

down to Denver to be assayed and he found that it ran as high as \$500 per ton. After the miners began to come to Cripple Creek he gave away a number of claims which he had on Gold Hill, and some of these claims within a year afterward sold for \$40,000. By the time the camp was in full blast he found himself worth nothing, and now he says of himself that his old friends pass him by with a sneer and those who have the most of the wealth which he has discovered do not even say "Have a cigar, Bob!"

Frank G. Carpenter

JENSON'S TRAVELS.

LETTER NO. LVIII.

During my stay in Sydney I paid a visit to Five Dock, another suburb of Sydney, where Elders Walter Baker and David A. Nelson have established their headquarters and from there they go forth daily among the inhabitants to distribute tracts and bear testimonies to the people concerning the truths of heaven. Five Dock is near the Parramatta river, and about six miles from the town hall in Sydney. On our return from Five Dock on Sunday, May 3rd, we visited the suburbs of Balmain, where the Josephites have an organization. Here we met Mr. Richard Ellis, an old apostate, who presides over the Josephite branch, and I had quite a lengthy conversation with him, as he poses as one of the best informed local preachers of his denomination. I found him downright dishonest and absolutely inconsistent in argument. When I confronted him with historical facts, he replied with an effusion of words that might be termed a bombastic, meaningless attempt at oratory, while the perspiration literally bathed his extraordinarily corpulent frame in a most thorough manner. I found it necessary to rebuke him and denounce that part of his speech to which a meaning could be ascribed as utterly false from beginning to end. But just as I was warming up to the situation and was preparing to confront him with some of my best historical arguments, he was "pulled off" to commence his afternoon meeting; and as he gave Elder Goff and myself no invitation, we retired from the battleground in first class "fighting condition." Mr. Ellis presided over the Sydney branch when the Utah Elders returned in 1857; and, according to his own words, he allowed the branch to wither and die on his hands. He is supposed to be in possession of some of the old branch records, which, however, he denied; but as his other statements were so foreign to the truth, I can not attach any importance to his denial. Fortunately for us, we are not depending on the local records of the Sydney branch for the history of the Australian mission.

The colony of New South Wales contains an area of 309,175 square miles, being nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland or about the size of France and Great Britain combined. It is larger than Sweden, Norway and Switzerland, and larger than any single state in Europe, except Russia. It is enclosed within the parallel of 28° 10' and 37° 28' south latitude and meridians 153° 37' and 141° east

longitude. In the corresponding zone of north latitude are the southern part of Spain, Italy and Greece. Its greatest length is 900 miles, but averaging only 500; the greatest breadth is about 850 miles. The surface of the colony is diversified with alternate hills, valleys and plains. The highest mountain peak is Mount Seaview, about 6,000 feet high. The western interior of the colony consists of immense level tracts of country. The Liverpool plains, embracing an area of about 17,000 square miles, are the most extensive; it is for the most part sparsely watered, and for this reason unsuitable for the purposes of tillage. Lakes and rivers abound certain parts of New South Wales; the great bulk of the population live on and near the coast; the whole interior of Australia being very thickly settled, and large tracts yet unexplored. New South Wales contains 172 boroughs or municipal districts, varying greatly in regard to size and population. The population of the colony according to the census of 1891 was 1,132,234, of which 725,015 were native born; 85,154 were born in other Australian colonies; 8,280 were aborigines; 266,101 hailed from Great Britain and Ireland; 4,639 from other British possessions, and 39,787 were of foreign birth. The religious returns were: Church of England, 502,980; Roman Catholics, 286,911; Presbyterian, 109,390; Wesleyan Methodist, 87,516; other Methodists, 22,596; Congregationalist, 24,112; Baptist, 13,112; Lutheran, 7,950; Unitarian, 1,329; Salvation Army, 10,310; other Protestants, 12,046; Jews, 2,484; Greek Catholics, 252; Buddhist, Confucian, Mahomedan, etc., 169,950.

Sydney, situated in 33° 31' south latitude, is the capital and seat of government of the colony of New South Wales, and is also the parent city of Australia. It is situated on the southern shore of Port Jackson, thus named after Sir George Jackson, who once was secretary to the Lords of the British admiralty. Sydney itself was named after Viscount Sydney, who first suggested the idea of establishing a colony in New South Wales, and who was secretary of the state for the British colonies when the territory was taken possession of for Great Britain. The city was founded on the 26th January, 1788, by Captain A. Phillip, who came here with a fleet of store and transport ships for the purpose of founding a convict establishment. He had six days previously landed at Botany bay, but finding it unsuitable for settlement abandoned it for the site of Sydney. The locality chosen for the future city was a delightful spot at the head of what was subsequently named Sydney Cove and is now known as Circular Quay. The city proper is situated at a distance of four miles from the mouth of the harbor. The entrance to Port Jackson from the Pacific ocean is upwards of a mile in breadth. Vessels drawing as much as twenty-seven feet can enter at low water. The harbor, which is considered one of the best in the world, is not a uniform expanse of water, but is broken up in all directions into capacious open mouthed bays by the numerous promontories jutting out into it. Several of these bays are harbors in themselves and navigable for several miles. There are several features of the city of Sydney which bear a striking resemblance to those of an English

town. Some of the streets are narrow, tortuous and without any pretensions to modern architecture. This is particularly characteristic of the older town; in the suburbs many of the streets are laid out to the cardinal points of the compass and interspersed with others at right angles. Sydney proper has only 100,000 inhabitants, but including its thirty-seven suburbs it can boast of population of nearly 425,000. The actual count at the close of 1893 was 423,000, of whom 103,870 lived in Sydney proper. Thus it will be seen that about one-third of the entire population of New South Wales resides in Sydney and its suburbs. Like Victoria, in British Columbia, Sydney is strictly an English town. The linguistic peculiarities of the inhabitants at once reminds one of the provincial dialects of England, and it seems that the people of New South Wales are copying the customs, manners, habits and characteristics of the parent country almost verbatim. In my observations in Sydney and in soliciting information as to why certain "ancient" customs prevailed, which seemed altogether out of place in a new country viewed in the light of American progress, the answer as jocularly suggested by Elder Goff would be "Oh, that is the way they do it in England." In New Zealand I found more that resembled pioneer life. The public parks and government domain in and around Sydney are special attractions; also the art gallery, museums, botanical gardens, government buildings, and above all the harbor system are objects of much interest to the visitor. Sydney ranked as the metropolis of the southern hemisphere almost since it was founded, until a few years ago when Melbourne, in the neighboring colony of Victoria, was struck by a real estate "boom," which introduced into that city and suburbs such a multitude of people that Sydney was compelled to take the second place; but since the natural relapse which always follows an unnatural boom reached Melbourne tens of thousands of people have left for other parts, and it is now believed that Sydney and her environs again contains the greatest number of inhabitants, though this is denied by her more southern neighbor. It is true, however, that the population of Sydney is increasing every year, and that for several reasons that of Melbourne has fallen off.

ANDREW JENSON.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, May 11th, 1896.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 29.—The gold Democratic state convention met today with 122 delegates present. Temporary Chairman Ben Trappell Jr., denounced the Chicago convention, claiming that its acts were inspired by the Populist and renegade Republicans, and it did not represent the true Jeffersonian Democracy. The national Democratic party, he said, can assist in the triumph of the cause of "sound currency." Reference to Grover Cleveland as the greatest of latter-day exponents of the Jefferson Democracy, was received with enthusiasm. When the report on resolutions was presented, several delegates objected to the gold standard plank, advising that they stand on the platform of 1892. After an extended discussion the platform as reported by the committee was adopted with a hurrah, pledging the convention to the gold standard without equivocation.