CHICAGO MARKET.

(Continued from Page 1.)

U.S. CROP CONDITIONS.

Chicago, Ills., July 14.—July wheat shorts were in a panic today and they bid up the price of that culture seven cents in the wildest manner imaginable. There was no material change in the news surrounding the market. Conditions still favored the bulls. While the trade was looking for better weather the map showed heavy downpours at many points in Kansas, the banner wheat state of the country, and there were scattered rains in Missouri. As a top cheaf of the speculative shock the promise is for a continuation of unsettled weather in parts of the winter wheat belt. Farmers in Nebraska, as well as portions of Iowa, are endeavoring to harvest their wheat in the mud, and in some sections of that country where wheat has been cut it is reported as sprouting in the shock. Sections of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee will suffer losses because of the continuous downpour in parts of those states. Losses in Indiana will not be large, however. The outlook for an increased movement of new wheat is not the best, still the bears in the southwest continue to send in advices of large shipments for next week. When the fact is considered that St. Louis and Kansas City received only 62,000 bushels of wheat today, compared with 293,000 bushels a year ago, there is little necessity of dwelling upon the movement.

U.S. OVERTAKES PRODUCTION.

Chicago, Ills., July 16.—The strongest men in the wheat trade still adhere to the bull side of the market for both quick turns and long pulls. There was an unexpected raid in the wheat pit early today, when the dry bones of the bears fairly rattled. There were sharp recessions accompanying the selling, with the July future the centre of the attack. The change to bright weather in the southwest and the fact that the, reapers and threshers are working night and day to save the golden grain was the overbalancing bearish influence. After losing ¾c for July and 1 to 1¼c for the deferred months, there was a sudden halt, not only in the decline, but in the selling movement as well and rumors were in circulation of enormous sales of cash wheat to go to the old world, the amount being placed anywhere from 500,000 bushels to 1,000,000 bushels, with the latter figures the most popular. John Washburn, the largest miller of flour in the world and head of the Washburn-Crosby concern, in many sections of the country with headquarters at, Minneapolis, was on change today on his way home from Louisville, Kentucky, wheer he conducts a large mill. Mr. Washburn does not believe there will be any cheap wheat on the present crop, his idea being that consumption has overtaken production and that much larger crops will have to be raised before the buyer will be able to dictate prices. As to the northwestern, or spring wheat crop, Mr. Washburn said that the plant was in healthy condition and the prospects for big crops ideal. He impressed upon the writer, however, the danger now overhanging the plant and which will hover until it is strong enough to withstand a probable attack of the greatly dreaded black rust. While the weather has been cool in the spring wheat country, the heavy undergrowth in the fields makes the plant susceptible to rust.

WINNIPEG REVIEW.

Winnipeg, July 16.—On the unexpected higher Liverpool cables there was a keen demand for wheat today. All exporters apparently had buying orders for Canadian wheat under $1.10, and there were very many sales made over that figure. On this demand all offerings were quickly absorbed and it did not take much ammunition on the part of the bulls to boost prices to the $1.11 mark. Towards the close of the session there was a little profit taking by scattered holders which caused a slight reaction of ¼c. The Western Canadian weather map is favorable, being moderate to warm, except in Southern Alberta, where the temperature rose to 85. Scattered showers and storms were reported, but on the whole it was fine and clear on the prairies. The United States weather was also mainly favorable during the past 24 hours, fifty cars were reported for inspection.

Winnipeg cash wheat—No. 2 Northern, 1.28¾; No. 3 Northern, 1.27½; No. 4, 1.21; No. 5, 1.09¼; No. 6, 98½; No. 1 feed, 85.

Oats—No. 2 Canadian western, 53; No. 1 feed, 47¾; No. 2 feed, 47¼.

Flax—July, 1.95; October, 1.32.

Winnipeg options: Wheat—July 1.32, 1.31⅞; October 1.11, 1.10⅞; December 1.08, 1.06⅞.

Oats—July 52⅝, 53¼; October 39¾, 39¾; December 38, 38.

Flax—July closed 1.45; October 1.31, 1.32.

American options: Chicago—July 1.20⅝, 1.22; September 1.10¾, 1.11½; December 1.08¼, 1.08½.

Minneapolis—July 1.30, 1.30⅝; September 1.11¼, 1.11¾.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal, July 14.—About 500 head of butchers' cattle, 1,000 calves, sixty milch cows, 600 sheep and lambs, 800 fat hogs were offered here today. Trade was fair with slightly better prices than on Monday. Prime beeves sold from 5½c to near 6c per lb, but they were not extra. Pretty good animals sold 5c to 5¼c, the common stock 2½c to 3¾c lb. Milch cows are slow of sale, from $25 to $50 each. Calves sold $2.50 to $8 each, or 3½c to 6c per lb. Sheep sold 3½c to 3¾c per lb. Lambs, $4 to $5.50 each. Good lots fat hogs sold 8½c to 8¾c per lb.

The special Mower for up-land hay, built by Massey-Harris Co., is a world-beater.

CANADA'S CROP AND LIVE STOCK

Bulletin Issued by the Census Office Covers Conditions Up to the Middle of June.

In all parts of Canada farm operations have ben delayed this year. The months of April and May were cold and wet, and farmers were able to get on the land late and at intervals. Where fall wheat had been sown it suffered much injury from hard frosts, and spring operations on the land have been two or three week's later than usual. Yet the reports from all the provinces are very satisfactory; grain crops and grasses are growing thriftily, and, except in some localities of the Maritime provinces, where the rainfall has been light, there is promise of an excellent harvest.

Wheat, the great staple crop of the country, has a reported area of 7,760,400 acres, which is 1,140,000 acres more than last year. In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, there is little changed; but in Ontario the area is less by 106,600 acres of which 88,300 acres in fall wheat. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta show an area of 6,878,000 acres, being 1,254 area of 6,878,000 acres, being 1,254,000 acres more than last year. In Alberta fall wheat was badly injured by the winter and spring weather, and its area has been considerably reduced. The condition of fall wheat in all Canada at this date is 82.15 and of spring wheat 92.15 per cent. of the standard for a full crop. The area of oats in the Dominion is 9,302,600 acres, which is 1,361,500 acres more than last year, and its condition is reported as 92.32 per cent. Barley, the cereal crop next in importance, has a total area of 1,864,900 acres or 119,200 acres more than last year, and its condition is 91.49 per cent. Rye and peas are less than last year with conditions of 87.90 and 96.59 respectively. Mixed grains with 582,000 acres and hay and clover with 8,210,300 acres are practically of the same extent as last year. The former has a reported condition of 91.71 and the latter 90.36 per cent. The condition of pasture is 95.55 per cent.

The province showing the largest area of oats is Ontario with 3,142,200 acres, and also the largest area of hay and clover with 3,545,600 acres. Quebec is next highest in hay and clover with 2,923,600 acres. This province has also 1,574,100 acres in oats. Saskatchewan has 1,847,000 acres in oats Manitoba 1,390,000 acres and Alberta 820,000 acres. In the three Maritime Provinces the total area in oats is 529,300 acres.

At the end of June 1906, there were 122,398 farms in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and at the end of 1908 the homesteads entered, less all cancellations, increased the number to 190,234, or by 10,853,760 acres. In Manitoba the net increase of the two and one half years was 4,393, in Saskatchewan 41,423, and in Alberta 22,020; but these figures do not take acount of actual farm lands purchased from railway companies and other corporations in the same period. The large increases in Saskatchewan have been made in the regions south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and in the western and northern districts. In Alberta they have been made south of the Canadian Pacific Railway and in the eastern ranges of townships north of the railway.

The drouth of sumer and autumn was less severe last year than in 1907, but it had the effect of again reducing the numbers of farm animals in the older provinces. In the whole of Canada horses exceed the number of last year by 14,324, whilst milch cows are less by 68,440, other horned cattle by 245,057, sheep by 126,014 and swine by 457,349. The largest falling off in the east occurred in Quebec and Ontario. In Quebec milch cows are less by 28,317, other horned cattle by 45,705, sheep by 30,650 and swine by 81,294. In Ontario horses are less by 1,021 milch cows by 41,268, other horned cattle by 144,665, sheep by 86,685, and swine by 361,618. In Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia and New Brunswick horses are les by 1,021, milch cows by 3,577, other horned cattle by 20,113, sheep by 31,123 and swine by 9,316. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the number of horses is more this year than a year ago by 42,278, milch cows by 4,721 and sheep by 22,884. Other horned cattle than milch cows decreased in these provinces during the year by 34,482 and swine by 6,121.

Field Crop Acreage.

	1909 acres	1908 acres
Canada—		
Fall wheat	662,100	770,400
Spring wheat	7,088,300	5,839,900
Oats	9,302,600	7,941,100
Barley	1,864,900	1,745,700
Rye	91,300	100,350
Peas	393,300	412,900
Mixed grains	582,100	581,900
Hay and Clover	8,210,300	8,210,900

Live Stock Statistics

Canada—	1909	1908
Horses	2,132,489	2,118,165
Milch Cows	2,849,306	2,917,746
Other Cattle	4,384,779	4,629,836
Sheep	2,705,390	2,831,404
Swine	2,912,509	3,369,558

Fine Canadian Marble

Ottawa, Ont., July 13.—It is expected that by the end of this month quarries will be opened up in Aylwin township on the Gatineau, from which serpentine marble will be shipped to the United States and Great Britain. There appears to be great quantities of this marble, which in beauty of formation should be a successful rival of the Mexican marble now so extensively used in baths and interior decorations. The chips form the works will be shipped to England to be used in the manufacture of brooches, etc.

TWENTIETH-CENTURY EGYPT

III—English Rule in Egypt.

(By Frederic J. Haskin.)

Cairon, Egypt, June 20.—The government of Edward VII. of England imposes its will upon the government of Abbas II. of Egypt by means of an army of occupation some 8,000 strong, and several men of war conveniently near to Alexandria. In every essential particular Egypt is ruled by England as absolutely as is Ireland. The British make no claim to territorial rights in the valley of the Nile. Indeed, they recognize the authority of the Khedive as well as the shadowy suzerainty of the Sultan with full ceremonial regard. The British control is masked behind the simple machinery of an ordinary consulate-general. Yet the ministers of state must act as their British advisers indicate, and the Khedive cannot exercise any of the important prerogatives of his station without the consent of the British consul-general.

England promised a quarter of a century ago to leave Egypt at once. The promise was not fulfilled. Since that time the English have declared again and again, at the insistence of France, that they would withdraw the "army of occupation" as soon as order was fully restored in Egypt. That promise still stands, but evacuation is as far away as ever. Five years ago the French and English came to an understanding, and since that time there has been no power to suggest, be it in ever so mild a manner, that it was time for the British to move on. Yet it is not fair to condemn "perfidious Albion" for its square-mile fever, and to accuse the British of taking territory without any excuse, on the basis of the present peculiar condition in Egypt. When England came to Egypt it was absolutely necessary for some outside power to interfere to restore order in the country. During the quarter of a century of British occupation the condition of the Egyptians has improved so materially that it must be admitted that the English have done more for the Egyptians than for themselves.

When Ferdinand De Lesseps persuaded the Egyptian government, then prosperous and free of debt, to engage in the Suez canal project, he plunged the knife into the heart of Egypt. When the miserable fallaheen were scooping the sand out of that great ditch with bare hands, they dug the grave of Egyptian nationality. Ambitions to be considered an enlightened ruler, the Khedive Ismail lent all the credit of his country to the canal, robed his people of everything they had, and brought his nation into bankruptcy.

The European bondholders demanded their pound of flesh, and the united powers of Europe proceeded to cut it from Ismail's heart. An international commission was named to administer the finances of the country and to arrange to pay the interest coupons. An international court was established before which even the state of Egypt must answer to its creditors. Finally, the British and French governments practically assumed control of the state. Ismail rebelled against his slavery and was banished to Europe. His son, Tewfik, was made Khedive, and the dual control continued.

Then came a movement among the Egyptians to expel the Europeans, which culminated in a rebellion led by Arabi Pasha. That rebellion brought about anarchy in the country. The British invited the French to join in an armed intervention. The French declined and the English took the responsibility upon themselves. Alexandria was bombarded and a portion of it destroyed, and shortly afterwards the British soldiers met and defeated the Arabist army at Tel-el-Kebir. Two days later, on September 15, 1882, the British army occupied Cairo, and here it is today.

A year later Sir Evelyn Baring was sent to Cairo as consul-general. He assumed practical control of Egyptian affairs and set out to enforce a programme of reform. Later, he was raised to the peerage as the Earl of Cromer, and he remained at the head of affairs in Cairo until less than two years ago. As a matter of fact, "England in Egypt" has meant simply "Lord Cromer in Egypt." He complained bitterly of the lack of any definite policy of the British government to support him, but for all that he ruled almost with the power of a despot, and always with the conviction that he was doing right. Opposition to Lord Cromer personally was very strong at times. Agitation against the continuance of the British rule has been rife ever since the first troop of redcoats wheeled into the citadel square in Cairo.

There are many who sympathize with this opposition. Even some of those who admit that British interference was a good thing in its time, proclaim that the time has ended and that only evil will come of a continuance of the present regime. On the other hand, the British in Egypt declare that they have done much good, but that much remains to be done before they can withdraw from the country with safety to themselves, the Egyptians, or the peace of the world. They declare that the Egyptians are not ready to take up the task of self-government. Certain it is that the British government can show many good works as a justification for its apparent breach of faith in remaining in Egypt.

Taxation has been the burden of the life of the Oriental since the first day one man found that he could rule over others. In Egypt the taxes have been very onerous, and they have been lightened but little under British rule. The obligations to the money-lenders of Europe, contracted by the reckless Ismail, must be paid in full. The fellaheen who till the soil must pay. Although the taxes are still heavy they are not as onerous as they once were. The first and one of the most important reforms initiated by the British was the institution of the tax receipt. Formerly the fellah paid his taxes to the sheikh and trusted to luck that he would not have to pay again. If the sheikh needed money, or if the man higher up needed it, or if the Khedive needed it, the fellah had to pay again. The courbash, a dreadful whip made of hippopotamus hide, assisted the tax-gatherer to find the hidden store of coppers. Since the English came the peasant pays his taxes and is given a receipt. So long as he has that bit of paper the red-coated soldiers of England stand between him and the tax-gatherer.

Furthermore, in the old days, nobody but the fellaheen and the poorer people paid any taxes at all. The wealthy evaded payment by currying favor at court or by bold opposition to authority. Under British rule the rich as well as the poor must pay. Under the old regime a professional tax was imposed upon all persons who practised one of the learned professions. This was always collected from the miserable fellah who could not read or write, the government declaring that it was not the state's fault that the man had not educated himself for a professional career, and that, therefore, the state could not be cheated out of its just dues.

The English abolished government by courbash. Under the rule of the pashas, the whip was applied freely to enforce the will of the aristocracy. Men accused of crime were lashed until they confessed; or until they died. The courts did not administer justice, they only meted out punishment. It was visited upon innocent and guilty alike, unless the victim could produce a bribe of sufficient attractiveness to induce the judge to relent.

The universal system of bribery and official "bakhshish" has been well-nigh stamped out. In the old days it was positively dangerous not to offer a bribe to every official one came in contact with. Now it is almost as dangerous to offer a bribe. Corruption still exists in Egypt, but it is now the exception and not the rule.

The English abolished the "corvee" in its old form. The corvee was that regulation which held the labor of the subject to be at the disposal of the sovereign. The government could call on any number of men, order them to go to any point in the country and work without pay for as long as it pleased. The Suez canal was started and most of it constructed by this kind of labor. The men were not paid, were poorly fed, and there was no protection whatever for their health. The pyramids were built by forced labor, and the corvee had been transmuting the blood of the Egyptian fellah into gold for the sovereign for sixty centuries when Lord Cromer abolished it.

The Khedives had confiscated and otherwise obtained possession of more than a million acres of the best farming lands in Egypt. Under English rule the greater portion of this vast estate has been applied to the extinction of the public debt, and the land itself has been sold in small parcels to the actual resident farmers.

England has given Egypt fertility and expanded area by scientific irrigation. It has blessed Egypt with a long period of peace and tranquillity, with relief from the fear of the "man higher up," with the practical abolition of slavery, with impartial administration of justice for rich and poor, with improved and cheapened transportation, with schools, and with emancipation from corruption.

Not even England pretends that the British have a strictly legal right to rule in Egypt. But despite academic conclusions, it remains a fact that England was forced to come to Egypt by circumstances, and that England's withdrawal at any time would have meant anarchy in Egypt and danger to the peace of the world. More than that, even the Egyptians who are crying out for national independence, will admit that both prince and peasant in Egypt have known a greater prosperity under enlightened British rule than ever before. And despite all contention that England must leave Egypt there is every probability that England is in Egypt to stay.

BAD ELECTRIC STORM VISITS LAKE REGION

Two Laborers Killed and Three More People Injured in the Calumet District.

Calumet, Mich., July 14.—Emil Hulamaki, and Charles Klviaja, laborers employed in building the dam for the Mohawk Mining Company at Mohawk, north of Calumet, were killed by a lightning bolt during the electric storm that struck the copper district this afternoon. Three other laborers, and one woman, Mrs. Wm. O'Brien, were struck, but only Emil Kangas was badly hurt. He will likely die. The storm was one of the fiercest in the history of the Lake Superior region, half an inch of rain falling in ten minutes. Several buildings at Mohawk, including the O'Brien home, were fired by lightning but the flames were drenched by the downpour and the property loss was small. All crops were injured to a considerable extent.

Price Depends on Amount.

Toronto, July 14—To a deputation from Preston yesterday Hon. Adam Beck, chairman of the hydro-electric power commission, made the important statement that all power sold direct by the commission to electric roads and corporations from transforer stations would be credited pro ratio to municipalities. The scheme will work beneficially as the total amount of power sold at a particular station will have the effect of reducing prices all round.

Child Immigrants.

Toronto, Ont., July 13.—About two thousand immigrant children will be brought into Ontario this year, says J. J. Kelso, superintendent of neglected children.

Glass Removed From Back.

Chatham, Ont., July 13.—Robeht Hollind, a butcher here, had a piece of glass removed from his back today. It had been in his body for twenty-two years.

WAR OF LIBERTY OF CANADIAN WORKMEN

Nova Scotia Workers Fighting for Freedom From Domination of American Agitators.

Ottawa, Ont., July 14.—J. W. Patterson, president of the Canadian Federation of Labor, and P. M. Draper, secretary of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, gave their views regarding the demand for the withdrawal of troops from Glace Bay, sent out by the Trades and Labor Congress last night. "This," said Mr. Patterson, "is the beginning of war for the emancipation of Canadian workmen from American denomination. The troops have a perfect right to be there when there are imported Belgians going around with knives in their hands, and it is time for Canadians to have some form of protection. Where is all the money coming from? I believe, when the government investigates this strike, as it will surely do, it will find the source from which the pay of these American agitators is coming is from American capitalists, rather than from the United Mine Workers. The mayor of Dominion City, in my opinion, is not acting in the best interests of his citizens. He has sworn in members of the United Mine Workers as special constables and they have arrested men peaceably at work, according to the despatches. While the Canadian Federation of Labor did not, according to this morning's despatch, ask that the troops be retained, I believe that they should be, and the Canadian Federation of Labor will give every assistance in its power to help the Provincial Workmen's Association." "The demand for the withdrawal of the troops contains no subterfuge on our part for the use of violence when they have been withdrawn," said P. M. Draper.

Men Returning to Work.

Inverness, N.S., July 14.—More men are at work today than during any day since the trouble began. The strikers are gradually returning to work. The presence of the troops is having the desired effect and they will not be withdrawn, the company says, till the trouble is over. The company reports that 480 tons of coal were hoisted yesterday.

Output Increased.

Glace Bay, July 14.—An increased output of 200 tons from the mines over yesterday's output was claimed by the company this evening. It has been decided that the soldiers will remain until the strike is settled.

"Violence in any form is against every principle of international trade unionism. The facts as related regarding our demand for the withdrawal of the troops are essentially correct," said Mr. Draper. "We have had Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto, our second vice president, on the ground, and he assures us that there is no necessity for soldiers, as there was absolutely no sign of violence. There was no disturbance which the local police there could not cope with. An endeavor is being made to have the public believe that we are trying to win the strike by violence. Such is not the case, however. The United Mine Workers have a membership of nearly 400,000 and funds of over a million for strike purposes. They stand ready to support the strike in Cape Breton for an indefinite period. I have authority for making this statement."

LOWEST TENDERS GO.

Montreal Council Decides to Save Money For the City.

Montreal, July 14.—After three days of consecutive sitting and one of the biggest fights in its history, a tired council today decided by a narrow majority of one to stand by the principle of accepting the lowest tenders for paving work and rejected the much criticized reports of Chairman Giroux, of the roads committee. These reports recommended the letting of contracts for paving and sidewalks to the extent of $400,000, and in many instances the contracts being recommended to firms charging as much as a dollar a yard more than the same work cost in the States and some fifty cents a yard more than other paving contractors offered to do it for.

To-day's meeting lasted five hours and was followed with keen interest because of the importance of the issues involved and the doubt as to the issue, the whole thing depending upon one vote. When the reports were first submitted they were sent back by a majority of one. Since then two new aldermen have been elected and both decided to support Alderman Giroux and the highest tender system. But today, much to everybody's surprise, the two aldermen switched, Alderman Bumbray and Gadbers deserting Giroux and joining the low tender faction, thus defeating the report by one vote. The result is taken as a vindication of the work of the royal commission.

The Absorption of Korea.

Tokio, July 14.—When the change in the resident generalship of Korea was decided upon, the disappointment and surprise was general that Prince Ito should resign before effecting the rescindment of the extra-territoriality of Korea. Now that the new convention is on the eve of its conclusion, renewed admiration for Ito's statesmanship has become widespread. The convention is the prelude to the abolishment of the extra-territoriality of Korea.

Fisherman Drowned

Chatham, July 14.—While fixing a net on a boat at Wallaceburg, Frank Deloney, aged 65, toppled off the craft and was drowned in the Sydenham River. He leaves a wife and nine children.

The "Bastile" Remembered.

Montreal, July 14.—Members of the French colony of Montreal are celebrating today the French national "Fete," in commemoration of the fall of the Bastille, 14th July, 1789.

ALBERTA REPRESENTATIVE..

At the Missouri Dry Farming Congress.

There has come to hand the official proceedings of the third annual session of the Dry Farming Congress which was held in Cheyenne, Wyoming, on February 23, 24, and 25th. In the report is the following interesting speech which was given by D. W. Warner of Clover Bar, in response to the hearty reception tendered the Canadian delegates.

"Gentlemen of the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress, said Mr. Warner, "I assure you that I am glad to be with you today. I am doubly be with you as a delegate to this be with you as a deregate to this important meting of such an organization. I am also glad to be with you as a member, or ex-member of your great country, or ex-citizen of your great country. I tell you, gentlemen, it may sound a little hard for me to say an ex-citizen; I am proud of those stars and stripes, as proud as I ever was, and I am also proud of my native country, but I have learned that there is another that is worthy of my love and my loyalty, and I am glad that there is room in my heart for both, and I thank you heartily for the welcome you have extended to the Canadian delegates. I thank the mayor and the president of the Industrial Club of Cheyenne also for this welcome.

To Learn, Not Talk.

"We feel that we have no special message for you. We are here rather to learn than talk. We feel an interest in what you are doing; we want to know what you are doing, and we want to know how. We have a new country to develop and similar to your own that you are developing under the dry farming system. We will probably watch the proceedings as closely as your people here in the United States.

"When I went to Canada ten years ago to look up a location, Alberta was principally a range country, comparatively speaking, but now we are rapidly turning into rich farms and a winter wheat growing country. We are reaping greater returns from the land and we expect to feed millions of people in this country where the cattle business fed hundreds. Now, we are so new that we hardly have had experiments enough so that we can give you much of an idea of what we are doing.

Personal Field Work.

"The Alberta Government is sending out men who are acquainted more or less with dry farming methods and who are talking to the people along these lines and along other lines of mixed farming. And we find the people very glad to take hold of the work and glad to receive any information we can give them, and we hope by the time we have been with you people through this Congress that we shall have a great deal of valuable information to take back to them.

Rainfall Average.

"We are operating under a rainfall of something near nineteen inches as an average for the province. In some places it is more, and in some places it is les than that, but we find that in all parts of the province the dry farming system is useful and in some places necessary in order to raise good crops.

Crop Rotation—Summer Fallow.

"In some places we can raise crops every year by rotating the crops rightly, in other places we find that we can raise one crop in two years by the right system of farming, and, in still other places, we think it advisable for the farmer to raise one crop in two years by summer fallow and there we use that altogether for cropping. We are learning along these lines.

Results from Methodical Work.

"We have goten far enough to see the advantages of dry farming, and to know how to make use of it. We feel that dry farming is good farming, and in places where we have plenty of moisture we can increase our crops very much by using it. We feel that when there is a time when we have more moisture than we need, the dry farming system is the best way to farm even then.

"We have a soil similar to yours, and that is the reason we are so interested in your work here, and the experiments that you people are carrying on. We have experimental stations that are doing some work, but they have only been two or three years at the work, and we cannot rely so much upon them, as upon the work that has been done for a number of years, in the United States, so, by being located so similarly, to you people, we expect to follow and to pattern, as near as possible, after your system, until such time as we can improve upon them, if that time ever comes. Now, I thank you again for the hearty welcome you have extended the Canadian delegates, and I thank you for the kind attention you have given me."

THE LADIES WILL TALK.

But Decline to Eat or Wear Prison Clothes.

London, July 13.—The suffragettes who yesterday were sent to Holloway jail on a charge of disorderly conduct while attempting to present a petition to Premier Asquith, are making it lively for the jail authorities. According to information given out today by the Women's Social and Political Union, the latest "martyrs" are following up the tactics inaugurated by Miss Dunlop and in addition to refusing to eat they persistently decline to change their street clothes for the prison garb. The rules of silence also are ignored and, in short, there has broken out a general revolt against the attempts to treat them as ordinary criminals.

Winnipeg Crook Caught.

Victoria, B.C., July 13.—Bruce Eggo, the well-known Winnipeger, who has been operating in Victoria for some days, was committed for trial on a charge of offering a cheque purporting to be drawn by F. Finch. Eggo came here with an opera company and was recently discharged.

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U. S. RAILWAYS WILL NOT HELP EMIGRATION

Decline to Make Passenger Traffic Arrangements With the Grand Trunk.

Chicago, July 14—Officials of American railroads operating west of Chicago, have flatly declined to enter into any scheme that would help populate Canada or any foreign country. Some time ago the Grand Trunk railway asked general passenger agents of the Chicago-St. Paul roads to cooperate in asking a low rate from Quebec to Western Canada by way of Chicago. The Grand Trunk's plan was to meet the fares of its competitors, the Canadian Pacific. The Canadian Pacific having its own road between the Atlantic and the Pacific, has been giving very low rates for Europeans to settle in Western Canada, and has also through its new Chicago line been seeking colonizers from this district. At a meeting of the general passenger agents of the Chicago-St. Paul and the Chicago North Pacific coast lines yesterday, the Grand Trunk asked the American lines to make a rate or join in a fare from Quebec to Western Canada that would net the Aerican roads about 3-4 of a cent per mile. It was not the low net revenue to the United States systems that caused the agents to decline the request, but the buildinig up of another country at the expense of the United States.

MISSISSIPPI IN FLOOD.

People Flee From Missouri Valley—St. Louis Buildings Flooded.

St. Louis, July 14.—The crest of the Mississippi river flood will reach here tomorrow ,when the high water mark will be 35.5 feet, ranking fifth in height in the past sixty-five years. The river, which last night flooded the first stories of buildings all along the levee, rose steadily all day today, and at 7 o'clock tonight the guage registered 34.8 feet, one-tenth of a foot less than last year's highest flood stage, and will be two-tenths of a foot higher than that stage by morning. No other great flood has occurred here so late in the season excepting the freak one of September, four years ago. The greatest damage was done today at the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. One thousand refugees from Missouri river points reached Alton today having been warned by John Kite who rode horseback through that section last night as the water broke through the Bradshaw levee. A small culvert through the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern railroad embankment was enlarged by the flood to a width of twenty feet today, despite a large force of men working in an effort to save the track, West Alton's sole protection.

Intercolonial is Efficient.

Halifax, N.S., July 14.—The Canadian Freight association, which met in Halifax today, put in considerable work. Speeches were made by Mayor Chisholm, President Johnson, J. W. Loud, traffic manager of the Grand Trunk system; W. J. Mullins, of Albany, traffic manager of the Delaware and Hudson railway; E. Tiffin, general traffic manager of the Intercolonial railway; and J. F. Mossman, Buffalo, general agent of the Wabash lines. J. A. Johnson, president of the Halifax board of trade, said that Nova Scotia had gained but little from confederation. The ownership of the Intercolonial by the government had been cursed by too much politics, too little desire for anything but to get a little freight over a pair of rails. "Two streaks of rust," was not all we should have. Hiffin, general traffic manager of the Intercolonial, replied to Mr. Johnson, saying that it had been a great pleasure to be able to bring the association quickly and safely over the 'two streaks of rust." If the Grand Trunk Pacific made Halifax their terminus, and if the I. C. R. were wiped off the map ,which he doubted, the president of the board of trade might perhaps realize his dream.

NEWS

LAMONT

Bulletin News Servic

Lamont experienced der storm on Sunday and a yearling heifer Alexander were struc and killed.

The local camp of men of America is m ments for holding a celebration here on L 6th.

Chas. Davis, Winds pair of young coyotes

A. M. Munro is in E ing examination paper

The young son of J with a serious attack

Mrs. R. A. Bennett for the two little Mi Wednesday. About guests were present.

R. J. Torrie, who ha government road work mont and Westock, of men to work on T Lamont, July 15.

PADDLE R

Bulletin News Special

Paddle River, July trip from Lesser Slave die River, was made of the northern town his pack outfit throu Klondike trail, this we the capital. Seven which were spent in good record for the dis

The building of th house is making good

Anticipating the early C. N. R. at Clyde, 30 here, the settlers inte road on the township 59 and 60, to obtain that point.

P. Aul dand A. Smi for Edmonton to have for Edmonton, to ha threshing outfit, which from Winnipeg.

New settlers are expe difficulty in freighting hold effects to their to the state of the tra passed through here la north, having taken six the thirteen miles betw and Paddl River, and abl horse and cow di cess.

NORTH BATTLE

Bulletin News Special.

North Battleford, Ju Norton, president of t wan and Battle River has just returned from trip to Edmonton, when were being made for th of a cement block pl Battleford. The deal ha consumated; but will be of a few days, when fu lars pertaining to it nounced.

The departmental exa standard VIII and for t third class certificate h pleted. Principal Huff aminer, left for Regin ing where he will be some time reading exa pers.

The members of the have gone to their res to spend the holidays.

Rev. E. A. Davis, pa dist church here, has r to Indian Head. Yeste accompanied by Mrs. D ily he left to assume new pastorate. Mr. Da two years he resided he seif felt as an able and tor, and as a citizen prominnt part in adva terests. The citizens parture of Mr. and M family and wish them new home.

Miss Laura J. Forre of D. Forrester, of Er toba, arrived in town and will be the guest Brigham.

Mrs. Alder Brehaut in town from her form Charlottetown, P.E.I., up permanent residence

Hugh Moher has just mal notification of his to the position of Dom local sub-agent, as suc land, Higgs, who recent

A M. Panton has j from a business trip ster.

L.I.D. 25-A

Bulletin News Service.

Telfordville, July 5.— was called to order t chairman at 2.30 p.m present: Breton, Blackw

After some discussion by Dent, seconded by B district borrow $1,000 un the year from the Merc Canada, Leduc, or any Carried unanimously.

Moved by D. C. Bre money coming into the payment of taxes be c divisional account, whi there to remain until that same division. Ap whole council.

Moved by Mr. Black contract of Alex. Yakai and John Wronko for $ ing out road on road a Angus McDougall for $ on cut line, 265 yards, and passed for paymen

Moved by W. J. Dent tract of $110 of I. J. Mcl as soon as examined an Mr. Blackwood, the exa held on July 8th. Ap whole council.

Moved by W. J. Dent tract of W. S. Finnell ing and gravelling on approved and paid.

Moved that the bill for supplying 36 20 fo bridge site on Weed 10, 49, 1, 5, of $72, also McLaughar of $25 p supplies of $5.75 be passed for payment.

Moved by D. C. Br next meeting be held August. Carried.