

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1897.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AGRICULTURE.

One of the visitors to the Chilliwack fair, who says he has been at similar exhibitions in California and other states and the eastern provinces, states that the display of roots and fruit at Chilliwack was the best he ever saw. The sheep he pronounced fairly good, and some of the other live stock was of high quality, but generally, he thought there was room for improvement along the latter lines. His testimony only corroborates that of all independent judges; for there is no doubt as to the fertility of British Columbia soil and the adaptability of the climate for the growth of all products that can be grown in any part of the world in a corresponding latitude. In the past considerable effort has been made to render this important fact generally known, but during the last year or two other things have diverted attention from it. The time has come when, from a strict business point of view, it is necessary to demonstrate in the clearest possible manner that there is abundant room in this province for farmers, and that farming operations can be carried on here under exceptionally favorable circumstances as to soil, climate and markets. So impressed are we with this that the *Colonist* will devote a great deal of space to the subject, and we invite the cordial co-operation of readers. There is no politics in this thing. It is a purely business matter. If the hundreds of millions of dollars which will be paid out in British Columbia during the next ten years for farm produce are paid to our own farmers, there is not a single line of industry that will not feel the impetus. So far as the permanent increase of the wealth and prosperity of the country goes, the gold mines of the Northwest are not to be compared with British Columbia agriculture, when it has once been set upon its proper basis. The mines will be the active impetus, but long after they have been exhausted our fertile valleys and hill-sides, our broad plateaus and meadows will continue to be sources of riches.

In future articles the various aspects of British Columbia as a home for farmers will be considered. At present we would like to stir up a lively interest in the matter and therefore invite from correspondents brief papers on the subject. Will not some of them kindly favor us with papers on some one of the following subjects:

- Dairy farming and the breeds of dairy cattle best adapted for the province.
- Beef raising in connection with general husbandry, and as a specialty.
- Pork raising upon home grown food.
- Poultry farming.
- Sheep raising in connection with general husbandry and as a specialty.
- Horse breeding as an adjunct to mixed farming.
- The home market and how it can be secured to our home farmers.
- Practical legislative aid to farming.
- Other topics may suggest themselves, and the above are mentioned only as hints. The point aimed at is three-fold: To stimulate an interest in agriculture, to aid in the dissemination of information and to obtain suggestions upon which the legislature may act. The coming winter ought to be devoted largely to a discussion of these questions, for it is one of those things about which no time is to be lost. A tide is setting in our direction and British Columbia should take the current when it serves.

THE OUTFITTING TRADE.

The Seattle Mining Journal says that conservative estimates put the number of people who will be on the move towards the Yukon in February, March, April and May at 35,000, and is more likely to be 55,000, and 60,000. The Journal thinks that Seattle can secure half the outfitting business, which means a cash trade of fully \$5,000,000 in four months. Our contemporary very naturally urges that the only place to get an outfit is in the city where it is published, and gives as a reason that Seattle merchants are familiar with the trade, while those of other cities are not.

The *Colonist* when it was to say as to this argument, when it is directed against Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco, for it is undoubtedly very true that the merchants of Seattle have had a much greater experience in this line than those of the cities named; but when it is applied to Victoria it is time to protest, and for the reason that here in Victoria are men who have had thirty years' experience in the outfitting trade, and some of them have had personal experience in remote placer districts. There is no one in Seattle who has had any experience such as our merchants have who outfitted parties for Cariboo, Cassiar and Omineca, and the requirements for the Yukon journey are the same as for those localities. If experience counts for anything, surely a life-time's experience in outfitting is worth more than that acquired by the Seattle merchants in a couple of seasons.

While speaking on this subject it may be well to mention the fact that representations are being made daily in all parts of the United States that duties will not be collected on outfit. A prominent business house received only to-

day a letter from Butte, Montana, in which a party said they would outfit here if they were certain about having to pay duties on goods from the United States. Of course the necessary information was at once sent them; but the incident proves how important it is that the facts in regard to the collection of duties should be at once made known in all parts of the United States.

THE CONDITION OF SPAIN.

Leonard Williams, who has resided in Spain for several years, writes to the *Westminster Review* an account of the Spanish people, which is of special interest at the present time, when the Peninsular kingdom seems likely to be forced into new prominence by reason of a dispute with the United States over Cuba. If the picture of Spanish society is correctly drawn, Spain is ripe for almost any sort of disaster. We quote:

In the Spanish lower classes you will find poverty and appalling ignorance—a neglect of intelligence which is positively animal, yet, nevertheless, not unalloyed with an obvious capacity of education and improvement, an actual and admirable pluck and cheerfulness, a temperate, grateful, hospitable and affectionate, and a marvellous sobriety of living.

But it is only in the peasant class that he finds these qualities, for "all that is generous, all that is honest or capable of honesty in the land" has completely sunk from the higher to the lower levels of society. These peasants, we are told, loathe the very name of Cuba, because the government of the country is the synonym for bungling, fraud and covardice. They are patient and uncomplaining under grievances injury and wrong, a passive vehicle for ministerial extortion. Their taxes are heavier than they can bear, and each ministry adds to the burden; yet they have no roads, no schools, an expensive and useless navy, a costly but undrilled, unofficer and unpaid army.

The ruling class in Spain, according to Mr. Williams, is horribly corrupt, and is composed of a syndicate who crumble and mislead by selling places, privileges or monopolies, weekly, daily and hourly to the highest bidder. He does not believe that in the present century Spain has produced a minister who would have been tolerated in office in any other country in the world. Of the eighteen millions of the population, six millions can neither read nor write, and over one-half have no determined occupation. Spain is a country of Europe, but not of Europeans. It is a survival of the worst and most savage part of the Moors who once ruled it.

We have used Mr. Williams' language very freely above, so as to condense what he said into brief, space and yet use his own words. The indictment is a terrible one, and if the facts sustain it there is obviously no chance for improvement until the society is completely overthrown, and the honest, if ignorant, under-classes gets the control of affairs in its hands. The review writer expects something of this sort, for he says that the conditions are very much what they were in France before the revolution.

That imperious Spain should have fallen to so low an estate is hard to realize. A romantic glamour has always surrounded the Spanish character. The rest of the world has been slow to believe that the splendid daring of the Spanish race of two centuries ago has been succeeded by corruption and poltroonry, and yet what other explanation can we give for the fact that with 240,000 soldiers at his command Weyler has not been able to subdue the Cuban rebels? How else can we explain the wretched misgovernment of the Philippine Islands? There is probably another side to the case, and this terrible indictment will undoubtedly cause its early presentation; but we doubt if more can be truthfully done than to smooth down some of the harsher lines and show that there are some good things to be said that have been overlooked.

NEW PUBLIC ISSUES.

No matter what our political preferences are, we are all alike interested in the development of Canadian trade. Differences of opinion will always exist as to the best way of accomplishing this, but there will be perfect accord as to its desirability. We will all likewise admit that other things being equal, commerce with other parts of the Empire is to be preferred to foreign trade. When, therefore, we learn from Prof. Robertson that of twelve staple food products, which Canada can supply of the best quality and in almost unlimited quantities, the United Kingdom imports \$600,000,000 worth, of which only 7 per cent. has been going from the Dominion, there will be a consensus of opinion as to the very great importance of securing more of this trade. The articles referred to are: Wheat, barley, oats, flour, live stock, dressed meat, cheese, butter, eggs, fish, fruit, lard, condensed milk, potatoes, poultry and game. We have hundreds of millions of acres that can be devoted to the production of these articles, except of course fish, and our fish supply is beyond all computation.

If we could supply the United Kingdom with 20 per cent. only of her consumption of these things, it would mean the outfit in Canada of \$100,000,000, which would lead to such an advance in all lines of business that the condition of the country would be changed as if by magic. Such a trade in connection with the development of our mines would make Canada the most prosperous coun-

try on the globe and within a generation place her at the very front rank of nations.

The Laurier ministry has before us such an opportunity as never was presented to any set of Canadian public men, and we feel as if the discordant notes which have been sounded over worn out issues should be stilled, while we watch how this great problem is dealt with. The time has come in Canada to rise above the narrow ruts of personal politics, which have for the most part occupied public attention for a decade. There will be Conservatives and there will be Liberals, but both alike can serve their country best by seeking to discover how its material prosperity can best be promoted. It is singularly fortunate that just at this particular time there is no prominent local issue to occupy the attention of parliament and the ministry. Therefore the statesmanship of both parties can be concentrated upon this great question of Canadian development. All true Canadians will be glad of this, although some of the grifters of the Grits and the toriers of the Tories may hanker a little after the old-time bones of contention.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

The retirement of Sir Oliver Mowat from the Cabinet has started anew the discussion of cabinet membership and representation. On several occasions during the last few years a great deal has been said as to the number of salaried ministers. The ministry consists of seventeen members, fifteen of whom are in receipt of salaries. Three of these ministers are in a sense subordinate to two others. Thus the Solicitor-General may be said to occupy a secondary position in regard to the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Customs and the Minister of Inland revenue; the same in regard to the Minister of Finance. The point is not that their positions are inferior to that of this Minister, but as they deal with the two sources from which the revenue is drawn they are auxiliary to the Finance department. It will occur to many that there here may be an opportunity to exercise a little judicious economy. Ever since Confederation we have had a Minister of Militia; but in view of the fact that our militia service can hardly be said to be a very prominent feature of the policy of the country, and that there is very little to be done that cannot be done by the general commanding and his adjutants, it might be found possible, without in any way interfering with this branch of the public service, to abolish this office and attach the responsibility for its administration to the department of Secretary of State, who cannot have a very great pressure of serious duties. We are not greatly impressed with the necessity for a Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir Macdonald Bowell, when he held that portfolio, made himself very useful and seemed to justify the maintenance of the office; but if Sir Richard Cartwright has achieved any conspicuous success along the same lines or displayed such a degree of activity as renders it clear that the portfolio ought to be retained, we have failed to observe evidence of it. We say this not in any spirit of fault-finding, but because it has never appeared very clear that to abolish the office of Minister of Customs and substitute a Minister of Trade and Commerce and a Controller of Customs was not an error.

One reason for the multiplication of ministerial offices is the desire to have all the provinces represented, but even this result has not been reached, since British Columbia has to-day no representative in the ministry. The ministry until the resignation of Sir Oliver Mowat was made up as follows: Quebec: Laurier, Tarte, Fisher, Joly, Fitzpatrick. Ontario: Cartwright, Scott, Mowat, Mulock, Patterson. Nova Scotia: Fielding, Borden. New Brunswick: Blair. P. E. Island: Davies. Manitoba: Sifton. Under this arrangement it will be seen that in ministerial representation, Quebec and Ontario are made equal to all the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, British Columbia and the Territories. That is to say, speaking now of salaried ministers, the Dominion may be considered as divided into three sections: Quebec, Ontario and the remainder. Those of which sections has five salaried ministers. We hardly think that an arrangement of this nature with comment is due to any one, or be regarded as permanent.

In the distribution of cabinet positions a premier must always, to a certain extent, be governed by political exigencies. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in forming his cabinet could not very well pass by Sir Louis Davies, who was the only available piece of cabinet timber elected from the maritime provinces in 1896 who had enjoyed much parliamentary experience. It was on his advice that Blair and Fielding were taken into the cabinet, though not members of the Commons; but as Dr. Borden of Halifax, was not disposed to be overlooked, a place had to be found for him, and so he was given the portfolio of Militia. If Mr. Ellis, M.P., of St. John, N.B., had pressed his claims very hard, it might have been found necessary to provide a place for him. It was, perhaps, the necessity of keeping Dr. Borden in line that deprived British Columbia of a cabinet office. Something had to be done for

Manitoba, so Mr. Sifton was given the Interior department, and Quebec and Ontario divided up what was left. In Sir Oliver Mowat's ministry the maritime provinces had one more position than at present, that of Solicitor-General, while British Columbia had a Controllership. This was a more equitable arrangement, from a territorial point of view, than that now prevailing. If the ministry were reduced to eleven, the following distribution would be equitable: Three each to Ontario and Quebec, and one each to the other provinces. Such a reduction would be possible by a consolidation of departments, and probably without interfering with the public service. Another chance that might be satisfactory would be to let Nova Scotia surrender one of her positions to British Columbia, and by consolidating portfolios take one place away from both Ontario and Quebec. This would reduce the cabinet to thirteen. Unquestionably there ought to be a minister from the Pacific Coast.

COAST-KOOTENAY.

We are informed that the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway company have effected arrangements with leading Canadian capitalists for the construction of the railway in the event of satisfactory terms being arranged with the Dominion and Provincial governments. Negotiations for this object have been in progress for some time and have terminated satisfactorily to the V. & E. people. The governments have not yet been formally approached on the matter, but we understand that application will be made to the provincial government at an early day for the \$4,000 a mile subsidy granted at the last session of the legislature. The plans of the company are not yet disclosed, but we shall not be surprised to learn that they include the immediate construction of the line from Penticton to Boundary Creek without waiting for a coast connection.

MINING LICENSES FOR THE YUKON.

We again direct attention to the desirability of exacting from all persons going into the Yukon to mine or prospect a license fee, such as is levied in British Columbia. The tax is small and is willingly paid. Probably 30,000 people, at the lowest calculation, will go North to prospect in Canadian territory next year. We believe that this is a low estimate, but 30,000 people paying \$5 each for a license would give a revenue of \$150,000, and there are scores of ways in which the money can be used in the Yukon country to good advantage. The license should be made an absolute prerequisite to the staking off of a claim. That is to say, unless when a prospector came to record his claim he could produce a license dated prior to his discovery, the staking would be void. We make this explanation for the benefit of those persons who do not understand the matter.

These licenses should be made obtainable at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Kamloops, Vancouver, Westminster, Victoria, Nanaimo and at one or two points on the Yukon, the latter for the convenience of those persons who are now in the country.

We frankly concede that our chief object in urging this new regulation is to emphasize the fact to all the world that the Yukon gold fields are in Canada, and to compel intending prospectors to come to the cities of Canada to purchase their outfits.

The proposed license is a perfectly legitimate arrangement. It would be exacted of British subjects and foreigners alike. Hon. Mr. Sifton wants to bring the trade of the Yukon to Canadian cities. Here is a master stroke for that purpose which can be accomplished in five minutes and without a dollar's expense.

This death of Neal Dow removes one of the grandest figures of the century. He was a man of wonderful eloquence, magnetism and determination. Perhaps nothing gives a better idea of his character than the following, which is substantially his own statement of his position in regard to the liquor traffic: "It is the crime of crimes, for it is the cause of nearly all crimes. There is no limit to the punishment which ought to be imposed upon men who sell liquor. If fines will stop them, let them be fined. If imprisonment is necessary, let them be imprisoned. If nothing but death will deter them, let them be hanged."

The effect of Neal Dow's work is not to be dismissed in a paragraph, and may be referred to again. We print a letter from Mr. Thos. Kitchen, of Nanaimo, in regard to the sale of Yukon mining licenses. We fully subscribe to what he says about the being sold in all the British Columbia cities. But we have learned that under the Dominion laws a license is not necessary before a prospector can locate a claim. This being the case, we suggest that the regulations should be promptly amended to cover this point. If licenses are made prerequisites as in this province, every miner will come to British Columbia cities. This should be urged upon Mr. Sifton on his return.

PROF. DAVID STARR JORDAN says it is "pure idiosyncrasy" to say that the seals will be driven from Pribyloff islands by branding. The use of such language places Prof. Jordan outside the pale of a scientific investigator, for no one worthy of such a title would pretend to a certain knowledge of the effect upon seal life of such an innovation as branding.

The Stock Exchange Gazette, of London, takes exception to the statement in "The Yukon Gold Fields" that "no hardy man need be deterred from going into the Yukon by reason of the cold." The Gazette is hardly in a position to criticize, for its facilities of ascertaining the facts must be limited. The statement excepted to is borne out by all those who have spent the winter on the Yukon. No one says that the cold is not severe, but it is true that if a man contemplates going there to engage in mining and is hardy, not "handy," as the Gazette says, he will not be deterred by the cold.

The Vancouver World does not like what the *Colonist* said about the word Liberalism having no meaning in connection with Canadian politics. We did not suppose that it would, and yet we think our contemporary has only proved by its interesting article that what we said is true. It makes a good many claims for what it calls Liberalism, but there is hardly one of them which Conservatives cannot claim for themselves with equal justice.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

TOO MUCH PUBLIC BONDING. What is needed is a popular movement discouraging the growth of the Dominion debt. A cast iron borrowing limit would probably not be beneficial in this case even if available; for we must not have our hands tied as a nation in the face of imperatively needed public works. But the leaders of both parties seem to have much too great facility in borrowing money in our name, and the taxpayers who must keep up the interest on the debt should make it clear that they regard going to the money-lenders as excusable only in extreme cases.—*Montreal Star*.

GAME DID NOT WORK. If our neighbors hoped to entrap Britain and get possession of the fisheries by a snatch verdict of the Asiatic powers and themselves they deceived themselves.—*Mail and Empire*.

BAFFIN'S ISLAND.

One of the dispatches tells of an attempt to annex Baffin's Land to Canada by landing and hoisting a British flag. This is ridiculous on the face of it. The expedition may, indeed, have landed on Baffin's Land, and hoisted a flag, but the idea that there was any annexation about the matter is absurd. Baffin's Land has been British ever since Baffin's Bay was explored by Baffin and Bylot, both British subjects, in 1815-16. It has long been a part of Canada. For a while it was included in the vague term "unorganized territory." But by proclamation of 2nd October, 1895, it was, with some other far northern territory, constituted the District of Franklin. There is no more need to annex it to Canada than there is to annex Manitoba.—*Nor'-Wester*.

OUR SPLENDID CEREALS.

When a great agricultural country like Russia comes to us for seed to improve its production in three different classes of grain, it pays us a compliment which we must not be too modest to refer to.—*Mail and Empire*.

A SECRET HUMBUG.

One of the Klondyke projects in Great Britain boasts of a "secret pass" which will expedite ingress. The government ought to purchase that secret. It is to be hoped the pass will not lead the speculators into difficulties, and equally to be hoped the agent general will cause you ask for further suggestions. We will what is calculated to do the fair name of Canada much harm to be watched, and if necessary exposed.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

KLONDYKE.

[Longfellow Up-to-date.]

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through his native village passed
A man with saddened eye and dim,
With this sign fastened onto him:
"Klondyke!"

His eye, his phosphorescent spark,
Glowed like a cat's eye in the dark;
His cheek aflame with inward fire
As muttered he his one desire:
"Klondyke!"

All seemed and wholly was his coat
From off a sheep or Billy goat
From off a sheep or Billy goat
A coonskin cap was on his head—
He hurried on and only said:
"Klondyke!"

A spade to dig the golden sand,
He carried in his right hand,
His left a ten-quart pail did hold
In left to bring the dust of gold
From Klondyke!

Beside him trotted as he went,
A humble dog, with sorrow bent,
Foreseeing that from selfish man
In moments of the frying pan,
In Klondyke!

"The Chilcoot Pass," the old man said,
"Is over yonder—up ahead."
The solemn miner, somewhat vexed,
Said, "Let her pass, I make it next."
For Klondyke!

"Oh, stay!" the maiden said, "and rest
Thy weary head upon this breast."
"Go on!" he cried, "thy love will trust
The fellow who brings back the dust
From Klondyke!"

"Beware the price of garden truck,
Beware the nibbly gay Canada duck,
And take the last road to the right
For Klondyke!"

A man was found, to neck in snow,
And hauled out by an Esquimaux
All solid, rigid, stiff and dead,
His idea frozen in his head—
"Klondyke!"

On Yukon's bank at break of day,
Lifelines but well preserved he lay,
While o'er his head in solid ice
They carved this simple plain device:
"Klondyke!"

Always Felt Tired.

I suffered with severe headache and loss of appetite and I always felt tired. I consulted Dr. Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking one bottle my headache disappeared and I was able to take it until now I am never troubled with headache and my appetite is good. L. A. GARDNER, St. Claremont, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

Isn't It Charming?



The weather. The oldest inhabitant never saw an autumn like it. No sick for September, if you have aerial your own or our bargain. We have new Valencia Raisins direct from the Mediterranean.

- Soused Mackerel in tins, 25c.
- Mustard Mackerel in tins, 25c.
- Salt Mackerel in tins, \$1.00
- Salt Mackerel, fat bloater, 35c.
- Salt Black Cod.

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A NANAIMO SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR.—Under the heading "A Good Suggestion" as to what Hon. Mr. Sifton can do to help the Coast cities, you say it has been suggested that a newspaper be supported to deal with only secular matters and to handle these in a way which shall best promote the general good of society, and this would be all that is required if a moral basis was not an important factor in the power and progress of a nation, but no moral power can be sufficiently potent which does not rest on a recognition of man's higher destiny, which religion teaches, and therefore the press of a country, which now forms the bulk of the reading of a large class, occupies a position of tremendous responsibility, and which will best be discharged by devoting a portion of its pages to subjects which lead to the moral, individual, happiness and national vitality.

South Saanich, Sept. 27, 1897.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"A Sagacious Boy."—"Pa," said Willie, "guess I know my mules are made in heaven. It wouldn't be safe makin' 'em in the other place."—"Harper's Bazar."

The Crushed Worm.—"Mrs. Henry Peck, I only married you because I pitied you when nobody else thought anything about you. Mr. Henry Peck (wearily) Ah, well, my dear, everybody pities me now!"—*Boston Traveller*.

EQUALITY OF THE SEXES.

TO THE EDITOR.—Your critic "Yggdrasil," in your impression of the article has, I think, very little comfort from what he says. Your statement that Christianity has placed woman on an equality with man is in its broad and general sense so well understood and admitted that it is strange to find an intelligent individual, which your critic appears to be, arguing to the contrary. If St. Paul, St. John and other leaders of the early Church had not been so big and at once shake themselves free from the traditions of the past, and see all that Christianity was to accomplish, surely that is no reason why we should not acknowledge the glorious work it has done in raising woman to a position of moral power and influence exercised for the advancement of the race.

Your article on this subject, and others of a similar kind which lately have appeared in your columns, sets an example to other members of the press which is worthy of being followed. If religion is an essential in the life of the individual, and if on its influence depends the vitality and life of the nation, surely it is the highest duty that can be discharged to the state to promote it by every possible means.

The religion taught in our churches is well and enough for those who accept such teaching without doubt or question, but above and outside of this and belonging chiefly to the more educated classes, there is a large number upon which the church's teaching has little or no effect, and hence the importance

MANITOBA FIRE

Black Desolation. Large Tract of Prairie Bush Consumed.

Great Loss of Life. Escaped Settlers. Left Quite Desolate.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 4.—The last night of death and destruction in the bush and prairie fires in Manitoba are by no means exaggerated. In sections where the fires were confined there is but a slight loss of life and property. For the loss of life would be greater. No fatalities are reported from the prairie fires; it was in the timbered areas where loss of life was most likely. The district east of Winnipeg and Whitehorn heavily wooded and entirely swept. The timber occurred in the Beaseau where seven persons were killed and their lives lost. The families of everything and are desolated. T. T. Mysko, John Filer, E. Jones, Brown, W. Saunders, Rockwood, E. Hoffman, German families whose names are known. The loss of everything but the known. The families of Buchanan, A. Beatti, McPherson and John H. lost 200 tons of hay and 200 tons of hay and a Sinoott, 1,200 cords of hay are now somewhat abated.

J. Laundry, a hunter was caught in the flames near Whitehorn. His wife in a swamp this morning recognition. A G. also missing from the swamp. Section men and their line were picked up and carried to safety. At Sinoott's side woods were destroyed. Young, living five miles lost everything, and by staying in the woods. Wm. Slander lost every team, which was work farm.

Passengers from the I. from Cross Lake one of black desolation. burning near the track, tance, on either side, smoke could be seen, presence of large bush.

While reports from W. day indicated that the which raged with such Saturday had been a fury, nevertheless, severe loss were brought. Messrs. Mitt, Sissons, G. can lose everything but their lives. From reports come in that seventeen settlers have and tears are entertained some.

Bad reports are also from Fort Laurent. Around haystacks have been. Some miles north of Res. there named Ujoh together, and on observ. They took shelter in the. Some one, Ham. side to see how matters minutes later the driven out of his shelt. The building was. trace of his brother feared he was cremated buildings.

W. W. McMillan, of the elevator, returned from the scene. The report of the. Some of the men. Trojans to have saved. standing, as all state upon them with great. At Marquette, farm. his entire crop. Fire swept from Parkia. stroying hay and other. a, and a house at. In the Morris district. buildings and stock. 1,000 cords of wood. rons and 400 cords. Dags were destroyed. Subscriptions have. Winnipeg for the relief. as many have lost. ing. During the min. minion immigration. settled many families. Scandinavians in the. Gordon and immigr. feared these new arriv. severely. Immigrat. McCreey, accompanie. Gordon and immigr. left at noon to make a. The commissioner is of great destruction has. not more fatalities. known. He took with of provisions for the. the destitute, while R. had gathered consid. for the sufferers from party will drive throu. tion of the burned. Beaseau and White. At Clearwater a t. from the southwest pr. prairie fires from the. the boundary, which. of townships 1, 2 and 3. and 14. Joseph Lawr. of hay, all his oats in. granary and all his. Crookery lost his dwel. George Little lost two. several farmers lost h. saving his grain, T. jr., was severely burn. and arms, his clothing. Prairie fires prevail. on branch of the C. E. and burned a number. graph poles. Section. Over the line and thin. the passage of the. All available section. ent over the several