LAND GRANTS FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS

Bill Passed by the House all but One Clause. Opposition Members Grieved Because They Were not Invited to Liberal Meetings. Bill to Amend Manitoba Grain Act Sent Over by the Senate. Protracted Discussion of Land Grants Resolution.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 11.—Two matters of western concern were up yesterday. The first was a bill to amend the Manitoba Grain Act sent over by the Senate and was under the care of the Minister of the Interior. The Senate had wrestled with the measure at length, but that did not prevent the Commoners taking a fall out of it too and tieing a few amendments on to appropriate clauses.

A feature of the debate was the grievous distress of Western Conservative members because the Western Liberals had held meetings without inviting them to be present. More, the Grits had rounded up western men in the city, had interviewed a delegation who came down specially to be interviewed, representing the producers, had studied the problem and the Senate bill and drafted a list of amendments which they thought likely to make the bill fit the bill, as it were. The Opposition members were, of course, free to do the same, but they didn't do it. Hence when the bill came up yesterday it was at once apparent that the Liberals knew where they were at and equally clear that their opponents didn't. Wherefore up rose Messrs. Herron, Schaffner and Lake with tearful voices and injured airs and bitterly complained that the grits had not invited them to their meetings. That Liberal members must not confer on a public question except in the presence of Opposition members was something new in parliamentary doctrine, and from this source something delightfully refreshing.

In the evening the House passed a resolution, proposed by Mr. Oliver, that it was expedient to make land grants to Canadian-South African volunteers who served in Canadian corps. The proposal is to allow the veterans to secure 320-acre homesteads on the terms ordinarily necessary to get 160 acres. If they do not want this they may take scrip of the value of $160. Or they may assign their warrant to a half-section homestead to another partyun, who can get the land by fulfilling the conditions. Presumably this party would be willing to pay the volunteers almost the market price of the second quarter. The grant, therefore, works out at a quarter section or its cash equivalent. The resolution passed. The bill was brought in for second reading.

The minister said he would like to know just how far the House was prepared to go to reward the veterans and the House undertook to tell him. Never invitation met more generous response. Quantity and variety no minister ever before received so many advisory propositions in two hours. Every member seemed to know a hero who might not come under the operations of the bill and wanted a loop tacked on somewhere to encircle his particular circumstances. Others dug up their military terms and ran along the line from superior officers to the war correspondents, anxious that each should come in for the grant. The stranger in the gallery must have concluded that Canadian patriotism rests firmly on the foundation understanding that "to the victors belong the spoils"; and that in construing the principle we do not hesitate to distribute spoils in Canada for victories won on the other side of the earth. If the Canadian soldiers pursued the Boers as relentlessly as their parliamentary advocates pursued the land grant they deserve recognition as long distance sprinters quite as much as for marksmanship and bravery.

First, Colonel Sam Hughes discovered that the grants went only to those who served in Canadian corps. This did not include the Colonel, and the Colonel said so without a blush. He paid his respects to Lord Dundonald, bore witness to his own substantial claim to recognition, and finally got the clause held over to make provision for Canadians who served in forces not raised in Canada. A half-dozen other members had friends who were in the same boat and added their solicitations to the importunities of the worthy Colonel.

Then the real proposing began. Mr. Staples voiced the claims of the western pioneers. Some one else suggested grants for the Fenian Raid veterans, which led Mr. Fowler to remark facetiously that the warriors of '37 and 1812 might be remembered also. Dr. Reid put in a word for the nurses who tended the wounded and the chaplains who tried to keep the war-like flocks in the paths of moral rectitude.

Mr. Herron wanted the veterans allowed to select their quarter sections separately, but the House declined. Mr. McCarthy wanted them given the land without residence and cultivation duties, but the House thought otherwise. Mr. Fowler declared the veteran should not be allowed to sell his warrant, and Colonel Hughes declared he should be allowed to get the land without necessarily ever seeing it. Dr. Barr wanted to exempt the land from taxes. Mr. Martin, (Prince Edward Island) thought no scrip should be offered them. Dr. Barr wanted the war correspondents included among the beneficiaries.

Mr. Fowler objected to allowing the veterans to also homestead and preemp, as this would give each a square mile of land. This was too much, he thought, and proceeded to denounce the scrip shark and landed proprietor in splendid fashion. Much that he said was true, and the truer it was the more laughable, coming from Mr. G. W. Fowler.

Mr. Oliver pointed out that the bill was not one for the benefit of the West, but for the reward of the veterans. It proposed to discharge a debt of honor, and to that proposal the West was agreeable. It would place a burden on the West rather than inure to its benefit, but the West was willing to bear the burden.

Mr. Herron moved a new section giving the veterans the privilege of taking a quarter section without settlement duties. It was negatived. Mr. Lake moved to extend this privilege to veterans from the West. This was also declined. The committee reported progress, leaving clause two for re-drafting, to cover the case of Canadians serving in other than Canadian corps.

TO CONFISCATE MANY MILLIONS.

Unclaimed Gold Lying in Banks Would be Brought Under Control of State.

London, July 16—The House of Commons has debated Mr. Bottomby's bill to make banks give a return to the state of unclaimed balances and valuables which have been undisturbed in their possession for six years or more, and hand them over to the public trustee.

"The object," he said, "is to bring into the possession and control of the state the vast amount of wealth which is at present lying dormant and entirely unproductive in the vaults and strong rooms of the various banking institutions of the United Kingdom."

Banks would have to make a return of the money securities, jewellery, and plate which had been in their possession unclaimed for six years and which was the property of persons who had not operated their account during that period. They would also have to account to the state for all old ban k notes or other obligations which there was reason to believe had by the effluxion of time become absolute.

The theory of the bill was that these banks had from various causes, deaths removals, abroad, the extinction of families and the carelessness of testators, accumulated vast sums and had been in the habit every six years of "writing off" these dormant balances.

"There is over a million pounds today," said Mr. Bottomby, "in the shape of unpaid dividends in the possession of the joint stock banks."

There was a joint stock bank which a few years ago had as a customer an eccentric old lady who had twenty eight thousand pounds in the bank. Once in every year she would drive up to the bank, ask for the manager to draw a check for the entire sum, count the notes, check the interest and then pay it in again and disappear for another twelve months."

For seven years past that lady had not been seen. That twnty-eight thousand pounds with the accumulated interest was still lying in the bank. He could give the name of the bank to the chancellor of the exchequer. Was there a doubt that the old lady had ceased to exist? What about the poor dependents of the old lady who were deprived of the money?

A wealthy personal friend with money on deposit in various banks was killed in a railway accident. The family were now living in absolute want because they were unable to find out where the money was. They had gone from bank to bank and the banks had said that they could give no information.

Mr. Bottomby made himself responsible for the statement that there was one private bank in London which admittedly had over two million of dormant securities.

His bill provided that after a given date the whole of the securities should be handed over to the department of the public trustee. There should be returns every January. The result would be a surprise to the country and a veritable godsend to the exchequer.

DUNSMUIR MEETS KAISER.

B.C. Lieutenant-Governor is Entertained by the German Emperor.

Victoria, July 16.—Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir's yacht the Dolaura left Southampton on July 5 for Quebec. While the Governor is there he will make his yacht his home. Afterwards it will leave Quebec for here, coming around the Horn. Robin Dunsmuir is aboard the vessel across the Atlantic and will make the trip around the Horn. They should be here about October 1.

While at Kiel the German Emperor entertained Governor Dunsmuir and manifested deep interest in the yacht, inspecting it from stem to stern. The Emperor was at Kiel with his yacht Hohenzollern when the Dolaura arrived. The Emperor sent an officer aboard to inquire who the owner was. He then invited Mr. Dunsmuir on board his yacht and returned with him to the Dolaura, where he showed the deepest interest. Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir had intended making a tour along the coast of Norway, but altered his plans. Leaving Hull, the Dolaura ran to Amsterdam, then to the River Elbe and through the canal to Kiel and then up the Baltic. Returning by the North Sea, the Dolaura arrived at Southampton.

A MECCA FOR GHOULS.

A Cemetery That Needs Some One's Attention.

Chatham, July 15—The attention of local and county authorities is being directed to the condition of Dolson's cemetery, on the banks of the Thames river. The portion of the burial grounds which faces the river is being gradually washed into the river and many skeletons are exposed to view. This has made the cemetery a Mecca for relic hunters. Fully fifteen feet of the original cemetery is exposed to view and its condition has aroused comment in this city. The place never had a keeper, and when the river is high students from the nearby college flock to the place to carry away the skulls and bones.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

Interview With the President of Allis-Chalmers Co.

Montreal, July 15—Mr. W. H. Whiteside, president of Allis-Chalmers Co., of Milwaukee, and one of the directors of Allis-Chalmers-Bullock limited, of Montreal, gave the following encouraging views on the general business situation to the Wall Street Journal a few days ago:—

"There is a marked improvement in general business. Within the last ninety days the bookings of machinery orders have increased from thirty per cent. to fifty per cent. of normal. The business for June to date indicates that at least sixty-five per cent. of normal will be reached. New inquiries received are constantly increasing in number and volume. They are of a much more substantial character than at any time since the depression began. Their general tone denoted extensive plans in contemplation and for early development; the question of prompt shipment being already regarded an important consideration.

"The immediate requirements for a large volume of new machinery for necessary extensions and improvements to existing plans are greater than for four years. This for the reason that with many operating companies purchases which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been made a year or eighteen months ago were put off, due to the monetary and other conditions, until today the factor of safety in these plants is becoming a serious matter and new equipments must be added.

"Unlike previous depressions, following which collections for comparatively long periods continued very unsatisfactory, there was a substantial improvement within a short time after the recent flurry, and at the present time collections are exceedingly good.

"While some difficulty may still be experienced in the way of financing entirely new undertakings, yet the financial condition of the relatively small buyer is on a sound basis and credits are about normal. In fact, the improvement in new orders placed is from the smaller class of purchasers, who are, commercially, an important factor. Of course, this class of business is widely diffused, but in the aggregate it is greatly stimulating improved trade conditions.

"The business outlook is distinctly encouraging."

Mr. J. A. Milne, general manager of Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, when shown the interview with Mr. Whiteside, stated that the same conditions prevail with the Canadian company. Business has already improved, and he expects that the progress will be continuous and substantial.

C.P.R. ASSUMES AGGRESSIVE.

Getting Ready to Make Vancouver-Seattle Run for 25 Cents.

Seattle, July 16.—Twenty-five cent fares between Vancouver and Seattle, and with the C.P.R. as aggressor!

Following the visit here of Mr. C. E. Ussher, assistant passenger traffic manager of the C.P.R. western lines, the steamboat rate war is about to enter upon a still more acute stage.

Although the announcement has not been made, it is understood that the Canadian company, having met the cut of its American rival by reducing the fare between Victoria and Seattle to twenty-five cents, is about to go farther and adopt an aggressive policy as regards direct traffic between Seattle and Vancouver. The rate between the two last-mentioned cities is now one dollar. A slash—this time initiated by the C.P.R.—in the Seattle-Vancouver direct run to twenty-five cents is imminent.

And the big transportation company, it is stated, will even go farther by placing two steamers on the direct run, providing a day and night service. This will in no wise effect the service between Vancouver and Victoria.

An army of painters is at work today transforming the entire front of the C.P.R. dock into an enormous bulletin board, on which the C.P.R. rates will be displayed in huge letters.

PROTEST FROM CHINAMEN.

Opium Manufacturers Declare They Are Not Receiving Fair Treatment.

Vancouver, B.C., July 16.—Believing that they are receiving unfair treatment at the hands of the Dominion government, which has passed a bill to prevent the manufacture or sale of opium in Canada, the Chinese merchants of Vancouver and Victoria who are interested have secured counsel in Ottawa to petition that they either be allowed time in which to get rid of their stocks or else that the government buy their stocks and factories. The Chinese argue that, admitting that the opium traffic is thoroughly bad in every way and should be killed, the government of Canada, which has received hundreds of thousands of dollars in duties on the importation of the raw material, and is therefore as guilty as the manufacturer, should not ruin the manufacturers by putting them out of business without notice. The manufacturers point out that on $460,000 worth of opium now in stock in Vancouver and Victoria the government has received duty.

Bees Put 'Phone Out of Business.

New York, July 16.—Dr. and Mrs. Donohue, of Northport, Long Island, were seated at breakfast yesterday when there dripped upon the table from the wall overhead a substance they both thought was water. They assumed a pipe had sprung a leak, and instantly adjourned the meal to discover the source of the leakage. Then they discovered that the drippings were honey, and that bees had been industriously at work between the walls of their home. Dr. Donohue says he means to get all the honey out to pay for the damage to his ceiling. The Northport bees found a telephone box, high up on a pole, another fine place for depositing the sweets from flowers. Soon the 'phone in a nearby house was out of business. The lineman sent to fix up the trouble took home twelve pounds of honey.

POPULISTS' NOMINEE DENOUNCES THE RICH

Thomas E. Watson Accepts Nomination By People's Party—Notification Speech is Delivered By Judge J. W. Forrest—Watson Compares American Millionaires With Wealthy Romans.

Atlanta, Ga., July 16.—Thomas E. Watson, of Thompson, Ga., candidate of the people's party for president of the United States, was formally notified of his nomination to-night by the committee appointed by the St. Louis national convention.

The notification speech was delivered by Judge J. W. Forrest of Albany, N.Y., chairman of the committee, who of his nomination as the party's candidate.

Earlier in the day the state ponulist convention named a new executive committee and selected presidential electors to be voted for at the November election.

Mr. Watson's Speech.

In accepting the nomination, Mr. Watson spoke as follows:

"Our public domain has been preyed upon by millionaire plunderers and land grabbing corporations until the American people have been stripped of a territory larger than the German Empire.

"Suppose we compare the plutocracy of Rome to that of the United States. J. P. Morgan has more money invested in art treasures alone than the richest of all the Romans was worth. The 'summer cottage' of Cornelius Vanderbilt cos $3,000,000, to say nothing of the land and the furnishings. John D. Rockefeller's yearly income is greater than was the entire fortune of the richest Roman.

"The Vanderbilt family through franchise grabbing and stock watering operations, has robbed the American people of a vaster sum than Alexander the Great harvested by his conquest of the Persian Empire.

"But who talks of indicting such men as Ryan or Belmont or Morgan or Harriman? Miserable cowards that we are, we crouch before the gigantic law-breakers and allow them to run our government.

"Only the Poor Punished."

"All that we can do is to punish such offenses as petty larceny. Let the naked steal something to wear; let the hungry steal something to eat; let the miserable wretches shivering with wintry cold steal something to feed the fire, and we can pounce fiercely upon these small criminals and punish them with a vigor shocking to common humanity; but the men who steal railroads, the trust builders who violate every statute in the penal code in their march through monopoly and to millions—these are the men before whom we stand cowering and helpless.

"What was it that turned back the waves of general prosperity that followed the close of the civil war and made the beginning of congested wealth? The destruction of nearly two thousand million dollars of paper money of the government; the ever advancing demand of special privilege; the constant increase of taxation; the unequal distribution of the burdens of government—these are the causes which have brought us to such a pass that the non-producer of wealth enjoys fortune never known before, while the toiling millions, whose labor produces the wealth, live within the shadow of poverty.

Asks "Where Is Busted Trust?"

"For several years a 'big stick' president has been engaged in the alleged work of trust busting. Where's your busted trust? Which one of them has been put out of business? You cannot name it.

"The American people, patriotic idiots that we are, gave their hearty support to a protective policy, a tariff system, which is a ruinous burden to everybody, with two exceptions. The first exception is the American manufacturer who exploits the home market with his trust; the second is the foreigner who buys American goods cheaper than we can buy them—cheaper than he can buy the manufactured goods of his own country.

"What brought about the panic of 1907? The volume of real money has been so greatly lessened in comparison with the country's needs that it is not difficult to "corner" the available supply. New York did last fall. Credits of all sorts had been recklessly extended, and when the real money was needed New York was found to be in possession of it, and New York held on to it. Neither banks nor individuals could get back their own money from New York without paying an extortionate price for it.

"How could the situation have been relieved? The government should have used its sovereign power to create money and should have broken the New York corner on money by issuing its own notes—just as Andrew Jackson did in 1837.

"I am proud of my record of prolonged and determined battle against the system of class legislation whose yoke we bear. And because of this record I accept the nomination which my party has tendered."

Militia Orders.

Ottawa, Ont., July 16.—Among militia general orders is the following: —15th Light Horse, to be provisional lieutenant, Lieut. Harold, Leonard, Gaetz, from 63rd regiment, Halifax rifles." 16th Mounted Rifles —To be major, Captain R. A. Carman, vice A. E. Whitmore, resigned.

C.P.R.'s Special Prizes.

Montreal, July 16.—Winners in the competitive examinations for two scholarships at McGill University offered by the C.P.R. to sons of its employees, was announced today. First place was taken by Ernest M. Kelly, son of C.P.R. roadmaster at Carleton Junction, with 725 marks out of possible 800. Harold F. Cole, son of C.P.R. chief train despatcher at Ottawa, took second place with 603 marks. There were a considerable number of competitors.

WITCHCRAFT IN GERMANY.

Superstition Still Has Strong Hold on Peasantry.

Berlin, July 16—An incredible story proving that mediaeval superstition still exists, comes from Gravesmuehlen, a little town not far from Schwerin-Mecklenburg, where a worthy couple named Rollenhagen reside.

Frau Rollenhagen was a martyr to dyspepsia and she talked of her sufferings to a neighbor named Krakow who declared that she had intimate acquaintance with a wise woman at Wismar. This wise woman, Treptow by name, cured all diseases, diagnosing them from the hairs of the patient's neck. Frau Hollenhagen was told that she need not undertake the journey as Frau Krako was willing to save her the trouble. Thereupon she furnished her with three hairs, and the obliging neighbor took the diligence to Wismar, returning with a black powder costing ten marks.

AUTOMOBILE DRIVEN BY DEAD.

Grim Race Reported by New York Police.

New York, July 16.—Bicycle policeman Carley saw an automobile with two men in it flash past him on Ocean Parkway late last night and ordered the driver to stop. When no attention was paid to the order he leaped on his wheel and gave chase. After a pursuit of many blocks and when the automobile had almost reached Coney Island he overtook it.

"You are under arrest," he said to the man sitting at the wheel. There was no response. Carey climbed into the automobile and found the driver was dead. The other man in the machine was J. D. Lord, of Jamaica, L.I., and he managed to bring the automobile to a stop. The driver was Stephen W. Anderson, of Brooklyn. He purchased the car he was driving earlier in the day, and this was the first time it had been out.

NEW CALGARY INDUSTRY.

Pressed Brick Business to be Started There Shortly.

Calgary, July 16.—A company has been formed to manufacture bricks in Calgary on the Berg system of pressed sand and lime.

The company comprises the following prominent business men: Mr. Davidson, of the Staples Lumber Company, president; A. B. Cushing, vice-president; and E. D. Benson, of Benson & Houlton; J. J. O'Gara, architect; W. F. Lent, G. W. Piper, directors. The plant, which is to be installed in about two months, is to cost $30,000, and is being manufactured by the Berg Brick Machinery Co., of Toronto. Mr. Berg and Mr. Naylor have been in the city and have fixed on the site for the plant. The bricks are made up of 94 per cent. sand and 6 per cent. lime.

Operators Worked Overtime.

Medicine Hat, July 16.—At the adjourned inquest into the death of John Nicholson, one of seven men killed in the C.P.R. wreck on July 9, last evening, Chief Despatcher Mansfield was recalled. He said that Operator Ritchie, who had issued clearance which made no mention of train 17, had been working twelve hours a day since the previous Sunday. Twenty-four hours had previously been divided between three operators, but one of them had been drowned and it was impossible to get another in the country. There are three now however. After being out three quarters of an hour, the jury returned with a verdict, saying that the cause of the collision was the failure of Operator Ritchie to make a note in his clearance paper to engine No. 702, that train 17 had not arrived, and also that engineer Nicholson failed to check the train register, and ascertain for himself whether the clearance was correct. "We find also," read the verdict, "that Operator Ritchie had been working four hours' overtime each day during four days previous to the accident, and that he had been on duty for 12 hours previous to issuing said clearance. Ritchie, who skipped across the boundary, has not been heard of.

PROHIBITIONIST NOMINEES.

E. W. Chafin for President and A. S. Watkins for Vice.

Columbus, Ohio, July 16—Eugene W. Chaflin, Chicago, for president; A. S. Watkins, Ada, Ohio, for vice-president.

This was the ticket named by the prohibitionist convention here this evening. Chafin walked into the convention a dark horse, and was not even spoken of as a candidate until his name was presented by a delegate from Nebraska. On the first ballot Chafin ran a poor second to William Palmore, St. Louis, but overhauled him on the second ballot and swept the whole convention off its feet on the third ballot, receiving the unanimous nomination on the motion of Palmore himself.

Then, amid the greatest excitement Morton Clark, of Michigan, moved to nominate Palmore as vice-president, by acclamation.

After Palmore had been given an ovation as vice-president candidate, and swept into second place, he positively declined to run, and made necessary the reassemblage of the disordered delegates. Watkins was the first name placed in nomination, followed by those of James Demetree, of Kentucky, and Charles Holler, of South Bend. Watkins was nominated on the first ballot.

Both candidates expressed entire satisfaction and approval of the platform, which, among other things declared for the prohibition of the manufacture or sale of liquor for beverage purpose, election of senators by direct vote, income and inheritance tax, guaranteed bank deposits, permanent tariff commission, prohibition of child labor, better roads, and ballot reform with woman suffrage.

Fatal Gasoline Explosion.

London, July 16.—Etta Proctor, a school teacher, residing at 37 Weston street, was possibly fatallly burned by an explosion of gasoline.

WINTER WHEAT CROP IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

It Will Soon Be Ready for the Reaper—Conditions Steadily Improve as Harvest Nears—The Size up of Situation by Globe's Western Representative.

Toronto, July 16—The Western correspondent of the Toronto Globe writing from Calgary, speaks in most enthusiastic terms of the crop prospects in Alberta this year. The article is as follows:

The fine weather which has prevailed throughout Alberta during the past eight days has done wonders for the growing grain, and the growth has been surprisingly rapid. Especially is this the case with winter wheat in the southern portion of the Province. It has been in head for some time and has been absorbing eagerly all the benefits from the liberal supplies of moisture this summer. It is now engaged in the ripening process, and some of it will be ready to cut in less than two weeks. The yield is likely to prove generally satisfactory, and the results of the year's experiments will undoubtedly mean a large extension of acreage next year. The area now under crop for this grain is a little less than 100,000 acres, and shows a small increase over that of last season. The farmers had been encouraged by the success of winter wheat cultivation, and had planned to sow a largely-increased acreage for 1908. At seeding time last fall, however, a heavy snowstorm swept over this part of the Province, and much of the land which was intended for seeding was covered with a heavy mantle of "the beautiful." Frost followed in many districts and by the time the snow melted it was too late to think of seeding wheat. The husbandmen did the best they could under the circumstances, and an acreage of 95,000 is a creditable showing.

Spring Wheat Increase.

The increase, estimated at 40,000 acres, or 25 per cent., in the area sown to spring wheat in the Province is gratifying, and will undoubtedly mean a large addition to the wheat of the farming community this fall. It is probably true that some of the fields which had been prepared for winter wheat and had been "fall worked up" were sown to spring wheat, but the natural increase in the cultivation of the latter would have been large. Wheat of all kinds grows well in Alberta, and the difference in the variety used is largely due to the variation in taste shown by the individual farmers. In some cases it is satisfactory to think that the large areas available for fall wheat last September could be profitably devoted to spring wheat this year. The policy of wasting nothing is one which spells success in western agricultural operations.

A Big Average Yield.

All the wheat looks well, although it is still too early to form an accurate estimate of the ultimate fate of spring grain. The winter wheat has progressed so far that it may be regarded as practically safe. It is not to be supposed that every field is A1, or that all of them will give heavy returns. There are portions of the country south of Calgary where the yield will not be more than a fair average. Poor cultivation, insufficient seed, weeds and excessive moisture on low lands will interfere with the return in some instances. It is the stage which counts, however, and the average for winter wheat this year is likely to be very high. Last season, with all the drawbacks induced by storm, snow and frost, the return for the whole Province was more than 25 bushels of winter wheat per acre. Without proving in detail it may be said that the yield for 1908 will be decidedly larger. With a continuance of the conditions which have prevailed so far, it would not be unreasonable to look for a yield of at least 35 bushels per acre. It may even go as high as 45. Cases have been known in this part of the country where 52 bushels of winter wheat have been obtained, and yields of this sort go far in raising the general average for the Province.

Alberta is Only Beginning.

Spring wheat is a more difficult subject for discussion at this stage, and another month must elapse before a fair basis of calculation is available. It must be said that the outlook was never brighter than it is at the present, and many persons who have studied the wheat situation believe that the yield this year will break all the records for the Province. Moderate opinion will be content if a substantial improvement on the returns of last year be scored. There were about 3,000,000 bushels in the spring wheat harvest of 1907, and this season, with an increase of 25 per cent. in the acreage, there should be at least 3,750,000, if only the same return per acre be secured. As a matter of fact it is possible to have a yield of 4,000,000 bushels in spring wheat alone, and optimistic predictions aim towards an even higher figure. These large totals show that rapid progress in wheat cultivation is being made in the Province. With even a moderately good season for maturing and harvesting the grain, a total wheat production of 7,000,000 bushels may be expected. A crop of the same extent in Manitoba attracted a great deal of attention to that Province a few years ago. And Alberta has only begun to raise wheat.

Oats the Great Crop.

The chief attention is still paid to oats, and the production is apparently making greater strides than ever before. An estimated acreage of 400,000 for this year gives some idea of the value which farmers attach to the coarse grains. The problem of yield depends for its solution on the weather and a month will elapse before atmospheric conditions shall have determined the extent of the return. The soil and climatic conditions are regarded as particularly favorable to the production of oats, and, while all districts are not expected to make enormous yields, a harvest of fifty bushels per acre in some parts will occasion no surprise. The oats have a faculty, too, of weighing up very heavily, and a fair proportion of them will run over forty pounds to the bushel. The enthusiasts look for a yield of at least 16,000,000 bushels for this year, with a possibility of its going as high as 20,000,000.

Where Speltz is Popular.

Barley receives less attention here than it does in the Province further east, and it is even expected that the final returns of acreage will actually show a decrease as compared with last year. The area sown is about 75,000 acres, and the harvest will probably be a little over 1,500,000 bushels. Speltz and alfalfa also receive some attention, and the latter is coming into more prominence every year. The fact that it produces three, and sometimes four, crops in one season is an argument in its favor, and closer acquaintance is indicating to the farmers that it has other advantages. The hay crop is now being garnered, and it is unusually heavy. The generous supply of rain has brought all grasses along in excellent shape, and there is every likelihood that the supply of ood or next winter will be abundant.

On the whole, the agricultural prospect or Alberta is distinctly promising. Increase, development and expansion are noted all along the line, and the resources of the Province are apparently being exploited to the best advantage. There is every reason to believe that the fall season will be a very prosperous one for the farmer and his prosperity regulates the state of business for the entire community.

WILL OF THE LATE GROVER CLEVELAND

The Late ex-President Leaves Entire Estate to His Family. Touching References to Relatives and Friends Contained in the Document.

Princeton, N.J., July 15—The will of the late Grover Cleveland has been filed for probate.

Witnesses to the will are Prof. Andrew F. West of Princeton, and Prof. John S. Finley, New York City, who were at Princeton and acknowledged to Surrogate Cornell that they had witnessed Mr. Cleveland's signature to the document, Mrs. Cleveland is made executrix and Frank S. Hastings executor under the will. The text of the will is as follows

I, Grover Cleveland, of the borough of Princeton, in the state of New Jersey, do make public and declare this my last will and testament hereby expressly revoking all previous wills by me made. First, I hereby direct that after payment of all my debts and funeral expenses, an appropriate monument with brief inscription and only moderately expensive to be erected at my grave and paid for out of my estate. I desire to be buried wherever I may reside at the time of my death and that my body shall always remain where it shall be at first buried, subject to the removal only if it shall be absolutely necessary in order that it shall repose by the side of my wife and in accordance with her desire.

Second, I give to my niece, Mary Hastings, daughter of my sister, Anna Hastings, the sum of three thousand dollars to be paid to her as soon as practicable after my death.

Third, I give to my friend, Richard Watson Gilder the watch given to me in 1893 by the said Gilder, and E. C. Benedict and J. J. Sinclair, and also the chain attached to the same when last worn by me.

Fourth, I give to each of the four daughters of my nephew, Richard Hastings now or lately living with my sister, Anna Hastings, the sum of two thousand dollars each.

Fifth, I give to Frank S. Hastings, my good friend and executor of this will, as the most personal momento I can leave to him, the seal ring I have worn for many years, which was given to me by my dear wife and with whose hearty consideranee this gift is made.

Sixth, I give to my two daughters, Esther and Marion, and my two sons, Richard F. and Francis G., the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) each, to be paid to them respectively as they shall arrive at the age of 21 years. Until these legacies are paid, or shall lapse, they shall be kept invested and the income shall be applied to the support, maintenance and education of said children in such manner and such proportions as she shall deem best without any liability to any of said children on account thereof. If, however, either of my said daughters shall before legacy become payable, cease for any reason to reside with her mother there and from that time the income arising from the investment of her legacy, shall be paid to said daughter, in case of either of my said children shall die before his or before legacy shall be actually paid, leaving a child or children, the said legacy shall lapse and become a part of the residue disposed of by this instrument.

Seventh, all the rest and residue of my estate and property of which I may die possessed of of every kind and nature, whereoever the same may be situated, I give, devise and bequeath to my dear wife, Frances F. Cleveland, and to her heirs and assigns forever and I hereby appoint her guardian of all my children during their minority.

Eighth, I hereby appoint my wife, Frances F. Cleveland, executrix, and Frank S. Hastings executor of this my last will and testament.

Witness my hand and seal, at Princeton, N.J., this 21st day of February, one thousand nine hundred and six (1906).

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

DEMOCRATS WON'T ACCEPT

Contributions Over $10,000 To Be Refused By U.S. Democrats.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., July 15.—The Democratic National Committee, in executive session to-day, adopted a resolution outlined as follows:

"No contribution shall be accepted from corporations; no contribution of over $10,000 shall be accepted. All contributions over $100 will be made public October 10. Thereafter immediate publication will be given. Contributions under $100 will not be published. No money will be received after November 1.

Renewal of Loan.

Fredericton, N.B., July 16.—Provincial Secretary Flemming reported to the New Brunswick government tonight that the Bank of Montreal would renew the $2,000,000. London loan at the rate of 3¾ per cent. It was decided to make the loan for six months, it being inadvisable to issue debentures at the present time.

"GET RID OF MEN

Referring to Canada's Ne lower Intimates Wha representation of Cos Hits Conservative Le

Ottawa, July 11—Hon. G ham rose up today and la on Mr. Borden's solar plex it, too, with the similing of the lacrosse player wh ear off an esteemed oppo result was abundantly ma the opposition leader limp a reply consisting partly of of past errors, partly of a ments of present infallibility of suggestions of future u

Mr. Borden Magnifies Cost

To be explicit. A coup ago Mr. Borden did some ed calculating about the National Transcontinental up some computations of every conceivable cost to country might in the wo stance be liable in respe sections of the road, made 250 millions and put it in the cost of the National T ental. The party press pi the hint and flooded the c declarations that the cou of the road would cost 250

Ninety-Seven Millions Less

To this Mr. Graham add self, produced the documen what it was actually costin 97 millions off Mr. Borde and pointed out that unl railway bargains we are get way for our money—and 1.8 the best railway on the c

Cost of Eastern Section.

The eastern section, he sa completed easily by Dec 1911. It was about 1,000 length, and the average c from the contracts made neer's estimates of the bala be 63 thousand per mile. P. company get the road s for nothing. He disagreed Borden that the country w to pay the next three years He believed the business w be sufficient to meet the ex which case the company pa terest. This knocked 11 mil Mr. Borden's figures.

Bridge Not Part of Road.

The Quebec bridge was s fore the National Transco would have been built if th such road and would be us railways. This took off a millions from the real cost o

Three and a half million be deduced too as overestim calculation of the cost of te

The interest on the mon tion bonds, guaranteed by th ment, had also to be deduc had nothing to do with the end of the road. This cam other 11 millions.

Totalling these the paper took Mr. Borden's tip, had million dollars out on the c government section.

We Get a Railway for Our M

For the money spent he sa own a railway 1,800 miles best built transcontinental the continent of America. not want the road he had th a prominent railway man would not have to look far f asers willing to take it over tire cost to the country. "G it now," was the response f opposition gentlemen.

The Real Burden of the Road

The real burden on the said Mr. Graham, was not th the road, but the interest cost we would have the road ity on which to borrow the m interest was the item which ally concerned the public as the road. This interest, on

LONGBOAT'S INJURY NOT A SERIOU

(Continued from Page o

day on a basis which would f in betting as eight and a ha against Bryan's election.

A Deadly Torpedo.

Col. Unge, of the Swedish who was formerly connected firm of Noble's, has been time trying to dispose of hi rights to an aerial torpedo by him for which remarkabl were made. After a test th war office declined to buy t on the ground that they did the torpedo would be of esp vantage in warfare. Now, to the Berlin correspondent Standard, Krupps have bou rights outside of Sweden and pedo, "one of the deadliest ments yet invented," will be ed in the German army an which will "thereby possess effective equipment of any navy in the world except Sw

Among other claims, it is torpedo can be fired without and that it causes no recoil. chine from which it is fired placed in position much more than field artillery. It is dir turbine with remarkable accu is especially adapted for being into a fort or on the deck of slip, either of which it will easily destroy.

Fear Canadian Competit

London, July 17—Possibly as of the efforts to secure the re the Canadian embargo prices erican and Argentine meat w ered yesterday. Owing to th paign pending in parliament th meat trade favors its removal.

Direction for Making Iced T

Warm the teapot. Put in a teaspoonful of "Salada" Tea fo two cups. Pour on freshly boile and allow to infuse from 6 to 8 Pour the liquor off the leaves cool. "Salada" Tea iced is delicious and refreshing bever small piece of lemon will add flavor.