SEEING THE WEST.

Thomas H. Barker, secretary of the chamber of commerce, of Liverpool, arrived in Winnipeg last week. Mr. Barker is one of the party of touring delegates to the congress of the chambers of commerce of the emichambers of commerce of the emichambers of commerce of the pire, who are now on their way across

pire, who are now on their way across Canada.

Yar 1885 he travelled over the Canadian Pacific raliway, when he was the guest of Sir William Van Horne. He leaves here on Sept. 6, and proceeds over the constant of the con

buildings in the city "i the houses in the suburbs are qua. "astonishing, considering what the Red River settlement was 30 years ago and the manigument was 30 years ago and the manigument was 50 years ago and the manigument with the settlement was the first to give him a truthul account of elimatic conditions, while many others libelled it, exagrabled statements of early frost and drouth." If am glad, "he said, "to hear that the 'early frost' is a thing of the longer in danger of it, leaving the prospects for wheat production very yromising." prospects promising

SULPHUR IN ALASKA

Here is a somewhat remarkable story f sulphur deposits in Alaska as it omes from Tacoma to the Boston

Journal:
That Sicily is not a circumstance for deposits of pure sulphur to Mt. Mc-Cutcheon, on Unalaska Island, is the renort just brought down from there by George Carison, who is at present, and has been for years, in the Swedish

covering carrison, who is at present, and the covering carrison, who is at present covering the covering. It was not this account the gentleman's annual vacation the gentleman's annual vacation the gentleman's annual vacation taken advantage of by the New Yorkers who held a claim to the new sulphur discoveries of Unlanka Island, and he was secured and sent up there mountain, with a force of twenty-five men, and recently reached Tacoma on his return trip.

men, and recently reached Tacoma on his return trip.

The Swedish government expert finds that for vast deposits of the purest sulphur the Alaskan discovery is without equal in the world. The beds lie in blanket fashion over the most of the mountain, thinning out as the level of the sea is reached, but everywhere prevalent in almost unbrokes, starts. dent in almost unbroken strata. He found the mountain to be 5,600

eet above the surrounding ocean, and overed more than half way down from he summit with eternal snow. The the summit with eternal snow. The summit reveals an extinct volcano, with a great crater half a mile wide. The interior of the crater is sunken some hundreds of feet, and the sides are all honeycombed, affording shel-tering caves for Mr. Carlson and his wenty-five men for many nights. Owing to there being no timber at all on
the mountain, the month spent in the
mountain, the month spent in the
mountain, the month spent in the
mountain was spent for the most part
deful revealtons more than compensated the traveller. In one spot the removal of thirty feet of broken shell
efful revealtons more than compensated the traveller. In one spot the removal of thirty feet of broken shell
of which was not discovered, for a
shaft of fifty feet had not gone through
t, and it was impossible to sink farin, and it was impossible to sink farin, and it was impossible to sink farsisten points, and found to be at
sixteen points, and found to be at
sixteen points, and found to be at sides. In all, the deposits were tapped at sixteen points, and found to be at every point more free from adulterous substances—lava bodies and pumice, which hinder the workings in Sicily— than even the sulphur beds of Iceland.

THE SITUATION IN BRAZIL.

One of the correspondents of the Wall Street Journal writes from Rio Janerio as follows: While Brazil produces some miner-is in the shape of gold, silver and iron ore from below the surface, she main-

ly depends on what her expansive surface yields, in the form of India rub ly depends on what her expansive sur-face yields, in the form of India rub-ber, cotton, maize, mandioca, sugar and especially coffee—the latter covering by far the greatest area and being the by lar the greatest area and being the handlest ready money crop. The states of Sao Paulo, Minasgeraes, Rio de Janerio, Espirito, Santo and Bahla are mainly devoted to its culture.

The vicissitudes of the government a

The viciositudes of the government a few years ago led to an abnormal depression in the rate of exchange, which previously, but which will be a supervision of the previously, but which was under fiscal derangements, until as low as 6d, was touched. While exchanges were supervised to the planter got no encoursgement to due planter got no encoursgement to due planter got no encoursgement to due planter got as the net return from his coffee allowed as the net return from his coffee allowed bars living expenses, which were on exchange, soais. With the decline in exchange, soais. a currency basis. With the decline in exchange, some years ago, his returns were augmented and part of same de-voted to increasing the number of cof-fee trees planted. The fall of slav-ery as an institution caused a disloca-tion of labor problems and Italian imtion of labor problems and Italian Conmigration brought about an adjustment on the plantations. It is computment of the past twenty years
cally 1,000,000 the past twenty years
cally 1,000,000 the past twenty years
cally 1,000,000 the past twenty person
many at first for a contract period
have settled in the state of Sao Paulo,
many at first for a contract period
have settled in the state of Sao Paulo,
many at first for a contract period
have plantation for his own benefit, and
many of the arrivals during the past
or new plantation worker and the
impettag given Brazillian plantation by
more intelligent Italian worker and the
impettag given Brazillian plantation by
mense ungauged are the line, an an immense ungauged are to the production has
to coffee, so that over-production has

mense ungauged area has been put into coffee, so that over-production has
been steadily bringing about a crisis,
which at the present moment is only
which at the present moment is only
affect the present moment is only
affect to the contract of the currency
aimed at by successive governments to
improve their credit abroad has led
to a steady and progressive rise in exchange from which the heavier coffee
change from which the heavier coffee
the contract of the contract o production has suffered, and now mat-ters are perpeking all round, from the planters' returns being again unre-munerative. Thus while exchange has runnerative. Thus while exchange has value of coffee has be government, the value of coffee has be government, the value of coffee has be government. The had cause, and the inability of Europe and America to digest such enormous crops as have been raised. There is, crops as have been raised. There is, from natural causes, and the govern ment has taken alarm and tried to impose a law in Sao Paulo to com-pensate planters for sacrificing 20 per persate planters for sacrificing 20 the the neighboring states were not in ac-cord, has become inoperative.

the neighboring states were not in accord, has become inoperative.

The Sao Paulo state legislature, by of two cents of rules (say 1500 at 50 cents to the dollar) on each alqueire (about 2½) factores) of new coffee planting of the cents of the control of the cents of the control of the cents of the cent

None of the other states have gone None of the other states have gone in for such heroic efforts to hasten the rectification of the situation, but as the Santos receipts show the state of Sao Paulo yields two-thirds of the total crop, and the remedy secured there at crop, and the remedy secured there would largely influence other supplies. Paternal government interference in such matters is usually ineffectual, and the most effectual results are se-

and the most effectual results are se-cured by individual compliance with actual trading principles. The following figures will illustrate the foregoing view of the situation, merely premising that the carry-over from the crop 1900-01 was only 604.— 600 haurs of coffee on June 30 1904.

UUI Dags of coffee on June 30, 13	JUL:
Crop of 1902-3. Receipts, Rio, bags	1901-2. 5,313,920 10,165,053 459,188 583,700
Total crop, bags12,896,811 Exp. to Europe and U. S13,078,429 Stocks carried over1,28,000	16,521,863 15,715,237 1,525,000

Exchange ranged: 1902-3, 11 13-16 to 12 23-32; 1901-2, 9 23-32 to 12 23-32. Coffee No. 7 at Rio per 10 kilos ranged: 1902-3, 4,775 to 3,900 reis; 1901-2, 6,000 to 4,075 reis.

0.000 to 4.075 refs. European markets as well as American start the new season with enomous undigested stocks and apparently with the exception of France and America, there is no appreciable augmentation of consuming power. Hence there is no ready inducement to look at the article on the part of traders who



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readily speculate on promising situa-tions, and so no relief is in prospect for the planter until the force of events brings about an adjustment in values as well as in the incidence of

supply and demand.

Meanwhile, planters, finding coffee
unremunerative, are giving attention
to developing corn and cotton, the latter especially, in the former wellknown Sorocaba district, and the former in the northern provinces, so that
the central cities have Pernambuco to
draw upon for corn, in addition to Rio
Grande, and even some exports, so supply and demand Meanwhile, plants

draw upon for and even some exports to Europe have already taken place. The cotton manufacturing in Brazil is entirely from cotton grown in the northern provinces, being highly protected by duties. The mills have northern provinces, being mgniy pro-tected by duties. The mills have benefited largely by the abnormal bulge in prices of American cotton. Im-porters of cloth of European make are now quite helpless from the double inability to get the present values current in Manchester, or payment from interior traders, while the coffee plan-ters are unable to clear their local debts in the present emergency. Simacuts in the present emergency. Similarly importers of other goods are in check and business extremely idle pending some alleviation. This, it is expected, will be in a decline in exchange from present average of one shilling, possibly to tenpence, and if would benefit emin stable, everyone would be entire the contraction of the contr would benefit

TOLSTOI DENOUNCES TRUSTS

Count Tolstol, in an interview with James Creelman, of the World, sayes: "America has lost her youth. Her hair is gray, her teeth are falling out; she is becoming senile. Voltaire said that France was rotten before she was ripe, but what shall be said of a nation ripe, but what shail be said of a nation whose ideals have perished almost in one generation? Your Emersons, Garrisons and Whittiers are all gone. You produce nothing but rich men. In the years before and after the civil war the soui-life of your people flowed and bore fruit. You are pitful materiand bore fruit. You are pitful material.

alists now.

"You talk of the trusts in America as if the question were important. To my mind, these industrial questions my mind, these industrial questions union are merely passing phenomena. A man does not have to live in an industrial centre where human slavery has been established. He does not have to live in a city. Because a man a reason why neody should stay there has spoiled a part of the earth, is that a reason why people should stay there and suffer? No man should work for prefer starvation. He should consider it a religious duty to refuse to work for a trust.

"Let a man who works for a trust harmerica, and who seeks relief—let

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such a man go into the country and get a small portion of ground to cultivate. Let him give up luxuries. Let him cease eating meat. The cost of living will be less than one-sixth of what it was."