

ONE OF OUR NEIGHBORS.

"Where Once the Buffalo Roamed" Is Now Formed Into Provinces.

Not long since a great American writer, in an article on the "Wheat supply of Europe and America," made the statement that to the north of the international boundary line there was only a narrow fringe of land capable of producing wheat. Another writer, replying to this, said that wheat could be successfully grown at Fort Simpson, a Hudson Bay Company's post at the junction of the Liard and Mackenzie rivers. Fort Simpson is at latitude 62 degrees north, and is as far northwest of Winnipeg as that city is northwest of New York city. It is possible not only to raise wheat at Fort Simpson, and of a better quality than is grown in any other country, but at a point miles further north rye and oats are grown, whilst two hundred miles still further north barley and potatoes are successfully produced. Nor is this very extraordinary, as will appear further on in this article.

The attention that is being directed

sibilities it presents to the poor man, the man of moderate means and the capitalist, will therefore be in order.

To properly appreciate the enormous extent of this territory, four hundred miles north and south and nine hundred miles east and west and embracing a area of 360,000 square miles, let us state that if we draw a line from the northern boundary of Pennsylvania to the southern line of West Virginia, passing through Harper's Ferry, and take all the west of that line to the Missouri river, embracing, as well as parts of the states named, all of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, we shall have American territory equal in extent and area, but in no wise superior, to the portion of western Canada under consideration. In short, there are in Canada two hundred and seventy nine thousand square miles of land for the plow not surpassed in fertility by any area of similar size on the face of the globe, and it is nearly



A WESTERN CANADA WHEAT FARM.

towards Western Canada at the present time and the large number who are going there for the purpose of making it their home, has been the cause of an interview with Mr. James A. Smart, the deputy minister of the interior for Canada. He is a gentleman thoroughly posted and ready at all times to impart information concerning Canada's resources. Mr. F. Pedley, also of Ottawa, Canada, is the superintendent of the immigration branch, which is almost a department by itself. The result of the interview with Mr. Smart is practically embodied in the accompanying article.

The extent of Canada is enormous. The distance through Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific is 3,000 miles. Its area, all told, is 3,456,383 square miles. Of this it is safe to say, there is less waste land than in any other country in the world. It is not our purpose to say much if anything about the older provinces of Canada, as they are mostly fairly well settled. Western Canada comprises the province of Manitoba, 74,000 square miles; British Columbia, 380,000 square miles; Assiniboia, 90,000 square miles; Saskatchewan, 106,000 square miles; Alberta, 106,000 square miles; Athabaska, 104,000 square miles, to say nothing of Keewatin with about 300,000 square miles, and the unorganized territories of the northwest with over 900,000 square miles. As a grand total the area of Canada in square miles is 3,456,383. Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabaska alone constitute a region larger than all Russia in Europe. Time was when it was to the interest of the great fur dealing companies of the continent to send the impression abroad that this vast region was fit only for the habitation of the beaver, the buffalo and the bear, but it has been demonstrated and is now generally understood that these vast plains contain the finest wheat and grazing lands in the world. This applies not only to the comparatively well-known province of Manitoba and the districts of Assiniboia and Alberta, but to the entire region lying four

all embraced within the limits herein described as western Canada.

A few words as to the climate of this great country may not be out of place right here. The climate of western Canada, as described by those who have lived there for some years, is very agreeable, and much preferable to that of the east. Disease is little known; epidemics unheard of. Winter extends full three months, usually. There is little change during winter. Frosts are keen, but, the air being dry, a temperature of 20 degrees below zero there is more bearable than 10 degrees above in the damp and changeable climates of the east. Spring sets in about the first of April. Some seasons, however, seeding is begun early in March, the snow having entirely disappeared. Spring is quickly followed by summer, whose long days and cool nights have a very beneficial influence upon vegetation. The growth is more rapid than anywhere known in lower latitudes. The soft maple has been known to grow more than five feet high in a single season. Autumn is delightful. It extends into the middle of November. Snow sometimes does not fall until late in December. This gives the farmer the opportunity of finishing his threshing, marketing his thousands of bushels of No. 1 hard wheat, and yet leaving him sufficient time to put his land in crop for the following year. The wheat of western Canada is known to be extremely hard. The yield is also from 30 to 50 per cent more than in the states south of the boundary line. There are natural causes for this. The further you travel towards the northern limits of its growth the better the quality of the soil. The reason that it is better is because the subsoil, throughout the heat of the summer, is kept moist at all times by the slow melting of the deep winter frosts, the moisture thus maintained ascending to the surface and nourishing the roots of the grain. This stimulates the growth, keeps the plant always fresh and produces a bountiful crop. Again, just when needed, when the heads are ripening, sunshine is longer.



AFTER THREE YEARS' RESIDENCE IN ALBERTA, WESTERN CANADA.

hundred miles northward of the Canadian Pacific Railway. To the west of this vast territory lies British Columbia with its innumerable rivers, rich in fish, its gold, silver and copper mines and its fertile valleys capable of producing the choicest fruits in great abundance. It is to that portion of western Canada lying between Lake Superior on the east and the Rocky mountains on the west that the attention of the agriculturists throughout the world is being directed at present and it is to that district they are looking for homes for themselves and their children, and for the solution of problems created by the overcrowding of population in the older countries and the United States. A few authenticated facts regarding this vast region and the infinite pos-

Heat and sunlight are both needed to bring wheat to maturity. The greater the amount of both the better the result. From the 15th of June to the 1st of July there are nearly two hours more daylight in every twenty-four in western Canada than in the state of Ohio.

A great deal can be said as to the agricultural possibilities of this vast region. Lord Selkirk, at one time, prophesied that these plains and valleys would one day maintain a population of thirty million souls. And why should they not? Manitoba alone last year had nearly two million acres under crop—wheat, oats, barley, flax, and other grains and potatoes and other roots. Between sixteen and seventeen bushels of wheat were marketed. Ninety-five per cent of the prairie is good wheat land.

The average yield of wheat varies under different conditions. In some years the average has been over thirty bushels. Once or twice it went as low as eighteen bushels. At even the lowest average, with good prices there are few industries that will give better profits. A late United States consul, in one of his reports of harvest time, states that the entire labor of the region was found to be totally inadequate for the task before it. The wheat straw was so tall and stout and so heavily laden with grain that the work of reaping and sacking was extremely exhausting. The strength of the growing grain frequently broke the reaping machines, and the utmost exertion of strong men was required to handle the great weight of the sheaves.

But while wheat is king in that region it is by no means the only cereal grown. The oat, barley and pea crops are phenomenal. Oats yield all the way from 60 to 90 bushels per acre. In some cases they have been known to exceed over one hundred. A delegate who visited the country reports, "One hundred bushels of oats, and sixty bushels of barley per acre were common crops. In one case the oats stood five feet six inches high, the heads were five feet six inches long, and each chaff twelve inches long, and each chaff case contained, not one but three perfect kernels."

Barley, as stated, yields enormously. It is sought after by brewers everywhere and it brings several cents per bushel more than that grown in other countries. Peas yield splendidly. They are extremely free from bugs and grubs. Used in fattening hogs and for other feed, they are superior in every way to corn. The absence of hog cholera in this country is attributed by experts to the excellent feed, corn not being used. Corn can, however, be grown, but wheat pays so much better that but little attention is given to corn.

In roots and vegetables, it is estimated by all who have any knowledge of the matter in these products, this region has no competitor. Ripe tomatoes may be seen in profusion in the middle of September. They have been known to ripen as early as the 1st of July. Displays of roots, vegetables, garden products are made at the agricultural fairs that for size and quality cannot be equaled at any of the fairs in the United States. An Ohio gentleman visiting one of these fairs said he had never seen anything in Ohio to equal it. Three cabbages together weighed one hundred and twenty pounds. These were as solid and fine grained as though they had weighed but six pounds apiece. Prize potatoes, he said weighed four pounds each; those weighing three were so plentiful that they attracted little attention. Beets, carrots, turnips, etc., also



FARMERS' TEAMS AT A WESTERN CANADA FAIR.

grow to an exceptionally large size. Watermelons have been known to weigh as much as seventy-five pounds, citrons twenty-five pounds.

Experimental tests of different varieties of grains and roots have been made for the purpose of gaining information as to their productiveness and usefulness. The results of these tests for three consecutive years are given below:

In oats, of twelve varieties tested, the average yield at the Manitoba Experimental farm was 75 bu., 20 lbs., per acre; at the Northwest Territory's farm the average was 85 bu., 23 lbs., per acre.

In two-rowed barley, of six varieties, the average yield at the Manitoba farm was 42 bu., 31 lbs., per acre; at the Northwest Territory's farm 56 bu., 26 lbs., per acre.

In six-rowed barley, six varieties, the average Manitoba farm yield was 51 bu., 1 lb., per acre; at the Northwest Territory's farm 60 bu., 6 lbs., per acre.

In spring wheat twelve varieties, the average yield at the Manitoba farm was 35 bu., 28 lbs., per acre; at the Northwest Territory's farm 41 bu., 41 lbs., per acre.

In potatoes, twelve varieties, the average at the Manitoba farm was 343 bu., 50 lbs., per acre; at the Northwest Territory's farm 300 bu., 15 lbs., per acre.

Wild fruits, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, plums, cherries, and cranberries grow in great abundance.

Dairying in all parts of western Canada is a specially important industry, and has made great strides during recent years. The butter which has found its way to the east and the English markets was found to be of excellent quality and in some cases superior to its competitors.

Mixed farming pays well throughout the region. Horses and cattle thrive well on the prairies. Almost all classes of high bred cattle are to be seen. Beef export is very large, but it is now expected that the mining district of British Columbia and the Yukon will create a splendid home market. The quality of the beef is the richest, and the cost of production is reduced to a minimum the profits are very large. Frequently an animal will bring from \$30 to \$50, which did not cost the farmer or rancher more than a few dollars. This is most especially the case in the great ranching district of Alberta, where the herds roam the range throughout the year.

The country is peculiarly adapted to sheep raising, and it is found very remunerative.

The export trade in hogs is constantly on the increase. They come next to cattle in point of importance to the farmer.

Poultry is also very profitable, but up to the present time the local demand has absorbed the supply.

The educational facilities of the country are equal to any on the continent. Rural schools are about three miles apart in the settled districts, and they are free. The government makes an annual grant to each school. This covers all expenses, including the salaries of the teachers, who are properly certificated. One eighteenth part of the whole of the "Fertile Belt" from Pembina to the Saskatchewan and beyond is set apart for the maintenance of schools. This is a most generous endowment. In 1871 the school population of Manitoba was \$17. It is now over 50,000. In 1883 the average attendance was 5,000; it has now increased to about 24,000. In 1883 there were 246 teachers; now there are over 1,100. These schools are well inspected at intervals by competent educationalists. The average salary of the rural teachers is \$368 per year. The schools are non-sectarian and in no character national.

In connection with educational government, experimental farms have been established in Manitoba and the territories. All the different kinds of grain, seeds, roots, vegetables, etc., that it is sought to grow in the province, are sown on the varied soils that are found on these farms. The results are carefully noted and published for the information and guidance of the farming community in the different newspapers of the country. The government also sends around to the towns and villages a traveling school of dairy instructors who give lectures, accompanied by practical operations by competent men. In all the arts of cattle raising, butter and cheese making, etc., that all may learn the best methods known without the loss of time and money to the settlers. Farmers' institutes have also been established. These, affording practical farmers the opportunity of exchanging experiences, are of great assistance to the agricultural community.

Railways now traverse all the settled parts of western Canada. Very few farmers are more than a dozen miles from a market or railway. Railway stations, with post offices, and elevators for the storage of grain occur at intervals of about seven or eight miles.

The only remaining territory on this continent in which ranching on a large scale can be gone into is to be found in western Canada. The District of Alberta, immediately east of British Columbia, is pre-eminently fitted for ranching. Its area is 400,000 square miles, and it extends from north to south 430 miles, and from east to west 250 miles. The opportunities offered here in this respect are unparalleled by any other country in the world. The country is open, rolling and well wa-

tered. The valley and beach lands produce a most luxurious and nutritious growth of native grass. Cattle, horses and sheep graze outside the whole year. The snowfall is light, and it is melted almost as it falls by the warm Chinook winds which blow from the Pacific ocean. Profits are large. Steers costing the owners but a few dollars each bring from \$35 to \$45 on the ranges. Heretofore the cattle have been exported, but with the opening of the British Columbia Yukon mining regions, there is a large and constantly growing market right at home.

The northern part of Alberta, in addition to being a ranching country, has large deposits of minerals. It is also heavily wooded as well as well watered.

In all Canada laws are enforced with the strictest impartiality. There is no such a thing known in Canada as mob law and lynching, not even in its most remote districts. The peace lover and the law breaker both know that the laws of the land will be enforced, and they govern themselves accordingly.

It is not alone in agriculture or stock raising that Canada offers unequalled opportunities to the young or middle aged man. Its fisheries are the richest in the world. Its numberless rivers and lakes, as well as its sea line, teem with fish of all kinds. British Columbia salmon is famed the world over.

British Columbia has enormous forests of timber. This province is one of the finest fruit growing regions in the world, while in its valleys there are large areas of agricultural lands open for settlement.

In mining Canada promises to equal, if not eclipse any other country. British Columbia mines have made for the province a reputation that any country might be proud of. In fact, the entire region from the boundary line north to the arctic circle, and from the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean, appears to be an inexhaustible deposit of minerals of all kinds. The Klondike region, almost wholly in western Canada, is known throughout the whole civilized world today. Three years ago it was quite unknown. The output this year is expected to reach the magnificent sum of twenty million dollars in gold. Competent authorities believe that the output will be doubled each recurring year, for years to come.

There is no other country offering the great opportunities for either the poor man, the moderately rich man, or the capitalist as western Canada affords. Millions of acres are ready for the plow. Some of it free, and the rest of it at a very low price per acre.

TORTURE OF DEVIL'S ISLAND

France Is Slowly Learning of the Inhumanity to Dreyfus.

HIS PERSECUTORS CRINGING.

The Prisoner's Flesh Was Cut With Ruddy Fashioned Shackles—Evidently the Keepers Hoped Their Charge Might Die in Prison.

PARIS, July 11.—The cruel treatment of Captain Dreyfus while he was a prisoner on Devil's Island is slowly coming to light, and the ministers who were most directly connected with affairs on the prison island are cringing under the effect of the exposures.

When M. Dreyfus saw her husband yesterday, he remarked, regarding his trial and condemnation: "I was not judged; I was assassinated." The reality of the horrors comes from M. Clemenceau, who has gathered evidence on all sides. He says Lieutenant Colonel Da Paty de Cam foraged a letter in the hope, which was realized, of rendering the confinement more rigorous, for he, like the others, desired the death of Dreyfus and could not accomplish it directly. Then came the announcement of Dreyfus' attempt to escape, the one great ground on which the imprisonment might be brought to an end by suffering and death. Minister Lobon immediately cabled to put Dreyfus in irons.

There were no manacles in the Isle du Salut, and instead of sending to Cayenne for them the jailer ordered them made by his guards out of old scraps of iron, such as could be found readily. These rusty pieces were beaten into shape before the prisoner while he was sick in bed with fever. The guards could not dress down the unevenness of the iron, and thus they put around the condemned man's ankles. The flesh was cut, and at every movement it was cut deeper or broken open in the places slightly healed.

A lamp was put over his head, "to see that he did not escape." It added to his torture by drawing over him swarms of tropical gnats and flies, which were of themselves nearly sufficient torture to kill a criminal.

The wounds around his ankles and on his feet were not dressed and soon became violently inflamed and constantly bleeding.

It was under this torture that Captain Dreyfus lived for two months, and only once did he ask why he was tortured or cry out for relief, and that was once when the wounds were dressed.

Occasionally the irons were removed. Then, just as the wounds showed signs of healing, the irons were restored.

Once, when he fell from a sunstroke, they hoped the end had come, and he was taken by the feet and head and tossed upon a bench to die or recover as best he might.

CHICAGO'S COSTLY PROBLEM.

About \$50,000,000 May Be Needed For the Canal.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The cost and complications of the Chicago drainage canal continue to grow with each tour of inspection or report. Already more than \$30,000,000 is represented in the ditch that is to make Lake Michigan a source of pure water supply for the city, and now at least \$50,000,000 more may have to be put into the canal.

Eminent authorities of the Society of Western Engineers who have given the progress of the drainage channel close study feel that the expenditure of \$32,000,000 upon the work—the total expenditure to the date of opening of the channel—only marks the commencement of the expenditure of at least \$50,000,000 more by the general government and the state of Illinois toward making the river and the channel a complete waterway, one which will not create perpetual damage suits against the sanitary district and will satisfactorily dispose of all the water and waste emanating from the city of Chicago and every community upon the banks of the two streams of water.

Already the inland cities south of Chicago have begun making tests of the character of the water in the Illinois river for the purpose of making similar tests after the drainage channel discharges into it. From the two tests they will determine how impure, if at all, the river water is made by the sewage discharged from Chicago. This is the sanitary side of the question.

There is also the side of determining how much overflow, if any, the channel will cause in the river, what lands will be submerged, what damage will be caused, what claims there may be against the sanitary district. Issues such as these, now that the canal is almost completed, have brought the residents of the valley and the sanitary district trustees to a point where mutual agreement and action would make the difficulties vastly easier of solution.

A MONTANA MOUNTAIN AFIRE.

No Prospect of Rain to Stop the Destruction of a Forest.

ANACONDA, Mont., July 11.—A forest fire broke out in a picnic camp in the mountains west of Anaconda, in the vicinity of Mount Haggin, yesterday, and is still raging. Before evening over 1,500 cords of wood owned by three poor woodchoppers, the work of a year, were consumed. The fire was visible more than 100 miles away. At midnight the sight was brilliant, with the snow-capped peak of Mount Haggin towering above the flames.

OTIS EXPECTS TO ENLIST 1,000

The Others of the Two Regiments Will Probably Be Enlist Here.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—General Otis cables the following: "Two veteran regiments assured. Will enlist about 1,000. You can appoint eleven second lieutenants for first and nine for second regiment, to recruit in the United States; all other officers filled. Regiment is styled First and Second Philippine United States veteran volunteer infantry."

Adjutant General Corbin cabled General Otis that these designations could not be allowed for the Philippine regiments, and in order to save confusion they would be called the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh United States volunteer infantry.

The President has appointed the following lieutenant colonels of volunteers:

Major J. F. Bell, assistant adjutant general of volunteers, now serving in the Philippines. He was appointed from Kentucky to West Point in 1874. He went to Manila with General Merritt and has had charge of the bureau of military information.

Captain Herbert H. Sargeant, who was colonel of the Sixth Immunes regiment during the war with Spain. Appointed to West Point from Illinois.

Captain John J. Brereton of the Twenty-fourth infantry. He was appointed from New Jersey to West Point and graduated in 1877, since which time he has been with the Twenty-fourth infantry. He was in the battle at San Juan hill and highly commended for his coolness and bravery.

Captain E. H. Plummer, Tenth infantry. Appointed to West Point from Maryland in 1873. During the Spanish war he was on duty in Cuba as brigade quartermaster at the headquarters of the Fifth corps. Captain Plummer was recommended for brevet for gallantry in action at Santiago.

RAIN BOTHERS THE TROOPS.

Men Sleeping With Bunks Over Three Feet of Water.

MANILA, July 11.—It has been raining and storming almost constantly for two days and the country along the American south and bay lines is literally flooded. The soldiers are suffering great discomfort. The Thirtieth infantry regiment at Pasay is in the worst position, being practically surrounded by water. The bridges that were used for getting supplies have been washed away, and some of the companies are now separated by streams six feet deep. In many cases men are sleeping with three feet of water beneath their bunks, which are elevated on cracker boxes. The company cooks when preparing the meals stand knee deep in water.

Some of the roads leading to Pasig are simply impassable and the rice fields on all sides are one great lake. A high wind blew over several tents of the Second reserve hospital.

Manila bay is impossible of navigation by either launches or canoes, and no vessels are leaving the harbor.

The United States transport Centennial is ready to sail for San Francisco with discharged soldiers, but the latter have to sit around the water front all day, drenched to the skin, waiting for a launch to take them to the steamer.

The river Pasig and all the other streams are swollen, and the city streets at all low points are covered with water.

LIVED WITH A PLURAL WIFE.

A Mormon Official's Arrest the First Legal Move Against Roberts.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 11.—Angus M. Cannon, president of the Salt Lake State of Zion, a division of the Mormon church, has been arrested, charged with unlawfully living with Martha Hughes Cannon, his fourth plural wife. The arrest is at the instigation of a New York newspaper.

President Cannon is living with his first or legal wife. A few weeks ago his fourth wife, Martha Hughes Cannon, gave birth to a girl. The birth certificate filed by the attending physician named her as the mother and Angus Cannon as the father. Mrs. Hughes-Cannon is a member of the state senate, having been elected on the Democratic ticket three years ago, defeating her husband, who was a candidate on the Republican ticket. During the polygamy prosecutions in the '80s he served a term in the penitentiary for the same offense.

It is understood that cases of a similar nature will be brought against several church officials, and that this is only a part of the program to oust Representative Roberts. The representative, it is said, will not be arrested until just before Congress meets, in order that the case may be pending against him when the question of his eligibility comes up for consideration.

Deaf Mutes to Meet.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11.—The sixth national convention of deaf mutes meets in this city on Tuesday for a four days' session. Delegates are expected from all over the United States. Papers on different subjects of special interest to the deaf mute world will be read and discussed.

A Very Swell Function.

HAVANA, July 11.—The reception and ball given by General Ludlow, the military commander, outshone every other social function in Havana in recent years. Innumerable red, white and blue electric flags and no end of sabers, bayonets and rifles artistically grouped made the scene within the palace memorable. More than a thousand guests attended. Music was furnished by two military bands. All the foreign consuls were in evidence, most of them wearing glittering orders and many of the women wore handsome jewels.