certain conditions. The senators and members get the same salaries, each receiving \$2,000 a year. It is provided that no member or senator can hold office if he has been bankrupt and failed to pay his debts, and if he takes benefit, whether by assignment or oth-erwise, of any bankrupt law during his term of office his seat will at once become vacant. He cannot have any interest in any company dealing with the government, nor can he take pay for other services rendered to the government

A WORKINGMAN'S PARLIAMEN'T.

The new Australia will be a workingman country. According to the consti-tution parliament has the right to leg-islate as to invalid and old age pen-sions. It can control the railroads, and arrange for their purchase. It can pass concllation and arbitration laws as to labor disputes, and deal with banking, insurance and such things.

The new government is to have con-trol of the telegraphs, telephones and postal service. These have already become international and the rallroads and other things may follow. Bills for all sorts of innovations are ready for introduction. Every state of the new federation has been making its own experiments along labor and social lines, grind out a new social organization of the Bellamy kind away down here be-

over country where a thousand actra are a garden patch, and I know several men who own hundreds of thousands of the canadian Pacific, which connects the Canadian Pacific, which connects the Canadian Pacific, which connects (Copyright, 1901, by Frank G. Carpen- | over country where a thousand acres | to London via the Strait of Magellan. sheep. I met one man who owns a mil-lion, and among his stock he has single the continent with Vancouver, calling sheep worth \$5,000 a head. Australia at Honolulu on the way. The cost first exports annually over 600,000,000 pounds class from Sydney to San Francisco is of wool, and it produces some of the best wool of the world. It has about a hundred million sheep. The pastoral industry is the great industry, and the aristocrat is the squatter. Of late the people have taken to dairying. They now have as fine

creameries and cheese factories as any part of the world. They ship butter from Melbourne to the Philippines, and hope some time to supply the trade of east Asia. MANY RICH MEN.

The new Australia has many rich men. The big cities have as many millionaires in proportion as cities of like size in the United States. There are forty big banks, with many branches. There are savings banks everywhere. There are only about 4.000,000 people on the continent, but 1.000,000 of them have money in the savings banks, their deposits aggregating more than \$150,000,000. There are as fine buildings here in Melbourne as in any American town of 400,000 people, Sydney is a magnificent city, and Ade-laide and Brisbane are well laid out and beautifully bullt.

ONE THOUSAND NEWSPAPERS.

The new commonwealth is an intelligent commonwealth. Australia has more than 1.000 newspapers. It has magazines and periodicals in every city and town. In Melbourne alone there are 150 newspapers, magazines and journals. One of these, the Melbourne Age, prints more than 100,000 papers every morning. All of the newspapers have big Saturday editions, great blanket sheets of twenty-four pages, which are mailed throughout the states which sell for 12 cents a copy. and

All the big cities have public librar-es. There are churches of all kinds, and the people are so pious on Sundays that they won't allow the street cars to run during church time. As to schools, I will have to make a

special letter to describe the new-fangled ideas of instruction. There are night schools and day schools, indus-There are trial schools and technical colleges, and Australasian institution known as Schools of Art.

STEAMSHIPS AND TRADE.

The big steamers you see here show that Europe appreciates the size of Australia and the value of Australian trade. There are a dozen big companies which have lines of steamships from Australia to Europe. The North Ger-man Lloyd has four steamers of 10,500 tons each which sail from Bremen and Southampton via the Mediterranean and Suez canal to Melbourne and Syd-ney. The P. and O. gends big ships every two weeks from London to Syd-ney, and the Messageries, the great congress. steamship company of France, has a similar service. Then there is the Ori-

\$200, and to London about \$200. As to travel over the country there

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are railroads connecting the principal cities of eastern Australia, and in time I suppose Adelaide and Perth will be joined, although the distance is so great and the country between is so poor, that it will not be soon. At pres-ent there are about fifteen thousand miles of railroad in the various colo-ries. Each colony has built its own roads, and each has its own gauge, so that there is a transfer of cars on go-

ng from one to the other. Part of the business of the new confederation will be to standardize these railroads and to reorganize them into one harmonious system.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS. If you will make an imaginary visit with me to the Victorian parliament we shall get some idea of how the commonwealth parliament will look when it has its first slitting. Each of the Australian colonies has its own parliament which until now has made aws of all kinds and regulated everything. These parliaments will be continued as state legislatures, and the commonwealth parliament will devote itself to intercolonial affairs. Just now there is some talk of allowing the commonwealth perliament to use temporarily the Victorian parliament houses, but eventually magnificent buildings will be erected at the new

federal capital, the site of which is yet to be chosen. In order to visit parliament we get a card from our consul general, take a street car at the hotel, and within a five minutes' ride are in front of a mag-

nificent structure of light gray stone on a hill in the business heart of Mel-bourne. The parliament buildings look somewhat like our treasury department, but they are cleaner and less somber. They stand at the end of Bun-ker street, walling it off just as the treasury does F street in Washington. We mount the hill passing through the crowds of shoppers and then go up almost as many steps to reach the front door as at the Capitol in Washington. We go through a grove of stone pillars and finally into a large ante-room fin-

ished in white. This is the entrance to parliament. At the doors opposite where we came in are doorkeeper policemen, who wear blue suits with silver buttons and hel-mets of black olicioth. We hand our notes of introduction to one of them and a moment later are admitted to a sec-

ond vestibule or lobby, through which we ascend into a gallery and find our-selves in the chamber of the house. We are in a long, narrow hall with a high vaulted ceiling, on the floor of which sits the lower branch of the Victoria

the English house of commons over again

Half way from the floor to the roof are the galleries where we are sitting. We are compelled to take out hats off. although the members below keep theirs on, notwithstanding ladies are present among the spectators. The speaking is about the same as that of one of our state legislatures, and the conduct of the members not very different. There are strong men, however, in all parts of the country, and the commonwealth parliament will probably contain some of the best brains of Australasia.

THE NEW CAPITAL OF AUSTRALIA.

One of the questions before the new parliament will be the selection of a site for the federal capital. The jealousy between the different cities precludes any idea that either Melbourne or Syd-ney will be chosen, and the probability is that some interior point between the two will be selected. At present the in-Albury, on the river Murray. This is said to be in about the center of the Australian population. It is on the said to be in about the center of the Australian population. It is on the main line of railway which runsthrough Brisbane. Sydney, Murray and Ade-laide, and in one of the most healthful and beautiful parts of the country. Not far from it are the Australian Alps, Mount Kosclusko being only seventy miles away. It on the river Murray, which is the largest river in Australia. Mount Kosclusko is the largest moun-tain, and the friends of Albury say that tain, and the friends of Albury say that is near the largest mountain and on the largest river in the country, and therefore it should be the capital.

You go through Albury on your way from Melbourne to Sydney. It is one of the customs stations being the last town in New South Wales, with its sister, Wodonga, in Victoria, on the oppotwi, would have in victoria, on the oppo-site side of the Murray. At present the fown has 5,000 people. It is chiefly sup-ported by the agricultural and pastoral regions surrounding it. It is a pretty little place, with a fairly good environ-ment, and I do not see why it would not under as accessed a state of the set not make as good a capital as any place else

If this site is selected the name may be changed, for the people argue that the capital of Australia should mean something. They say that "Washing-ton" indicates our love for the father of our country, and they might like-wise call their capital Cooksville, in Australia, or Austraville, as represent-ing the political center of this great Australia and. Another title proposed is Albudonga a combination of the is Albudonga, a combination of the names of the two towns, thus signifying that New South Wales and Victoria have entered into a federal embrace, and their rivalries are now to be buried. WILL IT AFFECT-OUR TRADE?

And this brings me to the effect the new federation may have on American trade. Heretofore Sydney has been practically a free port and most of our goods have been landed there. The new



any other English. colony, being four times as much as those of Canada and twice as much as those of South Africa. The things imported in most cases could be supplied just as well from the United States, and if our manufacturers should send over drummers the proba-bility is that they could work up an excellent business. If trade is left comparatively free there should be a stead-ily increasing demand for our machinery, hardware and cotton, At present quantities of goods come from America to Melbourne and Syd-

ney via England, and there is a steady increase in the shipments via San A number of our large ag-Francisco. ricultural implement companies have houses here, and I am told that the Australian farmer is always glad to get American implements and tools. He has the same meds as the American farmer and the tools we have invented are the tools which suit him. All the axes, most of the saws and nearly all of the handles are American. American bicycles are, especially popular. They are to be seen everywhere. There is some barb and smooth wire shipped from "the states" to Europe and thence to Australia. It is marked English and sold as such.



I am told there is a good opening for American cottons, and an especially good one for American shoes. One of the leading shoe importers of the coun-

The leading shoe importers of the coun-try said to me not long ago: "I used to import £150,000 worth of English shoes every year. I now im-port £5,000 worth. This shows a fall-ing off of £145,000, or \$725,000; and 1 take American shoes instead and ship them all over Australia. I do not he them all over Australia. I do not be-cause the people like your shoes better, They are high-priced, but they fit and they look neat on the feet."

AMERICANS DON'T KNOW HOW TO SELL.

"I think you Americans have not yet learned how to sell goods abroad," this man went on. "You don't appreciate the foreign trade. You look upon our markets only as something to be used when times are hard at home and to be thrown aside when the home markets are good. You make a mistake. The foreign demand ought to be nursed, for its profits may tide you over when the home markets fail. You ought to watch how the English and Germans do business and act accordingly. You are the best manufacturers and the poorest sellers of the world."



The Name and Location of the Company, Traders Insurance Company, Chicaga, Illinois, Name of President, E. Buckingham, Name of Secretary, S. A. Rothermel, The amount of its capital stock is......

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STATE OF UTAH. Office of the Secretary of State. 8

Office of the Secretary of State. S I, James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby cer-tify that the above named insurance Company has filed in my office a detailed statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the State relating to insurance. In Testimony Whert.of. I have hereento set my hand and affixed the great (SEAL.) seal of the State of Utah, this éth day of February, A. D. 1901, JAMES T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State

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Annual Statement, for the Year ending December 31, 1900, of the condition of the

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Merchants Instance Company, Merchants Instance Company Nar-ark, New Jersey, Name of President, G. Lee Stout, Name of Secretary, W. H. Gueta The amount of its capital stops

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equation THE GIANT OF THE SOUTH SEAS.

First let me give you some idea of this little giant of the South seas. The Australians call their country the big-gest thing below the equator. I have traveled thousands of miles through its various colonies, and am inclined to think they are right. Australia is in-deed a continent. It is as big as the United States without Alaska. It is twenty-six times as big as Great Brit-It is ain and Ireland, fifteen times the size of France and only one-fifth smaller than all Europe. With New Zealand and the other English islands it occu-pies two-fifths of the British dominions. It is a country of magnificent dis-tances. It is so far away from everywhere else that you have to make a special trip to get to it. The shortest distance to England is 11,000 miles. It is 4,500 miles from Africa, 8,500 miles from South America and 1,800 miles away from the continent of Asia. Even New Zealand, which tooks so close on the map, is about as far from it as from New York to Omaha, and it takes from four to five days to make the voyage from one to the other. The continent itself is longer from east to west than from New York to

Salt Lake, and wider from north to south than from New York to Chicago. The Guif of Carpentaria at the north is out 500 miles long and 500 miles wide, and the great Australian Bight at the south is much wider.

SOME AUSTRALIAN PECULIARI-TIES.

The country has at one side a great coral reef a thousand miles long, wall-ing off an ocean waterway between it and the coast. It has deserts like Sa-hara, so dry that your finger nails become as brittle as glass, so dry that screws come out of the boxes and that the lead is loose in your pencils. It is a land of big things, as well as queer things. It has trees almost if not quite as large as those of California. One was recently felled near Melbourne which was over 400 fest high and which at 300 fest from the ground was six fest in diameter. Australia has lilles which grow to the height of a three-story house. It has trees that grow grass and other trees that bulge out like giant

A CONTINENT OF GOLD AND SIL-VER,

Australia is a rich continent. So rich that no one knows how rich it is. It is now one of the great gold producers of the world. It produced more last year than the United States, and the surface has not been scratched. The greater part of the country has never been prospected. Vast areas have never been explored, and new mines are being discovered every day. Later on I shall give a letter about Mount Morgan in Queensland, the richest gold mine of the world, and shall tell of my visit to Ballarat, where nuggets of gold as big as foot balls were found. Here in Vic-toria was the first gold excitement, and 800,000 ounces and more of gold today are still annually produced. Gold is found all over the country-in the mountains, on the farms and in the of the deserts. Western Australia is so dry that camels have to be used to carry the gold out, and from there come most of the gold exports of today

Australia has vast quantities of iron and tin. It has stream tin; that is, tin the shape of sands which are so fine that you can hold them up and they will run through your fingers just like the dust of the desert, save that every grain is pure tin. It has copper mines and coal mines. Its silver mines have produced \$160,000,000 worth of that me-tal, and it has also diamonds, rubles, emerated and a and masts emeralds, opals and pearls.

THE FARMS AND FLOCKS.

More important than the minerals, however, is the pastoral and agricul-tural wealth of the continent. Much of the desert can be irrigated, and in addition there are vast tracts of well-watered lands. Some of the biggest sheep farms of the world are within a short railroad ride of Melbourne. Bydney and Brisbane. I have traveled

The speaker is in a pulpit at the end of the room, with the members in front ent line, the British India line, the and below on benches without desks or White Star, the Shaw and Seville and tables. Many of the members keep

government will probably impose a tariff on all importations, and it is a question whether it may not favor trade relations with England. At present relations with England. At present England buys far the greater part of



