

ON A LARGE SCALE.

An Empire Awaits Division in the Canadian North West.

A COMPARISON OF AREAS.

No Great Difficulty is Anticipated in Appointment of New Provinces.

Winnipeg, Feb. 21.—There are 2,363,556 square miles of territory in this Dominion still unapportioned in provinces. And this does not include Franklin, under which title the isles which stretch north of the mainland towards the north pole are designated. What the area of these may be the most daring geographer has not ventured to conjecture. Even Mr. George Johnson has not made an estimate. No reliable quotations are extant in corner lots, for example, in Ellesmere land, and that is almost the only real estate for which the Winnipeg land agent is not prepared to come down to figures. Property is somewhat elusive that far north. The pioneer who reared his humble home in that latitude could have no certainty whether he was on terra firma or in the middle of an arm of the Arctic Sea. Franklin, therefore, may be left out of our calculations, and we may be still more sure that it is safe to do so when it is ascertained that the United States make no claim to Hecate Straits. There must be something crooked even about a strait if they do not claim it.

WHERE WHITE MEN MAY LIVE.

The territories which come practically within the purview of our inquiry are as follows:

	Square miles.
Keewatin (s. of 60th parallel	318,000
Assiniboia	90,300
Saskatchewan	114,000
Alberta	100,000
Athabasca	251,000

Total873,300
These are the territories south of the 60th parallel of latitude, about which the bill introduced in Parliament is undoubtedly concerned. But they do not include all the territories which may possibly be dealt with. The others are as follows:

	Square miles.
Ungava	276,000
Mackenzie	481,000
Yukon	298,300
Keewatin (n. of 60th par'l)	180,000

Total1,235,300
We have here, therefore, a total of 2,108,600 square miles of territory, which in the opinion of many ought to be apportioned into provinces. For the purposes of comparison the areas of the old provinces may be given in the order of their size:

	Square miles.
British Columbia	383,300
Quebec	347,350
Ontario	222,000
Manitoba	73,956
New Brunswick	28,200
Nova Scotia	20,550
Prince Edward Island	2,000

Total1,077,356

In the west that portion of territory north of the 60th parallel is not usually included in the proposals for the creation of new provinces. A very common proposition among Manitobans is that Keewatin should be added to their province, and that the rest of the 556,100 square miles should be divided into two provinces, with a dividing line running north and south. This would make two provinces of about 278,000 square miles. If Keewatin south of the 60th parallel was added to Manitoba we would have a province with an area of 391,956 square miles, or 113,956 square miles greater than her new neighbors and 170,000 square miles greater than Ontario. To avoid this incongruous situation another proposal is to add a portion of Keewatin to Ontario, and to increase Quebec by allowing it to take in Ungava.

It may be urged that tacking the Arctic Ocean lands to Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia and the new provinces will be anything but a kindness to them. This was the first idea of the present writer, but when the matter is thought out there does not seem to be much objection. British Columbia, for example, will not object to taking over the Yukon. The province of Ontario has had a wild northland ever since it has been a province, but there has been no expense to it, and it would resist any ef-

than Ontario. To avoid this inroad to deprive it of those lands. There is no feeling here that the division of the Territories will present any special difficulties. The choice of capitals will probably occasion more heartburnings.

For purposes of comparison it may be worth while to give the areas of some of the countries and States of the world, so that the reader may have a standard to judge of the size of the nine provinces into which it is proposed by some to divide the Dominion:

	Square miles.
France	204,092
Austria	115,903
Germany	308,830
Great Britain	88,896
Texas	265,780

CANADIAN WHEAT.

Dr. Saunders Says It Leads the World.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—Some very interesting statements respecting the future of Canada as a wheat growing country were made by Dr. Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms in his evidence before the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization today. Dr. Saunders stated that the year 1904 was not, on the whole a very profitable one for the Canadian farmer. Dry weather injured the crops in the Maritime Provinces, and rust did much damage in the West, but in Ontario and Quebec the conditions were somewhat better. Altogether, however, about 80,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in the Dominion.

Dr. Saunders observed that the exports of wheat from the United States are declining rapidly. In 1902 they sent to Great Britain 8,000,000 bushels, or fifty-four per cent. of the latter's total needs; in 1903 only 45,000,000 bushels, and in 1904, 12,000,000 bushels. Flour exports had similarly fallen off from 7,000,000 cwt. in 1903 to 4,000,000 in 1904.

In the contest for the production of wheat Canada had many advantages over other countries in soil and climate, and much of our soil is now being taken up by a steady influx of settlers. The relative productiveness of Canadian soil was shown by the following comparison of yields of wheat last year:—Manitoba, 16.52 bushels per acre; Northwest Territories, 18 bushels; North Dakota, 11.8; Minnesota, 12.8; South Dakota, 9.6.

Our chief competitors in the British market in the future will probably be Russia, Argentina and India. The relative value of our wheat and theirs is shown by the latest quotations in the Liverpool market: Canadian No. 1 northern, \$1.14; No. 2 northern, \$1.11; No. 3 northern, \$1.04; best Russian, \$1.05; Argentina, fifty-nine cents; Indian, ninety-one cents. "This was not a bad showing for Canadian wheat for last year, when there was very little of our best wheat, No. 1 hard, produced."

TWELVE MEN HELD UP.

Daring Robbery in Chicago, Victims Were Roughly Handled.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Twelve men have been held up by six armed robbers in the office of Max Mildenberg, proprietor of the electric light, oil and gasoline livery, Clybourne Place and Hawthorn Street. The highwaymen fired two shots as they entered, wounding two persons. They knocked another unconscious with a blow from a revolver. They then took more than eight thousand dollars and escaped.

There were only four men in the office when the robbers entered. Without warning the six robbers appeared and began firing. Julius Bensey, a clerk, dropped to the floor to escape the bullets, and two foremen were struck and finally wounded. After the shooting the robbers ordered the four men to hold up their hands.

At this point eight of the drivers and fillers who were in the barn at the rear, hearing the shooting, ran into the office. Revolvers were pointed at them and they were told to "line up" against the wall with the other four.

While two of the robbers kept the victims in subjection the other four took Bensey into the inner office and ordered him to open the safe. He complied and they removed the contents, amounting to eight thousand dollars.

EVERYONE WITH SORE THROAT

Should know how quickly Nerviline cures. "I can recommend Nerviline very highly for sore throat," writes Mr. R. McKenzie of St. George. "I once had a very sore throat and my chest was full of cold and soreness. Every cough hurt me. I cured myself quickly by rubbing my chest and throat vigorously with Nerviline and using it also as a gargle. I believe Nerviline to be the best general remedy for emergent sickness that one can get. We have used it for twenty years in our home." Price 25c.

THE GRAND DUKES.

The Real Rulers and the Curse of Russia.

THEY HOLD THE CZAR BACK FROM REFORMS.

And Are a Menace to Peace of the Country.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.—Russia has a clique of Grand Dukes who exert a powerful force in the shaping of the affairs of government. Their influence on Emperor Nicholas has been pronounced ever since he ascended the throne. Until the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, five of the Grand Dukes were members of the Committee of Ministers, of which M. Witte is president. While the government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy, with the emperor in his supreme power, it is nevertheless recognized that the Grand Dukes are the real rulers.

Nicholas has repeatedly manifested a disposition to grant reforms for the amelioration of the conditions affecting the people of Russia. In nearly every instance where he has taken the initiative, the influence of the grand ducal clique has thwarted his desires. He has been deceived by the representations made by his uncles and their allies, who oppose bitterly any departures from the established form of government.

THE SIX DUKES.

The Grand Dukes who compose the power behind the throne are:

Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor, and heir presumptive.
Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the Emperor.

Grand Duke Alexis, High Admiral, uncle of the Emperor.

Grand Duke Paul, uncle of the Emperor.

Grand Duke Michael, grand-uncle of the Emperor.

Grand Duke Alexander, General Director of Committee of Ministers.

History of late days has supplied many instances of the power wielded by the Grand Dukes, especially the uncles of the Emperor. It has given also an insight into the corrupt administrations of the members of the reigning family, each of whom generally holds some important post in the government. Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-Chief of the army during the war with Turkey, fell into complete disgrace in the eyes of Emperor Alexander, for example, when it was discovered that a fair friend of his had accepted a bribe of \$500,000 from a firm of army contractors. Another uncle of the Emperor, Grand Duke Constantine, now dead, was dismissed from his post of High Admiral for a series of gross speculations carried on for a period of twenty years.

WHO ARE THEY?

The title of Grand Duke is limited to sons and grandsons of sovereigns; the great-grandsons, who are not grandsons of a Czar, are princes. The oldest Grand Duke is the Emperor's great-uncle, Michael Nicolaevitch, who is the sole surviving son of Nicholas I. He has five sons, all of whom are in the army except Alexander, who is in the navy. One of his sons, the Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch, who married the Countess Torby, was banished therefor, and only recently has been allowed to return to Russia. The youngest Grand Duke is Paul Paulovitch, born in 1891, a first cousin of the Emperor.

One Grand Duke whose name has been seen in print much of late is Cyril, son of Grand Duke Vladimir. He and his brother Boris have been at the front during the war with Japan, Cyril in the navy and Boris in the army. The former was one of the survivors of the destruction of the battleship Petropavlovsk. Of the other Grand Dukes the Emperor's uncle Alexis is being constantly mentioned as the Grand Admiral of Russia.

COTERIE A CURSE.

Leaders of the reform movement in Russia consider the ducal clique the curse of the government. They ascribe their defeats in nearly every instance to the machinations and wire-pulling of the Grand Dukes, who fear they may lose their prestige and tremendous incomes.

Grand Duke Vladimir, who is a leader of the war party, and who probably will succeed Sergius in that capacity, is a vain, weak man, entirely led by his wife, who is a woman of great ambition. The Grand Duchess is said to be responsible for much of the gambling mania which

is the curse of St. Petersburg society. She has a positive craze for roulette, and keeps a table at her own palace.

PLENTY OF MEN.

To Man Garrison at the Capital of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 22.—The announcement that Canada will in July take full possession of the garrison here and on the Pacific coast, and man them, was news at the armories, though it was not a surprise as something of this kind has been in the air for some time.

After the announcement became known about the city it was reported that the enlistment of men for the corps to go in the barracks here and take the place of the R. G. R., had actively begun at the armories. At the latter place this was found to be not quite correct. Enlisting had been begun, it is true, but it was for the military school at Fredericton, where the strength is very low and forty or fifty men are required.

Instructor Ingall, of the 63rd Rifles, has been instructed by Lieutenant Col. Wadmore, to receive applications for men wanting to enlist. It is also the intention to enlist men here for the field artillery at Kingston, and a recruiting sergeant of the corps is on his way here. It is believed there will be no difficulty in raising the corps for the whole of Eastern Canada will be open to draw from and Halifax can furnish a goodly proportion.

The new infantry regiment will be established on a similar footing to the third R. C. R., which was disbanded after the South African war, and it is believed enough men will be transferred here from the Citadel at Quebec to form the nucleus of two or three companies of garrison artillery. The ordnance corps is already organized and may be strengthened in view of the large amount of work that will be required of it when Canadian troops are stationed here. It is the only branch of the militia in Halifax in which the members are continuously in uniform.

It is believed here that an Imperial officer to replace the general will come to this station and will act as Inspector-General of the Canadian troops. Sir Charles Parsons' term on the station expires in the spring, and it is reported that he will proceed to England.

A WITTY POLITICAN.

Hon. W. J. Hanna Grows Facetious / at Expense of Ontario Surplus.

Speaking at a public demonstration in Perth, Ontario, in honor of Col. Matheson, the new provincial treasurer of Ontario, his colleague, Hon. W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary, said:

"The colonel has taken upon his shoulders a great responsibility. He has allied himself, he has attached himself, to one of our acquaintances, and who she is I will divulge a little later on. She's a widow, a most illusive character. She has been evading the gay colonel. (Laughter.) The colonel is her third husband. Her first husband was John Sandfield Macdonald. The ladies' name is Mrs. N. O. Surplus. (Cheers.) When John Sandfield had her she grew larger and larger until she got too big for a chair. The next we see her going around for thirty-two years, getting thinner and thinner, until she is a mere skeleton today. It was his colleague's duty to bring her to life, to resuscitate her, in fact, to see if there was any life there anyway. The colonel had been busy the last two or three years flirting with the old girl, and he now had her in charge. He will shortly tell us what he thinks Mrs. N. O. Surplus.

ZION.

(Special Correspondence to Herald.)

Feb. 18.—The weather for the past week has been very stormy and it keeps the men busy breaking the roads out.

Miss L. F. Woodworth has gone to Fort Fairfield, Maine, where she intends to spend the rest of the winter. She will be very much missed by the young people of this place.

Mrs. James Craig is spending a few days at her home at this place.

Mr. Bert Urquhart was in this place today calling on friends.

Berton Ross made a flying trip to Boiestown one day last week.

Mr. Wesley Hanson spent a few days calling on friends in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Urquhart spent Tuesday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Waltman.

Mr. George F. Woodworth spent a few days at Fredericton.

Mr. Chas. McConnell has finished his lumbering operations on Cain's River.

Mr. John McCharron is hauling cord-wood for John Gibson.

Mr. A. Urquhart spent Sunday at his sisters' Mrs. John Waltman.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sommerville is receiving congratulations—a girl.

Mr. A. Craig left for McAdam Junction, where he expects to be employed.

We are very sorry to hear that Miss McBean is no better.

Dr. Moore was in this place last week.

TRAVELS ALONE.

Little Girl Five Years of Age.

THE PET OF THOUSANDS OF IMMIGRANTS FROM ENGLAND.

Happy as the Day is Long.

Montreal, Feb. 21.—Alone in five carloads of immigrants, apparently unprotected, yet perfectly happy and contented, little Beatrice Hyde was, without doubt, the most interesting of all the new settlers who left the Windsor station this morning for the west. As she sat, curled away in one of the seats of the colonist car, crooning a child's song to her doll, the while she rocked it to sleep with infinite care and tenderness, nobody not possessed of the instincts of a Sherlock Holmes would have guessed that the diminutive lady, who has attained the green old age of five years, had travelled all the way from Liverpool to Montreal absolutely all alone. Yet such was the case, and before the little one's journey is over she will have covered close onto five thousand miles, for she has yet to go to a small town in far-away British Columbia.

The young immigrant's travel began about three weeks ago. According to the story which some of her fellow travelers told, the young demoiselle's father is a small tradesman in the outskirts of Liverpool, who, on becoming a widower, gladly availed himself of the offer made him by him wife's sister, who lives in British Columbia, to adopt the child and bring her up as one of her own. As the father could not bring young Beatrice out himself, he decided to consign her to the tender mercies of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in whose charge she will remain until she is safely delivered into the arms of her aunt.

It is needless to say that Miss Hyde is being well looked after by the company, which, on occasions of this kind, can develop the most extraordinary motherly feelings. The passengers have also made a pet of the youngster, whose life is fairly in danger on account of the kindnesses which are being showered upon her. Her only means of identification is a letter from her father which she carries pinned securely to her clothing. A sum of money for her maintenance was given to the purser of the steamship, who, after deducting the expenses entailed by the riotous living of the young one, handed it over to the passenger department of the C. P. R. From conductor to conductor the money will go until the last one gives what is left of it to the new settler's aunt.

Travelling seems to agree with the little one, for her chubby little face is red with the glow of health, and as she gurgles and laughs and skips around and passes her precious doll around to be kissed, she is easily the happiest of all the new arrivals.

FINDS NEW SUN SPOTS.

Prof. Ivy of Tulane University Makes Important Discoveries.

New Orleans, Feb. 22.—J. N. Ivy, Professor of Astronomy in Tulane University, said yesterday that he had been successful during the last days of last week in discovering fresh sun spots visible for the first time in America, and noticeable for their peculiar configuration and location. He said that he had been chary at first about saying anything about the discovery, and was convinced at first that the spots were those that had recently been commented on in the scientific press of the country. Further investigation convinced him that the discoveries were genuine and the spots of new appearance. Prof. Ivy will make reports on the discoveries, which have been verified from other observatories, to the scientific journals.

CATARRH IS CERTAINLY CURABLE.

In fact it is one of the most curable diseases if fragrant healing Catarrhazone is used. No matter how long you have suffered with catarrh you can be perfectly cured by inhaling the antiseptic vapor of Catarrhazone, which strikes at the foundation of the trouble and establishes such a healthy condition in the system that catarrhal germs simply can't exist. "I suffered from catarrh of the nose and throat for years," writes H. S. Downie of Plattsville. "My nostrils were always stuffed up and I had a most disagreeable hacking cough. Catarrhazone cured me completely." Catarrhazone never fails. Two months treatment \$1.00; trial size 25c.