

UNCLE SAM IN CANADA.

How His Pioneers Are Settling the Great Northwest.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

ST. LOUIS.—"Both Uncle Sam and John Bull are bringing money into Canada," said Mr. William Hutchinson, the Canadian commissioner to the St. Louis exposition, as we sat together today in the Canadian pavilion.

"Fifty thousand American farmers crossed the border last year, and we now have about 150,000 American settlers. Many of these are well to do. On the average I should say they bring about one thousand dollars each into the country, so that we are at least one hundred and one million dollars richer from our recent American immigrants."

THE CANADIAN SOUTHWEST.

"What is the cause of the exodus?" I asked.

"The high prices of land in the United States and the free government lands of Canada," said Mr. Hutchinson. "Our western country is what Kansas and Nebraska were forty or fifty years ago. The land is chiefly owned by the government and the railroads. The Canadian Pacific, which runs the line from Quebec to Vancouver, had the right to take a certain number of alternate sections. It picked them out in the richest parts of its territory, and these lands are now for sale. The Hudson Bay company also had large grants of land which are now in the market."

"The balance of the unoccupied soil belongs to the government, and we are allotting it to actual settlers in 160-acre tracts. All that the settler needs to do is to take out his papers, at a cost of \$10, and live on and cultivate the land for three years, when the government will give him a title. If he has sons of eighteen years or over they must also be settled. He is charged with the duty of clearing the land, and next year he will get the title to it. He has never had more than \$100 worth; but when title is proved he will be worth \$2,000. There are hundreds of such instances. A family coming in takes up as much as 100 acres, and its members often buy the adjoining railroad lands, so that they have good-sized farms."

"What are lands worth?" I asked. "In the territory where they are being taken up from \$7 to \$12 per acre, according to the character of the soil and its access to the railroad. Speculators have picked up here and there some large tracts. One company at St. Paul recently bought 1,000,000 acres at \$1 per acre. They raised the price at once to \$4 per acre, and the people who would not touch it a few years ago, when it was a drug on the market at \$1 a fairly full over each other in their eagerness to take it at \$6."

100,000 ACRES OF WHEAT.

"For there is the new wheat region," Mr. Hutchinson said.

"There is some east of Manitoba, but the great wheat country of today is in Manitoba, and in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, which lie west and northwest of it, and also in Alberta beyond. These states have vast prairies with wheat lands of about 250,000,000 acres. That is equal to ten states the size of Ohio, and it is estimated that 100,000,000 acres of this are now offered to homesteaders.

"Just north of that region," continued Mr. Hutchinson, "lies Athabasca, a vast territory which will raise wheat, but which has not yet been opened up to settlement. Athabasca contains more than 150,000,000 acres. It is more than three times as large as your state of New York. Altogether we have now 175,000,000 acres in the northwest, which have been surveyed, but not yet taken up; and three-fourths of this is wheat land. The wheat belt is a tract about 1,000 miles long and 400 miles wide. In the eastern part of Canada there are vast pulp wood farms, the trees of which are worth about \$40 per acre. This is also wheat land when cleared."

"What is the wheat output of the western country now?"

"Last year it was 65,000,000 bushels. Twelve years ago it was practically nothing."

MISS CANADA TO FEED JOHN BULL.

"What are the possibilities?"

"We shall feed the world," said the Canadian commissioner. "Uncle Sam has boasted of feeding John Bull with a spoon, but the day will come when his daughter, Miss Canada, will do that for him. Indeed, his fat stomach is already filled with wheat, flour and cheese. I believe that we shall feed Uncle Sam as well. Your wheat lands play out after a time. Good hard wheat cannot be raised by fertilizers and intensive cultivation, so that the hard wheat country tends to go to the new lands. Moreover, you will grow in population through your immense mineral and manufacturing resources to such an extent that you will not be able to raise your own food. You have 80,000,000 people. By and by you will have 300,000,000. Then we will feed you."

A NATION OF FARMERS.

"We are a nation of farmers," continued the Canadian commissioner. "That is our business which we expect to develop just as you are doing your manufacturing. At present there are many large farms, but also many small ones. About 87 per cent of the farmers of Canada own their own farms. This is especially so with the French of the northeast. In the west farming is done on a large scale. The land is broken up with gang plows. The threshing is done by threshing gangs who go with their immense machines from farm to farm. Ten thousand Americans came into Canada last year to help us harvest our wheat crop."

NEW ELEVATORS EVERYWHERE.

"The harvests are too big to put into barns, and great elevators have been built at the railway stations, so that the wheat goes direct from the threshing to the elevator without a long haul. We have now more than 1,000 elevators west of Lake Superior, which will hold over 40,000,000 bushels of wheat at one time. We have an elevator at Port William, on Lake Superior, which has a capacity of 3,200,000 bushels. We are building more elevators right along and more railroads. I tell you, you people do not realize what is going on in the Canadian northwest. We have an empire there which is growing faster in population and wealth than any other part of the world. We have some millions of square miles of the best land on earth. It is a black loam, very deep, and very rich."

HOW WHEAT IS RAISED IN CANADA.

"But, Mr. Hutchinson," said I, "if these lands are so good why have they not been taken up before?"

"For several reasons. There were no railroads until lately. We did not know what we had. We thought these lands too far north for wheat. Some of the best of them are 2,000 miles nearer the north pole than this city of St. Louis. We also thought the seasons would be too short to plant and harvest. We have now learned how to work. We break up the ground in the summer or

the American critic. Electricity and massage had smoothed out the worst of their wrinkles; 'transformations' covered their bald heads. Seventy had donned the muslin of 17, and the children and flowers of girlhood crowned the head of old age.

A dress of flowered muslin, gauged and gathered truly, showed a wrinkled throat, transparent sleeves accentuating the angular outlines of arms that have lost the curves of youth, a hat crowned with roses and tied with tulle—such is the garb of the season of many of London's old women.

White muslin and ribbon sashes of early girlhood were worn by many elderly women at a fashionable church. Aged faces were surmounted by picture

hats; transparent efforts were as eagerly sought after by the old as the young.

No color is too light, no garment too youthful, no style too pronounced, for London's astonishing aged women.—London Express.

The Original.

Foley & Co., Chicago, originated Honey & Tar as a throat and lung remedy, and on account of the great merit and popularity of Foley's Honey and Tar many imitations are offered for the genuine. Ask for FOLEY'S Honey and Tar and refuse any substitute offered as no other preparation will give the same satisfaction. It is mildly laxative. It contains no opiates and is safest for children and delicate persons. Sold by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

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HON. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,
Canadian Commissioner General to the World's Fair.

fall, and seed the wheat crop in the following spring. Perhaps we may raise a crop of flax first. The next spring, as soon as the snow has gone, and while the ground is still frozen, it may be for several inches, we run the seeder over the fields and cover the grain with the dirt on the surface. There may be only one inch of soil unfrozen, but the first hot days bring the wheat up like magic. It comes with cyclonic swiftness, and lo! the whole country is a sheet of green. I have known of three wheat crops being planted in three successive years without plowing, although we do not advise that. The frost keeps thawing out for weeks and gives moisture to the fresh young wheat."

THE FLOUR MILLS OF THE NORTHWEST.

"Tell me something about the yield per acre."

"It is better than yours by a great deal. Our average for ten years has been 21 bushels per acre. The United States rarely shows an average of more than 14."

"What do our American exporters think of the prospect?"

"They don't like it. The Minneapolis millers have been establishing mills to grind Canadian wheat for export. The wheat is shipped there in bond to the seacoast. They do this on the ground that the Canadian hard wheat sent to Europe is used there to mix with the European wheat in making flour similar to the American, and is thus hurting your export flour trade."

"But why do you not ship flour to Europe?"

"We do. We have large mills at Winnipeg and at Montreal."

WINNIPEG IN 1904.

"What kind of a place is Winnipeg?"

"It is the Chicago of Canada, and the metropolis of the new wheat country. It is the gateway to the northwest, and

it grows as fast as our grain fields. It has now 70,000 people, and it built more than \$5,000,000 worth of new buildings last year. It has electric lights and railways, boulevards and all modern improvements. It will always be the great city of that part of our country."

"What other big towns have you?"

"The most of our towns out there are small, but they grow rapidly. Calgary has now 10,000, and Edmonton, which is way up at the terminus of the railroad in Alberta, has 15,000. Only a year or so ago it had 1,500. Our big cities are now in the east. Montreal is the largest, with 225,000, and Toronto is next, with perhaps 100,000 less. We are, however, just on the edge of a development."

THE CANADA OF THE FUTURE.

"Yes, Mr. Hutchinson, but have you not been on the edge a long time? What are your population and area?"

"Our area is bigger than the whole United States, and our population is now about 6,000,000. We have grown slowly, but the elements of our national make-up are better than yours. We are largely Anglo-Saxons, with a mixture of French, who are thrifty and easily governed. You have a large element from southern Europe and eastern Europe which is not so good. Many of your big cities are full of it. Take Buffalo, for instance, just across the border. Half of its city officials and policemen are Skis, and they have a large population of Skis."

"What do you mean by Skis?"

"I mean Poles and Russians and people from southeastern Europe. They are not the kind of an immigration we are courting, nor do they make up any large element of our people. We want Anglo-Saxons, Germans and Scandinavians, and we are getting them very rapidly. James J. Hill, one of your great railroad men, says he believes that within 10 years Canada will have

a population of 10,000,000. It can easily support several times that number."

NOT FOR ANNEXATION.

"How about Canada becoming a part of the United States?"

"That will never come," said the Canadian commissioner. "Our people don't want it. We are satisfied with our own government and think in many respects it is superior to yours. We did have a party of annexationists some years ago, but that feeling died with the McKinley bill."

"How so, Mr. Hutchinson?" I asked.

"That bill operated against Canada, and it made our people angry. It injured many of our industries, but is the end it proved the best thing that could have happened to us. Before that we were shipping hay and grain in large quantities to the United States. They were sent across from eastern Canada and taken in steamers as far as the Hudson River. Many of our French farmers depended upon the American market. When the bill was passed the hay had to be sent to the United States by rail, and the French population, ordered their farmers to add to the cost of the hay and grain, and to raise the price of cheese and butter. They did so, and we now have a great driving interest in the result. The farmers of that region are doubly and truly as fertile through feeding the grain and hay at home. We now annually ship about 24,000,000 pounds of butter and 200,000,000 pounds of cheese to England, and this is largely the result of your McKinley bill."

CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

"Give me some idea of your trade with the United States, Mr. Hutchinson," I said.

"We are doing more business with the United States than with Great Britain," said the commissioner from Canada. "Our trade with you last year amounted to more than \$216,000,000. It was more than twice that of our foreign trade. Of this our American sales amounted to \$72,000,000, and yours to us over twice that. On a per capita basis you annually sell us an average of more than \$20, or more than \$120 per family. Of course, the goods do not absolutely amount to anything like that per family, as a great part of them is composed of raw materials which we use in manufactures."

CANADA'S NEW TARIFF.

The conversation here turned to Canada's new tariff laws, which are now about to be put into force. Mr. Hutchinson said:

"Canada is now enacting, or rather is about to enforce, some new laws as to her foreign trade. She does not propose to be the dumping ground of the factories of the foreign nations, the place where they can ship their surplus and sell it at lower prices than they are asking at home. We do not consider this fair to our own factories. We propose that such goods shall be kept out of the country or admitted on such conditions that they will not have an advantage over our home products. As it is now your factories here will sell goods to Americans at high prices through the trusts or tariffs, and then dump their surplus into Canada and sell it at a little above cost. No country can build up a manufacturing industry under such conditions."

HOW CANADA TAXES GREAT BRITAIN.

"Again," continued the world's fair commissioner for Canada, "we are guarding ourselves from Europe in the same way. We have you know a preferential tariff with Great Britain and the colonies, by which the goods sent from such places have a discount of 30 per cent. We find that the German and other continental exporters are sending their goods into England and are hav-

ing them repacked there and reshipped to Canada as English goods. We don't propose to stand that either."

How are the trusts dealing with Canada? Is all your business being gobbled by great combinations of capital?"

"Not as in the United States," was the reply. "We have some great syndicates, but nothing like you have here. Our chief trusts are the railroad companies and the Hudson Bay company."

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

"How about the Hudson Bay company? Is it still strong in Canada?"

"Yes, it does an enormous business in the north and northwest. It has its agents all over that country buying furs and dealing in all sorts of things. It has millions of acres of farm lands for sale and altogether its business is enormous."

"What dividends does the company pay?"

"I don't say," replied the commissioner. "The Hudson Bay company is a close corporation and it is safe to venture that its profits are very large. Nearly all the men who hold much stock in it are rich. The most of the stockholders live in England."

AMERICAN MONEY IN CANADA.

"Is there much American money invested in Canada outside the farm lands?"

"Yes, a great deal," was the reply. "Your capitalists have investments in our railroads, our mines, forests and factories, as well as in other things. There are a number of American stock raisers who have crossed over the border from Montana into Alberta to take advantage of the vast grazing ranges there. Some have shipped their cattle from Texas and Nebraska to that part of the country. Cattle, horses and sheep grow out of dozens there the year round and just now cattle are bringing good money. Steers were sold at from \$40 to \$50 per head last year."

"What kind of stock do you have?"

"All the best breeds," said Mr. Hutchinson. "We won't admit poor stock into the country. We have laws that bulls for breeding purposes must be well bred and registered. The result is that we shall eventually have about the best cattle on this continent. We have as good as any on the average now."

CANADA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

In company with Mr. Hutchinson, I took a walk through some of the Canadian departments at the exposition here. That country has one of the best of the foreign exhibits, and best arranged. The grain interests are well displayed, as are also fish, game, fruits and minerals. Canada is now shipping vast quantities of apples to England; it is raising tons upon tons of honey for export; and its woods and wood pulp products are among the greatest of the world. Its mineral display is especially fine, showing in vast quantities those specialties for which the country is noted. Said Mr. Hutchinson as we walked through the Canadian division of the mining building:

FORTUNES IN ASBESTOS AND NICKEL.

"See those piles of asbestos; that is a great product of my country. We have the best and richest asbestos on earth, and we are furnishing 90 per cent of the world's supply. That pile of ore further on is nickel; we have tons of it here. That is another of Canada's specialties, for we supply 50 per cent of all used by man. It is employed, you know, largely in the armies and navies of the world, being used to make shells, armor plate, etc. Here is a pile of cerium of which we furnish 85 per cent of the world's total product, and that are further on is a combination of cobalt, nickel, silver and arsenic; it comes from the new mine just discovered by a little French black-

smith who is likely to make millions out of his find. We have, in short, almost all kinds of metals, from coal and iron to gold. Our country has never been prospected as has the United States, and some of the chief mineral discoveries of the future may be looked for from Canada, British Columbia and in the regions of the Yukon."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A Prominent Trainman.

The many friends of D. H. Hansen, Engineer to the W. & N. R.R. at present living in Lima, O., will be pleased to know of his recovery from threatened kidney disease. He says: "I was cured by using Foley's Kidney Cure, which I recommend to all, especially to trainmen, who are usually similarly afflicted." Said by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

RARE PRESENCE OF MIND.

W. D. Howell, who the University of Oxford has honored with a degree, praised Mark Twain of a London dinner party.

"I like to praise Twain," he said. "I praise him often. He is a great humorist."

"Once, when he was a pilot on the Mississippi, Twain sat with a crowd of men around a wood stove in a village store. Presence of mind was being discussed, and nearly everybody had a story about presence of mind to relate. Twain said:

"'Boys, through my presence of mind I once saved an old man's life. It happened this way. I was reading in my room, late at night, when I heard fire bells. I stretched out to see where the fire was, and soon I came to a brick house that was burning hard.

"'An old man leaned half way out of a fourth-story window, and the red flames lit up his long, white hair and beard. 'Help! Help!' he yelled, 'Help! Help!' and he waved his arms around his head, making wild gestures.

"'Everybody in the crowd below seemed paralyzed. No ladder was long enough to reach the old man. The fireman said if he stayed up there he would be burnt to death, and if he jumped he would be crushed flat.

"'But I, with my presence of mind, came to his rescue. I rushed forward and yelled for a rope. The rope was brought to me. I threw the old man the end of it. He caught it. I told him to tie it around his waist. He did so, and I pulled him down."

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